



Archives News

Vol. 1 No. 1

Winnsboro, SC

January 2008

Fairfield Archives & History

History of the Archives

In 1976, the Thomas Woodward Chapter NSDAR was asked to establish an archives for historical records. Thomas Woodward Chapter NSDAR accepted the responsibility to establish the Genealogical Library & Historical Records Room, also known as the Fairfield Genealogy Room. The dedication of these rooms took place April 27, 1976. After 27 years of service, the archives out grew out former location. In 2003 the Thomas Woodward Chapter NSDAR was given a building to be used for an archives. On April 27, 2005 the Thomas Woodward Chapter NSDAR dedicated our new building located at 113 N. Vanderhorst St. in Winnsboro, SC and became known as the Fairfield Archives & History.

We are not funded by any government agency or connected in any way to any government agency and is run by volunteers only.

Archives Mission

To collect and catalog early historical records and any other historical data pertaining to the history and heritage of Fairfield County, SC.

To assist anyone requesting information and use of these records.

Membership

In October of 2007 the Fairfield Archives & History started accepting membership to the Archives. Dues are due March 1' of each year. All funds collected from membership goes back into the archives to help support and buy new materials such as books, micro film, etc.

Benefits of being a member

The benefits of being a member of the Fairfield Archives & History is you will get 10% off gift shop items, a quarterly newsletter, a membership card, and the knowledge that your money is helping to preserve the history and heritage of Fairfield

County, SC.

Newsletter

The newsletter will be published quarterly and mailed to all members. Publications will be January, April, *July* and October. The newsletter will contain any items donated, any new material acquired, articles pertaining to Fairfield County, list of items for sale through our gift shop and a yearly financial statement, published every July. Since this is our first publication we thought you might want a little history about us.

Our Fees

We charge a \$10.00 research fee per request (limit of two names per request) and \$0.25 per copy plus postage (this is for e-mail, phone and letter requests). Visit our facility and do the research yourself and the cost is \$0.25 per copy. These fees are our main source of income to keep the archives in operation.

In requesting information we would need who you are looking for, you name and mailing address (we do not send information via e-mail). A bill would be sent to you. Any information found that totals over \$30.00, you will be sent a e-mail or letter requesting payment in advance of shipping. Our e-mail address is [far 1 3 \(dmsti.com\)](mailto:far13@dmsti.com) and our mailing address is P.O. Box 941 Winnsboro, SC 29180.

New Materials

We have acquired a number of new books for the archives in 2007.

Kadena Woodard has been working on gathering tombstone inscriptions for the black cemeteries of Fairfield County and we have purchased from her 37 cemetery books: Red Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, Old Hope Station Baptist Church Cemetery, St. Peter AME Church Cemetery, Purity Baptist Church Cemetery, Upper

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Hope Station Baptist Church Cemetery, Rock Hill AME Cemetery, Friendship AME Cemetery, Mount Mariah Baptist Church Cemetery, Small Chapel AME Zion Cemetery, Bethlehem AME Cemetery, St. John AME Church Cemetery, St. John AME Zion Church Cemetery, St. John Baptist Church Cemetery, Little River Presbyterian Cemetery, Evergreen Memorial Cemetery, Blackjack Baptist Church Cemetery, St. Luke Baptist Church Cemetery, Cemeteries Found in Blair, SC, Weeping Mary Baptist Church #2 Cemetery, Gethsemane Baptist Church, Shady Grove AME Church Cemetery, White Hall AME Church Cemetery, Zion Hopewell Baptist Church Cemetery, Gethsemane Baptist Church Cemetery, Weeping Mary Baptist Church Cemetery, Hassion Hill Baptist Church, St. Mark Baptist Church Cemetery, St. Matthew Baptist Church #2 Cemetery, Hassion Hill Baptist Church Cemetery, New Hope Baptist Church Cemetery, St. Luke Baptist Church, Shady Grove Baptist Church, St. Mark Baptist Church, Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church Cemetery, Mt. Visit AME Zion Church Cemetery, Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church Cemetery, Mt. Olive Baptist Church Cemetery

The Fairfield Genealogy Society donated their new updated Volume "Fairfield County Cemeteries Volume I".

