

# Fairfield Genealogical Society NEWSLETTER

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## FAIRFIELD GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL

#### **Executive Board of Directors**

President/State Chapter Rep.: Eddie Killian-robertekillian@yahoo.com

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Recording Secretary:

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Treasurer:

Suzanne P. Johnson – spjboro@msn.com

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Linda Frazier – LSFrazier5@gmail.com

## **Ex Officio Board of Directors**

Liaison Committee Chair:

Cemetery Committee Chairman:

DNA Committee Chairman:

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Jon Davis – davis925@mindspring.com

James W Green III – broomdna@juno.com

Social Media Committee Chairman: Steven White –

Newsletter Editor: Debby VanSant – vansantd@truvista.net Immediate Past President: Eddie Killian – robertekillian@yaoo.com

## **Committee Members & Genealogy Research Volunteers**

Liaison - Community Outreach Rev. Eddie Woods - eddiejwoods@yahoo.com

- Community Outreach Janie Price – allmifaith@yahoo.com

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Social Media

Newsletter

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogical.org

GenForum: http://genforum.genealogy.com/sc/fairfield

FACEBOOK: https://www.facebook.com/pages/Fairfield-Chapter-of-the-SC-Genealogical-

Society/528869580487716? (Or go to website & click on FACEBOOK Icon on left side)

Office Hours: Open: Monday - Friday 10AM-5PM, Saturday by appointment only and when the SC

Railroad Museum is open Closed: Saturday, Holidays, Lunch

Volunteer staffed, call ahead if assistance is needed

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



Hello everyone,

Exciting news, above is a picture from the ribbon cutting outside the Genealogy Research Library on February 20<sup>th</sup>; officially opening our affiliation with the LDS Family Resource Center in Salt Lake City. This will enable members and patrons to check out microfilm from the world's largest collection of microfilm. LDS Family Resource Center will ship the checked out microfilm to us for the patron to review at our site. This will provide a service to our members and community to access this information without traveling to Salt Lake City, Utah. We want to thank Steven White and his cousins Herman and Pinkey Peak of Blythewood for obtaining for us a microfilm reader.

We also were able to catch up on our research requests in January. This is a great place to be where we can try to return new request within a timely period.

We brought in Theresa Hill from Atlanta area for our African American History month program, also on February 20<sup>th</sup>. She discussed her research and findings for several Fairfield County families.

Upcoming this March 20<sup>th</sup>, Virginia Pierce from the USC Library will be coming and updating us on the digitization of the Fairfield old newspapers. She would like members and quest to bring their laptops and plan on this program to be as a hands-on workshop.

Please check out the announcement page on our website for the latest details on our monthly workshops or meetings (<a href="http://www.fairfieldgenealogical.org/announcements.htm">http://www.fairfieldgenealogical.org/announcements.htm</a>).

I would like to thank our many contributors for their membership, gifts, hours of volunteer work, attendance in meetings and generosity in giving toward our society and its goals. Thank you! Remember our society is what we all make it. Please continue taking an active role in your chapter to help it to continue to grow, prosper, be helpful to Fairfield County descendants needing answers and assistance and be a source of pride and economic growth for our community. Please keep our members and plans in your thoughts and/or prayers.

We all are doing a great job and it does not go unnoticed!

Humbly in your service,

Eddie

We continue to work hard and diligently toward our goals to grow as friends and fellow workers toward a common goal of meeting our mission.

#### MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Fairfield County Genealogical Society is:

- to promote genealogy through education of its members and the general public;
- to improve access to genealogical information in Fairfield County by maintaining an educational research center;
- to foster collaboration among members;
- to assist those researching their Fairfield County ancestors;
- to conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- to disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical information to members and to the general public.



It is time to pay your dues for 2014. New members (after September 1) will have local membership free until December 31, 2013. 2014 membership dues begin with the state and local chapters on January 1, 2014 and if not paid by March 31, 2014, name is dropped from membership rolls.

## **MEETINGS/EVENTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Meetings are normally held in the Christ Central Community Center next door to the Fairfield Museum located at 235 S. Congress Street, Winnsboro, SC. **Please check the announcement page on our web site for more information.** (For those without email addresses, announcements will be mailed to you.)

## Thursday, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014 @ 11:00 a.m.

Mrs. Virginia Pierce, Program Manager – University of South Carolina Libraries will be presenting a program to update us on the South Carolina Digital Newspaper Program and more specifically Winnsboro and/or Fairfield County Newspapers. This program will be at the Christ Central Church location beside the Fairfield County Museum, 235 South Congress Street, Winnsboro, SC 28180.

## FCGS IS NOW AN AFFILIATE CENTER OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

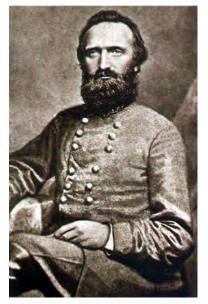
The Fairfield County Genealogical Society is proud to announce that we are now an affiliate center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon). This means that patrons will be able to order microfilm from <u>Family Search</u>, the LDS church's genealogical website, for viewing at our genealogical library. Patron will check website for nearest affiliation site. For our site the film will be sent to us, and the patron will be able to view the film. When the patron is finished with the film, we will send it back. Patrons will need to register free on the Family Search website in order to perform searches.

## Historian Stephen Campbell to Speak in Winnsboro

**Savior of the Valley; A Mason's Orphan, Thomas Jonathan Jackson** will be presented at 6 PM, March 17 by historian Stephen Campbell of Mt. Gilead, NC at the Christ Central Community Center building at 235

S. Congress St. in Winnsboro. The Community Center is the restored former Boyd Movie Theater next door to the Fairfield County Museum. The John Bratton Chapter #929 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is sponsoring Mr. Campbell's program.

During the 1st battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861, Brigade General Bee made the famous remark, "Look, men, there stands Jackson like a Stonewall." In less than four decades of life, this son of Virginia gallantly served in the Mexican War, instructed students at the venerable Virginia Military Institute, and carved his name in the annals of American military history. Merely two years later, Jackson was accidently wounded by friendly fire at Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863 by a soldier or soldiers of the 18th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, shot twice through the left arm and once through the right hand. His left arm was removed in an effort to save his life but he developed pneumonia and died on May 10, 1863. His last words



were "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." He was buried in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia.

