



Fairfield Genealogical Society

NEWSLETTER

Volume 17 Number 2

17th Year

June 2004

The next meeting of the Fairfield Chapter of the SCGS will be Sunday at 3:00 pm, on September 26, 2004 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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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

or

Jon and Barbara Davis
email: davis925@mindspring.com

Fairfield Chapter Officers

President: Bill Wall – Columbia, SC 803-781-2679

Secretary and Treasurer: John E. Hollis – Chapin 803-345-2877
jhollis@conterra.com

Newsletter Editor: Jon and Barbara Davis 101 Summerfield Drive,
Lexington, S. C. 29072
davis925@mindspring.com

Chapter Director: Mrs. Ted R. (Henrietta Rosson) Morton – Greenwood, SC
hmorton@emerald.com

Society Publications for Sale

Cemetery Books

Three Cemetery survey books of Fairfield County are available. Volume One includes large cemeteries in the western section of the county, Volume Two in the eastern section and Volume Three includes family and abandoned burying grounds.

Marriage Book

This book has information on approximately 780 marriages and approximately 750 implied marriages found in the Fairfield Herald and the News and Herald from 1866 to 1916. Both these newspapers were published in Winnsboro. The implied marriages are from information found in death notices.

Death Notices Book

This book has information on approximately 2300 death notices found in the Fairfield Herald and News and Herald from 1866 to 1916. It contains any name, date, place of death, place of birth, cause of death, place of burial, etc. found in the notices.

These books are available for \$25.00 each, plus \$5.00 if mailed, at the Fairfield Museum in Winnsboro or by mail from

FAIRFIELD GENEALOGY ROOM
P. O. Box 941
Winnsboro, S. C. 29180
Bible Records Needed

Your Society is trying to gather Bible Information. We would like anyone with old Bibles submit the following information. This information will be compiled into a book.

- 1 – Photo copy of the Bible
- 2 – Photo copy of the information in the Bible
- 3 – Photo copy of the Bible's Title Page, publisher and published date
- 4 – Have a family member transcribe the information
- 5 – Who owns the Bible and who transcribed the information

Send your information to: Fairfield Chapter - SCGS
 P. O. Box 93
 Winnsboro, S. C. 29180

Fairfield County Email List

There is a Mailing List for Fairfield County at the Roots Web Site. This is a site where you can post queries or submit information. To be added to this list send an email to SCFAIRFI-L-request@rootsweb.com and put the word "subscribe" in the subject line. After you subscribe you can send queries and info to SCFAIRFI-L@rootsweb.com. Also you will receive any queries submitted. There is not a lot of traffic on the list, so lets all contribute, as a quite list does not help anyone.

You can also get into Roots Web and take a look at queries that have been submitted since October 1997. To get to the queries do the following:

Go to "www.rootsweb.com" website

Under Mailing List click on "Root-L Mailing List"

Under United States Links click on "South Carolina"

Under South Carolina Resources at Roots Web click on "County Level"

Click on "Fairfield"

Under the Mailing Lists at Roots Web click on "SCRAIRFI List"

You can then click on any month you want to review the queries received.

This is a continuation of a series of articles written by T. W. Woodard. This article was in the July 12, 1899 Issue of the News and Herald.

In as much as the regulators became later on an object of detestation by the King's government as defiers of the law and criminals and fugitives from justice, it is well to understand the nature of the people against whom they banded themselves, and the causes that led them to take the law in their own hands. Says the Gazette of July 27, August 3: The gang of villains from Virginia and North Carolina who have for some years past, in small parties under particular leaders, infested the back parts of the southern provinces, stealing horses from one and selling them to the next, notwithstanding the late public example made of several of them, we hear they are more formidable than ever as to numbers, and more audacious and cruel in their outrages. It is reported that they consist of more than 200, from a chain of communication with each other, and have places of general meetings, where, in imitation of council of war, they form plans of operation and defense, and alluding to their secrecy and fidelity to each other, call their places free mason lodges. Instances of their cruelty to the people in the back settlements where they rob or otherwise abuse, are so numerous and shocking that a narrative of them would fill a whole Gazette, and every reader with horror. They at present range in the forks between the Broad, Saluda and Savannah River. Two of the gang were hanged last week at Savannah, viz.: Lundy Hart and Obadiah Greenage. Two others, James Ferguson and James Hambersan were killed when these were taken." In spite of this plain statement of facts, showing the provocation of the regulators, the governor and council regarded them in the light of rioters and lawbreakers. In the Upper House of the Assembly Monday, August 10, 1767, His excellency observed to the board that this was the day which had been appointed to consider what was proper to be done to apprehend the notorious villains who infested the back settlements and the board after mature deliberation being of the opinion that the offering of a reward by proclamation to apprehend and bring the leaders of them to jail would be the most eligible measure that could be taken. His Excellency desired the clerk to write by express to Capt. Row and Mr. Pou and Mr. Fairchild, and desire them by the return of it to send him the names of the most notorious.

At a subsequent meeting of Council, August 19, the clerk reported that the express had returned from Messrs. Row, Pou and Fairchild and laid before the governor and the letters and answers. The board advised his excellency to offer a reward for the persons of any of the ringleaders, who should be brought to gaol, to be paid when they should be brought to town.

These measures seemed productive of no results so far as the regulators were concerned. On the 5th of October, Governor Montague informed the board that he had received information that a considerable number of the inhabitants between the Santee and Wateree Rivers had assembled and in a riotous manner had gone up and down the country, committing riots and disturbances, and that they had burned the houses of several people who were reported to be the harborers of horse thieves and talk of coming to Charleston. The board gave it as their opinion to his Excellency that it would be proper to prevent the mischiefs such a commotion would be attended with for his excellency to proclamation commanding them to disperse, and enjoining all officers, etc., to take care to preserve peace. His excellency was pleased to order as the time of the general sessions approached, a new commission of the peace to be prepared.

In a meeting on the 5th November, His Excellency the Governor remarked I should find myself equally wanting in the duty that I owe my King and this province if I did not recommend to you an early and serious consideration of the unhappy situation of the back parts of this province, the various acts of villainy committed there in contempt of all laws, human and divine. We have two recent accounts and two recent proofs of it in the unhappy man under sentence of

death far remote from the seat of justice. They are daily exposed to misery and distress; these are objects that require redress and are worthy of the care of the legislature.

Tumultuous risings of any people not properly attended to are of dangerous tendency. They are a disgrace to a country and particularly pernicious to commercial and now settled colony. The means to suppress those liceatons spirits and have so lately appeared in the district parts of the province and assuming the name of Regulators have in defiance of government and to the subversion (of orders), require an attentive deliberation.

In the Assembly on the 11th November, 1767, a committee made a report recommending the holding of county courts four times a year, the passage of a law punishing vagrants and the formation of two companies of 25 men each to assist the civil authorities in restoring order. Drayton and Horry presented the message to the Governor. It was also recommenced that 5000 pounds sterling be paid to Cumberland to relinquish his patent of provost marshal.

At the Court of General Sessions that closed in the first week in November, 1767, twenty-eight prisoners were tried, seven for murder, the greater part being from the back country. (Colonial Rec., vol 51, pg. 424)

Fred Nettle sr. and Thos. Floyd, convicted of murder, were recommended to mercy by the court. Nettles was aiding the constable to apprehend a horse stealer in the back country and while in pursuit fired on and killed him. (Ibid)

On the 14th December Gov. Montague writes to Hillsborough that the back country is quiet, that two companies of rangers had been sent there to assist the magistrates, without whom it is dangerous to act.

