



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 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 public.

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Message from the President

Hello, everyone I hope all of you are doing well.

We have had some great tours this past quarter and opportunities to meet new members and some cousins. In July, the 49th SCGS Summer Workshop was Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th at the SC Department of Archives & History. Also, in July, on the 28th, the FCGS Board met at Lizard's Thicket in Blythewood. In August, on the 18th, FCGS members attended a tour of the Newberry Museum in Newberry, SC, having lunch and ice cream at restaurants downtown. In September, on the 15th, FCGS members had planned to tour the Camden Archives & Museum, in Camden, SC.; however, it had to be rescheduled to a later date. Next quarter, FCGS plans to have a booth at the annual Coleman-Feaster-Mobley family and friends reunion in Feasterville, SC. Also, in October, an African American History Program called History of Fairfield County's African Americans Who Migrated to the Original Frog Town Community in Columbia, South Carolina given by Sonya Hodges-Grantham. In November, author Richard C. Meehan, Jr. and his wife will be giving a living History (in costume) on his latest book called: "Ford the Pacholet", An American Revolutionary War Novel Culminating in the Pivotal Battle of Cowpens. In January, plans are being made to tour Camden Archives & Museum, in Camden, SC.; or Historic Ridgeway including places like Ruff Store (1840 and current), Ruff Chapel, Mt. Hope Plantation, St. Stevens Episcopal, etc.; or a joint meeting with Dutch Fork Chapter of SC Genealogical Society. Check back with us or check out the announcement page of the FCGS website.

I have had some time to update our FCGS Members Only pages. I have been able to update a few Families as listed below and the Shelton and Winnsboro Mills Communities this past quarter. (Remember, our overall goal is to eventually get all our family files, church files and Fairfield County information files digitized and uploaded, so that members can do a lot of their research from their home. Also, remember you can request your family surname to be uploaded ahead of schedule, and I will try to get it done as time permits.)

Census Information Added/Updated (Documents and Pictures): 1869 Fairfield

Community Information Added/Updated (Documents and Pictures): Shelton and Winnsboro Mills

Family Information Added/Updated (Documents, Pictures, and Tombstones): Barnes, Briant, Bryant, Brigman, Bouknight, Caldwell, Corbett, Corbitt, Edmunds, Gregory, Henry, Murphy, Murphey, Oneal, Oneall, Oneale, Pope, Rives, Rutherford, Tidwell, Trapp, Wyley, Wiley, Wylie, Weir, and Winn.

Map Information Added/Updated (Documents or Pictures): Revamped the Maps web page; also included some additional maps.

We continue to thank new and past volunteers for their membership, donations, and support! Again, thank you, for the continued giving of old, discarded library books, old Bibles, research materials and new publications that help enhance the research library collection and expedite research request resolution. These items are coming in from estates, libraries, member's collections, and other sources. We have received several private collections. Please consider helping us by volunteering to assist us in cataloging and properly storing these invaluable resources. We are very thankful that one of the donor's has given the monies to do this with a volunteer of their family's collection.

We are a non-profit and can provide a receipt upon request.

Please let us know (803-635-9811), when you are coming so we can ensure that someone is here to assist you. Thank you once again everybody, for your patience with us and your many ways of support for our/your society. As mentioned previously, it is our desire and sincere hope that we have positively impacted your genealogical experience and life goals.

I hope you enjoy this newsletter as we step back in time and share some old information and stories from previous museum (Fairfield County Historical Society) newsletters that contain valuable information that you may not have in your collection.

Yours in service, *Eddie Killian*

UPCOMING CALENDAR OF EVENTS

[\(Always a good idea to check the website for latest information on events\)](#)

OCTOBER

**2022 Coleman-Feaster-Mobley Association Family and Friends Annual Reunion
Everyone is Welcome and All Activities begin from Feasterville Academy Grounds (Please RSVP)**



2021 CFM Reunion Group Picture

**Friday September 30th, 2022 - Sunday October 2nd, 2022
82nd C-F-M Families & Friends Annual Reunion
[\(C-F-M\) Coleman Feaster Mobley Association](#)**

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

Plan your Coleman-Feaster-Mobley Reunion trip! ([Press Release](#))

Please Submit Activities or Camping & Activities Form, So We Can Plan Accordingly, Thanks!

1) [2022 Activities Registration RSVP](#) (Online Form)

--or--

1) [2022 Camping and Activities Registration RSVP \(PDF\)](#) (Print and Mail-in Form)

2) [Registration Donation](#)

All Friday & Saturday activities tentative & based on interest & participation requested

Plan to participate in CFM Reunion Camping, Friday, Saturday activities;

please print & return Activities Registration Form or call Eddie by September 30th, 2022
for more Details, Email or Call: [Eddie Killian](#) (W: 803-635-9811 or C: 803-747-9906).



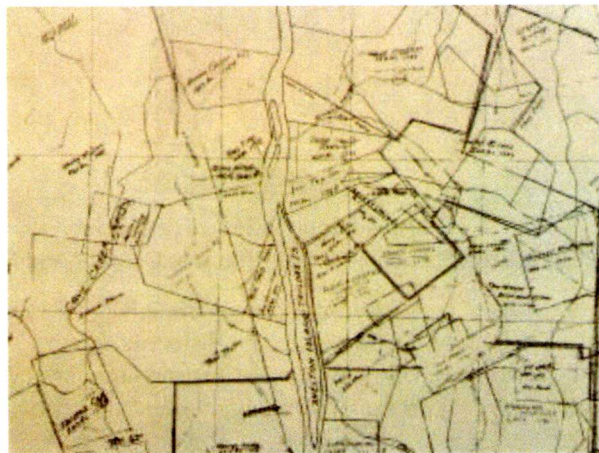
C. T. Killian Family June 1969

**Killian - "Pop" Claude Tresvan (C.T.) Killian Descendants Family Reunion
Sunday, October 2, 2022**

Come Join Us For a Joint Family Reunion With Our [Coleman Feaster Mobley](#) Cousins

Bring Your Favorite Dish (\$5 or More Donation at Registration Table)

More Details or Questions See CFM Reunion above or Email: [Eddie Killian](#) or call (803) 635-9811



Taylor's (including Taylor's Island) on Land Grant Map by the Union County Historical Society

Brigade General Edward Taylor Descendants Family Reunion

Sunday, October 2, 2022

Come Join Us For a Joint Family Reunion With Our [Coleman Feaster Mobley](#) Cousins

Bring Your Favorite Dish (\$5 or More Donation at Registration Table)

More Details or Questions See CFM Reunion above or Email: [Eddie Killian](#) or call (803) 635-9811



Sunday, October 9th, 2022

Bob Blair, Coleman Feaster Mobley Family Association (CFMA) and Trustee will be conducting a caravan tour of western Fairfield County, sites and cemeteries. This will be on a Sunday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Stephen Mentzer, Chaplin of the CFMA and several members of the FCGS will be assisting.

CURRY FAMILY REUNION

Sunday, October 9, 2022

The 59th Annual CURRY FAMILY REUNION will be held Sunday, October 9, 2022 at Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, 1660 Pleasant Grove Rd., Chester, SC 297806, 11 a.m. Church Service (old home church); 1 p.m. picnic lunch followed by family roll call, static collection & business meeting. Please attend to represent and honor your ancestors and learn about your roots if you are a descendant of Robert Curry, wife Nancy Agnes Miller Curry, and their son and two daughters: (son) Samuel Joseph Curry (b. 1849-d. 1931), his 3 wives 1st Malinda Carrie Boyd, 2nd Mary Agnes Wallace, 3rd Hannah Frances/Flanningan; (daughter) Marygaret Elizabeth Curry (b 1851-d. 1901, Mrs. John Mobley Cameron); (daughter) Harriet Lucinda Curry (b. 1854 m - d. 1882, Mrs. Wylie Farmer).

Surnames from these ancestors are: CURRY, MILLER, BOYD, WALLACE, TENNANT, YOUNG, PEAY, BANKHEAD, McGARITY, RODDEY, LOVE, McWATTERS, CAMERON, STEPHENSON, WAGES, JOURDAN, SMITH, CARROLL, HALL, FARMER, ROACH, NELMS, SOLOMAN, STEWARD, HOUGHPAUGH, BURGESS and many others over the 173 years since the birth of their first child.

More Details or Questions Contact via Email: [Randy P. Sears \(Mrs. John F. Sears, Jr.\)](#) or call (843) 236-4134 or U.S. Mail: 317 Red Fox Rd., Myrtle Beach, SC 29579-7019



Fairfield County Genealogy Society
Presents the Following Presentations in October and November

Sunday, October 23, 2 PM

An African American History Program
History of Fairfield County's African Americans Who
Migrated to the Original Frog Town Community in Columbia, South Carolina



By Sonya Hodges-Grantham
At Christ Central Church Community Center
(Next to Fairfield County Museum, 231 S. Congress St., Winnsboro)

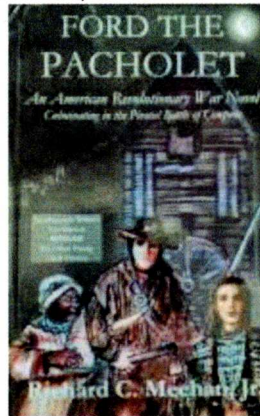
Topics: The Cook, McDaniel and Trapp Families
Estee Louis "Bucking Sam" Trapp, Sr. Story

Samples of the original Frog Town specialty foods; beef hotdogs with specialty sauce, gumbo, rice and cornbread.

NOVEMBER

Saturday, November 12, 2 PM

An American Revolution Living History Play Presentation
By Richard C. Meehan, Jr. and His Wife in Period Attire



"Ford the Pacholet"

An American Revolutionary War Novel Culminating in the Pivotal Battle of Cowpens
By Richard C. Meehan, Jr.
At Christ Central Church Community Center
(Next to Fairfield County Museum, 231 S. Congress St., Winnsboro)

DECEMBER**December 11, 3 - 5 PM**

The Annual Christmas Open House is back and will be held at the Fairfield County Museum on December 11, 3 - 5 PM. This is the event that the community looks forward to visiting the museum, decorated in live

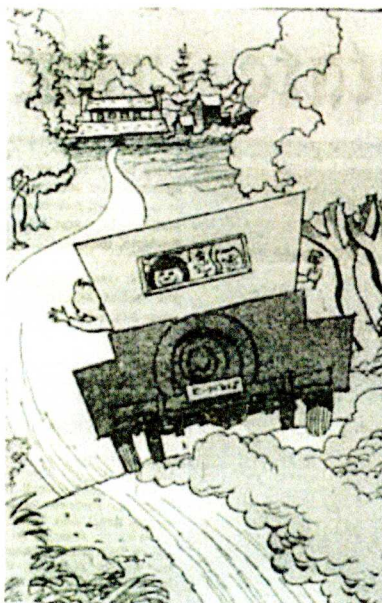
botanical displays by our local garden clubs, and with music performed in the parlor by local musicians. This event is sponsored jointly by the Fairfield County Museum, Fairfield County Genealogy Society, Fairfield County Historical Society and local Garden Clubs.

FAMILY PHOTOS

This is the time of year that families get together to celebrate the holidays, exchange gifts and sometimes even exchange stories of Christmas past. This would be the perfect time to also share family photos.

With the computer age, it makes it a lot easier to reproduce old family pictures. Lets say you have a picture of your great grandparents but your siblings do not. You could scan your photo, print it and share your old photo with your siblings, so every family member could have a little piece of the past. You could send them along with a Christmas card, a letter or put it in a frame, giving it as a gift on Christmas day. However it is done, don't forget to identify on the back who they are, their age if known and if you know the occasion or date also include that information. Also don't forget to include photos in your family tree.

Just remember "There's no place like home for the holidays" and what better way to take people back home, than through pictures.



'To Grandmother's House We Go'

By Margaret Rast Mack

“OVER THE river and through the woods to Grandmother's house we go,” my father would sing to us as we neared his mother's house.

A visit to Grandmother Maggie's was a big event for us. Feverish activity the night

before and hectic confusion the next (Sunday) morning. After all, with six or seven children bumping into one another, shining shoes, sorting ribbons, etc., there was bound to be confusion. Finally we would all be ready and after a close inspection by Mother, we older ones ran outside and piled into the car, fussing about who would sit next to the window and who next to who else. By the time my mother got to the car with the current baby in her arms, my poor father's nerves were so badly frazzled that he vowed he'd never take us anywhere again. We paid no attention at all to this harmless threat because we knew from experience that though he was quickly exasperated, our father had a heart of gold and just as quickly forgot.

Once crammed into the car, we started for Daddy's home at Cameron, S. C. Born and raised there, he firmly believed Calhoun County to be the Promised Land, a conviction I've found shared by many other Calhoun natives. I have read recently that this county is rated internationally as one of the finest farming areas in the world.

On the way down, we children played a game thick concerned counting mules, horses and cows by the roadside. A white mule doubled your points. A dairy passed would throw the score into a quandary.

As we neared Calhoun County, Daddy would begin to brighten, “Ah,” he'd smile, “Just look at that land.

Boy, that's real land!" Daddy would always inform us when we rolled over "County Line."

The closer to home that we got, the more excited we all became. We shared Daddy's enthusiasm. Then we passed through the small town of Cameron, went a little beyond and turned off the highway. Just across the swamp was home. Suddenly, it would come into view, a big and sprawling frame house with miles of piazza all the way around the main house and dining and kitchen ell.

The wide yards were bordered by giant pecan trees. Long avenues of pecan trees led to green pastures and fertile fields. There was the lot with the stock inside, edged by barns, a pigeon house, machinery sheds. Further around stood a carriage house, now used as a garage, a pump house, the smoke house, dark and delicious smelling inside. There were the chicken houses and the long wash shed where the clean odor of home-made lye soap lingered. There was any number of buildings for any variety of purpose.

How it thrilled us to drive into the yard and right up to the back porch and see all our relatives come pouring out of the different parts of the house, smiling and shouting, "Yinnah get out and come on in!" "Yinnah" seems to be sort of a Geechee contraction for you-all.

My father was the only married child at this time, therefore seven children were left at home with our grandmother. My grandfather had passed away before this time. There was my grandmother, with white hair and patrician features, tall and proud, four uncles and three aunts. An aunt who taught school would be there on weekends. The uncles were jolly and friendly, the aunts gay and affectionate. All of them had laughing blue eyes, and dark curly hair . . . also a sense of humor.

Since we were the only grandchildren, we received an abundance of attention from our uncles and aunts. They played musical instruments for us, sang to us, played games with us and told us stories.

If we arrived early enough, we went with them to Four Holes Baptist Church and sat in "Sister's" class. Florence, the oldest sister, was called "Sister" by the others. Crippled since ten, she still managed a full and useful life. She had graduated from Newberry College with honors. We all dearly loved and respected her. She sewed and cooked, counseled and comforted.

All the folks talked at once. There were loud and lusty arguments among the menfolk about the merits of coon dogs, the integrity of a fishing tale, the latest practical joke, of which there were many. One uncle claimed to be able to tell from eating the cooked meat whether a hog had been a red or black one. Good natured and happy, they had the time of their lives. I always thought, "What fun they have, to be grown-ups."

Grandmother's dining ell was as large as some modern homes. Joined to the main house by porches, there was a dining room with its fireplace, a roomy kitchen and a good sized pantry. Behind this was the "wood porch" where the fire wood was kept. Next to the back door steps

stood a heavy iron frame, almost waist high. From it was suspended a big bell whose deep peal meant one of two things . . . dinner or diaster, such as fire.

The pantry was my favorite place. Here earthenware bowls of milk cooled or sat while cream rose. Colorful jars of canned foods lined the shelves. Luscious pies cooled in here and everywhere was a clean, spicy smell of goodness.

The dinner table was truly a sight to see. The long table was laden with fresh string beans and butter beans cooked with ham, tender yellow squash, golden corn pie which nobody could make like Grandmother, chicken, fresh or home cured meats, rice (always rice), a variety of pickles and relishes, crisp salads, light biscuits and rolls, home churned butter. Different vegetables and fruits appeared in season. Grandmother could fry guinea squash (egg plant) to perfection. She also made wonderful little golden puffs of fried bread called roll cakes. I especially loved the fat orange sweet potatoes, baked and covered with thick cream.

The desserts always included all kinds of pies and cakes. Fruit pies, sweet potato pies, coconut pies and tight yellow cakes with different frostings. At Thanksgiving and Christmas there were rich, dark fruit cakes, heavy with nuts and candied fruits. There was always so much from which to choose that a child didn't know which to take.

Dinner over, we retired to the porches where swings and rocking chairs were shaded by banks of wisteria vines. In winter, we went "up to the front of the house" where an open fire blazed. Often we children browsed about while the adults visited. We might creep into the dim parlor and read some of Uncle Norman's books of poetry or tinkle on the piano. Another uncle would let us experiment with his accordion and guitar. Then you could always just walk around and look.

Soon it would be time to leave and Mother and Daddy would gather us together. We washed up and went into the dining room for our farewell snack. My grandmother would lift the clean white cloth from over the leftover dinner and we would have milk and a bit of this and that. Then Grandmother would fix a package of good food for us to carry home.

The uncles would load our car with whatever vegetables or fruits and nuts that were in season while the aunts gathered bouquets of flowers. I have ridden home between sweet potatoes and chrysanthemums, or pears and rutabagas, according to the season.

With much ado, our relatives would all stand about the car, tucking us in, joking and waving good-bye, calling, "Come back soon." And we were off.

In winter time the darkness came early and often crept upon us on the way back home. I can close my eyes now and see us, tired and happy, black and yellow heads sticking out amongst the turnip tops, heading back home, our hearts warmed by close fellowship. Deeply attached to his family and home, my father would be refreshed and gladdened by our visit.

Blessed indeed is the child who “over the river and through the wood” to grandmother’s house can go.

This article appear in The State Newspaper, Columbia, SC Sunday, November 30, 1958

This article touched my heart because it brought back memories of when I was a child and we would go to my grandmother’s house every Sunday.

It is stories like these that should be written down along with the photos in your family tree. For once we are gone so are the stories. So don’t forget to write your story.

Archives News Vol. 2 No. 5 December 2009

BASIC GENEALOGY

WHAT IS GENEALOGY?

Genealogy is defined as the study or investigation of ancestry and family histories. The result of this study or investigation is usually a record or table (a family tree) of the descent of a family or person from one or more ancestors.

WHY DO GENEALOGY?

There are many reasons for becoming involved with this fascinating activity.

Genealogy is a hobby. Like other hobbies, it is engaged in because it is fun. Unlike some other hobbies, there is no care and feeding involved, there are no deadlines to meet, and the expenses are entirely a matter of choice. As always, one gets out of this activity something directly proportional to the effort which one puts into it.

Genealogy is interesting, and should provide a source of family pride. The story of the family is fascinating, and deserves to be assembled and told.

HOW DO YOU DO IT?