Letters & Some Personal Papers of Marshall McGraw 1793-1889 donated by Sheila Beatty.

Nancy Hay has donated the following: Micro film - Little River Baptist Church Records 1794-1820; Micro film - Fairfield Baptist Church Records 1881-1905; 1950-1984; Fairfield County Census 1790, 1800 & 1810.

Anyone wishing to donate their family history may send it to our mailing address. All donation are very welcome, for this is how we expand our inventory.



Kelly Miller: Author, Lecturer, Mathematician

Kelly Miller was born in a two-room shack on the plantation of Nancy Kincaid Rabb on July 18, 1863, just five miles west of Winnsboro on Mill Creek. He was the 6th child of Kelly Miller, a free man and tenant farmer who served in the Civil War as a servant to Captain John Bell of Company F, 12th Regiment, SC Infantry under Captain Hayne McMeekin, and his mother was Elizabeth Roberts, once a slave of the Chappell family of Jenkinsville. His grand father was Isaac Miller, also a free man. Kelly Jr. died December 29, 1939 in Washington, D. C. and is buried in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

The Washington Post newspaper once wrote of him stating, "The Nation, as well as Washington, lost a

noble man when Kelly Miller passed on as the old year neared its end."

Kelly first attended the New Hope School and then went to the Joe Thomson School here in Fairfield County. Then in the 1870's, Mr. Willard Richardson, from New England, open a school for Negro children in Winnsboro known as the Fairfield Institute. Kelly was taught by Mr. Richardson (1878-1880), received a B.S. from Howard University in 1886, he studied advanced mathematics (1886-1887) with Captain Edgar Frisby, an English mathematician at the U. S. Naval Observatory, postgraduate of Johns Hopkins University (1887-1889). He was the first African American to attend Johns Hopkins University, but left the college in 1889 when the tuition was raised from \$100 to \$200, after he left Johns Hopkins, the college closed its doors to black students. He then taught mathematics at the M Street High School in Washington, D.C. (1889-1890) and then became a professor of mathematics at Howard University 1890-1895 and a professor of Sociology at Howard University (1895-1934), was Dean of the college of Arts and Sciences at Howard University (1907-1918), received a M.A. in mathematics in 1901 at Howard University and received a law degree (L.L.D.) in 1903.

Kelly has also been the author of several books: Race Adjustments 1908, Out of the House of Bondage 1914, An Appeal to Conscience 1918, The Everlasting Stain 1924.

In 1886, he came back to his home town and purchased the land on which he was born. He purchased one hundred acres of land known as the "Kelly Miller Place" for \$800 from Nancy K. Rabb. But then in 1937 he sold 25 acres of this land to John Bird for \$200 and in 1939 sold the remainder of the property, 75 acres to Charles Andy Young for \$500.

On July 17, 1894, he married Annie May Butler of Baltimore, Maryland and had five children to this union — Newton, deceased before 1940, Paul, Irene, May and Kelly Jr. One of the sons became a dentist in New York City and the other son a newspaper man in Washington, D. C.; both daughters became teachers.

Kelly worked his way through college by working as a clerk for the U. S. Pension Office in Washington, D.C.

His accomplishments was written in the "Journal of Negro History" pages 182-197. (July, 1960) Quotes from his obituary published in the "Journal of Negro History", pages 137-138 (July, 1940): "He represented in a great measure that generation of enterprising Negroes who were inspired by the missionary teachers from the North to prepare for service among their lowly people and finally found their way partly blocked by these very white friends who would not readily yield to the ambitious Negroes the leadership in their own education." "He was drawn from his chosen field to battle for the rights of his race during the years of reaction when it seemed that

all that the race had won immediately after emancipation would be swept away. He ceased to teach mathematics and took up sociology." "He lectured more extensively than any Negro who has ever lived, and he thus demonstrated the capacity of the Negro to profit by higher education at the time when others sought to restrict the race to the study of the fundamentals and practical pursuits." "He was a scholarly man in the sense of having mastered what he had studied and in being conversant with the best thought of his day, but he was not a scholar from the point of view of the specialist, for Miller produced no great theory or principle in the fields in which he worked. Time will determine his stature." These quotes were written by Carter G. Woodson.

