



Fairfield Genealogical Society

NEWSLETTER

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21st Year

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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 or queries to be included in your newsletter to:

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

or

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A re-survey of cemeteries in and adjacent to Fairfield County has been completed. The Western Section Book is updated as of July 1, 2006, and the other three books are updated as of January 1, 2008. These books can be purchased for \$35.00; includes shipping and handling, from:

Fairfield Archives and History
P. O. Box 941
Winnsboro, S. C., 29180

Church Cemeteries in the Western Section of the County and include:

Beaver Creek Baptist Church
Bethel Methodist Church
Cool Branch Baptist Church
Crooked Run Baptist Church
Ebenezer (Old Brick) ARP Church
Fairfield Baptist Church
Old Fairfield Baptist Church
Greenbriar Methodist Church
Jackson Creek Presbyterian Church
Lebanon Presbyterian Church
Little River Baptist Church
Monticello Methodist Church
New Hope ARP Church
Rock Creek Baptist Church
Salem Presbyterian Church
Shiloh Methodist Church
Union Memorial Presbyterian Church

Church Cemeteries in the Eastern Section of the County and includes:

Aimwell Presbyterian Church
Bethesda Methodist Church
Centerville Cemetery
Concord Presbyterian Church
Longtown Baptist Church
Longtown Presbyterian Church
Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church
Mt. Zion Baptist Church – New
Mt. Zion Baptist Church – Old
New Buffalo
Old Fellowship Presbyterian Church
Pine Grove
Ruff Chapel
Sawney's Creek Baptist Church – New
Sawney's Creek Baptist Church – Old
St. Stephens Episcopal Church
White Oak ARP Church

Cemeteries located in Winnsboro and includes:

Bethel ARP Church
First Baptist Church
First Methodist Church
Church of the Nazarene
Oaklawn
Royal Pines Memorial
Sion Presbyterian Church
St. John's Episcopal Church
Stephen Green Memorial Garden

Cemeteries located near Fairfield County in adjacent counties and includes:

Cemeteries in Chester County

Bethlehem Methodist Church
Blackstock Baptist Church
Blackstock Presbyterian Church
Catholic Presbyterian Church
Cornwell Presbyterian Church
Hebron Presbyterian Church
Hopewell ARP Church

Cemeteries in Kershaw County

Braham-Hayes
Smyrna Methodist Church

Cemeteries in Richland County

Beulah Methodist Church
Cedar Creek Methodist Church
Oak Grove Baptist Church
Pine View Baptist Church
Sandfield Baptist Church
Sandy Level Baptist Church
St. Andrews Lutheran Church
Zion Methodist Church

From the January 23, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

FACTS ABOUT FAIRFIELD

By W. W. Dixon

It is a privilege to visit Chester once a week and converse with the oldest and most outstanding citizen of Chester and Fairfield counties. By reason of strength, he reached the Biblical allotment of life and exceeded it by a quarter of a century of years, yet the erectness of his form, the texture of his skin, the timbre of his voice would not apprise a stranger of the longevity of this revered friend, Samuel Boston Lathan, who on the second day of May will have reached his 94th birthday.

The first time we saw him was 50 years ago at a public gathering at Blackstock, S. C., in the Elder Woods near that town. Then he was in the meridian of his manhood days. Not long ago we saw him occupying a seat of honor on the rostrum in the High School building in Chester, on the celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Mill Coverdale's translation of the Bible. Certainly of the honored ones upon that stage, none presented a better appearance than he did. There was something about him distinctive from the others, something Greek and philosophic, like Plato; or Roman and heroic like one of the old Saranesca price's of Rome, that F. Marion Crawford can so well delineate.

He conversed over an hour with the writer, last week, about many many things, events, early customs, Indians, religion, politics, wars, inventions and the changes they have brought about in his life time.

The town of Blackstock was named for Edward Blackstock who became its first postmaster, October 1, 1804. Some times the office has been in Fairfield, and at other intervals, in Chester, as the boundary of the counties run through E. M. Kennedy's store. He told of the building of the railroad; the time trains did not run on the Sabbath day. He was a Confederate soldier in Gov. John H. Means regiment. Capt. Beaty, long a merchant in Winnsboro, was his captain; he was wounded at South Mountain (Antietam). Was captured and carried a prisoner of war to Baltimore. Went to school as a boy to William Douglas in 1849. His brother, Robert Lathan is a writer of history and government.

He spoke interestingly of courts and celebrated criminal cases with solicitors such as W. H. Brawley, C. D. Mellon, Chambers Gaston, Tom Dawkins, Mackey (not the judge) J. E. McDonald, Hough Henry, J. Lyles Glenn and W. Gist Finley.

And of political campaigns for Congress with such forensic orators on the hustings as W. W. Boyce, W. H. Perry, D. R. Duncan, W. A. Barber, John J. Hemphill, T. J. Strait, Stanyarne Wilson, G. W. Shell, Joe Johnson, D. E. Finley, Stevenson and J. P. Richards. We have reached the judges on the 6th circuit, and here are some of the things he laughingly recounted:

T. J. MACKEY

We hardly believe that if a search of all mediaeval American history were indulged in, could a richer, more provocative to mirth, notorious and notable character be found than Judge T. J. Mackey. Born perhaps in Lancaster County, his parents at his early age, settled in Charleston. From this county is innate ability procured him a beneficiary scholarship at the Citadel. Having military training the martial air clung to him ever afterward. He was always, at it were, on "dress parade." He became a soldier in the Palmetto Regiment and fought through the Mexican War in the Engineers. In the Civil War he was an officer on the staff of General Sterling Price, at the close of

the conflict. When the carpet baggers and negroes got possession of the state government the gratification of his creature comforts being in sight the temptation was too great for him. He became a scalawag judge of the Sixth circuit. In this position, Solomon in all his glory was no better arrayed. He wore broadcloth Price Albert coats, tall silk beaver hats, twirled his gold headed rat tan canes, had the sheriff attend him with a cocked hat and sword, preceded by bailiffs, crying aloud, "Give way, give way! The Honorable Court is Approaching!" He ran the courts according to his ideas of pomp magnificence and glory. In his inimitable manner he once thus addressed the Grand Jury of Fairfield. "Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the jury: You might extend your investigations to the boarding houses of Winnsboro, and observe the martyrs at their steaks, and also ascertain whether certain domestic animals, better known as bed bugs, are not entitled to draw pensions from the U. S. Government on account of having in the past drawn blood from British soldiers."

At Union becoming facetious to amuse James Munro at the expense of his brother William, who had married a Miss Grimball from Charleston he said this to the grand jury: "I notice gentlemen of the jury a number of bills for murder are handed out by the solicitor for your consideration. Now before you can bring in a true bill the corpus delicti must be proven. Corpus delicti means "body of the crime". You must not only find the dead body, but you must identify the dead body with deceased named in the indictment as having been slain. I hope you will not find yourself Mr. Foreman and gentlemen in a like predicament that a coroner's jury did not long ago on finding a dead man near the railroad track between Charleston and Columbia. It was a white man. The hair was long; the features clear cut as a cameo; the body was thin as a rail; the appearance anemic and very aristocratic. No marks of identification were on the clothing, nor about the person. The jury decided to have an autopsy of the body and an exploratory operation made of the bowels and stomach. The physician reported afterward that the deceased had nothing in the stomach but two grains of santic rice and three teaspoonfuls of cistern water. Whereupon the jury came unanimously to the verdict that the dead man was a Charlestonian, a member of the St. Cecelia Society and most probably an Episcopalian. The body was sent to Charleston and then and there immediately identified as Rutledge Rivers Pinckney, President of the St. Cecelia Society and a vestryman in St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

There was much more about Judge Mackay, but this letter is getting long. We conclude it with the Judge's sentence of Mr. William Lindsay in the Chester Court House. Mr. Lindsay was the father of our highly regarded Dr. Samuel Lindsay of Winnsboro. It seems that Mr. Lindsay had struck and knocked down some drunken negro politician and had been prosecuted in the Court of General Sessions. Two mistrials had taken place in the case. Mackay was approached by Mr. Lindsay's attorney who sounded him as to what would be the sentence should Mr. Lindsay enter a plea of guilty. Mackay replied "You can safely leave that to me." When the plea was entered by the clerk and read, Judge Mackay became the cynosure of all eyes. He said "Let the defendant stand up! You sir, have been charged in this indictment with an offence against the peace and dignity of the great state of South Carolina. Ordinarily I would give you the maximum sentence of 15 years at hard labor, but as you have saved the state further expense by your plea, the sentence of the court is that you be sentenced to the state penitentiary at hard labor for a period of 10 years. (dramatic pause) or pay a fine of one dollar.

