



Fairfield Genealogical Society

NEWSLETTER

Volume 16 Number 1

16th Year

March 2003

The next meeting of the Fairfield Chapter of the SCGS will be Sunday at 3:00 pm, March 23, 2002 at the First Methodist Church in Winnsboro, S. C. The church is located on Congress Street, one block north of the town clock, across from the Winnsboro, S. C. Post Office. Put this date on your calendar and plan to join us for the meeting.

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Cemetery Books

Cemetery survey books of Fairfield County are available at the Fairfield Museum in Winnsboro or by mail from the address below. Volume One includes large cemeteries in the western section of the county; Volume Two is the eastern section; and Volume Three is some of the rest of the cemeteries including most family and abandoned burying grounds. The cost is \$25.00 each (plus \$5 for each volume if mailed).

FAIRFIELD GENEALOGY ROOM
P. O. BOX 941
WINNSBORO, S. C. 29180

Articles, Bible Records, Lineage Charts Etc. Needed

Sharing your information, sources, and experiences is a vital part of being a member of your genealogical society. Please submit any information you may have for inclusion in your newsletter to:

Fairfield Chapter – SCGS
P. O. Box 93
Winnsboro, S. C. 29180

or

Jon and Barbara Davis
email: davis925@mindspring.com

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QUERIES

Cathcart – Huey

Correcting a query placed in March 2002 Newsletter. Now know that **Hamilton Cathcart** was not the son of **William Huey Cathcart**, who died in 1875 and is buried in Bethel ARP Cemetery.

Seeking death information on **Marshall Huey**, last in Winnsboro in 1898. His widow, **Margaret**, is in Charlotte, N. C. in the 1900 census with three children, a daughter-in-law, **Josie M. (Pope)**, and a grandson, **Robert C. Huey**, born 1882, Winnsboro. By 1920 census, Robert C. is married, has a daughter **Margaret**, and is living in Birmingham, Ala.

Evelyn C. Murray, 22 Howard Hill Road, Foster, R. I. 02825-1220
Phone 401-397-3918

Witch Trials of Fairfield County

Doris Chavis is looking for information on the Witch Trials that occurred in 1792. Some of her ancestors were involved. **Mary Free Ingelman**, widow of Lawrence Free and wife of **Jacob Ingelman** and at least three other people were tried for being witches. If anyone has or knows of information, let her know:

Doris McCormick Chavis, 1993 Columbia Highway, North; Aiken, SC, 29805

Or e-mail: Medford@aikenelectric.net

Hill

Anyone researching **Samuel Lane Hill**, son of **Benjamin Hill** of Old District '96, 1803-1853, married to **Mary Mathis**, **Pam Mathis**, daughters of **Luke** and **Isabella Mathis**, and **Mary Elizabeth Clarke**, daughter of **E. R. Clarke**; please contact Marianne Hill:

450 West Adams, #19, St. Louis, Mo. 63122

e-mail: mhv4@att.net

From the May 16, 1900 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Who Invented the Cotton Gin?

A Tradition that the Original Gin was brought to Fairfield and the Idea Stolen by Eli Whitney

The statement of facts published below is the Cotton, of Atlanta, is familiar to a great many people in Fairfield County, but as many of the younger people do not know it, we reproduce it. The people quoted as authorities are well known in this county, and their reputation is such that our own people will not doubt the story:

Some year ago I spent part of a summer in Fairfield County, S. C., and while there I heard from the lips of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the State a story about the invention of the cotton gin, which I believe the readers of Cotton will appreciate. I give the facts as they were given to me, and as they came direct from the parties interested, and not from heresay, they at least have the color of being true.

To Eli Whitney has indisputably been accorded the honor of inventing the cotton gin. So far as I can learn this claim has never been publicly disputed. The whole world has unhesitatingly taken part in doing honor to the once penniless student who has ever enjoyed the credit of having given to it one of the most useful pieces of machinery in modern invention. A glittering monument perpetuates his fame, and if I have been correctly informed the Whitney family still enjoys a royalty on the progenitor's shrewdness. The world will doubtless not stop to listen to an account which will detract anything from the fame of the great inventor, and

heaven forbid that I should tinge its brightness it is has been honestly won, but in these days of research and inquiry things will turn up which demand and gain our attention.

During my days in Fairfield I spent several weeks in the house of Captain Thomas Anderson, who now owns the old ancestral home of the Kincaid family, one of the most prominent and wealthy families of the State in antebellum days, and of which family Captain Anderson is a member. His mother, a daughter of Mr. Kincaid, is one of the two surviving children, now over seventy years of age, and from her lips I have the account here given, which she in turn had received from her parents. Mr. Kincaid was a Scotchman by birth, and in his frequent visit to Hamburg, opposite Augusta, Ga., on business, he met a Mr. Holmes, a mechanic by trade and one of his same country – a Scotchman. A mutual attachment sprung up between them, being of the same nationality, and Mr. Holmes, taking Mr. Kincaid into his confidence, showed him a machine which he had constructed somewhat on the principle of a wool burrer, which he believed would separate cotton seed from the lint.

Mr. Kincaid was well pleased with the appearance of the new machine and told his friend as there was no way of testing it in Hamburg without detection he would take it with him to Fairfield, where he had water power at his command, and where a satisfactory trial could be made. To this proposition Mr. Holmes agreed, and accompanied his friend to his home in Fairfield County, near Little River.

After a short while the two Scotch friends put up the rudely constructed gin in the mill house of Mr. Kincaid, which was on Mill Creek, about ten miles from Winnsboro. To their great satisfaction it worked well, and a thought of future competence securing from the sale of rights of so useful a machine rushed over the mind of the poor Scotch mechanic. It was tried again. The cotton was cleaned from the seed – it was a success – and the greatest care now was to protect the invention of discovery from being stolen. Mr. Holmes remarked that a young man from Georgia, Whitney by name, had visited his shop in Hamburg and repeatedly endeavored to see his machine – had even bribed a colored workman employed in Hamburg to tell him something about it. But so far up in the unsettled backwoods of South Carolina they considered the little rude cotton gin safe.

Soon after testing the machine Mr. Kincaid went on a trip to Charleston, which, of course, at that day was made by private conveyance. During his absence a young man rode up to his gate in Fairfield and asked Mrs. Kincaid very politely to allow him the pleasure of seeing Mr. Kincaid's new piece of machinery. The request was made in such a courteous manner that it was granted, and going down to the mill the young man spent nearly a whole day examining the gin and taking a model of it. This done he returned the mill key and set out for home.

When Mr. Kincaid returned from the city, among other things, his wife told him a very polite young man had been there to look at his gin. "You didn't allow him to see it did you?" he said. "Yes," replied his lady. Raising his hands and almost sinking in despair, he exclaimed: "My wife, you have ruined me and my friend." He knew that Whitney had endeavored in every way to gain access to the new machine of Mr. Holmes, and, as he justly suspicioned and afterwards found out, had taken advantage of his absence from home and thus gained his end.