In the council chamber the following petition was read:

The humble petition of us the subscribers in behalf of ourselves and the people of the upper and interior part of the province sheweth:

That we your most humble petitioners with a number of others living at so considerable a distance from Charleston the expense of traveling to town to obtain warrants of survey is attended with great difficulty through the poverty of many and many distressed families are obliged to sit down on his majesty's land, whereby his majesty is deprived of the quit rents and the province of its taxes. Your most humble petitioners do most humbly pray that your lordship and honor would be pleased to take our unhappy condition under consideration and be pleased to suffer such who live so great distance from town to prove their family rights before such of his majesty's justice of the peace in the country as your honor shall think most proper to receive petitions by which means one messenger attending your honors with them may serve a whole neighborhood, numbers would be glad to become his majesty's tenants, and pay a proportion of taxes, and their burdens greatly removed by your lordship's and honors' kind favor. Your humble petitioners, in behalf of ourselves and all other back settlers, do most humbly implore of your honors to take our unhappy distressed case into consideration, and grant such relief as you in your wisdom shall think proper.

Your petitioners would further beg leave (to present) Cols. John Surry, Gilbert Hays, Jacob Summeral, John Furnis and Thos. Bond, Esqrs., gentlemen who have acted irregularly in their several commissions, to the great encouragement of villains, and are ready to make it appear to your honours's satisfaction, after which being done, if your honours should think proper to strike those gentlemen out of the commission we most humbly intreat that they never hereafter have the opportunity of disgracing (commissions) so honorable, either civil of military, in this province.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Moses Kirkland'

John Scott

Benjamin Hart
Thomas Woodward

The Board informed his Excellency that it was their opinion that the representation of the distress and hardships of the back settlements by being obliged to come to Charleston was very well founded and that it did not answer any purpose to their being personally present there, and that it was necessary to give them some relief, the manner to do which would be a matter of future deliberation.

His honor the Lieutenant Governor informed the Board that he had received information from some gentlemen of character of the bad behavior.

On the 19th of April, 1768, the Lieutenant Governor showed that many warrents were out for regulators numbers of whom were poor and deluded; whereupon the Attorney General was ordered, after prosecuting not more than eight of the leaders to let the others go. Information to this effect was conveyed to the back country, and it was hoped that such clemency would be productive of good results; on the 5th of July Mr. Tacitus Gaillard, having received an express asking him to assist in arresting deserters from his majesty's forces, reports that the back country was not quite and that regulators were still assembling. This was the prelude to the greatest outbreaks of all both in the Pedee section and along the Broad and Saludy Rivers. The explanation of this riotous conduct is given in a letter written September 10th, the same year by Lieutenant Governor Bull to the Board of Trade, received by them 28th of November, but not read till the 17th of November in the following year, as it had arrived too late for the annual meeting. This is illustration of the exceedingly deliberate manner in which matters of grave importance to the backwoodsmen of Carolina were deliberated by the home office. As a further instance of culpable delay. It may be cited that on the 15th of September 1768, the Board considers the country court act that was passed in July, 1767, and then disagrees to its provisions so that this most important reforms is postponed still another year.

Bull shows in his letter that after Montague, in April 1768 had written an order directing nol. pros. in all cases except eight, "for the sake of example," "the good effects of this lenient measure were defeated by some warrants without the Attorney General's knowledge being sent up among them which tended to destroy their faith in the indemnity which had been promised." He adds that the men frequently revolving in their minds present and future evils, which he enumerates, believe that these are chiefly because they have no representation in the assembly. Having no representation, refused to pay taxes. Sometimes also they are said to have inconsiderately threatened to come down in large bodies to force due attention to their claims and desires. Such language they have been told is not the voice of dutiful and loyal subjects to the king which they always profess to be nor the ready way to obtain their purpose. By various accounts which I have received they are not idle vagabonds, the "canaide", mere dregs of mankind, they are mostly tenants of the landholders, the poor, they are in general, an industrious hardy, race of men, each possessed of, and expert in the use of firearms, each master of one horse, many of several, beside cattle and slaves. He adds that there are 4,000 of these and it can well be seen now difficult it would be to attempt to suppress them by force especially as the only force available would have to be raised in the maritime settlements where white inhabitants are few and a numerous domestic enemy is thick sown in our plantation and requires our utmost attention to keep them in order, and our constitutional method of raising the posse comitatus has already been experienced in vain. Men indeed did assemble on requisition from the provost marshal but refused to use force against their neighbors and countrymen. (Colonial Rec., Vol. 32, page 32,)

Register of 13th of June says one Bowles was killed in attempting to arrest Woodward.
Council Journal 34, page 189, Friday July 29, 1768.

Council Chamber:

His Honor informed the Board that the judge had waited on him this morning with the following affidavit and had required him to issue a writ of assistance to the provost marshal in order to enable him to enforce the king's process and to bring such daring offenders to justice. South Carolina

Before one Dougall Campbell, Esq., one of his majesty's justices of the quorum for the province aforesaid, personally appeared John Wood, one of the lawful deputies of Roger Pinckney, provost marshal of the province aforesaid, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, maketh oath and sayeth that having been instructed and charged with the following process and returnable to his Maj. Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the peace, and that it is to say one writ of Capias ad respondendum against Moses Kirkland and Edward McGraw and Henry Hunter at the suit of Gilbert Hay, 2 writs against Thomas Sumter and Jared Neilson at the suit of James McClenachan, one vs. Melchior Hoffman at the suit of Thos. Lughton Smith "Indors" of Gasser, two against Luke Patrick and Nicholas Lorn (?) at the suit of John Gasser, and one against Vance and Gaillard at the suit of the Admrs. Of Wright, one writ Fieri facias vs. Matthew Neilson at the suit of Thomas Adams, one vs. Nathaniel Patridge at the suit of Samuel Wise, one ditto vs. one White at the suit of John Dawson and one ditto vs. Wm. Scott at the suit of Rich Richardson and one Capias vs. Christopher Morgan at the suit of the king.

He proceeded on his journey and had served several of the above processes and in particular had levied execution on Wm. Scott, and was on his way to town with eight negroes he had taken from him, but on the 27th of June last he was overtaken by 5 men armed with guns, pistols and cutlasses, who seizing him, this deponent, by the throat jerked him off his horse, disarmed him and tied his hands till the blood near started from his finger ends, that they then lifted him on a horse and tied his feet under the horse's belly in which situation they conveyed him to the house of one "Frazer" on Broad River, (insulting and beating all the way) where they chained him to a post in which situation they kept him until Saturday evening, 2nd day of July when he was removed from said Frazer's to the house of Barnaby (Sic) where he was most grossly insulted, the said Pope swearing that he would make him eat the said process he had, and take care that he should be well flogged. From thence he was removed to the house of Thomas Woodward where he was detained and guarded that night. During his confinement at the said Woodward residence, he overheard the said Woodward say that on Saturday following he amongst others they had in their custody were to be held at the house of Barnaby Pope, to whose house they were removing this deponent under the guard of Thomas Woodward and the before named Frazer. That on the way stopping his horse on the pretence of letting him drink, they being somewhat off their guard he made his escape from them and after being obliged to travel the woods and swimming his horse across Broad and Saluda Rivers in great risqué of his life he got to Charleston on Friday evening, 8th day of July; and this deponent further said that the writs before mentioned with the other process he was charged with, were forcibly taken from him by the said Frazer, and that during his confinement, he several times applied to Moses Kirkland, who seemed to be the leading man amongst the rioters and tumultuous mob then assembled, that he might be set at liberty and not ill-treated, but only received for an answer that he would use his interest with Capt. Woodward and that several letters passed between the said Kirkland and Woodward, who with Barnaby Pope, one McGraw and before mentioned Frazer, some of the most principal ringleaders and supporters of that set of disorderly and riotous people, assembled together in the back parts of the province and that they do make the most solemn declaration that they will oppose and prevent the service of any process of what nature soever and that the said

mob of people under the name of Regulators to bid defiance to all laws and Govt. and positively say they will submit to none but their own terms.

