



Fairfield Genealogical Society

NEWSLETTER

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17th Year

December 2004

The next meeting of the Fairfield Chapter of the SCGS will be Sunday at 3:00 pm, on November 28, 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
Winnsboro, S. C. 29180

or

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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

New Fairfield County Message Forum

Fairfield County has a new coordinator and a new message forum. The new forum is part of the Fairfield County website itself. Use this site for your queries about your Fairfield County Ancestors.

The link for the current site is: <http://www.hortonsonline.org/fairfield/>.

This forum has links to SC GenWeb Project, S. C. Department of Archives and History, S. C. Historical Society, neighboring counties, and message forums at Genforum and Rootsweb/Ancestry.com.

This is the final article written by T. W. Woodward. This article was in the July 26, 1899 Issue of the News and Herald

It will be remembered that at the October election there was a general movement of voters in the back country to exercise the right of suffrage at the polls in the several parishes. In some places they were permitted to vote while in others were denied. A committee had been appointed after the October election to consider the question, but when Montague dissolved the Assembly because of its position in regard to the letters from Massachusetts, this committee also died.

In March there was uncertainty also. The petition of Patrick Calhoun and others show that there was a general denial of the rights of the back settlers to vote except in Prince William's Parish. St. Paul's there was a riot that broke up the polls before the hour of legal closing. This was made the matter of investigation. On the 20th July, 1769, Pinckney, for the committee, reported that the riot had arisen from the attempt made by James Mayson, John Savage and others from the vicinity of Ninety-Six to vote at the church poll. The committee finds that the bounds of this parish are definitely declared, "on the northeast by Stono River and (?) to the bounds of Berkeley County, till it intersects Edisto River, S. E. by bounds of St. John's Colleton, west by South Edisto, which bounds make a compact and proper parish." Therefore, Mayson,

Savage and their companions had no right to vote. That in future elections they be not allowed to vote there unless they have qualifications within the parish.

In the opinion of the committee the trouble was caused first by Tacitus Gaillard, who surveyed the line, as a regularly appointed surveyor. He industriously spread the idea that the people of the 96 settlement were within the bounds of St. Paul's. The second cause was that the same wardens had admitted these voters in October last, so that Mayson was justified in believing he had a valid claim to vote.

There does not appear any further consideration of these matters, except that the Assembly passed an amended bill leaving out the issue regarding the tenure of the judges and simply voting an appropriation for them, the Chief Justice receiving L400 and the other judges L300 each per annum.

Matters were moving on to a settlement, however. The wants of the back country were receiving attention, and the settlers themselves were disposed to be more law abiding.

On the 5th of December, 1769, when the Assembly met, Patrick Calhoun appeared and took his seat as a member from Prince William's and Benjamin Farar qualified for Prince Frederick. Francis Powell refused to qualify for Prince Frederick's. P 233.

Petitions poured in for the improvement of the back country. A road was needed from Enoree River to Congaree, (p. 204), along Little River, &c. Sundry petitions from settlers along Broad and Saludy Rivers demanded ferries and the Assembly were inclined to hear them.

Still the County Court Act was in the future. The people were worn out with waiting, while a dilatory ministry neglected the matter.

The objection raised by the king to the county court act was that it provided for the appointment of the judges during good behavior, without stating that they should be removed on the address of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, after the analogy of Great Britain where the Act of Settlement provides that judges chosen to serve during good behavior were subject to removal on an address of both Houses of Parliament. His Majesty also disapproved of the provision that the county court should select three persons of whom the Government must appoint one sheriff, because the crown should have full discretion in the selection of the officer. Lord Hillsborough himself thought that the provision regarding judges was indecent and disrespectful to the King.

The Provisional Assembly having passed an amended bill on the 28th July, 1769, his Gracious Majesty was pleased to give it his approval on the 29th November, 1769; of which an announcement was made in South Carolina by Lieut. Governor Bull on the 21st February, 1770. This act added six new district courts, one each at Beaufort, Georgetown, Cheraw, Camden, Orangeburg and Ninety-Six. Richard Cumberland, the Provost Marshal, was bought off for 3,000 pounds sterling, and seven sheriffs were appointed, appointed, one for each district including Charleston. Bull nominates Robert Pringle. Rawlins Lowndes, Gabriel Powell and John Murray, Esqs., as assistant judges "men of integrity, understanding a (unreadable) but not bred to the law as well qualified as most would consent to act in that position, and have in some degree a preference over others of equal fitness on account of their having sided already in that office, and thereby acquired some knowledge of the common forms of business. He previously (p. 207) expressed a desire for the immigration of some lawyers from England, who recognizing that they could not rise to the top of the profession in the old country, would be willing to come to South Carolina and accept judgeships. As a further evidence of Lieut. Governor Bull's desire to restore order and do justice in the back country, he recommended the pardon of the several persons who had been convicted of murder under circumstances which he considered to some extent excusable. Among them two young men, William Faust and Christopher Davis, for killing a young mulatto who by his repeated robberies and outrages, and

the difficulty of bringing him to justice had him considered a nuisance or ravening wolf. The justice and judges concurred in asking a pardon. Again Robt. Bussard, a German, has been convicted of assault and fined L14 10s and ordered to be kept in jail till his fine be paid. He was one of those who were "at general flagellation mentioned in a former letter (No. 9) when an illegal though perhaps not underserved punishment was given." He was already paid several sums of money and can pay no more. Bull in his trip through the back country found this to be a fact, and begs for pardon.

In the session begun 17th April, 1769, John Fulmer, Bartholomew Gartman, Christopher Smith and Thos. Trapp were convicted of attempted rescue of prisoners in the hands of Joseph Scoffel. They were sentenced to three months and 15L. They were Germans, ignorant of the law. Bull suspended the sentence and invokes mercy. Trapp, he says, has a wife, Smith, a wife and four children, Fulmer, a wife and five children, Gartman, a wife and seven children. They are unable to pay anything and are likely to live in jail all the rest of their lives. If pardoned they will never give any trouble again. This ascending scale and climax seem to have wrought upon his majesty's sympathy and he exercised the clemency in all these cases. Lord Montague sails for home 31st July, 1769. Doubtless glad to be freed from the perplexities caused by sympathy for Boston on the coast, hatred of cattle thieves entertained by hardy settlers of the back country.