Yet who was "Stonewall Jackson?" Please make plans to hear speaker Stephen Campbell relate the stories on March 17. Mr. Campbell is a native of Virginia, a military veteran, and a retired captain from the High Point, N.C. police force. He is a member of the Friends of Mt. Vernon, the Fairfield County Historical Society, President of the Mosby Heritage Association, and Historian for Blackmer Masonic Lodge No. 127. He is a consultant and researcher on military history, the American War of Independence, The War of Secession, and other conflicts through the ages.

The John Bratton 929 Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is sponsoring this event which is free to the public. Further information is available at 803-635-9811.

## **BODY SERVANTS**

One hundred and fifty years after the American Civil War, historians, both professional and amateur, continue to write interpretations of its battles and the tactics of its leaders. Collections of private letters between soldiers and loved ones, being published for the first time, make it easier to understand the war's impact on civilians. One aspect of that war which seems to have been virtually ignored is the individual stories of African-Americans who supported the Confederacy as body servants. These Black Confederates (a term applied by author Charles Kelly Barrow) included slaves as well as 'free men of color,' and numbered between 30,000 and 50,000 during the course of the war. Little has been written, however, about these often heroic individuals who served in a capacity of valet to the soldiers who fought in the war. [Segars, J.H. and Charles Kelly Barrow, compilers/editors. *Black Southerners in Confederate Armies*. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 2001, i.] Go to scribd,com to read stories of some individuals from Fairfield County who served the Confederacy.

Most Confederate officers were accompanied and served by a body servant – generals, such as Brigadier General Maxcy Gregg of Columbia, often by two. Privates might join together, pool their resources, and have one body servant to serve three or four of them. The duties of the body servant included tending to his soldier's horse, cooking, laundering, and, in general, anticipating his "every want" and performing unpleasant tasks. If his master were ill or injured, he served as nurse. During a battle, he was expected to remain in the rear with the wagons, guarding his soldier's personal property. He might, however, if a battle lasted more than a few hours, take his soldier something to eat and fill his canteen during a lull in the battle. As rations became scarce, he might forage for food for both his master and himself. The body servant might assist the burial party after a battle, and perform other odious, but necessary, tasks, such as digging trenches and erecting breastworks. Although prohibited from carrying a weapon and participating in actual fighting, he was occasionally seen on the battlefield next to his master, and on not a few occasions was wounded during a battle, as in the case of Samuel Lee, body servant to Brigadier General Samuel McGowan of Abbeville. When twenty-four year old body servant Wade Chiles saw his master, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant James S. Cothran (First Regiment South Carolina Orr's Rifles) wounded on the field during the second battle of Manassas, he took to the field, lifted him over his shoulder, and carried him out of danger. [Barrow, Charles Kelly, et al, compilers and editors. Black Confederates. Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, Inc., 1995, 129.]

Who were these Black Confederates and why did they choose to serve a country which wanted to keep them enslaved? Although some Black Confederates were free men who leased their services, most often body servants were enslaved persons who had served before the war as a house servant in a "position of trust and privilege," and who had no choice in the matter. He might be anywhere from fourteen to sixty years old. Like his master who enlisted to fight an invading enemy, he too considered the Yankees his enemy and a threat to his homeland and his family. [Barrow, Charles Kelly, et al, *Black Confederates*, 71.]

An unknown number of men from Fairfield County served and risked their lives in the Civil War as body servants. Those whose names are known include Kelly Miller, John Pollack, Ed Boulware, Zack Brown, Henry Davis, Sam Egleston, Alex Leitner, Hiram Moore, John Young, Aleck (last name unknown), Andy Marion, (unknown first name) Mobley, and Isaiah Moore. It is time for the stories of these men to be told.

On March 7, 1923 South Carolina passed into law a bill to provide pensions to African-Americans who had served as body servants or cooks "for at least six months" during the Civil War. Among those who qualified and received approximately \$25 per year for their service to the Confederacy were Kelly Miller, John Pollack, Ed Boulware, Zack Brown, William P. Coleman, Henry Davis, Sam Egleston, Alex Leitner, Hiram Moore, and John Young.

## BLACK CONFEDERATES OF THE CIVIL WAR FROM FAIRFIELD COUNTY

Researched and written by Suzanne Parfitt Johnson for the John Bratton #929 Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy

Kelly Miller

Company F of the Twelfth South Carolina Volunteers, Gregg's Brigade, raised primarily in Fairfield District, included John C. Bell and David L. Glenn, both of whom were attended throughout the Civil War by body servants. Twenty-six year old John C. Bell was the son of Thomas R. Bell, a Fairfield District planter, and Eliza Bell, a native of Ireland. In 1860 John Bell had a farm of his own, valued at \$3,700, and personal property valued at \$10,350. Second Lieutenant Bell's body servant was Kelly Miller, a thirty-one year-old 'free black' who had been born in Fairfield District. Kelly Miller, called

'Big Kelly' in the community of free Blacks in which he resided, also served as body servant to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Joel A. Beard of Company F, a thirty year old Fairfield District blacksmith.

In 1860 Kelly Miller, who never learned to read or write, was working as a mechanic and owned personal property valued at \$150. As a freeman, Big Kelly had the choice, as other enslaved body servants did not, to serve the Confederacy. His decision to accompany two soldiers to a war which was fought, many would argue, to maintain slavery in the South, was based to a degree on possible repercussions to his family. His wife, Elizabeth Roberts Miller, who was enslaved to Laban C. Chappell, and their five young children would not "suffer repercussions from being misinterpreted as northern sympathizers or overly ambitious black people" while Big Kelly was away supporting the Confederacy. [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem: The Life of Kelly Miller*. Littleton, Massachusetts: Tapestry Press, Ltd., 2011, 15.]