Genealogy is easy, but requires an understanding of basic public records. It also requires the ability to organize information which is obtained, as well as the ability to pay attention to details.

Most beginning genealogists think in terms of looking for records of the family members who are being researched. The challenge is to figure out where to look.

Two types of records can be found. The first is “primary” records. That is, records which were created at the time of the event which was recorded. Primary records include the recording of transactions

involving the purchase or sale of property, the payment of taxes, the filling or probate of wills, civil or criminal court records, census records, birth/marriage/divorce/death records, military service records, and many more. What these records have in common is that they were made at the time of the event by people who had first hand knowledge of the event. In a genealogical sense, these records are accepted as “proof” that the events occurred and that the content of the records is correct.

The second type is “secondary” records. These are records such as a family history or genealogy, a county or state history, or any other body of information which has been compiled by an author. The author may or may not have based the compilation on primary records. The published information may be true, but it may also not be true. The use of secondary records provides a genealogist with excellent clues as to where to look for primary records. In some cases, primary records are cited in the secondary record, thus simplifying the search.

WHAT DO I DO FIRST?

The logical place to begin is with yourself. Starting with your birth certificate, assemble all of the records which define your existence from a legal point of view. Then move backwards to your parents and try to obtain copies of similar records for them. Keep going backwards until you run out of living ancestors and “in hand” records.

NOW WHAT?

Now the real research stars. Each type of primary and secondary record is different. Each offers a unique genealogical content and a unique challenge in terms of availability.

Archives News Vol. 2 No. 3 June 2009

GENEALOGICAL TERMINOLOGY FOUND IN OLD RECORDS

CONSORT----- means the mate was still living when the husband & wife died.

RELICT-----means the spouse is already deceased.

YEOMAN-----an independent farmer; especially a member of a former class of small free holding farmers in England.

VICAR-----Clergyman

AE or **AETATIS**-means years of life.

ISSUE-----means offspring of progeny.

FREEMAN-----means a person entitled to the rights of a citizen, to vote and conduct business.

LANDGRAVE---- a title or rank in early South Carolina that was an early attempt to establish a titled nobility in the American colonies. A Landgrave owned 48,000 acres of land.

ORDINARY-----in Georgia, a probate judge.

Archives News Vol. 1 No. 4 October 2008

Genealogy Terms

abstract : abbreviated transcription of a document or record that includes the date of the record, every name appearing therein, the relationship (if stated) of each person named and their description (ie., witness, executor, bondsman, son, widow, etc.), and if they signed with their signature or mark.

administration : a court action used to settle the estate of a person who died without leaving a will, or a person who left a will that the court disallowed, or where the executor appointed by the deceased refuses to serve in that capacity.

affidavit : a written or oral statement made under oath.

Archives News Vol. 2 No. 1 January 2009

b. (abbreviation)

born.

B (abbreviation)

black, indicating race.

banns

public announcement of an intended marriage, generally made in church.

bapt. (abbreviation)

baptized.

base-born

a base-born individual was an illegitimate child.

bastard

a bastard is an illegitimate child.

birth records

a birth record contains information about the birth of an individual. On a birth record, you can usually find the mother's full maiden name and the father's full name, the name of the baby, the date of the birth, and county where the birth took place. Many birth records include other information, such as the birthplaces of the baby's parents, the addresses of the parents, the number of children that the parents have, and the race of the parents, and the parents' occupations.

bef. (abbreviation)

before.

bequeath

term appearing in a will meaning to leave or give property as specified therein to another person or organization.

bet. (abbreviation)

between

bond

written, binding agreement to perform as specified. Many types of bonds have existed for centuries and appear in marriage, land and court records of used by genealogists. Historically, laws required administrators and executors of estates, grooms alone or with others, and guardians of minors to post bonds. It is not unusual to discover that a bondsman was related to someone involved in the action before the court. If a bondsman failed to perform, the court may have demanded payment of a specified sum as a penalty.

Genealogy Terms

ancestor

a person from whom you descend; grandparents, great-grandparents, 2nd great-grandparents (also called great great- grandparents), 3rd great-grandparents, etc.; direct-line ancestor; forefather; forebear.

ancestry

denotes all of your ancestors from your parents as far back as they are traceable. Estimates suggest that everyone has approximately 65,000 *traceable ancestors*, meaning ancestors whose existence can be documented in surviving records.

bequeath

term appearing in a will meaning to leave or give property as specified therein to another person or organization.

biographies

a biography is a book written about a particular individual. You can also find compiled biographies, which are books that contain short biographies of many different people. A compiled biography normally is about a specific group of people. For example, you can find compiled biographies about individuals who were involved in a particular profession or who lived in a particular area. You can usually find the following information in a biography: occupation, accomplishments, affiliations, and family information.

birth records

a birth record contains information about the birth of an individual. On a birth record, you can usually find the mother's full maiden name and the father's full name, the name of the baby, the date of the birth, and county where the birth took place. Many birth records include other information, such as the birthplaces of the baby's parents, the addresses of the parents, the number of children that the parents have, and the race of the parents, and the parents' occupations.

bond

written, binding agreement to perform as specified. Many types of bonds have existed for centuries and appear in marriage, land and court records of used by

genealogists. Historically, laws required administrators and executors of estates, grooms alone or with others, and guardians of minors to post bonds. It is not unusual to discover that a bondsman was related to someone involved in the action before the court. If a bondsman failed to perform, the court may have demanded payment of a specified sum as a penalty.

bounty land

land promised as an inducement for enlistment or payment for military services. A central government did not exist when the Revolutionary War began, nor did a treasury. Land, the greatest asset the new nation possessed, was used to induce enlistment and as payment for military services. Those authorized to bounty land received a Bounty Land Warrant from the newly formed government after the war.

cemetery records

cemetery caretakers usually keep records of the names and death dates of those buried, as well as maps of the grave sites. They may also keep more detailed records, including the names of the deceased's relatives. In addition to these paper records, you will find tombstones. Tombstones can provide information such as birth and death dates and the names of other family members.

census records

a census is an official enumeration of the population in a particular area. In addition to counting the inhabitants of an area, the census generally collects other vital information, such as names, ages, citizenship status, and ethnic background. The United States government began collecting census data in 1790, and has done so every 10 years since that date. Selected states have also conducted their own censuses over the years.

codicil

supplement or addition to a will; not intended to replace an entire will.

consort

wife, husband, spouse, mate, companion.

conveyance

legal document by which the title to property is transferred; warrant; patent; deed.

church records

church records are the formal documents that churches have kept about their congregations through the years. Churches normally record information about christenings, baptisms, marriages, and burials. The type of information you will find in the records are the name(s) of the individual(s) involved, the date of the event, the location of the event, and the clergyman's name. You may find additional information, such as parents' names (father's full name and mother's maiden name), the names of witnesses to an event, and the individual's (or family's) place of residence.

descendant

Your descendants are your children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and so on – anyone to whom you are an ancestor.

daughter-in-law

A daughter-in-law is the wife of an individual's son. Daughter-in-law also used to mean "step-daughter."

deceased

commonly written "the deceased," meaning someone who has died.

deed

document transferring ownership and title of property.

dower

legal provision of real estate and support made to the widow for her lifetime from a husband's estate.

emigrant

person leaving one country to reside in another country.

emigration

emigration is when an individual leaves their home country to live in another country.

estate

assets and liabilities of a decedent, including land, personal belongings and debts.

fee simple

an inheritance having no limitations or conditions in its use.

executor

male appointed by a testator to carry out the directions and requests in his or her will, and to dispose of the property according to his testamentary provisions after his or her death.

executrix

female appointed by a testator to carry out the directions and requests in his or her will, and to dispose of the property according to the testamentary provisions after his or her death.

grantee

person purchasing, buying or receiving property.

grantor

person selling, granting, transferring or conveying property.

guardian

person lawfully appointed to care for the person of a minor, invalid, incompetent and their interests, such as education, property management and investments.

homestead

a homestead usually is a home on land obtained from the United States government. Part of the agreement between the individual and the government was that the individual had to live on the land and make improvements to it, such as adding buildings and clearing fields.

immigrant

person moving into a country from another country.

immigration

immigration is when an individual goes into a new country to live.

intestate

used to denote a person who died without leaving a will.

inventory

an inventory is a legal list of all the property in a deceased person's estate. The executor of the will is required to make an inventory.

I hope these terms are helpful.

FINDING AND PRESERVING FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS



On many occasions the search for family heirloom photographs has actually begun in my office after I have encouraged my clients to try to find additional copies. Recently, a local lady received a Xerox copy of her grandmother's portrait from a cousin in Utah. All the images of this individual had been lost by the eastern branch of the family and my client was excited to locate a portrait. The owner of the portrait had only furnished my client with a Xerox copy, which my client wanted reproduced, retouched and hand-colored. I encouraged her to try to get a better copy from the relative. A month later I received a call from her saying she had a color snapshot. We took the color snapshot, blew it up and had an 8" X 10" archival black and white print made which was then hand-colored. The results were lovely! This was a far better and less costly alternative than working from a Xerox. She was thrilled with the results.

In the case of a young man from Edgefield County, detective work to find other copies of a "scarce" family image paid off. At first, he had only a damaged photos of an ancestor. After searching he found not only an undamaged copy, but a third copy of the identical image. He had phoned and visited all the elders

in the family line and their closest family friends to look through collections of photos. In the process, he discovered many more than the first two copies of the damaged pose.

Throughout years of photo restoration, I have never seen an individual fail when detective work was pursued. In some cases, similar photos are discovered that the individual never knew existed and in one instance the searcher was given twenty five, or more, family images simply because of their expressed interest. Recently, a family friend forwarded an albumen print of my great-grandfather to me knowing I value and preserve family photos. I always encourage the researcher to turn a few more unturned stones to find the treasure of other family images.

Often the researcher can be of assistance to their relatives and friends in preserving photos that may be in danger, especially if they are storing their photos in an attic, basement or garage. A convenient was to point out storage techniques would be to give them a copy of the conservation brochure from the S.C. State Archives on how to store photos. With regard to temperature, heat and extreme cold are destructive to photographs. The optimum temperatures are the same ones at which we are comfortable. Homes with heat pumps provide a particularly good atmosphere.

Excessive humidity is destructive to photographs. Humidity not only encourages mold growth, but condensation causes spotting. Several solutions are recommended for display of photographs to help avoid this: 1) In framed photos put a spacer, such as a mat, between the glass and the print. When condensation takes

place inside the frame, the air space between the glass and print will prevent miniature terrariums from developing. 2) Avoid the common plastic overlays in albums for photos and avoid plastic sleeves for transparencies. In high humidity areas these plastic sleeves encourage pockets of condensation. I have just discarded over four hundred slides that were damaged by spotting from the condensation trapped inside the plastic sleeves. Plus, plastic is almost always too chemically active to place directly on the surface of a photo. I recommend acid-free slide boxes which can be had from sources such as Conservation Resources. 3) Acid-free storage boxes are the best alternatives to wooden drawers or raw-pulp boxes, both of which have high acid content. Conservation Resources has quite a selection.

To insure longevity, avoid all acidic enclosures. In framing, use only museum quality board. The South Carolina Archives can provide you with the names and address of suppliers for museum quality mat boards. Never use glue to attach a photo to a backer. Glues actually eat the photograph. A photograph was brought to me that had several brown spots on the front. On examination, I learned that when the photo was framed in the 1950's the framer had used an extraordinarily strong adhesive which appeared to be similar to a linoleum adhesive. It had permeated the paper fibers and come through the front of the photo. Extensive retouching had to be done to salvage the image.

Dry mounting (as it is called) of any type is not recommended. Photo albums that have glue strips on the pages to hold the photos in place are especially detrimental to the photo. For photo albums, choose archival ones. Ask for them at photo supply stores (rather than at discount stores or the general department stores) or order them from the list of suppliers at the end of this article.

Handling of photos is another crucial consideration. One photo of a family group that was brought to me to make archival copies had a perfect FBI-like fingerprint over the face of a

child. A previous viewer had picked up the photo, innocently planting their thumb two and a half inches inside the image and right on top of the child's head. Eighty years later, the oils from the viewer's skin had caused the emulsion to fade drastically, creating a permanent fingerprint. Photos should be handled by the edges only. Avoid putting fingertips on the image and, even better, use gloves when sorting through a collection. Light-weight cotton gloves designed for just such activity can be purchased at any photo supply for \$1.50.

Beyond how we handle our collections, we need to consider other environmental factors. Be on guard against roaches, crickets and silverfish. They all love to make meals of the photographs, causing white spots where they consumed the image and brown ones from their discharge. A regular visit from the exterminator will control the pests. Rats also can destroy a collection.

In considering what a modern-day photo is, a layer of paper coated with a micro thin layer of silver, one can logically see how delicate it truly is. A bend, an abrasion, a fingerprint, or droplets of water can ruin the thin skin-like image. Don't succumb to the temptation to use an eraser on the emulsion to remove spots. A man brought me a carte-de-vistes of his great-grandfather where he had attempted to erase a spot and he had accidentally erased the entire left side of the face. Besides deliberately abrading, as with an eraser, dust and dirt can abrade a surface, too. Recently, retouched a portion of a man's face that had been abraded by storing it horizontally in a dusty garage. Through time, the grit in the garage had gotten between the photos and had rubbed off a portion of the delicate emulsion as the stack of photos was moved about. Storage of valuable photos should always be vertical, not horizontal. If your photos do get dusty, clean them by using a very soft artist's brush.

Most of the problems on photos that I repair are due to human neglect. I'll hear such examples as: "I stepped on the photo after it slid

out from under the bed;" "We had this stored in the garage and the roof leaked;" "It stuck to the glass;" "Mother had this in sunny spot." All of these damaging situations could have been avoided.

Precautionary efforts can save an entire collection, not only in training yourselves and family in care handling, but also in the area of forecasting future ownership. A wise local matriarch stipulated in her will that fifteen images, deemed most important, were to be archivally reproduced and divided among the three children on her death. How thoughtful! The transfer of old family photos to appropriate owners prior to your demise is the only way to guarantee they will get into the hands of the persons you want to receive them. I have seen entire family collection on the curbside following death. Plan ahead--who gets what--or have archival copies made for gifts to share with family members and share information regarding the life span of the print. It's a true gift to the family.

This article was written in 1992 by:
Elizabeth Fryga
2800 Kershaw St.
Columbia, S.C. 29205

Origin of Names of Counties

The province of South Carolina was first divided into four districts, Berkeley, named for Lord Berkeley; Craven, for the Earl of Craven; Colleton, for Sir John Colleton, and Carteret, for Sir George Carteret. Berkeley contained the capital.

These four were subsequently subdivided into seven integrals; Charleston, named for King Charles II; Camden, for the Earl of Camden; Georgetown for the town of Georgetown; Beaufort, for a town of that name in Anjou, France; Orangeburg, for the Prince of Orange; Cheraw, for a tribe of Indians and Ninety Six, for a settlement in existence at that date.

These seven underwent a grand division in 1785 by an act of the Legislature. The entire state was cut up into 28 districts and named by Judge Pendleton, who was in charge of the matter. These districts were as follows: Abbeville, for a town in France; Barnwell, for Col. John Barnwell; Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, for a county in Pennsylvania; Chesterfield, for Lord Chesterfield; Colleton, Darlington, for Col. Darlington; Edgefield, as it was an edge of the perimeter; Greenville for its physical appearance; Horry for General Horry; Laurens for Henry Laurens; Lexington for the battle of Lexington; Marion for General Francis Marion; Marlborough for the great Duke of Queen Anne's reign; Newberry Orangeburg, Pendleton for Judge Pendleton; Richland, a fancy of Judge Pendleton's; Spartanburg (surmise?); Sumter for General Sumter; Union for its principal town and York for a county in Pennsylvania. This brings us to the 28th district, Fairfield.

The writer dislikes to debunk myths and fairy tales and Santa Claus stories. They have their place, beauty and worth. Sometimes we are "put out" with those who have debunked, Cornwallis' heifer, Washington's cherry tree, Jefferson's bridle reins and many incidents in the lives of Lincoln and Grant, but here are the facts: Fairfield was surveyed out of Camden district in 1785 or 1786 and first named by Judge Pendleton. This was two or three years after Cornwallis left these shores. We think Richland and Fairfield were suggested to him by Col. John Pearson and James Kincaid. The latter was for many years a member of the Legislature from Fairfield and an intimate of both Pendleton and Pearson. Where I got it I can't remember, but it is deeply engraven in

my mind that Gen. Pearson, Capt. Kincaid and Judge Pendleton were looking out of a window in the old Anderson house when the name was agreed on for this county. At the division the name of Fairfield was first given to this section of country and in all probability it owes its name to the author of that act. All this tale about Cornwallis riding about naming Fair Forest Creek in Union county, riding around Lee Creek and hanging his saddle on a sapling which afterward grew into a giant poplar on Mr. Jim Blain's plantation and called Cornwallis Opolar and his naming Fairfield, has its sheer beauty and appealing interest, but is it in accordance with historical verity? We have some doubts about it.

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General John Pearson

He was a native of Richland district. He was a well educated and influential gentleman, and at the first alarm, flew like a faithful son to his country's standard. He rose to the rank of Major in the militia; was incessant in his exertions to fulfill his duty to the state and bore the character of a brave and skillful officer. He was chosen Colonel of Fairfield regiment by a popular election. Shortly after the war, and was afterward Brigadier General. He filled many civil offices. No man ever sustained a better character, or did more substantial good to the community in which he lived. His advice had the effect of parental admonition and his bright example in all the relations he sustained was a most useful and necessary example. He died in 1817.

This article was written by W. W. Dixon in the News & Herald Newspaper of July 11, 1935.



General John Pearson, the eldest son of John and Mary Raiford Pearson was born May 30, 1743, being the first white child born in Richland county.

He married his cousin Sarah Raiford, May 21, 1765, and died in Fairfield County, October 25, 1819. He was a Major in the Revolution and later a General in the militia. He served under Sumter, under the command of the Gamecocks, during

the war and was later elected to the state legislature. He had a large plantation on a hill in Parr not far from the Broad River, where he grew cotton in the fair fields of Fairfield District. The home was destroyed by advancing Union troops near the end of the Civil War. Scattered brick, granite steps and cellar are all that remain of the splendid home built by General John Pearson.



A monument was erected to the memory of General John Pearson in 1934 by the Richard Winn Chapter DAR. Inscribed on the monument, "Erected to the patriotism and valor of John Pearson. May 30, 1743 – Oct. 25, 1819. He served in state militia throughout the revolution rising to the rank of major. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1800.

Revolutionary soldier 1775-1783. Placed by Richard Winn Chapter DAR 1934." On the crest of a hill at Parr Shoals these fragments and a granite wall enclosing the family's graves, remind one of the renowned General John Pearson.



Visiting this cemetery has been more difficult due to the fact that the cemetery is now located on the V. C. Summer Nuclear Facility and a Meteorological Tower is to located next to the cemetery. You have to obtain permission from the facility to visit this site.