Sometime during the disturbances, the date not being discovered, at present, Thomas Woodward, and Edward McGraw were put in irons and carried to Charleston before the British Governor, Lord Charles Greville Montague. A long and interesting account of their trial was prepared by the late William Ederington but has been mislaid and the records of the criminal court in Charleston are said to have been scattered and lost years ago. Tradition relates however that after a long trial they were released and told to go home and behave themselves.

It is probable that this trial occurred in consequence of an affidavit made by Constable Wood in July 1768, and that the government took a more lenient view of the regulators as the condition of the back country became better understood. Before peace in the back country was finally established, the regulators and the Scovilities or Moderators (who had been sent to suppress the regulators, but were an unscrupulous set of people who afterwards turned Tory) came near engaging in armed conflict having been drawn up in battle array, when Col. Richardson made peace.

Thomas Woodward moved out on the public road leading from Winnsboro to Charleston and settled near Anvil Rock, on the land afterwards owned by his grandson Osmund Woodward. Here he built a frame house the nails of which were made one by one in the blacksmith shop, the weatherboarding was split from surrounding timber; the floors were laid with puncheons and were adzed off and the shingles each had a hole bored in them and were hung on by pegs and weighted down by logs. In the days of log cabins this was an imposing edifice and my father told me that many people came from a distance in their gigs to see it. The old house was kept up by constant repairs by which it nearly lost its original identity; and surviving the frequent passage of Cornwallis and his red coats was burned when Sherman and his blue coats passed.

I sometimes wonder if the old man could have seen the destruction of the country and the overthrow of the rights and liberties for which he fought so nobly by the very government which he was helping so vigorously to erect – whether he might not have been found on the other side of the controversy.

As before remarked, Capt. Woodward was well advanced in years when he came to Carolina and was compelled by increasing infirmities to resign his position as captain. But he never lost interest in the cause, and was an active participant as long as he lived.

When he was killed, he had gathered up some of his company, who were at home, and was in pursuit of a band of Torie British who were depredating in this section of the district. In

the party of Tories were certain individuals whom he was desirous of catching, and he had ordered his men not to fire, but to press on and capture the entire party upon whose heels they were following closely. Capt. Woodward was riding at the head of his men and had just crossed Little Dutchman's Creek, near which Mr. Lloyd Davis now lives, when a Tory turned in his saddle as he ran and fired back. The bullet struck Capt. Woodward fairly in the breast he fell dead from his saddle; and striking the ground, his great weight caused his neck to break in addition. This disaster caused a halt among the regulators and the British and Tories all escaped.

As is recorded on his tomb, this occurred on May 12, 1779, about one year prior to the battle of Mobley's Meeting House.

In speaking of the Regulator, General Thomas Simpson Woodward says: "He raised, if not the first, one of the first companies raised in South Carolina." He was attached to Colonel Thompson's Rangers who were at the upper end of Sullivan's Island during the battle of Ft. Moultrie. Col. Thompson was the grandfather of Col. A. C. Haskell of Columbia, who has now the order book kept by him while he was in camp.

Ben May, the Regulator's step-son, took command of his old company, and his eldest son, John Woodward, raised another company and entered service. John and William, sons by the first wife, and all the sons and step-sons by the second marriage were staunch Whigs. William, father of the Hon. J. A. Woodward was also a good fighter and was afterwards a member to Congress. It is for him that Woodward church in Chester is named. John was father to William Woodward who was father to Maj. T. W. Woodward. Others of John's children were John, Osmund, Mrs. Strother, and Mrs. Lyles.

In the stone enclosure on the main road near the Anvil Rock, among the tombs of his relatives and descendants, the remains of Thomas Woodward the Regulator, are buried. The headstone contains the following inscription, "Thomas Woodward the Regulator, killed by British Tories, May 12, 1779."

From the May 5, 1869 Issue of the Fairfield Herald

Death of Col. James N. Shedd

We are again called upon to chronicle the death of another gallant soldier. Col. Shedd died at his residence. Col Shedd died at his residence on Monday evening last of apoplexy, in the 43d year his age. In 1846, when South Carolina was called upon to furnish her quota of troops for the campaign against Mexico, he enlisted in Company "G", Palmetto Regiment, then a beardless youth, he served with that gallant Regiment until their return to their native State, having been promoted to Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of Cherobusco. Shortly after his return to his native District, he was presented with a magnificent sword by the citizens of Fairfield District through Governor Means, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Jas. N. Shed, for gallantry at Cherobusco and Garita de Belen."

At the breaking out of the late war, he took command of Co. "G", 6th S. C. Infantry, and served with that Regiment for twelve months, and was afterwards promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of 22d S. C. Infantry, which office he held until the surrender of Lee at Appomatox C. H.

Col. Shedd leaves a wife and six children, who have the deepest sympathy of our entire District.

Marriage Information found on Grave Stones in the Concord Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Jane M. Bell, February 6, 1815 – January 18, 1857, Wife of W. C. Bell and Daughter of John L. and Margaret Yongue

Elizabeth Brice Smith, March 11, 1938 – January 19, 1971, Wife of Alfred Chesley Bethea

Margaret Jane Brice, November 28, 1843 – May 31, 1911, wife of Jas. M. Blain

Carrie Caldwell, January 3, 1850 – June 25, 1908, Wife of W. Watt Brice

Margaret Jane Brice, November 22, 1838 – September 21, 1859, Wife of F. W. Brice and daughter of William C. and Jane M. Bell

Matilda Watson, November 8, 1837 – October 26, 1925, wife of Robert Wade Brice

Nannie Boyce, January 12, 1847 – January 31, 1906, Wife of Major T. W. Brice

Ella Blaine, 1868 – 1940, Wife of Samuel B. Clowney.

Mary Jane Henry, January 18, 1859 – February 23, 1926, Widow of Robert J. Craig

Susan Wade Hicklin, October 21, 1860 – May 29, 1912, Wife of John R. Craig, Sr.