Returning home to Fairfield County from Appomattox Court House in April of 1865, Kelly Miller met for the first time twenty-two month old Kelly Miller, Junior, who had been born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 1863. (Kelly Miller, Junior was conceived in October of 1862 when his father accompanied Lieutenant John C. Bell home was on sick furlough.) Big Kelly's family had endured many trials during his absence, including a visit by General Sherman's troops after leaving Columbia in a smoldering ruin. Sherman's left flank marched through Fairfield County and the plantation of Laban Chappell where several soldiers took an interest in sixteen-month-old Kelly, as they "fondled [him] on their knees and asked [Kelly's mother] to let them take [him] North where they would make [him] stand on [his] head." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 13.]

As soon as was humanly possible, Big Kelly had the family and their personal belongings packed up and loaded on a wagon and moved from their cabin on the Laban Chappell property to the 'free settlement' five miles away where his mother and siblings lived. There Mr. Miller built their new home – a three room cabin. Big Kelly "hewed trees, drew the logs into suitable sizes, and crafted shingles. Big Kelly raised the rafters and built the chimney with his hands... He also made convenient and comely furniture and farm tools. Big Kelly built a kitchen and outhouse, which served as a stable, corn crib, and cotton house." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 27.]

Once the family was settled in at their new home, farming was the business at hand for the Millers. And although, or perhaps because, he himself was illiterate, Mr. Miller determined that his children would learn to read and write. For four months each year, July to August and January to February, when there was no farm work to be done by the children, they attended the one-room schoolhouse built and run by a relative, Joseph Thompson. Recently a picture of this school building was sent by a Thompson descendant. It was here that young Kelly's inquisitiveness and interest in learning first developed. As soon as the novice teachers at the school had taught the child all they knew, he was accepted to Fairfield Institute in the county seat of Winnsboro. Kelly attended this grade school for black children from 1878 to 1880. Founded in 1869 by the Northern Presbyterian Church, the school's mission was to educate its students primarily to be teachers and ministers. In 1880 the gifted seventeen years old. with a train ticket and a scholarship provided by the New England Missionary Society, continued his studies at Howard University in the District of Columbia. Throughout his course of studies at Howard University, Kelly Miller worked a job, and when he graduated the young man returned to Fairfield County and the family he had not seen for six years. [Jones, Ida E. The Heart of the Race Problem, 44. Stimpert, James. "Hopkins History." The Gazette Online (The Newspaper of the Johns Hopkins University), Volume 30, Number 17 (January 16, 2001).]

Kelly Miller recognized the sacrifice his parents had made to send him to college, and as a 'Thank You' gift he purchased, with his savings, the property on which Big Kelly had built their cabin and farmed. The property, "one hundred acres more or less, generally known as the Kelly Miller Place," was purchased on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1886 for \$800, which was paid in cash. After two weeks visiting with his family, the student returned north, where he became the first African-American student to attend Johns Hopkins University when he began post-graduate studies in mathematics there in 1887. After two years, unable to meet the financial requirements to complete his studies at Johns Hopkins, in large part because of the expenditure for the property he had purchased his parents, Kelly Miller took a position on

the faculty at Howard University, where he remained for the duration of his academic career. [Kelly Miller File, Fairfield County Genealogical Research Room, Winnsboro, South Carolina.]

Big Kelly Miller died in 1927, at the age of ninety-seven. His namesake returned to South Carolina briefly to make the funeral arrangements and see his father buried. On the day of the funeral a neighbor, a Confederate veteran, visited the Miller home and asked to drive the family to the burial service. He told Kelly that he and Mr. Miller had been "the only survivors of the old regiment and that [Big Kelly] was regarded as a comrade, the same as the other soldiers." The veteran then asked if he might place a Confederate flag – the Stars and Bars – on the coffin. "After hasty reflection in a critical situation, Miller consented to the man's request, although, he confessed, not without some misgivings. As the funeral procession passed by his house he alighted for a moment to go in and find the Confederate flag. He returned shortly with a Union flag instead, stating that he could not locate the stars and bars, but, he added this is perhaps better since the stars and stripes now wave over all of us, to which [Mr. Miller] responded with a silent nod, though with a loud inward, Amen. So it happened that when [his] father's coffin was taken from the hearse it was covered with the stars and stripes, placed there by this Confederate veteran." [Jones, Ida E. *The Heart of the Race Problem*, 33.]

#### John Pollack

Twenty-four year-old David L. Glenn, the son of a Fairfield District planter, enlisted as a private and was accompanied by twenty-one year-old John Pollack, who was most likely a slave owned by David Glenn's father. After the war John Pollack married, and he and his wife Mary were the parents of ten children. By 1930 John Pollock was widowed and living with a daughter and son-in-law in Brooklyn, New York.

#### Ed Boulware

Daniel P. Boulware was the son of Alben and Regina Boulware. Following his father's death in the early 1850s he inherited, equally with his six siblings and mother, property and slaves of Alben Boulware's estate. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Daniel (called 'Pink' by family and friends) was managing his own farm, valued at \$1,200; his personal property, which included slaves, was valued at \$5,500.

In December of 1861, nineteen year old Daniel Boulware enlisted as a private with Company B of the Seventeenth South Carolina Infantry. He took with him as body servant Ed Boulware, most likely one of the slaves he had inherited from his father's estate. Private Boulware was captured by General McClellan's army after the battle of Sharpsburg in September of 1862, was paroled and exchanged and returned to his regiment just months later. He was killed by sharpshooters in July of 1864 in the trenches surrounding Petersburg. It was most likely Ed Boulware who informed Pink's widow, Susan Addie Fowler Boulware, of the details of her late husband's death and burial in Virginia.

#### Zacharias Brown

Zacharias Brown was around sixteen years old when he accompanied twenty-one year old Private Robert F. Cameron as body servant. Private Cameron enlisted in Company B of the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry in September of 1863. In May of 1864 Private Cameron was wounded, most likely during either the battle of the Wilderness or of Spotsylvania Court House. Zack Brown stayed with his soldier when he was sent to a hospital, and it was there they parted ways when Private Cameron was captured by the enemy. Zack was most likely making his way home to Fairfield District as Robert Brown was being transferred to Elmira Prison in New York. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of December Private Robert F. Cameron died of pneumonia and was buried in the Elmira Prison cemetery.