He convinced Howard University that they should use their prestige and location in Washington to become a national center for black studies. Miller had planned a "Negro-Americana Museum and Library" and in 1914 he persuaded Jesse E. Moorland to donate to Howard his large private library on blacks in Africa and in the United States as the foundation for the proposed Library. It became known as the Moorland Foundation and in 1973 was reorganized as the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, a research library, archives and museum.

In a time when there was no television, radios nor air travel, this man traveled up and down the east coast from the Mid Atlantic to the South lecturing on civil rights and equality. This is a time when there was no equality for the Negroes but yet he believed that through education and higher learning, you can accomplish anything. And to believe that this man got his humble beginnings with a McGuffey's First Reader in a little country school named "New Hope", what a fitting name. It is interesting to note that the teachers at New Hope came from Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C. This school is now known as the Johnson C. Smith University, and that another native of Fairfield County, H. L. McCrory, was its president at one time.

Kelly believed anything can be accomplished when you put your mind and hard work to it and this is just one of Fairfield Counties great examples.

Gift Shop

We have for sale in our Gift Shop the following items:

Item #1004 — Index of Probate Records for Fairfield Co., SC 1784-1860. This is an index of all the probate records on micro film. *94 pages*; softbound \$20.00

Item #5002 — Mobley & Their Connections. This is a family history book that includes such names as Coleman, Feaster, Brice, Cameron, Woodward, and Yongue just to name a few. *168 pages*; softbound \$30.00

Item #5003 — Old Brick Church ca. 1788 (*History & Cemetery Records*) *35 pages*; softbound \$12.00

Item #5005 — Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro; (*Written by Preston Rion in 1906; also includes map of Town showing locations & full index*); softbound \$12.00

Item #5008 — **Fairfield Remembers Sherman**, (*This book is a collection of remembrances of Fairfield County citizens of Sherman's Army and forgers march through Fairfield County.*) softbound \$30.00

Send payment to our mailing address. All prices include shipping and please allow 2 to 4 weeks for delivery. (when ordering any items from our Gift Shop please include your membership number for the discount)

How to Join

The goals of the Fairfield Archives & History is to collect, catalog, preserve, all data pertaining to the history and heritage of Fairfield County. All of us who live in or have ties to Fairfield County have a vested interest in preserving our heritage, and the Archives needs your help in accomplishing these objectives.

The Fairfield Archives & History cordially invites you to become a member and help the Archives achieve its goals.

If you would like to offer your support by becoming a member, please take a moment to fill out and return the form below.

Fairfield County needs the Archives, and the Archives needs you!

Yes! I would like to join the Fairfield Archives & History

Name

Street or P.O. Box

City, State, Zip

Annual Membership Categories

- Individual \$15
- Family \$20
- Business \$75

Please enclose payment along with this form and mail to:

**Fairfield Archives & History
P.O. Box 941
Winnsboro, SC 29180**



Archives News

Vol. 1 No. 2

Winnsboro, SC

April 2008

Fairfield Archives & History

Thank You

would like to start out by saying, Thank

IYou for your support. **New**

Arrivals

Fairfield Genealogical Society has donated to our collection the Fairfield Genealogical Society Newsletters 1988-2007 on CD. This CD can be purchased from our gift shop for \$25.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.

Also new in our collection are 2 more African American Cemetery Books — Brown Chapel Baptist Church Cemetery and Nazareth Presbyterian Church Cemetery that we purchased from Kadena Woodard.

Toby Terrar has donated to our collection — "The Militia Service of James Wilson and William Hogan in Fairfield, Richland and Kershaw County, South Carolina.