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SOUTH CAROLINA LOYALIST TRANSCRIPT of JOHN HUTCHINSON

To the commissioners appointed by an act of Parliament for inquiring into the losses & services of the American Loyalists. The memorial for John Hutchinson late of Charles Town South Carolina sheweth:

That your memorialist was an inhabitant of Camden District, Tryon County South Carolina where he occupied a valuable plantation, his own property. When the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and America first took place he used every effort in his favor to support the British Government and refusing to give the least assistance to the Enemy exposed him to many personal injuries and insults. Hostilities having commenced, repeated offers were made him to join the Enemy accompanied by threats, neither of which could shake his Loyalty or prevail with him to unite with the Enemy of his lawful Sovereign. The duty he owed to his king induced him to join with Col. Turnbull and Col. Ferguson in protecting the friends of Government from the violent and oppressive hands of the Enemy.

When the British Army under the command of Lord Cornwallis came to Winsburg your memorialist joined him as a volunteer from whom he received a commission and was ordered by his Lordship that he and Col. Philips should guard Col. Tarleton's wounded men after the engagement at Cowpens and convey them to garrison. In performing this service they were attacked by a large body of the Enemy. After an obstinate resistance were taken prisoners and carried to North Carolina where they were treated in the most cruel manner. Every means was tried, if possible to form a charge against him in order to put an end to his life. But fortunately no act could be found to criminate him and justify their proceedings. Having been in close confinement two months he was exchanged.

Your memorialist then went to his own habitation to see his family which consisted of

his Wife and four children whom he found they had suffered much during his absence. The Enemy was so inveterate against him on account of the active part he had taken. Being well informed that a plan was laid to take his life he was obliged to make his escape in the night and took protection in Congaree Fort which was soon after taken by the Enemy. The Garrison sent prisoners to Charles Town where they remained some time. When he was exchanged he went to join Lord Rawdon at Orangburg.

After the return of the Army from Ninety Six he received a commission in the Independent Company of South Carolina Volunteers (as appointed by the commission itself hereunto annexed) In marching from Orangburg to the Uttaws, he with three Companies in the rear guard were taken prisoners. He fortunately made his escape with the loss of his horses, regimentals, etc. and went to the British camp at Caldwell's. From thence he marched to Uttaws and returned to Charles Town where he continued doing duty and acting as the service required till the evacuation of that place in December 1782.

As no security for his person could be obtained nor no restitution of his property, which was confiscated and made plunder of by the Enemy, could be procured he went to Jamaica in hopes the evacuation of South Carolina was only for a time and that a reinforcement would be sent. The War being ended he embarked for England where he arrived last week.

The attachment of your memorialist to the Royal Cause and the active part he took in its support occasioned the loss of all his property and has reduced him from a state of affluence to poverty and distress.

Having no friends to assist him and destitute of money and what adds to his affliction -His wife and children being in America totally destitute -Your memorialist could not get to their relief neither would the Enemy suffer them to come to him. Your memorialist with due humility and respect throws himself upon your humanity and humbly entreats to take his distressed case into consideration and grant him

that relief which his destitute situation, his sufferings, and service may be found to deserve. February 15 1784.

Inventory of the Estate both Real and Personal belonging to the Memorialist -

750 acres of land with a flour and grist mill and out offices	
The land at 20 per acre and the mill at (\$?#) 120	870
6 negroes at 10 each	240
14 horses at 12 each	168
30 head of black cattle	63
goats, hogs, and small stocks	30
household furniture and plantation tools	80
crop of wheat	<u>20</u>
Sterling(has pound sign)	1471

25 November 1786 -Evidence on the foregoing memorial of J. Hutchinson. The claimant sworn, memorial read and sworn to, and certificates of Loyalty from: Lord Rawdon, Lord Cornwallis, Col Zach Gibbs, and Col. William Fortune.

A native of Ireland, went to America about the year 1769. He went to Philadelphia and set up a Hop Shop there and married there. In the year of 1774 he was settled in Charles Town in the same business.

He joined Col. Turnbull when he first went to Camden. Says he signed the first Association. Never took any oath to the Americans. After he joined Col. Turnbull he continued with the British till the evacuation. In 1781 he was appointed by Lord Rawdon, Captain of an Independent Company of South Carolina Volunteers. He has tried for half pay but did not succeed. Has been in England about two years. Don't intend to return to America. Has an allowance of 30 (pounds) per annum from the treasury.

Property -750 acres of land with a house and grist mill title. They consist of 3 tracts lying near to each other on Jackson's Creek near Winnsborough which is a small village of about 20 houses and 300 negro huts about 135 miles distant from Charles Town. He has no deeds. He was made a prisoner coming down to the Eutaws

and plundered of every thing and amongst the rest of his papers.

The first tract was 100 acres. These he bought just at the breaking out of Troubles of one Myers, a millwright, for 2 negroes (which were the consideration for the millwork) and horses, cattle, and hogs valued at 100 (pounds) which was the consideration for the land. On this tract stood the Mills and Buildings which cost him 200 (pounds) more after the purchase. 70 acres were cleared when he bought the tract and he cleared about 10 acres more. He had signed the Association before he made the purchase which he was induced to make as it privileged him from taking any active part -Millers, Ferrymen, Doctors, and Ministers being privileged.

Another tract was 200 acres. He bought a warrant of one McCulloch before the war for 17 (pounds) Sterling and obtained a Grant for this tract in his own name.

The third tract was 400 acres. These he bought of Robert Ellison in 1774 and gave him horses and linen cloth valued at 70 (pounds) .

Both the last tracts were uncultivated. The first tract he purchased in 1775 says he laid out 200 (pounds) Sterling on the mills. Values the 100 acres and mills at 500 (pounds) Sterling. Values the 250 acres at 250 and the 400 at 400 (pounds) currency.

Says he had 6 negroes, three women and three were men taken out of the Fort at Congress by the Rebels. Values them at 40 (pounds) Sterling each. He had 4 head of horses taken by the Rebels valued at 12 (pounds) Sterling each, 30 head of black cattle worth 63, and goats, hogs, and small stock taken by the Rebels valued at 30. Household furniture and plantation tools valued at 80. A crop of wheat in the ground worth 20. A horse, pistols, and apparell taken by the Rebels worth 45.

In October of 1781 he built a small house at Charles Town on property that had been sequestered. The house cost him 65 (pounds) Sterling. He has no proof of confiscation of his property when he left Charles Town. A Captain Smith, a Rebel, was in possession of his house

and 100 acres of land. No mortgage or incumberances on any part of his property In consequence of an application made to me by Captain John Hutchinson, late of Camden District South Carolina, I do certify and make oath -I was personally acquainted with him and have been in actual service with him as a Loyal Subject to British Government -and although I never was on his plantation, I have just reason to think he was possessed of a handsome property consisting of well cultivated lands and a good water mill and some valuable slaves, stock, etc. I am convinced he was obliged to abandon the same on account of his activity and adherence to his Majesty 's Government.

Zachariah Gibbs, late Col. R. Militia
96 District South Carolina

July 12th 1786 -Sworn before the commissioners of American Claims at their office -Lincoln' s Inn Fields, July 19th 1786.

Richard Lee, Clerk

I do hereby certify that I was personally acquainted with Captain John Hutchinson in South Carolina on actual service in support of his Majesty's Government and I have reasons to believe from report that he possessed a good property with lands, slaves, and a good grist mill. William Cunningham, late Major, L. Dragoons Sworn before the commissioners of American Claims at their office, Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 19th 1786

Richard Lee, Clerk

The several articles charged in this schedule have been sworn to by George Rogers as just and true.

January 13th 1787 -James Carey sworn -Knows John Hutchinson. Believes his wife and family to be still in America, is ignorant whether she is upon the property. He was an active zealous man in favor of Great Britain, and resided in Camden District.

Copied in it's entirety from S. C. Loyalist Transcripts, Vol 55, p. 272-282, Box 1. SC Department of Archives and History.

Maybe Your Ancestor Was A Redcoat

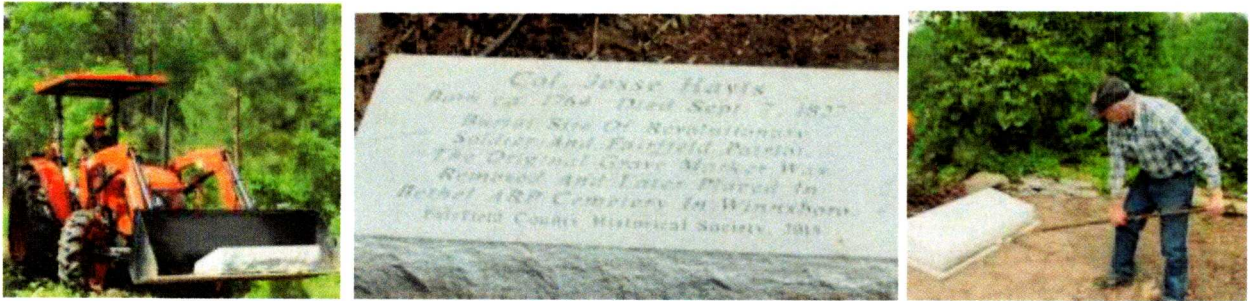
About two years ago we had a long article in the Fairfield Newsletter on a Fairfield man who served with the British army and who went to England after the war. At that time it was noted that about one third of the families in South Carolina supported the British cause. Many of these Tory families left the area due to hard feelings (it was a bitter civil war) and it may just be the ancestor you can't seem to locate may have either died during the war or he may have moved after the war. British sources are certainly worth checking. Below is an outline of some material that appeared in the Chester Genealogical Society Newsletter that may give a clue to some of the men from this area.

Return of the Property both Rail and Personal of those persons who have gone over or died in British Service with a designation of the Dead and Gone off.

John HutchinsonGone with the Enemy
 Robert McCownDitto
 John HalseyDied in British service
 William McCallister ...Gone with the Enemy
 Robert Lane.....Killed in British Service
 John Sadlergone off with the British
 James Dohorritygone off with B.
 Luke VickeryDitto
 John MoberleyDied in British service
 Joseph FergusonKilled in B.
 James FletchallGone off
 James MoreKilled in B.
 John JohnsGone off
 Henry Johns.Ditto
 Joseph BusbyDied in British service
 Samuel Gregorygone off
 John AustinDitto
 John MathewsDitto
 William BartonDied in British Service
 Thomas SmithGone off
 John PhillipsGone off
 George RogersDitto
 William YoungDitto
 Hugh CampbellDead
 Thomas Robertson ...Gone off
 Doctor TurnerDitto
 James MillerDitto
 Joseph AustinDitto
 John LemnonDitto
 John AgnewGone off
 Thomas PhillipsDitto
 Benj. Austin, Sr.....Died in British Service
 Steven TerryDitto
 James MartinDitto
 Francis NielDied in British Service
 John AgnewKilled
 Henry HardinDied in British service

Reference: S. C. Archives, Forfeited Estates, List of Enemies in the State, Col.. Richard Winn's List.

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David and Ed Hard at Work

Volunteers Ed Gates and David Wright have erected this handsome monument, paid for by historical society funds, to mark the final resting place of Revolutionary patriot Col. Jesse Havis near the property where his home place once stood. The 1820 Robert Mill's survey map of Fairfield District shows the approximate location of his or his father's colonial period land grant located 1/10 of mile on north side of US Highway # 200 near the fork of County road #41 in the woods, and old records told of Col. Havis's request to be buried there. For many years, a large granite slab marked this spot until it was stolen a few decades ago. John Andrews, a Havis descendant from Charlotte, had located the burial spot nearly 20 yrs. ago. It was a difficult task finding the remains of the grave, but he had kept careful notes on how the remaining support stones and old brick foundations were found.

Neighbor Ed Arnette helped find the remains and also located the missing slab that was being used as a picnic table by a neighborhood resident. There was uncertainty about where to relocate the large slab, it was placed in the old Bethel ARP cemetery in Winnsboro near the graves of Havis's wife's family members. Intervening years of tree growth and timbering operations had scattered the bricks and stones that had remained to mark the grave, so Ed and David's sleuthing of old records and maps were essential to finding the sunken grave depression.

Mr. Andrews had applied for a Veterans' Affairs bronze marker which was delivered to the museum in 1998 with no notice of why or who had sent it to the museum. I found a blatant misspelling of the word Revolutionary and returned it to the Veterans' Affairs office.

About a year ago, the corrected cast bronze marker was delivered to the museum. A letter from Mr. Andrews accompanied it and Ed contacted him. With his health problems, Mr. Andrews couldn't get back to Winnsboro to try to relocate the grave, so Ed and David took it upon themselves to relocate the grave and the historical society opted to fund the creation of a new granite grave marker.

In late April, Ed, Suzanne Johnson, and Joe Green constructed the mold for mounting the new marker in cement at the grave site. David used his new front-end loading tractor to install the massive granite marker after delivery by Phillips Granite. Ed has since been working on doing some cleaning up of the forestry operation debris which had littered and disguised the site for several years. Col. Havis (1764-1827) not only was a Revolutionary War Patriot, but was also instrumental in establishing Methodism in Fairfield Co. His name is on the document of trustees for the First Meth. Methodist Meeting House in Winnsboro and on two other documents establishing Methodist churches in nearby communities. These connections tie him into the establishment of Methodism in our area. Rev. Bundy Bynum is working on a project to erect a historical marker in the cemetery of First Methodist because of this important history.

Archives News Spring/Summer 2015

OLD FAIRFIELD HOMES

By Fitz Hugh McMaster of Columbia
Copied from a newspaper clipping

"Lonely it stands upon a gentle hill
Wistful and sad for vanished days of yore.
Yet these dull walls that knew the minuet
And echoed oft with revelry and din
Are festooned, decked and garlanded with
bats."

In imagination such thoughts as the above expressed come to mind when write of old Fairfield homes. Of them it was not written.

"True hospitality, alas, is rare,
Since self effacement is too great a load
For average hosts to bear with smiling faces."

In the days when those old homes were named it was somewhat like Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, when 15 or 20 horses of guests were in his stables for weeks at a time. "Welcome" hung on the gate posts and "hospitality" filled the hall.

I hope names will be sent me of all those omitted from my published list.

Eagle House, home of Muscoe Boulware near Flint Hill.

Elbow Hill, home of Benjamin Boulware, near Johnston's creek, about six miles from Winnsboro. Notation made concerning this house: February 22, 1865 "the residence, barns and out buildings burned, the carriage and wagons chopped to pieces, and the livestock killed or driven away."

White Hall, the home of the Rev. James Rogers, near Monticello. Mr. Rogers was the pastor of the Old Brick church, and established the Jefferson academy at Monticello.

Clanmore, the Faucette family home, near Festerville. This home is now in good condition. Twice it was set afire by federal soldiers, and twice the flames were extinguished by a daring 17-year-old girl. Charred steps may still be seen in the house.

Kincaid Mansion, There does not seem to have been a particular name given this home, with its terraced gardens. It is now called "Heyward Hall," and has been fully restored, and is indeed, a "mansion with appurtenances." It is occupied by the widow of the late Dan Heyward, one of the most progressive citizens Fairfield has ever had.

Windsor Forest, near Parr. This was the home of General John Pearson, named after his father's place in Richland county, and that named for a home of the family in England.

Tres Font, the original home of Burrel Brown Cook. It was built on a hill- top equidistant from three springs, hence its French name. It is now the home of Mrs. R. C. Bruce, formerly of the Chappell family.

Fairview, the home built by Dr. John Milton Glenn. It was on a ridge between Little River and Board River, the water falling on one side on the house going into one river and that falling on the other to the other river.

Oneota, originally a Holmes home, but later of the Ruff family, and named by Mrs. Ruff from an Indian name in Minnesota. Now the home of the daughter of William Henry Ruff.

Fonti Flora, a Pearson home, built by George Pearson, who was succeeded by Butler Pearson, and now the home of Mrs. Boyce Pearson.

Beuna Vista, built by William Strother Lyles, and named for the battle in Mexico fought the year the house was built. His plans were those of a French chateau he had admired in France. On a nearby hill was the home of his father. The old gentleman was in bed with a broked hip when Sherman's army came by. Federal soldiers accused the old gentleman of feigning, and built a fire under his bed. He said, "Burn and be damned." So struck with his courage they extinguished the fire. The bed is now in the possession of Miss Mary Lyles of Columbia. Mrs. Katherine Ladd, one of the famous women of Fairfield, once lived in Beuna Vista and taught school there.

Roseland, home of Theodore DuBose, not far from White Oak.

Dove Cote, the home of Samuel DuBose.

The following list of plantation homes of the Means family of Fairfield county was graciously furnished me by Miss Elizabeth English of Columbia:

Fairview, built by John Means about 1808, at Blairs, near Ashford's ferry. This is now standing.

Buckhead, built by Thomas Means, brother of John. Later owned by Edward Means, Thomas' son who married Claudia Hart.

Hampton, built by Dr. David Harper Means, burned during the war.

Japonica Hall, near Buckhead, home of Thomas Colter Means, son of Dr. D. H. Means, who married Mary Hart Means, his first cousin. After his early death it was known as "Miss Mary Means during the many years she survived him.

Happy Valley, home of Edward John Means, brother of Thomas C., who married Martha McPheeters.

Roseland, home of Dr. David Colter Means and his wife, Elizabeth Sarah Mobley .

Rosedale and Farmington, plantations near Winnsboro, homes of Gen. John Bratton, where his son, Bishop Theodore Bratton spent his boyhood.

Roseland, plantation of Isabella Means and Henry C. Davis.