Jane Elizabeth Sprinkle, January 17, 1835 – May 23, 1900, Wife of Thos. Dewitt

Margaret McDowell, November 21, 1835 – September 29, 1894, wife of Rev, James Douglas

Emma Walter Hicklin, November 9, 1863 – November 15, 1937, wife of James E. Douglass

Fannie Belle Withers, October 10, 1878 -February 3, 1943, Wife of C. A. Douglass

Lutie M. Refo, January 11, 1860 – March 8, 1896, Wife of C. A. Douglass

Mary I. Sterling, October 14, 1836 – November 23, 1909, Wife of J. C. Douglass

Nancy Craig, October 19, 1818 – May 30, 1907, wife of Aaron Ford

Elizabeth A. Corder, died February 27, 1873 aged 30 years, 3 months & 26 days, Wife of William Gaston and daughter of W. G. & M. D. Corder

Mary A. Moore, August 3, 1853 – June 30, 1926, Wife of David D. Gordon

Margaret H. Wilson, May 14, 1829 – October 11, 1901, Wife of Smith C. Gordon

Mary Woodward, January 28, 1886 – March 2, 1973, wife of James Leland Hall

Sarah Hicklin, July 14, 1835 – July 8, 1913, Wife of Daniel Hall, Sr.

Annie Cooper, February 26, 1871 – November 4, 1911, Wife of Rev. W. S. Hamiter

Heppie E. Boyd, August 27, 1866 – July 13, 1937, Wife of William Marion Harvey

Bessie Stewart, May 4, 1882 – February 8, 1946, Wife of Thomas E. Kell

Jean Cunningham, April 11, 1900 – February 14, 1931, Wife of Roderick Macdonald

Ella N. Bowers, 1850 – 1880, Wife of John C. Mackorell

Jane B. McCarley, 1834 – 1871, Wife of John C. Mackorell

D. A. E. Hollis, May 2, 1828 – August 18, 1899, Wife of John McClure

Lizzie Dickey, August 22, 1874 – February 7, 1941, Wife of W. T. McDonald

Mary E. McCarley, August 9, 1875 – May 2, 1956, Wife of S. L. McDonald

Sarah E. Hemphill, June 25, 1857 – October 10, 1937, Wife of J. M. McDonald

Addie Blair, March 12, 1876, December 26, 1926, Wife of R. W. Stewart and Robert McIlroy

Lizzie C. Sloan, February 22, 1854 – September 6, 1895, Wife of R. G. Miller

M. Roxana Dixon, August 10, 1837 – June 15, 1921, Wife of Edward D. Mobley

Mary E. Stewart, October 13, 1852 – September 23, 1905, Wife of J. B. Montgomery

Margaret E. Gordon, February 18, 1880 – July 6, 1943, Wife of George G. Nunn

Martha McBride, October 31, 1848 – January 10, 1919, Wife of C. L. Refoe

Caroline Rebecca Richmond, May 16, 1825 – March 19, 1847, Wife of James B. Richmond and daughter of John L. & Margaret Yongue

Emily Johnston, August 12, 1856 – May 21, 1924, Wife of E. A. Withers, Born in Ireland

Reminiscences of the War

As Recorded Day by Day in the Diary of Dr. James Boulware – Continued

2nd, July. We got off the last of our wounded today. There were two wounded prisoners brought to our hospital – Col. Timmons, of the 9th Regulars, and Capt. Diddle, adjutant to Gen. McCall. Col. Timmons died soon after he was brought in. Capt. Diddle was sent to Richmond with our wounded. Both were fine looking officers and seemed to be gentlemen at home.

3d. The entire army was ordered farther down the river. Passed through the battle field of Tuesday 1st. It was a sad spectacle to behold. On our route we met our old Colonel C. S. Winder. The Regiment gave him three cheers. He said he was glad to see them and to hear of their gallantry. Passed through deserted Yankee camp, got blankets, letters, etc., etc., and sent as far as the 25 mile post, where we remained for some days. E. F. Lyles came down to see us but would not stay long.

Thursday 10. Our brigade is again back in camp after being on the go for fifteen days. We had no change of clothes and were of course dirty and alive, as to our condition in regard to confederates. I washed, shaved, had my hair trimmed and put on clean clothes and fancied I would feel much better but took an aching through my bones and suffered very much. I attributed it to excessive fatigue and exhaustion during the last battles, and more than all to the rapid march all night of the 9th instant.

Sunday 13th. Moved camp over on Darby Town Road about two miles. I lay in tent all day feeling badly and late in the afternoon Jimmy Richmond and I resolved to go out and pick a mass of huckleberries. We had a stew and made them into a tart for supper. This exercise I believe kept me from having a spell of typhoid fever, for I had the symptoms. I poured in the anti-periodic and baffled the attack.

List of killed and wounded of battle at Fraser's Farm Monday, 30th June, 6th Regiment, S. C. V.: Wounded. Lt. B. P. Alston, Privates J. W. Alston, D. M. Culp, W. C. Graham, W. Perry, Robt. Graham, W. H. Merritt, W. T. Ivy, W. Alison; killed Lt. H. W. DeSsaussure; wounded, Privates L. C. Jerrold, W. Hough, R. Oxendyne, J. N. Seay, C. J. Stewart. F. M. Stokes, J. Stokes, W. R. Watts, J. P. Westberry, Lt. A. Brevard; killed, Privates J. Seymon, R. K. McEnville, A. L. Warkins; wounded, Lt. Cannon, Sergt. R. M. Peay, Privates J. Allbright; missing, J. R. Peay; killed, Sergt. J. W. Rabb, T. A. Boggs, David Timms, J. R. Matthews; wounded, Segrt. Jas. Ketchin, W. J. McKinstry, Privates, Jas. Fite, J. C. Rains; killed, Corp. Joel Adams, Privates Jas. Hill, J. R. Osborne, John Stevenson; wounded, Lt. S. B. Clowney, Sergt. T. P. Weston, C. Brice, J. T. B ynum, Privates John Cameron, A. G. Coleman, G. W. Coleman, D. R. Elkin, W. A. Hooppough, Thos. McGill, W. W. Lyles, N. P. Myers, Jas. Murphy, J. K. Nevitt, R. E. Quinn, W. Rease, C. P. Simonton, J. T. Weston; killed, Capt. J. Crosby, Sergt. E. Y. Wright, Privates Ed. Black, L. L. McAliley, Frank Orr, Jas. Orr, J. N. Stone, T. F. Hudson, G. M. Revlis, Jas. Leonard. Several others wounded whose name I could not get.