Gift Shop

Item #3007 - 1787 Copy of the original plat of the **T**own of Winnsboro. Shows the lay out of the town, street names and each lot is numbered. \$10.00

Item #5002 — Mobley & Their Connections. This is a family history book that includes such names as Coleman, Feaster, Brice, Cameron, Woodward, and Yongue just to name a few. 168 pages; softbound \$30.00

Item #5003 - Old Brick Church ca. 1788 (*History & Cemetery Records*) 35pages; softbound \$12.00

Item #5004 - Fairfield Co. Plats, 1880-1881 from Deed

Books AG & AH (*All plats found in these deed books have been clean for easier reading; also includes full index of people owning property & adjoining properly*); softbound \$20.00

Item #5005 — Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro; (*Written by Preston Rion in 1906; also includes map of Town showing locations & full index*); softbound \$12.00

Item #5006 — Confederate Pensions for Fairfield Co., SC, 1919-1943 (*This book is an abstract of the Confederate Pensions; includes such items as birth dates, marriage dates & death dates, full index*); softbound \$20.00

Item #5008 - **Fairfield Remembers Sherman**, (*This book is a collection of remembrances of Fairfield County citizens of Sherman's Army and forgers march through Fairfield County.*) softbound **\$30.00**

Where Did It Come From!

T rue or not, who's to say — interesting thoughts

In George Washington's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are 'limbs,' therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, "**Okay, but it'll cost you an arm and a leg.**"

Origin of Names of Counties

The province of South Carolina was first divided into four districts, Berkeley, named for Lord Berkeley; Craven, for the Earl of Craven; Colleton, for Sir John Colleton, and Carteret, for Sir George Carteret. Berkeley contained the capital.

These four were subsequently subdivided into seven integrals; Charleston, named for King Charles II; Camden, for the Earl of Camden; Georgetown for the town of Georgetown; Beaufort, for a town of that name in Anjou, France; Orangeburg, for the Prince of Orange; Cheraw, for a tribe of Indians and Ninety Six, for a settlement in existence at that date.

These seven underwent a grand division in 1785 by an act of the Legislature. The entire state was cut up into 28 districts and named by Judge Pendleton, who was in charge of the matter. These districts were as follows: Abbeville, for a town in France; Barnwell, for Col. John Barnwell; Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, for a county in Pennsylvania; Chesterfield, for Lord Chesterfield; Colleton, Darlington, for Col. Darlington; Edgefield, as it was an edge of the perimeter; Greenville for its physical appearance; Horry for General Horry; Laurens for Henry Laurens; Lexington for the battle of Lexington; Marion for General Francis Marion; Marlborough for the great Duke of Queen Anne's reign; Newberry Orangeburg, Pendleton for Judge Pendleton; Richland, a fancy of Judge Pendleton's; Spartanburg (surmise?); Sumter for General Sumter; Union for its principal town and York for a county in Pennsylvania. This brings us to the 28th district, Fairfield.

The writer dislikes to debunk myths and fairy tales and Santa Claus stories. They have their place, beauty and worth. Sometimes we are "put out" with those who have debunked, Cornwallis' heifer, Washington's cherry tree, Jefferson's bridle reins and many incidents in the lives of Lincoln and Grant, but here are the facts: Fairfield was surveyed out of Camden district in 1785 or 1786 and first named by Judge Pendleton. This was two or three years after Cornwallis left these shores. We think Richland and Fairfield were suggested to him by Col. John Pearson and James Kincaid. The latter was for many years a member of the Legislature from Fairfield and an intimate of both Pendleton and Pearson. Where I got it I can't remember, but it is deeply engraven in

my mind that Gen. Pearson, Capt. Kincaid and Judge Pendleton were looking out of a window in the old Anderson house when the name was agreed on for this county. At the division the name of Fairfield was first given to this section of country and in all probability it owes its name to the author of that act. All this tale about Cornwallis riding about naming Fair Forest Creek in Union county, riding around Lee Creek and hanging his saddle on a sapling which afterward grew into a giant poplar on Mr. Jim Blain's plantation and called Cornwallis' poplar and his naming Fairfield, has its sheer beauty and appealing interest, but is it in accordance with historical verity? We have some doubts about it.