As a consequence of Mr. Whitley's visit, he soon took out his patent for the celebrated cotton gin. Mr. Holmes at once resolved to enter suit against him, but being poor, was unable to employ counsel without some money in advance. For a long time he stilled hoped to regain his right to the valuable patent, but, from poverty and other cares, he was finally forced to abandon his claim to what was justly his.

Now a story like the one above, coming our after so many years, may seem too transparent to receive much credit, but the reader will please remember that the story is by no means a new one. It has been carefully handed down through the members of Mr. Kincaid's family, two of whom still survive; but it has never before, as I can learn, been given to the public through the press. The simple fact that the members of the Kincaid family and estate remember the story so well from the lips of their father, who considered his prospects of a huge fortune, together with Mr. Holmes', out of the new machine, greatly blighted, lends to it a strong shade of authenticity. The old original gin was purchased by Mr. Kincaid from his friend and run for many years at his place in Fairfield; and I dare say that many old citizens of the county can testify that it was the first known in the State. It was kept as a relic, but was destroyed by fire in an old barn when Sherman passed through. E. D. Stall

From the July 9, 1877 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

DOKO – BLYTHEWOOD. – The citizens of Doko held a meeting recently and resolved to change the name of the place to Blythewood. The postmaster general of the United States has changed the name of the post office, and the Railroad Company has altered, or will alter, the name of the station. The sonorous dissyllable "Doko" will no more be heard. The euphonious name "Blythewood" takes its place. It is well. Goodbye, Doko. How are you, Blythewood?

From the April 6, 1898 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Seven Pines Casualties

From the Richmond Dispatch of June 6, 1862, kindly furnished us by Mr. J. K. Coleman of this place, we get the following list of casualties of Chester, Fairfield and York companies of the 6th Regiment and Capt. T. C. Beckham's company of 5th Regiment, in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862. This list of 6th Regiment is from the official report of Adjutant H. A. Gaillard.

Col. John Bratton wounded in the arm and missing.
Capt. L. L. Love, assistant commissary sergeant, slightly wounded in the thigh.
____ Moore, musician, severely wounded in the leg.

Company A, Capt. G. L. Strait – killed; Serg't. W. E. Lewis, privates B. F. Backstrom, William Moore, Samuel Miller, W. L. McFadden, T. S. Reid and J. Fry. Wounded severely, privates D. S. Dickey (and missing), J. T. Thomas, William Kitchens, Joshua Kitchens, J. P. Nail, W. C. Reid, G. Amzi Brown, Perry Ferguson, J. H. Gaston, John Dunlap, R. J. Massey, L. H. Dye, John McGarity and J. P. Gaston. Wounded slightly, Serg't. J. C. Ferguson, Thomas Peden, L. J. McGarity, D. J. Wylie, J. D. Williamson, A. P. Neely, J. J. Nichols, A. Hicklin, William Hughes, R. N. Banks, W. N. Elder, Lieutenant J. C. McFadden, Serg't. I. N. Whitside, private F. Bigham. Missing private John McGarrity. Total, killed, wounded and missing, 36.

Company B, Captain John M. White – killed, Private W. S. F. McFadden, Wounded severely, Serg't. J. P. Miller, privates J. McCaskey, W. C. Glover, H. Johnson. B. Merritt and B. Nivens. Wounded slightly, Capt. J. M. White, Junior 2nd Lieutenant T. M. Wylie, privates B. F. Baker, James Epps, W. F. Hergot, H. Merritt, W. C. Perry. Total, killed and wounded, 24.

Company F, Captain J. L. Gaston – killed, Captain J. L. Gaston, Privates Fred Babcock, William Crawford and W. H. Gaston. Wounded mortally, Private W. L. McDaniel; seriously, Privates Robert Hemphill. S. H. McWaters, H. Morris, J. A. Rader and W. S. Turner; severely, Privates J. F. Barber, W. H. Brawley, J. L. Caldwell, W. J. Cornwell, D. E. Dunlap, S. E. Vaupelt, J. C. Walker and C. S. Wilson; slightly, Lieutenant J. M. Moore, Serg'ts. J. J. Stringfellow, E. M. Shannon and J. G. Blair; privates J. D. Boyd, Henry Duffey, A. F. Lindsay, H. McConnell, E. J. McDaniel, H. McElduff, J. C. Peden, J. R. Peay, W. F. Smith and W. T. Farrar. Total, killed and wounded, 33.

Company G, Captain J. M. Phinny – killed, Captain J. M. Phinny, 1st Serg't. J. W. Sloan, Corporal S. T. Comack, privates W. A. Ellison, J. Powell, P. N. Powell, J. J. Weir. Severely wounded, Serg't. W. A. Milling, privates A. W. Ladd, Robert Bankhead, J. G. Boggs, T. T. Williamson, J. A. Seires, J. D. Gaillard, W. M. Melton, Slightly wounded Lieutenant Michael Brice, color serg't. J. W. Rabb, corporal W. D. McKinstry, private R. B. Aiken, Peter Bird, B. F. Boulware, A. Boney, A. C. Frazer, W. H. Jamison, W. T. Hodges, J. Lemon, J. T. McCreight, J. W. McCreight, W. M. Nelson, J. L. Richmond, J. C. Raines and J. A. Wooten. Total killed and wounded, 32.

Company H, Captain W. B Lyles – killed Captain W. Boykin Lyles, privates Samuel Stevenson, J. B. Warfield. Severely wounded, Serg't. R. W. Brice, privates E. P. Allen, W. R. Counts, J. H. Glenn, W. P. Gray, A. T. Holley, W. W. Hunt, W. H. Kerr. Slightly wounded, Serg't. J. T. Bynum, privates W. Boyce Simonton, J. A. Brice, T. S. Brice, R. M. Cook, J. H. Crosby, J. L. Dye, J. Garrick, J. D. Garrison, A. Grubbs, J. F. Joyer, H. McCormick, W. B. Norris, T. R. Sterling, W. M. Young, J. B. Blackledge. Total killed and wounded, 27.

Company I, Captain J. M. Crosby – killed, none. Severely wounded, First Lieutenant William McAliley, Serg't. H. S. Hardin, Corporal W. M. Corkill, privates J. W. Brooks, R. M. Duffy, R. L. Duffy, W. R. Kennedy, J. Leopold, S. J. McNinch, James Walker, Andrew Wages, G. W. Wilson. Slightly wounded, Serg't. B. M. Neely, corporal W. J. Davis, privates J. H. Jaggars, T. A. Lipsey, J. A. Lipsey, W. H. Ross. Missing, Joseph Leonard. Total wounded and missing, 19.

Company B, 5th Regiment, Captain T. C. Beckham – killed, none. Wounded, Capt. T. C. Beckham, Orderly Sergeant W. H. Ragsdale, privates J. W. McCully, W. D. Watson, T. M. Lemons, T. J. Stevenson, J. S. Rss. Total wounded, 8.