July 21st, 1862. Dr. Nye went to Richmond today and got appointment in Chimeorazo Hospital as a contract surgeon, getting I suppose, eighty dollars per month. We came out and told quite an amusing tale of the conversation between the Surgeon General and himself. The recommendation he got from Dr. Gaston was not at all enticing. I went also on the same business and strange to say we kept our secret pretty much to ourselves, not meeting each other the whole day. I went to Surgeon General's office and remained for some time. There was quite a crowd rushing to get in. I became tired and disgusted, so I left and went down to Lt. Clark's

Hospital to see Butler Alston, and then put out for our camp, having accomplished nothing, and thinking I would not go any more, for I abhor office seeking above all else. Yet as I was doing the duty of assisting surgeon I thought I might as well have the office as to do the duty without the office. On last Saturday Gen. Anderson left us to take command of Gen. Huger's Division. He made a short address to his brigade, telling them of the indissoluble ties between them, and that his promotion was caused by their gallant bearing and conduct in all the battles, and his recollection of them would be truly pleasant. Wishing them all success he bade them good bye.

July 24. Went to Richmond today and had an interview with Surgeon General S. P. Moore, and was appointed assistant surgeon and ordered to duty in the 6th Regiment – the place I desire to go. I found the surgeon general quite a pleasant talking gentleman, yet he spoke to the point freely. Dr. Thompson was ordered to duty in 6th Regiment and reported accordingly. The regiment started down the road in one of the hardest rains I ever saw fall, but slackened about noon. Came back that evening. We thought a fight was imminent, but found they only had to throw up breastworks about three miles from camp. The entire brigade would be marched down, but one regiment would work at a time. It was good exercise for the men, but it was hard work to make them go out – the difficulty being our lieutenant-colonel would make them go when they were not excused by the surgeon. The next day we moved camp about one half mile, got better water – better situation every way. We have just been paid off for four months. I was paid \$94, and paid \$26.50 for a pair of pants and \$27 for a round jacket. Immense gambling is going on all over camp, and pie and chicken wagons throng the neighboring roads, always having large crowds with them, and asking double prices for what they have to sell. The soldiers (I am told) steal from a great deal when the crowd is large.

August 1. Nothing is doing in camp except working on the breastworks as usual.

8th. This morning the brigade was ordered to march in direction of Malvern Hill as the enemy are making demonstrations in that quarter. Evans' Brigade had a small skirmish with the enemy a day or two ago. Mr. Davy Campbell had been here for a few days and goes back to Richmond on his way home today.

13th. We are packed up to start to Jackson. The wagons have gone on ahead, as we are to take the cars on Central Railroad. We left at 2 a. m. and got to Richmond early in the day. We halted in the street by the market for an hour or waiting for the train we were to embark on to get righted. All got aboard at last, most of us on platform cars. The sun was very warm on us, but managed to get on pretty well. Arrived at Gordonsville late in the afternoon, being very much fatigued. Marched four miles to camp and laid down to rest after a scanty supper. Next day, I visited 15th and 17th Regiments and saw a number of Fairfield fellows. Remained two more days in same place. Now preparing to move I know not where.

Sunday 17th. Moved in direction of Orange C. H., but about noon our course was changed to the right, passing in sight of Camp Taylor where we camped last March. Here we came up with our wagon train and camped all night. Here I saw a thirty-acre corn field in roasting ears completely ruined by the soldiers in half an hour. Next day moved in direction of Rapidan River, taking up the river to cross at Raccoon Ford. Nothing unusual happened on the march.

20th. Crossed river today, wading is at Raccoon Ford near a mill. There was a fine situation for a house suiting my fancy exactly. The rocks in the river were very unpleasant to the soles of tender feet. Our march was then quite rapid on a dusty road, passing some good farms with neat houses on them, showing the owners to be thriving people. On the march we passed some beautiful ladies who had come out to the road on horseback to see the soldiers pass. I felt that a little conversation with them would be very agreeable, but on we had to go. I did wonder

in my mind when this horrible, cruel war would come to an end, but my only relief was to turn my thoughts to other things.

23rd. Yesterday was a tiresome day of traveling to us, there being no order in the movement of the wagon trains. Each striving to cut off the other. The wagons were three deep on the road and I think extended for seven miles, the infantry marching along on the outside of the road. We were brought to camp near night and had a good opportunity for cooking supper. Next morning we marched on only taking the ambulances and hospital wagons with us. We went a few miles and halted and soon the enemy's artillery and ours began a duel, which lasted nearly all day, killing some of our men and wounding a great many. Several were killed and wounded in the 17th Regiment, our brigade was kept out of it and near night returned to same camp. This morning the Yankees succeeded in burning the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock River, so our course was changed. 24th. We started next morning early up the river and made a good march. Some artillery firing going on during the day. A few men in our brigade were hit, but only one man wounded serving (in the P. S. S.). We marched late at night over some bad roads. The march was hard next day, moving slowly on, and late at night we halted. I ate my supper and laid down and slept soundly. The day was warm and dusty.

26th. Our wagons being so far in the rear, I did not get to them all day and minus by feed and poking along we did not cross the Rappahannock until late at night. I was on foot and had to wade the river at 1 o'clock at night, and then had to travel one of the worst roads I ever passed over in my life. Now and then we would pass a broken down ambulance, and here and there was lying a dead horse. My only covering for the night was an oil cloth, as my blankets were in the wagons which crossed the river higher up.

27th. The march today has been dreadful. The men gave out on account of the heat of the day, and night found us still on the march. After dark we passed through Salem, crossing the Manassas Gap Railroad, and camped at a late hour. I had to lie down that night again with an empty stomach, but I slept well.

28th. We awoke very hungry, but had managed to buy two ducks and a chicken which we prepared hastily, and along with some biscuits which we baked we had a good breakfast. I found out that I had slept under the same tree that Col. Means and staff slept under.