To You Mr. Lathan

Dear tall sycamore of the seceders may you round out a century or more of years and lie down to pleasant dreams to awake to the festivities of the life more abundantly in a world without end.

From the February 13, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

FACTS ABOUT FAIRFIELD

By W. W. Dixon

KINCAID FAMILY

The name is from the old Scotch Kyncaid. In the Gaelic, since there is no letter "K", it is Ceancead which means "Head of a hundred men." We may infer then that the ancestor of Capt. James Kincaid of Craven County and after the Revolution representatives from Fairfield in the General Assembly of the State Government was head man of some Scotch Highland Clan.

James Kincaid landed in Charleston, S.C. He proceeded at once to the home of William McMorries, (a former friend and neighbor of his father in Ireland), in Craven (afterwards Fairfield) County, S. C. Within three months after arriving in America he married Mary, the oldest daughter of William McMorries, (then only 16 years of age and settled on a plantation on Mill Creek, Fairfield County, S. C. (On this plantation was the famous ten acre rock.)

When South Carolina became the scene of war, James Kincaid joined the patriots and served under Generals Sumter and Marion in the battles of Camden, Cowpens, Eutaw, Guilford and Rocky Mount. Capt. James Kincaid built one of the first Presbyterian Churches (Psalm singing) in South Carolina, paying for it out of his private estate and largely supporting its pastor. From what we learn through the Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, this building, erected before the Revolutionary War, was about two miles west of what was later built and called "The Brick Church." The location of the church was changed in 1788 for the accommodation of that part of the congregation living east of Little River to a spot near the west bank of the river, and near what afterwards known as Kincaid's Bridge. For a while it was known as "Little River Church", though the ecclesiastical name was "Ebenezer", and it was generally called the "Brick Church".

It was in this church that the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South was organized on May 9th, 1803. That building, which has withstood the ravages of time and war for nearly a century and a half, is still standing, firm and solid, a mute evidence of the fine workmanship and character of its builders. About the year 1852 a solid granite wall was built around the church and cemetery under the supervision of R. W. Sloan and John Galzier Rabb, father of Rev. Horace Rabb. That wall also stands today is firm and erect as it did when first built.

But, to return to the history of Capt. James Kincaid. He also erected an elegant mansion, and built terraced gardens on the hillside overlooking Mill Creek. On this creek he set up and successfully ran the first gin in the U. S., the history of which, given here, no doubt, is true, since it is vouched for by the Kincaid family. According to the Kincaid tradition, one Hudgins Holmes, of Bamberg, S. C., was engaged in perfecting his invention of the gin. In his employ had been one Eli Whitney, whom, for some reason he had discharged. Upon telling Capt. Kincaid the he could do nothing with the invention at Bamberg on Whitney's account, he asked that Capt. Kincaid take the gin to his farm, and if possible, get it into operation. This was done, when the gin had been in successful operation for some time and planters from far and near were bringing their cotton to be ginned, Eli Whitney came to see the gin. Capt. Kincaid was not at home when he called at the gate and asked to see the gin, but Mrs. Kincaid, not suspecting anything, sent the keys of the gin house out to him that he might go and see it. This he did, and after getting all the information (that he was prevented from getting in Bamberg) he went to Washington and had the invention patented in his own name. Thus, he robbed Hudgins Holmes of the honor that was justly his. This gin and the

building in which it was housed, together with a magnificent barn and other plantation equipment of Capt. Kincaid's was in 1865, burned by Sherman's army.

Of Capt. Kincaid, a venerable mayor of Chester, S. C., once said: "He was the noblest specimen of human nature I ever saw." Another has said of him: "He was a gentleman of strict integrity, mild, affable, liberal minded, pious, an Irish patriot of the Presbyterian order." Capt. Kincaid died of yellow fever, October 20, 1801, in the 47th year of his age, and is buried in the Scotch Church yard in Charleston, S. C. His wife died May 16th, 1828, aged 72 years, and is buried at the "Brick Church" in Fairfield County, S. C.

The facts above are taken from a family history of the Kincaid's, Robinsons, Watts, and Rabbs, written by Rev. Horace Rabb. It is a very admirable tracing of the genealogy of these families. Just one question arises to my mind about the work. The wife of William McMorris I have always been taught to believe was a daughter of Thomas Woodward, the Regulator. They had a son, Dr. William Woodward McMorris, and a descendant of the marriage, I assert but with some incertitude is Lucius Gaston Moffatt, of Syracuse, N. Y., who married a Winnsboro girl, Susie Cathcart, daughter of the late Samuel C. Cathcart.

As to Eli Whitney, the parapetetic never do well from Massachusetts, we run across him first as a hanger on of Col. Senf, the German engineer identified with the Construction of Mt. Dearborn Military Establishment at Great Falls. A U. S. voucher shows he was paid \$50.00 for some work done for Col. Senf. The second time he was a laborer at Bamberg, S. C., and the last time as a tinker and cabinet maker in Augusta, Ga.

From the February 20, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

Fact about Fairfield County

W. W. Dixon

I am enclosing a letter of Dr. W. W. Ball, Editor of The News and Courier as a part of my historical news this week. The distinguished editor delivered a lecture before the Lions Club here recently and paid tribute to many of our prominent citizens, notably that elusive bachelor of the arts of how to stay single, Sabe Dunn.

Fitz Hugh McMaster, the leader of many Germans and cotillions in the state and the once celebrated baseball catcher, Dr. John C. Buchanan Sr., Mr. Ball was ever opposed to Tillman and the reform movement that swept South Carolina from its ancient moorings of ante bellum aristocracy but in his book "The State That Forgot" no fairer nor impartial critic of the motive, the courage, and the ability of the dead senator will ever be found.

The following letter speaks for itself:

Charleston, S. C.
February 16, 1937

Mr. W. W. Dixon,
Winnsboro, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter: the duel to which my friend Mrs. Greene refers was not fought. The late Beaufort Watts Ball (my father) about 1858 (before, not after the Confederate War, you will note), challenged Dr. Gunnels (I am not sure of the spelling) and the challenge was accepted. The

parties with their friends went to a point across the line in North Carolina, Fair Bluff, I believe, and on the field, in the early morning, a settlement, amicable, was arranged by the older men present. Judge Thomas J. Mackey was the second of Dr. Gunnels, or Gunnells.

Inasmuch as near duels were numerous in those days and this was no duel, it seems to me that the matter was of no great importance—but I suppose that more information about this affair could be had. A heavy volume could be written of duels that were fought. My impression is that the weapons were to be rifles and the shooting at forty paces. Ten paces I think was the distance with pistols.

The late Colonel William Wallace, of Columbia was of the party who volunteered to go with my father and was with him on the field. Colonel Wallace was, I think a Fairfield man.

Yours truly,

W. W. Ball

Once in addressing a grand jury in Union, Judge Mackey used this language: "Mr. Foreman and gentlemen: I have just concluded a term of court in Chester, S. C. I hope your bar is composed of gentlemen who not only know the law but also know something about Smith's grammar and the rules of grammatical construction. At Chester one of the attorneys, Mr. Sanders, is a great advocate and has a large percentage to his credit of acquittals of his clients in the Court of General Sessions, but complaints come into the court and grand jury that his bad grammar is very injurious and destructive of the growing corn throughout the county. I hope the farmers of this county will not have similar experience as a result of the advocates of your bar.