General John Pearson

He was a native of Richland district. He was a well educated and influential gentleman, and at the first alarm, flew like a faithful son to his country's standard. He rose to the rank of Major in the militia; was incessant in his exertions to fulfill his duty to the state and bore the character of a brave and skillful officer. He was chosen Colonel of Fairfield regiment by a popular election. Shortly after the war, and was afterward Brigadier General. He filled many civil offices. No man ever sustained a better character, or did more substantial good to the community in which he lived. His advice had the effect of parental admonition and his bright example in all the relations he sustained was a most useful and necessary example. He died in 1817.

This article was written by W. W. Dixon in the News & Herald Newspaper of July 11, 1935. General John Pearson, the eldest son of John and Mary Raiford Pearson was born May 30, 1743, being the first white child born in Richland county.



He married his cousin Sarah Raiford, May 21, 1765, and died in Fairfield County, October 25, 1819. He was a Major in the Revolution and later a

General in the militia. He served under Sumter, under the command of the Gamecocks, during

the war and was later elected to the state legislature. He had a large plantation on a hill in Parr not far from the Broad River, where he grew cotton in the fair fields of Fairfield District. The home was destroyed by advancing Union troops near the end of the Civil War. Scattered brick, granite steps and cellar are all that remain of the splendid home built by General John Pearson.



A monument was erected to the memory of General John Pearson in 1934 by the Richard Winn Chapter DAR. Inscribed on the monument, "Erected to the patriotism and valor of John Pearson. May 30, 1743 — Oct. 25, 1819. He served in state militia throughout the revolution rising to the rank of major. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1800.

Revolutionary soldier 1775-1783. Placed by Richard Winn Chapter DAR 1934." On the crest of a hill at Parr Shoals these fragments and a granite wall enclosing the family's graves, remind one of the renowned General John Pearson.

Visiting this



cemetery has been more difficult due to the fact that the cemetery is now located on the V. C. Summer Nuclear Facility and a Meteorological Tower is to located next to the cemetery. You have to obtain

permission from the facility to visit this site.

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Street or P.O. Box _____

City, State, Zip _____

Annual Membership Categories

- Individual..... \$15
- Family \$20
- Business \$75

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**Fairfield Archives & History
P.O. Box 941
Winnsboro, SC 29180**



Archives News

Vol. 1 No. 3

Winnsboro, SC

July 2008

Fairfield Archives & History

New Arrivals

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War by Castile Books Volumes 1, 2, 3 & 4

Photographic History of the Civil War-

- 1) Vicksburg to Appomattox by Davis/Wiley
- 2) The Cavalry by Fairfax Press
- 3) Armies and Leaders by Fairfax Press
- 4) The Opening Battles by Castile Press
- 5) Soldier Life and Secret Service by Blue and Grey Press

Lee's Lieutenants by S W Sears

Gettysburg, The Second Day by H W Pranz

The Antietam Campaign Aug-Sep 1862 by John Canaan

Matthew Brady by J D Horan

Civil War Battles by Johnson and McLaughlin

Where Did It Come From!

In the heyday of sailing ships, all war ships and many freighters carried iron cannons. Those cannons fired round iron cannon balls. It was necessary to keep a good supply near the cannon. However, how to prevent them from rolling about the deck? The best storage method devised was a square-based pyramid with one ball on top, resting on four, resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stack in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem ... how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding or rolling from under the others. The solution was a metal plate called a 'Monkey' with 16 round indentations. However, if this plate were made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make 'Brass Monkeys.' Few land lubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled. Consequently, when the temperature dropped too

far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannonballs would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was quite literally, 'Cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey.' (All this time, you thought that was an improper expression, didn't you???)

Sherman At Rocky Mount

Some of the Incidents in Sherman's Campaign as He Passed Out of Fairfield County

(Written for The News and Herald)

Mr. Editor: You asked me to write something for your Memorial issue. Some years ago I wrote for the Herald "Sherman's Stay at Rocky Mount." The former article is lost, and I have concluded to reproduce a duplicate of that account as my quota for the Memorial number.

