



## Fairfield County Genealogy Society

### 3rd Quarter NEWSLETTER

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### MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Fairfield County Genealogy Society is to:

- Promote genealogy through education of its members and the general public;
- Improve access to genealogical information in Fairfield County by maintaining an educational research center;
- Foster collaboration among members;
- Assist those researching their Fairfield County ancestors;
- Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical information to members and to the general public.

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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**FACEBOOK:** [Fairfield County Genealogy Society](https://www.facebook.com/FairfieldCountyGenealogySociety)

**Library Hours:** Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM)  
Saturday's 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM or by Appointment Only, Closed Sunday  
Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available

### Volunteers always needed

All volunteers are trained and spend on-the-job time with a trained volunteer. The research rooms are small, comfortable and easily accessible. If you can give even three hours a month, please let us know! We have an immediate need for a Newsletter Editor and additional researchers.

### Message From The President

Hello everyone,

It has been a long and hot summer. We continue to be extremely busy this summer and have gotten very much behind, so please be patient with us/me. I could quote you statistics again this quarter, but I will not bore you with them. We have had some great monthly programs and continue to digitize the genealogy library collection and make it available to members on the web site. As stated on the web site, let me know if there is information you would like to see made available ahead of the present schedule. Thank you, for the input and feedback for our newsletters and website. Sorry, for the interest of time in getting this quarter's newsletter out to you, the hyperlinks from the table of contents and the index will be left off. You can still do 'ctrl' 'F' to find words in the newsletter.

Thank you, for library books which we continue to receive and research material from member's estates, libraries and members; all these help enhance the research library and help provide expedited assistance for our members and other researchers.

Please continue your support with your membership, donations and volunteer support!

I will close for now; hope you all have a great (cooler) fall and happy genealogy hunting!

Yours in service,

*Eddie Killian*



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## **In the News (some old newspaper articles of possible interest)**

From the June 15, 1915 Issue of the Abbeville Press and Banner

### **Winnsboro Mob Shoots Sheriff and Deputies WERE TAKING A NEGRO RAPIST TO TRIAL Negro Was the First Man to Fall**

Wounded Men Carried to Columbia On a Special Train—Sheriff Hood Likely to Die—Militia in Control of the Situation this Afternoon—the Negro Was Killed Instantly When Firing First Began.

Columbia, June 14—Sheriff A. D. Hood was desperately and probably fatally wounded and two or three of his deputies shot by a mob of men this morning which according to reports reaching Columbia, had stopped the sheriff who was taking Utes Smith, a negro, to Winnsboro to be placed on trial this morning for rape.

The negro is reported to have been lynched. Mayor Robinson, of Winnsboro telegraphed Governor Manning that three or four men had been wounded in the mob's effort to lynch the negro and asked for militia.

The Winnsboro company was ordered under arms but it is stated the no ammunition was available and the adjutant general's office began preparations to forward the ammunition to Winnsboro.

Later orders were sent to Columbia for a special train to take Dr. LeGrand Guerry and surgeons to Winnsboro, and they had orders to be ready to operate on Sheriff Hood as soon as Winnsboro was reached. The special left Columbia at 11:05 o'clock. Later Capt. Doty of the Winnsboro militia company telephoned to Columbia for ammunition, saying that his supply was short. Upon orders from the governor's office Major J. Shapter Caldwell left Columbia at 11:25 with 3,000 rounds of ammunition. He was accompanied by a detail of 10, men to keep the mob from seizing the ammunition.

### **Wounded Taken to Columbia**

A report from Winnsboro this afternoon said that the sheriff and his 20 deputies had just arrived at the court house when a small mob began firing into the crowd. The deputies returned fire. The negro was almost instantly killed. Sheriff Hood dropped mortally wounded in the abdomen and four deputies fell by the shots of the mob.

A special train bearing the wounded men will arrive in Columbia at one o'clock. The situation was reported quiet at noon with the militia in full charge of the situation. No arrests have been made.

### **Associated Press Account**

Winnsboro, S. C., June 14—Two persons were shot and killed here today and five officers wounded, one probably fatally, when a mob of about 100 men attempted to take a negro, charged with criminal assault, from the sheriff and his aides, who were taking him to the court house for trial.

The dead are: A white citizen named Eisenhauser and Utes Smith, the negro prisoner.

Sheriff A. D. Hood, was shot in the abdomen and may die. Two of four other officers wounded are in serious condition, but it is believed they will recover.

The alleged assault with which Smith is charged was committed in April. At the time the officials here, fearing violence, took the negro to Columbia and placed him in the state penitentiary there for safe keeping until time for trial here.

The sheriff and his deputies, had just reached the court house this morning with the prisoner, when a mob attempted to seize Smith. The officers warned the mob to desist, but his orders were

disregarded. Someone fired at the negro. Shooting immediately became general and continued for about ten minutes in the street in front of the court house. The negro prisoners were among the first to fall.

With Governor Manning out of the state, Adjutant General Moore at Columbia was notified of the riot and immediately started here in an automobile with a supply of ammunition. It is said local troops were unable to aid in maintaining order because they had no cartridges for their rifles.

#### **LATER NEWS**

Sheriff Hood died last night at the Columbia Hospital. Clyde Isenhauser, the leader of the mob, died in the Chester Hospital at 11 o'clock last night also.

J. J. Boulware, a deputy sheriff is in a critical condition at the Columbia Hospital, while Deputy Sheriff Stevenson at the Chester Hospital is said not to be seriously injured.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against Clyde Isenhauser, Ernest Isenhauser, Jesse Morrison, their brother-in-law, and James Rawles.

From the June 16, 1915 Issue of The Watchman and Southron, Sumter, S. C.

The brief reports thus far received relative to the Winnsboro tragedy indicate that an outrageous and inexcusable crime against law and humanity has been committed by a mob of bloodthirsty criminals. The officials of Fairfield County and the State officials should use every resource and agency at their command to apprehend those criminals and punish them as severely as the law permits. We feel sure Gov. Manning will do his full duty in the matter and that he will leave nothing undone to bring the murderers of Sheriff Hood to justice. If an officer of the law is to be shot down in cold blood while in the discharge of his duty and his murderers permitted to escape the talk of law and order is a farce. Not only should the guerrillas who murdered Sheriff Hood, his prisoner and his deputies be severely punished, but the men, one of them at least holding an official position in Fairfield County, who have by incendiary writing in the newspapers and public utterances urged the lawless to mob violence in this case, should be arrested and punished for inciting the mob to commit an act of murder. The men who have stirred the mob to disregard the law and murder the sheriff are more guilty of murder than the men who actually shot Sheriff Hood.

From the June 30 Issue of The Watchman and Southron, Sumter, S. C.

#### **DEPUTY BOULWARE BETTER Wounded Fairfield Officer Shows Improvement at Hospital**

The condition of J. R. Boulware, deputy sheriff, who was wounded in the Winnsboro fight, was reported as slightly improved last night at the Columbia hospital. Deputy Beckham, who was wounded in the right leg, having entirely recovered, has been discharged from the hospital. He has returned to his home at Winnsboro. Gov. Manning has been making daily visits to the wounded officers—The State

From the July 3, 1915 Issue of The Watchman and Southron, Sumter, S. C.

#### **INQUEST AT WINNSBORO INQUIRY BEING HELD INTO DEATH OF CLYDE INSENHOWER**

**Number of Witnesses Testify as to Tragedy, When Sheriff, His Prisoner and Assailant Lost Their Lives—  
Isenhower Followed Sheriff's Posse Across Street**

Winnsboro, June 30—The coroner's inquest was held here today in the court house over the body of Clyde Isenhower, who was fatally wounded on June 14 when Sheriff Hood and his deputies were fired upon by members of the Isenhower family and immediate relatives and friends while leading the negro prisoner, Jules Smith, up the stairs of the court house.

Dr. Jas S. Beatty, a physician, was the first witness. He described the wounds of the deceased Isenhower. There were 13 entrances and exits made by pistol shots. Dr. Beatty asserted that he saw Sheriff Hood shoot once.

W. T. Raines and R. C. Stevenson were nearly corroborative of each other in their evidence. Both were in the sheriff's office when the shooting commenced and heard Clyde Isenhower say, "I have been shot and shot to pieces by Sheriff Hood." Rains said he asked Isenhower, who stumbled in the sheriff's office in a dying condition, what had become of the negro and Isenhower replied, "He must be dead."

J. M. Stone, one of the deputies who was slightly wounded in the affray, swore he saw Clyde Isenhower push his pistol between the balusters of the stairway leading up to the court house door and fire. Meanwhile Sheriff Hood warned Isenhower three or four times to desist. He paid no attention to the officer's plea, but opened fire, said Stone.

Testimony relative to Ernest Isenhower's part in the tragedy was introduced when W. L. Dickey, bookkeeper at the Fairfield cotton mills, testified that he saw Isenhower shoot his pistol four or five times.

B. F. Kelley, the second of the deputies examined, said the fusillade was opened with the exclamation by one of the attacking party, "Pour it in them" evidently referring to the negro, the witness thought, and Clyde Isenhower began firing. At the same time Sheriff Hood exclaimed, "No, you won't". Kelly was wounded in the thumb and arm, the latter hurt rendering his arm useless.

Two mill operatives, P. C. Burly and Charles W. Pearson, testified, but their testimony was only a mere statement that they saw the shooting. Pearson and Burly concluded their testimony with the addition that they did not know any of the participants in the shooting. They did not see Sheriff Hood.

Sensational evidence was brought out in the examination of Rural Policeman Austin Scott which tended to show that the affair was partly premeditated. Policeman Scott said that Clyde Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Ernest Isenhower followed the sheriff's posse across the street to the court house, the dead Isenhower attempted to get in front of the party but was pushed back. When Sheriff Hood and his crowd reached the landing of the stairs he tried to force his way ahead again, but was shoved back once more.

That Clyde Isenhower fired the second shot of the tragedy was asserted on the examination of George Hagood, a farmer, Mr. Hagood said he did not know who fired the opening shot, but the sheriff returned the fire from Isenhower's piston which was protruding through the balusters of the stairway. Judge W. L. Holley and Deputy J. C. Joyner testified. Nothing but a duplication of the story of the killing was given by the two except that Mr. Joyner said his fellow deputy, Beckham, saved his own life with the plea, "I am shot; I can't do any harm."

The inquest adjourned at 6 o'clock.

From the July 21, 1915 Issue of The Watchman and Southern, Sumter, S. C.

### **Fairfield County Men Fell to Produce Bond**

Columbia, July 16—The three white men held as participants in the riot June 14 at Winnsboro, when four men were shot to death or mortally wounded, were again today confined in the State penitentiary here in default of bail granted yesterday by Justice Watts, following a hearing at Laurens, at which they were produced. Bond for Ernest Isenhower was placed at \$7,500; for Jesse Morrison at \$5,000, and for James Rawls at \$3,500.

From the September 25, 1915 Issue of The Watchman and Southron, Sumter, S. C.

**JURY FINDS TRUE BILL  
ISENHOWER, MORRISON AND RAWLS ACCUSED IN FAIRFIELD COURT**

**Neither Solicitor Nor Counsel for Defense Intimate Move for Change of Venue—  
Trial to Commence on Wednesday**

Winnsboro, September 20—Solicitor J. K. Henry handed two bills of indictment to the grand jury today, charging Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison and Jim Rawls with the shooting of Sheriff A. D. Hood and Jules Smith on the court house steps at the June term of court when negro, Jules Smith, was to be tried for assaulting a relative of Clyde Isenhower, who was also killed in this tragedy.

A third indictment was passed to the grand jury charging Ernest Isenhower with the murder of Raleigh Boulware, who was shot at the same time.

A number of witnesses appeared before the grand jury, which returned to the court house about 12 o'clock with a "true bill" in all three cases.

Counsel for the several defendants asked for the three days allowed them by law and the cases have been set for trial Wednesday morning.

There has been no intimation from either the solicitor or counsel for the defendants that a motion would be made for a change of venue to another county in this judicial circuit.

**ASK CHANGE OF VENUE**

**ISENHOWER, MORRISON AND RAWLS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER OF SHERIFF HOOD  
Hearing Before Judge Rice on Motion to Shift Trial of Case to Another County—  
Decision to Be Announced Today**

Winnsboro, September 21—A motion was made this afternoon by counsel for the defendants asking the court to change the place of the cases against Jesse Morrison, James Rawls and Ernest Isenhower for the murder of Sheriff A. D. Hood, Raleigh Boulware and Jules Smith, to another county, and very promptly after hearing the arguments of counsel Judge Rice stated that he had no doubt that there should be change of venue and the motion should be granted. Therefore, he said, he would pass an order changing the place of trial of these cases to some other county in the State. The motion was made by J. W. Hanahan and A. L. Gaston.

All affidavits submitted in support of the motion were in substance that a fair and impartial jury as contemplated by law could not be obtained in Fairfield County by reason of the fact that the vast majority of the citizens had formed or expressed their opinion in the case.

Solicitor J. K. Henry did not oppose the motion, but stated that personally he desired the cases in Fairfield County, to have this county bear what shame or glory there was to be in the cases. However, he said there was considerable feelings, so far as he had been able to ascertain, on both sides, and as his only aim in the cases was to secure a fair and impartial trial for the commonwealth and the defendants he would leave the matter entirely for the court's decision.

Judge Rice stated that the question had given him much concern and that he was satisfied there were so much feelings and excitement in this county that the cases should be heard elsewhere in a county free of passion. Judge Rice stated that he expected to preside over the court that tried the cases and that he would not delegate this service to another judge.

No announcement was made as to where the cases are to be tried, the judge stating that he would determine this question later and inform counsel of his decision tomorrow morning.

From the September 22, 1915 Issue of the Abbeville Press and Banner

### **On Trial For Murder of Sheriff Hood**

Winnsboro, September 20—The Fairfield County grand jury consumed the morning here examining witnesses in the case of Ernest Isenhower, James Rawls and Jesse Morrison, alleged principals in the shooting affray in front of the Winnsboro Court House on June 14, this year, which resulted in the death of Sheriff A. D. Hood, Jule Smith, negro accused of criminal assault; Clyde Isenhower, brother of Ernest Isenhower, and Rawley Boulware, rural policeman.

A true bill was found against the three men by the grand jury on June 15 for the murder of the negro, Jule Smith. It is thought that true bills will be returned this afternoon for murder in the cases of the other three men killed.

It is known here that Solicitor Henry will ask the judge for a change of venue to either York or Lancaster counties, on the allegations that the state cannot receive a fair trial because of the intense sympathy felt for the men by the citizens of Fairfield County. It is said that a like degree of sympathy is manifested for Isenhower, Rawls and Morrison in Chester County. It is believed that if they are tried in either Fairfield or Chester counties that a mistrial is foreordained.

From the December 15, 1915 Issue of the Abbeville Press and Banner

### **ERNEST ISENHOWER ACQUITTED AT YORK NO DEMONSTRATION AS VERDICT IS RETURNED**

York, December 10—After being out one hour and 30 minutes the jury in the Isenhower case brought in a verdict of not guilty at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The case went to the jury at 1 o'clock, after which court was adjourned for the noon recess. The verdict was returned immediately after the convening of court for the afternoon session. The result was heard in silence by a packed court room, there being no sign of demonstration of any kind.

Court convened this morning at 9:30 o'clock and preceding the concluding arguments in the case Judge Rice addressed a few remarks to the audience in which he called attention to the solemnity of the occasion, and gave warning that he would tolerate no manifestation of approval or the reverse by those in the court room at any utterance of the attorneys in their arguments.

The first argument of the day and the closing one for the defense was made by C. L. Blease, speaking a few minutes over one hour.

Solicitor J. K. Henry made the closing argument for the State, speaking a little less than an hour.