John Wood

Sworn – July 13, 1768

This article was in the May 25, 1910 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY

Of

Mrs. W. W. Boyce, Throwing Many Side-Lights upon the Movements Leading up to The War.

November 8, 1860 – Heard the sad news that Mr. Lincoln is elected president of these United States. Now or never the South will withdraw from the Union. No longer will the “Star Spangled Banner” wave over our heads. As Mr. Boyce said in his Columbia speech Tuesday night, “We will dare to secede.” I feel truly sad at the condition of our beloved country thus rent in twain. Great excitement prevails in Columbia.

November 12 – Political excitement still prevails. Senator Chestnut has resigned his seat in the United States Senate and others have resigned office under the Federate Government; it really seems that a revolution has begun in earnest. I pray our heavenly Father to look with pity upon us and guide our rulers.

Tuesday, November 13 – Mr. Boyce and Minnie have gone to the fair in Columbia. The secession excitement still rages there. Mr. Keitt, M. C., spoke to the crowd last night, and both he and Col. Orr are for Southern action. The latter was speaking to a large concourse in front of one of the hotels when a man interrupted by asking questions, the speaker in his powerful and far-reaching voice replied, “I am making arguments, not brains to comprehend them.” Suffice it to say – no more questions were asked.

November 16 – Mr. Boyce returned from Columbia yesterday; he says everybody is for secession. He is receiving letters from all quarters upon the politics of the day, even one from Lowell, Mass., from a man who offers his nephews to South Carolina. Senators Tombs of Georgia and Hammond of our State have resigned. The story is told of the latter, that on the streets of Columbia a few days ago, he was speaking of the state of the county, and said, “When Indians go on the warpath, one sober Indian remains at home. I am that sober Indians.

November 19 – Mr. Boyce and Uncle William Alston attended a mass meeting in Winnsboro. The Fairfield members of the legislature spoke and Mr. Boyce and others followed; all were for State action. I made a one star flag today, and unfurled it from the upper front porch. I have one star and one stripe on my secession flag, the star for Mr. Boyce and the stripe for Col. Keitt. (The latter died upon the field of glory, the former lived through all of the troublous times and died of a broken heart over the sad fate of his beloved South).

November 23 – Rainy and cold. Pendleton, where he is to speak Tuesday. To our surprise tonight we heard a rapping at the door, and who should it be but Waters who has returned from “bleeding Kansas” to join the Southern cause.

November 22 – My brother and brother-in-law (the latter just from Kansas) attended a secession picnic at Salem today. Ex-Gov. Means, Mr. Wm. S. Lyles and the Rev. Drs. Smith and Boyce spoke. Resistance to Republican rule is the watchword of the day, the beacon to light the way to Southern independence.

November 23 – Rainy and cold. Brother and Waters attended a meeting at Monticello, the latter and several others made speeches.

November 27 – I have been busy today getting Mr. Boyce ready for Washington.

November 28 – I finished fixing Mr. Boyce for his journey to Washington; his last term in congress as our delegation intend to withdraw from that august assembly.

November 29 – Mr. Boyce left for Washington. We feel sad and lonely although he thinks he will be back at Christmas.

December 6 – Received two letters from Mr. Boyce, he had arrived in Washington, not much yet done in congress, but the government surely going to pieces. I pray our heavenly Father to guide our people.

December 14 – A letter from Mr. Boyce, the political troubles are on the increase; and our government is at an end.

December 17 – This day will be memorable, our convention meets at Columbia to vote South Carolina free and alone. I trust the delegates will act with wisdom. I received a letter from Mr. Boyce; he writes that a pall seems to hang over Washington. He will come home as soon as our State secedes.

December 18 – The convention has moved to Charleston on account of smallpox having appeared in Columbia. So slight a thing and times so momentous. I am sorry for the delay. I wish South Carolina to act at once.

December 20 – Sam Alston went to Winnsboro this evening and returned with the pleasing yet melancholy news that South Carolina has seceded. The news was received by telegraph and to show our approval, Sam and George our visitor, fired three big guns, rather mock ones, by boring holes in a log and charging them with powder. I say, “Three cheers for South Carolina, ever glorious, now doubly so!” We are from today no longer citizens of the U. S. Minnie and George Taylor received invitations to a grand young people’s party at Mr. Osmund Woodward’s this evening. Minnie went accompanied by Mauma E.- in the carriage, returning by half past 11, fortunately the moon shone brightly. In Winnsboro there was a torch light procession accompanied by other fireworks and I suppose we might call the juvenile party a secession party or the lone star party.

December 22 – George Taylor went to Winnsboro to attend a meeting of the Minute Men. The papers are filled with the secession movement. Like a volcano it threatens to engulf everything.

December 24 – Instead of Mr. Boyce, a letter was received from him, he said his time in Washington was short, the delegation were only waiting to receive the news of secession; his letter was dated on the 20th.

Christmas, December 25 – I wish a merry Christmas to everybody, though it is not a merry one to me – the prospect of war, and our dear little State’s danger makes it a gloomy one.

December 27 – Mrs. Wm. Lyles today gave me a piece of the palmetto that waved over the Ordinance of Secession, as it was signed by the members of the convention in Charleston.

December 28 – The prospects for war increases.

December 29 – Instead of Mr. Boyce coming today as I expected, the papers state that he will remain in Washington until the South Carolina commission finish with their mission. Fort Moultrie has been vacated by Sumter garrisoned, which causes the most intense excitement. This took place on the night of the 26th. The president is blamed, but the poor old gentleman is trying to do his best and his dilemma is great. Gov. Pickens has ordered troops to Charleston.

December 31 – The last day of 1860, how many thoughts crowd upon my memory! Mr. Boyce to our joy, came today, how thankful I am that we are all blest to meet again!

January 1, 1861 – The first day of the first year of our separate independence.

January 3 – Volunteers have gone to Charleston from Columbia. The two young sons of my cousin, John Pearson, are of the gallant number.

January 5 – In Winnsboro today a new company was formed, called the Boyce Guards. Mr. Boyce volunteered as one of its members.

January 6 – Our young kinsman, John H. Kelly, a cadet from West Point, came today en route to his home in Alabama. He would soon have graduated, but the call of the South came, and he answered. What will his fate be?

January 7 – Mr. Boyce drilled today. I have sewed and sewed and now have George ready when his country calls.

January 10 – The papers report a sad casualty at Fort Moultrie, it now being garrisoned by South Carolina soldiers, a young Mr. Holmes has been accidentally and fatally shot by a sentinel, the first life sacrificed on the altar of our beloved South. The United States vessel Star of the West, in attempting to provision the United States troops in Fort Sumter, was fired upon by our soldiers in Fort Moultrie and forced to retire. Thus the ball has opened. When and how will it end? My brother-in-law left this morning for Alabama and my cousin Sam Alston for Charleston. The combat deepens, on ye brave. Florida and Mississippi have withdrawn from the Union.

January 12 – News today is that our soldiers are about to make an effort to take Fort Sumter.

January 14 – Every tree, limb and blade of grass was beautifully bedecked in a crystal robe this morning. Everything so lovely to look upon, and war, horrid war staring us in the face.

February 1 – After an early breakfast this morning my sister and Mr. Boyce left for Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Boyce has gone to attend the Southern congress that will convene there on Monday.

February 4 – The Southern convention or congress met today at Montgomery.

February 11 – Gov. Pickens has declared martial law at or in Fort Moultrie. I fear we will have war after all of our hopes to the contrary.

February 23 – We have been busy today making cakes, etc., with which to fill a box to send to my cousins, Sam and Joel, who are members of the garrison of Fort Moultrie. The box contains a pig, a turkey, a ham, one loaf of home made bread, six loaves of baker's bread, crackers, rolls, five dozen and seven small cakes, one large cake and three dozen tarts with a bouquet for each.