Drawing rations with orders to cook in a hurry; we dispatched that duty and began our march. I bought a horse from Lieutenant Colonel Steadman for \$175 and mounted for the march. Passing White Plains early in the afternoon, afterwards crossing and recrossing Manassas Gap Railroad, we halted for the night at Thoroughfare Gap.

29th. Early this morning in passing the Gap we saw the dead Yankees who were killed the day before by Genl. Jones' Division. Passing Gaines Station about noon we came near our advanced forces under Gen. Jackson. The surgeon began to look out a place for the brigade hospital. I dismounted and put my horse in charge of some one. I went on foot with the regiment. Filling to the right of the turnpike we halted and were ordered to load and on again for battle. Filling farther to the right we came in contact with the Yankees. They opened artillery, wounding three men in Company A severely – Westley Culp, mortally, and Jas. Ketchin and Thad McFadden severely.

30th. Lying on our arms last night within half mile of the Yankees we slept soundly. Got up, roasted some corn and ate breakfast. Soon after L. M. Love (our Regimental Commissary) came for men to carry up rations, as the wagons were not allowed to come up to us. Rations consisted of biscuits we had cooked and some bacon (a rare luxury) he had managed to buy. We lay until late in the afternoon where we could plainly see the Yankee skirmishers, as also ours in the same field. We could plainly see them shooting at each other. About middle of the afternoon our forces under Gen. Jackson on our left began the attack. The enemy fought for half an hour

where from the hill which we were on we could plainly see them flying in different directions. We could see our shell bursting in the midst of their broken ranks. Then the center (our division) began its forward movement. It was the prettiest sight I had ever beheld in my life. I saw a brigade in a charge and about 200 yards in its rear came its reserve, moving majestically along. It was a grand sight to see the artillery firing over the head of our men, then limbering up, pass swiftly around, sometimes going ahead of the advancing infantry to get a position. The day was fast being ours for the enemy were driven at all points for miles back. Late, very near dark, they made a desperate stand. Our forces made the third effort before their lines were broken. Then all was over with them.

August 30th. Our re-enforcements came up and on they went after the retreating Yankees, but unfortunately for us, night coming too soon; we could not pursue them to a great extent or we could have captured most of them. However, we gained a glorious victory. In the battle fell some noble boys, whose loss sent pangs to our hearts, but we had to suppress our feeling and push forward to the discharge of duty.

The wounded having been brought back, we worked until 2 o'clock at night, when the wagons not coming up to where the wounded were left me without bandages, splints, candles, etc., to finish the dressing.

Carolina suffered greatly in the second battle of Manassas. Col. Means, of the 17th, Col. Glover. Col. Moore of Jenkins' Brigade, (Genl. Jenkins wounded), Assistant Adjutant General Seabrook, killed; also C. S. Gadbury and a host of others. Daniel Hollis and J. E. Fife from my neighbors were killed.

In the May 5, 1871 Issue of the News and Herald

Unfortunate Affair

We regret to state that Mr. John W. Clarke, County Treasurer of Fairfield, died on Tuesday night from the effects of a wound inflicted Tuesday morning, by a pistol shot fired by Mr. W. D. Aiken, in a personal difficulty. The matter will undergo judicial investigation, and we forbear extended comment. Mr. Aiken and Mr. George H. McMaster, it is said interfered to part Mr. Clarke and Mr. Samuel DuBose who were exchanging blows, when Mr. Clarke seized Mr. Aiken by the throat, and continuing to choke him against his protest and warnings to desist, the latter drew a pistol and shot him through the bowels.

The statement that appears in the Columbia Union of yesterday (Wednesday) we know to be *in toto* false, and citizens desire to hear from what pious missionary that paper receives its malicious and lying information.

The verdict of the Corner's jury was, that John W. Clarke came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of Wm. D. Aiken.

Mr. Clarke was buried at the Methodist Church in this place, on Wednesday afternoon with Masonic honors.

- 1-James B. Mobley Means – Died February 7, 1863, Son of David C. and Elizabeth M. Means, Aged 2 years and 4 months
- 2-Fannie Margaret Means – Died February 2, 1863, Daughter of David C. and Elizabeth M. Means, Aged 3 years and 6 months
- 3-Zebulon Mobley Means – Died February 23, 1863, Son of David C. and Elizabeth M. Means, Aged 1 year
- 4-Thomas Coalter Means – December 14, 1863, Son of David C. and Elizabeth M. Means, Aged 5 years and 10 months
- 5-John Glover Mobley – November 23, 1829-April 1, 1860, Son of James and Elizabeth M. Mobley
- 6-John Glover – Died February 14, 1854, Aged 72 years
- 7-Janie Bellinger Mobley –July 17, 1867-December 1, 1871, Daughter of Samuel F. and M. Elizabeth R. Mobley
- 8-Fannie Darling Mobley – April 6, 1865-December 3, 1871, Daughter of Samuel F. and M. Elizabeth R. Mobley
- 9-Elizabeth Glover Mobley – December 14, 1859-April 21, 1865, Daughter of J. B. and M. N. Mobley
- 10-Mary N. Mobley – February 22, 1839-October 21, 1864
- 11-Feaster Gilmore Mobley – December 27, 1863-June 25, 1864, Daughter of J. B. and M. N. Mobley
- 12-Sheldon Mobley – Died July 1, 1852, Aged 6 months, Son of Samuel F. and M. Elizabeth Mobley
- 13-Rebecca B. Mobley – Died July 17, 1843, Aged two weeks, Daughter of James B. and Elizabeth M. Mobley
- 14-Elizabeth Mobly – September 1774-September 15, 1836, Wife of Samuel Mobly.
- 15-Samuel Mobley, Sr. – Died August 16, 1854, Aged 83 years.
- 16-James B. Mobley – March 5, 1801-August 14, 1852
- 17-Winchester Graham Mobley – June 27, 1869-October 2, 1871, Son of Theodore and Lizzie Mobley, Died of diphtheria.
- 18-John Robinson – Died May 9, 1853, Aged 73 years.