Zach Brown married Lucy Buckson, with whom he had several children. The couple remained in Fairfield County where Mr. Brown farmed and preached, and raised several grandchildren. Following his death on June 1, 1934 Mr. Brown was buried at Sweet Prospect Cemetery.

Henry Davis

John Woodward Lyles was one month shy of his eighteenth birthday when he enlisted in August of 1863 as a private in Company K, First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry. He was accompanied throughout the war (until his surrender on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina) by eighteen year old Henry Davis.

By 1870 Henry Davis and his new wife, Ella, were working as farm laborers in their native Fairfield County. After raising children of their own, they raised several grandchildren.

## Sam Egleston

Sam Egleston served for nearly the entirety of the war as body servant to Private John W. Coleman of Company C, Sixth South Carolina Cavalry (Aiken's Regiment of Partisan Rangers). It most likely fell to Sam to inform the Coleman family that their son had been captured at Stoney Creek on the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1864. Private John Coleman was held at Point Lookout Prison in Maryland until his parole and exchange the following February.

## Alex Leitner

Alex Leitner was born on a plantation near New Hope A.R.P. Church around 1843 to Sarah and Bill Leitner. Bill Leitner was the property of John P. Brice; his wife, and all of their children, belonged to Robin (probably Robert) Brice. Sarah Leitner's responsibilities on the Brice plantation included tending to the cows, milking them, and churning the milk for butter. When Alex and his brother Ben were old enough, they assisted their mother. In order for Bill Leitner to visit his wife and children, he was required to have a pass or risk being arrested by patrollers, which happened on at least one occasion.

Alex Leitner served as body servant to Butler Estes of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion from April of 1863 until his surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the war Alex and his wife Betty (who married in December of 1869) worked as farm laborers and raised their one child in Fairfield County. They also raised a nephew, a niece, and several grandchildren.

Alex Leitner died on March 11, 1926. He was buried at the Chalmers graveyard in the Fairfield County community of Woodward.

## Hiram Moore

Hiram Moore entered service as a body servant to Captain Mike Moore in 1862; both men served until the surrender of the Confederacy in 1865.

#### John Young

John Young served for two and a half years as body servant to Isaac Young of Company B, Fourth Regiment South Carolina Infantry.

#### Andy Marion

Andy Marion, a slave whose father was originally from Virginia and whose mother was from South Carolina, was born in 1844. The family was owned by William Brice of Fairfield County. Sometime before the war, William Brice purchased property in Mississippi, and when it came time to move his family and slaves to their new home, the slaves were transported by wagons and steamboats, all the while chained together. Not long after the start of the war, William Brice returned with family and slaves to South Carolina where, accompanied by Andy, he fought for the Confederacy. On occasion, Andy was close enough to the battlefield to witness the fighting.

In 1875 Andy Marion married his first wife, Sara Halsey, with whom he had three children. After her death, he married Harriet Daniels, with whom he had three more children. After the death of Harriet, Andy took Millie Gladden as his third wife. After seventeen years of marriage, Millie died, and years after Andy Marion married for the final time, a widow named Jane.

#### Name Unknown

Amie Lumpkin was a twelve year old slave on the plantation of John Mobley when her father left Fairfield District to serve as a body servant during the war. Amie and her mother remained in their cabin on the plantation, where the mother often cried, wondering how her husband was faring. One day, the women were told that the body servant had died. Shortly after, Amie's mother also died, leaving her an orphan by the time Sherman's troops passed through Fairfield County in 1865.

#### Isaiah Moore

Thomas W. Brice and his eight siblings grew up in relative comfort at the home of their parents, Dr. Walter and Martha Emeline Brice, in the Fairfield District community of Woodward. Thomas grew up around the family slaves, including Isaiah Moore. "The two grew up hunting, fishing and playing together. Theirs was a bond of love, and it did not end until death separated them." [McDonald, Bill. "Fleshing out Isaiah's saga," *The State*. Concord Presbyterian Church, Vertical File, Fairfield County Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society, Winnsboro, South Carolina.]

Five of the Brice boys served in Confederate service, including twenty-year old Thomas who enlisted in June of 1861 as a private with Company C of Colonel John Bratton's Sixth Regiment South Carolina Infantry. Private Brice was accompanied by nineteen year old Isaiah Moore who served as body servant for the duration of the war. Just months after his enlistment, Private Brice was promoted to sergeant, and in January of 1863 to lieutenant. When Thomas Brice received a furlough in June of that year, he and Isaiah Moore were able to visit their families in Woodward. They returned to their regiment in July.

The battle of Campbell's Station took place on November 16, 1863 as part of the Knoxville Campaign. The Confederate Forces in East Tennessee, under the command of Lieutenant General James Longstreet, were ordered to attack Major General Ambrose E. Burnside (Department of the Ohio) and prevent him from taking Knoxville, Tennessee. Longstreet's 15,000 troops, including Brigadier General John Bratton's brigade, marched northeast toward Knoxville along the East Tennessee-Virginia Railroad; marching parallel to them, on the opposite side of the train tracks, were Burnside's 20,000 men. Burnside's troops were in the lead, and several times Longstreet's Confederates attacked the rearguard of the Federal troops in an attempt to get Burnside to turn and fight. At the small community of Campbell's Station the armies finally faced each other in battle. Casualties among the Carolina troops were 124 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Thomas Brice who had been shot in the face and lost an eye. As the Confederates retreated, they were forced to abandon the injured who were unable to walk or ride a horse. When some of the soldiers from Company C returned to their campsite, Isaiah was told what had happened, and where Lieutenant Brice had been left. Isaiah took a horse and returning to the battlefield, found Thomas Brice, put him on the horse and "carried him to a safe place." [Ibid.]

Isaiah Moore remained with Lieutenant Brice at the hospital where he was treated until stable enough to return home to convalesce. Back in Woodward at the family plantation, Isaiah continued to care for Thomas until he was well enough to continue his service to the Confederacy. In January of 1865 Lieutenant Brice, wearing a black eye-patch, was assigned to enrolling duty in South Carolina, where he remained until the Confederacy surrendered and the war ended.