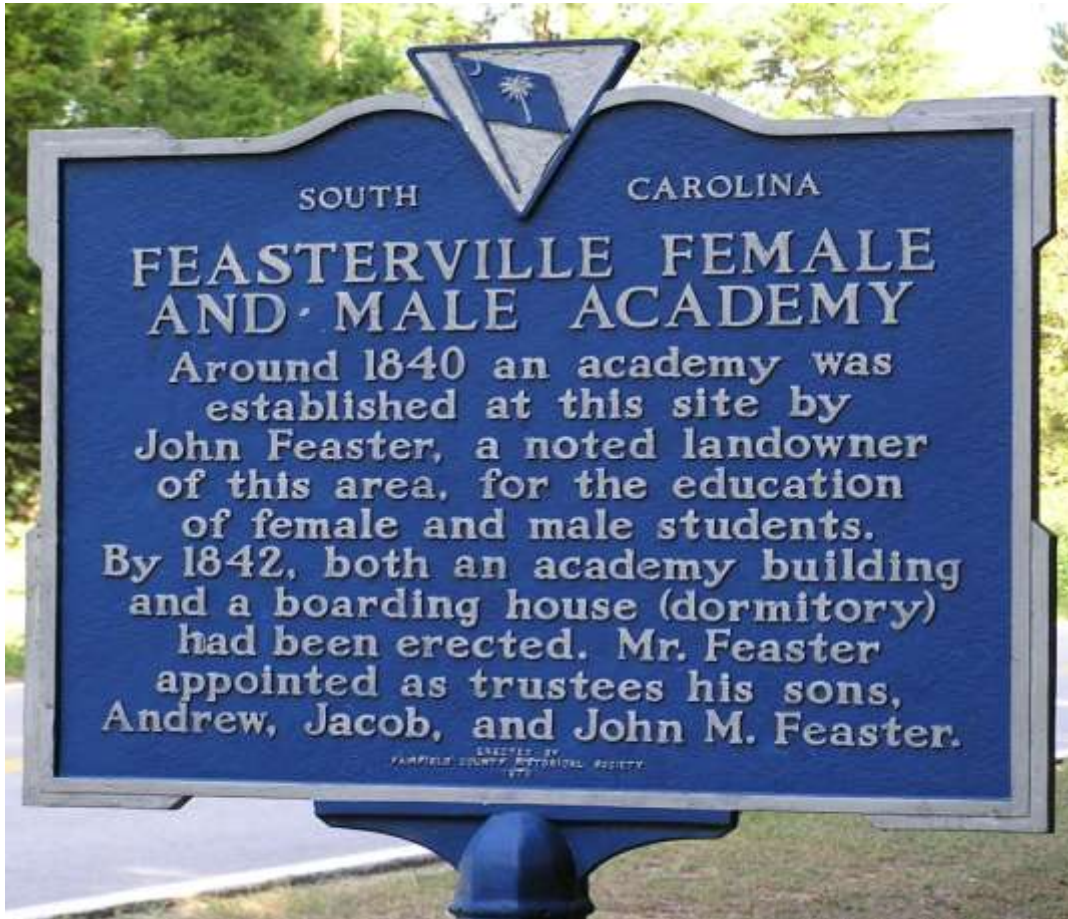
Judge Rice delivered a clear and comprehensive charge to the jury in which the law applying to the case was fully explained. Shortly after the verdict had been returned by the jury court adjourned until Monday when general sessions business will be resumed.

The other Fairfield cases scheduled for trial have been continued until the April term of court.

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## Some Historical Markers in Fairfield County

### Feasterville Academy



### OLD BRICK CHURCH (Ebenezer ARP Church)

SC 213 near Jenkinsville--On May 9, 1803, the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas was organized here at Ebenezer ARP Church, built in 1788 by a congregation dating from colonial days. The rock wall was added in 1852. Damaged by Union troops in 1865, the church was repaired and remained in active use until 1920.

### Nuclear Power

Road 16, near Parr--Two miles west of here at Parr Shoals on Broad River is the first atomic nuclear power plant in the Southeast. In 1954, the Atomic Energy Act was amended to allow the construction of nuclear power plants by private industry. Built by Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Power Associates Inc, this plant was dedicated on October 24, 1961.

### Kincaid-Anderson House

Road 48, near road 213--This two story brick house was built by James Kincaid (1754-1801), Revolutionary War soldier, who came from Scotland in 1773 and acquired this land in 1775. It was completed according to his plans after his death by his son William Kicaid (1782-1834). Their descendents, the Andersons, lived here until about 1900.



**Cathcart-Ketchin House**

South Congress St-Winnsboro--Richard Cathcart purchased this lot from John McMaster in 1829, and it is thought he built the present the three-story federal-style house shortly thereafter. The house has had a number of owners including artist George Ladd and his wife Catherine from 1852 to 1862. Mrs Ladd was principal of the Winnsboro Female Institute here until forced to close by the war. Priscilla Ketchin, who purchased it in 1874, and her family made their home here until her death in 1911. Subsequently, the building became rental property, public school, a hotel and a boarding house. The building was deeded to Fairfield County in 1969 by Ella Cathcart Wilburn and Carrie Cathcart Owings to be restored. Restoration was completed in 1974, with the house retaining its original heart pine floors and hand-carved woodwork, and the Fairfield County Museum has occupied the Cathcart-Ketching house since March 15, 1976. The Fairfield Genealogy Room is also housed in this building.

**Kelly Miller (1863-1939)**

Born in Fairfield County, this renowned black educator attended Fairfield Institute, 1878-1880, and won a scholarship to Howard University, from which he graduated in 1886. The Fairfield Institute, a grade school and normal institute for blacks, was founded in 1869 by the Northern Presbyterian Church. In 1880, one hundred of its students were studying to be teachers and twenty other to enter the ministry. The school closed in 1888 to merge with Brainerd Institute in Chester. After graduate work at Johns Hopkins, Miller received his AM and LLD degrees in 1901 and 1903 and was for many years professor and dean at Howard. His writings on race problems were widely read and used in major universities.

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**Creative Genealogy**

## Being Creative With Troublesome Kin

You are working on your family genealogy and, for the sake of example, let's say that your great-great uncle, Remus Starr, a fellow lacking in character, was hanged for horse stealing and train robbery in Montana in 1889. A cousin has supplied you with the only known photograph of Remus, showing him standing on the gallows. On the back are the words: Remus Starr: Horse Thief, sent to the Montana Territorial Prison, 1885. Escaped 1887, robbed the Montana Flyer six times. Caught by Pinkerton detectives, convicted and hanged, 1889.

Pretty grim situation, right? But let us revise things a bit. We simply crop the picture, scan in an enlarged image and edit it with image processing software so that all that is seen is a head shot. Next we rewrite the text: "Remus Starr was a famous cowboy in the Montana Territory. His business empire grew to include acquisition of valuable equestrian assets and intimate dealings with the Montana railroad. Beginning in 1885, he devoted several years of his life to service at a governmental facility, finally taking leave to resume his dealings with the railroad. In 1887, he was a key player in a vital investigation run by the renowned Pinkerton Detective Agency. In 1889, Remus passed away during an important civic function held in his honor when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed."

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**Coleman's**

Excerpt from book by J. P. Coleman, The Robert Coleman Family From Virginia to Texas 1652-1965

COLEMANS IN AMERICA PRIOR TO THE  
SETTLEMENTS AT JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH

By J. P. COLEMAN

After receiving from Queen Elizabeth a patent for colonization in the new world, Sir Walter Raleigh, in April, 1584, sent out Philip Amader and Arthur Barlowe to discover a suitable location for a colony. On April 9, 1585, a colony of about 108 men sailed in seven small vessels from Plymouth. The colony was established at the northern end of Roanoke Island on August 17th, and about a week later the

Commander of the expedition, Sir Richard Grenville returned to England. In June 1586, threatened with famine and the hostilities of the Indians, this entire colony returned to England on vessels of Sir Francis Drake's fleet. Only a few days after their departure, Sir Richard Grenville arrived with supplies and more colonists. Only fifteen of these remained when Grenville sailed away. A second colony, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, composed of 121 persons under John White arrived at Roanoke Island July 22, 1587. Not one of the fifteen persons left by Grenville in 1586 were found alive. The sailors refused to transport the second colony to the shores of Chesapeake Bay as Raleigh had directed, so they were forced to remain at Roanoke Island. John White's granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was born only twenty-nine days after the second colony arrived at Roanoke, and she was thus the first English child born in America. In this group of 121 persons were Thomas Colman and his wife, whose given name was not listed. See Page 211 of Dr. Francis L. Hawks' History of North Carolina, Volume 1, published 1857. John White returned to England for supplies and did not get back to Roanoke Island for three years, arriving there August 15, 1590.

After various delays, at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 17th, the ships were anchored about two miles off-shore. One group safely made it to shore. White reported that there was a great gale of wind blowing from the northeast. Captain Spicer, in another boat, steered by Ralph Skinner, was very nearly overturned, and then White gave the following description: "The men kept the boat, some in it and some hanging on it, but the next sea set the boat on ground, where it beat so, that some of them were forced to let go their hold, hoping to wade ashore, but the sea still beat them down, so that they could neither stand nor swim, and the boat twice or thrice was turned keel upward, whereon Captain Spicer and Skinner hung until they sank and were seen no more. But four that could swim, kept themselves in deeper water and were saved by Captain Cook's means, who, so soon as he saw their oversetting, stripped himself and four others that could swim very well, and with all haste possible rode unto them and saved four. They were eleven in all, and seven of the chiefest were drowned, whose names were: Edward Spicer, Ralph Skinner, Edward Kelly, Thomas Bevis, Hance, the surgeon, Edward Kilborne, Robert Coleman." This account is to be found at Page 224 of Dr. Hawks' book and shows us that Thomas Coleman and his wife first arrived on the eastern shores of North Carolina July 22, 1587, and Robert Coleman was drowned while attempting to reach them August 17, 1590. This was nearly twenty years before the first permanent settlement at Jamestown, and thirty years before the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. As is well known, the 121 colonists were never found. They had completely disappeared, leaving no clue except the word CROATOAN carved on a tree. One could well imagine that possibly Robert Coleman was of some close kin to Thomas, and was willing to brave the great likelihood of drowning out of a frantic desire to learn something of what had happened to the colonists. White reached England, after the fruitless search at Roanoke, on October 24, 1590.

Excerpt from book by J. P. Coleman, The Robert Coleman Family From Virginia to Texas 1652-1965

MRS. JENNIE I. COLEMAN'S INTRODUCTION TO  
THE HISTORY OF THE ROBERT COLEMAN FAMILY

It is difficult indeed to know how best to arrange and present the history of a family which first came to Virginia as early as 1652. Of all the wealth of material rediscovered by the efforts of many, covering a period of over three hundred years, by far the best was the Diary of Mrs. Jennie I. Coleman. She was truly devoted to a study of family history. By far, she has left the most valuable contribution in original form. To Misses Julia and Mary Faucette, Mrs. Coleman was "Aunt Jennie," for she was a sister of their mother. To the remainder of us, she is "Cousin Jennie." The terms are used interchangeably in this Book. Mrs. Etta Rosson, by permission of the owners of the original manuscript, made the typewritten copy of the original manuscript. Cousins Julia and Mary Faucette have made an incomparable contribution by the preservation of this Diary. Cousin Etta Rosson has done likewise by copying it for us. Immediately following will appear Mrs. Coleman's writings as to the general history of the Coleman family. For those

interested in the details of their family lines, we shall include the entire Diary at a later point, referring extensively to the Colemans, Feasters, Moberleys, Colvins, Stevensons, and Yongues.

FROM THE DIARY OF MRS. JENNIE I. COLEMAN

Feasterville, S. C.  
Dec. 3d, 1905

Here in the home of my grandfather, Henry A. Coleman, my father, John A. F. Coleman, now my home, and which in time will be the home of my son and only child, John Albert Feaster Coleman, I begin writing some of the history of our family as I know it, with the hope that it will be of interest and a great pleasure to my boy and others of the family when I am gone. Young people do not feel much interest in family history, and old people do not often take the trouble to write down what they know. Consequently, so much is lost to me that I now long to know. While my grandparents were living here in this old home, I could have learned so much, but with the usual thoughtlessness of youth, I didn't know what I was losing. I did take an interest in family history then, and have treasured up in my mind many things I heard them and other old people tell. But much of it lacks something that I very much want to know. They never recorded anything. My father, not a great deal. I have wanted to write what I know a long time, but kept putting it off. Again, I hope this may be of interest to you, John, and others who care for such history, and I want you to keep on with the record.

I will begin first with the Colemans. They came from Wales to Virginia. I do not know how long ago. They moved into North Carolina, Halifax County, from which they came to this neighborhood in 1775. There was a large family of them, but I know of only three brothers, Robert, William, and Charles. They soon acquired large tracts of land. Robert, I imagine, was the eldest, and he bought up land that had been granted by King George in 1772 to William Mazyck, also to Joseph Verree, and John Winn, on the headwaters of Beaver Creek. He settled on uncleared land in a quarter of a mile of this home, and lived and died within a mile of the first settlement. He must have had money to have so soon acquired the large area around him. He must have been a man of strong character, and industrious, thrifty habits. His descendants generally have these characteristics, preferring a plain style of living, abhorring show of any kind. He was a Major in the British Army [we have found no documentary proof of this], and I do not know whether he changed before the close of the Revolution. His sons were Whigs. We have a coat of his, in good state of preservation, homespun woven, and made over a hundred years ago.

Robert Coleman was born about 1745, and his wife, Elizabeth Roe, was born in 1747. They had several children when they came to this State, David Roe Coleman the eldest. As I said, there was a large family of the Colemans, and also the Roes. All settled near here. They found the Wagners, Beams and Moberleys

already settled on Beaver Creek. There was intermarriage with these families, which makes me a descendant of them all. The Wagners came from Holland, the Beams from Germany, the Mobleys from England. They were all settled near together on Beaver Creek, several miles below where Robert Coleman settled. They had been here for some time, and had endured the hard life of first settlers, such as Indian foes to dread and conquer. Hans Wagoner had eight daughters, no sons, so a fort, called Fort Wagoner, was built of hewn whiteoak logs, 12 inches square, with a stone wall and deep ditch around it, and the Wagoners lived in the fort because there were no sons to protect this family, and when in danger of Indians, the neighbors gathered in his home for safety and protection for all. There are signs of the ditch around this yet. Must have been made in early part of the 18th century. I have been told that the Mobleys settled there about 1735. Later on, the Hamptons came and tried to run these first settlers off. The Mobleys lived on Poplar Ridge, the Beams, Hickory Flat. The Wagoners just above them on Reedy Branch, in Fort Wagoner. The Hamptons ran the Mobleys off their land. The Beams and Wagoners would not run, and got a grant from King George. Hans Wagoner and wife, Elizabeth Johnson (from Scotland), are buried near where they lived. Sam Mobley married their daughter, Mary, and continued to live on Poplar Ridge (where they are buried). All these old settlements are obliterated and the graves unmarked. (The above was told me by Cousin Trez Feaster) . The Mayos also lived neighbors to the Beams, and they intermarried. I do not know their nationality.



Robert Coleman married Elizabeth Roe. Their children:

1. David Roe, 1st son, born in Halifax County, NC, May 19, 1765.
2. John Roe, 2nd son, born in Halifax County, NC, April 2, 1768.
3. Robert Roe, 3rd son, born in Halifax County, NC, February 1, 1769.
4. Wiley Roe, 4th son, born in Halifax County, NC, October 27, 1771.
5. Allen Roe, 5th son, born in Halifax County, NC, November 7, 1773.
6. Griffen Roe, 6th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, May 20, 1775.
7. William Roe, 7th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, March 6, 1776.
8. Sarah Roe, 1st daughter, born in Fairfield County, SC, November 8, 1778.
9. Elizabeth Roe, 2nd daughter, born in Fairfield County, SC, September 8, 1780.
10. Solomon Roe, 8th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, October 29, 1783.
11. Francis Roe, 9th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, July 12, 1786.
12. Zerebable Roe, 10th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, November 28, 1789.
13. Henry Jonathan Roe, 11th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, June 22, 1793.
14. Ancil Roe, 12th son, born in Fairfield County, SC, April 22, 1796.