At Winnsboro, John D. McCarley prosecuted a negro for malicious injury to a horse that he rode to the negro camp meeting ground between Winnsboro and Great Falls. The Negro was convicted. His people had some means. The following was the sentence: The prisoner at the bar is sentenced to pay John D. McCarley \$125.00 and the cost of the court or serve five years in the State penitentiary at hard labor. McCarley got the money.

Judge Mackey wrote a beautiful hand. One of the decrees is in his own chirography in the case of Rabb versus Providence.

Before he turned over to the Democrats he agreed to a debate with John J. Hemphill, at Rossville or some point in Chester County, provided he was allowed to speak first and not be interrupted in his address. The terms were agreed upon. He spoke all day, and nearly sun down Hemphill and his friends got disgusted and left the field to this most charming rascal of the scalawag times.

Judge Mackey had three wives living at one time. I don't know whether or not he regarded his divorce as deterring his relations with them but quite a dilemma happened once when all three were in the same railroad coach traveling out of Columbia to Chester. I have been promised the details by a lady which I shall recount in your columns some day soon.

For his part in the redemption of the State along with Judge Williard, it is a question whether they were sufficiently rewarded. It is true that Mackey was continued another term as Judge of the Sixth Court and even delivered the commencement literary address at Erskine College, but his wit and brilliance accompanied by immoralities and lack of principle weighted him down to penury and pitiful interment of his body by D. Wyatt Aiken and a few democratic friends.

The William Wallace referred to in Col. Ball's letter, was the stepfather of the late John Glover Mobley and once postmaster of Columbia, S.C.

From the March 19, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

Facts about Fairfield

W. W. Dixon

In answer to Mrs. J. S. Stribling of Seneca, S. C., Col. Dixon Barnes has many relatives living in Lancaster, Chester, Kershaw, Richland and Fairfield counties. He was commander of one of the finest regiments in the Confederate service. To him is accredited the victory of the battle of Sharpsburg, Capt. H. C. Davis, of Fairfield was wounded in this battle. Col. Barnes charged the enemy three times, barricaded behind a fence and drove them with great slaughter from the field. His regiment was the 12th South Carolina Volunteers.

W. H. McCorkle, of York, was the major commanding the regiment. He reported after the battle "When all did well, it may not be unpardonable to declare that in the battle the palm was born off by the intrepid Colonel Dixon Barnes, who nobly fell while leading the invincible Twelfth in their last victorious charge. Col. Barnes was as amiable and generous in peace as he was gallant and magnificent in war. Having large wealth and high position (state senator) at home, he left all to fall at the head of his beloved regiment, gallantly struggling for the independence of his country." This great decisive engagement is referred to in all Northern histories as battle of Antietam. Col. Barnes' body was brought back to South Carolina, and is interred in Camp Creek Methodist churchyard. A tall shaft of Italian marble has been erected over his last resting place, in Lancaster County. My sister, Mrs. R. H. McElvey tell me that the battle is referred to on the memorial stone as "Antietam".

In answer to Mr. John McCarley, of Atlanta, Ga., No I am not an adept in reading the Gaelic language. Nor do I enjoy the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer in his primitive English. Yes, Thomas Dixon's father and the writer's grandfather (Tillman Lee Dixon) were kin and third cousins.

For your interest am appending hereto a verbatim copy of Judge Mackey's order in the case of The State against the negro, Aleck Walker. No thanks needed. Attendance to these sort of things has become habitual and keeps me out of mischief. John D. McCarley was Sheriff of Fairfield as long as he wanted to be and practically named his successor, Hugh Milling, who married his niece, Maggie Mackorell of Blackstock, S. C.

He had a brother, a fine hearted man, rather a sport, Jack McCarley, whose daughter married a son of the great Presbyterian preacher, Dr. Jeridore. Jack himself, after the death of his first wife, married a beautiful woman, a daughter of Capt. Griffith, for many years Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary. Both the McCarley's referred to are dead. Both were devoted to horse racing, owing a horse named "Crown Prince" and one named "Lady Maude" that became celebrated on Southern race tracks.

The State vs. L. Aleck Walker, Indicted for Malicious Mischief:

The above named defendant having been convicted and being sentenced by his Honor, the Presiding Judge to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this Court, the sum of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of John D. McCarley, the prosecuting witness, whose mule was the subject of the malicious mischief law, on motion of Mr. Mackey, Solicitor, it is ordered.

That upon the payment by the said defendant into the hands of the Clerk of this Court, of the said one hundred dollars, the said Clerk do forthwith pay the same to the said John D. McCarley, taking his receipt therefore.

Nov. 15th, 1876

T. J. Mackey

Presiding Judge

From the April 23, 1936 issue of the News and Herald

Facts about Fairfield

W. W. Dixon

Your front page notice of the Texas Centennial brings to mind the following letter received not long ago:

Sattillo, Tex.
March 1, 1936

Mr. W. W. Dixon,
Winnsboro, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The object of this letter is to inform you that I enjoy reading your letters "Facts About Fairfield." I am an old Fairfield boy, son of Charles R. and Nancy J. Bryce. Noticing a small write up in The Herald about some of the heroes from South Carolina who fought for the Independence of my adopted State (Texas) and at the same time noticing a write up in the Fort Worth Star Telegram, on the death of a descendant of one of those heroes, namely, (Sam Maverick) and thinking it might be of interest to you, I am enclosing herewith both clippings. Hoping they may help you in your sketches of Fairfield and its people.

I am yours very truly,
W. D. Bryce

The Fort Worth Star Telegram of Texas has this in its columns of date, February 29, 1936.

Austin, Feb. 28—Sam Maverick 98, member of one of Texas's best known families died at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Edward Sammons, here today.

He was reported to be the last survivor of Terry's Texas Rangers, of the Eight Texas Cavalry, Confederate Army, which fought in many battles of the Civil War and to which a monument was erected on the State Capitol grounds.

For years he was a leading banker and business man in San Antonio, but recently had spent winter months with his children. Maverick County in Southwest Texas was named for his father, Samuel A. Maverick, when it was carved out of Kinney County in 1856.

The name "maverick," given an unbranded animal, especially a motherless calf, is believed by some to have originated with the practice of Maverick, an early day rancher, in not branding his cattle. Because the ranch was on an island, a brand was not necessary.

We often use the word maverick as a common noun and we now understand its derivation. Teddie Roosevelt (the lesser) used it regard to our great President, his cousin with some disaster to himself in his candidacy for governor of New York on the Republican ticket. Franklin, the cousin, came back with the evidence that the ancestors of both were Democrats and he (Franklin) wore the original brand and Teddie was a stray maverick steer.

Rambling Along

Samuel Maverick in 1859, owned part of the lot on which the Priscilla Ketchin house is the center, deeded it to G. W. Ladd. A part was owned by P. P. Porcher, trustee and a part by Richard Cathcart, and a part by the Van Wyches. The Mavericks went to Texas. A descendant is now a

member of Congress. The Van Wyches went to Anderson, S. C. Some of the crowd went to New York, Augustus Van Wyche became a judge of the Court of Appeals and a brother joined Tammany and became mayor of New York.

Prof. Thornwell's definition of a successful man is one who is at peace with the Creator, at peace with mankind and at peace with his own conscience. Whenever we come into the presence of such a one, we feel like singing the Doxology.

John Bell was in town Sabbath afternoon. We met him with happiness and rode to Blackstock in his car. We passed our Court House, designed by Robert Mills, the site selected in 1785, completed by Francis Palmer in 1793; the four columns still contain as their up-right center pieces four pine tree stocks. We observe on the left our pride, the Town clock bought of England but made in Germany, sent over the English Channel, thence over the Atlantic to Charleston and hauled over a wagon trail to Winnsboro and erected in 1833. Once a citizen got a judgment against the town. The town had no property to levy on but the clock. Execution was issued, it was sold at public auction and went to the highest bidder for 30 cents. The buyer immediately thereafter donated it back to our infant municipality. Was their collusion in the sale?