March 4 – Today Lincoln was inaugurated and now we will certainly know whether we are to have peace or war. I pray to God to aid us and give us peace.

March 5 – Capt. Shedd of the Boyce Guards called to consult about the presentation of the flag to his company.

March 6 – Heard the startling news that our forces are to attack Fort Sumter tomorrow. Received a letter from Mr. Boyce in which he gave me a description of our new flag (Confederate flag). The flag to the Boyce Guards is to be presented on Friday by Minnie.

March 13 – Heard through a neighbor that Fort Sumter is to be given up tomorrow.

March 14 – Minnie went to Winnsboro today to meet Agnes and about 4 o'clock Ms. Eugenia and Hattie Means, Sallie W., Sallie P. and Sue Lyles arrived, so we have a merry houseful of sweet girls.

March 15 – All of us went to Winnsboro to witness the flag presentations. Minnie presented one to the Boyce Guards and acquitted herself admirably. Her address was simple but to the point, was responded to by Capt. Shedd, who then handed it over to the color bearer, Mr. Jenkins, an old Mexican war veteran. Our flag function took place at 12 o'clock in front of Mrs.

Ladd's and at 3 o'clock just opposite, Mr. Osmund Woodward presented one to another company, I think, named for him. Our young people dined with Mrs. Bolyston.

April 9 – News came today that our Fairfield soldiers must be ready by 8 o'clock Thursday morning to go to Charleston.

April 10 – This has been an exciting day, I sent Frank by times this morning to Fonti Flora to let my brother know that war has been declared.

April 11 – The road was alive this morning with carriages, buggies and people on horseback going to Winnsboro to see our volunteers depart for the seat of war, the lovely old "City by the Sea." We wished to go, but not having an escort, doubted the propriety and contented ourselves at home with heavy hearts.

April 13 – Our servant Ham came from Winnsboro with the news that the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and still continues. Edmund Ruffin, an old Virginia gentleman, was given the honor of firing the first gun from our side. As yet no lives lost on either side, but Fort Sumter is much damaged by our shell and shot. We will take the fort and must give to God all of the praise.

This item is from the August 15, 1817 Issue of the Miller's Weekly Messenger, Pendleton, South Carolina, John Miller – Editor

Married at Winnsborough by the Rev. Mr. Rennie, the Rev. Richard B. Carter of Abbeville, to Miss Jemima M., daughter of Rev. Samuel W. Yongue

March 21, 1895 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Jenkinsville Observations

The village of Jenkinsville is situated about seventeen miles from Winnsboro and three miles from Alston. It is a postoffice on the "Heron Line" which runs from Alston to Monticello, daily. The fast (?) mail train is operated by "Jamey G." the former "County Kommissioner," and has only one drive on each side. The old man shook our reporter's hand as warmly as if he were a candidate. There are two business houses; one operated by Mr. C. D. Chappell and the other by Mr. Jno. S. Swygert. Dr. E. C. Jeter administers to the sick and Dr. W. T. Lindsay, of Columbia, makes a stated visit to see that the grinders are in order. Mr. Wm. Sharp operates a smith and wheelwright business. Miss Lula McMeekin receives the billetdeaux for the sweet hearts and the duns for the business men. A public mill and ginnery is operated by Mr. L. D. Wicker. The Shiloh (Methodist) Church is about one-quarter of a mile from the heart of the village. There is service there on ever other Sunday by Rev. M. W. Hook. Mr. R. W. Brice, of Woodward, teaches the "young idiot how to shout." All the place needs is a railroad and a bank. There is talk of incorporating the town, in which event Mr. J.A. Stanton is standing candidate for chief of police.

August 8, 1906 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Death of Mrs. Mary E. Boyce

Aged Widow of the Late William W. Boyce

The death at Alexandria, Va. of Mrs. Mary E. Boyce, whose body was laid to rest beside that of her distinguished husband at Winnsboro Sunday, will be received throughout this State with expressions of deep sorrow. For many years she had been an invalid in Alexandria, where she died last Friday. She was the widow of the Hon. William W. Boyce, who before the war lived at Winnsboro. He was a representative in the United States congress before the war, and a representative in the Confederate congress during the war. At the close of the war he moved to Alexandria, just across the river from Washington, where he practiced law. Mrs. Boyce was Miss Pearson, daughter of the well known Dr. George B. Pearson, who lived near Monticello, Fairfield county. She leaves one surviving daughter, Mrs. Richard W. Gaillard, who lives now at Alexandria. Mrs. Boyce was one of the brightest and most charming ladies that ever lived to a ripe old age. During the last several years of the life she was paralyzed and was confined to her room. Old age crept rapidly over her, but she never lost cheerfulness, never lost her remarkable interest in life. She was always interested in the things of the past, many stirring events having come into her life during the war and just after, and she talked fascinatingly about them. But even while her shriveled body was more than half paralyzed and she was nearing 90 years of age she kept up the keenest interest in present day events. Those who were fortunate enough to have known her and to have visited her room in old Alexandria will long remember and cherish her bright face and her abiding soul. — The State

February 13, 1877 Issue

An Interesting Landmark

The masons of Monticello are erecting a new two story building, the upper story to be used for the lodge, and the lower for a store. This building is located on the site originally occupied by the old "Jeffersonian Institute," which was destroyed by fire during Sherman's raid. The land for this institution was donated by Mr. Philip P. Pearson, and the building was erected in 1801. Thomas Jefferson gave a hundred dollars to its construction, and the town of Monticello was thereupon named for his private residence near Charlottesville, Virginia. The School enjoyed some celebrity in the early days of the county. Here Chancellor Harper is said to have pursued his studies under the first principal, the Rev. John Rogers, walking six miles every day. The late ex-Governor Means and other leading citizens of the county also attended the School. It was used as a female seminary just prior to and during the war.

The progress of reerection is somewhat impeded by want of funds, but it is hoped that the work can ere long be prosecuted to completion.

April 17, 1912 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Death of Mr. Sam McCormick

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Samuel McCormick and their name is legion will be shocked and deeply grieved to hear of his death which occurred at his home in central Longtown last Saturday evening. After an illness of short duration. Mr. McCormick was a Confederate veteran and served throughout the war with conspicuous gallantry. He entered the army in 1861 in company E, 4 S. C. Cavalry, under Capt. J. C. Foster, where he served a while afterwards being transferred to Company A, 18 S. C. Infantry. He was wounded at Petersburg. Mr. McCormick was quite an old man, having attained the advanced age of 83 years on the 23 of last November. Though he had far exceeded the allotted span of life his physical powers were not much impaired and he manifested to the last the same nobility of character, purity of soul, and fortitude that had ever distinguished him. During his long life, Mr. McCormick was a pattern of Christian virtues and he came to be looked upon as a common father by everyone in the community. He was a devoted member of the Longtown Presbyterian church he was one of the Elders and as we understand been Superintendent of the Sunday School ever since it was organized. He is survived by children: Mrs. W. H. Barrett of Braidentown, Fla., and Mr. Sam McCormick of Longtown and three sisters, Mrs. Anderson of Hopkins, Mrs. Crawford of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. McKee of Chester. The funeral service will be held at the Presbyterian church today at 12 o'clock and will be conducted by the pastor. Rev. W. R. Prichett. The interment will be made in the cemetery adjoining the aforementioned church. The bereaved ones have the heartfelt sympathy of hosts of friends in this great bereavement.