The evening of the 22nd of February, 1865, a vanguard of Sherman's army rode down to Rocky Mount Ferry, presumably to look out for a crossing of Catawba river. A number of gentlemen, including Dr. Ira S. Scott, John A. Duncan, Robert H. Ford of Fairfield District, and Drs. Tom and Robert McDow, of Kershaw, were in camp on the Lancaster side of the river trying to save their stock from the Yankees. We were encamped just on the side opposite the power house, built at the mouth of Rocky Creek. We had an excellent position from a high hill to observe an enemy coming from the direction of Winnsboro. Just before nightfall hundreds of troops marched over, occupying the hills for miles westward, and struck camp. It was evident the army would cross at the ferry and Drs. McDow, Scott and Mr. Ford proposed a retreat toward the town of Lancaster, and left Duncan, Peay and two negroes and myself to dodge the Yankees the best we could.

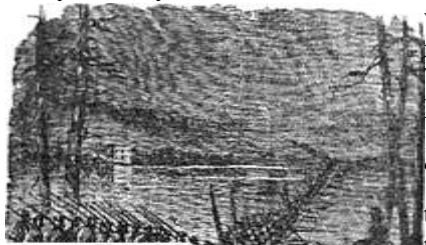
After these men left us we were naturally lonesome and turned our thoughts to the best route to hide

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ourselves. We slept that night on a higher hill just about one-half of a mile up the river and saw the army go into camp, and for miles westward every hill was dotted with camp fires which shown like stars, and their bands and drums made music that doubtless inspired them with their trembling and evil forebodings. At prowess and superiority, and us with daylight next morning, Sherman's miscreants could be seen just across the river at Dr. Scott's quarter, burning the gin house and cotton, chasing the chickens and hogs, impressing me, a boy of 13 years of age, with awe and "war is hell."

That night the Yankees began putting down their pontoon bridge, and to throw out pickets lines. Their movements precipitated our retreat further up the river until evening, when we were surrounded by swarms of the enemy, and finding a bateau we soon had the lock broken and sought security by crossing over to Pickett's Island, and after reaching Foot's cave felt pretty safe. (Foot, a horse thief, who occupied this cave years before was hung by a mob). Rain began to fall in great torrents, exaggerating our distress, for our hiding place was on the bank of the river and was being encroached upon by swollen stream. The high water broke Sherman's pontoon bridge just below us and this added to our distress for it kept Sherman's army from getting away. His forces were divided into two divisions on the opposite sides of the river for several days, and it is said he and his men were not able to conceal their fears of an attack on their divided forces.

It is certain they prepared with vigorous and hasty prosecution the erection of breast works and the planting of cannon on the eastern hills of the river. From the island above we were able to watch their movements and finally saw some skirmishing between Federals and Rebels just after the main army had crossed the river, on the identical ground on which the battle of Rocky Mount had been fought nearly a century before. We could see with our field glass, and



very distinctly, the movements of Wheeler's and Butler's men as they made a flank movement along the northern slope of the hills down the

bank of Rocky Creek. It was a great pity we did not have a larger force when so much advantage from their fears and hedged in position could have been had. While on the island, Crusold, we depended on the raging Catawba for our safety from Sherman's men. They were on either side of us, but were unable to get into the island, and on one occasion we were thoroughly disconcerted by a number of whistling

whistling near by was a delusion.

For three days we were without food — had eaten our remnant of flour and ham, and although the Yankees still were on our home side, we attempted to cross the high water, and while drifting down to the point of the island very cautiously, holding and catching to the overhanging trees along with a snap, and this gave our boat a rapid turn, which capsized the bateau and we were thrown into the river but saved ourselves by swimming; with the exception of losing my hat, we returned to the cave for another night.

We managed to catch the boat a little distance down the stream, by a low bending tree. Next evening we made a more successful attempt to reach the other shore and after reaching Pickett's quarter, hungry and tired, we begged for something to eat. And Uncle Simon Pickett, an old negro, who had received a severe bayonet wound by one of Sherman's men, and who afterward died from the effects of the wound, gave us a tray of canned peas which was seized with activity, and after enjoying the glorious repast we moved on and spent the night with Mrs. M. E. Gayden, who was greatly deranged, induced by fright of the Federals. The poor lady's hands and arms were severely cut by being thrust through the windowpanes. She was better next morning and we hurried on home. All along the way we witnessed ashes and silent lone chimneys of defenseless homes. Our fears were greatly relieved when we reached our home to find our house had not met the same fate. Home folks were glad, of course, to greet us and full of startling things to relate about Sherman's army, which I shall now proceed to tell.