Will someone assist us to find out and immortalize the patriot who came to the assistance of our town?

Ladies sit up and take notice. That delightful, that impeccable, widower, R. E. Brown, formerly of Blackstock and Ridgeway was on the train coming South the other night. He sent his regards to all the boys of the Rummy Club, and all the Spinsters of Ridgeway. He said that in the Spring time an old man's fancy turns to flowers, fishing and we add foolishness. Mr. Brown is now located in Lexington, but for some reason he wants to get back to Ridgeway. It was he who informed me of the two Van Wyches of New York. It was John Bell who pointed out the peculiar rock in front of the residence of Mrs. T. K. Elliott, the only one of its kind in the state. It is a stone wheel with cogs.

How inestimable is friendship when it is with men like one of these!

From the May 14, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

Facts About Fairfield

W. W. Dixon

A Short Sketch of The Pearson Family

The Pearsons came from England and settled in North Carolina in the year 1708. John Pearson, the first, who came to this country, had three sons, John, Amos and Richmond. John, 2nd had two sons, John and Phillip P. Pearson who came to South Carolina and settled on the Congaree River not far from Camden. John the third was a Brigadier General of Militia during the Revolutionary War, and Phillip Pearson was before the war Clerk of Court of Camden county, embracing all the territory up to where Laurens county now is. His appointment to this responsible position was given by George 3rd. This shows him to have been a man of character and education. He was at the same time or thereabouts public Surveyor, and in this capacity laid out the City of Columbia assisted by one Cato.

During the War of American Independence Phillip P. Pearson was a Commissary of subsistence and had the trust imposed upon him to putting his signature to Continental script. In the discharge of his duty as commissary he once made the trip on foot from what is now Hodge's Ferry, and there communicated with Rebel officer (most probably Morgan), who furnished at his request a convoy of transport for the use of the Army supplies he had collected. Once he fed on his own plantation, for a week all of the men and horses of Colonel William Washington's command. In 1782 he was married to Mary Butler, daughter of George and Helen Butler of County Wicklow, Ireland, who was a grandniece of the then Duke of Ormond. Some of the descendents speak of the modest pride with which this lady spoke of her noble decent. And it was not a foolish and vain pride for her to have looked back with admiration to her ancestor, the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose loyalty to Charles the First drove him, after the decapitation of the unfortunate King, into exile during which time it is recorded of him that in Paris he sold his jewels for the maintenance of the King's youngest son, the Duke of Gloucester for whom he was Guardian.

Mrs. Pearson was nearly related to the patriot, Frank Butler, who was cruelly slain by the Tory, Cunningham, near Ft. Milling, Edgefield, S. C.

Phillip P. Pearson by reason of his service as public surveyor became possessed of many thousand of acres of land, a portion of which he sold for a shilling an acre, and in some instances he gave homes to poor men and their families. Quite a large estate was retained by him which he planted and improved. He was a man of fine intelligence and was remarkable for his modesty. He lived to a good old age, actuated throughout his life by an exalted sense of obligations to God, and a heart full of love for mankind. Like his third son, Dr. George Butler Pearson, he died without ever having incurred the enmity or ill will of any one. He and his wife Mary, had born to them seven sons and two daughters. The sons were:

William Francis, Phillip Edward, George Butler, John Weston, Robert Raiford, Joel Erskine and Isaac Kirkland.

William Francis Pearson adopted the law and was at that time the peer intellectually of any man. He took a decided stand in politics and for several years was the representative of his district in the General Assembly of the State, and his is accredited with the nullification idea. He ran for Congress and was beaten by one vote by General Tucker of Newberry, and from that time never took any active part in politics. He died at the age of 77 on April 26, 1862, and was buried in the graveyard at the old homestead "Bunker Hill" on the 28th of April, 1862. he left a widow long since gone to her rest, and four sons—Joel W. Person, Phillip P. Pearson, Benjamin Pearson and William F. Pearson.

Phillip Edward became a lawyer and settled in Winnsboro where he practiced his profession with marked success for some years, afterwards moving to Alabama, and finally settling in Martagarda, Texas, where he died honored and respected by all. His children were Rebecca, who married John J. Woodward; Amanda, who married Samuel F. Rice, and Adolphus who was a successful practitioner of medicine

All are now dead, Mrs. Woodward having died in January 1886. Each of them left descendants highly respected in their respective communities.

The third son, Dr. George Butler Pearson was one of the purest, best men who ever lived. His life at home was religious and gentle. As a practitioner of medicine, there were none more successful. As a scholar he had few equals. He was singularly quite and unobtrusive in his tastes and living, and when he was not ministering to the sick and poor he devoted himself to the cultivation of flowers and fruits. He married Elizabeth M., only daughter of James Alston, an honorable and wealthy gentleman.

His children were: Two sons who died in infancy, Francis M., Mary Elizabeth, Emmeline S., Martha L., and George Butler Pearson.

Francis died shortly after leaving school.

Mary Elizabeth married Honorable William W. Boyce who was a member of the House of Representatives in Washington, and who was a distinguished and brilliant lawyer, practicing his profession in Washington, D. C., also at the beginning of his career as lawyer, in Winnsboro, S. C., where he was associated with Col. James Rion.

Emmeline S. married Mr. Waters Herbert, who was a lawyer, but gave up his profession for Agricultural pursuits.

Mr. George Butler lived at the ancestral home, "Fonti-Flora" where he looked after his farming interest. He like his father, was a humanitarian, giving more time to charity than most men of his time.

Mrs. William W. Boyce (Mary Elizabeth Pearson) died in Fairfax County, Va., and as also did Mrs. Waters Herbert (Emmeline S. Pearson).

Frances A. Boyce, daughter of Hon. W. W. and Mrs. Boyce married Richard Gaillard, of Winnsboro. They had no children.

From the May 28, 1936 Issue of the News and Herald

Facts About Fairfield

W. W. Dixon

Mr. H. H. West
214 South Hill Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I prefer to answer your letter through the columns of The Fairfield News and Herald, the publishers of which newspaper have done so much toward making the county, history conscious. Often we find interest in unexpected places. Sometimes a child in a school will appreciate local history when the teachers and the trustees are indifferent. People on the Pacific Coast are more appreciative than those on the Atlantic. It is encouraging however to receive letters like yours and I will answer as best I can as you are a subscriber to The News and Herald.

You wish to know about the Mobleys from whom you are descended. Mills Statistics, page 556, states that Edward Mobley, with six sons came to South Carolina and settled on Beaver Creek. Along with him came some brothers. I am giving you the genealogy of these people of the early period. The "R" after a name indicates the writer finds such a one a Revolutionary soldier from the Records in Columbia and Washington, the "md" between two names denotes "married".

The original S. C. Edward Mobley (R) married Susanah DeRuel. His issue: William (R) md Ann Osborne; Capt. Clement (R) md Mary Fox; Ben (R) md the widow Hill; Edward (R) md Drusilla Meador; John (R) md Mary Beam; Samuel (R) md Mary Wagner; Polly md Thomas Hausell (R); Susanah md Lewis Meador; Sallie md Jason Meador; Elizabeth md Joe Meador; Kesiah md Thomas Meador; Doreas md Richard Hill (R).

Children of William and Wife

Capt. Eliaser (R) m^e the widow Lyles; William m^d Fanny Rogers; Sam died single, Isham m^d Susanah Mobley; Jemima m^d Edward Lovejoy (R); Capt. Thomas (R) m^d Mary Funderburg; Dorcas m^d William Hill (R); May m^d Richard Hill (R); Keziah m^d Colin Mobley (R); Elizabeth m^d Micajah Mobley (R).