Of this large family, three died infants. John, Griffen, William, Francis, and the two sisters went West, first to Greene County, Alabama. I know nothing at all about their descendants, except that they went on to Mississippi and Texas. David, Robert, Wiley, Allen, Solomon and Henry Jonathan lived and died nearby, all marrying and rearing rather large families. Robert Coleman and his wife, Elizabeth, are buried very near where they lived, at what is known as the "Coleman" graveyard. Their small children were the first to be buried there (lie at the foot of parents graves). The first house they built, as near as I can locate it, was on the hill near the Rocky Knoll, above Bonny's Fork Branch. I've heard my grandfather say that when they reached the place to camp (on getting to where they settled) a large chip was cut from a hickory tree, and bread was baked on it for their supper. The fields then cleared have been cultivated most of the time since, and yield fairly good crops. They built another home half mile south of the graveyard; all trace of that is gone. I know living persons, who have been in the last house-Cousins Elitia Coleman Jeffares and Julia Feaster Coleman say they have been in it. I think some parts of it were used in building a home for Cousin David Roe Feaster. Nine years ago we put up a small monument to mark the graves of these two pioneer ancestors, Robert Coleman and Elizabeth Roe. 'Twas paid for by small contributions from many of their descendants to the 7th generation, and from 14 states. I am exceedingly glad that tis done, for I think they deserve to be so remembered. Only one, David Roe, of their grown sons was buried with them. The others who died in this state are buried in family burying grounds near their homes, except Henry Jonathan, who is buried in the Feaster Cemetery by his wife, Polly Feaster. As I said, I've heard of only two brothers of Robert Coleman, and can trace back to them all very well. There was a large family of them, tho', and I see in an old list of Mobley names that several Coleman men and women married Mobleys. I feel sure these were brothers and sisters of Robert Coleman. His brother, Charles, married Polly Mobley. William married Nancy Butler. I will later on tell of their descendants. Francis married Margaret Mobley.

Children of David Roe Coleman and his wife, Edith Beam Coleman  
(Handwriting of Florence Grace Feaster)

1. Robert Coleman, born Aug. 26, 1789
2. Wiley Coleman, born Mch. 10, 1792
3. David Henry, Born Dec. 17, 1794
4. Henry Alexander, born Sep. 5, 1797
5. Wilson Henry, born Mch. 25, 1800
6. Isabella, born Sept. 13, 1803

7. Elizabeth, born April 6, 1807
8. Sallie, born April 10, 1810

Children of Henry Jonathan Coleman, (born June 22, 1793, died Feb. 3, 1861) brother of the above David, and his wife, Mary Feaster (born Jan 10, 179\_, died Nov. 18, 1873), daughter of John Feaster and his wife, Drucilla Mobley, and granddaughter of Samuel Mobley and Mary Wagner.)

They had 6 sons in the Confederate Army from April 11, 1861 to July 4, 1865:

1. John Feaster Coleman, born Oct. 3, 1819, died 1856
2. Robert Williams Coleman (M. D.) Born Oct. 3, 1822, died May 27, 1873
3. Jacob Feaster Coleman, born Jan. 30, 1824, died May 20, 1864
4. David Roe Coleman, born June 8, 1825, died May 9, 1897
5. Henry Jonathan Coleman, 1st , born Jan. 3, 1830, died an infant
6. Henry Jonathan Coleman, 2nd , born May 13, 1831, died May 3, 1874
7. Francis Wiley, born May 23, 1833, died an infant
8. William Calhoun Preston Coleman (M. D.), born June 28, 1834, died Jan. 31, 1863
9. Allen Griffin Coleman, born Oct. 24, 1835, died July 7, 1864
10. Benjamin Franklin Coleman (M. D.), born Oct. 20, 1837, died Oct. 28, 1863
11. Richard Henry Lee Coleman, born Jan. 18, 1840, died an infant
12. George Washington Coleman, born Sept. 4, 1844, died Feb. 3, 1931
13. Elizabeth Drucilla Coleman, born March 18, 1821
14. Chaney Caroline Coleman, born Jan. 4, 1826, died an infant
15. Sarah Caroline Coleman, born April 9, 1827, died Apr. 19, 1890

NOTE: This record made by Geo. W. Coleman, Aug. 8, 1918, for F. G. Feaster.

Griffin Coleman, son of Wylie Coleman, Robert's 4th son, and grandson of Robert Coleman, married Susan Cockrell, daughter of Susannah Feaster, and moved to Winston Co., Miss., near Louisville. Their eldest son, Moses, and their daughter, Amanda, stayed at Uncle Henry Coleman's and went to school to Mr. Andrews before they moved to Miss. This was in 1835, or prior to that year. Polly Feaster, Uncle Jacob's daughter, was named Mary Andrews, after this Mr. Andrews, and she was born in 1835. (The above Wylie, father of Griffin, married a Miss Ragsdale, and they are buried about 10 miles east of Cousin Jennie's.) Two sons of David Coleman, Wilson and David, moved to Mississippi about 1840, and their descendants live not far from the descendants of Griffin Coleman, in Clay Co., near Louisville. William Mobley (son of Edward Mobley, Sr. and Susannah deRuel) married Ann Osborne. Their son, Isham Mobley married his cousin, Susannah, daughter of Clement Mobley and Mary Fox. Isham Mobley's daughter, Hester Mobley, married Robert (Robin) Yongue. Their children:

1. William Yongue md. Saville Coleman
2. Sarah Ann Martin Yongue md. David Andrew Coleman
3. Rebecca Yongue md. Henry A. Coleman
4. Susannah Yongue md. Moses Clowney
5. Mary Yongue md. John Lemmon
6. Isabella Yongue md. (1st ) Thomas Clark, (2nd ) William Bolick

**Feaster**



Excerpt from a handwritten posting in the Boarding House

Peter Feaster, born in Berne Canton, Switzerland, and died in Virginia as he was traveling south with his son Andrew who was journeying down from Pennsylvania. Peter was an old man, but his dates are not known. Andrew married Margaret Fry Cooper, a widow from Philadelphia. Both are buried in the Feaster Cemetery.

Andrew Feaster, Sr., 1735-1821, md Margaret F. Cooper, 1728-1823

John Feaster, 1768-1848, md Drucilla Mobley, 1774-1807

Andrew Feaster, Jr., 1776-1808, accidentally shot

Jacob Feaster md Peggy Cannamore (no heirs) buried In Cool Branch area near his home

Susan Feaster md a Cockerel - buried in Cockerel cem.

Ailsey Feaster md. a McShan - buried in Cool Branch

Martha Feaster rnd. a Colvin

Margaret Feaster moved to Georgia John and Drucilla Feaster's family

Susan md. Robert Fitz Coleman

Jacob, 1822, md. Isabella Coleman, 1803,

Andrew ,1793-1869, md. Mary DeSausser Norris, 1800-1878

Mary, 1798-1873, md. Henry Jonathan Coleman, 1793-1861

Chanie, 1800-1878, md. Henry Alexander Coleman, 1797- 1877

Savilla md. Gregg Cameron

John Mobley md. Kizanna Pickett

Copy of the Family Record in the Bible of my grandfather, Andrew Feaster.

It was taken to Florida in 1868 and brought back for me to see in 1904  
by my aunt, Julia A. Coleman.

## MARRIAGES

John C. C. Feaster was married on 15th May 1840 to Martha A. Cason.

Nathan A. Feaster was married on 25th Nov 1846 to Maria Louisa Rawls, in Cola, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Mary Drucilla Feaster was married on 18th day of May 1847 to Dr. Thomas J. Rawls, of Columbia, S. C.

Elbert H. Feaster was married on 22nd of February 1849 to Caroline M. Teague.

T. D. Feaster was married on 11th December 1849 to Martha D. McConnell.

W. A. Lonergan and C. I. Feaster married July 15th , 1852, by the Rev. S. M. Simons at 8 o'clock P. M.

Jacob N. Feaster married Amelia Boozer 14th Aug 1852 in Cola by Rev. B. M. Palmer, at 3 o'clock P. M.

T. D. Feaster married Julia F. Collins, of Philadelphia, Mar 19 , 1854, by H. A. Glenn, Esq., 10 o'clock A. M.

Nathan A. Feaster married Emma E. Brown 25th Apr 1854, at Townville, Anderson Dist., by Rev. D. Simons, at 7 o'clock P. M.

R. H. Coleman married Julia A. Feaster 7th of Feb 1856 at Feasterville by Rev. A. Gage at 7 o'clock P. M.

George D. Butler married Sallie R. Feaster 14th of Jun 1857, Feasterville by Rev. S. J. McMorris, 9 P.M.

A. C. Feaster and Louisa Caroline Wood were married on 17th Nov. 1857, by F. D. Coleman, Esq.

T. D. Feaster & Mary Cubbison were married at Alston by Rev. D. B. Clayton on 23rd October 1858.

(On Margin)

Nathan A. Feaster married Annette Gerrard McClanahan Dec. 18, 1856.



**BIRTHS**

Mary Catherine Lonergan, born June 7, 1853, at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesday (at Feasterville).

Jacob Andrew, son of Amelia & J. N. Feaster, was born in Greenville, So. Car., Oct. 9<sup>th</sup> 1855, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Tuesday.

Infant daughter of E. H. Feaster & C. M. Feaster was born June 19<sup>th</sup> ½ past 12 o'clock 1856, at Feasterville Boarding House.

Caroline Elizabeth Lonergan, daughter of Wm. A. Lonergan & Chaney I. Lonergan, was born the 1st day of March 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M. Sunday, at Charlotte, N. C.

Amelia Ethland Brooks Feaster, daughter of J. N. & Amelia Feaster, born March 7, 1857, Sunday, at Greenville, S. C.

Mary Julia Carrie Bell, daughter of Amelia & Jacob N. Feaster, was born in Columbia, So. Car., June 23, 1853, precisely at 6 ½ o'clock P. M., Thursday.

Norris Teague Feaster, son of E. H. & C. M. Feaster, born Oct. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1854, Thursday, at Hessian Hill.

Trez Collins, son of T. D. & J. F. Feaster, born March 27, 1855, 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, at Alston.

Mattie E. Feaster, daughter of T. D. Feaster & M. D. Feaster, born 14 Jan. 1853, at Alston.

Caroline E. Lonergan, daughter of Wm. A. Lonergan & Chaney Isabel Feaster, born March 20 (Friday) 1857, at Charlotte, N. C.

Lewis Andrew Gage Coleman, son of Julia A. & Robert H. Coleman, was born Jan. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1858, 8 o'clock in the morning, (Saturday) at Feasterville, S. C., Fairfield District.

Mary Josephine Feaster, daughter of Julia F. & T. D. Feaster, was born the 4<sup>th</sup> day of January 1858, at Alston, S. C.

Mary Sophrna, daughter of Sallie R. & George D. Butler, was born 28<sup>th</sup> day of April 1858, in Memphis, Tennessee.

Thomas Andrew, son of Caroline M. & Elbert H. Feaster, was born 19<sup>th</sup> May 1858 at 8 o'clock P. M. in Laurens Dist., S. C.

Anna Julia, daughter of Chaney Isabel & Wm. Lonergan, was born the third of Feb. 1859, in Memphis, Tennessee (Thursday).

Julia C. Feaster, daughter of Julia C. & Trez D. Feaster, was born January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1858. (This is the same as Mary Josephine given above. Her name was changed to Julia after her mother's death).

Frank Cubbison, son of Mary C. & T. D. Feaster, was born 17<sup>th</sup> October 1859, in Columbia. (Died in Philadelphia July 2, 1869).

Florence Grace Feaster, daughter of Mary C. & T. D. Feaster, died Nov. 18, 1929. (This note inserted by a relative recently).

John Griffin Feaster, son of E. H. & C. M. Feaster, was born March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1862, 9 o'clock A. M., in the old grandfather Feaster's house.

Jerome Twichell, son of Jacob N. Feaster & Jeannette E. Twichell Trellis Feaster, was born Oct. 2, 1876, at LaGrange, Fla.

Harriett May, daughter of South Carolina & William S. Williams, was born 19<sup>th</sup> of April 1860, and Mary Drusilla, daughter of South Carolina & William S. Williams, was born 20<sup>th</sup> of April 1860, in Pickens (Twins).

Samuel Andrew, son of Nathan A. Feaster & Annette G. McClanahan, was born Nov. 3, 1857, died Nov. 1912, married Taloola Johnston, Dec. 18, 1882. Harriett Harrison, d. of N. A. & A. G. Feaster, born Apr. 22, 1861.

Nathan Norris (born July 3<sup>rd</sup>, A. D., 1770), died Mar 5<sup>th</sup> 1851 (He had two brothers, Stephen and William).

Mary Norris, wife of Nathan, born Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1770, died 1843. (Mary DeSassure, mother of this Mary, was born Feb. 3, 1737).

Sally, daughter of Nathan Norris, born Nov. 2, 1790. Moved to Talladega, Alabama, married Mansel (or Anselm) Sawyer.

William Norris, son of Nathan Norris, born March 13, 1794. Went to Alabama.

Elbert, son of Nathan Norris, born June 23, 1797, lived and died in Edgefield.

Mary, daughter of Nathan Norris, born April 5, 1800. Married Andrew Feaster, lived in Fairfield, died in Florida Aug. 23, 1878.

Sophia, daughter of Nathan Norris, born Aug 9, 1803, married David Woodruff in 1822.

Nathan J., son of Nathan Norris, born Oct. 13, 1806. Moved to Alabama.

James M., son of Nathan Norris, born June 8, 1809. His widow married a Rucker, and moved to Florida.

Andrew Feaster, son of John and Drucilla, born Aug. 25, 1793, died April 15, 1869.

John Christopher Columbus, son of Andrew Feaster, born Jan. 19, 1819. Died Feb. 8, 1899.

Nathan Andrew, son of Andrew Feaster, born Oct. 8, 1820. Lost in the Battle of Sharpsburg.

Jacob Jefferson Norris, son of Andrew Feaster, born Sept. 30, 1822. Died Jan. 18, 1895, at Titusville, Fla.

Elbert Henry, son of Andrew Feaster, born Sept. 19, 1824.

Trezevant deGraffenreid, son of Andrew Feaster, born Sept. 23, 1826. Died at Feasterville Sept. 7, 1897.

Mary Drucilla, daughter of Andrew Feaster, born Dec. 28, 1828. Died in Titusville, Fla., June 19, 1912.

Sophia Caroline, daughter of Andrew Feaster, born May 2, 1831.

Chaney Isabelle, daughter of Andrew Feaster, born April 25, 1833.

Julia Ann, daughter of Andrew Feaster, born April 18, 1835. Died at LaGrange, Florida, June 2, 1919.

Sarah Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Feaster, born May 9, 1837.

Margaret Narcissa, daughter of A. Feaster, born Sept. 15, 1839. Died at Buckhead, S. C., Nov. 1879

Louisa Feaster, daughter of Nathan A. and Maria Louisa Feaster, born on 6th September 1847.

Mary Emma, the daughter of E. H. and Caroline Mathilda Feaster, was born 28th of May 1850.

Benj. A. Rawls, son of T. J. Rawls & M. D., was born 8th of March 1848.

Lavinia Elizabeth, the daughter of E. H. Feaster and Caroline M. Feaster, was born 13<sup>th</sup> June 1852.

Emeline E. Feaster, daughter of Nathan A. and E. E. Feaster, born 14th July 1855 at Townville, Anderson Co., S. C.