The strong bond that was established between Thomas Brice and Isaiah Moore during their youth developed even stronger during the war years, and lasted the remainder of their lives. After the war Thomas Brice married, and he and his wife Nancy raised a family. Isaiah Moore, who worked on the farm of Thomas Brice, also married and raised a family of thirteen children: Charity, Dave, Solomon, Fortune, Charlie, Brice, Haley, Fannie, Sarah, Frances, Mary, Margaret, and Teeta Moore.

Thomas W. Brice died on October 14, 1908, and was buried in Woodward's Concord Presbyterian Church cemetery. The aging Isaiah was taken care of in his later years by Thomas' son, Thomas, Junior, who visited the former slave every day during Isaiah's last days. In 1917, knowing that his own death was approaching, Isaiah Moore asked that he be buried, not at the nearby all-Black, Red Hill Baptist Church cemetery, but at the Concord Presbyterian Church cemetery, as close to his friend as possible. Mr. Moore had been a member of the Concord church for more than fifty years, and his request was taken under consideration by the church elders. Although the cemetery was segregated, the elders

took into consideration the extremely close relationship between the two men who had served in a war together. It was decided, following Isaiah Moore's death on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December, that he would be buried adjacent to Thomas Brice, but just outside the fence which enclosed the all-white cemetery.

The story of the friendship between Brice and Moore was one that members of the Concord Presbyterian Church recounted often through the ensuing decades, and around 1984 the church members, by a unanimous judgment, decided that the time had come to embrace Isaiah Moore and the sacrifices he had made, not only to Thomas Brice, but to the Woodward community as well. The black wrought-iron fence which enclosed the cemetery and separated the two friends was expanded to incorporate the grave of Isaiah Moore.

Austin, J. Luke. *General John Bratton: Sumter to Appomattox in Letters to His Wife*. Sewanee, Tennessee: Proctor's Hall Press, 2003.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from South Carolina, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC. (Fold3)

Confederate Pension Applications (S126088), South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC.

Helsley, Alexia Jones. *South Carolina's African American Confederate Pensioners 1923-1925*. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1998.

Huntley, Dan. "The Church that stretched its fence." *The Charlotte Observer*, April 10, 1991. (Concord Presbyterian Church, Vertical File, Fairfield County Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society, Winnsboro, South Carolina.)

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Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938, Project #1655, Fairfield County, South Carolina; Interviewer: W.W. Dixon. (Fairfield County Chapter, South Carolina Genealogical Society, Winnsboro, SC.)

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**SAVE THE DATE** Thursday, April 24 through Saturday, April 26, 2014 for the **fifth annual REUNION OF UPCOUNTRY FAMILIES**. The three day event includes: speakers, classes, tours of local family research centers as well as historic cemeteries. The event concludes with an all day genealogical "gathering of families" at Southern Wesleyan University in **Central**, **SC** on Saturday. More information will follow.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR: The Annual SCGS Work Shop will be held the second weekend of July 2114. The Work Shop committee is working diligently for you to get all the plans in place to make this another successful event. Additional information will be posted as available.

## Query

Joseph Quarrell of Penn. died in Fairfield Co early 1800s leaving two adult daughters: Mary Quarrell m1 William Blevins Lewis, m2. James Carroll of Chester Co.; and Sarah Quarrell m. James Samuel Pursley of Chester/York Co. Looking for more info on Joseph Quarrell including name of wife and William Blevins Lewis Sr, especially info on him supposedly being a sea captain. Also looking for evidence of Mary Quarrell having more than 3 children from second marriage. Greg Matthews, dial zero@yahoo.com 919-475-3674.

## **Cemetery Committee Report**



James Stevenson Grave in the James Stevenson Cemetery

Due to the weather, low temperatures, cloudy skies, ice and snow storms, the cemetery location team has not been able to accomplish a lot so far. We have been able to document four cemeteries and have located eight cemeteries we hope to document.

As a side note, we need to keep Jarvis Barnwell in our thoughts. Jarvis is a forester who has shown us eight cemeteries, several that were previously unknown. He fell in the last ice storm and severally broke his leg. He is out of surgery and will be basically bed ridden until he gets a hard cast in a few weeks.



Green Giebner at work.

## **JOHN DOUGLASS**

## **Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church**



Sacred/ TO THE/ memory of/ JOHN DOUGLASS/ who departed this life/ Decr 15th 1812/ aged 53 years./ Go home my friend dry up your tears/ I must lie here till Christ appears/ When he appears I then shall rise/ And see you with immortal eyes./

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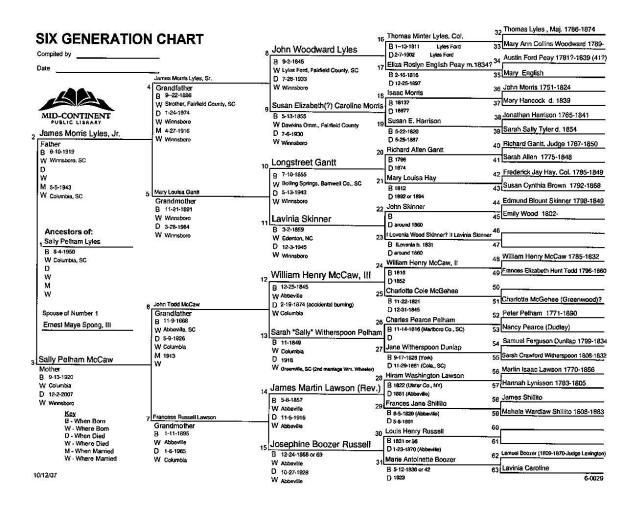
- Microfilm Reader/Printer Project
- Large Map/Book Friendly Scanner Project
- Supply File Cabinet with lock
- Any Family Book or Scrapbook to add to Genealogy Research Library Collection [book author and contact info will be provided for those seeking to purchase book]
- Jean (John) Gaston Genealogy CD
  [This CD contains 958 pages with many pictures, land records, and files submitted by various researchers. Much lineage has been added to the main body of the Gaston family file which is fully indexed. Also, included is a fictional novel "Polly of the Pines featuring Justice John Gaston of Revolutionary Fame. This CD is available from Betty J. Carson, 368 Sease Hill Road, Lexington, SC 29073 for \$35.00 postpaid. If you buy two or more, the price is \$30.00 each postpaid.]