Mr. F. B. Lumpkin, an old veteran of former years, had been hung by the Yankee troops until nearly dead, for his money and gold and silver plates. After hanging him until nearly dead (Mr. Lumpkin was a large man, weighed 300 pounds) they let him down for breath, and when he pleaded he had never owned a watch even, they assured him they would complete the job of hanging, for they said any man who had lived so long without a watch ought to be hanged.

Mr. Lumpkin about this time was induced to make a Masonic sign of distress and was rescued by one of the men present. Dr. Wm. Cloud, an old wealthy gentleman, not far away, was also maltreated in the same way and for the same purpose.

Dr. Scott, my father, was a cripple, one leg being shorter than the other. A few nights after leaving us he advised his friends to leave him and save their stock, that they would be better able to keep out of the way of the Yankees without him. After his friends left he concluded rather than hazard a capture from the *enemy* he would make an effort to escape, and walked all night in an effort to get away. He was very much disappointed at daylight

July 2008

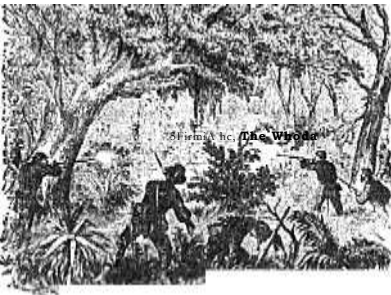
bullets discharged at us. The bullets, I thought, were mighty close, but my old uncle who was a soldier, John Peay (Whistler) said they were high above, so I guess the

next morning to find he was only a short distance from where he began his retreat. He often explained as the reason he didn't get away, his short leg kept him making circles. He went to a farm house next day and was there until all the army passed on, unmolested, however. The first night spent in this home the following occurred:

The owner of this home, a soldier, slipped through the Yankees and went into the house and found my father sleeping in one of his beds and supposing him to be a Yankee, passed out silently to find an axe to strike without a noise. A member of the family apprised him who the sleeper was before a blow was given. Gen. Sherman's headquarters were at Rocky Mount, at the old Barkley place, the home now of Mr. Johnston. Gen. Garlington, who commanded one of the army corps, made his headquarters at our place. The latter was a gentleman and was especially kind and polite to my mother and children. Mr. E. J. Palmer, of Ridgeway, made my father's house his refuge after being taken by Yankees and he and General Garlington discussed and argued the questions between the sections with such warmth and vehemence every day in the parlor that my mother was actually afraid the two men would come to blows. Mrs. Scott always cherished the opinion that Palmer got the better of the argument. Gen. Garlington kept his men from intruding and expressed the fear that the boomers or camp followers would depredate after the place was vacated, and sure enough two or three of these men came in at night and ruthlessly gathered Mr. Palmer by the throat and forced him out doors and threatened his life unless he gave up his valuables, including money. They robbed him of some valuable plates.

There was considerable of a fight between our men and the Yankee forces, our soldiers taking positions behind the large oaks around the house and behind the granite pillars under the house, and the blue coats on the eastern ridge, near and about the house of Mr. Robert Ford, four or five hundred yards away.

A number of bullet holes were made in the house and trees in the yard and flattened balls were picked up under the house. Two or three of Wheeler's men were slightly wounded — do not know what casualties were produced among the Northern men.



One of our

generals, Cheatam, I think, after the skirmish was over, and supposing the Yankees had left, rode down the road and was warned by Mrs. Scott that a troop of Yankees were in ambush just beyond, had a fair

prospect of being captured, when admonished from the front pia77a to go back. Some years after the war when the general was a member of Congress, the later Mr. B. R. Scott, of Longtown, met Gen. Cheatam in Nashville, Tenn., and he remembered the incident well, how he retreated with his aide up the road, with Yankee bullets flying around him.