## DEATHS

Andrew Feaster died April 15th 1869, at 3 ½ o'clock A. M., aged 75 yrs., 7 mo., 21 days.

Mary Norris Feaster died Aug 23, 1878.

Maria Louisa, wife of Nathan A. Feaster, and daughter of J. J. and A. E. Rawls, died 16<sup>th</sup> July 1848.

John Feaster, Sr., died on 17th March 1848, aged 82 years.

Mary, his wife, Aug. 1843.

Mary Deshazo, the mother-in-law to Nathan Norris, was born on Feb. 3, 1737, and died 2nd June, 1827, 90 years of age.

E. H. Norris died 5th of June 1851 in the 54th year of his age.

Martha D. Feaster, wife of T. D. Feaster, died Jan. 20th , 1853, aged 20 years, 3 mos., 12 days.

Also, their infant daughter, Martha E. Feaster, December 12th , 1853, aged 10 months, and 28 days.

Died at Alston, S. C., on the 29th August 1855, Trez Collins Feaster, aged 5 mos. And 2 days, only child of Trezevant D. and Julia Fowler Feaster.

Julia F. Feaster, consort of Trezevant D. Feaster & daughter of Margaret Cubbison, died on the 12th of February 1858, 12 o'clock P. M.

Emeline C. Feaster, consort of Nathan A. Feaster & daughter of Samuel & Helena Brown, of Anderson, died 24th July 1855.

Infant daughter of E. H. & C. M. Feaster departed this life on Friday, June 20th , 1856.

William Augustus Lonergan departed this life January 1st , 1855 or 1856, aged 16 days.

Caroline E. Lonergan departed this life 27th Jan. 1858, aged 10 months & 26 days.

Mary Sophrona Butler departed this life the 8th May (5 o'clock A. M.) 1859 in Memphis, Tennessee, aged one year & 10 days.

Julia C. Feaster departed this life 12 May 1858, 3 o'clock A. M., aged 4 mos. and nine days.

Mary Catherine Lonergan departed this life 30th August 1861, aged 8 years, 2 months and 23 days.

Sallie R. Butler, consort of George D. Butler & daughter of Andrew & Mary A. Feaster, departed this life 11 December, 4 A. M., aged 24 years, 7 months & two days, 1861.

Chaney Isabel Lonergan, wife of Wm. A. Lonergan & daughter of A. Feaster & Mary Feaster, departed this life 15 Sept. 1863, aged 30 yrs., 4 mos. And 21 days.

William A. Lonergan departed this life 22 Jan. 1865, aged 45 years, 1 month & 10 days.

Mary, wife of T. D. Feaster, died 13 April 1875, in her 37th year.

(On Margin)

Aunt Amelia died in N. Y. City March 2nd , 1870.

John M. Feaster buried at LaGrange, Fla. Inscription on stone reads Oct. 29, 1891, aged 85 years.

Jerome Twichell Feaster died 1940, Miami, Fla., md. In 1924, dtr. of Rev. Benj. F. Mason, of Waldo, Fla. She d. Sept. 1951.

Caroline Bell, daughter of Caroline M. & E. H. Feaster, was born 4th September 1860, at Grandfather Feaster's house.

Robert Feaster Coleman, son of Julia A. & R. H. Coleman, was born July 27th 1860, Friday, at his grandmother Coleman's. (He died Nov. 22, 1879, from shotgun wound accidentally fired by Louis A. Brady's gun catching in a vine overhead when hunting with Louis' brother, Ahema Brady, and Henry J. Egger, in Turnbull Hammock, Volusia County, Fla.).

Florence Grace, daughter of T. D. & M. C. Feaster, was born March 18, 1864, in Columbia, S. C.

Julia Narcissa, daughter of Jacob N. & Jeannette E. T. T. Feaster, was born Jan. 8, 1879, at LaGrange, Fla.

Trezevant DeGraffenreid, John & Jacob Feaster, triplets, sons of Jacob N. & Jeannette E

T. T. Feaster, were born Oct. 10, 1881. The two latter being stillborn. Trez being a strong child, but only weighing 5 lbs., at LaGrange, Fla.

Mary Drusilla, daughter of Jacob N. & Jeannette E. T. T. Feaster, born June 8th 1884, at LaGrange, Fla.

Lewis Andrew Gage Coleman and Mazura Jane Carter, only child of Andrew Jackson and Mary Ann Carter, were married Thursday, July 5, 1882, Notary Thomas Johnson Cockshutt performing ceremony at LaGrange Church, Fla., 7 oc. P. M. Their children were:

1. Robert Feaster, born July 25, 1883, 6 oc. A. M.
2. Margaret Narcissa, born Dec. 8, 1885, 11:15 A. M.
3. George Wilson, born Feb. 24, 1889, Sun. 10 P. M.
4. Andrew Jackson, born Dec. 22, 1892, Thurs. 2 A. M.
5. Lewis Andrew, born Jan. 23, 1895, Wed. 10 A. M.
6. Julia Rebecca, born Aug. 21, 1897, Sat. 5 A. M.
7. Edith Isabel, born Nov. 19, 1899, Sun. 10 P. M.

John Griffin Feaster's children & grandchildren, Aug. 20, 1920:

May, married Baker Lillie, married Frost

Elbert Henry, age 15 Elberta, aged 12

Edna John Griffin has a younger son, Trezevant DeGraffenreid, age 12

Harry John, md. Lillian Annie

Boy (unmarried) Ellen

Boy, unnamed

### Copy of Family Record from the Bible of Jacob Feaster, Jr.

#### MARRIAGES

Jacob Feaster and Isabella C. Coleman were married the 6th of Feb. 1823.

Jacob Fry Feaster & Elizabeth F. Stone were married the 10th of Sept. 1844.

Henry J. Lyles & Edith Drucilla Feaster were married 6th of Feb. 1844.

John C. Feaster & S. P. Lyles were married July 14th , 1878.

Rev. S. M. Simons & Susan Eliz. Feaster were married Feb. 1st , 1848.

David R. Feaster married on the 10th of March, A. D., 1856, to Miss Victoria E. Rawls, of Columbia, S. C.

David R. Feaster & Hattie Coleman, widow of Henry J. Coleman, Jr., were married in 1878.

#### BIRTHS

Jacob Feaster was born May 6th , 1791, at Feasterville.

Isabella C. Feaster was born in 1800, at Feasterville.

1. Jacob Fry Feaster was born Feb. 20th 1824.

2. Edith Drucilla Feaster was born July 24, 1825.

3. John Coleman Feaster born Aug. 21st , 1827 (died at Buckhead Jan. 14, 1909 no surviving children)

4. Susan Eliz. Feaster was born Apr 30th 1829.

5. David Roe Feaster was born Dec. 25, 1832.

6. Sarah Isabel Feaster was born Nov. 7th , 1834.

7. Mary Andrew Feaster was born June 11, 1836.

#### Susan Elizabeth Simon's children:

1. Jacob Pingree Simons was born Aug. 16, 1849.

2. Ophelin Isabella Simons was born May 9th , 1851.

3. Paul James Simons was born Feb. 25, 1853.

4. Silas Calhoun Simons was born Jan. 27, 1855.

5. John C. Feaster Simons was born June 8, 1857.

6. Mary Edith Simons was born July 18, 1859.

7. Laura Eliz. Rebecca Simons was born Aug. 28, 1862.

8. Cornelia Josephine Simons was born in Oct. 1866.

#### Edith Drucilla Lyles' children:

1. Wm. Woodward Lyles was born Mar. 2, 1845.

2. John Feaster Lyles was born Feb. 16, 1847.

3. Aromanus Coleman Lyles was born Dec. 6, 1849.

4. Mary Edith Isabel Lyles was born Mar. 4, 1853.

5. David Henry Lyles was born Oct. 10, 1854.

#### Jacob Fry Feaster's children:

1. Wm. Lafayette Feaster was born June 18, 1846.

2. Isabella Coleman Feaster was born Mar. 19, 1850.

3. (Moses Feaster's name omitted from record. Born about 1848).

#### David R. Feaster & Victoria (his 1st wife) children:

1. Anna Isabella Feaster was born Jan. 30, 1857, Fri.

2. John Rawls Feaster was born Oct. 19, 1858.

3. Edith Carolina Feaster was born July 10, 1860, Tues.

4. Mary Victoria Feaster was born Nov. 20, 1862.

5. Jacob Henry Feaster was born Jan. 18, 1865, Wed.

6. David Robert Feaster was born Apr. 2, 1868.

7. Ben. Sawyer Feaster was born Feb. 13, 1871.

8. James Polk Feaster was born Feb. 12, 1873.

9. Andrew Feaster, bro. of Jacob Feaster, was born Jan. 22, 1793.

**Children of D. R. & Hattie Feaster (2nd wife):**

1. Charles McCants Feaster was born Sept. 22, 1879.
2. Virgil Clayton Feaster was born May 1st , 1881.
3. Susan Amanda Feaster was born Mar. 19, 1883.
4. Margaret Fry Feaster was born Apr. 15, 1885.
5. Roger Wm. was born July 9th , 1887.
6. Hattie Josephine Feaster was born Nov. 5, 1889.

**DEATHS**

Youngest daughter of Jacob & Isabel Feaster, Mary Andrew Feaster, died at 12 min. after 5 A. M., Dec. 16, 1855, of typhoid pneumonia. Age 19 years, 6 mo. 5 days.

Jacob Fry Feaster, oldest son of Jacob & Isabel Feaster, departed this life Aug. 23, 1852. In the 29th year of his age. Typhoid fever. 28 years, 6 mo., 3 days.

Henry J. Lyles departed this life on the 23rd of Sept. 1861, at 3:30 oc. A. M., Germantown, Va., of typhoid fever, a volunteer, Co. C, 6th Reg., S. C. V.

Mary Edith Simons died on the 15th day of July 1862 at 1 P. M. of scarlet fever, age 2 yrs. 11 mo. 27 da.

Isabella Coleman Feaster departed this life on Sat. 20th of Aug. 1864, at 11:45 P. M. Of congestion typhoid fever, age 16 yrs., 5 mo. 9 da. Sick 5 ½ days.

Wm. Lafayette Feaster departed this life on Sunday, 26th of June, 1864, of typhoid fever following measles, at Fair Ground Hospital, Petersburg, Va. He entered the service of the Confederate States as a volunteer on the 12th of April 1864, in Compy. B, 17th Reg. S. C. V., Col. John Hugh Means' Regiment, Captain W. P. Coleman's Company. Aged 18 years, 8 days.

Isabella C. Feaster, eldest daughter of David R. & Edith Coleman, departed this life on the 10th of Sept. 1838, aged 37 years.

Sarah Isabella Feaster died on the \_\_\_\_\_ March 1838, of croup.

Ben Sawyer Feaster died Oct. 6, 1871, age 8 mos. (Son of D. R. & Victoria Feaster).

Jacob Feaster, the Patriarch of all these family records, died at his home on the morning of the 12th of Dec. At sunrise precisely, after an illness (of paralysis of the left side, & later of dropsy of his lower parts) of one year 8 mo. 10 days. In his 82nd year of his age. His last words were feebly, "O, Lord." Blesses be his memory. He was bereft of his wife 34 yrs. 3 mo. 2 da. He died Dec. 13, 1872.

Edith Drucilla Feaster Lyles died May 13, 1875. Age 49 yrs. 9 mo. 19 das.

David R. Coleman was born May 19th , 1765, in Halifax Co., N. C. Died March 25, 1855.

Edith Beam, wife of David R. Coleman, died April 25, 1825.

John Feaster, eldest son of Andrew, Sr. and Margaret Feaster, died Mar. 15, 1848, in the 80th year of his age. A native of Lancaster Co., Pa.

Drucilla, wife of John Feaster, died Apr. 15, 1807. In the 32nd year of her age. A daughter of Samuel & Mary Mobley. Native of Fairfield Co., S. C.

Andrew Feaster, Jr., youngest son of Andrew, Sr. & Margaret Feaster, departed this life Jan. 25, 1808, in the 32nd year of his age. By a gunshot in the hands of Shadrack Jacobs. Andrew Jr. was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa.

Andrew Feaster, Sr. died July 15, 1821, in the 86th year of his age. His father's name was Peter.

Margaret Feaster, wife of Andrew Feaster, Sr., died Oct. 10th 1823, age 95 years. A native of Philadelphia, Pa. Her maiden name was Fry, and the widow of Peter Cooper, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry A. Coleman and Chaney Feaster his wife first son born Sept. 16, 1823, named David Coleman.

Wilson R. Coleman was born Mar. 25, 1800.

Isabella \_\_\_\_\_ Feaster's first son, Jacob F. Feaster, was born Feb. 20, 1824.

First daughter of Isabella Feaster, Edith Drucilla Feaster, was born July 24, 1825.

Second son, John Coleman Feaster, born Aug. 21, 1827.

Second daughter, Elizabeth Susan Feaster, born Apr. 30, 1829.

Third son, David Roe Feaster, born Dec. 25, 1832.

Robert F. Coleman, son of Dav. Coleman & his wife, Edith, was born Aug. 26, 1789.

Wiley F., bro. of Robert & son to Dav. Coleman & his wife, Edith, was born Mar. 10, 1792.

David Henry Coleman, son of ditto, was born Dec. 17, 1794.

Henry Alex. Coleman, born Sept. 5, 1797.

Isabella Coleman was born Sept. 13, 1803.

Elizabeth Coleman was born Apr. 6, 1807.

Sally Coleman was born Apr. 10, 1800.

**Grandchildren of the above D. R. Coleman and his wife, Edith:**

Child: of Robert F. Coleman:

Drucilla David Roe

Edith John J.

Elizabeth, born 1817 Susan, who married Dr. McClurkin

Children of Wiley F. Coleman:

1. Sophia Coleman
2. Elizabeth Coleman
3. Wilson Coleman
4. David Coleman, who was the father of E. W. Coleman

Children of D. H. Coleman:

1. Cecelia Coleman
2. Sally Coleman
3. Nancy Caroline, born Apr. 20, 1824

John R. Feaster, son of David Roe Feaster & Victoria Rawls Feaster, born Oct. 19, 1858.

Trez. Feaster (Uncle Jacob's son Trez)'s son, Norman Brunner, was born at Miami, Fla., Oct. 1, 1920.

Billy Burkitt, Margaret Crocker's son, born Sept. 1, 1920, in California.

Thomas Lyles Feaster, son of John C. & Sallie Lyles Feaster, born April 11, 1879.

Carrie Virginia Sawyer, of Washington, D. C.

**(These facts given by Isabel Sawyer, in a letter of April 15, 1928.)**

Mary Feaster Coleman, born Dec. 31, 1868

Charles W. Faucette, born Jan. 6, 1868

John A. F. Coleman, born June 9, 1828. Died April 30, 1898

Juliana Stevenson, born July 14, 1831, died Dec. 3, 1912

Chaney Feaster, born Aug. 26, 1800, died July 11, 1878

Henry A. Coleman, born Sept. 5, 1797, died July 14, 1877

John Feaster, born 1768, died March 17, 1848

Drucilla Mobley, born 1774, died April 15, 1807

Andrew Feaster was married twice. By his first marriage there was one child, Martha.

Then he married, in Philadelphia, Pa., Margaret Cooper (nee Fry), the widow of Peter Cooper, who had two children, Adam, who moved West; and a daughter who tradition says was named Eve. But in Andrew's will she is called Eliza, & Elizabeth. She married a Stone, and her descendants live in Fairfield.

Andrew had six children by his second wife:

1. John Feaster, born in 1768
2. Jacob Feaster
3. Margaret Feaster, wife of Ezekiel Wooley

4. Susannah Cockrell, wife of Moses Cockrell
5. Elsie (or Alice) McShane
6. Andrew Feaster, born in 1776

**In the office of the South Carolina Historical Commission is the following:**

“United States of America, Dr., to Andrew Feaster, Cr. To 50 bushels of oats.