The 6th Regiment went into the battle with 521 men. The total number killed, wounded and missing was 228.

From the April 18, 1894 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Nature Unadorned

A Little Boys Reason for Wanting to be a Preacher

We clip the following letter by a six year old boy written for the youth's department of the A. R. P. Presbyterian. We were struck by the reason he assigned for wanting to be a preacher. He says he will write more if they publish his first article. We want to hear from him again.

Mr. Editor: I will write you a letter to print in your paper. We all work at our house to make our money for Sabbath school and the missionary band. I carry in stove wood and help my brother Bruce feed the pigs and churn day about with my sister Helen. We don't think it is right to hunt "sanctified eggs". One Sabbath, Helen went to the nest and the old hen gave her a bad peck on the lip. The mark is there yet. We have a good preacher. His name is Mr. Smith. If the boys talk at prayer meeting he will tell them to hush. He never had to tell me, for I don't talk. I am six years old. When I am a man I am going to have long whiskers and be a preacher, then I can eat at the first table with the company. My brother, Killough, is saving \$1 to pay for the College, and I am saving \$1 to build the orphanage. If you print this I will write you another letter when I learn better. Matthew White Patrick. -- White Oak, S. C.

From the April 29, 1879 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

The Palmetto Regiment

List of the Field and Staff Officers, and Rolls of the Chester and Fairfield Commands.

The Edgefield Advertiser publishes a complete roll of the Palmetto Regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847. We extract the following list of field and staff officers and the full company rolls of the Fairfield and Chester companies:

Field – Colonel, P. M. Butler; Lt.-Colonel, T. P. Dickinson; Major, A. H. Gladden.

Staff – Adjutant, James Cantey; Qt.-Master, W. B. Stanley; Surgeon, James Davis; Asst.-Surgeon, E. Bland; Asst. Qt.-Master, W. C. Moragne; Sergeant Major, Ormsby Blanding; Asst. Commissary Sergeant, J. D. Blanding; Qt.-Master Sergeant, A. M. Montgomery, died in Peubla; Color Bearer, Z. Cantey.

Captains – Company A, Francis Sumter; Company B, R. G. M. Dunovant; Company C, Keith S. Moffett; Company D, Preston S. Brooks; Company E, J. Foster Marshall; Company F, William Blanding; Company G, Joseph Kennedy; Company H, Wm. D. DeSaussure; Company I, LeRoy Secrest; Company K, N. T. Walker; Company L, James H. Williams.

Company B – Captain, R. G. M. Dunovant; 1st. Lieutenant, J. T. Walker; 2nd Lieutenant, Benj. D. Culp; 1st Sergeant, George W. Curtis; 2d Sergeant, R. A. Pagan; 3d Sergeant John Dunovant; 4th Sergeant, Wm. B. Triplett; 1st Corporal, Jackson Hood; 2d Corporal, E. C. Postell; 3d Corporal, O. J. Gibbs; 4th Corporal, Wm. Wilks.

Privates – C. K. Alexander, Art. Alexander, Reuben Allen, Jas. Breakfield, T. N. Brown, James Conner, Tim Cahill, G. W. Culp, Davis Cornwell, J. F. Carson, W. R. Coleman, John Conner, Ira Carter, Thomas Charles, Harzel Colvin, J. S. Dallas, T. S. Dallas, T. E. Dallas, W. R. Davis, T. O. Estes, N. R. Eaves, Paymaster, T. H. Evans, J. M. Faucett, Jer. Ferguson, W. R. Ferguson, Jos. Ferguson, Jos. Gill, John Gill, Jackson Gill, C. E. Gallagher, John Guthrie, I. McD. Hood, And'w. Henderson, Moses Henderson, Harzel Hardick, James Hardick, Wm. Hollis, Hugh Hollis, Noah Isenham, G. S. Johnson, Carter Knight, Hugh Lafferty, Isaiah Lewis, Thos. McHenry, David McHenry, Miles McAdams, Jas. Mayfield, David McCreight, John McClure, James Martin, A. P. Minter, T. E. Moore, Theo. Muller, Wm. Nicholison, John Olney, J. P. Price, J. H. Perry, John Paisley, Jos. Poag, Wm. Robins, Thos. Robins, Jas. Robins, Wm. E. Rowell, Gailard Smith, A. G. Steadman, Levy Steadman, Sam Terrell, J. W. Triplett, J. A. Thomas, H. Vanlandingham, E. Whitehead, Ezekiel Whitehead, J. W. Wright, E. D. Walker, Wash. Wylie, Mich. Ward, Wm. Walker, J. S. Yongue.

1st Lieutenant W. B. Lilly promoted Captain 31st September, 1847.

G. W. Curtis, promoted 2d Lieutenant in 1848.

Company G – Captain, Joseph Kennedy; 1st Lieutenant, Jas. R. Clark; 2d Lieutenant, Abram Crossland; 3d Lieutenant, Abner R. Durham; 1st Sergeant, R. W. Durham; 2d Sergeant, J. W. Seigler; 3d Sergeant, B. H. Robertson; 4th Sergeant, Judge Wilson; 1st Corporal. E. A. Rabb; 2d Corporal, J. M. Shedd; 4th Corporal, S. F. Rowe.

Privates – S. A. Alexander, Austin Adam, R. T. Barber, G. F. Barber, G. F. Beard, Henry Bone, T. W. Brittingham, Jackson Boyd, Charles Bradford, Samuel Camack, Wm. Claxton, J. M. Craig, Jas. Cain, Henry Cooke, J. H. Due, J. R. Davis, Ensley Duke, C. T. Darby, Elias Earle, J. E. Fisher, T. L. Frazier, R. T. Gladney, M. P. Harper, J. P. Hardy, John Harrison, B. W. Jenks, Jos. Lander, W. B. McCreight, J. A. McCreight, Henry McGraw, Aaron McGraw, Andrew McGraw, J. S. McNeil, John McGowan, T. J. Myers, H. T. Moore, John Neely, S. P. Newman, W. R. Nelson, David Noland, John Odom, A. E. Moore, J. W. Poyne, J. E. Philips, W. W. Robertson, H. T. Reynolds, A. S. Reynolds, T. S. Reynolds, Jason Raines, James Rometry, Abram Richardson, G. W. Sanders, Alex. Stewart, Madison Stuber, Wm. Smith, Selden Smart, Henry Scott, M. B. Stanley, M. B. Travis, A. D. Sparks, R. I. True, W. L. Tidwell, S. M. Wylie, J. A. Wylie, John Woodward, Silas Wilson, Jos. White, T. L. Young, D. McKagon, J. Brazil, J. Welsh.

Sergeant Samuel F. Rowe, 2d Lieutenant August 20th, 1847.

Sergeant James N. Shedd, promoted 1st Lieutenant November 13, 1847.

Jonathan R. Davis, promoted 2d Lieutenant July 8th, 1847.