Children of Capt. Clement Mobley

Edward m^d Nancy Sutton; Ben m^d Mary Sutton; Clem m^d Poeby Lashly; Billy m^d Nancy Coleman; Isaiah m^d Fanny Coleman; Nancy m^d Richard Nely; Polly m^d Charles Coleman; Susanah m^d Isham Mobley.

Children of Ben Mobley

John m^d Nancy Jenkins; Ben m^d Luvinia Meador; Edward m^d Nancy Roebuck; Margaret m^d Francis Coleman; Elizabeth m^d William ____; Polly m^d James Rogers; Sam m^d a Shelton; Isaac m^d a Shelton; Tabitha m^d a Turner; Nancy m^d an Addison; Lucinia m^d ____; who knows?

Edward and Druscilla Meador's Children

William m^d Betsy Jenkins; Edward m^d Amy Hill; Levy m^d Rachel Rable; Reuben m^d Sarah Coleman; Elizabeth m^d Henry Rogers; Susanah m^d ____; who knows?

Children of John and Mary Beam

William m^d Druscilla Meador; Isaac m^d ___ Brown; Susan not known.

Children of Samuel and Mary Wagner

Edward m^d Mary Mabry; Samuel m^d Elizabeth Whithead, nee Pickett; Biggers m^d Joannah Corbell; John m^d Katie McLean; Elizabeth m^d Richard Mansell; Druscilla m^d John Feaster; Susanah m^d John Taylor; Mary m^d David Shannan; Nancy m^d Moses McKeown; Lucrecy m^d John Robinson; Savilla m^d Tom Colvin; Dorcas m^d William Price.

The Isaiah Mobley you speak of was a nephew of Edward Mobley, the first of South Carolina. He was born about 1756, served in the Revolution, left and went to Kentucky after the war. Military records show he served under Capt. Ephraim Lyles, Capt. Bowie and Col. John Pearson. Then a while under Capt. Aramanus Lyles, Capt. William Vaught, Col. John Winn, Richard Winn and David Hopkins. He served from 1775 till January 1782. Was wounded at the battle of Mobley's Meeting House, receiving a flesh wound—ball went through the arm. He died in Crawford County, Arkansas, Oct. 23, 1836.

Capt. Clement Mobley first married Mary Fox. He was born in Bedford, Co., Va. Oct. 4, 1746. The names of his parents are given above. Came here with them to South Carolina, served in the Revolution from 1775 to 1782. Military service was under Ephraim Lyles, William Vaughn, Capt. Robert Hancock, Bowie, Richard Winn, Robert Starke, David Hopkins. After the Revolution he went to Madison Co., Ky., with Daniel Boone, thence to Warren Co., Ky. Then moved to join a group of Mobleys who had settled around Crawford County in the then territory of Arkansas where he died.

We think you may be in confusion over two Isaiah Mobleys. In fact there were three. No.1 was a first cousin to Capt. Clements. No.2 was his son who married Frances Coleman. No. 3 was Dr. Isaiah Mobley of Chester County, born in 1804 at whose home Mrs. Jefferson Davis was entertained when Winnie was a baby. Next week of some time soon we will answer all the details of your letter.

Sincerely yours.

W. W. Dixon

Facts About Fairfield

W. W. Dixon

At the request of many people I am giving you a sketch of Gen. Winn.

General Richard Winn was from the Old Dominion. He immigrated to Carolina a considerable time before the Revolutionary War, and served in the Counting House in Charleston for many years. He then took a position in the Virginia Colony in Fairfield where he found many old friends and kindred. Here he followed the business of a land surveyor until just before the coast was whitened with the canvass of the British ships, and lit up with Red coats. He received the appointment of First Lieutenant in Captain Woodward's Company of Rangers. Served on Sullivan's Island, where Sir Peter Parker made his formidable attack on the Palmetto fort.

He received advice that the Tories and Indians, backed by a few British troops, were committing havoc in the most southern part of Georgia. The country was totally defenseless. Fort St. Milla and Fort Barrington had been both abandoned. It was desirable that the former should be placed in good repair and thoroughly garrisoned, with a view to hold the enemy in check. The Commanding General promised the command in this important service to any officer of rank of Captain who could raise eighty volunteers for the purpose. Winn was now Captain, but he was not the first to beat up for volunteers, several Captains attempting to do so and failing. Captain Winn at length raised his flag and ordered out the music. In less than twenty minutes his number was made up. He made no unnecessary delay. His men were speedily equipped and mounted, and they took up the line of march for their distant point of destination. On approaching Fort St. Milla, a considerable body of the enemy were discovered. He divided his forces in two equal parts; one he left to find its way to the Fort and to preserve the military stores committed to its charge, the other he put himself at the head of, and ordered a charge upon the enemy. They declined returning the Whig fire, and set off with speed for the flotilla on the river eleven miles below. Winn killed 14 of them in the chase, wounded as many more, and recovered all of the property which they had gathered in their plundering excursions into the country, with a quantity of arms and ammunition. He returned to his friends well rewarded for the long race and the slight peril incident to his enterprise.

Capt. Winn found the fort in an utterly ruined condition, and set about constructing a new one, much larger than the old one. He took the axe and spade himself and there were no lookers-on in camp. A strong block house enclosed with huge palisades soon sprang up sufficient to afford protection against any number of small arms. The fort was scarcely completed when a large body of Tories and Indians, and a few British troops, made their approach. A flag was sent in to demand the surrender of the fort. The Captain knew the strength of the position and the character of the brave men under his command. He declined to surrender and prepared for defense, and was evidently against fearful odds. The firing commenced on both sides and was kept up almost incessantly for nearly three days. Many of the enemy climbed the neighboring trees with a view to fire over the pickets into the body of the fort; but the block-house rendered their efforts unavailing and many a one never descended alive from their high nest in the tree tops.

On the evening of the third day of the fight General Provost came up from Augusta with three pieces of cannon and a strong British force. A flag demanding an unconditional surrender arrived speedily at the fort. Winn saw his case hopeless and he had no power to resist artillery. He therefore determined to surrender but insisted on certain terms to be settled by articles of capitulation. The Commissioners were appointed to draw up the terms to which General Provost and

Capt. Winn set their hand. The gates of the fort were then thrown open and many of Provost's officers entered. It is said that when he saw a captain and a few ragged militia inflicted on his motley army damage to an unprecedented amount, he groaned in spirit.

On first arriving at the fort, the Americans had turned their horses into the range, many straggled off, and not a few fell into the hands of the enemy. Three-fourths of the man had to march on foot to their distant homes in middle and upper Carolina. As the force under Capt. Winn at Fort Mita were three fifths of the soldiers in his Company of Rangers the surrender operated as a dissolution of the Company.

As soon as he had exchanged, he was appointed Colonel of the Fairfield Whig Regiment, marched at its head; and joined General Sumter. Except when detailed on special duty, which was often the case, and in which he always acted effectually and heroically, he was always at his General's side, and participated in every battle. He was with him, among many other trying occasions, at the Battle of Hanging Rock, where he received a wound through his body which came near proving fatal. In that battle no man quailed—every American behaved like a veteran.

Cornwallis was heard to say that no battle fell heavier on the British considering the number engaged, the Battle of Bunker Hill, excepted.

Recovering slowly from his dreadful wounds, the Colonel returned again to his command, and was always at his post of duty. He did not return to his home or to his business life as long as there was a British in the land of a Troy persisting in his rebellion. On the return of peace, he visited his friends and resumed his long abandoned labors. He shortly afterwards married, settled on a farm, purchased negroes and went to work. In 1788 he was appointed United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation (Southern Indians). He was called several times to serve in the Legislature, and presided in the County Court while that system was allowed to continue. On the re-organization of the Militia in 1797, he was elected a Brigadier General of the Upper division. About 1793 he beat General Sumter for Congress, but was beaten in turn by Sumter at the ensuing election. About 1796 Sumter was elected to the U. S. Senate and Winn succeeded him as a Representative and held that appointment by many successive elections until 1812. He belonged to the Jeffersonian party in politics and never during the whole course of his public life was he suspected of a change of sentiment.