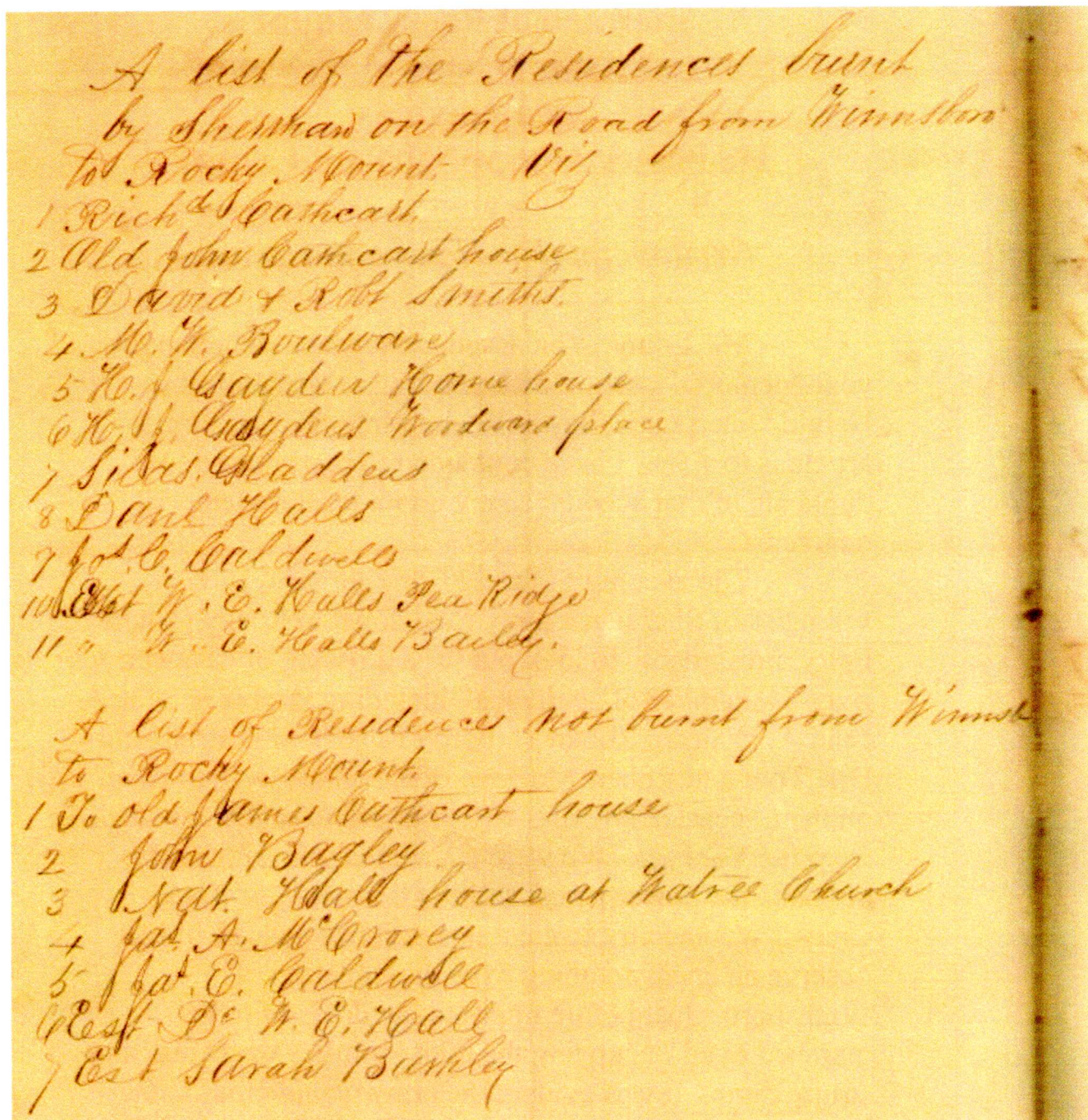
Longleaf, another of their plantations near Ridgeway.

LaGrange, plantation of Dr. John G. Mobley and Frances Means.

Oakland, home of Robert Starke Means.

Shady Grove, be of the parents of Mrs. D. C..Means.

Pleasant Hill, mentioned by Ada Stewart in a letter to her cousin Mary Hart Means, 1865.



**Sherman at Rocky Mount
Some of the Incidents in Sherman's
Campaign as
He Passed Out of Fairfield County**

(Written for The News and Herald)

Mr. Editor: You asked me to write something for your Memorial issue. Some years ago I wrote for the Herald "Sherman's Stay at Rocky Mount." The former article is lost, and I have concluded to reproduce a duplicate of that account as my quota for the Memorial number.

The evening of the 22nd of February, 1865, a vanguard of Sherman's army rode down to Rocky Mount Ferry, presumably to look out for a crossing of Catawba river. A number of gentlemen, including Dr. Ira S. Scott, John A. Duncan, Robert H. Ford of Fairfield District, and Drs. Tom and Robert McDow, of Kershaw, were in camp on the Lancaster side of the river trying to save their stock from the Yankees. We were encamped just on the side opposite the power house, built at the mouth of Rocky Creek. We had an excellent position from a high hill to observe an enemy coming from the direction of Winnsboro. Just before nightfall hundreds of troops marched over, occupying the hills for miles westward, and struck camp. It was evident the army would cross at the ferry and Drs. McDow, Scott and Mr. Ford proposed a retreat toward the town of Lancaster, and left Duncan, Peay and two negroes and myself to dodge the Yankees the best we could.

After these men left us we were naturally lonesome and turned our thoughts to the best route to hide

ourselves. We slept that night on a higher hill just about one-half of a mile up the river and saw the army go into camp, and for miles westward every hill was dotted with camp fires which shown like stars, and their bands and drums made music that doubtless inspired them with their trembling and evil forebodings. At prowess and superiority, and us with daylight next morning, Sherman's miscreants could be seen just across the river at Dr. Scott's quarter, burning the gin house and cotton, chasing the chickens and hogs, impressing me, a boy of 13 years of age, with awe and "war is hell."

That night the Yankees began putting down their pontoon bridge, and to throw out pickets lines. Their movements precipitated our retreat further up the river until evening, when we were surrounded by swarms of the enemy, and finding a bateau we soon had the lock broken and sought security by crossing over to Pickett's Island, and after reaching Foot's cave felt pretty safe. (Foot, a horse thief, who occupied this cave years before was hung by a mob). Rain began to fall in great torrents, exaggerating our distress, for our hiding place was on the bank of the river and was being encroached upon by swollen stream. The high water broke Sherman's pontoon bridge just below us and this added to our distress for it kept Sherman's army from getting away. His forces were divided into two divisions on the opposite sides of the river for several days, and it is said he and his men were not able to conceal their fears of an attack on their divided forces. It is certain they prepared with vigorous and hasty prosecution the erection of breast works and the planting of cannon on the eastern hills of the river. From the island above we were able to watch their movements and finally saw some skirmishing between Federals and Rebels just after the main army had crossed the river, on the identical



The 14th Corps Crossing The Catawba River in Rain

ground on which the battle of Rocky Mount had been fought nearly a century before. We could see with our field glass, and very distinctly, the movements of Wheeler's and Butler's men as they made a flank movement along

the northern slope of the hills down the bank of Rocky Creek. It was a great pity we did not have a larger force when so much advantage from their fears and hedged in position could have been had. While on the island, Crusold, we depended on the raging Catawba for our safety from Sherman's men. They were on either side of us, but were unable to get into the island, and on one occasion we were thoroughly disconcerted by a number of whistling

bullets discharged at us. The bullets, I thought, were mighty close, but my old uncle who was a soldier, John Peay (Whistler) said they were high above, so I guess the whistling near by was a delusion.

For three days we were without food — had eaten our remnant of flour and ham, and although the Yankees still were on our home side, we attempted to cross the high water, and while drifting down to the point of the island very cautiously, holding and catching to the overhanging trees along with a snap, and this gave our boat a rapid turn, which capsized the bateau and we were thrown into the river but saved ourselves by swimming; with the exception of losing my hat, we returned to the cave for another night.

We managed to catch the boat a little distance down the stream, by a low bending tree. Next evening we made a more successful attempt to reach the other shore and after reaching Pickett's quarter, hungry and tired, we begged for something to eat. And Uncle Simon Pickett, an old negro, who had received a severe bayonet wound by one of Sherman's men, and who afterward died from the effects of the wound, gave us a tray of canned peas which was seized with activity, and after enjoying the glorious repast we moved on and spent the night with Mrs. M. E. Gayden, who was greatly deranged, induced by fright of the Federals. The poor lady's hands and arms were severely cut by being thrust through the windowpanes. She was better next morning and we hurried on home. All along the way we witnessed ashes and silent lone chimneys of defenseless homes. Our fears were greatly relieved when we reached our home to find our house had not met the same fate. Home folks were glad, of course, to greet us and full of startling things to relate about Sherman's army, which I shall now proceed to tell.

Mr. F. B. Lumpkin, an old veteran of former years, had been hung by the Yankee troops until nearly dead, for his money and gold and silver plates. After hanging him until nearly dead (Mr. Lumpkin was a large man, weighed 300 pounds) they let him down for breath, and when he pleaded he had never owned a watch even, they assured him they would complete the job of hanging, for they said any man who had lived so long without a watch ought to be hanged.

Mr. Lumpkin about this time was induced to make a Masonic sign of distress and was rescued by one of the men present. Dr. Wm. Cloud, an old wealthy gentleman, not far away, was also maltreated in the same way and for the same purpose.

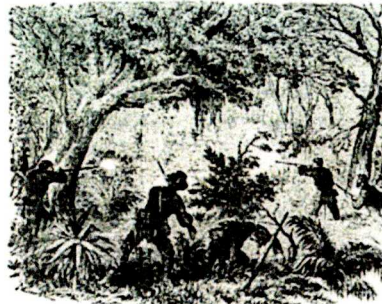
Dr. Scott, my father, was a cripple, one leg being shorter than the other. A few nights after leaving us he advised his friends to leave him and save their stock, that they would be better able to keep out of the way of the Yankees without him. After his friends left he concluded rather than hazard a capture from the enemy he would make an effort to escape, and walked all night in an effort to get away. He was very much disappointed at daylight

next morning to find he was only a short distance from where he began his retreat. He often explained as the reason he didn't get away, his short leg kept him making circles. He went to a farm house next day and was there until all the army passed on, unmolested, however. The first night spent in this home the following occurred:

The owner of this home, a soldier, slipped through the Yankees and went into the house and found my father sleeping in one of his beds and supposing him to be a Yankee, passed out silently to find an axe to strike without a noise. A member of the family apprised him who the sleeper was before a blow was given. Gen. Sherman's headquarters were at Rocky Mount, at the old Barkley place, the home now of Mr. Johnston. Gen. Garlington, who commanded one of the army corps, made his headquarters at our place. The latter was a gentleman and was especially kind and polite to my mother and children. Mr. E. J. Palmer, of Ridgeway, made my father's house his refuge after being taken by Yankees and he and General Garlington discussed and argued the questions between the sections with such warmth and vehemence every day in the parlor that my mother was actually afraid the two men would come to blows. Mrs. Scott always cherished the opinion that Palmer got the better of the argument. Gen. Garlington kept his men from intruding and expressed the fear that the boomers or camp followers would depredate after the place was vacated, and sure enough two or three of these men came in at night and ruthlessly gathered Mr. Palmer by the throat and forced him out doors and threatened his life unless he gave up his valuables, including money. They robbed him of some valuable plates.

There was considerable of a fight between our men and the Yankee forces, our soldiers taking positions behind the large oaks around the house and behind the granite pillars under the house, and the blue coats on the eastern ridge, near and about the house of Mr. Robert Ford, four or five hundred yards away.

A number of bullet holes were made in the house



Skirmishing In The Woods

and trees in the yard and flattened balls were picked up under the house. Two or three of Wheeler's men were slightly wounded – do not know what casualties were produced among the Northern men.

One of our generals, Cheatam, I think, after the

skirmish was over, and supposing the Yankees had left, rode down the road and was warned by Mrs. Scott that a troop of Yankees were in ambush just beyond, had a fair

prospect of being captured, when admonished from the front piazza to go back. Some years after the war when the general was a member of Congress, the later Mr. B. R. Scott, of Longtown, met Gen. Cheatam in Nashville, Tenn., and he remembered the incident well, how he retreated with his aide up the road, with Yankee bullets flying around him.

The following is an amusing incident related by Mrs. Scott. She heard a great commotion in camp one morning and on investigating found that one of Sherman's men had gone into the smoke house and had filled a tub with sorghum syrup and when he raised it to his head the bottom dropped out and he was being chased everywhere by his comrades for being transformed into a candy man. We children had great pleasure in hunting for trophies in the Yankee camps. I remember I found some Yankee money (greenbacks) and having heard the contempt the Yankees had for our money and having imbibed a Spartan's spirit and filial love for my Southland, I committed this money to the flames. It is needless to declare that forty-five years of burdens and fruitless efforts to procure this same kind of money has increased very greatly my distress, for my poor judgement and consideration and motives of patriotism. If another opportunity for getting the same money is presented I am sure after so many years of regret and reflection, I shall be governed by a more sordid common sense and up to date spirit and a higher estimate of Yankee money.

A Lever History

Jefferson Jacob Lever was born Feb. 16, 1837, in Richland County, in the old hare of his father, John Lever. He married Susan Ann Charlotte Leitner. She was born at kr father and mother's hare in Richland County (South Carolina) , the haw Jacob's father gave him (the place where Jake Rick is now living). She moved to Florida when she was four-teen years old and lived in Marion County for five years when Jefferson J. Lever sent to Florida and married Susan A. C. Leitner, the 20th day of December 1860, by Rev. W. 'I'. Harrison. We stayed in Florida three weeks after we were married, started hare the 14th of January, came as far as Gainesville, stayed all night at Mr. Heath's. We left Gainesville at 8 o'clock, and arrived at Fernandina at 2 o'clock and went to the Whitfield House and rested a while, then went aboard the steamer Gordan, and left about 8 o'clock for Savannah. We had a rough night. It rained about 2 o'clock. It was a severe storm, which caused a delay in our travel. We sere due to arrive at Savannah at 8 o'clock, and it was 9 o'clock when we got there. We went to the Pulaski House and stayed until 10 o'clock that night, and took the train about 11 o'clock for Augusta, and arrived at Augusta at 8 o'clock the next morning, and changed cars. V& arrive at Doko (now Blythewood) at 5 o'clock in the

evening and stayed all night at Mr. Peter Huffman's, and next morning we borrowed his carriage and two mules from Mr. J. L. Kennedy, and came home. Got here at 11 o'clock. It was raining hard. We were glad to get home. We lived at John Lever's the first five years of the war, which started the first of January 1861. The port of Charleston was blockaded the 14th of January, so we could not get through. We had to come by Savannah.

Jefferson J. Lever's father's name was John Lever, and was born October 1796 in Lexington County, but moved to Richland in early life. He was a son of Jacob and Mary (Souter) Lever. They both died when he was a week old. They were both buried in the same grave. His aunts raised him. His father came from Germany. His mother was a daughter of Mary (Antz) and George Souter. Jacob Lever had two sons, Samuel and John. John married Nancy Smith, a daughter of Stephen Smith and Mary Eve Hamiter. Her great-great-grandfather came from England. He was granted a tract of land in Craven County, Camden District, now known as Richland County, by King George the III in the year 1765. It was situated on Cedar Creek, and was surrounded by vacant land. Stephen Smith's wife was named Mollie. She lived to be 115 years old.

John Lever was in the Spanish War, 1812. He was stationed down near Charleston. Jefferson J. Lever did not go into service until January 1, 1862. He went to Hampton's Company. It was organized that day by Capt. Frank Hampton, legion Hampton's Brigade. J. T. Lipscomb, Col. commanding. They went into camp soon after, dawn towards Charleston. He was at Adams Run a long time. I will try to tell you some of the places he was at. He was at Mt. Pleasant a good while, and in camp in the city of Charleston three months. He stood guard at the Ashley River Bridge a long time, and he was at several other places down there on the coast. They were sent from down there to some point in Virginia. I don't remember the first place. I will mention some of the places: Roanoke, Stanton, April 23rd at Nelson, on the march to Halifax, Fredericksburg. He was in Petersburg hospital five months. He was in North Carolina at a good many places, at Wilmington, and Welborn, and Raleigh at the general hospital No. 7, sick with chills and fever. March 25, 1863, at the general Hospital MC Raleigh was

Clapton Hospital. He was in North Carolina when the army was disbanded. He was in several skirmishes. He did not get wounded, but had several narrow escapes, but his horse was wounded and he on his back; the horse was shot in the shoulder, so bad, it was condemned from service; and another time one of his comrades was shot and killed by his side. His horse was condemned, and he got a furlough to get another horse. He only got two furloughs during the war. He joined the army the 1st day of January 1862, and this is his last furlough: Headquarters 2 S. Carolina Cavalry, April 24, 1865. Corpl. J. J. Lever of Co. C 2 S. C. Cavalry is hereby permitted to go to his home in accordance with especial orders No. (20) apt. N. Carolina unless sooner ordered into service by proper authority. W. S. Stack, Commanding Co. C 2nd S. C. Cavalry J. T. Lipscomb, Col. Commanding Approved April 28, 1865.

---Written by Susan A. C. Lever
Prior to her death in 1931

LEVER FAMILY CEMETERY

Located about one half mile from Oak Grove Methodist Church in Upper Richland County, SC. Inscriptions copied by Mrs. T. C. S. Lever, Elko, SC.

Stephen S. Lever / Sept. 17, 1822 / Nov. 10, 1862
Susanna A. Lever / Feb. 23, 1827 / Jan. 14, 1889
James W. Lever / May 5, 1825 / June 2, 1895 / Co. G, 24th Reg., S.C.V.
M. H. Lever / Nov. 5, 1831 / Sept. 7, 1880

(10 infants were buried from this family)

J. D. F. Lever, M. D. / June 20, 1834 / June 1, 1907
Nannie Ruff Lever / 1841 -1929
Jefferson J. Lever / Feb. 16, 1837 / Jan. 30, 1913
Sue A. C. Lever / Oct. 5, 1841 / June 27, 1931
W. H. Lever / Dec. 24, 1839 / July 22, 1878
Minnie C. W. / Dec. 14, 1868 / Dec. 28, 1868

The McCrorey Family

The McCrorey family of Fairfield had as it's progenitor in Scotland, Allen MacRaurie, who married into the Clan Ronald McDonald, and became chief, and taking the part of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" after the battle of Culloden, fled to North Ireland, County Antrim. From there, members of the McCrorey, Turner, Adger, and Law families came to Fairfield County, S.C.

William McCrorey (1745-1838) was the first of his name in Fairfield, He came there in 1790, having prviously married in Ireland, Margaret Adger (1747-1805) . They brought three minor children with them: John, who married Mary Margaret "Molly Peggy Turner; James, who married Jane Crawford; and Susan, who married William Adger.

John McCrorey (1773-1849) by his wife, Molly Peggy Turner, had seven children: James A., (1802-1893) who married Sarah Lunday Thorn; Thomas, who married Miss Peydon; Martha, who married Dr. William Thorn; Susan, married Daniel McCullough; Elizabeth "Betty", who married Mr. Matthews; Agnes, married John Richmond; Margaret Miller, who married James Adger.

The foregoing reared families, who are mostly buried at Mt Olivet Presbyterian Church.

James McCrorey, who married Jane Crawford, had two sons; James, who married Lucretia Mobley; and John, who married Dorcas Mobley. Both had large families, Susan McCrorey, who married William Adger, had a number of children also. Some lived in Fairfield,

and others in Charleston. The Smyth family of Charleston are some of their descendants.

James A. McCrory, (son of Moly Peggy Turner McCrorey), who married Sarah Lunday Thorn, lived to be nearly 92 years of age. He was one of the most highly respected men of his day, and had a most kindly disposition. When past four score, he would ride horseback to Winnsboro, and then back home. It is told that his Great Grandfather Adger of Ireland, owned a linen mill, and his stamp on a bolt of linen caused acceptance without measurement. Capt. Ellison A Smyth, now of Flat Rock, N. C., has that stamp.