E. D. H.

February 8, 1888 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

In Memoriam

On February 1, 1887, one year ago, there died at Ridgeway, Fairfield county, S. C., Charles Edward Thomas – one whom kinsfolk and friends will long hold in honored and sorrowing memory. To refer to his virtues in that unostentatious way, which was characteristic to his life, maybe a source of consolation to his kindred and of good to the community that mourn his loss. To indulge in truthful eulogy now upon the occasion of the anniversary of his death is in conformity with a custom honored in its observance, and is the more obligatory since friendship has hitherto indulged only in a statement modest and brief of the Christian ending of a heroic life.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS was born at Mount Hope, in Fairfield county, S. C., Nov. 14, 1844. He was one of the sons of Dr. John P. Thomas and Charlotte Henrietta, of the Couturier family, who in the year 1836 removed from St. John's Berkeley, and established his home in Fairfield, where his estate remains in the unity wherein he bequeathed it to his family. The deceased received his training at the King's Mountain Military School, Gen. Micah Jenkins and Col. Asbury Coward, Principals; and in the South Carolina Military Academy. When the war of Secession came on, although under age and of delicate frame, he promptly volunteered and began his Confederate career as First Sergeant of Capt. Croft's Company, 16th Regiment, S. C. V., Stevens', and subsequently Capers' Brigade, Army of the West. He served with fidelity and courage on the South Carolina coast and in the Southwest until well-nigh sick unto death, he

yielded to a wasting disease and reached home on furlough. After his restoration to moderate health he received the appointment of Lieutenant and did duty as drill master at Camps of Instruction until Appomattox relieved him of military responsibility.

The war ended, he bravely began the struggle for independent civil living. He started in mercantile business in Columbia, but having married Miss Thomas, of Ridgeway, S. C., he moved subsequently to that place, where, as a merchant and farmer, he lived his comparatively brief life. He served as a member of the Legislature; was elected Major of a Fairfield battalion of citizen soldiery; and was finally appointed a Trial Justice at Ridgeway, which office he held at the time of his death, and which he adorned by the qualities of intellectual appreciation of legal questions, judicial fairness and sound judgment. During this period of his career at Ridgeway, Major Thomas had put on Christian harness, and zealous in good works, became one of the pillars of the church of his forefathers, at St. Stephen's near Ridgeway.

Esteemed and beloved in his community by all classes, and recognized without undue self-assertion as one of its good geniuses and leading spirits, Major Thomas – never a robust man – after much suffering, which was borne with God-given philosophy, died February 1, 1887, in the midst of his grief stricken family, having, in addition to the devoted ministrations of his own family, been waited upon during his illness with womanly tenderness by friends outside of the family circle, and cheered in his last moments by the presence of mother, wife, children and others near and dear to his loyal heart. A courageous soldier, a patriotic citizen, an independent spirit, a man pure, just, high-minded, devoted to principle and obedient to duty, a person faithful in all of life's best relations, and illustrating in modest way many shining Christian graces, the deceased, whose record we recall, was indeed true to family and to country. Enduring hardness as a good Soldier of the Cross, to him may be applied – as we trust – the precious Scriptural praise that he walked humbly and earnestly with his God.

“A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.”

February 13, 1877 Issue

An Interesting Landmark

The masons of Monticello are erecting a new two story building, the upper story to be used for the lodge, and the lower for a store. This building is located on the site originally occupied by the old “Jeffersonian Institute” which was destroyed by fire during Sherman's raid. The land for this institution was donated by Mr. Philip P. Pearson, and the building was erected in 1891. Thomas Jefferson gave a hundred dollars to its construction, and the town of Monticello was thereupon named for his private residence near Charlottesville, Virginia. The School enjoyed some celebrity in the early days of the country. Here Chancellor Harper is said to have pursued his studies under the first principal, the Rev. John Roberts, walking six miles every day. The late ex-Governor Means and other leading citizens of the country also attended the School. It was used as a female seminary just prior to and during the war.

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LIST OF EXHIBITS - Of the Colored Fair, Held December 7, 1893

Messrs. Editors: Please allow us to make a report of our fair which was held during the month of December. As we find we will not be able to give any premiums, we come with our report, giving the names of those who had the best and second.

FIELD CROPS

Best cotton, R. J. Hall
Best sugar corn, J. A. Lightner
Best chicken corn, J. A. Lightner
Best potato squash, J. J. Johnston
Best pumpkin, Mrs. Mary E. Moore
Second, Ruth Sampson
Best gourds, R. J. Hall
Best turnips, R. Boulware
Second, C. Craig
Best beets, Mrs. Caroline Roseboro
Second, Mrs. Maggie Hill
Best mountain squash, Henry Hill
Best mountain greens, Robt. Jacob
Best cotton seed, J. J. Johnson
Second, J. J. Johnson
Best cornfield beans, R. J. Hall
Best guinea corn, R. J. Hall
Best peanuts, L. W. Woodward
Best grapes, L. W. Woodward
Best flint corn, P. Harris
Best claybark peas, Wm. Jackson
Second, H. Mills
Best speckle peas, D. C. Caison
Best fodder, R. J. Hall
Best hay, R. J. Hall
Best peanut vines, R. J. Hall
Best watermelon, Mrs. Gracy Byrd
Second, Sarah Dixon
Best red corn, R. J. Hall
Best yellow corn, O. Squirewell
Second, S. Waiters
Best sweet potato, Jno. C. Caison
Second, F. M. C. McMullough
Best white corn, Wright Goings
Second, H. Mills and Wm. Jackson
Best rice, J. J. Johnson
Best lady peas, F. Mannigo

Second, Rev. I. F. Miller
Best buckeye peas, F. Manuigo
Best red peas, R. J. Hall
Second, S. Waiters

HOGS

Best Jersey red, R. M. Jacobs
Best Jersey breed sow, Preston Moore
Best Berkshire, 2 year old, S. M. Brice
Best Berkshire, 7 months old, George
Washington
Best Essax, G. B. Williams
Best 18 months old Berkshire, Wright
Goings
Best 5 months old Berkshire, E. D.
Henry
Best 1 year old Berkshire, Dunmore
Watson
Best Chester White, George Moore
Best pigs, 4 months old, Essex Nelson
Jones

FINE ART AND FANCY WORK

Best pin cushion, Miss Jennie Montgomery
Second, Mary Pinkney
Best paining, Mrs. C. G. Garrett
Second, Miss Jennie E. Montgomery
Best varieties of geraniums, Miss Fannie
Sims
Best zephyr flowers, Miss Katie Goings
Second, Miss Mary Hemphill
Best paper flowers, Miss Jennie E.
Montgomery
Best cotton wadding pocket, Mary
Hemphill
Best Tidy, Miss Nancy Jordan
Second, Miss Mary Pinkney
Best mat, Miss Mary Hemphill
Second, Miss Mary Hemphill
Best scarf, Miss Mary Hemphill
Best zephyr cape, Miss Katie Goings
Hemphill
Best chair tidy, Miss Jennie Montgomery

Best worsted scarf, Miss Lilia Durham
Best crocheted infant dress, Mrs. Hattie
Jackson
Best pillow shams, Mrs. I. D. Davis

Best clay peas, R. J. Hall
Best black peas, R. J. Hall
Best pea meal, R. J. Hall
Best corn meal, R. J. Hall
Best hominy, R. J. Hall
Second, R. J. Hall
Best wheat, J. B. Moore
Best acorns, R. J. Hall
Best boneset, R. J. Hall
Best sassafras, R. J. Hall
Best hoarhound, R. J. Hall
Best sage, R. J. Hall
Best balm, R. J. Hall
Best corn on stalk, D. C. Caison