Guardianships Found in Fairfield County Equity Court Records

Petition 1811 #1 – Robert Sloan appointed guardian of William E. Nelson, age 11; Ella H. Nelson, age 6; Martha E. Nelson, age 4 and James J. Nelson, age 9. They were children of John J. & Eliza Nelson, both deceased.

Petition 1821 #1 – Ann Johnston appointed guardian of Judith Johnston, Elizabeth Johnston, Caroline Johnston and Samuel Johnston, all under the age of 14. Jacob Gibson was their uncle.

Petition 1821 #2 – Ann Johnston appointed guardian of Jane Johnston, John Johnston and Frederick Johnston, all above the age of 14. They were children of Margaret Johnston and lived with their uncle Jacob Wilson.

Petition 1821 #5 – Solomon Beam appointed guardian of Polley Beam, Rebecca Beam, Albert Beam, Jesse Beam and William Beam. Jesse Beam was their father and Solomon was their brother.

Petition 1821 #7 – Robert Beam appointed guardian of Mary A. Means, under 14; Robert A. Means, over 14 and Martha E. C. Means, over 14. They were children of the late John Means

Petition 1821 #9 – William Raiford appointed guardian of his children Elizabeth and David J. Raiford. Nancy Shelton was their aunt, who was a granddaughter of David Shelton.

Petition 1821 #10 – John Crosby appointed guardian of Mary Crosby, Allen Crosby, William Crosby and Lucy Crosby, all under the age of 14; and Lindsey Crosby, Margaret Crosby and Dennis Crosby minors all above the age of 14. John Crosby was their brother and Dennis Crosby their father.

Petition 1821 #11 – William Gladney appointed guardian of Samuel Young, William Young, Robert Young, James Young, all under the age of 14; and Nancy Young, Andrew Young and Thomas Young, minors above the age of 14. William Gladney was their brother-in-law having married their sister Sarah. They were children of Samuel Young. Nancy, Andrew and Thomas spelled their names Yongue.

Petition 1821 #12 – Leroy L. Ford appointed guardian of William Austin Ford, above the age of 14 and son of Gardner Ford.

Petition 1821 #13 – Margaret Strain, widow of James Strain, married James Wright. Martha G. Stain was the daughter of James and Margaret Strain.

Petition 1821 #14 – William Abraham Ferguson appointed guardian of Frances Jones, minor above the age of 14. Frances was son of Eliazer Jones and grandson of Rolf Jones.

Petition 1822 #1 – John P. Cook appointed guardian of his son, John W. Cook aged 3. Mary Cook, wife of John P. Cook had died.

Petition 1822 #2 – Charles Bradford appointed guardian of his children Francis Bradford, under the age of 14 and William Bradford and Abigail Bradford over the age of 14.

Petition 1822 #3 – Charles Bell appointed guardian of Eurena R. Mernar and Benjamin L. Mernar; children of Henry Mernar and grandchildren of Charles Montgomery.

Petition 1822 #4 – Charles Bell appointed guardian of William Bell, Nancy Bell, James Bell and Sarah Bell, all above the age of 14. Charles was their uncle.

Petition 1822 #5 – Henry Macon appointed guardian of his children, Mary A. Macon, Lucary Macon, Henry J. Macon, Elizabeth Macon, Harriet Macon and Martha Macon all under the age of 14 and Benjamin Well Macon and Gideon H. Macon above the age of 14.

Petition 1822 #5 – James Smith appointed guardian of his stepchildren, Jane Sevilla Collins and Mary M. Collins minor children of Daniel Collins who died from disease contracted in the War of 1812.

Petition 1822 #6 – William A. Turner appointed guardian of his son Samuel Law Turner, nephew of Samuel Law.

Petition 1822 #7 – John Ellison, Sr. appointed guardian of his children John Ellison, Jr., William H. Ellison and Margaret Ellison all above the age of 14.

Petition 1822 #8 – John Ellison, the elder, appointed guardian of his daughter Susannah Ellison, under the age of 14.

Petition 1822 #9 – John P. Cook guardian of his infant son John W. Cook. John Willingham died in 1803 leaving his wife Mary Willingham and children: William; John, who died shortly after 1805; Joseph; Elijah; Mary, died in 1819, married John P. Cook; and Jonathan, who died shortly after 1805.

Petition 1822 #10 – Jane Craig married Roling T. Williamson, they separated in 1820, Jane and infant child left and lived with her brother Robert W. Craig. Jane was a daughter of James Craig

Petition 1822 #11 – John W. Williamson appointed guardian of his stepchildren, Lucy Ann W. Towns and Joel R. Towns both above the age of 14. Their father John Towns was from Charlotte County, Virginia.

Petition 1822 #12 – Reddick Pierce guardian of his children Mary Ann Caroline Pierce, Louisa Adeline Pierce, William Hargrove Pierce and John Wesley Pierce, all under the age of 8 and grandchildren of Harper Arthur

Petition 1822 #13 – Mary Ann Means was guardian of David Means, Martha Means, Robert Means and Mary Means all children of John Means, who had died.

Petition 1822 #14 – David Aiken was guardian of his sister-in-law Eliza M. Kerr above the age of 12.

Petition 1822 #15 – Buckner Hagood was guardian of Joseph Perry, age 3 and Eliza Perry, age 2; children of Rachel Perry and the late Samuel Perry.

Petition 1823 #1 – Robert Gamble appointed guardian of Jane C. Collins, age 10 and Mary Melinda Collins, age 8; children of John Collins who was in the War of 1812 and died in June 1815. Thier mother was Ellena Smith.

Petition 1823 #2 – Buckner Haigood appointed guardian of Joseph Perry, age 5 and Eliza Perry, age 3. Their father Samuel Perry died two years previous and their mother Rachel had married a Burge.

Petition 1823 #3 – David Aiken appointed guardian of Mary Ann Hamilton and David Hamilton, both over the age of 14.

Petition 1823 #5 – John P. Cook guardian of John W. Cook, age 4. Mary Cook, wife of John P. Cook had died in July 1821. John P. Cook and son were leaving the state.

Petition 1823 #6 – Charles Compty appointed guardian of his daughter, Louisa Compty, age 17.

Petition 1824 #1 – John Robertson appointed guardian of John R. Bryant, Thomas C. Bryant and James Bryant, all under the age of 21 and children of James Bryant who had died.

Petition 1824 #2 – Samuel Barker appointed guardian of his children, Henry Milton Barker, age 10 and Mary Woodson Barker, age 7.

Petition 1824 #4 – Jesse Harris appointed guardian of Peter Cockrell, age 17; Benjamin Cockrell, age 16 and Davis Cockrell, age 13; all children of Jeremiah and Jemima Cockrell, Jeremiah had died.

Petition 1824 #5 – James Leghorn appointed guardian of William A. Wilson, Littleton Wilson and Eliza Wilson all children of William Wilson who had died.

Petition 1824 #6 – Margaret Neill appointed guardian of her son John Neill, Jr., age 10; his father John Neill, Sr. had died.

Petition of Mary Neill, February 1824 – Daniel Goin appointed guardian of Cynthia Neill, age 18 and Mary Neill, age 15; their father John Neill had died.

Petition 1824 #12 – Charles Bell appointed guardian of Levice Woodward, George W. Woodward and Eleanor Woodward, all under 14 and Richard Woodward, John Woodward and Letitia Woodward, all over 14; children of Levice Woodward.

Petition 1824 #13 – Sarah Milling appointed guardian of her children, Jane Wright Milling and John Patterson Milling.

Petition 1824 - #4 – Rebecca Ringer appointed guardian of Catharine Ringer, Caroline Ringer, Nancy Ringer and Jackson Ringer, all under 12; and Martha Ringer, Jacob Ringer and Mary Ringer, all over 14. Their father Nicholas Ringer had died.

Petition 1824 #5 – Thomas T. Williamson appointed guardian of Esther A. Woodward, under 12 and daughter of John Woodward.