- 19-Eliza Picket Woodward – Died November 29, 1889, Aged 66 years, Wife of Wm. B. Woodward
- 20-Wm. B. Woodward – December 24, 1818-October 4, 1897, Captain
- 21-J. R. Coleman – June 3, 1803-June 16, 1859, Col., Aged 56 years and 13 days.
- 22-Juliana Banks Coleman – March 11, 1804-December 21, 1871, Wife of Col. Joseph R. Coleman, (this information is taken from a survey taken in the 1980's, the present stone is beside J. R. Coleman and is unreadable.)
- 23-Tillie Mobley Woodward – November 18, 1863-July 26, 1910, Wife of Edward M. Woodward
- 24-Edward Mobley Woodward – November 25, 1865-September 15, 1905
- 25-Nannie W. Mobley Jones – February 4, 1819-March 3, 1883, Wife of James Jones
- 26-John Mobley – March 27, 1794-May 21, 1879
- 27-Catharine Mobley – March 27, 1796-January 16, 1877
- 28-Sarah F. Glenn – July 24, 1828-May 9, 1846, Wife of Dr. J. M. Glenn, Daughter of John and Catharine Mobley
- 29-Infant Daughter Thompson – February 4, 1836-February 4, 1836, Daughter of Charles and Nancy W. Thompson
- 30-Harriet K. Mobly – July 3, 1834-March 16, 1837, Daughter of John and Catherine Mobley
- 31-John W. Mobley – July 16, 1825-September 24, 1843
- 32-Susan A. C. Mobley – September 2, 1831-September 29, 1853, Daughter of John and Catherine Mobley
- 33-N. F. Mobley – April 9, 1861-February 19, 1916, Son of A. J. and E. A. Mobley
- 34-James A. McCrorey – October 13, 1853-November 29, 1876
- 35-Willie M. McCrorey – November 8, 1861-February 6, 1867
- 36-John McCrorey – Died September 1, 1859, Aged 41 years
- 37-Johnnie Bynum Mobley – August 14, 1857-September 20, 1858, Son of Andrew and Eugena Mobley

These Post Office Records were submitted by Bill Wall.

The records of the Post Office Department in the National Archives and those in the United States Postal Service contain the following data about the post offices of interest to you:

Shelton

Established on April 21, 1856
Discontinued on October 4, 1867
Reestablished on March 21, 1867
Discontinued on December 21, 1868
Reestablished on June 15, 1869
Discontinued of December 20, 1869
Reestablished on August 8, 1870
Discontinued on May 12, 1872 (mail sent to Blair)

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Dates of Appointment</u>
James F. V. Legg	April 21, 1856
Daniel E. Glenn	August 19, 1856
William L. McWhorter	May 11, 1857
Daniel E. Glenn	October 28, 1857
J. B. A. Legg	June 1, 1858
Octavius T. Gibbs	June 15, 1858
Robert E. Stanton	April 2, 1859
Mrs. Mahala E. Faulkner	March 21, 1867
Thomas M. Haigood	June 15, 1869
William McBlair ("can't take oath")	August 8, 1870
William Dawkins	August 24, 1870
William W. Crosby	April 3, 1876
William J. Shelton	October 25, 1882
James H. Kerr	May 23, 1892
Irvine F. Pagan	March 3, 1894
Hartwell S. Kincaid	March 9, 1900
Mary V. Clayton	May 3, 1906
Irvine F. Pagan	March 20, 1908
William B. Wright, Jr.	March 23, 1914
Mrs. Edith C. Wright	June 30, 1953
John B. Wright	September 30, 1958
Martha H. Trapt (officer in charge)	May 21, 1971

Blair

Established as Blairs on March 29, 1881
Name changed to Blair on May 1, 1951

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Dates of Appointment</u>
John D. Blair	March 29, 1881
John R. Ragsdale	October 27, 1898
Andrew F. Blair	April 16, 1928
William H. Lindler	December 30, 1967

William D. Dickey
Mrs. Weda H. Ragsdale

April 17, 1971
September 30, 1972
(still serving)

Geographical Site Reports

- 1881: On right side of mail route from Alston to Spartanburg on which the mail was carried 6 times a week
Strother 2 miles south of it
Lyles' Ford 3 miles north of it
Post Office 100 yards east of Broad River
Post Office ¼ of a mile south of Rock Creek
- 1928: Post Office 100 feet east of tracks of the Southern Railroad

Alston

Established on August 5, 1850
Discontinued on November 30, 1855
Reestablished on December 12, 1855
Discontinued on October 4, 1866
Reestablished on February 19, 1867
Discontinued on May 14, 1867
Reestablished on December 12, 1870
Discontinued on May 22, 1874
Reestablished on July 10, 1874
Discontinued on July 15, 1911
Reestablished on February 23, 1917
Discontinued on May 31, 1928 (mail was sent to Peak)

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Nathan A. Feaster	August 5, 1850
Coleman Walker	May 17, 1854
G. W. Ashford	November 17, 1854
C. B. Walker	December 12, 1855
F. D. Feaster	June 2, 1856
William J. Stanton	December 10, 1858
James Jinkens	February 19, 1867
Edward H. Chapin	December 12, 1870
Jacob F. Dominick	July 10, 1874
Richard Elkins (declined)	January 21, 1876
John P. Elkin	February 4, 1876
David R. Elkin	June 27, 1887
Eddie R. Elkin	December 3, 1889
Walter L. Holley	January 26, 1894
Martin D. Spigner	December 11, 1894
Mattie C. Spigner	May 22, 1900
Joseph McMackin (sic)	December 4, 1900

Andrew M. McMeekin	February 10, 1903
Lula E. McMeekin	September 20, 1904
Willie M. McMeekin	December 2, 1904
Annie L. Heron	May 6, 1907
McDuffie Bushardt	May 5, 1910
Kate B. Elkin	February 23, 1917
William B. Elkin	March 7, 1928

Dawkins

Established on September 4, 1882
 Discontinued on May 15, 1944 (mail sent to Strother)

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
John S. Swygert	September 4, 1882
Walter P. Summers	April 30, 1883
James H. Yarborough	September 3, 1886
James D. Martin	April 19, 1887
Hazel M. Zealy	February 2, 1888
George T. Sims	November 20, 1890
Thomas J. McMeekin	April 28, 1900
Thomas A. Ladd	February 23, 1905
Thomas A. Ladd, Jr.	May 25, 1942