Patrick Walsh, Com. This is to certify that Andrew Feaster has supplied Col. Henry Hampton with a mare.

**Copy of loose leaf accompanying this record, apparently in handwriting of Wesley Mayfield:**

**Children of Robert Fitz Coleman and Susanah Feaster Coleman:**

1. Drucilla F. Coleman was born October 23, 1812
2. Edith F. Coleman was born November 10, 1814
3. Eliza T. Coleman was born October 9, 1817, & died Nov. 28, 1890
4. David R. Coleman was born 25th January 1820
5. John J. Coleman was born 17th March 1822
6. Andrew Edmon Coleman was born Nov. 15, 1824
7. Susanah Coleman was born January 16, 1829

(NOTE: Robert Fitz Coleman married a second time a widow, Rebecca Hall, from Virginia, and had a son, Robert, who died in childhood. Her maiden name was Puckstone.)

Abigail Feaster, wife of Arthur, writes from Birmingham, Ala., 1921, that J. D. Feaster asks to know if he is related to them. He is an only child of an only child. His father was James, his grandfather was John, and he had great uncles named Jacob, Andrew, and Hiram. All born in Alabama. .

**(This in handwriting of Florence G. Feaster).**

He is probably descended from the James Feaster who was in the Revolution, and that James was probably one of the Edgefield branch. He has the family likeness.

**Mobley**



**As the facts were given by John Mobley, the son of Samuel,  
to John Coleman Feaster, grandson of his sister, Drusilla.**

Children of Edward and Susanah Mobley, who was a DeRuel

1. William Mobley, married (name of wife obliterated)
2. Clement Mobley, married Mary Fox
3. Ben Mobley, married (1st ) widow Hill (2nd ) name obliterated)
4. Edward Mobley, married Drucilla Meadow
5. John Mobley, married Mary Beam
6. Samuel Mobley, married Mary Wagoner
7. Polly Mobley, married Thos. Halsey
8. Susannah Mobley, married Lewis Meador
9. Sally Mobley, married Jason Meador
10. Elizabeth Mobley married Job Meador
11. Kesiah Mobley married Thomas Meador
12. Dorcas Mobley married Richard Hill

**GENERATION OF THE MOBLEYS**

As the facts were given by John Mobley, the son of Samuel,  
to John Coleman Feaster, the grandson of his sister, Drusilla.

Children of Edward and Susanah Mobley, who was a DeRuel

1. William Mobley, married (name of wife obliterated)
2. Clement Mobley, married Mary Fox.
3. Ben Mobley, married (1st ) widow Hill  
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4. Edward Mobley, married Drucilla Meadow.
5. John Mobley, married Mary Beam.
6. Samuel Mobley, married Mary Wagoner.
7. Polly Mobley, married Thos. Halsey.
8. Susannah Mobley, married Lewis Meador.
9. Sally Mobley, married Jason Meador
10. Elizabeth Mobley married Job Meador
11. Kesiah Mobley married Thomas Meador
12. Dorcas Mobley married Richard Hill

**Children of William Mobley, the elder (#1 above) Rev. Soldier**

1. Eliaser Mobley married Widow Lyles
2. William Mobley married Fanny Rodgers. (She lived to 117, d. abt. 1845, husband & 2 sons killed in Rev.)
3. Samuel Mobley, died single
4. Isham Mobley, married Susannah Mobley. (They were parents of Hester Mobley, who married Robert (Robin) Yongue, parents of Susannah Yongue, who married Moses Clowney.)
5. Gemima Mobley, married Edward Lovejoy (Rev. Soldier)
6. Thomas Mobley, married Mary Funderburg
7. Dorcas Mobley married William Hill (Rev.)
8. Mary Mobley married Richard Hill (Rev.)
9. Kesiah Mobley married Cullen Mobley (Rev. Record)
10. Elizabeth Mobley married Micajah Mobley (Rev. Record)



**Children of Clem (Clement) Mobley & his wife, Mary Fox. All in Kentucky**

1. Edward Mobley married Nancy Sutton
2. Ben Mobley married Mary Sutton
3. Clem Mobley married Pheby Lashley
4. Billy Mobley married Nancy Coleman
5. Isiah Mobley (Rev.) married Fanny Coleman
6. Nancy Mobley married Richard Neely
7. Polly Mobley married Charles Coleman
8. Susanah Mobley married Isham Mobley

**Children of Ben Mobley**

1. John Mobley married Nancy Jenkins }by 1st wife
2. Ben Mobley married Luvinia Meador }by 1st wife
3. Edward Mobley married Nancy Roebuck }by 1st wife
4. Margaret Mobley married Francis Coleman }by 1st wife
5. Elizabeth Mobley married Wm. Bohnar }by 1st wife
6. Polly Mobley married James Rodgers }by 1st wife
7. Samuel Mobley married \_\_\_\_\_ Shelton, in Kentucky

by 2nd wife

1. Isaac Mobley married \_\_\_\_\_ Shelton, in Kentucky
2. Tabitha Mobley married \_\_\_\_\_ Turner
3. Nancy Mobley married Wilson (or Wilder) Addison
4. Lucina Mobley married (not known who)
5. Edward Mobley's children (wife Drucilla Meador)

William Mobley married Betsy Jenkins

Edward Mobley married Amy Hill

Levy Mobley married Rachel Rable

Reuben Mobley married Sarah Coleman

Elizabeth Mobley married Henry Rodgers

Susanah Mobley

Luvina Mobley married Henry (?) Chapman

**Children of John Mobley, who married Mary Beam**

1. William Mobley married Drusilla Meador
2. Isaac Mobley married \_\_\_\_\_ Brown
3. Salley Mobley married (unknown)
4. Susan Mobley married (unknown)

**Children of Samuel Mobley & Mary Wagoner**

1. Edward Mobley married Polly Mabry
2. Samuel Mobley married widow Elizabeth Whitehead (nee Pickett) (Samuel was grandfather of Mrs. Ellen Screven & Elizabeth Means, by his son, James Biggers. He also had a son named Edward, 1771-1854)
3. Biggars Mobley married Joanah Corbin
4. John Mobley married "Caty" (Catherine) McLain
5. Elizabeth Mobley married Richard Mancil (Mansell)
6. Drucilla Mobley (born in 1774, died 1807) married John Feaster
7. Susanah Mobley married John Taylor
8. Mary Mobley married David Shannon
9. Nancy Mobley married Moses McCown
10. Lucrecy Mobley married John Robinson

11. Savilla Mobley married Tom Colvin

12. Dorcas Mobley married William Price

Alexander Mobley, who married the widow Floyd, was first cousin to Edward, the 1st, father of Biggars, who had children Cullum and Micajah.

William Mobley, (son of William, son of Edward Mobley and Susannah deRuel) married Fanny Rodgers, in Virginia. On the move to South Carolina, the weather was very cold and the toes of the wife were frozen and remained black, tradition says. Her grandchildren being interested to see them. She lived to be 117 years old, dying in 1845, the "Fanny Field", near Pine Top being part of her land. The two sons were in the Revolution, and perhaps the husband, William. Their twin daughters, "Ailsy and Allie" lived to be very old. The former never married, lived in the home of David Roe Feaster and wife, Victoria Rawls, as companion and helper. Was respected by all. Did beautiful work, such as carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, knitting, etc., of that day. Her last days were spent with the widow, Betty Coleman.

"Allie" married James Lewis. Their only son that's known of married Mary Edrington.

Children, Rebecca, Joseph, Fanny, Sallie, Jim. No descendants now.

The above Fanny Rodgers Mobley buried at the Feaster Cemetery. "Ailsy", Allie & her descendants at the Coleman cemetery.

### **THE FIRST MOBLEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

Excerpt from The Moberleys and Their Connections by William Woodward Dixon

Edward Moberley, son of the first Moberley in America, was the first one of that name to come to South Carolina, some of the family now say as early as 1735, but circumstances and contemporaneous events lead one to believe that it was later, more likely between the years 1758 and 1761, for soon after his arrival he and his sons and one Hans Wagner participated in the troubles and war with the Cherokees. The Cherokees went on the war path, scalped some white settlers, burned their homes and took Fort Loudon. The second William Bull was then the Royal Lieutenant Governor of the Colony. He got together and mobilized a body of up country people with rifles and placed them under the command of Thomas Middleton. Francis Marion was among them. A force of British regular troops were sent under Colonel Grant to assist the up country people also. The friendship commenced with the Moberleys and Francis Marion in this war lasted as long as the life of General Francis Marion. The Moberleys still bear testimony to that friendship in the Christian names of their descendants.

The first South Carolina Mobley had married Susanah DeRuel and of this union were six sons and six daughters, William, Clement, Benjamin, Edward, John, Samuel, Polly, Susanah, Sallie, Elizabeth, Keziah, and Dorcas. We know this much that Clement married Mary Fox, Ben married the widow Hill, Edward, Susanah, Sallie, Elizabeth, and Keziah all married Meadors, Dorcas married Richard Hill and John married Mary Beam. The youngest son of the first South Carolina Moberley was Samuel, who married Mary Wagner daughter of Hans Wagner, and had four sons and eight daughters to live to maturity. Recurring to an incident of early history, it can be substantiated that the Moberleys came to South Carolina shortly after Braddock's defeat when so many Pennsylvanians, Virginians, and Marylanders settled in the upper part of South Carolina. And it can be said with certitude that when the Patriarch Edward Mobley came, he brought not only his own family, but with him were families of his brothers and sisters and their children. On route, on the banks of the Yadkin River, they admitted into the caravan of travelers Hans Wagner, a Hollander. At the time his family consisted of himself and a number of daughters. He joined the Moberleys to immigrate to South Carolina for the better security of his family of daughters, recognizing at the same time that the gentle air of refinement of the Moberley women would be an educative and cultural force upon the lives of his family. It has been assigned as the reason for the Moberleys leaving Maryland for the Colony or South Carolina, that it grew out of the

continual unsettled condition of Maryland politics in respect to property rights, but as no specifications have been given as to just what the older Moberleys meant by that, we are induced to give an incident that more likely caused the migration. It must be remembered that when William Moberley ran away from his father's home in England he took with him young Adam Varnadore who married and continued in his capacity as a dependent worker for the Moberleys. We find the Varnadores with the Moberleys in Maryland, and they came on to this State with them. They are here now, and some have confirmed in statements to Miss Marion Durham the family tradition of the runaway of the two boys from England to America. The first Edward Moberley it is said left Maryland on account of incidents growing out of a trial in the Courts of that colony. It seems that the Presiding Judge was severe in his rulings and sentence in a case against an indentured to service white man of Edward Moberley's. Either it was a Varnadore or a Varnadore was present, but, this is pretty certain, Mr. Moberley treated the Court with contempt, kicked and otherwise assaulted the Judge in the Court House. This cost him no doubt a good deal, and afterward, as the Judge had his friends and connections in the colony, there ensued from time to time many fights and difficulties about the matter. After the Moberleys came to South Carolina, being the only Episcopalians in their neighborhood it is said that whenever religious discussion engendered high feeling in dispute they were taunted with disfigured tales of the reasons why they left Maryland which invariably brought on the lie and a fight. As stated the first South Carolina Moberley and his sons and Hans Wagner with the riflemen and British troops went on long marches, engaged the Indians in battle and put them to flight to a large Indian town. The whites followed them, burned their shacks to ashes. The Cherokee Chief, Attakullakulla (Leaning Chief) asked the whites for peace. Afterward he went to Charleston and smoked a pipe of peace with Gov. Bull, among an assembly of people in silence. The Moberleys settled on what is known as Poplar Ridge, the East side of Beaver Creek. Hans Wagner and his family of girls, no boys, near Reedy Branch. Past the meridian of life he was so solicitous of their welfare that he constructed a strong fort of white oak logs, hewn twelve inches square, for their protection, and when there was danger from the Indians, the neighbors would gather there to defend themselves, with Hans Wagner and his girls. By certain means not very creditable to the Hamptons – the Moberleys were fretted about their lands for a long while and moved a few miles from the place of their first location further to the East and built another fort, and near it erected later the Moberley Meeting House which we will refer to later. Hans Wagner stood his ground against whatever potent influence the Hamptons had brought to bear on the Moberleys and with his girls held the fort until he got his grant confirmed. The Beams, another family were also harassed in the same way by the Hamptons but held their ground. Hans Wagner married five times. One of his wives was a French woman, Marie DeLashmette. She was the mother of our ancestress, Mary Wagner, who married Samuel Mobley. Another wife of Hans Wagner was Elizabeth Johnstone. She was the mother of Nancy Agnes Wagner who married Capt. Andrew McLean whose daughter Katie married John Mobley. Therefore it may be well to note right here that the descendants of John Mobley and his wife Katie are descended from Hans Wagner through two wives, Marie DeLashmette and Elizabeth Johnstone. The DeLashmette name in this country has been corrupted to DeLashmet, and I have seen it written Lashly in information furnished me as to the wife of Clement Moberley a son of the first South Carolina Moberley. The first DeLashmette to come to this country, Mr. Wade Brice informed Miss Marion Durham, was the Marquis DeLashmette, that he was a French nobleman, banished from France for political offences against the Monarchy of Louis XIV., that he owned nearly a principality of land, some on the Yadkin River in North Carolina, that he once owned the lands on which Mr. Brice lived and now owned by his widow, Mrs. Matilda Brice, near Woodward, S. C. The deed is on record here at Winnsboro. Some have thought the Marquis moved with other DeLashmettes to Kentucky, but that is an error. He went from South Carolina to Chickahominy, Mississippi.

**MILLS STATISTICS, PAGE 556**

“Edward Mobley from Virginia, with six sons, all with families settled on Beaver Creek, in the vicinity of Wagner’s Fort from whom the settlement on the Creek has taken the name of Mobley settlement. There is one circumstance connected with these early settlers that appears extraordinary, which is, that none of the lands were surveyed until 10 years after they were taken up. The first settlers built their log cabins near the margins of Creek or rivers. At the termination of the Cherokee war of 1760, Wilkinson’s Creek was the seat of the Welch.” Mills Hist. So. Co. page 556. As stated Samuel, the youngest son of the Patriarch, married Mary (Polly) Wagner. They had four sons, Edward who married Mary (Polly) Mabry, Samuel who married the widow Elizabeth Whitehead (in girlhood a Pickett) Biggars who married a Corbell, and John who married his cousin Cathrine (Katie McLean) Uncle John often referred to himself as the youngest son of a youngest son and stated that this enabled him to possess more of the intimate personal history of the family and reach personally farther back than any other member of his family, which was very true. A great part of this history which may not be of record or the result of personal information and investigation comes through him. He was the writer’s great, great Uncle with whom in childhood he has been and felt the force of his magnetism and personality. Uncle John said, and has stated in letters to Theodore Mobley of Cleyburn, Johnson County Texas and to Zebulon Mobley of Neosho, Mo., that the Moberleys came from Cheshire England, and Burk’s Heraldry of The British Gentry bear out this statement In a letter of Theodore Mobley to a daughter of Dr. Isaiah Mobley he says among other personal matters: “I have seen many other men who agree with his (John Mobley’s) account of the family. Dr. Johnson, a confederate surgeon, who married Mary Moberley of Baltimore says the Moberleys came from England and settled in Pennsylvania.” “I saw an Englishman, his name was Higginson. He said he knew the Moberleys in Cheshire England and that they were a fine family. There were 4 Captain Moberleys from Kentucky, Confederate officers.” This letter of Theodore Mobley was dated September 21, 1902. There was current a belief once in the family that the run-a-way boy William was the eldest son and by the law of England had a right to succeed to the estate, but I think from the evidence it should be discredited. The eldest son in England was named Edward. In fact the proof is the stronger that when William went back to England his older brother was on a visit to the continent and he did not see him.

**HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Alexander S. Salley, Sec’y. and the writer have examined the records of this department of the State Government and find the following connections who fought and served in the cause of the Republic: Edward Mobley, Sr., Edward Mobley Jr., Capt. Eliazer Mobley, John Mobley, Jr. (Private Horseman), Samuel Mobley, William Mobley Sr. William Mobley Jr., Capt. Thomas Mobley, Capt. Clement Mobley, Benjamin Mobley, Isaiah Mobley, Andrew Feaster furnished his whole crop of oats and gave Col. Henry Hampton a mare. (Mr. Sally remarking on the handwriting of Andrew Feaster to me said: “Dick did you ever see such a beautiful hand? I tell you those old fellows did things if anything neater and better than we do now.”) The period of duty in that war was sixty days in a year. In 1781 and 1782 the Moberleys mentioned above served everyone of them more than that number of days and Mr. Salley again remarked: “Every day over sixty should be regarded by us as excessive patriotism for our country.” James Pickett also served.

From the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, WPA Federal Writers' Project Collection

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**American Life Histories**

FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS FROM THE FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, 1936-1940  
Project #3613, W. W. Dixon, Fairfield County, Winnsboro, S.C.

Mrs. Jennie Isabel Coleman

Mrs. Jennie Coleman is a widow of high social connection, and has many relatives and friends throughout the county of Fairfield. She is an authority on the history of that section known as Feasterville. At the present time she is residing with her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Faucette, who lives on the west side of State Highway #215, near the intersection with the side road leading to Shelton, S.C.

"Our neighborhood has always had something peculiar or distinctive about it - a little different from the other portions of Fairfield County. The early settlers were Feasters and Colemans. These two families have made this section noted for its conservation and for its responsiveness to any progressive movement tending to civic betterment and commendable reform.

"The Feasters are of Swiss origin, from the Canton of Berne. The name was originally 'Pfeister' but changed to 'Feaster' in the early days of the Colony. The family came to the Colony of South Carolina from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. I have seen and inspected the grants of land to Andrew Feaster among the records in the office of the Secretary of State, Columbia, S.C.

"The Colemans came from Wales to America; first to Virginia, then to Halifax County, N.C., and finally to South Carolina, purchasing lands in this section. The first Coleman (here) was David Roe Coleman, a remarkable man in the early times of the settlement. He was a surveyor, a humane slave owner, a useful citizen, and a good neighbor. Old Ben Tillman once said in a Charleston speech, 'I am God Almighty's gentleman.' The silk hat, silk glove crowd was generally shocked, and they hold up their hands in horror as if the utterance was profane and sacrilegious. It is, really, a quotation taken from John (?), and I think I can use it of this old ancestor, 'He was one of God Almighty's gentlemen.'

"I married my cousin, Edward W. Coleman, a widower with two boys, David Roe and John Marsh Coleman. We had one child, a boy, John Albert Feaster Coleman, named for his grandfather. He took pneumonia and died in his sixteenth year. My husband died in 1918.

"My grandmother was Chaney Feaster, born in 1800, and died in 1878. She married Grandfather Henry Alexander Coleman in 1822. My father was the son of this couple. He was born June 9, 1828, and died April 30, 1898. The Fairfield News and Herald said this on his death: 'Mr John A. F. Coleman, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Feasterville, is dead. He was a Confederate soldier and a good citizen. He was captain in the 17th Regiment. He entered the army as a private in 1861, served with honor throughout the war, and sheathed his sword a captain with Lee at Appomattox.' He and my mother, Juliana Stevenson, were married October 13, 1853. There were twelve children, including me.

"You ask what are the characteristics that make them a 'peculiar people'? These were more marked in the first seventy-five years of the nineteenth century than at the present time. 1) The love of (?). 2) Intermarriages.. 3) Fostering of local schools and converging in the thought of the whole neighborhood to the advantage to be had in a central school, 'The Boarding House,' as it was called from its foundation to the present time. 4) Humane treatment of their slaves. 5) Making the most of their fertilizers in the nature of compost. This compost had many ingredients. Leaves, pine needles, rich earth from the forests, stable manure, rakings from the cow lot, woods ashes, and raw cottonseed were the things that formed the principal component parts of the compost. Sometimes lime was added to the mixture.

"At our home there was never an idle day for master or slaves. Fences had to be looked after; gullies filled and erosion arrested; the winter wood (fuel) must be chopped in the forests and stacked; and all idle hours were devoted to the assembling of material for compost making. This seemed to be

the custom of the section. The people also began breeding their own horses and mules, instead of buying them from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri.

"They rarely bought a Negro, and never sold one. A slave had some rights that were respected. Ample food, sufficient clothing, and a log house, which he could arrange with mortar to suit his comfort, was furnished. Punishment was sure, but mild in cases of disobedience, and was severe in instances of flagrant crime. Six landowners had the power to try, condemn, sentence, and hang a slave. This power was sometimes exercised.

"The last distinctive characteristic of the people I wish to call your attention to is the religion they established here - Universalists. The deed of a gift of lands to the Universalist Church, Feasterville Academy, and Boarding House was made by John Feaster in 1832. He appointed his three sons, Andrew, Jacob, and John trustees of the property in trust for the purpose of promoting religion and education until the present time. I will say just a few words about our Universalist faith and doctrine: we believe that Christ lived and died, not to save a select few, but for the saving of all mankind. As in Adam, all men died; so, in Christ, all men will live again. It is not what a man's creed is, but what his life is that counts with God. There is salvation in all churches; still, let not dry rot overcome the creed. Every man who lives for the progression of the ideal in his age, as my father did, will never die, and every good woman like my mother will some sweet day 'sit in the tresses of the snow white rose of paradise.'

"As the French say, 'Let us search for the woman in the case.' We have found one who is entitled to distinctive honors, along with John Feaster, in founding 'The Boarding House.' She, Catherine Stratton, was born in Virginia in the year 1810. She married a portrait painter, George Washington Ladd, and came with him to South Carolina. She was a gifted teacher and a writer of poetry and plays.

"On one occasion, while Mr. Ladd was at the easel painting a portrait of Mr. Feaster, Mrs. Ladd remarked, 'Mr. Feaster, why don't you build a school in this populous community for your relatives and friends?' His reply was a question: 'If I build the schoolhouse, will you teach the school?' She assented.

"From that hour, this dear woman devoted her life to school teaching, and no name among woman is more honored or loved to this day in Fairfield than that of 'Miss Kate' Ladd. After the Civil War the building was used as a family residence. But after the redemption of the State from carpetbag government by the Hampton and Red Shirt movement, it was used for years as a neighborhood school.

"The people of our section, yielding to the idea of consolidation of schools, combined their school with another and formed the Monticello High School at Salem Crossroads. The question now arose as to what could be done with 'The Boarding House.' We raised a sufficient amount of money and sponsored a W.P.A. project, whereby the building was remodeled, covered and painted. The interior now consists of three rooms and a large clubroom on the first floor. A staircase leads to the upper story where a large dance hall, or ballroom, is furnished. The original brass knobs remain on the lovely paneled doors. The four carved mantels and the fan-shaped arch over the front entrance remain as John Feaster first had them placed. From an authenticated genealogy of the family, the descendants of the founder, John Feaster, now number 1,178 persons. Many begin to make 'The Boarding House' a

shrine of interest and pilgrimage. Luckily the old building has not been allowed to rot and moulder away. It is still an object of beauty in the community's landscape, a center of recreation and enjoyment, still possessing some semblance of the founder's ideas of usefulness and culture to the community.

"My schooling and education was begun at 'The Boarding House' school during the war. My first years were 1863, '64, '65. After that year there were no schools in the community, but instruction by

governesses went on in the homes. Later, I went to Miss Nannie Keller and finished school at the Feasterville Academy, then taught by Professor Busbee.

"Do I remember anything about the military government in this section prior to Reconstruction? Yes, I had a cousin, Biggers Mobley, who, just after the war, went to his cottonfield and reproved a Negress for the way she was working. Enraged, she cut him several times with a hoe, leaving scars to the day of his death. Biggers pulled his pistol and shot her, but the wound was trivial, according to the attending physician, Dr. J. W. Babcock. Biggers was arrested, and, as we were under military District No. 2, he was taken to Charleston where Negro jailers treated many of our best people worse than beasts. When the tub of corn meal mush was brought around, those confined had to extend their palms into which the mush was ladled. This was the only food they were given. His wife went to Charleston and had a hard time gaining access to the jail to administer food and comforts to her husband. The filthy prison told on his health, and when he was finally liberated, he did not live long, as a result of this ill treatment.

"Our section was a long distance from a railroad; in fact, the extreme northern portion was called 'the dark corner.' Strange men would come in Ku Klux times, find a safe retreat, accept hospitality for a while, and then leave. The women and older children would surmise that these men were Ku Klux members in hiding, and our romantic fancies would surmise their deeds, hairbreadth escapes, and romances. But we really never learned anything - so reticent were our parents and elders on the subject.

"Our section yielded to none in its ardent support of the Red Shirt movement that elected Wade Hampton governor. The hate of oppression and the love of independence united these people to throw off the yoke of carpetbag government. The casuist may see a crime in the acts of fraud at the Feasterville box in 1876, but our people realized that a condition, not a theory, confronted them. Half our votes had been left on the battlefields of our country; we were already the political serfs of our former slaves. And if things kept on as they were, we would become their industrial servants also. We feared that the scum of the North's disbanded army, not content with political supremacy and ownership of lands and property, would come down South and demand social equality, and that the South, held down by Federal bayonets, would have to submit and live among its horrors, or seek asylums and homes in other parts of the world.

"The victory won, our section resumed its ordinary pursuits of country life, formed a grange, discussed agricultural problems, and were content to leave the honors and offices to other sections. They remained quiet until 1883 and 1884, when the greenback question excited the Nation. We were derided as 'greenbacks.' Captain D. R. Feaster was our speaker and public writer. He said: 'The jugglers of high finance try to show a distinction between the government's promise to pay in specie and a simple promise to pay. It is a distinction without a difference. A silver or gold certificate and simple promise to pay, each depends upon the perpetuity of the government. If the government ceases to be a Nation, it can no more pay its silver and gold certificates than it can meet its simple promissory note'."

Excerpt from USC Caroliniana Library, Papers of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette Families, 1787-1943

Members of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette families represented in this collection of one thousand, six hundred twenty-three manuscripts, twenty bound volumes, and two hundred nine photographs and two photographic albums lived in the Fairfield County communities of Feasterville and Shelton. The Feasters (Pfisters) originally came to this country from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania. About the time of the Revolutionary War, the family migrated to Georgia but later moved to South Carolina to

distance themselves from the dangers of attacks by Indians on the frontier. The Feasters were members of the Dunkard or Universalist sect. John Feaster (1768-1848) donated the land and built the Liberty Universalist Church at Feasterville, the Feasterville Male and Female Academy, and the Feasterville Boarding House. [See also, description of [Photograph collection of the Coleman, Feaster, and Faucette Families.](#)]

Among the early documents in the collection is a letter, 1 February 1831, from Thomas Whittemore, Boston, appointing R.D. Coleman agent for Fairfield District and requesting him "to obtain the names of a few *responsible* persons as subscribers." Whittemore was eager for Coleman to sell Universalist books and pamphlets for, he declared, "I know of nothing better to spread Universalism." The growth of the church in South Carolina is indicated in a letter, 30 September 1857, of A.G. Teague, Edgefield, to J.C.C. Feaster. Teague approved of the appointment of "a Southern Convention of Universalists" and discussed the organization of a church in Edgefield. Teague expressed interest in having the convention meet in Edgefield although he recognized that being "25 miles from a Rail Road will be a disadvantage we will labour under." The Edgefield congregation had contacted several prospective ministers, including the Rev. Taylor of Maine who "would not take less than 800 Dollars...[and] I do not think his politicks would Suit us." A bound volume, 1896-1898, 1908-1921, contains records of the Universalist church in South Carolina.

The Feasters and Colemans planted a number of crops, including cotton, grains, and corn. In addition to planting, Andrew Feaster served as agent selling yarn and cloth manufactured by Bivingsville Manufacturing Company located in Spartanburg District. A receipt dated 18 March 1841 paid Feaster a commission of five per cent. Receipts in August 1841 and April 1842 paid Feaster commissions of ten per cent. In February 1844 Feaster was awarded a contract for a mail route from Buckhead. Feaster also was experimenting with cultivating fruits. A manuscript dated 4 April 1843 is a "Schedule of Apple grafts and trees Maid out by A. Feaster." This schedule and another document dated 1844 includes a record of the trees that Feaster purchased from Charles Mack of Davidson County, N.C., and the location of where the various varieties were planted. The 1844 item includes a register of apple grafts as well as references to pear and nectarine trees. Records of grafts and fruit trees are found in a farm journal, 1847-1857, which includes a grafting register for various varieties of apples and references to nectarines and apricots. Estate records, a list of slaves, and records of cotton picked are also included in this volume.

With all these enterprises, Andrew Feaster apparently accumulated some wealth, for over the years he acquired stock in various companies including the Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road Company (3 shares, 4 April 1853), the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road Company (40 shares, 16 May 1853), the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company (4 shares, 19 December 1862), and the Columbia & Augusta Rail Road Company (4 shares, 6 July 1869).

The farm journals provide a broad overview of crops and plantation work in the Feasterville section of Fairfield District. There are several weather journals (1834-1838, 1847-1850, 1850-1854). Other journals contain accounts of slaves and their allowances, references to hog and ham production, cotton accounts, records of purchases and sales of molasses, and "Account Book for Sails of Cloth for the Bivingsville Factory for 1841."



The journal of John Albert Feaster Coleman (1828-1898) covers the period between November 1848 and December 1851. Coleman was in Columbia for the first entry in the journal where he sold cotton at 5 1/8 cents per pound-"Sorry price that." Coleman participated in many activities of the community in addition to farming. His journal records his attendance at church, elections, political meetings, dances, family gatherings, and other social events as well as his participation in such leisure activities as hunting and fishing.

On 13 November 1848 Coleman attended a show at Monticello "where [he] was shown animals of various classes," including lions, leopards, monkeys, bears, reindeer, and an ocelot. He noted that "The Lion was drove in Harness but it was a very short *Drive*. A man and his wife entered his cage and cut some very *distressing circumlocutions*." Coleman was a regular worshiper at several churches in the area, and rarely did he fail to offer some comment on the message that was delivered. On 1 April 1849 he attended church at Red Hill where he recorded, "E. Faunt delivered a sermon that was not fit for dogs to hear-it is surprising that he is permitted to pretend to preach. I consider his preaching ridiculous." After church he returned home and went on patrol. Attending Red Hill again on 17 June 1849, he noted the Rev. Nicholson's reference to an infant being "as great a sinner in its youth as in the years of discretion...no matter if it should die when only a month old-hell would be its portion." Coleman reacted that "No man should preach such doctrine if he was posse[sse]d of a good heart." The Rev. Buchanan preached at Red Hill on 5 August 1849 "but to no purpose."

Coleman's journal documents many of the events in the community. Most were pleasant social occasions; a few were tragic. He attended a frolic on the evening of 10 February 1849 and danced until 11:00 p.m. A "Cotillon party" on 21 February 1850 began at 7:00 p.m. and continued into the morning until 2:00 a.m. The following day Coleman posed for a daguerreotype by the photographer John Schorb. Another activity was partridge hunting which required several individuals to net the birds. His entry on

23 May 1849 records the death of overseer Daniel Kitchens, who, along with his brother, "ate a weed they thought to be jelico, but turned out to be hemlock." Kitchens died that night and the prospects for his brother's recovery were not encouraging. On 5 August 1849 Coleman related a "horrible deed" on the first of August by George L. Dye "who shot his wife...with a double barrel shot gun.... She was a mother of four or five children....after killing his wife [he] shot himself with another gun by putting the muzzle...under his chin and pulling the trigger with his toe....It need not be said that drunkenness was the cause. He had shot at her several times before this."