Character Formers

The following teachers are engaged at the different schools in the county: Miss Clyde Clayton, at Feasterville; W. J. Keller, at Jackson Creek (1st February); Rev. B. F. Estes, at Crosbyville; Miss Lula Blain, at Weir's school; Miss Fannie Moore, at Oak Grove; W. L. Rosborough, Jr., at New Hope; Miss Eugenia Douglass, at Albion; Miss Ella Sterling, near T. P. Mitchell's; Mrs. T. M. Boulware, at Woodward; T. R. Minter, Jr., at Blackstock; R. H. Lucas, at Shady Grove; Miss Adalize Thorn, at Fairview; F. E. Hinnant, at Mt. Olivet; Leon T. Pressly, at White Oak; Rev. E. A. McDowell, at Oakland; L. M. Ford, at Flint Hill; Miss Janie M. Brawley, at Lower Longtown; B. R. Scott, at Upper Longtown; Miss Ellen Bookhart, at Blythewood; Miss Edna Ligon, at Sanfield; Miss H. E. Kennedy, at Cedar Creek; Miss T. L. Edmunds, at Asbury school; Miss M. A. Cathcart, at Pine Grove; Miss Belle Cathcart, at Abell's school house; Miss Alma Black, at Balentine's; Miss Mary Flanigan, at Boyle's school; Miss Leila Browne, at Bear Creek; L. B. Wilson, at Centreville; Mrs. M. R. Gunn, at Greenbriar; Miss Mary Cassels, at Browntown; Miss Florence Jackson, at Hickory Ridge; Miss Eunice Rosborough, at Mossy Dale; J. J. Watt, at Horeb; Miss Earline Williams, at Ruff's school; Miss Edith Poozer, at Bethel; R. W. Brice, Jr. at Jenkinsville; Miss Challie Trapp, at Mesopotamia; Miss Janie Lemmon, at Terminus; Miss Richardson, at Rock Creek; Miss Nannie C. Keller, at Monticello; Prof. C. A. Seabrook and Miss Ruth Simpson, at Ridgeway; Miss Mary Thornwell, at Ladd's; W. A. Douglass, at Point Lookout; Miss Leila Potts, at Mitford; Miss Estelle Lyles, at Ederington's; Prof. W. H. Witherow, Misses Emily Obear, Mary F. McMaster, Rachel B. McMaster and Nannie A. Phinney, at Winnsboro.

In 1880, W. E. from the Rock Creek Section of the County wrote several sketches on the people in that area, here are two of the sketches.

From the June 17, 1880 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Biographical Sketches

Rock Creek, June 8 – I will again resume a few notices of the old citizens of western Fairfield. I had but a limited knowledge of Maj. Thos. Means, Sr. He has been a merchant at Old Buckhead for a number of years before my recollection, and I knew him only as a practical, wealthy and respectable planter of Beaver Creek. His eldest son, Isaac, lived at Old Buckhead for many years, where he died, and was beloved by his neighbors and friends for his many virtues – a man upward of three hundred fifty pounds in weight. Dr. David H. Means, his brother, was a practical farmer and skilful physician. Rev. Robert Means was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem – removed to Columbia where he lived and officiated in his pastorate, and was beloved for his piety and efficiency by all who knew him. He removed after his father's death to his old neighborhood, and purchased a plantation of me in 1837, where he lived a few years, and afterwards removed near Salem, where he died. The other brothers were

all reputable men and practical farmers. Wm. B. Means and Robert Means, the latter a son of John Means; were class-mates of mine at Monticello Academy in 1822.

John Hugh Means, after serving as captain of the Buckhead troop of cavalry in 1833, was promoted to a majority, and soon after elected brigadier general, and not long afterwards elevated to the gubernatorial chair of our State – the most rapid promotion I ever knew. I need not mention with what honor he filled these offices to himself and his State, as many now alive knew him well, and mourned his sad fate in our late disastrous war – a martyr to the cause of liberty.

I must not forget Daniel H. Kerr, a practical merchant of Old Buckhead, from 1821 to '35 and afterwards a practical farmer until his death. He was noted for strict integrity and his exemplary Christian life.

Philip Pearson, who lived and died near Monticello, was accounted the most correct land surveyor in our State, and surveyed the county by Act of our Legislature when I was a boy. He was a wealthy planter and exemplary Christian, and died at a green old age, respected by all who knew him. His eldest son, Wm F. Pearson, was a man of superior mental calibre – read law, but never was at the bar. After he served in our Legislature his friends nominated for Congress for the counties of Fairfield, Newberry, and Laurens. I forget the names of his competitors, as I was young. Thought he was not returned, he received a respectable vote, as I was told. Dr. George B. Pearson, my most estimable friend, was not only an old and respected physician, but one of the most pious and exemplary Christian I ever knew. He was beloved by all who knew him. He was a lover of pomology, and was regarded as the most thorough botanist in our State. He was educated at Monticello Academy, under the supervision or instruction of the first teacher at Monticello – the Rev. James Rogers – a Presbyterian preacher and afterwards pastor of the Brick Church, as it was called, of Rogers church, near Kincaid's bridge. Dr. G. B. Pearson was an excellent linguist, a planter and florist. He died but a few years ago, aged eighty-two.

Requiescat in pace. Philip Edward Pearson was a prominent lawyer at the Winnsboro bar from 1816 to 1832, and solicitor of that circuit at one time. He removed to Alabama about 1850, and afterwards to Texas, where he died some twenty-five years since. Dr. Joel E. Pearson was of about my age, and practiced his profession, skillfully in the vicinity of Monticello from 1826 to '32, when he removed to Vienna, Ala. He died during the late war from exposure in the western army.

I could mention many other respectable and useful men who lived from 1810 to '35 in western Fairfield, but hope this may suffice for the present. W. E.

From the July 1, 1880 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Biographical Sketches

Gen. Pearson, Rev. Jonathan Davis, the Lyleses and Alstons – Nevitt's Fisheries – Other Honored Citizens.

Rock Creek, June 23 – I neglected in my sketches to make mention of Gen. John Pearson. As a boy I recollect seeing him at a muster ground in uniform near old Buckhead beating up for volunteers to join the war of 1812. Mills, in his statistics of South Carolina, mentions him as a native of Richland County. His daughter, Mrs. Grace Lakin, is now in her 98th year, and is living in the house her father built before the Revolutionary War – added to since. She told me some several years since that her father removed from the Fork below Columbia, and settled about two

miles above the present site of Alston. He was a large land owner of the most fertile lands in that section. Gen. Pearson, Mills writes, was a well educated man, served as an officer in the Revolutionary War with distinction, and filled many important offices after the war. Some of his descendants live on and near his old homestead, at this time, and are useful citizens.