In the Confederate War, James A, McCrory, had three sons to serve; James Law, William Turner, and John McCrorey. James Law McCrorey was imprisoned at Fort Delaware, N. J., where he died. He kept a diary, a copy of which has been deposited in the Library at the University of South Carolina. It is a classic, and gives an intimate picture of prison life.

James left a widow, Mrs. Mary Adger McCrorey and four children; Adger, Mary E. (Mrs. James Ragsdale), John Turner, and William Adger McCrorey.

William Adger McCrorey was one of the bodyguards who conducted President Jefferson Davis as far as Charlotte, N. C.

Two other children of James A. and Sarah Lunday Thorn McCrorey were: Sarah, who married Capt, James Beaty, of Winnsboro; William Turner (1834-1921), married Miss Mattie Hawthorne, who had nine children: Minnie E., married Mose H. Mobley; Emma A., second wife of Mose H. Mobley; Martha, married Thomas Woodward Starnes; James Law, married Maude Edwards; Lou, married J.F. Kellar; Sue, married T. T. Farr; and Hawthorn, who married Eulalie Ragsdale.

Note; The above Family History appeared in a Winnsboro newspaper around 1942.

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James Minor Workman

Born September 21, 1888, in Clarendon County, James Minor Workman was the son of a Presbyterian minister. In 1908 Minor received one of three scholarships offered by Clemson College and graduated with a degree in textile design. There was no requisite architectural or engineering degree for entry into the professional world until recent times, so Minor Workman was able to move into the fields where his design genius would be utilized.

In 1918 he married Mary Mayes whose father was Sion Presbyterian Church's minister in Winnsboro. Workman became a successful architect working in partnership with J.H. de Sibour in Greensboro, North Carolina during the 1920s and 1930s, designing traditionally styled buildings in Washington, DC, Greensboro, and other Southern cities. He patented many designs for mechanical devices such as folding automobile tops, window sash weights, and mechanical levers. He also wrote technical treatises on fire protection and suppression design and implementation in the construction of cotton warehouses.



During the Depression era years, James Minor Workman moved his family to Winnsboro, where he began to "reinvent" himself. He built four or five experimental cantilevered concrete structures in the backyard of Sion Presbyterian Church building. Businesses and individuals invested in Workman's patent-protected filling station concept, but with the Recession of 1937-1938 (often called the Roosevelt Recession), the project went bust. The three remaining structures have fascinated citizens and

visitors to Winnsboro for decades. A video was made from the remnants of a reel-to-reel 16 mm film that Workman had produced in 1938 to promote his filling station concept. This and some items recently donated by Bill Edwards of Hendersonville will be on display at the church on May 6.

Perhaps Mr. Workman's least known project was the proposal he submitted for the 1939 New York World's Fair. The "Shaft of Saturn" included a restaurant at ground level and an elevated observation tower based on his Winnsboro research into reinforced concrete. The project was accepted by the World's Fair Commission, but Workman was able to raise only half of the \$600,000 required to construct the design.



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A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CONCORD CHURCH

By Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick Pastor.
(Submitted by Mary Dickey Boulware)

There is evidence that services were held at Concord as early as 1785. Rev. Robt. McClintock, from Ireland, preached at Concord in Fairfield, Indian Creek in Newberry, and Rocky Springs in Laurens, from 1785 till 1796, if not later; part of the time regularly and part occasionally. He seems to have been independent of South Carolina Presbytery, which was formed in 1785; and with Rev. Hugh Morrison, also from Ireland, was thought to favor the "New Lights."

He was a man of great energy, and devoted to Christ's cause. His record shows 2,080 persons baptized by him; 159 between January 1, 1800, and June 5, 1803. It may be in relation to Concord that Rev. Hugh Morrison wrote: "There is the prospect of a promising congregation on the Wateree; it is the intention of most of the people to have two houses. I think we shall soon triumph over all our enemies; and the prejudices of the people seem daily to diminish."

From 1793 supplies were occasionally sent by South Carolina Presbytery to Concord. Some of these were Revs. Roseboro, McCullough, Dunlap, Walker, Cousar, Gilland and J. B. Davies. Services were held at this time at a stand or house of worship five or six miles southeast of the present site on the plantation now owned by Mr. E. P. Mobley, on the Wateree Creek. So far as we can learn, the present site has been occupied since 1796, at Woodward, S.C.

Concord church was organized by Rev. Robt. B. Walker of South Carolina Presbytery, and enrolled April, 1796. There is a tradition that it was organized in 1790, but it is only a tradition. As no roll is found previous to 1836, the number and names of the original members are not known. The first elders were James Arter, James Caldwell, James Hindman and Abraham Miller. During 1796 there were added to the eldership John Stirling, James Robinson and James McKeown.

Rev. Robt. Walker, pastor of Bethesda church, supplied the church for one year. From 1797 the church was occasionally supplied until September 1800. Rev. Wm. G. Roseboro was the first pastor, serving Horeb and Concord churches from September 1800, until his death, May 5, 1810. His remains were laid in old Lebanon graveyard. From 1810 to 1813 Rev. Francis H. Porter, of Purity congregation, supplied the church occasionally. In 1813 Rev. Robt. McCullough, of Catholic church, supplied the church for one-fourth of the time, and in 1814 for one-half. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. McCullough, August 7, 1824.

"The last time Mr. McCullough preached at Concord an incident occurred, while of little historic importance, yet, from its rarity, we venture to record it. While he was in the midst of his services, a night-bird of ill omen came in broad day and perched itself in the window, by the side of the pulpit, and there began its plaintive song, "Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will." This was looked upon as an occurrence so extraordinary and ominous that all prognosticators were ready to give us their

interpretation of it-'Something is going to happen to Mr. McCullough, And, strange to tell, it so proved: this was his last visit and sermon at Concord. He died August 7, 1824." (See History of Purity Church, by Rev. Jno. Douglass.) His remains lie in Catholic graveyard.

The church seems to have prospered during this period. The present brick church was built about 1817 and 1818. Five elders were ordained and installed during this pastorate, viz: Samuel Penney, Samuel Banks, Samuel McCullough, James Douglass and Hugh Thompson.

James B. Stafford, a licentiate under care of Hanover Presbytery, Va. was called to the joint pastorate of Purity and Concord churches, and was ordained and installed June 7, 1825. He was a native of North Carolina. This pastorate continued until 1834. In 1825 Concord was taken into the Bethel Presbytery, which had been formed October 9, 1824. The congregation had considerable agitation during these years. Mr. Stafford introduced Watt's Psalms and Hymns in the place of Rouse's Version of the Psalms. This caused a division, and weakened the church and diminished its members. Stirling, or the Covenanter church, was perhaps formed about this time, located about two miles south of Concord. John Stirling, an elder of Concord, becoming dissatisfied on account of the adoption of Watt's Version of Psalms and Hymns (some say because of his anti-slavery views) withdrew and with others formed this church, which lasted but a few years.

Some political trouble was bearing against the pastor in Purity congregation. He (Mr. Stafford) resigned the pastorate in these churches for the peace and welfare of Zion, and removed to Mississippi in 1834.

The session was increased during this pastorate by the selection of Robt. Caldwell, John Banks and Wm. Wilson.

The church was vacant for two years, when Mr. John Douglas, a licentiate of Bethel Presbytery and a native of South Carolina, was called. He became pastor of Purity and Concord

April 30, 1836. During this year John McCullough, Alexander N. Hindman and Henry Moore were made elders. At this time there were sixty-four members, sixty white and four coloreds. This is the first roll that is found. The church must have made rapid progress during the next ten years. In 1841 the roll had increased to ninety-four; and in 1849 to one hundred and thirty five. Mr. Douglass continued his labors as pastor until 1846, at which time he removed to James' Island, near Charleston, S.C.

The Psalm question continued to be a cause of dissatisfaction. There being a minority dissatisfied with Watt's Psalms and Hymns the majority yielded and returned to the use of Rouse's Version of the Psalms, after having used the former for about twenty years. The Psalms continued in use for about twenty-five years.

1846 to 1847 the church had no regular supply. Rev. James Saye, appointed by Bethel Presbytery, held a meeting the 4th Sabbath in April, 1847. At which time five were received on examination. Rev. James A. Wallace preached one-half his time to this church in 1847 and 1848. The other half was given to a mission point near Halselville, where Mizpah church now stands.

Rev. James R. Gilland labored in Concord and Mt. Olivet churches (the latter in Harmony Presbytery) from 1848 till 1853, when he became professor in Davidson College, N.C. From 1841 to 1851 the church lost several efficient elders. Robt. Caldwell died in 1841, John Banks removed in 1847, Henry Moore went West in 1849, and Samuel Banks died in 1851. Quite a tender tribute is written in memory of Mr. Banks by George H. Miller, clerk of session. Coming from Scotland when twenty-five years old, he married, settled near Concord, and raised ten children. He was made elder in Concord and for thirty-six years was eminently useful. Before his death he was permitted to see his five sons and five daughters unite with the church, and to hear two sons, Rev. Alex R. and Wm. preach the gospel, at Catholic church, in one day. Two more were made elders in the Presbyterian Church and

one a deacon in the Baptist church. He gave a large copy of the Bible to each child, and provided in his will that each grandchild, forty-seven in number, should receive a copy.

From 1844 to 1848 we find on the roll the names of two who became ministers of the gospel. These were Wm. Banks and Douglass Harrison. James Carlisle and Geo. H. Miller were installed elders in 1849. Rev. W. J. McCormick was installed pastor of Concord and Mt. Olivet in October 1853 and continued till 1858 when he removed to Florida. At this time many moved West, and the church increased little in numbers.

April 1857, John Neil and Thomas Carlisle were added to the session. John Neil was a man of intelligence and great piety, and being a school teacher gave promise of great usefulness, but was called to his reward October 1858. The church was vacant till 1859 when Rev. G. W. Boggs was secured for several months.

Rev. T. W. Ervin became pastor in 1859. He was the longest pastorate Concord has ever had, continuing seventeen years. It was during his ministry the ravages of the civil war spread gloom and poverty over the country. In the midst of other distresses, death claimed four of her elders- James Carlisle, William Wilson, John McCullough, and Alexander Hindman entered into their rest. The last three were venerable men and had served the church long and well. During all these adverse circumstances the pastor remained and preached, receiving what the congregation in its impoverished condition could give him. It is said that in some cases he returned to the contributors money given, saying they could not spare it without entailing suffering on their families. Having a small farm he worked as others had to do and continued preaching.

In 1865 there were eighty-five colored members, nearly all of whom left the church when emancipated and erected stands for themselves, where some of their own members preached to them. There were some exceptions; two colored members remained faithful in the church at this time.

About 1865 (?I A. B. and John C. Douglass were installed elders; and in 1870 J. M. Blain, W. W. Brice and A. H. Dunbar.

Toward the latter part of Mr. Ervin's ministry the congregation increasing in the upper part, about Blackstock, need was felt of a house of worship in their midst, consequently a movement was set on foot which resulted in the erection of a neat house of worship at Blackstock in 1877. The first board of deacons was elected in the spring of 1877, consisting of S. B. Lumpkin, John A. Stewart, E. D. Mobley and Hugh Bruce. Mr. T. M. Lowery labored as supply during his Seminary vacation in 1877; Rev. James Douglass, during the following winter. In July 1877, a very precious season of blessing was enjoyed by the congregation, Rev. J. Lowrie Wilson conducting a meeting and seventeen were added to the roll on profession of faith and seven by certificate.

Rev. John McMullen, of Alabama, labored a short while in the fall of 1878 with a view to a call, which resulted in his being called and settled as pastor in May 1879. This pastorate extended over more than five years, ending September 20, 1884. He seems to have been the man for the occasion. Much hard work was done and many evils corrected. The barrooms disappeared --and from the congregation during his ministry, -much drunkenness, -and disorder --By his indefati- with them. gable zeal he led the congregation to peace and quiet by the overthrow of this curse. The last mention of license to sell whiskey in the town of Blackstock is in 1883; and doubtless it ceased with that year.

The session was increased as follows: Wm. Douglass, J. E. Craig and John K. McCarley in 1880; and by W. Banks Thompson in 1883. In 1880 G. L. Kennedy, John C. Mackorell and Madison Tennant were installed deacons. The last named did not serve long. It is with pleasure the writer of this sketch acknowledges the help given in the sketches written by Rev. John Douglass of the church's history from 1796 to 1839; and by Mr. Geo. H. Miller from 1839 to 1881.

If time permitted it would be a pleasing task to speak of the long and valuable services of Mr. George H. Miller, an elder in this church for thirty-three years, and for much of the time stated clerk. He was the father of R. Gilland Miller, at this time an elder in this church, and Dr. Samuel G. Miller, a former elder. Mr. Miller passed to his reward in 1882 full of years and labors for the Master. One hundred forty-six names appear on the roll at the close of Mr. McMillen's pastorate in 1884, at which time he became evangelist of Bethel Presbytery. Rev. C. R. Hemphill, D.D. of the Theological Seminary, Columbia, and Mr. S. R. Hope, supplied the church with preaching for the next year. Rev. Wm. G. Neville, of South Carolina Presbytery, was the next pastor, serving from May 8th, 1886, to July 20, 1890. The congregation made good progress during this pastorate. A number of revival meetings were held, and 94 members were added, the roll reaching one hundred eighty-nine. Mr. R. G. Miller was installed elder in 1887. Daniel H. Stevenson and W. B. Thompson in 1889. (Mr. Thompson returning after an absence from the congregation). Mr. Thomas W. Brice was installed deacon in 1887, and Alex McDonald in 1890. During Mr. Neville's ministry the congregation, led by him, built its commodious and comfortable manse at Blackstock. In July 1890, Mr. Neville left a sorrowing people and removed to Frankfort, Ky. Rev. R. P. Smith entered upon his labors as pastor in January 1891, and continued three and one-half years. During this ministry the church increased her contributions and gave evidence of growth along several lines. The roll reached 195. In August 1893, the tender ties, so strongly grown between pastor and people, were severed, and Mr. Smith removed to Gastonia, N.C. Mr. D. J. Currie, of Columbia Seminary, followed as a supply to the church. In the latter part of January 1894 the present pastor, Rev. Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, of Wadesboro, N.C. entered upon the work as pastor. Coming after such excellent workmen, he found the congregation in good condition and the church well equipped with elders and deacons,

and efficient Ladies Aid Society. Coming to a church with such a history, and so well equipped, a generous, devoted people, his ministry gave promise of good fruit. This promise has not been disappointing. The first year witnessed the ingathering of thirty-five members, swelling the roll to the highest number ever attained-225.

Few churches have to record more heroic and efficient service rendered by the women than ours. The Ladies Aid Society during the last three pastorates has done great work. Through their labors, chiefly, an iron fence has been placed around the cemetery at Concord, costing about \$800. There being a debt of \$700 on the manse in 1887, they, by their unceasing activity, have paid principal and interest, reaching near \$1000. The final payments were made during the present pastorate.

Here, too, let us record the generous, loving service of our beloved father in the ministry, Rev. James Douglass. God has blessed us in bringing him so near and giving this church so much of his ministry when needed. The second year of the present pastorate, a number of members were dismissed to join churches near them, and the roll was purged, leaving at present 208 members on the roll.

Two elders, S. D. Patrick and S. G. Miller, and two deacons, J. N. Caldwell and J. H. Allen were added in 1895. Two elders were removed from us in 1896; S. G. Miller to Chester, and Wm. Douglass to the General Assembly and church of the first-born in heaven, February 29th 1896.

The Church being 100 years old April 1896, the session decided to celebrate the 100th Anniversary October 16th, 1896, with appropriate services. In accordance with this decision, the four former pastors who still live were invited to be present, and with the present pastor and congregation take part in this jubilee of praise and thanksgiving to our covenant-keeping God for all His mercies to this church.

May we not confidently say at this blessed hour, amid the appropriate decorations of

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May we not confidently say at this blessed hour, amid the appropriate decorations of

this house, with the "sear and yellow leaf" side by side with the vigorous bloom, and the tender bud, all arranged by loving hands-symbols of the aged, the matured and the young planted in God's kingdom-"We feel the presence of those who have gone before." Yonder, looking over the jasper walls are hundred born here, ripened for glory through these ordinances, bone of our bone, our exalted purified loved ones, they join us with rapture, swelling His praise and adoring His name for the existence, faith, patience and triumphs of Concord.

O! Thou covenant-keeping God, or God, our fathers' God, and the God of our children, bless this church; prolong its existence; make it more and more fruitful; enlarge its influence for good; and may the world be better for its existence. Grant that many may be gathered from its ranks to the "General Assembly and church of the First-Born whose names are written in heaven." Amen.

Archives News Vol. 2 No. 1 January 2009

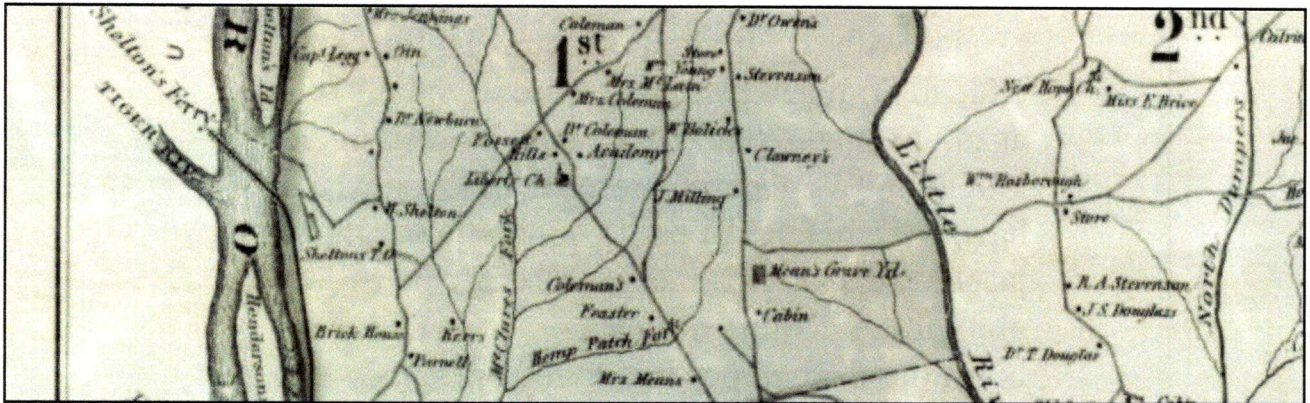
Death Certificates

Death certificates have been a prime factor in our research for years. Unfortunately, South Carolina has always been a poor state to research death certificates because our state was one of the last in the nation to start keeping them in 1916. If an ancestor died before 1916 you are simply out of luck in the official death record area.

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Also, SC started keeping Birth Certificates in 1916. SC Marriage Certificate/License in 1910. Social Security Administration required a birth certificate. If your ancestor was born before 1916 and received social security payments, they were required to submit what was called a Delayed Birth Certificate.