On several occasions Coleman recorded accounts of disciplining his slaves and witnessing or participating in the disciplining of others. On 10 August 1850 he simply notes, "I gave Dave a thrashing." On 1 November Coleman joined others on patrol at night and recorded that he "lashed several." On 2 November he whipped Ike in the morning and reported that he was missing after breakfast. He attended a "negro trial" on 9 August 1850-"The Court after much and long deliberations decided that three should have one hundred lashes-one seventy five and another ten." Later that year, 20 November 1850, Coleman instructed the postmaster to stop his subscription to the *Yankee Blade* because of its position on abolitionism and fugitive slaves.

Coleman seldom ventured far away from Feasterville except for occasional trips to Columbia to sell cotton or attend to other business. On at least one trip, however, in company with Dr. John P. Feaster, he "visited all the principal places of importance-such as the tressel work on the railroads-some of which are magnificent-being nearly fifty or sixty feet high." He also visited the asylum "where I saw a large number of unfortunate lunatics" and the South Carolina College "precincts where I saw some beautiful

buildings including the Episcopal Church." His visit took him to the Crawford house built by former governor Hammond and other houses and gardens around the town.

Andrew Feaster and other members of the Feaster family were among the most prominent members of the Feasterville community. Several of Feaster's children attended the Feasterville Female Academy presided over by Mrs. Catharine Ladd. In addition to receipts for tuition, the collection contains financial records of the school and information on construction of buildings.

Also included is family correspondence from the Norris family of Leesville. A letter, 8 May 1842, of E.H. Norris, Piney Woods, Leesville, reports that his family's health was good with the exception of Nathan who had been suffering with a headache for two days-"last night I bled him and gave him some pills he says he feels better this morning." Members of the Norris family were involved in searching for gold. Nathan apparently was experiencing some success in locating gold with a "Rod [which] works admirably...they have three more attractions from hear which they expect to run out as soon as our crop will admit."

Some discord in the Feaster family is implied in a memorandum of 5 July 1850 of "A. Feaster's Expences building Brick hous for son John CC Feaster & intended to be a hous Jointly for him JCC Feaster & his brother EH Feaster but they not agreeing I feel it my duty to make this statement to show that I have paid for said building...which JCCF must pay with Interest if he holds the house & one hundred acres of land..." A letter, 27 May 1855, from Andrew Feaster's son Jacob indicates that he was establishing himself in Greenville where he was working in a store with "the Messrs Williams [who] seem much pleased with me as a partner." He reported that the price for provisions was high and that his vegetable garden was prospering-"I do not think I ever saw a more promising garden for the season."

The collection contains little Civil War material, but correspondence resumes in the years after 1865. Members of the Coleman and Feaster families and friends from Feasterville emigrated to other states after the war, and there are letters from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Farming remained the principal concern of those who remained in Fairfield County. There are a number of crop lien agreements as well as other agricultural documents, including an agreement, 12 February 1874, between Black's Improved Fertilizer Company and J.A.F. Coleman, H.J. Coleman, D.R. Feaster, G.W. Coleman, and J. Feaster Lyles for the exclusive right to sell the product. Minutes of the Little Saluda Grange are found in a volume, 1874-1878, which also contains minutes, 1894-1895, of the trustees of Emery High School.

Crop conditions and prospects apparently were never far from anyone's mind. Writing on 29 July 1887, Lizzie Busby informed her husband D.A. Busby in Saratoga, N.Y., that "farmers say they have never seen a fuller crop this month" although there was concern that heavy rainfall might injure the cotton. In addition to heavy rains, cotton farmers faced the threat of the boll worm. The farm labor situation was a topic that was discussed more frequently in letters during the 1890s.

Correspondence during the period from 1880 to 1920 portrays life in rural South Carolina and in other areas of the South. Farming, social activities, education, marriages, births, and deaths are topics that are discussed in general. The migration to towns and changes brought by industrialization also can be found in the correspondence. A letter, 8 February 1898, from "Stella," Chester, informs Jennie Coleman that she and her husband were fixing up their "nice home" which included a lawn in front with "ornamental trees" and terraced flower beds. Stella was treasurer of her literary club which met once a month. Her husband was chief bookkeeper "at Wylies"-"They have a real nice office now & quite citified." Azalee Lumpkin, who lived in Stover, was pleased to have boarders who were working on the dam and the

railroad. According to her letter of 31 August 1905, one of the boarders was installing electric lights in the hotel which also had a telephone.

The principal correspondents after 1910 were Jennie Coleman who returned to South Carolina from Alabama and young Andrew McConnell Faucette ("Andy") whose various girl friends provided a regular stream of correspondence in the 1920s. A veteran of World War I, Faucette was elected to the Seventy-fifth General Assembly (1923-1924) while attending law school at the University of South Carolina. After graduation Faucette entered into a legal practice in Spartanburg with another young attorney, Olin D.

Johnston. He later was employed by the Veterans Administration in Columbia; but even as he practiced law and worked in Columbia, Faucette found it difficult to divorce himself from the family land in Fairfield County. In a letter of 11 July 1924 to Grace Dodican, he acknowledged-"Not knowing anything about the farm it is hard for you to realize the worry and anxiety connected with it. I love it though, even with all its faults." A severe storm in September 1928 reminded Faucette of the perils of farming-"I am very blue over the cotton situation. I hardly know what to expect. I am sure now that I will stop farming after this year. I am sure now that the crop this year will be a total failure in the end."

The collection contains two volumes seemingly unrelated to the Feaster, Coleman, and Faucette families. The first, a plantation book, 1825-1829, 1841-1869, of the Samuel T. Guild family of Williamsburg District, records corn and cotton production and also cattle. Birth records and ages of slaves are listed as well as information on the estates of D. Michau and Samuel Guild. Another volume, kept by the Rogers family of Marion, includes store accounts, 1817-1818, with a record of charges for stamps and mailing letters and genealogical records, 1835-1880. The collection also includes genealogical information on the Coleman and Feaster families. One volume, 1824-1828, is a record kept by D.R. Coleman "of Property Given by me to My Children as they Married and Left me." In addition, the Civil War career of Andrew J. McConnell, Co. B, 17th South Carolina Volunteers, is documented in typescript volumes, 1862-1865.

Excerpts from History of Fairfield County, SC From Before The Whiteman Came, by Fitz Hugh McMaster, 1946

### **Religion in Fairfield County**

In 1767, the Rev. George Almund, a Baptist minister from Stockholm, Sweden, visited the western part of Fairfield County. He is said to have walked over nearly the whole of Europe, and probably used the same means of locomotion here. He tells of a visit to Jacob Gibson's church on Little River, which been started about 1762. As Mr. Gibson was a teacher as well as preacher it is probable that he had a school in connection with his church. But there were very few settlers, and neither church nor school could have been large. Possibly this was the first school in Fairfield. There are reasons to believe that there was a school in what is now Winnsboro some years before 1777, when Mt. Zion (as then spelled) was established. Mt. Zion, as it was afterwards called, was re-chartered in 1785 as a college, and began anew its rather illustrious career. Following this were the Jefferson-Monticello academy in 1800, then the Broad River academy, in the western part of the county in 1824, the Manual Training School, (afterwards Furman University) three miles from Winnsboro, 1835, and the Feasterville academy, 1842. Many schools followed these, but these are the notable ones deserving special consideration. December 21, 1811, the Legislature of South Carolina passed a Free School Act, which provided for as many free schools in each election district as there were representatives in the House of Representatives. There were to be nine for Fairfield. Three hundred dollars a year was to be appropriated from the State treasury for each school, and "if the fund was insufficient to employ a master for a whole year, then for the greatest length the master may be employed" for such sum. The

act provided that where there were private schools already in operations it would be permissible to join the free school to it. The free school act passed by the legislature in 1811, providing for a free school in each election district, moved the people of the whole state as is shown by petitions on file in the office of the Historical Commission. There were two such petitions from Feasterville Academy.

### **Feasterville Academy**



**Mrs. B. H. (Etta) Rosson, Jr., of Shelton, S. C., gives the following sketch of the Feasterville Academy;**

The land for Feasterville Academy was given by John Feaster, son of the Revolutionary soldier, Andrew Feaster. He also gave the land and built the Boarding House, adjacent to the Academy, and gave the land and built the Liberty Universalist Church, which is just across Highway 215 from the old Academy.

We, the descendants of John Feaster, have always been told the following: That the school and Boarding House were built the same year. In my mother's home, at Shelton, hangs the portrait of John Feaster, painted by Mr. Ladd. We have always been told that when Mr. Ladd was painting this picture, Mrs. Ladd accompanied him, and during one of the sittings, she asked John Feaster why he didn't build a school here. In reply, he asked: "If I built one, would you come up and teach in it?" She promptly replied that she would, and he built it, and she was the first teacher. The Boarding House was built for those students who lived too far away to come and go each day. Hence, the name, "The Boarding House."

While teaching there, Mrs. Ladd lived in the Boarding House. She went from there to Winnsboro to live, and was in Winnsboro when Sherman came through from Columbia.

In Rev. D. B. Clayton's book, "Forty-Seven Years in the Universalist Ministry," he states that he taught in the Academy from 1864 to the end of 1865. We know that Mrs. Ladd taught there in 1848, as Mrs. Mary Coleman Faucette's mother, Mrs. J. A. F. Coleman, stated often that she went to school there in 1848, and boarded with Mrs. Ladd in the Boarding House. Also, Mrs. Faucette and Mrs. Nancy Stevenson Estes attended the school the same year, riding horseback from their homes. Miss Margaret Narcissa Feaster taught in the Academy in 1860-61. Mr. Feaster Lyles and his sister, Isabelle, taught there after

the war. In his will, dated November 25, 1847, John Feaster states: "My will is that the lot of land on which the Female Academy and Boarding House stand at Feasterville, containing five and one half acres, I give and bequeath to my three sons, Jacob Feaster and Andrew Feaster and John U. Feaster, in trust and for the benefit of Feasterville Male & Female Academy, and I hereby appoint and constitute them trustees of the same." From then on down to the present time, as a trustee died or moved from the community, another trustee was selected by the other trustees, and these trustees govern the property.


**Mrs. Rosson has (1942) the original of the following documents:**

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, entered into this 22d day of December, 1841, between Jacob Feaster, Jr., H. J. Coleman, Andrew Feaster and Henry A Coleman, Trustees of Feasterville Academy, of the one part, and Lewis F. W. Andrews, of the other part. WITNESSETH, that the said L. F. W. Andrews doth agree to take charge of the Feasterville Academy, for the year of our Lord 1842, and to teach or have taught the usual English and classical Branches to any Number of pupils, not exceeding forty, on the following terms:

The male and female pupils to be united in one school—the Scholastic year to be divided into two sessions of five months each—the 1st Session to commence on the last Monday of January of said year, school to be taught five days in each week and six hours each day, all lost time on the part of the Principal to be fully made up by him. The undersigned Trustees on their part agree to pay, or guarantee the payment of, the sum of eight hundred dollars to said L. F. W. Andrews, as teacher and principal aforesaid, for the term of one scholastic year of 10 months, said payment to be made on or before the 25th day of December, 1842—and do further agree to provide suitable writing benches for the Academy prior to the commencement of school, also to furnish firewood for the same—and a pair of 12-inch globes—and to pay for the advertising of the Seminary. IN TESTIMONY, whereof, we the parties, have hereunto signed our names respectively, the day and date above mentioned. (Signed) :

L. F. W. Andrews.—Principal,—Jacob Feaster, Henry J. Coleman, H. A. Coleman, A. Feaster, Trustees.

The exact connection of Mrs. Ladd with the Feasterville Academy is not clear, but it seems to have been certain. A sketch of this remarkable woman is to be found elsewhere in this volume. Dr. W. W. Ball, editor of *The News and Courier*, is authority for the statement that in 1848, when Newton Pinckney Walker, who had been a Baptist preacher and teacher, but who had become a Universalist in belief, proposed to establish a school for the deaf and blind among the sites offered "was a generous offer, at Feasterville, Fairfield County." \* \* \* "The people of Feasterville were of his belief in these things" (Universalist). But the choice went to Cedar Springs because of an abandoned summer resort hotel, and out buildings. This sketch of the early schools of Fairfield may be closed with the reflection that Mount Zion, ante-dating the South Carolina University by about a quarter of a century might have been developed into that institution; Furman Institute three miles from Winnsboro might have been developed into Furman University, and Feasterville Academy might have had as an adjunct the State School for the Deaf and Blind.

**(C-F-M) Coleman Feaster Mobley - 79th C-F-M and Allied Families Annual Reunion** 

2018 CFM Reunion Group Picture



Friday October 4, 2019 - Sunday October 6, 2019

Feasterville Academy Grounds, Highway #215, Feasterville, SC ([Map](#))

For more Details, Email or Call: Camping, Friday & Saturday Activities Coordinators:  
[Eddie](#) Killian (803-635-9811), [Bryan](#) Greer (803-517-8211), [James](#) Green (803-402-0224)

**All Activities begin from Feasterville Academy Grounds****All Friday/Saturday activities tentative & based on interest & participation requested****Friday Activities**

- 05:00 PM - 11:00 PM - Campers Arrive and Setup (30 Amp Breaker Needed, Limited)  
 05:30 PM - 11:00 PM - Research Assistance, Feasterville School House  
 07:00 PM - 07:15 PM - Group Picture at Feasterville School House  
 07:15 PM - 08:30 PM - Supper at Nearby Establishment or Rock Around Clock, Winnsboro  
 (music, dancing, food vendors, on Congress St.)  
 08:30 PM - 11:00 PM - Relax, Share or Explore Time, or Rock Around Clock, Etc.

**Saturday Activities**

- 08:30 AM - 12:30 PM - Tours: Cemeteries & Churches (guided, self-guided, maps available)  
 10:00 AM - 12:30 PM – or Rock Around the Clock Car Show (on S. Congress St.)  
 12:30 PM - 01:30 PM - Dinner (Lunch) at Nearby Establishment  
 01:30 PM - 04:30 PM - or Relax, Share, or Explore Time, Etc.  
 04:30 PM - 05:30 PM – Oaks Plantation Tour and Farm Grounds (Samantha Blair)  
 05:30 PM - 06:30 PM - Group Picture, Supper at Nearby Establishment  
 06:45 PM - 08:30 PM - DNA Program by James Walker Green III (in Boarding House)  
 08:00 PM - 11:30 PM – more Research, Story Telling, Camp Fire (**in fire pit only**)

**Sunday "Traditional" Reunion Activities (CFM Officers and Reunion Committee):**

- 08:30 AM - 11:00 AM - Research Assistance, Feasterville School House  
 10:00 AM - 04:30 PM - Visit Feasterville Spring (self guided tour, behind school)  
 10:00 AM - 04:30 PM - Informational Booth Tents  
     ([Fairfield County Genealogy Society](#),  
     Fairfield County Historical Society,  
     SC Historic Preservation Trust,  
     Author Patricia Veasey,  
     Barbara Yongue's Air Painters)  
 10:00 AM - 01:00 PM - Registration, Dues/Donations, Prize Tickets, Picture Number  
 11:00 AM - 11:45 PM - Liberty Universalist Church Memorial Service (in church)  
 12:00 PM - 01:00 PM - Association Annual Meeting (at Academy Boarding House)  
     (Door Prizes,  
     Closest & Farthest Distance Attendees,  
     Oldest & Youngest,  
     News, etc.)  
 01:00 PM - 01:15 PM - Reunion Group Picture  
 01:15 PM - 02:30 PM - Reunion Family Picnic  
 Plates, utensils, napkins, chairs & tables will be provided by the Association (item covered by your dues/donations), although some families bring their own chairs & tables  
 02:30 PM - 03:30 PM - Reunion Adult & Children's Games  
 03:30 PM - 11:00 PM - Games, Tours: Cemeteries, Churches or Research Assistance in School House

**Monday Activities:**

- 08:00 AM - 11:00 AM - Remaining Campers Head Home

**LYLE/LYLES/LILE/LILES/LISLE/L'ISLE**

First Part of Pearson's History of Fairfield  
(The manuscript of this history was lost)

Miss Sallie Woodward, granddaughter of the historian, sent the above to  
Mrs. J. C. Feaster, who was the daughter of William S. Lyles and Sallie Woodward

In treating of the lives of Fairfield people, the first place is due Col. Arromanus Lyles, son of Ephraim Lyles, who came from Va. In 1734, originally from England. He was born in 17\_\_, was the first male native of Fairfield. By some means he had secured an excellent English education. He belonged to the Whig race & did not dishonor the school in which he was reared. His wife was Miss Rebecca Valentine.