#### REUNIONS/FAMILY CELEBRATIONS

If you are planning a reunion or family event, please contact the Genealogy Room (803) 635-9811 or email fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.com. It would be our privilege to join you in the celebration of your family to assist future generations searching for answers to their family heritage. We set up a booth with research materials, various cemetery/marriage/death and other books from the Fairfield County area. Do you have questions or have you hit a brick wall in your research? Perhaps we can help you.

## PEDIGREE/FAMILY TREE CHARTS

We are including a Pedigree Chart from one of our members, Pelham Lyles and will provide charts of other members in future issues. You may email them to us at <a href="mailto:fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net">fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net</a> or mail them to us at PO Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180.



## **Thomas Middleton Lyles**

First husband of Mary A. T. Lake's, and their children.

Dependent on which data you select, information relative to the birth of Thomas Middleton Lyles' state he was born either in 1810 or 1812. His military service record states he was born in 1812 in Newberry, SC. Thomas Middleton Lyle's parents were Henry Lyles and Mary Elizabeth Chick.

But, what do we know about this man? Why would he, at such a young age of 35 or 37 head off to Mexico to fight in a war and leave his young wife of 32 and children numbered either four or five, with whom the oldest being twelve. It appears several factors influenced young Thomas Middleton Lyles; his strong sense for adventure, coupled with his ambition, definite opportunity for what Texas offered and the fervor being stirred within the country against Mexico and most definitely in South Carolina, along with his heritage of service to the founding of this country. (see attached lineage history for the Lyles family).

There are very few verifiable records of this man, with our knowledge of him primarily coming to us from what has been handed down from what our great-great grandmother told her son, Job Hughey, her son from her second marriage to Daniel Hughey.

Thomas Middleton Lyles was the youngest of seven children. Listed below are their names, respective births and death. I will not attempt to trace all these siblings, only those that relate to Mary A. T. Lake and the Lake family.

- 1. Patty Lyles, born about (abt.) 1799 in Newberry County and died after (aft.) 1821, Newberry.
- 2. Burrell Chick Lyles, born 1801, Newberry County and died 1850 in Kentucky.
- 3. Massey Lyles, born 1802, Newberry County. No record found of his death.
- 4. Ephraim Lyles, born 1804, Newberry County. No verifiable record found of his death, even though some sources indicate he died in 1900.
- 5. Joice Lyles, born 1808, Newberry County and died sometime after 1860.
- 6. James Vassel Lyles, born August 2, 1810, Newberry County and died December 16, 1863 and his buried in Camden SC, at the Quaker Cemetery.
- 7. Thomas Middleton Lyles, born 1812 and all family stories state in died while serving in the Mexican War, Sept. 13, 1847.

Some information listed on Ancestry. Com state Thomas Middleton Lyles died September 13, 1847 in Belen, Baja California, Mexico. I requested verification of this data from those who have listed it on their family tree. However, as of yet I have not received a response. From my own research he died at the Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico at the causeway or gate of Belen. The start of this particular battle occurred on September 8, 1847. The actual barrage of Chapultepec Castle commenced on September 12 and first charge began on September 13, which included a charge of Belen Causeway or gate leading into the castle and the surrender of Santa Anna.

But the question remains, what do we know about this man and why did he venture to Texas to fight in the Mexican War and leave such a young family behind?

Thomas Middleton Lyles was the youngest of seven children and his lineage came from a family very much involved in the American Revolution. His heritage certainly was not foreign to conflict and service to his country. One must also understand the political climate in South Carolina and the nation in the 1840s. Texas had won independence, but Mexico had never formerly ceased hostilities, nor had it accepted Texas as being a part of the United States. The feeling in America, especially in the South was one of *Manifest Destiny*.

Additionally, the appeal of what Texas offered to a young man like Thomas Lyles, who obviously had strong feelings of adventure and ambitions, was most enticing. Mexico had encouraged immigration into the sparsely settle area. Mexico had made available large land grants, about 4000 acres; to each family provided they convert to Catholicism and recognize the Mexican government. The similarity of climate and the opportunity to advance slave holding territories appealed to those of the southeast and certainly to South Carolinians. One must also remember when the Alamo fell to Santa Anna; seven of those who died had roots from South Carolina. The fact Thomas Middleton Lyles was ambitious should not be discounted. In 1840 he had a wife and three small children, all under the age of five. The area of Newberry in which Thomas Lyles lived consisted of many family members from both his family and his wife's family. From a review of the 1840 US Census of those living very close to Thomas Lyles were primarily very young families. Of the total males counted on the same enumeration page listing Thomas Lyles; a total of eightyeight (88) males is listed, of which seventy-three (73) are under the age of 30. With such a large majority consisting of young families the immediate ability to increase one's land holdings was limited. Thomas Lyles had one slave out of 410 slaves listed. His brother, Burrell Chick Lyles, had moved to Kentucky to seek better opportunities. Ambition must be considered when the average age of those who volunteered for service was around twenty-two. Thomas Middleton Lyles is much older, 35.

When Mexico resumed the war, the survival of Texas became more acute. President Polk asks for the call up of 50,000 volunteers. South Carolina, though not initially called up, eventually offered a regiment to serve either for one year or the duration of the war. From this call up, South Carolina offered the Palmetto Regiment of Volunteers, with eleven companies and Newberry County being the last and the eleventh company. However, and it does not make a lot of sense to me, Thomas Middleton Lyles is listed as being a member of Company D, "Old 96 Boys" formed in Edgefield District. From limited information obtained from National Archives based upon a rejected land bounty application submitted by Lucy Lyles it notes him being a member of Company L, the Newberry Company. This makes more sense than what is listed in Jack Allen Meyer's book.

The feelings of *Martial Ardor* ran high in South Carolina and it appears it ran high for Thomas Middleton Lyles. A man of adventure and ambitions, a man derived from a history of military service.