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Best butter, Mrs. Maggie Holmes
Second, Mrs. Amelia McIntosh
Best apple Jelly, Mrs. R. J. Hall
Best peach preserves, Mrs. Maggie Holmes
Second, Miss Maggie Nelson
Best fig preserves, Mrs. Mary Blake
Second, Mrs. Cornelia Hill
Best pickled pepper, Mrs. Massy Sims
Best apple jelly, Mrs. Christina Roseboro
Best huckleberry preserves, Mrs. Maggie Holmes
Best grape preserves, Mrs. Mary E. Moore
Best canned corn, Mrs. Massy Sims
Best canned peaches, Mrs. Maggie Holmes
Second, Mrs. Massy Sims
Best canned pears, Mrs. Massy Sims
Best light-bread, Mrs. J. C. Jackson
Best apple preserves, Mrs. Maggie Holmes
Second, Mrs. R. J. Hall
Best pear preserves, Mrs. Massy Sims

Second, Mrs. Berry Ann Watson
Best crab apple preserves, Mrs. Amelia McIntosh
Second, Mrs. Margaret Crawford
Best English grape wine, Mrs. H. Mills
Second, Mrs. Julia Clark
Best blackberry wine, Mrs. Charlotte

Second, Miss Jennie Montgomery
Best apron, Mrs. Carrie Rice
Best crochet trimming, Mattie Williams
Second, Mittie Williams
Best splasher, Mrs. Celia Jordan
Second, Miss Patsey McIntosh
Best doylies, Miss Jennie E. Montgomery
Best wadding infant sacque, Mary Hemphill
Best wadding apron, Mary Hemphill
Best wadding cap, Mary Hemphill
Best wadding basket, Mary Hemphill
Best chair cushion, Miss Selena Johnson
Best chrysanthemums, Miss Patsy McIntosh
Best map drawing, Robt. Jackson
Second, Carrie Brown
Best drawing of a house, Jennie Montgomery
Best shuck basket and flowers, Mrs. Clara Sims
Best infant sacque, Mrs. I. D. Davis
Best silk quilt, Miss Jennie E. Montgomery
Best Irish chain, Mrs. Mary Ann Squirewell
Best star of Bethlehem, Mrs. Clara Sims
Best feather laid, Mrs. Eugenia Hyman
Best worsted, Mrs. Rebecca Harris
Second, Mrs. Lizzie Good
Best pine burr, Mrs. Georganna Scott
Second, Mrs. Minnie Ramsey
Best laid work, Mrs. C. G. Garrett
Best spread, Lila Durham
Second, Miss Patsie McIntosh
Best sun flower, Mrs. Eugenia Hyman
Best scrap quilt, Miss Maggie E. Frazier
Second, Miss Patsie McIntosh
Best basket, Mrs. Margaret Crawford
Best single palmetto leaf, Miss Estella Caison
Best fence corner, Mrs. Gracy Byrd
Best step, Mrs. E. F. Russell

CATTLE

Best 2 year old Jersey, Joseph Williams
Second, Dunmore Watson
Best graded Gurnsey, 1 year old, S. B. Moore
Best graded Gurnsey, 2 years old, F. B. Gladden

Calson
 Second, Mrs. Virginia Woodward
 Best muscadine wine, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Second, Miss Maggie Nelson
 Best maypop jelly, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Best canned tomatoes, Mrs. Massy Sims
 Second, Mrs. Cornelia Hill
 Best blackberry preserves, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Second, Mrs. Celia Jordan
 Best Indian peach preserves, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Best cucumber pickle, Mrs. Carolina
 Roseboro
 Best beet pickle, Mrs. Massy Sims
 Best cabbage pickle, Mrs. Caroline
 Roseboro
 Best pepper pickle, Mrs. Massy Sims
 Second, Mrs. Virginia Woodward
 Best hog plum pickle, Mrs. H. Mills
 Best peach pickle, Mrs. C. G. Garrett
 Best onion pickle, Mrs. Cornelia Hill
 Best canned Virginia huckleberry, Mrs.
 Maggie Holmes
 Best blackberry jam, Mrs. Virginia
 Woodward
 Best syrup, Mrs. I. F. Miller
 Second, Mrs. F. Mannigo
 Best lemon cane syrup, T. J. Roseboro
 Best shumache syrup, T. J. Roseboro
 Best canned okra, Mrs. Cornelia Hill
 Best canned beans, Mrs. Cornelia Hill
 Best catsup, Mrs. Massy Sims
 Best grape vinegar, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Best blackberry vinegar, Mrs. S. Moore
 Best apple vinegar, Mrs. Catherine Henry
 Best dried pared peaches, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Best dried umpired peaches, Mrs. Virginia
 Woodward
 Best dried apples, Mrs. R. J. Hall
 Best dried figs, Mrs. Virginia Woodward

Best Durham, 4 years old, Wm. Jackson
 Best Jersey cow and calf, Wm. Jackson
 Second, Dunmore Watson
 Best Jersey calf, J. C. Russell
 Best Jersey bull, George Moore
 Best heifer, Ayshire, J. J. Johnson
 Best ½ Jersey, 3 years old, J. W. Beatty
 Best heifer, 18 months old, j. W. Beatty

MULES AND HORSES

Best pair match mules, O. Squirewell
 Best home raised, 6 years old, O. Squirewell
 Best home raised, 3 year old, Wylie Brice
 Best buggy mare, home raised, Rev. Jas. M.
 Mckoy
 Best mule, single harness, B. Hall
 Best saddle mule, Wade Pickett

GOAT

Best 1 year old Billy, Bennie Davis
 Best 6 months Billy, Johnie Johnson
 Best Nannie, Johnie Johnson
 Best English, Robt. Jacobs Jr.

MECHANICAL

Best guitar, James Batties
 Best singletree, J. W. Philips
 Best running gear of buggy, Logan White
 Best rustic table, J. A. Lightner
 Best rustic rockers, J. A. Lightner
 Best rustic frame, J. A. Lightner
 Best bone tool, Baker Jefferson
 Best chair in bottle, B. Brown

August 8, 1896 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Mrs. Malinda Jane Legg

Death has again entered our midst and taken from us one of our oldest landmarks in the person of Mrs. Malinda J. Legg, widow of the late Capt. J. F. Legg, deceased.

She was born near Sheldon, October 17, 1829, and died July 30, 1906. She had been in failing health for more than a year, and her death, though unexpected, was a great shock to the entire community. Mrs. Legg, better known as "Aunt Linn", was highly esteemed and loved by a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances, and particularly by the young people and children, of whom she was very fond. She was a woman of high Christian character, amiable disposition and strong convictions. Possessed of considerable wealth, she took great pleasure in dispensing hospitality to her friends and charity to those in need. She had been twice married, her first husband being Andrew McConnell. No living children of either marriage, her nearest surviving relatives being two brothers and one sister: Marion A. Dickerson, John T. Dickerson and Mrs. J. M. Dickerson.

Mrs. Legg, like her late husband, Capt. Legg, was a devout Christian, and until her health failed, let the exercises be what they might, preaching Sunday school or prayer meeting, she was always in her pew, and seemed to evince a deep interest in whatever pertained to the moral and religious training on the community.

While Mrs. Legg had not been able to get away from home for a long time, she will be greatly missed by her church and the community from which she has so recently gone. She was a consistent member of the Cool Branch Baptist church, in which cemetery she was gently laid to rest by loving hands by the side of her late husband, who preceded her to the grave several years ago. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. E. D. Wells, in a beautiful and impressive manner. Gone, but her good example and works will stand as a monument to her memory. We extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement.

K.

Shelton, S. C., Aug. 3, 1906

February 12, 1890 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

FUNERAL OF W. W. BOYCE

This Distinguished Son of Carolina Now in the Episcopal Cemetery—His Life and Views on Secession.

The mortal remains of the Hon. William W. Boyce were laid at rest on Thursday afternoon. The services were constructed by the Rev. Dr. Ellison Capers, of Trinity Church, Columbia, assisted by the Rev. James G. Glass, of St. John's.