They had six sons, viz:

1. Ephraim
2. James
3. John
4. William (died young)
5. Aromanus
6. Thomas
7. Mary, who married a Methodist minister by the name of Moody & moved to Kentucky.

His youngest son, Thomas, married Miss Mary Woodward. They had two sons, viz:

1. Thomas M.
2. William S.

Thomas M. married Miss Eliza Peay. Thomas M. & Eliza Peay's children are as follows:

1. William Boykin Lyles, killed in Va., Battle of Seven Pines.
2. Nicholas Peay Lyles
3. Sallie English Lyles
4. Austin Peay Lyles, killed in the siege of Petersburg, Va.
5. John W. Lyles
6. Belton E. Lyles
7. Mattie P. Lyles
8. Harriett Lyles, died young.
9. Rebecca V. Lyles
10. James S. Lyles
11. Carrie E. Lyles

William S. Married Miss Sallie Woodward and then Miss Sallie Haynesworth.

Col. Arromanus Lyles was married three times: (1st ) Miss Rebecca Valentine, (2nd ) Miss Sallie Means, (3rd ) Mrs. Susan Kennerly, who survived him. Miss Valentine was the mother of his children.

This information from J. F. Lyles, Sept. 30, 1906

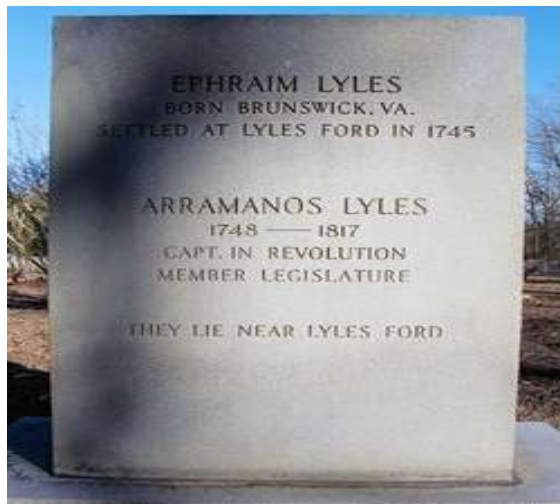
When Ephraim came to South Carolina, he was accompanied by his brother, John. The first Lyles graveyard was near Lyles Ford, on the tract bought of Capt. Thomas estate by John L. Dickey and sold by him to F. G. Feaster.





Submitted by Pelham Lyles

The line from English origins of our family is briefly described below. There were also concurrent waves of Irish settlers with the same name derivatives who sought the same dreams of America and came in through the Augusta/Shenandoah region of central western Virginia. Although the DNA studies differentiate origins from either Celtic or Norman-English strains, we have also connected through DNA to our African-American relatives who descended through blood connections during the early plantation/slavery systems that stirred the big melting pot of America. Several of our lines are tracking through Native American Indian ancestry that also shows up in our DNA project managed by two Lyles/Liles family members. The coming together of Lyles connections every few years here delights those of us who want to know more about the flowering of our ancestral tree through the generations of settlement in America.



A brief synopsis of the origins of the Norman-English Lisle/l'isle/Liles/Lyles family: The earliest settlers in our lines had come to the Colony of Virginia from England by 1626 among other families of English origin. Our earliest documented Virginia ancestor to begin moving southward from the James River area settlements in Virginia was John Lisle of Henrico County who, when coming of age, moved down the trading paths to obtain land on Buckskin Creek in Prince George County (now in present Dinwiddie County near McKenney and I-85). Some early Lyles land grants are also found in the Nutbush Creek area of NC (formerly Brunswick County, VA.) and Anson County, NC.



Ephraim Lyles (Liles) and two brothers, John and Williamson (along with some other half brothers possibly) migrated to the Broad River valley areas in S.C. around present-day Union, Chester, Fairfield, and Newberry Counties settled on both sides of the River around 1745. John was granted land in what is now Newberry Co. Ephraim was supposed to have been killed by Cherokee Indians in present-day Fairfield County around 1761 or 62, leaving his wife and several children. Williamson settled west of the Broad River in Newberry County also and his hand-carved gravestone (1797) was found a few years ago during a family foray. Ephraim's fieldstone-marked grave is said to be one of the approximate 100 depression/fieldstone graves on the little wooded hilltop near the Broad River valley where Lyleses first set down roots in South Carolina. By the 1730s most members of this family had migrated just across the Virginia line into the Province of North Carolina, eventually spreading into Anson and Rutherford Counties (N. C.) and in the S. C. upcountry in counties around Liles Ford on the Broad River.



The reunion site near Lyles Ford, the Feasterville Female Academy Boarding House, is a National Historic Registry site (ca.1840) that was established as a school by John Feaster for the daughters of the Broad River basin plantations. Members of our family attended and taught there, and the idyllic setting of the restored old school is beautifully set up for family reunions, lovingly restored by the Coleman-Feaster-Mobley Family Association. The Association has held annual reunions on this site since the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and we Lyles's started a biennial tradition back in the 1980s. There are several connections to the other families, but specifically, John Feaster Lyles and his cousin/wife Carrie E. Lyles lived and taught at the Feasterville School in the 1880s. Our reunion has seen great success in the past, and this year's event promises to be even better!

**Sr. George Lisle** was a Royalist martyr of the English Civil War, executed August 28, 1648. In addition, there was a John Lisle who was on the complete opposite side of the conflict assisting Cromwell, and was one of the judges who decided to behead King Charles I. After Cromwell's death and the restoration of Charles II, John had fled to Switzerland where he was assassinated in 1664 by an Irish Royalist. His wife Lady Alice was later beheaded for treason.

**Sue Lyles Eakin** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sue\\_Eakin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sue_Eakin) who documented and annotated the diary of Solomon Northrup, is from a Louisiana branch of our family. The movie, **Twelve Years a Slave**, was produced about this important work.

**Allison Feaster** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allison\\_Feaster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allison_Feaster) is a great great-granddaughter of Thomas Minter Lyles, as his son Belton had two children in his union with a slave, Rachel Foote. After Freedom, Rachel was a household servant in the home of another prominent area family from whom she inherited over 500 acres and the surname Feaster.

Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton complained about the "**treachery of John Lisle**", who had been caught in Charleston when it surrendered to British command in Jan. of 1781. According to "Bloody Ban" (as he was called for his butchery and treatment of Americans), *"...availing himself of the proclamation to exchange his parole for a certificate of his being a good citizen, Lisle was made second in command of this regiment. As soon as the battalion was equipped by the British with arms and ammunition, Lt. Col. Lisle carried the regiment to Col. Neal who had joined Col. Thomas Sumter's South Carolina militia command which was camped with the Catawba Indians ...(according to Tarleton, John 'gave back the ammunition given him' by the Brits...in their faces and backs!!"* They attacked the British outpost at Rocky Mount in June of 1781 and this was considered one of the first successes in the Carolina Backcountry war effort which led to the defeats of the British at Guilford Courthouse and the ensuing surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Please join us for this South Carolina reunion of the descendants of this historic American family. Lyles families from many locales and branches have attended this fall gathering in the historic reunion site near Lyles Ford since the 1980s. Our reunion has seen great success in the past, and this year's event promises to be even better! Information on dates, schedules, suggested lodgings, and registration follow in this newsletter. For those of you using social media, please join our family page at Lyles Descendants. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/401221389995580/> We are using the forum for

family lineage queries and other historical documents that may be of help to the readers. If you do not use digital resources, find someone who does use Facebook who can let you in on a great method of learning about our family and events. Documentation says that the Lisle family was in Virginia by 1626, having come here from England. This family lived in the Tidewater area of the Colony of Virginia in the 1600's and early 1700's among other families of English origin. The earliest documented Virginia ancestor was John Liles of Henrico County. By the 1730s most members of this family had migrated just across the Virginia line into the Province of North Carolina, eventually spreading into Anson and Rutherford Counties (N. C.) and in the S. C. upcountry in counties around Lyles Ford on the Broad River. Surrounding counties are Newberry, Fairfield, Chester, Union and Spartanburg Counties.

# Lyles/Liles/Lyle/ Lisle Family Reunion

October 11—13, 2019

## FEASTERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE BOARDING HOUSE

Feasterville Academy Grounds, SC Hwy #215, Feasterville ([Map](#))

Reunion Details ([Newsletter](#)) , Email or Call Coordinators:

[Pelham](#) Lyles (803-727-5908), [Susan](#) McLane (803-351-0265), [Nancy](#) Brown

All Activities begin from Feasterville Academy Grounds (Please RSVP)

(Late Registration, Please Bring Form & Payment)

Thursday Evening (Eddie Killian 803-635-9811):

Campers Setting Up - To Prevent Waiting, Please Call Ahead (**Limited**)

Friday Activities (Pelham, Susan & Nancy):

11:00 AM - Tours of Outlying Areas of Newberry County, Lyles West of the Broad River

12:00 PM - Lunch at one of Newberry's great restaurants

01:00 PM - Resume Tours of Newberry County, Lyles West of the Broad River

07:00 PM - Dutch Supper, [Cornwallis Tea Company](#), 141 S. Congress, Winnsboro ([Map](#))

Saturday Activities (Pelham, Susan & Nancy):

10:00 AM - Tours of Outlying Areas of Fairfield County, Lyles East of the Broad River

01:00 PM - Box Lunches at Feasterville Picnic Shelter

02:00 PM - Tours Resume of Fairfield County, Lyles East of the Broad River

06:30 PM - Catered BBQ Supper at Feasterville Picnic Shelter, Camaraderie, Music & Sharing

Sunday Activities (Pelham, Susan & Nancy):

10:00 AM - Clean Up Feasterville Site

01:00 PM - Remaining Campers Head Home ([Eddie](#) Killian)

**Registered in BookCat New Acquisitions to Library Collection  
Members & Friends Addition(s)**

**Harden, Betty**

The Caldwell Family of Spartanburg County South Carolina by Carroll Wayne Caldwell

**Belton, J. Odell**

The Belton Family Genealogy by The Belton Family Reunion

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Please keep an eye on the [Announcements](#) & [Past Announcements](#), [Conferences & Workshops](#) for 2019. Check out digitized [Yearbooks of Fairfield County, SC](#) on our website. Let us know about your Family Association and/or Family Reunion; we will be glad to post your association and/or reunion information for you on our website under [Reunions](#).

Friday, October 18, 2019, 6:30 PM

**[A Delicious Country, The Lawson Story](#)**

by Scott Huler ([PBS Book Review Video](#))

Christ Central Community Center, 235 S Congress St, Winnsboro, SC 29180

([Directions](#))

Afterwards Scott Huler will be available for book signing

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Sunday, October 27, 2019, 3:00 PM

Services at Ebenezer A.R.P. Church "Old Brick Church"

Organized by Bethel A.R.P. Church, Winnsboro, SC 29180

Information Contact Church Office (803) 635-4065

Jenny Caldwell (Wednesday or Thursday 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM) or

Pastor James McManus (Monday, Wednesday or Friday morning hours)

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# Cornwallis and the British March to Yorktown

Fairfield County Museum  
Friday, 1 November 2019, 6:00 pm



**Professor Stan Carpenter**  
**U.S. Naval War College**

Friday, November 1, 2019, 6:00 PM

**Southern Gambit**

**Cornwallis and the British March to Yorktown** ([Flyer](#))

by Stanley D. M. Carpenter

Christ Central Community Center, 235 S Congress St, Winnsboro, SC 29180 ([Directions](#))

Afterwards Stanley Carpenter will be available for book signing

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# Southern Gambit

## Cornwallis and the British March to Yorktown

By Stanley D. M. Carpenter

VOLUME 65 IN THE CAMPAIGNS AND COMMANDERS  
SERIES

FEBRUARY 2019

\$34.95s CLOTH 978-0-8061-6185-3

328 PAGES, 6 X 9

30 B&W ILLUS., 8 MAPS

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### Restores a critical but little-studied chapter to the narrative of the Revolutionary War

In a world rife with conflict and tension, how does a great power prosecute an irregular war at a great distance within the context of a regional struggle, all within a global competitive environment? The question, so pertinent today, was confronted by the British nearly 250 years ago during the American War for Independence. And the answer, as this book makes plain, is: not the way the British, under Lieutenant General Charles, Earl Cornwallis, went about it in the American South in the years 1778–81. *Southern Gambit* presents a closely observed, comprehensive account of this failed strategy.

Approaching the campaign from the British perspective, this book restores a critical but little-studied chapter to the narrative of the Revolutionary War—and in doing so, it adds detail and depth to our picture of Cornwallis, an outsized figure in the history of the British Empire.

Distinguished scholar of military strategy Stanley D. M. Carpenter outlines the British strategic and operational objectives, devoting particular attention to the strategy of employing Southern Loyalists to help defeat Patriot forces, reestablish royal authority, and tamp down resurgent Patriot activity. Focusing on Cornwallis's operations in the Carolinas and Virginia leading to the surrender at Yorktown in October 1781, Carpenter reveals the flaws in this approach, most notably a fatal misunderstanding of the nature of the war in the South and of the Loyalists' support. Compounding this was the strategic incoherence of seeking a conventional war against a brilliant, unconventional opponent, and doing so amidst a breakdown in the unity of command. Ultimately, strategic incoherence, ineffective command and control, and a misreading of the situation contributed to the series of cascading failures of the British effort. Carpenter's analysis of how and why this happened expands our understanding of British decision-making and operations in the Southern Campaign and their fateful consequences in the War for Independence.

Stanley D. M. Carpenter is Professor of Strategy and Policy and Naval War College Command Historian at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. He is the author of *Military Leadership in the British Civil Wars, 1642–1651: "The Genius of This Age"* and the editor of *The English Civil War*.

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Saturday, November 9, 2019, 10:00 AM

**[Honoring Our Fairfield County WWII Veterans](#)**

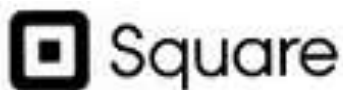
**[Mt. Zion Memorial Park, Corner of North Zion & Hudson Streets, Winnsboro, SC 29180](#)**

**[\(Directions\)](#)**

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Please note that if you choose to receive newsletters by USPS vs. email, that the rate is \$25.00/year.

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Federal Employer Identification Number: 47-2246425

Public Charity Status: 170(b) (1) (A) (vi)

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For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aide future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers. Our membership year runs from January 1, current year, until December 31, current year; i.e. calendar year. New members (after October 1 of current year) will have membership until December 31, the following year. If dues have not been paid by March 31, current year, you will no longer receive membership benefits. We are a 501-C3 non-profit organization. All donations will be acknowledged and will be tax deductible. If you would like to give your support monetarily in helping us meet our mission, there are several ways: Send a check to FCGS, PO Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093; or donate online by way of our [Square Online Store](#). Some other areas of support are contributions to the Resource & Research Library Collection: Any Family Information, Family Books or Scrapbooks.

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For our records, please attach to the application your pedigree chart and share any information you have updated on your family lines. The information will be filed and made available in our family files. These will aide future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers.

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