Petition 1825 #1 – William Strother appointed guardian of John W. Durham, grandson of John Woodward.

Petition 1825 #2 – Miles Farrar appointed guardian of William Edwards, James Edwards, Martha Edwards and Mary Edwards, all under 14. Their father, Vincent A. Edwards and mother had died, Miles Farrar was their uncle.

Petition 1825 #4 – Abraham Ferguson appointed guardian of Frances Jones after the death of Eliser Jones.

Petition 1825 #6 – Ralph Jones appointed guardian of Frances Jones, age 18. His father had died and Ralph Jones was his grandfather (not the Ralph who was his guardian).

Petition 1825 #8 – James McCants appointed guardian of Sarah Kennedy, age 6 and Ann Levine Kennedy, age 14. Their father, William Kennedy had died.

Petition 1825 #9 – Thomas Lumpkin appointed guardian of Abraham F. Lumpkin, age 5 who was a nephew of Abraham Ferguson.

Petition 1825 #10 – James McCants appointed guardian of Frances Jane Kennedy, age 10; Nathan Burr Kennedy, age 8; William Hilliard Kennedy, age 5 and John Robert Kennedy, age 2. They were children of William and Barbara Kennedy, William had died.

Petition 1825 #11 – Thomas and James Mann appointed guardian of Thomas McCreight, James McCreight and Mary Elizabeth McCreight, all under the age of 14. They were children of William McCreight who lived outside the state and grandchildren of James Mann.

Petition 1825 #16 – Thomas Starke appointed guardian of minor Rugely children.

Petition 1825 #18 – John Yongue appointed guardian of Eliher Coleman, age 6. John Yongue was Eliher's stepfather, her mother Mary Coleman had died.

Petition 1825 #19 – William S. Lyles replaced P.E. Pearson as guardian of Esther Woodward.

Petition 1825 #20 – George McCants brother of Elizabeth S. McCants, above 14, appointed he guardian.

Petition 1826 #1 – Isaac Arledge appointed guardian of Tilman F. Arledge, over 14. Tilman's father William Arledge had died.

Petition 1826 #3 – Benoni Robertson appointed guardian of Mary Boyd, James M. Boyd, Celia Boyd, and Maria Boyd, all above 12; children of John and Elizabeth Boyd and grandchildren of James Davis.

Petition 1826 #4 – Jane Gamble; wife of Samuel Gamble, deceased; appointed guardian of her children, Samuel Gamble, William Gamble, Simon Gamble, Jane Gamble, Joseph Gamble and Sarah Gamble.

Petition 1826 #6 – Benoni Robertson appointed guardian of Benjamin Boyd and Jackson Boyd, under 14 and Esther Boyd, under 12; children of John and Elizabeth Boyd and grandchildren of James Davis and Mary Boyd. John Boyd had moved to the west.

Petition 1826 #7 – John Barker appointed guardian of John Moore, age about 15; both parents dead.

Petition 1826 #9 – Roland Rugely appointed guardian of Mary Irvin, Alexander Irvin, Elizabeth Irvin, Margaret Irvin and Parthenia Irvin, children of John and Jane Irvin, John Irvin had died.

Petition 1826 #10 – James Westbrook appointed guardian of William Edwards, James Edwards, Martha Edwards and Mary Edwards, all under 14, children of Dr. Vincent A. Edwards who had died.

Petition 1826 #11 – Daniel D. Finley appointed guardian of his sister, Elizabeth Finley, age 18.

Petition 1826 #12 – James Wright guardian of Martha G. Strain, daughter of James and Margaret Strain, James had died. Margaret Strain married James Wright and they moved out of state.

Petition 1827 #2 – William E. Arledge reached the age of choice and wanted Frederick Bailey, who had married his mother be appointed his guardian replacing James E. Graham.

Petition 1827 #3 – Hugh Roy Allen appointed guardian of his sister Matilda Allen.

Petition 1827 #5 – Levi and Elizabeth Gore appointed guardian of Henry Owens and Margaret Owens, children of Henry Owens

Petition 1827 #6 – Jonathan Harrison appointed guardian of Hepealy May and Joel May, both under 12, children of Benjamin May.

Petition 1827 #9 – Samuel Brown appointed guardian of Elizabeth Owens, under 12 and daughter of Henry Owens who had died.

Petition 1827 #10 – Isaac Stanton appointed guardian of his niece, Mary Ann Stanton, age 12, daughter of William Stanton.

Petition 1827 #11 – Zechariah Trapp appointed guardian of Ellen Owens and Anthony Owens, both under 12, children of Henry Owens who had died.

Petition 1827 #12 – Charles Broom appointed guardian of Martha Emmeline Stanton, daughter of William and Rebecca Stanton, William Stanton had died.

Petition 1828 #1 – James Harrison appointed guardian of Henry G. Belton, under 14 and son of William A. A Belton; James Harrison was Henry's stepfather.

Petition 1828 #2 – John Harrison was the guardian of his niece, Martha Harrison.

Petition 1828 #3 – Moses Knighton appointed guardian of Elizabeth Murry, Ganon Murry, Lucy Murry and Rebecca Murry, all under 14. Their parents Morgan and Elizabeth Murry had died. Moses Knighton was their uncle.

Petition 1828 #4 – David McCullough was the guardian of Nancy M. Boulware and Thomas McCullough Boulware.

Petition 1828 – Daniel Scott appointed guardian of his children James Scott, age 6 and Elizabeth Scott, age 2. Catharine Turnipseed left them some property.

John Turnipseed appointed guardian of his niece Harriet Turnipseed the daughter of Jacob Turnipseed and had inherited some property from Philip Shaffer.

Petition 1829 #1 – John and Mary Rogers appointed guardian of Robert Philip Pearson, aged 9. John Rogers was his stepfather and Mary Rogers was his mother.

Petition 1829 #3 – Joseph Smith appointed guardian of his grandson, James Smith, age 5.

Petition 1829 – Thomas Delleney appointed guardian of John B. Turner, under 14 and Peggy M. Turner, under 12. Alexander Bell was their uncle.

Petition 1830 #2 – Thomas Burge appointed guardian of Joseph Perry, age 13. Thomas married Joseph's mother and they moved to Georgia on March 15, 1830.

Petition 1830 #5 – Philip Edward Pearson was the guardian of Esther Woodward.

Petition 1830 #6 – Reddick Pierce was the guardian of Mary Ann Pierce, Caroline Pierce and Louise Adelina Pierce.

Petition 1831 #1 – William Barker appointed guardian of Milton Barker, age 17 and Mary Woodsen Barker, age 14. Their father Samuel Barker died in January 1831.

Petition 1831 #2 – Eleanor Coleman appointed guardian of her children, Harry Coleman, age 19 and Martha Coleman, age 15. Robert Coleman, father had died.

Petition 1831 #3 – David Aiken appointed guardian of Margaret Dickson, over 14, daughter of Mourning Dickson.

Petition 1831 #4 – Henry Jones appointed guardian of William Jones, under 14 and Mary Jones, under 12. Henry was their brother and their parents John and Mary Jones had both died.

Petition 1831 #6 – William A. Turner appointed guardian of his son Alexander Kerr Turner.

Robert H. DuBose appointed guardian of his sister Sarah McWillie, above 14 and widow of Adam McWillie.

Petition 1832 #1 – Philip D. Cook appointed guardian of Thomas L. Arick, Mary Elizabeth Arick, John Adams Arick, William Arick and Lee Arick.

Petition 1832 #1 – John and Mary Rogers guardians of Robert P. Pearson, age 13 petitioned to have his Uncle Joel E. Pearson be his guardian. Robert's mother had married John Rogers and they were moving out of the state.

Petition 1832 #3 – Nathaniel Ford appointed guardian of his nephews, William Ford, age 2 and James Ford, age 4. Their father James Ford had died; Theziah Ford was their mother.