Members Submitted Article



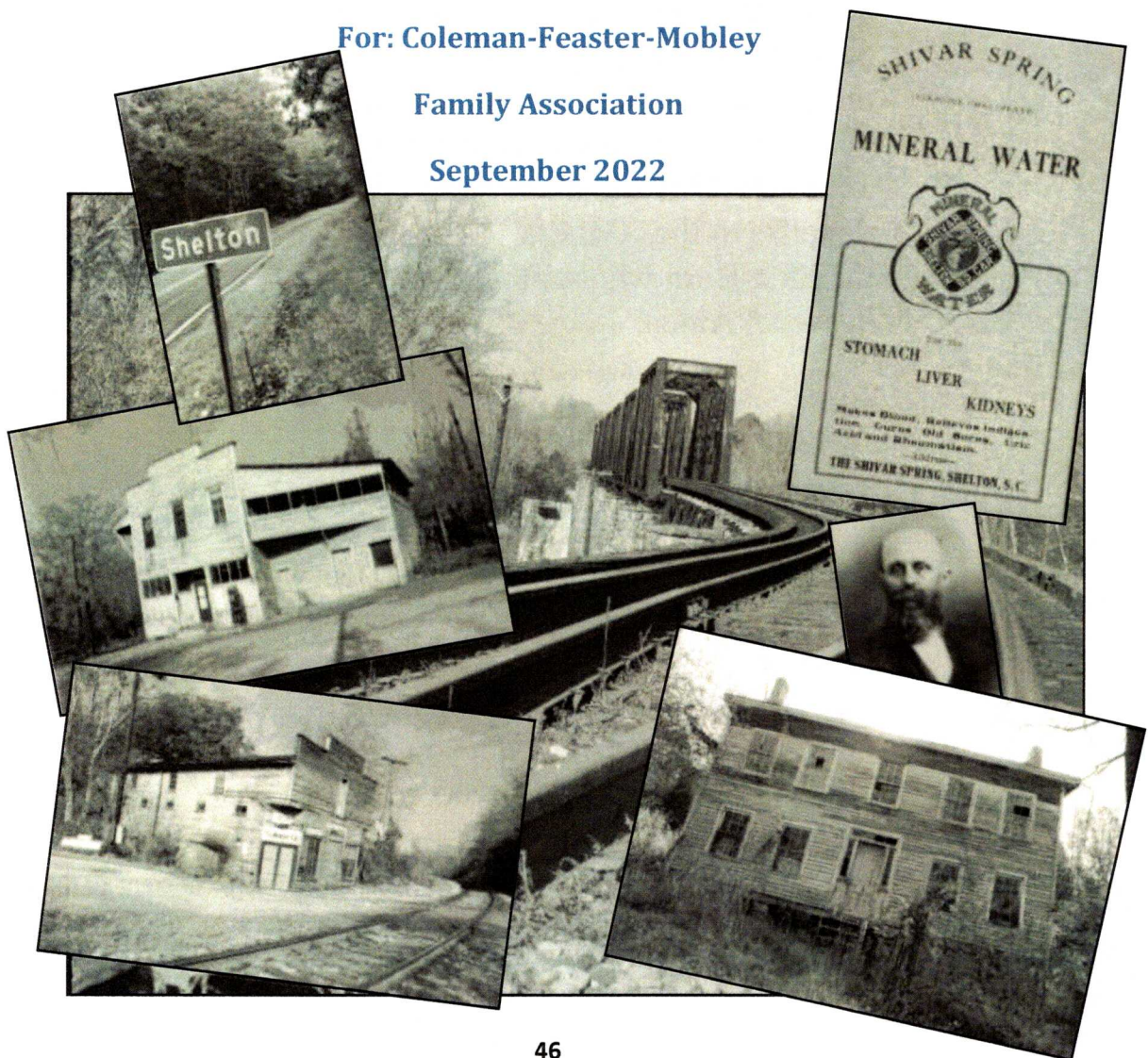
Ghost Town of Shelton

By: R. Chicone, Jr.,

For: Coleman-Feaster-Moble

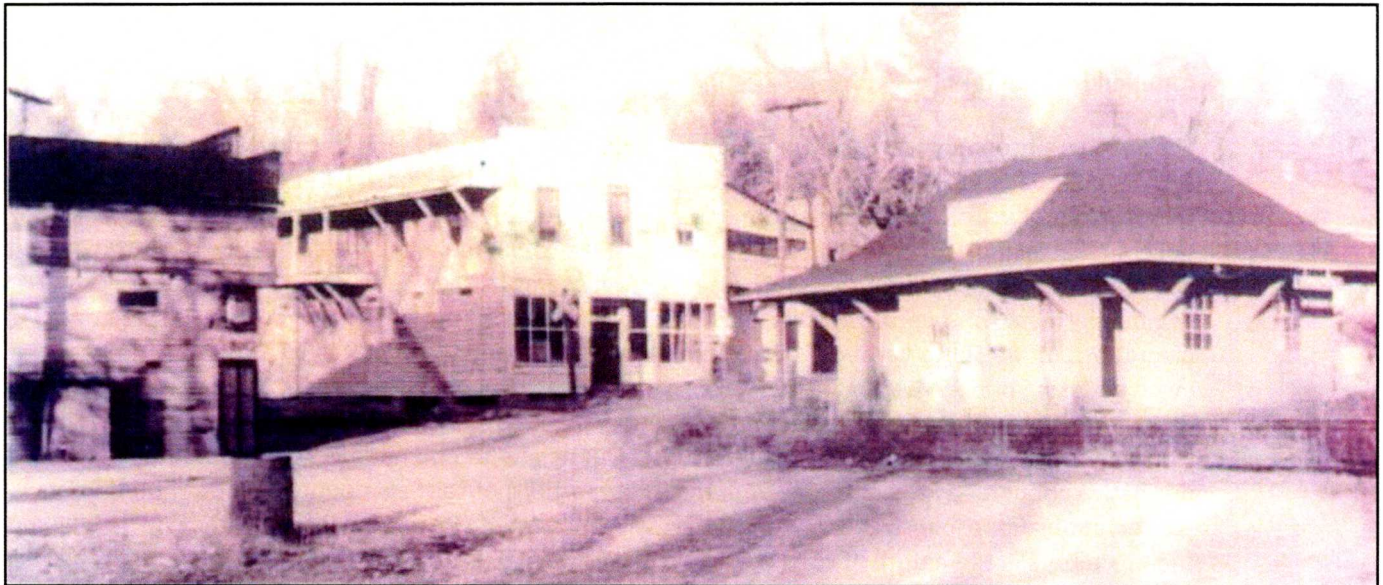
Family Association

September 2022



I have heard about this old town since I was a kid in the 1970s. I have a foggy memory of my dad taking me down there for a look at some vine-covered, dilapidated buildings and a walk on the old train trestle crossing the Broad River. There wasn't much left of Shelton back then, and there's even less today, some half-buried foundations, rusty pieces of machinery, and of course the memories. The ruins of Shelton lay waiting at the end of a dead-end country road, to meet those few pilgrims that wonder down hoping to find a spiritual connection to the past, or maybe just a good place to fish.

Why are we fascinated with these places our ancestors built that now lie languishing and forgotten? I think it's because a town is a place where society manifests its most important ideal, the ability to form a community and work together. It's a place of commerce, comradery, order, pride, news and travel. It's a place forged from blood, sweat and hope, where culture thrives and ideas flourish. It's a place that's integral to the survival and prosperity of a people. Forgive me if I'm being a bit grandiose describing a forgotten whistle-stop depot in the middle of nowhere, but on some level, Shelton does embody these qualities. It was the heart of a community, but the little hamlet by the trestle eventually withered along with the cotton fields that fathered it. However, for those of us who have heard stories of Shelton or actually knew the place back then, this ghost town arouses within us sentimentality for by-gone days. There is a nostalgia for the old buildings that have crumbled, for the people who are now gone, and the hopes and dreams that were once



held within its streets, streets now clothed only in the foliage of an encroaching forest.

Photo: A photo of Shelton in the 1950s looking northeast at J.R. Shelton Store (center), The Wright Co. (left), and the passenger depot (right). Courtesy of Fairfield County Genealogical Society

Birth of a Town

One thing to understand about Shelton is that its foundation was built, both literally and figuratively, on the railroad, specifically the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. This 5ft-gauge railroad was completed in 1859. It started at what is today another ghost town on the east bank of the Broad River, Alston, where an existing

railroad connected Columbia to Greenville. From Alston, this new line ran north and crossed the river near Shelton's Ferry, then made a beeline to Carlisle, Union and Spartanburg. An April 1856 newspaper article in the *Carolina Spartan* reads "...there is now a Depot erected at Shelton, and every requisite accommodation for receiving and discharging freight." The establishment of this freight depot 166 years ago was the real beginning of the town of Shelton.

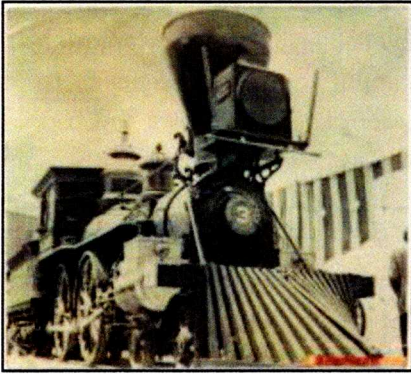


Photo: A Locomotive circa 1855. This one, called "The General," was in service in the Atlanta area. Courtesy of *Kennesaw.com*

This was a big deal for surrounding communities like Feasterville, Wolling, Clayton, Blair and Herbert. The South Carolina Piedmont with its vast rolling hills and rich soils was an agricultural powerhouse producing oats, wheat and corn, but especially in regard to short staple cotton. Before the depot at Shelton, cotton was hauled to Columbia or Winnsboro by wagon. John Albert Feaster Coleman, grandson of John and Drucilla Feaster who built Feasterville Academy, wrote in his 1851 diary: "Started to Columbia [Monday], arrived there by noon on

Tuesday, sold cotton to R. Cathcart at...5 & 55/100. Left for home on Wednesday...Got home on Thursday evening." It was time consuming and costly to get cotton to market.

Antebellum Shelton

The Southern economy was blossoming in the 1850s with lots of raw land to cultivate, advancing technology, and new railroads. However, a significant portion of the workforce that allowed for this prosperity was of course the product of forced labor from enslaved black Americans. Enslaved people provided the South with skilled, reliable and economical labor, as well as a legacy of inhumanity. The cultivation of cotton in the Shelton area and throughout the Southern Piedmont seems to have been based both on planters and on yeomen farmers (who perhaps aspired to be planters). These farms were not the large and wealthy plantations of the South Carolina Low country. Farming the land was dictated by a cultural ethos that involved taking pride in well-managed fields, composting, and controlling erosion. Jennie Isabel Coleman, daughter of John Albert Feaster Coleman, was interviewed for the 1930s *Federal Writers Project*. She had this to say about farming practices in the mid-1800s: "Our neighborhood has always had something peculiar or distinctive about it - a little different from the other portions of Fairfield County." It was "noted for its conservation and responsiveness to any progressive movement." She describes how they made "the most of their fertilizers in the nature of compost," how gullies were filled and erosion arrested, and that "all idle hours were devoted to the assembling of material for compost making." John Albert Feaster Coleman's 1848-1851 diary is published in *Princes of Cotton* by Stephen Berry. Berry provides a marvelous description of John and by extension many of the young white farmers of the Shelton community: "He is literally walking in his father's footsteps, down the same straight furrows through the same fields...If he is curious where the footsteps lead, he can look farther down the row and see his grandfather, eighty-four and still hoeing, tracing out his son's and his grandson's future." "...Coleman bears the weight not of expectation but of inevitability. He will till the land until he's buried under it...In a tradition as old as farming he sees his profession as somehow more noble, more moral than others."

According to Walter Edgar in his book *South Carolina a History*: "By 1860...all districts except Lancaster were linked by rail to Columbia or Charleston," "In 1855 there were 164,619 more bales of cotton shipped by rail

to Charleston than just five years earlier." Edgar states that "in the decade before the Civil War, South Carolina ranked third in the country for average per capita wealth." But how large and busy was Shelton at that time is hard to say. In 1861 Narcissa Feaster of Feasterville gives us a passing glimpse of rail travel from Shelton. "We arose very early to go to the depot, were just in time. Stopped at Alston, I wrote to Bro. John while waiting three hours, arrived at Col. [Columbia] one o'clock." A later entry reads, "Left Col. 7 ½ o'clock, met Mr. Knotts and Dr. Westmoreland on the Greenville Cars, arrived at Shelton about 12." Four years later, on February 16th, 1865, Narcissa pens an ominous text, "Julia and Jakie came up from Columbia today. Gen.

Sherman was within seven miles of the City when they left."

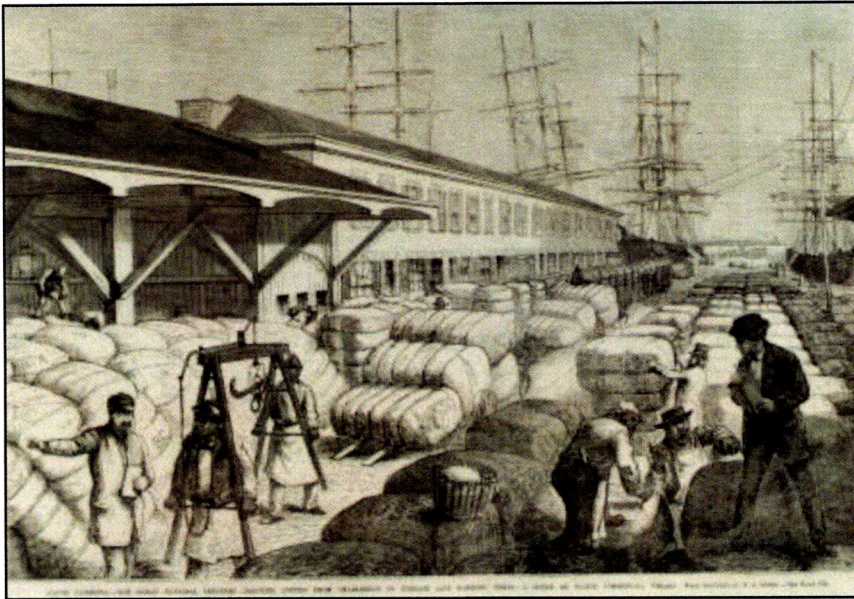


Photo: North Commercial wharf Charleston, S.C. with cotton bales for shipping to foreign and domestic ports via sailing ships. 1878. Shutterstock 290633.

The Ruin of War and Rebirth of the South

The War arrived at Shelton shortly thereafter with the advance of Union Major Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division. Columbia had been

burned to the ground at this point and Gen. Sherman and the Union army's Right Wing were headed for Winnsboro and points east. Kilpatrick was part of Sherman's Left Wing, which did not enter Columbia but came north through Lexington County and crossed the Broad River at Alston. Groups of Union "foragers" preceded the main force and spread out across the countryside looting and burning buildings and homes. This excessive, willful destruction to civilian property, and abuse of local residents, was Sherman's unofficial strategy for breaking the South. "The whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak violence on South Carolina. I almost tremble for her fate" wrote Sherman as he prepared his army to enter South Carolina. However, this type of

warfare was not officially condoned by the Union and fortunately for the Shelton community the Left Wing of Sherman's advance commanded by general John W. Geary, kept a little tighter leash on their foragers and prevented the total destruction that was visited upon Columbia. But the desolation was severe, as attested to 45 years after the event by Sarah Lyles Feaster of Blair: "...several large residences, a score of cotton gins and one of the best flour mills in the up country were burned...Hundreds of horses were carried off...Nearly all the provisions were destroyed." Feasterville native George Washington Coleman described returning home from a Union prisoner of war camp: "...arrived at my home on the 4th July 1865. I find here the stable,

cribs, Gin house, screw & 62 bales of cotton...all burned up & a gin house on a lower place burned. I found my old Mother & her granddaughter Sarah Edith Coleman that she raised from infancy."

Photo: Ruins of Columbia, SC from the steps of the State House looking north, Feb. 1865. Credit: George Bernard, US Army.



Edgar compares the agricultural statistics from 1870 to those a decade earlier saying, "they tell a grim tale." More than 1.5 million acres of land were fallow and sixty percent of the value of livestock had disappeared, as

had the animals themselves. Barns, fences and outbuildings had been destroyed along with houses. But Shelton rose from the ashes of the Civil War as the South recovered, and it eventually became a larger, busier hub of commerce and transportation. Those determined souls that stuck around after the war (both White and Black) found a way to re-ignite the fire box in the locomotive of South Carolina agriculture and pour on the steam. Cotton came back stronger than ever but it wasn't a smooth ride. According to Edgar, "Increased cotton production, the abandoning of food crops, and abuse of the land all led to troubles..." But though various agricultural reforms, development of larger cotton mills, and more rail connections the economy was roaring down the tracks by 1890, and Shelton was literally on a main line. George Washington Coleman documents the everyday life of a family farmer in his 1890 diary. "...nice day, ginned 6 bales, got out over 3000 lbs...I finished paying for Kleinbeck farm [his farm], it contains 26 acres & cost me \$1,300...I have made cotton enough on it in 2 years to pay for it & all expenses."

The Healing Springs of Shelton

Of equal importance to the cotton economy in any narrative of Shelton would be its famous mineral springs. These springs have always been revered locally for the excellent taste of the water and the healing properties the water was said to possess. As evidence, one of the local springs was a favorite spot for Narcissa who in 1861 wrote in her diary. "Mollie and I went to the spring. The water is splendid." I can honestly say that the water from the spring at nearby Feasterville is quite "splendid," in fact it's the best I have ever tasted, and if you look closely, you can always see a crayfish or two at the bottom.



Photo: The Old Spring at Feasterville, 2014. Credit: R. Chicone, Jr.

Mr. N. F. Shivar took things a step further 1907 and really put Shelton on the map by bottling the water commercially. It started two years earlier when Shivar spent some time in Shelton recuperating from an illness, and while there became enamored with the widow Ida Newbill and her natural spring. They married and started the Shivar Springs Bottling Company producing mineral water and later ginger ale. A total of four springs were eventually involved, with the water being pumped into large cisterns near Shelton. The cisterns can still be seen.

Photos: Left - Old cistern at Shelton. Credit: SC Picture Project. Right - Shivar rail car. Credit: The Tucker



Collection-2017 from Roots and Recall.

Apparently, Shivar was great at marketing because he furnished the South Carolina House of Representatives free mineral water in 1909. To which they responded with a resolution: "Resolved by the House...that its thanks be, and the same are hereby tendered 'The Shivar Spring,' of Shelton...for the excellent quality of water furnished its members..." Of course, the Resolution was reprinted prominently in Shivar's promotional pamphlet which is available through the Fairfield County Genealogical Society.