James Davis came from York County with his father, John Davis, who married my grand mother, either before or during the Revolutionary War. James D. married my Aunt Millie E. who emigrated with her mother from Stafford County, Va., before the Revolutionary War, and served in that memorable struggle for independence. He was a wealthy planter and merchant, and died in August, 1822, while I was a student at Monticello, about one mile south of it. His son, Col. Jonathan Davis, was a large planter and merchant, afterwards a Baptist preacher, and, as many now know, died about twenty-five years since where Mr. J. K. Davis now lives. I could mention many more useful and respected citizens whom I knew while at school 1821 and '22 at Monticello, some of whom were the Kincaids, Gen. McMeekin, Andrew McMeekin, N. Holly, the Martins, Holmeses, Montgomerys, Bells, Stautons, Elkins, T. May, the Rabbs, Mays, Harrisons, Morris, Dawkins, G. Free. I must not forget James Alston and his son Col. W. J. Alston. Mr. Alston was a wealthy planter and large land holder, an estimable and useful citizen. Col. W. J. Alston, as many of his neighbors know, possessed much of milk of human kindness, a graduate of the South Carolina College, an efficient and working member of the Legislature, was burnt out like myself by that band of ruffians belonging to Kilpatrick's savage raid. He was a pious consistent Christian gentleman, and died at his residence not long after our late disastrous war. I had forgotten to mention my estimable neighbor and friend, Maj. W. S. Lyles. He was well known to the citizens of Fairfield as a planter member of the Legislature, as signer of the ordinance of secession, noted for his benevolence, a good neighbor and Christian. His death is in the remembrance of many his friends as well as him many virtues. Dr. T. J. Lyles, whose death is of recent occurrence, was born in Fairfield, removed to Maybinton, Newberry County, and returned, was a man of property, an useful citizen and Christian, a deacon of the Baptist Church at Rock Creek, and died in the full hope of eternal felicity. I recollect Wm. M. Nevitt, who removed from Maryland before my recollection, and who reared an industrious family of sons, all Methodist. When a boy the first shad I ever brought home was from Nevitt's fishery, at the mouth of Beaver Creek Broad River. The cost one dollar for eight. I heard my father say before the war of 1812, sixteen shad were bought for a dollar. Near Ashford's ferry lived John Hutcheson, David James, and Ashfords, Pools, Duncans and higher up Broad River the Sheltons, Chapmans, Meadors, Mobleys, Colemans, Feasters, Coopers, Hills, Dyes, and old Tommy Williams, who I have often heard tell at my store how he shot the British who landed at Haddrel's Point for water, near Charleston, in the War of 1812. It seems their landing created wild consternation, and our whole force was ordered from a distant point of the Island to march, double-quick, to that point, but before the could all arrive, Tommy saw the man-or-war getting ready to move off, after watering. Being in the front, he left his command hastily and slipped behind some obstruction intervening and let off his "blunderbuss" as he called it, a musket at the crew who were unarmed, from what he could see, and he "leveled" a man. After he had gotten old he was often asked why he ventured so near the enemy alone. He would reply, "I went there to fight, and this was the first chance I had, and I determined not to lose it." He and the old patriarch, David R. Coleman, who died at 90 would hunt squirrels and fish but a few years before their demise. D. R. C. was a land surveyor, possessed a store of useful knowledge and had several sons of usefulness. His brothers, Capt. H. J. Coleman was a good man, neighbor, citizen and officer. He raised several sons of usefulness, industrious and beloved by neighbors. Among

these were Dr. Robt. and W. P. Coleman. Andrew, Jacob and John were sons of John Feaster, noted for their industry, honesty and economy. Jacob Feaster surveyed more land and handled more estates and was guardian for more orphans than any man I ever knew. He kept a diary of all notable events for many years before his death, which one of his sons has in possession, and which is a valuable work of reference – such as the temperature of the weather, seasons, wet, dry, hot and cold, depth of rainfall, freshlets, marriages, births, deaths, crops, market, etc. He died near Buckhead, as many know, since the late war.

W. E.

In 1905 L. M. Ford wrote several articles about the Rocky Mount Area, this article is from the February 22, 1905 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald.

Memoirs, Traditions and History of Rocky Mount and Vicinity by L. M. Ford

Face of the County

Before the advent of the white man these hills were an open forest, destitute of undergrowth and covered with wild peavines from one to two feet high, while great cane brakes grew to great height on the creek and river bottoms. The woods were made noisy by the chattering of the cat squirrels and the fox squirrel made his home in the pine and waxed fat on its juicy cones. Numbers of wild turkeys stalked leisurely through the forest partaking of the daintiest morsels only. Deer browsed and gambled on the hillside unmolested, while the more ferocious animals such as the wild cat, panther etc., made their homes in the swamp on the streams. In winter blackbirds and wild pigeons visited the hills in vast numbers and ducks and geese could be seen gliding on the surface of every stream. The streams teemed with fish of many varieties. Occasionally Indian wigwams could be seen clustered about a spring near some stream.

Names

When the first settlers came here they found a tribe of Indians who made their home on the banks of our river and its tributaries. They were called Catawba and from them the river took its name, Catawba. As such it is known from its source in North Carolina to the mouth of Wateree Creek where it changes to Wateree. The Indians called the river Eswa Tavora. These Indians were friendly to the settlers from the first and have held sacred every obligation entered into and every treaty made. They fought on the side of the patriots in the Revolution and on the side of the Confederates in our late war. A remnant, less than a hundred, still live on a reservation in York County on the banks of this river. They make pipes and earthenware which they exchange with neighboring merchants for such goods as they desire. They may be hired to perform some labor also.

The names of Turkey Branch, Rocky Branch, Rocky Creek and Crooked Creek suggest a reason why they are so called. On the banks of one of our branches a deputation of the whites would meet a deputation of Indians in council and transact business and adjust their differences to the satisfaction of all. The calumet was passed around and all went home in

good humor. From this it was called Deputation Branch, which was corrupted to Debutary, which is its name to this day.

During the Revolution a Whig drummer was killed on a hill near the Point of Rocks which gave it the name, Drummer's Hill.

Customs and Usages

Our first settlers began to come into this section about 1760. They came from Maryland and Virginia principally. How they traveled is not known, probably by wagons or some other vehicle, as they owned horses then. Their dwellings were rude log huts that they could build with their axes principally. Very early they had stone chimneys in their huts. They cleared a field about their cabins in order to grow their grain and vegetables. Venison was their main meat diet. Other animals such as the otter and wild cat were killed for their skins, some of them were made into moccasins and caps and most of them were sold.

Elisha Dye, grandfather of our friend, R. J. Dye, was the gunsmith of that day and kept the settlers' trusty rifles in good shooting order. His usefulness extended through the revolution as many of the guns of the Whigs were repaired by him and thus he enabled them to continue in the service.

As the settlers increased in number the game became scarcer and wilder. More attention was then given to domestic animals. Horses and cattle kept fat on the commons and hogs were killed in the woods and their flesh cured for the family supply during the next season. They grew tobacco for money crop. It was hauled to Charleston, but often it was condemned and could not be sold.