The senior pall-bearer's were Governor John P. Richardson, Senator F. W. McMaster and Professor R. Means Davis, of Columbia, and Senator T. W. Woodward, Dr. W. E. Aiken, Dr. J. R. McMaster, Mr. H. L. Elliott and Mr. A. S. Douglass, of Winnsboro. The junior pall-bearers were Messrs. R. E. Ellison, J. E. McDonald, T. K. Elliott, H. N. Obear, J. H. Cummings, W. G. Jordan and James Q. Davis. Ex-Governor M. L. Bonham, a warm and life-long friend of Mr. Boyce, who had been requested to act as senior pall-bearer, was prevented by illness in his family from attending.

Then services, which had been commenced in the church, were concluded at the Episcopal cemetery. There in the presence on mourning friends the remains of Mr. Boyce were laid beside those of his lovely and accomplished daughter, Mrs. Robt. M. DuBose, who had been cut in the flower of her life years ago.

William W. Boyce was born in Charleston seventy-three years ago, being a nephew of Ker Boyce, the merchant prince of the early part of this century. He received his academic education at the South Carolina College and then entered the bar. He soon removed to Winnsboro and acquired a reputation in his profession. Mr. Boyce possessed a keen intellect, which was strengthened by application. Entering into politics, Mr. Boyce was successful in a canvass for Congress, his opponent being the Hon. F. J. Moses Sr., of Sumter, who was a strong and popular man. After this, he was re-elected several times without opposition, and took a prominent stand in Congress. He was opposed to secession until his State decided in its favor, when he resigned and returned home. In common with Hon. B. F. Perry and others he put himself in accord with the secession movement after it became irrevocable, and on a call for volunteer troops on the College Green in Winnsboro was the first to step forth. His political experience was, however, demanded in the Confederate Congress and he served in it continuously till the end.

While in Richmond he exerted himself earnestly in facilitating the exchange of Confederate prisoners, especially those from his district, as will be seen in a communication from Capt. John A. Hinnant, a gallant Confederate from this County.

As the war progressed, and the coils of the Federal anaconda were drawn more and more tightly around the weakening Confederacy. Mr. Boyce became convinced of the hopelessness of the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy. After long consultation with his friends he published a very able letter in the latter part of 1864 reviewing the situation as he saw it, and advocating acceptance of the best terms that could be made instead of risking entire destruction. This "Boyce letter" occasioned great excitement both North and South. It was commended by a large number who, with the writer, saw no hope of success. It was bitterly denounced by a majority of the people in this State and other portions of the Confederacy, who still were confident, and saw in the letter a disastrous blow, no less potent than the fall of Vicksburg or the loss of Gettysburg.

A meeting was held in the Court House in Winnsboro, in which speeches were made in opposition to Mr. Boyce and his policy, after which he made an elaborate defense. He had been taunted with possessing superior "wisdom". As he concluded his speech he walked across the floor, and standing before the speaker who had taunted him said to him, "Before the spring birds warble you will see the fruit of your wisdom." The meeting was against Mr. Boyce. In the February following Fairfield County was one black and scorched ruin—Sherman's march having been as blasting and scarring and deadly as the inroads of Ghengis Khan of the onslaughts of Attila.

A philosophic retrospect of this exciting episode can only make it apparent that if the Confederacy still had chances of success, the letter was most pernicious, as destroying the morale of the armies and people. If the cause was doomed the sooner this fact was felt the better it was for the South. With the lights now before us it really seems that as the end was inevitable, Mr. Boyce was patriotic in his attempt to avert further loss of life and treasure and political liberty. But this discussion cannot here be continued.

After the surrender Mr. Boyce removed to Virginia near Washington, and opened a law office in that city, where his acquaintance and his legal acumen quickly brought him business. He practiced law successfully till the close of life.

Mr. Boyce married Miss Mary Pearson, daughter of Dr. George Pearson, of Fairfield, by whom he had two daughters, Mrs. Richard W. Gaillard and Mrs. R. M. DuBose. Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Gaillard are still living.

In personal appearance Mr. Boyce was striking. He was slender in figure and extremely neat. His manners were highly polished, and his intercourse with others was marked by extreme

courtesy. John D. Smart, a leading colored man of Winnsboro, says that Mr. Boyce was conspicuously kind and humane to his slaves, caring for their wants and being a true friend to them. Mr. Boyce had outlived his Winnsboro contemporaries at the bar. Mr. Boylston, Mr. McCants, Judge Robertson, Judge Rutland and Col. Rion all preceded him into the ranks of the silent minority.

It is meet that the people of Fairfield should do honor to the memory of one who served them with honor in the past, and who, after a separation of twenty-five years desired to be laid at rest in hallowed ground 'neath the spot where he was wont to worship with them. Peace to his ashes.

A Confederate's Tribute

The Hon. W. W. Boyce will always be remembered by some of the Confederate prisoners for the active part he took in trying to secure special exchanges for the wounded prisoners after the general exchange stopped. Being personally interested I know these facts to be true.

John A. Hinnant

September 1, 1886 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

Col. Henry Campbell Davis

Col. Henry C. Davis died of heart disease on the 27th inst., at Ridgeway, almost immediately after leaving the train on his return from an excursion to Asheville, North Carolina, and the vicinity. He had long been troubled with his heart, but for the past three years had been in unusually robust health. About three weeks ago, while visiting his son in Columbia, he had a slight premonitory attack, but paid little attention to it. While in Waynesville he had an attack of angina pectoris, it is supposed, and on the Tuesday following he had two more attacks – one on the train and one at his son's in Columbia. He seemed to have recovered, and on Friday returned home. He conversed pleasantly with friends on the train, up to within a few hundred yards of reaching Ridgeway. When the train stopped his eyes were closed, and it was discovered that he had passed away almost in an instant without a struggle. As he had for some years been obeying the injunction prescribed to sufferers from affection of the heart to "lead a quiet and temperate life, avoiding all extremes of physical exertion or mental emotion", his sudden death is one of those inscrutable dispensations of Providence to which we must all bow with unquestioning submission.

Col. Davis was closely identified with the history of our county and State. He was the youngest child of Dr. James Davis, and was born in Columbia on the 6th August, 1823. He graduated in the South Carolina College in 1844, and for three years thereafter was College librarian. Admitted to the bar, he never practiced regularly; but, in 1868, marrying Miss Belle Means, daughter of the Rev. Robt. Means, he removed to Ridgeway in this county and engaged in farming. He much interest in the development of this pursuit, was for several years president of the Fairfield Agricultural Society, and shared, we believe, with Governor Hammond the honor of making in 1857 the first sorghum syrup in the State – receiving two first prizes for sorghum products at the State Fair in 1858. It will be remembered that this syrup was a mainstay of the Southern Confederacy.

While in Columbia he was a lieutenant in the Richland Volunteer Rifles, and, later on, commanded the Cedar Creek Rifles in this District which company he raised to great efficiency.

In 1858, public opinion in the State was divided on the question of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and it was made an issue in politics. Captain Davis opposed the road, and ran for the Legislature. He headed the ticket by a handsome plurality, even against such strong competitors as Boylston, McCants and Rutland. Declining to run for another term, he was elected to the State Convention after an exciting but friendly political contest, the delegation being ex-Governor Means, the Hon. Wm. S. Lyles, Capt. H. C. Davis and Gen. John Buchanan. The Convention contained many able men, including Chancellors and Doctors of Divinity.

Later on Captain Davis entered the 12th South Carolina Volunteers, in command of Company C. He participated in active service and was wounded at Sharpsburg. He became Major and then Lieutenant-Colonel. During one of Stonewall Jackson's forced marches, which Col. Davis took on foot, he was seized with an attack of heart disease, similar to that which has just ended his life, and came near to death. He was compelled to leave active service, and served awhile as enrolling office.