Geographical Site Reports

- 1882: To be situated on Route 14008 between Alston and Spartanburg on which mail was carried 6 times a week by the Spartanburg Union and Columbia Railroad Company.
 Broad River ¼ of a mile away
 Terrible Creek 2 miles south of it
 Alston 9 miles south of it
 Monticello 9 miles south of it
- 1928: Broad River 1,700 feet east of it
 Terrible Creek 1½ miles south of it
 Strother 9 miles northwest of it
 Pomaria 8 miles southwest of it
 100 feet west of the Southern Railroad tracks
- 1935: Broad River 3½ miles west of it
 Terrible Creek 1 mile north of it
 Free Creek 1½ miles south of it
 Monticello 3 miles southeast of it
 Strother 6 miles northwest of it
- 1936: Broad River 3 miles east of it
 Terrible Creek 1 mile south of it

Strother 6 miles northwest of it
Monticello 3½ miles southeast of it

Strother

Established on July 6, 1853
Discontinued on October 4, 1866
Reestablished on December 18, 1867
Discontinued on October 31, 1958 (mail sent to Blair)

<u>Postmaster</u>	<u>Dates of Appointment</u>
Williamson L. Buzzard	July 6, 1853
Ephraim B. Suber	February 8, 1856
John D. Blair	January 7, 1875
Leonidas M. Holland	February 2, 1880
James E. Blair	February 6, 1890
James W. Ladd	July 28, 1898
David C. James	August 6, 1909
John A. Meetze	December 11, 1909
Sadie J. Suber	October 10, 1910
Grace L. Rabb	June 5, 1915
Annie L. Suber	December 11, 1916
Ella E. Hentz	March 10, 1919
Miss Louise D. Suber	December 10, 1941
Miss Louise E. Coleman	April 30, 1956

Geographical Site Reports

1875: Broad River 400 yards east of it
Terrible Creek 2 miles north of it
Lyles' Ford 4 miles west of it
Peak's Station 12 miles southwest of it
Monticello 8 miles southeast of it
½ rod east of the Southern Railway Station

1945: Broad River 500 feet west of it
Blair 2½ miles north of it
Dawkins 4 miles southeast of it
Monticello 7 miles southeast of it
Shelton 8 miles north of it

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

Thomas Riley Sterling -- Born near Woodward, S. C., Sept. 26, 1838. Entered service in the Confederate Army at the beginning of hostilities. Heard the first shot fired at Fort Sumter and laid down his gun at Appomattox. "He was a member of General Bratton's Brigade, Company H, Sixth Regiment. He was in every battle in which his Company fought except two in East

Tennessee. Was absent then because he was barefooted. The evening before he had marched ten miles through melting snow with feet wrapped in cow hide. Next morning unable to put on the cow hide, he started bare footed with his Company and had gone about a mile over the frozen snow and ice, when Capt. Clowney ordered him and a few comrades in similar plight back to camp. "Throughout the four years service, he received only a few scratches, never a wound that kept him from duty, and was never in a hospital from sickness. Twice he was stunned, once by a shell from the enemy that broke his gun to pieces, again by the gun of a comrade who was shooting over his shoulder.

T. G. Yarborough – Born Feb. 19, 1846, in Fairfield County. Joined Company F, under Captain Seegers. Was wounded at Petersburg. Now farming near Blythewood.

Robt. Proctor – Born in 1824 in Marlboro County. Entered Army 1861 in Co. E, 2 S. C. Regt. under Capt. Kennedy. Was wounded 5 times. Carpenter.

Robt. Stevenson – Born Feb. 22, 1826, at Avon, S. C. Entered Army in April, 1862, in Co. B, under Capt. J. D. Harrison. Slightly wounded at Drury's Bluff. "84 years and 3 months old, enjoying fine general health. Eye sight almost gone, hearing very deficient. Never from home any length of time except the four years of service of our country.

Henry Jeffares – Born Sept. 13, 1834. Entered Army in co. B, 17th Regt, under Capt. Preston Coleman. Wounded at Petersburg in September 1864. Farming near Shelton.

Daniel Young Morgan – Born in Fairfield in 1837. Entered Army under Capt. Beaty. Was wounded in Virginia in the battle about Sulphur Springs, also at Warrenton Court House. Has been residing at Brighton, Tenn., for several years past.

James Dickinson Hogan – Born Sept. 13, 1839, in Kershaw County. Entered the Army April, 1864, in the Edgefield Hundred under Capt. M. C. Butler. Was one of the chief scouts at close of the War. Wounded twice. Farming at Atkins, Pope County, Ark. "Was wounded July 1864 at Little Baltimore, Va., by bursting shell, which made me unable for duty for two weeks or longer. Was wounded again in October, 1864, in Stafford County, Va. near Tracket Mill. Was shot through the lungs and unfit for duty for three months or longer.

Thomas Woodward Traylor – Born March 2, 1841, near Strother, S. C. Entered Army April 11, 1861, in Buckhead Guards under Capt. Edward Means. Was promoted Corporal. Wounded Sept. 17, 1863, at Sharpsburg, and later was sent to Richmond as detail man; was appointed general ward master of the Fourth Division. "Has become on of Fairfield's largest land owners and wealthiest men.'

Christopher E. Leitner – Born April 29, 1839. Entered army in Co. D, under Capt. Boyce, in 6th Regt. S. C. I. Now a large land owner Marion and Fairfield counties.

M. C. Harrison – Born Dec. 20, 1840. Entered Co. F, 12 Reg. S. C. C. Wounded once. Now living near Columbia.

Thos. Yarborough – Was in Capt. J. B. Davis Company. Now lives near Rion.

Capt. H. A. Gaillard – No sketch furnished but still holding in a ranked measure the love and esteem of all his old comrades. Served Fairfield in the house and in the senate.

W. J. Martin – Born Feb. 9, 1846, Co. F. 6th Regiment. Made famous by passing off as the wife of the late J. D. McCarley on his march home.

R. E. Massey – Born Nov. 12, 1839. Entered Army Co. G, Panola Guards, Ga, Reg., Lives near Winnsboro.

J. W. M'Creight – Born Nov. 6, 1842. Entered Army in Co. G, 6th S. C. I. Wounded at seven Pines. Now residing at Killians.