Thomas Middleton Lyles joined the South Carolina Palmetto Regiment of Volunteers, I believe sometime in late 1846. The earliest military service record indicates he was present on January 2, 1847 in Hamburg, SC. Hamburg was a major railroad town at that time with shipments of crops and goods either destined by train to Charleston, SC or by way of the Savannah River to Savannah.

Eventually he and the Palmetto Regiment rendezvoused with General Scott's army at Lobos Island in February 1847 and on March 2 sailed for Vera Cruz and the start of the Mexico City campaign. Scott's United State Army, along with Private Thomas Middleton Lyles and the Palmetto Regiment were involved in the siege of Vera Cruz, the hostilities at the hamlet of Cerro Gordo in April 1847, on to the road to Jalapa, then onto Contreras in August where the American forces faced stiff resistance from the Mexicans. Santa Anna made another stand at Churubusco and suffered a major defeat.

On September 8, 1847, the Americans, including Thomas Middleton Lyles and the Palmetto Regiment launched an assault on Molino Del Rey, the most important outwork of Chapultepec. After a bloody fight, in which the Mexicans suffered mightily. The Americans also suffered serious losses. These losses were severe due to actions by General Quitman undertaking a full scale assault, other than the planned feint attack on the Garita de Belen on September 13, 1847. On this date and from this assault sixteen men from the Palmetto Regiment were killed, including Private Thomas Middleton Lyles.

## Storming of Chapultepec Quitman's Attack



Adolphe-Jean-Baptiste Bayot after Carl Nebel. The War Between the United States and Mexico Illustrated.

George Wilkins Kendall. Appleton and Company. New York. 1850.



Pvt. Thomas Middleton Lyles is buried in Mexico City, Mexico National Cemetery. Apparently a mass grave site purchased by the American government which originally covered two acres. Today it has been reduced to one acre to accommodate a new road. Pvt. Thomas Lyles is listed as one of 750 Americans interred there.

The Regiment also suffered 84 wounded, five of which did not survive. Captain Marshall of the Palmetto Regiment wrote "the hand of God has laid heavily upon the Regiment."

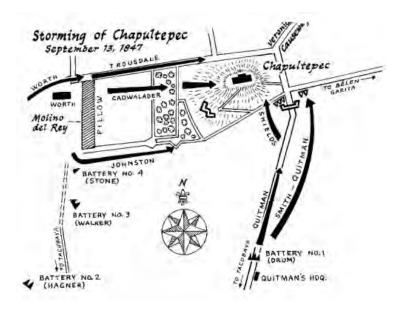


Diagram above indicates the coordinated attack on Chaultepec. Quitman's forces, along with the SC Palmetto Regiment. The number killed just within Thomas Lyles Company D, totaled six.





The monument to the South Carolina Veterans, Palmetto Regiment, of the Mexican-American War located on the Statehouse grounds in Columbia. Thomas M. Lyles name is inscribed onto this monument as one of 450 veterans of the Palmetto Regiment who served during this war. I feel certain Mary A. T. Lyles and her entire family attended the dedication of this mountain in 1850 when it was originally situated in front of the Statehouse. I also speculate Thomas Henry Lyles, James Calvin Lyles and Lucy Ann Lyles accompanied their mother.

## Children of Thomas Middleton Lyles and Mary A. T. Lake Lyles

My initial and primary interest in delving into this first marriage of my great-great grandmother is directly tied to who were her children from her marriage to Thomas Middleton Lyles, what became of them , what continued the strong sense of love and obligation to the Lyles family after the death of Thomas Lyles and who may be buried at the *Lyles-Hughey Cemetery*, many of whom cannot be readily identified as their gravesite is marked only by a field stone. My brother further peaked my interest and involvement from his reading of Uncle Charles Hughey's Genealogy chronicle of the Hughey family and specifically Chart 108-1. Uncle Charles chronicle appears to have been copied from great grandfather Job Lake Hughey Memo Book. My brother's interest stemmed from the field stone grave lying between great-great grandfather Daniel Hughey and Mary I. Lyles. I must note that the memo book of Job Hughey appears to have been largely transcribed from a family Bible which has long since disappeared.

However, the Memo Book of Job Lake Hughey is one of the early records available to family members and is relied upon for its accuracy and completeness. This Memo Book indicates that the union between Thomas Middleton Lyles and Mary Adeline T. Lake produced five children. The names of these children as passed down from Job Hughey note a James Calvin Lyles, a Lucy Ann Lyles, a Thomas Henry Lyles, an Ephraim Lyles and a fifth unmentioned child.

From my brother's urging I tried to research the layout of the gravesites at the *Lyles-Hughey Cemetery* and research whatever other information may be available; namely US Census records, family trees listed on Ancestry.com (which often is very unreliable) and information supplied by my cousin Peggy Fairchild Shull.

The attached diagram is of the gravesites located at the *Lyles-Hughey Cemetery*. This diagram includes gravesites marked either by a legible headstone or by a fieldstone. What one feature that is noticeable is how the gravesites are laid out. They are laid in very straight rows. The row in which Mary A.T. Lake Lyles Hughey is interred lies next to her son Thomas Henry Lyles and her husband, Daniel Webster Hughey. Lying next is an unmarked grave, marked only by an 8 to 10 inch flat field stone and encircled rectangularly by bricks clearly defining the grave site. This is the gravesite we are speculating is that of James Calvin Lyles. I must admit at this point it could very well be Ephraim Lyles.

For lack of a clearly labeled gravesite marked by a marble headstone to verify who is interred here, I must assume it is James Calvin Lyles. Noted below is my reasoning:

But first let's examine who were the children of Thomas Middleton Lyles and Mary A. T. Lake Lyles Hughey and what information is currently available to substantiate the information handed down from Job Lake Hughey.

First, the 1840 US Census for Thomas Middleton Lyles clearly indicates three children, all under the age of five. Unfortunately, the 1840 Census only list the names for Head of Households and everyone else is categorized by age, sex and race. What is interesting is the age category. It notes three children under the age of 5, two males and one female. I firmly believe these three children are: James Calvin Lyles, Lucy Ann Lyles and the third male (considering he was born in May of 1840, before the actual date this census was conducted) is Thomas Henry Lyles.