The vehicle mostly used was the common home made sled in which crops, firewood, etc., were hauled.

Some of the children of these men could read and write, if not all of them, but they were not very religiously inclined.

Revolutionary Times

Charleston fell into the hands of the British, May 12th 1780. Lord Cornwallis sent detachments of troops to Augusta, Ninety-Six and Camden to insure and hasten the subjugation of this State. From Camden a detachment under Colonel Houseman was sent to Rocky Mount. About one-fourth of a mile northwesterly from the present residence of John G. Johnston, the British built three log forts which they surrounded with a ditch and abattis.

With the advent of Colonel Houseman and his detachment came an end to the feeling of good fellowship of one to another and social intercourse of neighbor with neighbor. This change was brought about by the promises and threats of Colonel Houseman. From this time it was Whig and Tory and a deadly hatred was engendered. Instead of cracking jokes with each other the crack of the deadly rifle was heard. One of the first acts of Houseman was to distribute handbills among the people, calling upon them to meet him at Beckhamville and enroll their names as loyal subjects of King George and receive British protection.

Soon after this he visited Justice John Gaston, who resided on Fishing Creek, to induce him to become a loyal subject to the King, as he verily believed that the old Justice could and would bring many of not all his neighbors to his way of thinking. While the old Justice treated him with all the kindness and courtesy due a visitor, he did not follow his advise. After the

officer departed, Justice Gaston sent runners to various places in the community for men to meet at his house that night. The summons were obeyed with alacrity and by midnight thirty men of no mean mould, strong in spirit and of active and powerful frames had collected together.

These men were commanded by John McClure and were armed with the deadly rifle, clad in their hunting shirts and moccasins. With their wool hats and deerskin caps, their otter skin shot-bags and butcher knives by their sides, they were ready for any enterprise in the cause of Liberty. Next morning they paraded before the door of the aged patriot and according to the custom of that day he brought out a large case of bottles. Commencing with the officers, John and Hugh McClure, he gave each a hearty hand shake and then presented the bottle, after which they took their course noiselessly along the old Indian trail down Fishing Creek to the old field near Beckhamville, where many of the people were already gathered. Their sudden onset took by surprise the promiscuous assemblage, about two hundred in number. The enemy were defeated and "their well directed fire," says one who speaks from personal knowledge, "saved a few cowards from become Tories, and taught Houseman that the strong log houses at Rocky Mount were safe from his myrmidons."

This encounter was the first effort to breast the stream after the suspension of military opposition, the opening wedge to the recovery of South Carolina.

Filled with rage, Houseman sent a party early next day to bring the hoary-headed patriot, then 80 years of age, to his headquarters, but they found the dwelling deserted. His wife concealed in some bushes nearby saw them plunder the house of everything and carry off the stock from the plantation; nothing was left but the family bible, a precious relic which may be still preserved in the family.

John Gaston had nine sons in the army, three of whom were killed and the fourth one shot down at the Battle of Hanging Rock. When their mother was informed of these facts, she replied, "I mourn their loss, but they could not have died in a better cause."

From the December 17, 1895 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

A Biography Worth Keeping

The biography below has been copied from a work, in the hands of a lady in Charlotte, entitled "The Living Female Writers of the South".

The work was gotten up by a lady in Mobile, under the nom de plume of Ida Raymond, and dedicated to John R. Thompson, of Virginia, James Wood Davidson, A. M., of South Carolina, Hon. W. G. McAdo, of Georgia, and Charles Dimirty, of Louisiana, a quartette of Southern Authors, who have ever kindly encouraged and judiciously advised the female writers of the South.

The Living Writers were stereotyped by Fagan & Son, and published by More Brothers, of Philadelphia, in 1871. Not a volume of this work can now be found for sale.

Mrs. Catherine Ladd

The name that heads this article will call a thrill of pleasure to many hearts, for this lady is one of the most noted and successful teachers of the state of South Carolina; and hundreds of

her pupils, many of them now teaching throughout the land, remember her kindness and entire unselfishness.

She is the most generous of women; her time, her talents, her worldly goods are at the command of all her friends, says one of her ex-pupils.

Mrs. Ladd is a native of Virginia, was born in October 1809, married when eighteen years old to Mr. Ladd a portrait and miniature painter. Her maiden name was Catherine Stratton.

For several years after her marriage, Mrs. Ladd wrote poems, which was published in the various periodicals of the day. For three years she was a regular correspondent of several newspapers and published a series of articles on drawing, painting, and education, which attracted considerable attention. In 1841 Mrs. Ladd permanently settled in the town of Winnsboro, South Carolina, where she established one of the largest institutions of learning in the State, while sustained its well deserved reputation until closed in 1861. Mrs. Ladd has contributed tales, sketches, essays and poems to various journals under different noms de plume as Minnie Mayflower, "Aretms," "Alider" and Monia. During the existence of the Floral Wreath, published in Charleston by Mr. Edwin Heriott, Mrs. Ladd was a regular contributor. Mr. Heriott, in a notice of the literary talent of the South, speaking of Mrs. Ladd's poetical works, said, They are sweet, smooth and flowing, particularly so, but like Scotch music, their gayest notes are sad.

In 1851 she, with ardor took up the subject of education, home manufactories, and encouragement of white labor, believing that the ultimate prosperity of South Carolina would depend on it. She reasoned from a conviction that South Carolina could not long compete with the more southern and southwestern states in raising cotton, and an extensive system of slave labor would realize no profit. Mrs. Ladd's plays, written at the solicitation of friends, and performed by them, were very popular. The "Grand Scheme" and "Honeymoon" were celebrated far and wide. The incidents and introductions of characters showed that she had more than ordinary talent for that species of composition. Mrs. Ladd has a wonderful knack of managing young people. After the commencement of the war Mrs. Ladd gave up everything to devote herself to the cause of the South. She lived for the soldiers, was elected president of the Soldiers Aid Association, which office she retained until the close of the war, and by her untiring exertions kept the society well supplied with clothing. Her pen was unused during the war, the needle and her personal supervision being constantly in demand. In Winnsboro no church is built, no charity solicited, no ball, concert, tableaux or fair, nothing goes on without her cheerful and ever ready aid. Mrs. Ladd is said to be "homely" and dresses to suit herself, never caring about the latest "fashions", ignores hoops and always wears her hair short. Her manner's abrupt and decided, but one instinctively feels it to be kind.

The Confederate flag is said to have originated with Mrs. Ladd. The fire of February 21st, 1865, destroyed the literary works of thirty years. With the assistance of a Federal officer Mrs. Ladd saved the jewels of the Masonic lodge in the next house to hers, but the flames and smoke prevented her finding the "charter". By this time the fire had got so much ahead on her own premises and the confusion was so great, that she lost everything.

It is said that outside of the walls of her school Mrs. Ladd was the giv, social companion of every lady under her charge. Following her to the school room you instantly felt the change; though not perhaps a work was spoken, every young lady felt it. She was powerful will and habit of centering every thought and feeling instantly on the occupation of the moment.