W. J. Crawford – Was a member of Sixth Regiment. Now 70 years old. Has been confined to his home for several months.

J. C. Caldwell – Born April 10, 1835. Attended Mt. Zion. Was member of Co. G, 6th Reg. Transferred to Holcomb's Legion Cavalry. Surveyor and Insurance agent.

John D. Harrison – Born Jan. 11, 1845. Entered Army in 1864, Co. B, 7th S. C. Bat. In Hagood's Brigade. Has represented Fairfield several times in the legislature. Now one of Fairfield's largest and most successful planters.

Wiley Team – Born in 1847 in Kershaw County. Entered 6th S. C. C. under Capt. Black. Now resides at Ridgeway. A successful farmer.

John D. Leitner – Born Aug. 25, 1841. Entered Army Co. C. under Capt. Bookter. Transferred to 2nd S. C. C. 1861. A most successful farmer in the Jennings section.

M. B. Steadman – Born Nov. 16, 1842. Entered Co. K, 9th S. C. Transferred to Palmetto sharpshooters. Now living near Rion.

W. Floyd Jackson – Was born March 22, 1863. Entered Army in Co. G, 6th S. C. I. Had his knee cap shot off. Now residing in York County.

D. W. Walker – Living near Blythewood.

John P. Matthews – One of Winnsboro's oldest merchants and still holds customers who began with him years and years ago.

Thos. A. Simms – Resides near Smallwood.

John McIntyre – Lives at Ridgeway and as jovial as ever. A great favorite with the old boys.

Dr. J. J. Robertson – Born Jan. 26, 1836. Entered army in 38 Miss. Now living at Ridgeway.

James Robinson Sterling – Born May 7, 1842 near Woodward. Prepared for junior class at the S. C. College. Entered the Army April 11, 1861, in Little River Guards under Michael Brice. Later transferred to 4th Regt. S. C., Company B, under Capt. O. Barber. Still teaching, thought advanced in years. Makes a specialty of attending all the Teacher's Institutes held in Fairfield County.

B. H. James – Resides at Buckhead and presides over the Salem club.

Samuel Lee Dixon – Born Dec. 12, 1841, at Liberty Hill, S. C. Entered Army in 1861 in Company G, Flat Rock Guards, under Capt. Haile. Promoted to Sergeant. Wounded at Bean Station, Tenn. Now farming near Ridgeway.



M. C. Harrison



John McIntyre



James Robinson Sterling

From the July 19, 1877 Issue of the 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.

Wm. Moultrie Dwight

No event has ever produced more profound sorrow among our community than the death of Capt. W. M. Dwight, which took place at twelve o'clock on Sunday night. His illness was but short. Just a month before his death he consulted a physician upon the subject of his condition-suffering from a severe cough and suspecting an affection of the lungs. The examination disclosed that he was suffering from disease of the heart. The malady made fearful strides, baffling all medical skill, despite the great vigor of constitution and health for which he had always been remarkable. Capt. Dwight met his death like a hero and a Christian. His remains were interred in the Episcopal cemetery on Monday afternoon, the services both at the church and at the grave being attended by a large concourse of friends.

Captain Dwight was born in Winnsboro in June 1839, and was in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He spent most of his youth at his father's home in the low country. His early education was obtained at private schools and at the Mount Zion Institute. He was among the first matriculates of the King's Mountain Military School at Yorkville and after spending some time there entered the State Military Academy. After a two year course at that institution he entered the University of Virginia, where also he remained two years. He was married in 1861 to Miss Elizabeth P. Gaillard, daughter of the late David Gaillard, a well known citizen of this county.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he volunteered as a private in the Governor's Guards, an infantry company organized at Columbia in which command he served until his promotion. He was slightly wounded at the first battle of Manassas. In the year 1862 he was appointed as assistant adjutant and inspector general on the staff of Gen. J. B. Kershaw, with the rank of captain-in which capacity he served till the close of the war. He was twice captured by the enemy, first at Boonsboro, in 1862, while bearing dispatches, and very soon released; and then at Spottsylvania on the 8th of May, 1864. He remained a prisoner at Fort Delaware till February 1865, when he was paroled. His entire career as a soldier, whether private or officer, was marked by the most conspicuous gallantry and devoted to duty. He was highly esteemed by General Kershaw. On his return home after the surrender he was engaged as assistant teacher at Mount Zion, in which position he showed the same earnest devotion to duty that had characterized his career in the army. He afterwards engaged in planting and subsequently in mercantile business in Winnsboro. In 1875 he was elected Principal of Mount Zion Institute, and held that position at the time of his death. He served one term as intendant of Winnsboro, and won universal commendation for his fidelity to his trust and his efficiency as a town official. He was the president of the Fairfield Fire Engine Company and much of the *esprit de corps* of that organization was due to his zeal and his example. In short, it was a leading characteristic of the man that in whatever sphere of duty he was placed he performed that duty with a thoroughness a conscientiousness, a spirit of self-sacrifice that won the confidence of his friends and completely silenced the voice of adverse criticism. He was warm and constant in his attachment to his friends, devoted to his family, and true to his native State in every juncture of her affairs that demanded his service. It is the highest tribute to his worth to say that those who knew him best, esteemed him most, and that an acquaintance once formed with him soon grew into a friendship at once warm and trusting.

In the bereavement thus visited upon his family, the community has likewise suffered a severe loss and the sympathy felt for the afflicted ones is at once in kindness to them and a just tribute to his memory. Old and young alike will miss him from their minds and mourn an

event that takes from them a friend, a companion, a teacher, and a high example of the true Christian gentleman.

From the July 31, 1877 Issue of the News and Herald

Mrs. Robert Cathcart died at the residence of her nephew, F. Elder, Esq., in Winnsboro on Sunday at extreme age of ninety years. She was a native of Ireland, but had resided in this county for many years. Late in life she married Mr. Robert Cathcart, being his second wife, and she survived him thirty years. During her entire life she had scarcely had a week's sickness and her death was the result of failing vitality. Her funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. E. Chichester, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Todd, and her remains were interred in the presence of numerous relatives and friends, in the burial ground of the Associate Reformed church where she had worshiped for many years.

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