The following is an amusing incident related by Mrs. Scott. She heard a great commotion in camp one morning and on investigating found that one of Sherman's men had gone into the smoke house and had filled a tub with sorghum syrup and when he raised it to his head the bottom dropped out and he was being chased everywhere by his comrades for being transformed into a candy man. We children had great pleasure in hunting for trophies in the Yankee camps. I remember I found some Yankee money (greenbacks) and having heard the contempt the Yankees had for our money and having imbibed a Spartan's spirit and filial love for my Southland, I committed this money to the flames. It is needless to declare that forty-five years of burdens and fruitless efforts to procure this same kind of money has increased very greatly my distress, for my poor judgement and consideration and motives of patriotism. If another opportunity for getting the same money is presented I am sure after so many years of regret and reflection, I shall be governed by a more sordid common sense and up to date spirit and a higher estimate of Yankee money.

Gift Shop

Item #5006 -Confederate Pensions for Fairfield Co., SC, 1919.1943 (*This book is an abstract of the Confederate Pensions; includes such items as birth dates, marriage dates & death dates, full index*); softbound \$20.00

Item #5008 — **Fairfield Remembers Sherman**, (*This book is a collection of remembrances of Fairfield County citizens of Sherman's Army and forgers march through Fairfield County.*) softbound **\$30.00**

Item #5002 -Moblely & Their Connections, This is a family history book that includes such names as Coleman, Feaster, Brice, Cameron, Woodward, and Yongue just to name a few. *168 pages*; softbound \$30.00

Item #5003 -Old Brick Church ca. 1788 (*History & Cemetery Records*) *35pages*; softbound \$12.00

Item #5005 -Reminiscences of Old Winnsboro; (*Written by Preston Rion in 1906; also includes map of Town showing locations & full index*); softbound \$12.00

Financial Report

Income

Allocation	
Fairfield County	\$200.00
Town of Winnsboro	\$2,225.00
Total Allocation	\$2,425.00
Commission from Sales	
Chamber of Commerce	\$5.00
Genealogy Society	\$15.00
Gladney Association	\$95.00
Historical Society	\$40.00
St. John's Episcopal	\$10.00
Total Commission from Sales	\$165.00
Donations	\$1,664.06
Membership	
Family	\$80.00
Individual	\$90.00
Total Membership	\$170.00
Sales	
Gift Shop	\$911.00
Copies	\$1,924.50
	\$2,835.50
Total Income	<u>\$7,259.56</u>

Expenses

Contractual Services	\$177.18
Insurance	\$556.00
P.O. Box	\$68.00
Utilities	\$2,595.00
Bank Charges	\$42.00
Building Repairs	\$84.40
Reference Material	\$1,456.15
Contributions	\$100.00
Office Supplies	\$962.05
Total Expenses	<u>\$6,040.78</u>
Net Profit for 07-08	<u>\$1,218.78</u>

The Commission from Sales is for books that we sell for other organizations.

The Allocation from Fairfield County for this coming year 08-09 has been reduced to \$150.00.

The Allocation from Town of Winnsboro for this coming year 08-09 has been reduced to \$1,780.00. This money that the Town has given us is to be used for Utilities.

As you see from the Financial Report, we need your support.

I would like to thank the people who have already become a member and those of you who have not, we cordially invite you to become a member and help the Archives achieve its goal.

How to Join

The goals of the Fairfield Archives & History is to collect, catalog, preserve, all data pertaining to the history and heritage of Fairfield County. All of us who live in or have ties to Fairfield County have a vested interest in preserving our heritage, and the Archives needs your help in accomplishing these objectives.

The Fairfield Archives & History cordially invites you to become a member and help the Archives achieve its goals.

If you would like to offer your support by becoming a member, please take a moment to fill out and return the form below.

Fairfield County needs the Archives, and the Archives needs you!

Yes! I would like to join the Fairfield Archives & History

Name

Street or P.O. Box

City, State, Zip

Annual Membership Categories

- Individual ...\$15
- Family \$20
- Business \$ 75

Please enclose payment along with this form and mail to:

**Fairfield Archives & History
P.O. Box 941
Winnsboro, SC 29180**