Petition 1832 #8 – Thomas T. Williamson appointed guardian of Esther A. Woodward, age 13 months. Her father John Woodward had died and Ailey Woodward was her mother.

Petition 1832 #9 – Harriet Watson appointed guardian of her children, John D. Watson, Eliza A. Watson, Sarah L. Watson and James H. Watson. Their father. Hardiway Watson had died.

Petition 1834 #1 – James Bell appointed guardian of Benjamin T. Mernar, age 15. Benjamin was the son of Henry Mernar and had a brother William H. Mernar, age 13 and a deceased sister. Benjamin was the grandson of Charles Montgomery.

Jane Kincaid, widow of Alex Kincaid, wanted her son James M. Bell to be the guardian of his half-brothers, Benjamin T. and William H. Mernar.

Petition 1834 #2 – Alexander Calhoun appointed guardian of his brother, James Calhoun. Alexander Calhoun moved to Talbot County, Georgia in January 1834 and wanted to take James Calhoun with him. Catherine Calhoun was the mother of Alexander and James Calhoun.

Petition 1834 #3 – Daniel Goin appointed guardian of Jane Goin, age 15 and Daniel Goin, age 14. Daniel Goin was their uncle and their father was Robert Goin.

Petition 1834 #4 – William Holmes appointed guardian of Sarah McKemie. Sarah McKemie was the widow of William McKemie, their daughter Sarah McKemie had also died.

Petition 1834 #5 – Thomas Lyles was guardian of Francis N. Ederington, age 10 or 11 and Charlotte E. Ederington, age 8; children of Henry Ederington, Jr. who had died.

Petition 1834 #6 – John B. Pickett was the guardian of Reuben Pickett, Elizabeth Pickett, Nancy Pickett-who married an Allen; Sarah Pickett, Catherine Pickett, Jephtha Pickett, Kisanna Pickett children of Joptha and Ann Pickett.

Petition 1835 #2 – Jonathan Harrison appointed guardian of his grandchildren, Washington Martin, age 12 and Elizabeth Martin, age 6; both parents had died.

Petition 1835 #3 – William Chambliss appointed guardian of James Martin, age 15, his father died on January 1, 1833.

Petition 1835 #5 – Philip Pullig appointed guardian of Mahala Friday, age 18 months, William Ashley was her father and Milly Friday her mother.

Petition 1835 #7 – Charles Coleman appointed guardian of his grandchildren, Nancy Boyd and Priscilla Boyd. They were daughters of Samuel Boyd and Melinda Boyd. Samuel died and shortly after his death, Priscilla Boyd was born.

Petition 1836 #1 – John Adger was the guardian of William Player, Elizabeth Player, Thomas Player, Susan Player and John Adger.

Deaths In Our County Since 1902

- James Y. Turner – October 7, 1909
Dr. James H. Carlisle – October 21, 1909
David McDowell, Jr. – October 30, 1909
S. S. Gibson – November 11, 1909
John D. McCarley – November 13, 1909
A. Y. Milling – November 14, 1909
Thomas Jordan – December 2, 1909
Riley H. Boulware – February 8, 1910
Mrs. Charlotte Douglas – February 13, 1910
Mrs. W. S. Pedan – February 15, 1910
William S. Stevenson – March 2, 1910
Capt. T. J. Cureton – March 16, 1910
Mrs. John E. Mathews – April 29, 1910
Mrs. F. Gerig – May 2, 1910
Miss Jane Gilbert – June 7, 1910
Mrs. Ellen Cathcart – May 25, 1910
Mrs. W. A. Morrison – June 12, 1910
Wm. J. Heron – September 10, 1910
Wm. Miller Tennant – September 16, 1910
Jacob T. Barron – September 16, 1910
Rev. E. G. Smith – September 27, 1910
W. J. Turner – September 30, 1910
Robt. F. Martin – October 21, 1910
Frank S. Boulware – November 26, 1910
Ed W. Hanahan – February 2, 1911
R. P. Lumpkin – February 23, 1911
Troy T. Lumpkin – 1912
Edwin S. Stewart – March 22, 1911
Mrs. Mary A. Milling – March 28, 1911
Mrs. Priscilla Ketchin – April 10, 1911
R. J. McCarley – May 2, 1911
Mrs. D. J. McCauley (nee Miss Sallie
McMaster – May 7, 1911
Miss Sallie B. Douglas – August 25, 1911
Mrs. Nancy Madden Cathcart – October 28,
1911
Miss Marie Stevenson – November 11, 1911
Robt. Moore – November 14, 1911
Mrs. Jim Neal – November 18, 1911
Mrs. R. T. Matthews – December 25, 1911
Jas. M. McNaul – December 24, 1911
John S. Crawford – December 26, 1911
Mrs. Wade H. Williford – June 26, 1912
Mrs. Susan H. Sloan – April 10, 1912
Mrs. Frank Elder – July 19, 1912
John C. Mackerel – December 1, 1912
Mrs. Savilla Timms – December 1912
Miss Nannie A. Phinney – April 8, 1913
Mrs. Daisy Deal – March 14, 1913
Lawrence E. Owens – July 21, 1911
B. G. Tennant – July 15, 1913
John P. Matthews – September 25, 1913
Robert Young Bolick – November 15, 1913
A. S. Douglas – January 5, 1914
Robert H. Hood – May 1, 1914
John E. Williams – June 15, 1914
Geo. S. Hinnant – November 7, 1914
Mrs. S. E. Prentiss (nee Mattie Eggleston) –
May 20, 1913
John R. Craig – October 13, 1913
S. Means Pagan – May 2, 1913
Jas. R. Harvey – June 15, 1913
Irvin F. Pagan – September 12, 1913
James M. Blain – 1913
Mrs. Rebecca Y. Owens – February 20, 1914
Mrs. Joseph C. Caldwell – March 1, 1914
Miss Mary Matthews – June 12, 1914
Richard N. McMaster – July 2, 1914
Mrs. Sarah F. Dubose – November 13, 1914
D. J. McCauley – November 1914
Dr. R. B. Hanahan, Jr. – July 30, 1919
Mrs. R. B. Hanahan, Sr. – March 1914
John G. Mobley – June 8, 1915
John K. Ragsdale – June 8, 1915
Mrs. Jane Weir – February 7, 1915
T. L. Devault – March 11, 1915
Mrs. H. A. Klink – March 13, 1915
Mrs. W. M. Dwight – September 10, 1915
Isaac L. Withers – March 22, 1915
Amos E. Davis – April 8, 1915
Mrs. R. N. McMaster – May 17, 1915
Mrs. Nancy Madden – May 26, 1915
Capt. R. H. Jennings – May 25, 1915
Mrs. R. H. Jennings – April 30, 1916

Mrs. A. Williford
Theodore Bye – June 20, 1916
Wm. C. Beaty – March 12, 1916
Miss Annie Horne
Samuel Cathcart, Sr. – March 7, 1917
Miss Maggie Elder – March 1, 1917
Miss Maggie Tennant – March 20, 1917
T. L. Bulow – 1915
Mrs. J. W. Mayo (nee Miss Ada Cureton) –
June 6, 1915
Dess F. Clarke – August 21, 1915
Jas. P. Caldwell – September 14, 1916
Capt. W. G. Jordon – October 4, 1916
David a. Crawford – October 6, 1916
Joseph C. Caldwell – October 28, 1916
Carson Macfie – November 18, 1916
Jas. E. Cathcart – January 12, 1917
Miss Chanie Coleman – March 13, 1917

Reuben E. Richardson – June 8, 1914
U. G. DesPortes, Sr. – January 4, 1916
Mrs. U. G. DesPortes, Sr. – January 5, 1916

Names of a few negroes who died during the
making of this list.

Charlie Goings – February 20, 1906
John D. Smart – March 27, 1908
Frank Williams – May 21, 1909
Lucy Ladd – 1909
John Floyd – June 14, 1912
Paul Wright – November 12, 1911
Sam Craig – September 17, 1916

Fairfield Chapter – SCGS
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c
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