Secondly, the gap for a gravesite lying between Daniel Hughey and Mary I Lyles strongly indicates it is a family member very close to Mary A. T. Lyles Hughey. One quick additional point is this cemetery is clearly a Lyle's cemetery and not a Hughey one. Daniel Hughey in relation to this cemetery is very much the "Johnny come lately". He and Hayne Hughey are the only two Hughey's buried there. I know I should include Mary A. T. Hughey, but she first and foremost was a Lake, then a Lyles. The fact that neither Job Hughey nor his spouse Sally Rebekah Suber Hughey is buried there tends to lessen the Hughey claim to this cemetery. I must note that neither of the above great grandparents are buried in the Lyles-Hughey Cemetery is due to the fact that this property/cemetery at the time of their respective deaths was no longer the property of Job Hughey or any Hughey.

The last point that strongly indicates to me, that this particular grave site is for James Calvin Lyles and that it must have been at one time clearly marked, is the memo book of Job to which all Hughey family members refer as fact. Job Hughey could only get the exact dates for James Calvin Lyle's birth and death from one of two places. The family Bible or the headstone for James Calvin Lyles. Job was born after James Calvin Lyles died (death year for James Calvin Lyles - 1853 / birth year for Job Hughey 1854).

I will not at this time or in this account delve into the validity of Lucy Ann Lyles and Thomas Henry Lyles being the daughter and son of Thomas Middleton Lyles and Mary A. T. Lake Lyles Hughey.

I however must add, I cannot account or find any verifiable record for an Ephraim Lyles, nor can I verify exactly whose child Mary I. Lyles may be. It stands to reason she is either the daughter of B C Lyles and Louisa Setzer Lyles or that of Thomas Middleton Lyles and Mary A. T. Lake Lyles Hughey.

One more very confusing point, at least for me, as noted in Charles genealogy family outline; on Chart 108-1, is a listing of whom Charles believes are buried at the Lyles-Hughey Cemetery and whom he conjectures to be brothers and sisters. I cannot completely clarify all of this information, but is must be noted that B.C. Lyles is NOT buried there. He is buried in the City of Newberry at the West End Cemetery. His two children (Hettie E. Lyles and James E. Lyles) are. I can find NO grave site for this J.J. Grooms. Only a Wm. Jefferson Crooks with very similar dates for birth and death.

It is very important to note the very close family relationship between the Lake family and the Lyles family. Understanding this relationship helps explain the bond between B C Lyles and Mary A. T. Lake Lyles Hughey as much any data could support 150 years later.

The "bond" between these two families starts with the very close proximity in which the Lyles household and the Lake household lived. Both homes fronted the old Columbia Road, now Broad River Road. Each house was less than 600 yards from each other, with the Lake home being closer to Heller Creek and the Lyles home standing a little closer to what is now Hughey Ferry Road, but on the opposite side and diagonally across from where the *Lyles-Hughey Cemetery* is located. I believe this same house later became the home in which Mary A. T. Lake Lyles Hughey and Daniel Hughey shared once Sherman came through South Carolina and destroyed the ferry operated by Daniel Hughey and possibly destroyed his home located in Fairfield County. There can be no doubt these two families of Lyles and Lakes shared much; the children must have played, hunted, fished together. And, in all probability they all attended the same church and socialized at the same events.

A quick review of the 1840 US Census, specifically searching B C Lyles, page 251 of this Newberry District Census lists a total 31 families, with seven families being "Lyles" and another six families being "Lakes". What is most interesting as you now travel this sparsely settled road with very few houses; between the

Lyles and Lakes alone they totaled thirty-three children under the age of 20. That's a lot of children who had to interact most frequently. Burrell Chick Lyles had 3 boys under the age of nine and 3 girls under the age of fourteen. Thomas Middleton Lyles had 2 boys under the age five and 1 girl under the age of five.

Their closeness was further enhanced as Mary A. T. Lake's sister; Hester A. Lake married the brother of Thomas Middleton Lyles, Burrell Chick Lyles. When Burrell Chick Lyles died in Kingston, Kentucky in 1851 after a short illness of three days; it is known that two of their children, B C Lyles and Erskine Lyles came back to South Carolina, Newberry to live with B C Lyles living with Mary A. T. Lyles Hughey and Daniel Webster Hughey. In reviewing the 1860 US Census, Burrell C. Lyles resided with Mary A. T. and Daniel Hughey. Both of these children, B C Lyles and Erskine Lyles, joined the same unit in which the son of Mary A. T. Lyles, Thomas Henry Lyles joined, the 1st SC Volunteers, McCreary's Infantry, Company B.

The 1870 US Census includes B C Lyles and his wife, Louisa Seltzer, living with Mary A. T. Hughey. You also can witness this bond as B C Lyles and Louisa Lyles buried two of their children (Hettie E. Lyles and James E. Lyles) at the Lyles-Hughey Cemetery and on the same row as Mary A. T. and Daniel Hughey.

B C Lyles survived the War, whereas neither Thomas Henry Lyles nor Erskine Lyles did. Thomas Henry Lyles was killed at Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862. His body was retrieve by his mother and brought back home for burial in the *Lyles-Hughey Cemetery*. Erskine Lyles died at age 24, at General Hospital, Warrenton Virginia, on October 4, 1862 after receiving a gunshot wound to his upper body. I have not been able to verify where he is buried.

As a very small footnote and pure speculation on my part, but I believe the gravesite off to far right, lying between two hard wood trees, is that of an aged and faithful servant named Delsey Hughey.

July 2, 2013 Slight revision Sept 2013

Submitted & permission given to reproduce this document by Terry M. Hughey

## **\*\*NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTIONS**

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Legendary Locals of Fairfield County by Dr. Virginia Schafer.

Honoring the local legends that make up the fabric of our community. This book may be ordered online at Legendarylocalsoffairfieldcounty.com/, contacting the author at 1 800 381 2306 or stopping by the Fairfield County Museum. The price is \$21.99.

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