The Heyday of Shelton

The South fought a bloody war to preserve their way of life, a way of life that was built in so many ways on the institution of slavery. With defeat came the heavy burden of change, adaptation, and innovation. White Southerners were forced to discard traditional ways that were no longer tenable but clung even more tightly to other traditions that defined them as Southerners. The “New South” modeled its economy largely on a Northern industrial model and the mill towns of the South were born. The little town of Shelton was chugging right along in the 1920s having come through WWI and the Spanish Flu pandemic. “The freight trains pass here with 50 to 80 cars...the same on Sundays as any other day,” says George Washington Coleman who was still keeping a diary and living in Shelton in the 1920s. He continues, “The Ry [railroad] trains are busie coming and going...The trains are passing regular, passenger & freight.” Not just cotton, lumber was also being produced, as George observes; “Some lumber being hauled in & is being loaded on the cars here & all of it is framing. No planks; it not used for outside work.” W. D. McDonald, reporter for The State newspaper, describes Shelton as having been a “thriving little town with numerous stores, a locally-owned bank and an active freight depot. Farmers from far and near came here to sell their cotton and to browse in the tall, frame board mercantile stores which sold everything from needles to hay rakes.”

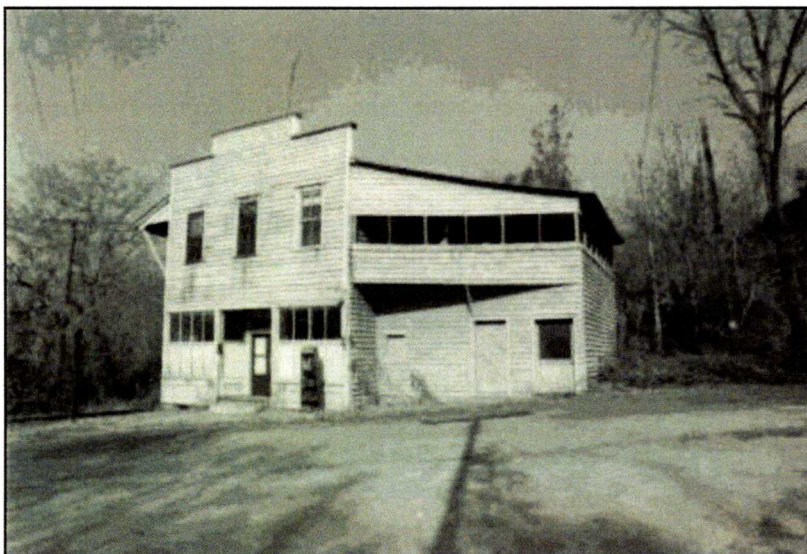


Photo: J. R. Shelton's store taken in 1969 by E. Andrieski. Courtesy of The Walker History Center.

Henrietta Rosson Morton grew up around Shelton and lived in the J. R. Shelton Store. She was the granddaughter of Sarah Isabelle “Belle” Coleman who it is said was an uncommon beauty. She married J. R. “Judge” Shelton sometime after her first husband was shot in a case of mistaken identity at a speakeasy

in Columbia. She helped Judge run the Store, and in my mind, Belle may have actually run the whole town. Henrietta says of her grandmother that sometimes when things got too quiet for her liking, she would go out in the street and set off a pack of firecrackers. I guess it could get a little boring at times around there and she wasn't having it. Mable (Coleman) Hewitt visited Shelton as a kid and remembers the upstairs of the Store being very open and spacious inside, and that Belle kept terraced flower and vegetable gardens on the hill out back. She remembers seeing the river jump its banks and flood the adjacent fields saying, “They would be out there pulling ears of corn out of the water.” Belle's father, George Washington Coleman, lived with her and Judge at the Shelton store in his later years. So, in case you were wondering what happened in Shelton on, say, May 30th, 1925, I'll let George tell you. “In the store things seemed a little dull this AM, hope

will pick up this PM, & so, a big crowd comes in late & they clean up two ice cream churns." A few days later he says, "Saturday is a fine day, the crowd gets in late but they sure get here & all seem hungry for cream & when I left... was about all eat up." Yes, it seems there was a lot of ice cream consumed in Shelton. There were few freezers around then, but Shelton may have had one. The ice cream was made on site using churns. The cream most likely came from local dairies and was made from fresh, raw milk which, unlike today's milk, would have been loaded with nutrition and flavor. But here is, as Paul Harvey used to say, "The rest of the story." Ice cream, as well as soda, skyrocketed in popularity in the 1920s due to prohibition. It was a great alternative to having a "drink." Many breweries actually turned to making ice cream to stay "afloat." I guess you could say that, Shelton had a local "family-friendly" saloon.

Judge, along with owning a store, was also the local mail carrier for 30 years and a registered magistrate (thus the nickname). Judge was obviously a busy man, but that did not preclude him from George's judgment when Judge failed to properly maintain a water pipe from the well to the store. George and Belle had convinced him to install the well and pipe for good purpose. It mostly had to do with Jane Yongue who also lived and worked at the Shelton Store. Jane cooked, cleaned, and did many things necessary to the good operation of the establishment. One of those things was carrying water by hand from the spring that was up the hill and some distance from the store. According to Henrietta, George was not at all happy with Jane having to haul water everyday (she was around 70 years old). So, he had made it a personal priority to "encourage" Judge to install the well and pipe. Later George pens his disappointment after finding some leaks, "I walk up the water pipe line & find two leaks; now it seems that Shelton has lost the interest he should have in it, but he is a peculiar man, has a lot of time to play checkers."

As for other stores in Shelton there was the Wolling Store and The Wright Company. George's observations would lead us to believe that The Wright store focused on having more goods and trading in cotton whereas the Shelton store may have been more of a community hub, occasionally serving food, taking in boarders and selling produce as well as goods. The stores would work together to avoid unnecessary competition, says Henrietta. The post office was also in the Wright store, and there was a combination cafe and barbershop to the north of Shelton's store but south of the steam engine water tower. George says, "I am around here [Shelton store] & in the Will Wright & Scott store. They sure have a fine stock of goods, away ahead of Judge Shelton...A lot of cotton on the platform 24 bales now, selling at 21 1/2. A lot of seed sold to \$1.80 per hundred, Wright & Co. buying most all of the seed & cotton." William Brooks Wright was about 12 years younger than George, and his son Grady was married to George's granddaughter Mae Allen.



Photo: The Wright Co. in 1969 by E. Andrieski. Courtesy of The Walker History Center.

Mae's granddaughter, Betsy Shedd White, remembers Shelton when she was a child, saying, "We would ride down to the Store and fill a tiny brown paper bag with penny candy...all we could

fit into the bag...and enjoy it for the entire weekend! I remember finding old bottles of ointments and oils in the pharmacy years later after Shelton was fading into a ghost town."

Photo: Winnsboro Cotton Mill in 1930. Credit: Sergeant Studios and The Walker History Center.

The *National Register of Historic Places* for Fairfield County offers us some important insight into what was happening with the stores in Fairfield saying: "The country store took on increasing importance in the county as farmers and tenants alike became more dependent on operating credit and began to view the store as a community center."



For They Have "Sewn" The Wind...

In 1901 The News and Herald published this anecdote: "A merchant and preacher were talking about the cotton situation: 'Cotton, you know,' said the merchant 'is the staple article with us. Everything else is measured in cotton.' 'So it is,' said the preacher; 'but I consider it absolute folly that this should be the

condition of things. Why don't the farmers raise something else than cotton? 'Just for the same reason,' replied the merchant, 'that you preachers continue to preach long sermons. They have got into the habit and can't get out of it.'" Yes, pretty much the whole economy was based on cotton. The South was producing it and processing it in local textile mills. According to Historian David Koistinen, "...most New England manufacturers were driven out of business by lower-cost competitors in the American South. Southerners founded, managed, and financed a heavy majority of the textile companies in their region."

But why is Shelton a ghost town today instead of a small town with a few ghosts? Why did it fade away? The passing of Shelton is not a unique or isolated event. It followed the course of many other farming communities in the Southern Piedmont. Some would have you believe the failure was over-reliance on cotton to the exclusion of food crops. Some would say it was competition from cheaper Asian cotton and manufacturing. Some would blame it on the boll weevil or droughts destroying the cotton crop. Some would say it was the fault of the banks, encouraging an overreliance on credit and borrowing. And, others would point to unsustainable farming practices. As with most disasters, there is rarely a single cause, and all of these things, and probably other factors, played some part in Shelton's demise.

We can get some sense from George that things were not well in 1925 as he mentions many times how dry it is, including this entry: "The water is very low in the Broad River, hardly enough for Ry use. I never in my life saw such a dry time & now I will soon be 81 years old. I have heard my Father say was extremely dry in 1845." In another foretelling he notes the failure of the Bank of Shelton, "There's to be a meeting to adjust the claims of the broken Bank at Shelton, SC. The meeting is be called at 11 o'clock. I go & I think from what I hear the depositors will have a bad showing." According to Edgar, "In small towns, merchants, bankers, and gingers found themselves with uncollectible debts and fewer customers. When cotton and tobacco were high, credit was easy and people overextended themselves...The president of the Bank of Laurens [a nearby town] was concerned that 'Nobody seems to have any money to spend or to pay debts.'"

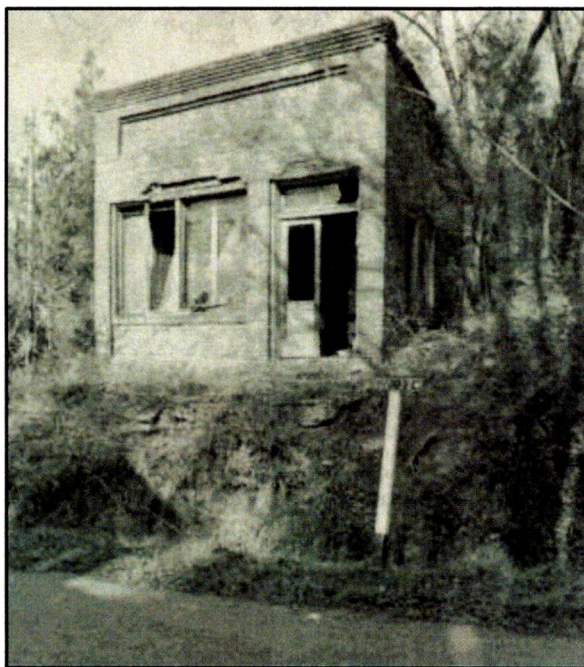


Photo: The Bank of Shelton in 1969 by E. Andrieski, The State. Courtesy of The Walker History Center.

I remember when my grandfather, Feaster Shields Coleman, was finished using a hand tool he would clean it, sharpen it, oil it and put it back on its hook in the shed. It was a habit of respect that he applied to all facets of his life; take care of the things that take care of you. I believe the folks of the Shelton community, where he was raised, also had this philosophy. They took pride in their work, took care of their homes and care about one another. George makes mention on June 25, 1925 of another resident of Shelton, Burel Suber, saying, "he pumped here [for] so long then moved to Va. - Roanoke, died yest ... his body was brought from Va. & carried over the river into Newberry Co & buried; he was the pump man for the Southern Ry for years here at this place..." While agriculture was the main occupation in the area, many of Shelton's denizens were railroad workers, or supported railroad workers. Two of George's own sons were Engineers and Yardmen in Florida. But in Shelton "departures" were increasing and "timetables" were getting short. From what I can surmise, cotton was a king that demanded high tribute throughout the years. And when its kingdom of worn-out, gullied fields and silt-filled rivers, of broken sharecroppers, second-class factory workers, rowdy mill towns and false promises, finally collapsed; a battered land and a solemn economy took a deep breath and exhaled.

Edgar asserts that "The collapse of cotton and tobacco prices in 1920 was the result of overproduction and the loss of overseas markets. Then a series of droughts and boll weevils hammered the cotton crop." But that's only a part of the story. "By 1930, after nearly a decade of difficulties," says Edgar, "South Carolina agriculture was about to go under..."

One-third of the state's farms were mortgaged...The farming of marginal lands and improper farming methods caused major erosion problems." The *Historic Register* for Fairfield County states, "By 1940 almost ninety percent of the county's total acreage had been adversely affected by erosion." According to the US Forest Service, "The period of greatest erosive land use in the South Carolina piedmont was from 1860 to 1920. By this time much of the land in the area was too eroded and depleted to sustain continued cotton production even with the use of fertilizer."



Photo: Farm of George Smith, near Switzer, SC, 1935. Courtesy of South Caroliniana Library

The Forest Service goes on to say, "Soil stripped from the uplands filled streams with sediment, raised water tables, and turned once fertile bottom lands into swamps." By 1920, cotton production "was declining as eroded lands were taken out of production." The boll weevil accelerated this trend, and abandoned fields often continued to erode for years. Need more evidence of the environmental disaster that befell Shelton

and other communities? Soil scientist, Stanley Trimble, wrote in 1975, "The Southern Piedmont is one of the most severely eroded agricultural areas in the Nation...it has been stripped of much of the topsoil, many areas have suffered erosion deep into the subsoil, and some areas have been gullied so badly as to render the land unsuitable for agriculture. In areas of extremely severe erosion, streams may now be flowing 10 to 20 ft. above their original beds."

Those times have passed now. Today, Shelton, Feasterville, Blair, Salem Crossroads, and the surrounds have been known mostly for timber and hunting. The Sumter National Forest bought up much of the degraded land, as did private timber operations and hunt clubs. In 1963, Whitetail Deer were even re-introduced by US Fish and Wildlife down at Shelton. The people that have stayed generally commute to Winnsboro, Columbia or Newberry for work. A few are employed in the local timber industry or at the VC Summer Nuclear Plant about 20 miles away. There is no real town, no gas stations, no hardware stores, no grocery stores, it probably qualifies as a "food desert" (if you don't have a garden that is). There is a dollar store down the road a piece, and a few mom-and-pop enterprises scattered about. But the countryside is beautiful. The springs run clear, there are deer in the woods, bobcats, wild turkeys and songbirds. There are winding creeks and hardwood cove forests. And, there are some beautiful old houses and country churches left over from a more prosperous time. Oh yeah, there is also a pleasant spot down along the river you might want to visit sometime. It has a train trestle, a dead-end country road, and most likely a few ghosts too.

Ron Chicone, Jr. is a life-long participant in the Coleman-Feaster-Mobley Family Association reunions with ties to the Feasterville area through his mother, the late Shirley Coleman. He can be reached by email at: rchicone@yahoo.com

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Location: Fairfield County Museum (2nd Floor) 231 S. Congress St., Winnsboro, SC 29180

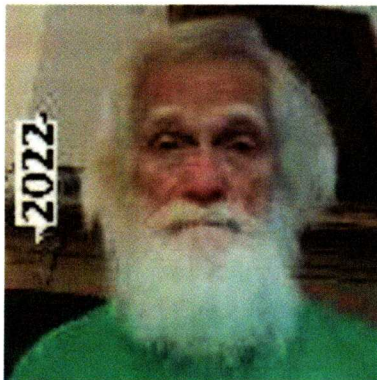
Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org

Phone: (803) 635-9811, **Fax:** (803) 815-9811

Library Hours: Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM)
Saturday: 10:00 AM-2:00 PM, Closed Sunday, Other times by appointment
Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available

DNA News



Written Thur. 22 Sep. 2022 by James W. Green III b. 1949

We currently have 1,488 members in the "Fairfield Co, SC" project at FTDNA (Family Tree DNA), most having Fairfield Co. ancestors. It is administered by Nancy Scott Hoy & me. We both live in Fairfield Co., SC are both in the Fairfield Co. Genealogical Society, and have ancestors in Fairfield Co. back to late colonial times, before Fairfield Co. was created. The project website is linked from: <https://familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=FairfieldCoSC>

Above I show my year of birth and a dated photo of my face. This gives you an idea of how long you can expect me to be alive and contactable. I hope to live to 90, but I am looking a little rough. I think your DNA kit should show your birth year in your kit's Family Tree & Account Information and a photo, so your DNA matches & project administrators can be sure we can expect you are still active. Maybe someone will think they see a family resemblance.

FTDNA has just finished 2 back to back sales -- the Summer Sale Monday 1 Aug. through 11:59 pm PDT Wed. 31 Aug. and the Labor Day Sale, which extended the Summer Sale through to Tuesday, 6 September, with project administrators able to get extensions for a week more, to Tue. 13 September. It gave good savings on new kits & upgrades of existing kits. I expect the next sale will start either 1 Nov. or 15 Nov. and have the best prices perhaps for Black Friday, extending through cyber Monday. The sales will probably end and restart several times to try to help people get off the fence & not procrastinate until too late.

I recommend you do BigY700 on all your ancestors who came to America in the 1600s or 1700s so you might locate them in Europe via one of your matches knowing the location. I am still living on the land of my great-great-great-Grandfather who died here in Fairfield Co. SC. Since autosomal tests like Family Finder (FF) only give you matches with 4th cousins (sometimes 5th or 6th cousins), to find their matches in Europe and thus your ancestors in Europe one must do Y-DNA tests of male kin carrying the Y-of each male ancestor of interest. I only have the Green Y-chromosome so I have had to go to a maternal 1st cousin to get my Broom ancestor's Y-chromosome. It would be hard and unlikely to get as good Y-DNA from my Broom grandfather who died in 1939. I got nearly a perfect (if not perfect) copy of his Y-DNA from my 1st cousin Furman Broom III before he died in 2019. To get the Y-DNA of my 2 grandmothers' surnames (Roberts and Killian), I had to get DNA from a Mr. Roberts 2nd cousin & for Killian I did a son of a Mr. Killian 2nd cousin. I want all 4 of these ancestral lines back to Europe a Mr. Green (me), a Mr. Broom, a Mr. Roberts, & a Mr. Killian. I match these men autosomal as a 1st cousin should (in the case of Broom) and as a 2nd cousin should (in the case of Roberts) and as a 2nd cousin once removed should in the case of Killian. I have done the Y-DNA of a good many more of my ancestors because I hope to find their locations in Europe.

Next month I will try to cover more about DNA.

Where Did It Come From!
Common entertainment included playing cards. However, there was a tax levied when purchasing playing cards but only applicable to the 'Ace of Spades.' To avoid paying the tax, people would purchase 51 cards instead. Yet, since most games require 52 cards, these people were thought to be stupid or dumb because they weren't 'playing with a full deck.'

Archives News Vol. 2 No. 1 January 2009

Where Did It Come From!

TTrue or not, who's to say – interesting thoughts
In George Washington's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are 'limbs,' therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression, **“Okay, but it'll cost you an arm and a leg.”**

Archives News Vol. 1 No. 2 April 2008

Where Did It Come From!