The confusion of voices or passing objects never seemed to disturb her when writing. A friend of Mrs. Ladd says her quick motions show the rapidity of thought.

Even now, at the age of fifty-eight, were you walking behind her, you might mistake her from the light buoyancy of step, for a young girl.

Mrs. Ladd, the subject of the above biography, is now in the 87th year of her age. She commenced teaching in South Carolina in '25 and began her literary career in '29. She is now the oldest living writer and teacher in this State. From a severe attack of neuralgia in the head, in the year 1891, she was stricken totally blind, since which time she has written nothing but poetry.

From the October 10, 1888 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Ridgeway

How It Got its Name – Highest Point South of Rock Hill – Its Officers and Business Men Churches, Amusements and Other Matters Concerning It.

The town of Ridgeway enjoys the distinction of being the second place in the county in point of size and importance, the first place being held by Winnsboro, which has the advantage of being the county seat and situated in the centre of the county.

Ridgeway is located on the C. C. & A. R. R., twenty-five miles north of Columbia, and is twelve miles south of Winnsboro, and occupies the highest point on the ridge dividing the Wateree and Broad Rivers, and is also the highest point on the C. C. & A. R. R. south of Rock Hill, being 600 feet above the level of the sea. When the course of the railroad which runs through the town was first being discussed, two routes were proposed from Columbia to Chester. The one advocated by Mr. Wm. Lyles, of Fairfield, and Mr. Saml. McAlilly, of Chester and the other by Mr. Edward G. Palmer, of Ridgeway, who was afterwards elected president. Mr. Lyles route was pretty much that followed afterwards by the Columbia & Greenville Railroad as far as Alston, thence across to Chester. Mr. Palmer's route was adopted and is the present bed of the road. This latter route was called the "ridge route" or "ridge way" and this name was given the station. Mr. McAlilly jocularly called it the "Palmer ginhouse route" as it placed a shipping station within two miles of Mr. Palmer's ginhouse. Mr. Palmers choice of this route, however lay in the fact that it ran up the back of the ridge, and crossed only one stream between Columbia and Chester, the wisdom of which has been fully sustained by the experience of the Greenville road with the annual freshets and washouts.

The town of Ridgeway was incorporated in 1874, and Capt. R. S. Desportes, now of Columbia, was its first Intendant, in which capacity he served several terms.

At present the population of our neighboring town numbers three hundred souls, and the spirit of push and progress which is seen in so many other places in the State is both visible and audible here in the stacks of lumber waiting for the rattle of the hammer, already engaged in some other part of town.

The commodious store of Mr. I. C. Thomas, on corner of Palmer and Church streets will shortly be ready for his occupancy.

Mr. C. P. Wray's handsome and stylish residence, on Fifth Avenue, under the direction of contractor Alexander, of Shelby, N. C., is rapidly approaching completion.

Messrs. A. F. Ruff & Co., have just added an extension to their already large store house.

The lumber for the Presbyterian parsonage is on the ground waiting for the carpenter. Mr. Edward Heins is occupying his recently built residence.

The railroad authorities are taking steps to erect a much needed shed over the passenger platform.

The following are in contemplation: Residence, by Mr. W. M. Coleman, and Mr. H. W. Desportes, and store by Messrs J. M. Wilson & Bro.

The present officers of the town are W. H. Ruff, intendant; I. C. Thomas, S. F. Cooper, R. D. Bolick, W. S. Jones, Wardens; W. S. Jones, Clerk of Council, and J. A. Brown Chief of Police; cotton weighers, S. F. Cooper and G. L. Rosborough.

The business of the community is conducted by Dr. R. H. Edmunds, drugs, I. C. Thomas, J. A. Cloyd, Mrs. W. D. Bolick, J. M. Wilson & Bro., H. W. Desportes, Heins & Pickett, A. F. Ruff & Co., C. P. Wray, A. A. Morris, Jno. A. Desportes, N. H. Ford, general merchandise, Jno. McIntyre, saddlery, harness, and sewing machines; W. G. Hinnant, agriculture machinery; A. A. Morris, postmaster and photographer; H. W. Desportes, express agent; P. M. Spence, iron and wood shops and coffins; S. F. Cooper, and Cooper & Bro., wines and liquors; H. W. Desportes, public gin and Mill; Charles Hays, wood shop; Moses James, blacksmith, Cornelius Means, butcher; Peter Pickens and Argyle Thorogood, shoe shops; J. L. Walling, wood rack, and the health of the town is looked after by Dr. W. R. Mood, who is successfully practicing medicine for many miles around. Mr. E. P. Lipscomb is the accommodating agent and operator at the depot, and I. C. Thomas and G. W. Moore are Notary Publics. The visitors to Ridgeway are entertained at two hotels – the Coleman House and the W. J. Davis House. Two saw mills are running in the neighborhood owned respectively of Ollever and Morrison, and G. P. Hoffman, the latter of whom has just commenced on a bill for 287,000 feet of lumber to the Chester Cotton Mill. Mr. A. A. Morris has an apiary from which he supplied the market with the choicest honey gathered by the Italian and Albino bees.

Ridgeway draws her trade from the southeastern portion of the county which includes some of the most fertile and productive lands in the upper portion of the State. The rich bottoms lying along the Wateree and its tributaries for fifteen or twenty miles send their abundant products to this point for shipment. One farm in this section, yielded twenty-two hundred bales of cotton one year before the war, which will give some idea of the capacity of these lands.

Although wide awake to their material interests the people of Ridgeway are not indifferent to more serious matters. There are six churches in town representing the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian denominations. The children of the community receive their primary education at the Ridgeway and Mt. Hope High Schools, presided over by Misses Nellie Davis and Henrietta Thomas.

In the way of amusement Ridgeway boasts of a skating rink – Wray, Suttle, and Morris, proprietors – a baseball club – W. H. Ruff, president, W. R. Mood, manager, and W. S. Jones, captain – and a military company is being organized. The Ridgeway Lodge of A. F. M. is the oldest in the county and has H. O. Duke for Master. The Farmers' Alliance of the neighborhood meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, F. B. Austin, president.

Too much praise cannot be given the authority of the town for the good condition of the streets which are lighted up at night by gasoline lamps. New streets are being opened and lots are being laid off to supply the demand.

No account of the town would be complete which did not chronicle the fact that Ridgeway is no exception to the rule that every country town has a "Court House Ring". In this instance the ring is presided over by Justice Meares, assisted by constable R. D. Bolick, and we

are glad to state that this, like most "Court House Rings" exists only in the imagination of those who would like to find a ring and get into it.

As a healthy location Ridgeway has not superior, and probably as much money has been made by the merchants as by those of any other place in the State.

Civil War Veteran Sketches from the May 25, 1910 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald.