In 1864 he was again elected to the Legislature, with Messrs. Boylston and McCants – Mr. Boylston this time heading the ticket. Col. Davis was made chairman of the military committee; and one of his proudest thoughts was that, as chairman, he had succeeded, with the aid of others, in securing an appropriation of one million dollars for the Confederate widows and orphans. On that occasion Dr. James H. Carlisle made a speech which brought tears to the eyes of almost every member of the House.

When Sherman was approaching Columbia and the militia were called out, Col. Davis took command of the Fairfield contingent. The militia were disbanded at Lancaster, and returned to see ruined homesteads and starving families.

Since the war Col. Davis had held no public position except, recently, that of postmaster at Ridgeway; but he took a lively interest in public affairs, and was ever on the side of conservatism and good government. For several years he farmed, but more recently was engaged in teaching. He dearly loved children, and it was his delight to hear them prattle around him, and he quickly won the confidence and affection of his scholars. He was a kind and indulgent father, whose every thought was for his children.

The last public appearance of Col. Davis was an orator on Memorial Day. Here in the Court House yard he delivered a touching address to morning wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. Little was it thought that he would be one of the first to join his comrades "over the river."

Col. Davis was affable and graceful in manner, frank and genial in character, a pleasing conversationalist, a ready speaker, with a soul full of honor and a head and hand open to all. His day and his generation have passed, and he, another landmark, has been taken away. But his friends and acquaintance will miss him, and his family will mourn for the loving touch of a vanished hand and the gentle accents of a voice that forever is still.

He was buried on Saturday in the churchyard of St. Stephen's at Ridgeway, by the side of his wife and his son Edward Palmer. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. Wilson's Letter

It Suggests Some Very Interesting Facts Which are Narrated.

Mr. Editor: The following items may be interesting in connection with Rev. J. O. Wilson's article concerning Winnsboro and the Methodist Church:

The trustees who built the original Methodist Church, which was torn down and replaced with the present structure by the late Capt. Thomas Jordan, were Capt. John Buchanan, William Lewis and Major Henry Moore, all being soldiers of the Revolution. Capt. Buchanan was in command near Georgetown and there received the Marquis Lafayette when he first landed in America. He entertained him and provided for him the means to enable him to reach Washington's headquarters. His home was the house now occupied by Mrs. Nancy Madden, and originally was built similarly to the first Methodist Church.

Capt. Buchanan was an uncle of John R. Buchanan and of Dr. Robert A. Buchanan, and grand uncle of Dr. James H. Carlisle, also of the writer. He was the step-grandfather of Isabella Mann, who married Rev. Hilliard Judge, whose two sons, James and Hilliard, moved to Alabama. After Mr. Judge's death, Mrs. Judge married Dr. William Bratton. Their two sons were Capt. William Bratton, killed at Frazers Farm in Virginia and Gen. John Bratton.

William Lewis lived about twelve miles from here on the Rocky Mount road. I don't know anything of his Revolutionary record. Some of his descendants probably do. He was grandfather to Rev. John R. Pickett and great grandfather of Mrs. Connor, widow of Rev. J. S. Connor. A son of his, John Lewis, married a sister of John R. Buchanan and moved to Florida, where also another son, William, moved.

John R. Buchanan held the office of Ordinary, or Probate Judge, for life and was during his life the pillar of the Methodist Church here. Those who knew him from infancy said he never knowingly did wrong – that he was as near perfection at it is possible for mortal to be. Capt. John Buchanan and his wife are buried in the Methodist grave-yard.

Major Henry Moore in the Revolution did service on the coast of this State as a lieutenant of artillery. He lived about two miles from here on the Bell's Bridge road. He was buried in his family burying ground with military honors within the memory of many now living. There are many of his descendants still living, among whom is Mrs. Robert Stevenson (nee Kennedy), who lives about three miles beyond Major Moore's old place, and Mr. Frank Caldwell, who lives in the Greenbrier neighborhood.

G. H. McM.

December 22, 1897 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

MOSSY DALE DOTS

Since my last our community has had a gloom cast over it by a visit of the Angel of Death in the household of our esteemed friend and relative, Mr. J. Washington Robinson, near Crooked Run Church. His daughter, Miss Jessie, was stricken down with pneumonia, which assumed some complications. While she was very sick her father was also stricken down with pneumonia, and in a few days her mother succumbed to the same disease. Mr. Robinson passed away about 4 o'clock in the morning, and his wife followed him at 9:30 o'clock the same day.

Miss Jessie joined them the next night. Sad indeed was it to witness the breaking up of a family in a few hours, only leaving four sons, Will Robinson, J. L. Robinson, Samuel Robinson and Alex. Robinson. It was a very sad sight to see husband laid side by side in the same room and carried out to the cemetery together. Their remains were interred in Bethel cemetery. They had been consistent members of the Methodist Church for a number of years and took a very active part in all church affairs, never murmuring of complaining or refusing to perform and duty laid upon them. They were all ready to meet the Bridegroom on his appearing. Mr. Robinson and his wife had been in poor health for some time, and owing to their advanced age were not able to withstand their diseases. The funeral rites were performed by their pastor, Rev. W. H. Miller, in the presence of a very large concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors. The bereft family have the deep sympathy of the community.

May 5, 1897 Issue of the Fairfield News and Herald

H. L. ELLIOTT, SR., DEAD

A Long and Useful Life Ended

For more than a year Mr. Henry L. Elliott had been becoming more and more feeble. For a week or more the watchers at his bedside have felt the end near, and on Friday afternoon, in the presence of his large family, the voice of God gently whispered his soul to rest in eternity. Thus quietly, calmly and peacefully was the passing of a long and useful life so long identified with Fairfield County in her prosperity and in her sorrow and troubles.

Mr. Elliott was a kind, gentle and sympathetic man, and full of charity. His practice of charity was not only in deeds, but he was charitable in speech, and yet firm in his convictions with the courage to utter them when wisdom required. Of the highest integrity, just and fair in his dealings, of exemplary Christian character, the four score years spent by him in our community have made it the better that he lived among us.

The subject of this sketch was a son of Mr. James Elliott, and a brother of the late Mr. J. M. Elliott. He was born in Winnsboro and was in the 81st year of his age at the time of his death. In his early manhood, he went to Charleston, and clerked in the mercantile establishment of a Mr. Gilliland. After staying there awhile he returned to Winnsboro and began the business of a merchant being associated with Maj. Samuel Barkley, under the firm-name of Barkley & Elliott. He afterwards formed a co-partnership with David G. Ruff. Subsequently he became cashier of the Planters Bank of Fairfield, and for a while was president of that institution. After leaving the bank, he devoted his attention to planting, though he was interested with others in merchandising in the county.

Mr. Elliott was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary McMaster, a sister of Mr. G. H. McMaster. His children by this marriage were John Elliott, who was killed in the war between the States, Mrs. John P. Matthews, Mrs. Neil Pressley, Mrs. A. F. Ruff, and the late Mrs. J. H. Cummings. His second wife was Miss Tirzah Ketchin, daughter of Rev. Thomas Ketchin. The following children were born to this union: Thomas K. Elliott, Mrs. R. C. Gooding, Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Mrs. J. P. Caldwell, Mrs. J. R. McAlpine, H. L. Elliott, Jr., W. R. Elliott, and Miss Terzah Elliott.

The funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at the A. R. P. church, and the large number of people that attended, inspite of the rain, testified to the great esteem in which Mr. Elliott was held by the people of Winnsboro. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:

Senior – Gen. John Bratton, Jas. A. Brice, J. C. Caldwell, A. S. Douglass, F. Gerig, Samuel Cathcart.

Junior – W. H. Flenniken, J. M. Bent, J. G. McCants, W. G. Jordan, T. W. Lauderdale.

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