David L. Glenn – Born April 23, 1837, four miles from Jenkinsville. Entered Army January 1861, Co. I, under Capt. John B. Davis. In Aug. 1861 joined 12th Reg. Was 1st Lieut. at close of war. Was wounded at Cold Harbor, Second Manassas and Gettysburg.

"The first company was from Monticello, and I think was called Means Guards. This Company was in Gregg's 1st Reg. for 6 months. The Regiment was disbanded after the six months. My next service was in Company F, commanded by Capt. Hayne McMeekin, and joined the 12th Reg. for three years of war. This Regiment was in Gregg's Brigade. Gen Gregg was killed at Frederickburg Nov. 13, 1862. The Brigade was afterwards commanded by Gen. Sam McGowan."

Humphry Samuel Green Gibson – Born May 26, 1845, on Little River. Entered Army May 15, 1861, in Company I, under Capt. Boag. Transferred to 3 Bat., Co. G. Wounded at Cold Harbor and Wilderness.

"Went through the Federal Army lines in June, 1864. Reported all three positions to Gen. Kershaw without being captured, wearing the Gray, but in the right of course."

James Bunyan Gladney – Born March 1, 1842. Entered Army in 1860, in Co. E, under Capt. J. B. Davis. Was never wounded. Now farming near place of birth.

Joel A. Hagood – Born April 30, 1838 at present place of residence. Entered Army in April 1861, in Co. G, 6th S. C. inf., under Capt. James Shedd. Wounded in the right arm at Petersburg, July 1864. Now farming.

James R. Harvey – Born in 1844. Entered Army August 1861, in Co. F, 12th Reg., under Capt. R. Y. H. McMeekin. Wounded first day of Gettysburg and captured. Taken prisoner for fifteen months, then paroled and exchanged January 1865, Honorable discharge Feb. 1865. Now farming.

Louis Jefferson Hagood – Born Sept. 27, 1843, near Winnsboro. Entered Army in February, 1862, Co. B, 7th S. C. Reg., and was a private all the way through the war. Was in lots of battles, but received no wound, as the "old Master sent the balls the other way". Has not photograph, because he has "never believed in people having their photographs taken". Now farming near Blythewood.

Elam Templeton Henry – Born Sept. 22, 1839, in Iredale County, N. C. Entered the Army May 1861, in Company B, 4th N. C. Inf., under Capt. J. H. Wood. Was wounded near Manassas in fall of 1861, on picket. After being wounded was transferred to light duty, and stationed at Greensboro, N. C. Now living near Blackstock.

Arthur Hays - Born Aug. 17, 1833, in Kershaw District. Entered Army April 11, 1861, in Co. C, 12th Reg., under Capt. Henry Davis. Promoted to Sergeant. Was wounded in the neck in the seven days fight around Richmond, and the musket ball is still lodged in my breast. Was discharged on account of this wound in 1862. Now makes his home at Blythewood with his sister, Mrs. Sarah Wooten.

Rider Henning Heins – Born Aug. 8, 1840, in Germany. Had fair educational advantages. Entered the War in 1861, and joined Company C under Capt. Frank Hampton. Came to South Carolina in 1845, and has resided here ever since. Is now farming near Ridgeway.

James Durham Hornsby – Born May 16, 1844, in Fairfield County. Entered Army March 16, 1833, in Co. G, under Capt. William Clyburn. Wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Now living at Fairfield Cotton Mills.

P. M. B. Holley – Born Sept. 25, 1847, in Chester District. Entered Army January 10, 1865, in Dunnivant's Reg. of Reserves, under Capt. McLurkin. Transferred to Co. K, 1 Cav., in Feb. 1865, under Capt. Augus Brown. Was not paroled, but marched back to S. C., with arms and equipment with the intention of joining the Western Army, but was disbanded at Rock Hill.

James Hudson – Born March 10, 1845, in Chester County. Entered Army in 1863, Company E, under Capt. John Hardin. Was never wounded. Now living at Fairfield Cotton Mills.

James Jones – Born June 18, 1830, in Madison County, Ky. Entered Army in 1861 in 7th Kentucky, Company D, under Capt. Tom Collins. Wounded in Atlanta in July. "I entered War in the year 1861, but I cannot remember the exact date. Entered the 7th Kentucky Reg. under Gen. Seragorda Williams. Received in the Battle of Atlanta a severe wound to my head, which has never fully recovered. Was sent out at different times on several very perilous scouts and places of trust." For many years was one of Fairfield's largest land owners.

William Phillips Jones – Born Dec., 1847, in Newberry County. Entered Army April 16, 1862, Company F, 3 S. C. Reg., under Capt. W. W. Neil. Was private at the close of the war. Would not accept promotions. In engagements to numerous to mention.

William Glover Jordan – Born Nov. 2, 1847, in Winnsboro, S. C. Attended Mt. Zion institute. Entered Army Nov., 1864, in Company H, 3 Reg., S. C. S. T., under Capt. N. C. Robertson was succeeded by Charles Broom. Promoted to Second Lieut. Now the efficient Assistant Cashier of the Winnsboro Bank

Walter James Keller – Born Oct. 12, 1843, near Henderson's Ferry, Newberry County. Entered the Army in 1861, Company B, 3 S. C. Reg., under Capt. S. N. Davidson, who was succeeded by T. W. Gary. Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May, 1864. Taught for a number of years. "Participated in some of the greatest battles of the War, notably, first Battle of Manassas, Seven Days Battle around Richmond, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chickamauga. Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., where I was wounded and so disabled that I did not

return to my command, but when Sherman invaded South Carolina, I attached myself to the 2 Tenn. Cavalry as a scout and remained in the service until the bitter end came.”

W. W. Ketchin – Born Dec. 8, 1836, in Lancaster. Graduated at Erskine College. Joined Company D under Capt. J. N. Shedd. Wounded at Gaines Mills. “I enlisted at Summerville, and such left for Virginia. Reached Manassas the day of first battle. Reached the battle field just in time to see the enemy routed, leaving every thing on the field. My experiences were many and varied. I fought, bled and died and was almost buried alive. Thanks to an all wise God, I am still in the land of the living, in good health and feel as young as ever, and ready to fight for the same cause, namely States Rights.” Has been Chief of Police of Winnsboro for many years.

W. J. Lathan – Born April 18, 1840, near Blackstock. Entered Army in 1861 in Company B, under Capt. James Beaty. Was Sergeant at close of the War. Slightly wounded at Fort Steadman, in March 1865. “I first volunteered in Capt. E. C. McLure’s company, from Chester, which was in the 6th Regiment, under the name of Chester Blues, and was discharged after the time of enlistment expired and then joined the above company in 1862.”

James A. Kennedy – Born Dec. 19, 1845, near Ridgeway. Entered Army Dec. 28, 1862 in Company C, 6 Reg. S. C. Calvary, under Capt. Peter W. Goodyn. Was never wounded but got hurt in October of 1864, and was put on light duty in Commissary at Brigade’s headquarters. Now merchandising at Ridgeway.



Fairfield Chapter – SCGS
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