In the heyday of sailing ships, all war ships and many freighters carried iron cannons. Those cannons fired round iron cannon balls. It was necessary to keep a good supply near the cannon. However, how to prevent them from rolling about the deck? The best storage method devised was a square-based pyramid with one ball on top, resting on four, resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stack in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem ... how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding or rolling from under the others. The solution was a metal plate called a 'Monkey' with 16 round indentations. However, if this plate were made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make 'Brass Monkeys.' Few land lubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled. Consequently, when the temperature dropped too far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannonballs would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was quite literally, 'Cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey.' (All this time, you thought that was an improper expression, didn't you???)

Archives News Vol. 1 No. 3 July 2008

In the days of sailing war ships, it took someone very small to get into the tight space to put in the powder bag and cannon ball. Thus, this person was called the powder monkey. Artillery crews call the soldier that brings the powder and rounds to the front of the piece, the powder monkey, also.

Where Did It Come From!

Early politicians required feedback from the public to determine what the people considered important. Since there were no telephones, TV's or radios, the politicians sent their assistants to local taverns, pubs, and bars. They were told to 'go sip some ale' and listen to people's conversations and political concerns. Many assistants were dispatched at different times. 'You go sip here' and 'You go sip there.' The two words 'go sip' were eventually combined when referring to the local opinion and, thus we have the term 'gossip.'

Archives News Vol. 1 No. 4 October 2008



WORRY CLINIC

By George W. Crane

CASE L-483:

Martha K., aged 78, is a feeble grandmother.

Her spinster daughter Joanna has cared for her almost exclusively for the past 25 years.

In fact, Joanna turned down two proposals of marriage because she was the sole caretaker of Martha.

For Martha's other daughter, named Eve, had married young and left.

Martha had some property and everybody expected her to leave most of it to faithful Joanna. In fact, she had bequeathed two-thirds of it to Joanna in her will some 20 years ago.

But Eve was suave and during the last couple of years, she came back to see her mother occasionally.

Eve "honeyed up" to the old lady and brought her a big bouquet of flowers, plus a fancy new hat.

Joanna, who was stuck with the hard work of caring for her bed-fast mother, often made Martha angry, for the old lady was now childish and resented the bossy behavior of Joanna.

Yet without Joanna's bossiness, Martha would have been forced into a Nursing Home, among strangers.

After six months of deft persuasion by foxy Eve, the old lady decided that it was Eve who really loved her, so Martha called a lawyer and reversed her will.

When she died, neighbors were shocked! For the Prodigal Daughter Eve, who had hardly lifted

her hand to bear the heavy burdens of Martha's last 25 years of constant care and nursing, got the bulk of her estate.

And this unfairness occurs constantly and this can be wheeled into favoring the son or daughter who is least deserving.

The faithful workhorse, who may have had to decline marriage to look after the ailing old folks, thus gets rebuffed and cheated.

All of us at 50 or 60 may be very alert and fair-minded. But we should realize as we pass 75 to 80, that we tend to grow more childish.

So we ought to arrange our property so that our later whims or senile favoritism, will not produce the injustice that Martha showed.

Make gifts to your child while you are alert. Don't give away all your property, thereby rendering yourself a pauper, but take advantage of the \$30,000 gift exemption to each of your children.

And set up trusts which are irrevocable, so you may obtain the income during your lifetime, but at your death, it will then go to the children and grandchildren who should have it.

President Kennedy's father has wisely set up such trusts for all his children, but so can you parents with more modest wealth.

It is smart for us to arrange our money so that we can't even get hold of the bulk of it in our old age, for senility makes us easy dupes.

For example, an 80-year-old man recently met a designing widow in Florida. Against the advice of his clergyman, he proposed to her.

He was a wealthy man. So she demanded that he first buy a new house for her, to which he agreed. She picked it out. It was greatly over-priced, but he bought it to please her.

Before the wedding, she ran away. And he then found out he had bought her own house, at twice its proper price, which she had been trying to sell via a real estate firm.

At the age of 50, he probably would not have been this gullible, so all middleaged folks should protect themselves against their own senility!

This article appeared in "The State" newspaper, Columbia, SC Friday, April 6, 1962

Library Additions to FCGS Library Collection

<u>The History of Freemasonry in South Carolina</u> (PDF Book)	FCGS
<u>Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830</u>	FCGS
<u>Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830-1860</u>	FCGS
<u>Free Negro Owners of Slaves in the United States in 1830</u>	FCGS
<u>State Census Records</u>	FCGS
<u>Laurens & Newberry Counties: SC, Saluda and Little River Settlements (1749-1775)</u> By Jesse Hogan Motes III and Margaret Peckham Motes	FCGS
<u>Chester County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts Volume I: Deed Books A-F 1785-1799 [1768-1799]</u> By Brent H. Holcomb	FCGS
<u>Chester County, South Carolina, Deed Abstracts Volume II: Deed Books G-M 1799-1806 [1769-1807]</u> By Gregory W. Matthews	FCGS
<u>Chester County, South Carolina, Will Abstracts 1787-1838 [1776-1838]</u> By Brent H. Holcomb	FCGS
<u>Index to The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research, Volumes XXXI-XL, 2003-2012 (SCMAR)</u> By James D. McKain	FCGS

Members/Friends Donations to FCGS for Library Collection

<u>Ford the Pacholet,</u> <u>An American Revolutionary War Novel Culminating in the Pivotal Battle of Cowpens</u> By Richard C. Meehan, Jr.	Richard C. Meehan, Jr.
<u>Lake Murray Records</u> <u>From The Records of the Lexington Water Power Company</u> (now SC Electric & Gas) Compiled By Saluda River Hydro-Electric Development	Jon Davis
<u>Inventors and Discoverers, Changing Our World</u> By National Geographic Society	Eddie Killian
<u>Advanced Genealogy, Research Techniques</u> By George G. Morgan and Drew Smith	Eddie Killian
<u>The Faith of Our Fathers Still Lives!</u> <u>Old St. Paul's Lutheran Church</u> (Celebrating Over 250 Years of Sharing Christ, 1757-2010) By Laura Anne Campbell Harrison and Stephen R. Harrison	Eddie Killian
<u>The Royals (The Royal House of Windsor)</u> By Kitty Kelley	Eddie Killian
<u>Steadfast to the Last</u> By Randolph W. Kirkland, Jr.	Eddie Killian
<u>The Great War, Stories of World War I</u> By Edward Jablonski	Eddie Killian

The Americana Annual, 1968

By Encyclopedia Americana

Eddie Killian

All Rome and the Vatican

By Eugenio Pucci

Eddie Killian

Ford the Pacholet, An American Revolutionary War Novel Culminating in the Pivotal Battle of Cowpens

By Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

Richard C. Meehan, Jr.

South Carolina Legislative Manual, 1949

Edited By James E. Hunter, Jr. and Inez Watson

Pelham Lyles



This list may not be all inclusive. If you do not see your name or if the surnames for you need to be revised, please contact us so we can update our records. Also, please let us know if you would like to correspond with one of our members. If your name is not on the following list of **2022 members**, then you **may** need to renew your membership, please do so by checking with us. Remember membership year runs from January 1st until December 1st. We now honor any membership payments after Thanksgiving to be for the following year of membership. On February 1st, the Members Only password will be changed. If you do not receive an email with the new password, please let us know.

**FAIRFIELD COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY (9th year)
LIFETIME MEMBERS**

Karen Elliott Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Margaret Ann Black Elliott (1834-1907)**.

Holly Hamilton - Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **John Brown**, American Revolutionary War Patriot.

Kitt McMaster Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Nelle McMaster Sprott**.

Lauren Mallory - Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Annie Williams DuBard**.

Alston	Lloyd	Alston
Baird	Paula Hamiter	Hamiter, Turnipseed (Rebasmen), McKinstry (Mckinstree), Wafer, Harrington, Fields, Hamblen, Lake, Norris, Reavis, Kenemore
Blackwell	Gloria Douglas	Bell, Bigham, Brown, Carson, Chappell, Coleman, Crosby, Gladney, Grier, Henry, Mills, McMaster, Montgomery, Pritchett, Rabb, Shedd, Watson, Wilkes
Brown	Woodrow	Brown, Stone
Callaway	Nancy	Buchanan, Felder
Coleman	Susan	Buchanan, Coleman, Meador/Meadow, McGraw, Moberly, Yongue
Cooper	Dorothy T.	Timms, Young, Yongue
Cousar	Sanita	Chisholm, Chisom, Coleman, Feaster, Moore, Alexander, Jackson
Delleney, Jr.	F.G. (Greg)	Delleney, Nelson, Woodward
Dix	Scott	Cathcart and associated family names
Elliott	Karen	McCarley, McKee, Elliott, Phillips

Ellison	Willie	Ellison
Forman	Liz	Ragsdale, McMeekin, Stanton, Owen
Hamilton	Holly	Broom, Broome, McKeanon
Haywood	Frances Owens	Boyce, Brown, Cranford, Dillard, Duncan, Epps, Owens, Prather, Quiller, Raiford, Ray, Turner
Hesler	Julia (Julie) Palmer	Macon, Young, Vann, Turner, Woodward
Hill, Jr.	Robert Ray	Hill, Woodward
Hollis	John	Dowey, Hollis, Hood, Watts
Hollis	Mary Ann	Ladd, Hentz, Cromer, Owings, Lemmon, Lauderdale, Bundrick, Closson, Cooper, Corbitt, Bundrick, Crosson, Cooper, Corbitt, Halfacre, Hoover, Lake, Sligh, Wicker
Hopper	William (Bill) D.	Mayben/Maybin, Mobley
Hunter	William (Bill) C.	Ferguson, Henderson, Hunter
Killian, Jr.	Robert Edward "Eddie"	Father's side: Allen, Avera, Barrington, Batte, Beatenbaugh, Bedenbaugh, Bennett, Biddlescomb, Bidenbach, Biggers, Blackwell, Brewer, Bridson, Bright, Cain, Chapman, Cheshire, Cocke, Coefield, Coleman, Cook, Cooke, Cornwell, Cosner, Crenshaw, Crosby, Danby, Daniel, Davis, Dean, Dempsey, Dennys, DeParham, DeRuel, Devereaux, Dominick, Doughty, Downs, Eddings, Estes, Fitch, Fountayn, Fox, Gain, Gaine, Gate, Gaury, Gayne, Gilliam, Goodwin, Goodwyn, Goree, Gory, Gray, Green, Gregory, Grigg, Queens, Henshaw, Holmes, Hughes, Humphries, Jaggars, Jasper, Jeffares, Jones, Killian, Koon, Ledbetter, Lipham, Liles, Lyles, Mabry, Maclin, Manning, Mask, Mathis, McJunkin, Meador, Moberly, Moberly, Mobley, Moore, Moulton, Newland, Onions, Parham, Parks, Penn, Pettypool, Pinchin, Pinchine, Pool, Poole, Porter, Pressley, Queens, Rainey, Revels, Richardson, Roe, Rossiter, Sartor, Sharpe, Simson, Skerry, Smythe, Soffe, Solfe, Stafford, Starkey, Stone, Streshley, Tapley, Tarpley, Taylor, Ursgate, Ussery, Vardeeman, Walzinger, West, Williamson, Willomot, Wiseman, Woods Mother's side: Adams, Aldridge, Ashworth, Blackmon, Bray, Cassel, Clark, Cook, Damron, Ellis, Enloe, Ervin, Gardner, Harvey, Horton, Kay, Knight, Massey, Miller, Milne, Montgomery, Penbury, Preene, Roberts, Ruth, Singleton, Strain, Truesdale, Warner, Watts, Whitaker, Worrall
Kirkland	Thomas	Alston, Black, Cook, Kirkland
Lowry, III	John W. & Tracy	Lowry, Strong
Lyles	James	Allen, Brown, Boozer, Burr, English, Dunlap, Gantt, Hancock, Harrison, Hay, Lawson, Lyles, Lynisson, McCaw, McGehee, Morris, Pearce, Peay, Pelham, Russell, Skinner, Shillito, Todd, Tyler, Witherspoon, Wood, Woodward
Lyles	Pelham	Allen, Brown, Boozer, Burr, English, Dunlap, Gantt, Hancock, Harrison, Hay, Lawson, Lyles, Lynisson, McCaw, McGehee, Morris, Pearce, Peay, Pelham, Russell, Skinner, Shillito, Todd, Tyler, Witherspoon, Wood, Woodward
Mallory	Lauren	DuBard, Ruff, Elkin, Pearson, Raiford, Weston, Kinsler, Stohler, Gredig, Rebasmen, Turnipseed, Voight
McCormac	Mary C.	McMaster, Elliott, Gooing, Rice, Buchanan, Fleming, Ferguson, Carlisle, Boatnight, Killock
McKinstry	Jimmy Leroy	Alston, Bonner, Boyd, McKinstry, Mobley, Taliferro

McMaster	Kitt	McMaster
Means, Jr.	Robert T.	Means
Merz	Martha Hartin	Gibson, Hartin, Hearton, Wylie, Wiley
Peabody	Donna	Broome, Hood, Neely, Raines
Pope	Natalie Renee	Adams, Boyce, Carroll, Lippard, Morrison, Pope, Porter
Pulver	Chris	McDaniel, McKimie
Shelton	Kenneth (Ken) A.	Shelton
Sung	Dr. Carolyn H.	Aiken, Ford, Gladden, Gibson, Hollis, Moore, Thompson, Wylie
Thompson	John	Thompson, Pack, Morrison, Lowe
Turbyfill	Sue	Byerly, Duncan, Dunkin, Loaner, Loner
Ulmer	Lawrence (Larry) S. & Marsha B.	Ulmer
Vinnacombe	Mary S.	Bundrick, Closson, Cromer, Halfacre, Hentz, Ladd, Lake, Lauderdale, Lemmon, Owings, Sligh, Wicker
White	Russell S.	White
Williams	Otis & Carmen	Knight, Parrao, Williams
Withers Jr.	John S.	Coleman, Withers
Ziervogel	Gene T.	Douglass, Hicklin, Tidwell

2022 BENEFACTOR MEMBERS

Robert Trapp Benefactor Membership in Honor of **Trapp's of Fairfield County.**

Dixon	Sloan	Dixon, Heath, Mobley
Henry	Debra	Henry
Hornsby	Benjamin F.	Hornsby, Leitner
Moss	Dorothy	Trapp
Trapp	Robert	Trapp
Wells	Amy	Gibson, Jenkins, Wylie
Williams	Roxanna	Ferguson, Harbry, Lucas, Newman, Plyer, Prickett, Roe, Rogers, Rowe, Willard, Wright

2022 PATRON MEMBERS

Sandra Blackmon Bennett Patron Membership in Memory of her mother **Bobbie Meredith Blackmon.**

Sophia Saxby Patron Membership in Memory of **Curtis Nathan Martin a.k.a. Nathan Curtis Martin.**

Bennett	Elizabeth Blackmon	Faust, Jones, Meredith, Neeley
Brice	Robert	Brice
Caton	Scott D.	Caton, Fowler, Gaumer, Massick
Kennedy	Jeanette	Barnes, Poole
Newman	Miller	Byrd, Miller, Roberts, Thompson
Saxby	Sophia	Martin, O'Neal, Rutherford, Murphy

2022 FAMILY (or Mailed Newsletter) MEMBERS

Banton	Susan	Gibson, Anderson, Douglass
Bell	Theresa	McCrorey/McCrory, Hall, Chisholm, Crockett, Curry
Chapman	Toby	Chapman, Ligon
Cole	Curtis Lee	Cole
Dixon	Martha (Betty)	Dixon, Mobley, Heath
Duke	Julius	Dunlap, Richardson, Simpson
Emerson	Cathy	Johnston(e), Harvey
Frazier	Linda S.	Hayden, Hayes, Meeks, Rigdon, Riner, Sellers, Taylor
Garland	Audrey	Garland
Gibson	James	Gibson

Hall, Jr.	Joe W. & Kathryn	Woodley, Brice, Mobley, Dixon, Hall
Hallman	Lynn A.	Arnold, Scott
Harrington	Susan & Rudy	Thompson, Sinclair, Herrington, Robinson, Ashford
Herring	Roger & Charlene	Herring
Hill	Theresa	Hill
Hutchinson	William	Turner, Lemmon, McElroy, Aiken, Lauderdale
Igel	Susan	Gladney, Kennedy.Propst (SC, NC,PA), Hunnicutt (SC, VA), Cooper (TN, NY,MA), Bright (TN,PA), and related families; husbands are Igel, Rutten
Lagroom	Leanne	Gordon, Wilson, McCreight, McLemore
Lyles-Anderson	Barbara	Lyles, Elliott, Woodward, McDonald, Peay
McCarty	Donald	McCarty, McCarthey, McCarthay
McGriff	Lloyd T.	McGriff, James Henry Sr., Austin McGriff
Reed	Gordon	Cabeen
Roper	Mary Thompson	Pope, Beaty, Stewart, Kirk, Patrick, Hume
Ross	Barrington	Ross
Waller	Mary Louise	Prickett, Roe, Rogers, Rowe, Waller, Willard

2022 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Blair, Jr.	Robert C.	Blair, Coleman, Feaster
Boyd	Raye O'Neal	O'Neal, Harris, Harrison, Boulware, Boyd, Jackson
Byce	Lucy	Thompson, Gladney, Weldon, Gaston, Lemon
Bynum	LaTrena	Bynum
Caldwell	James	Caldwell
Campbell	Jason	Campbell, Jackson, Baker, Mathenny
Clemens	Eugene	Clemens, Strunck
Cole	Curtis Lee	Cole
Coleman	Sophie	Coleman
Connors	Bethanie	Grubbs, Burton, Blair
Cooper	Claude	Cooper, Watkins, Sykes, Matthews
Crowe	Robert	Crowe
Davis	Jonathan "Jon" E.	Boyd, Brown, King, McDill, McGraw, Powell, Roberts, Starnes
Duke	Julius Z.	Dunlap, Richardson, Simpson
Floyd	Margaret E.	Ladd, Yongue, Cureton
Frazier	Linda	Sellers, Meeks, Frazier, Hayes, Entrekin
Free	Cheryl	Free, Thompson, Coleman, Lyles, Holmes, Feaster, Means
Freeman	Cheryl	Freeman, Mobley, Turner
Godsey	Glenda	Muse, Mathews
Green, III	James W.	Broom
Hallman	Lynn A.	Arnold, Scott
Heath	Heather H.	Marthers, Bass, Wilson, Bowen, Bronham, Ross, Albert, Hennessee
Holtel	Natalie	Bell, Black, Harris, Pitts, Sanders, Simpson, Smith, White
Hoy	Nancy	Hoy, McAilley, Scott
Hutchinson	William	Turner, Lemmon, McElroy, Aiken, Lauderdale
Igel	Susan	Gladney, Kennedy.Propst (SC, NC,PA), Hunnicutt (SC, VA), Cooper (TN, NY,MA), Bright (TN,PA), and related families; husbands are Igel, Rutten
Johnston	Larry	Johnston
Kinsler	Brenda K.	Baxter, Beasley, Bryant, Cason, Cobb, Coleman, Dillard, Dismukes, Eaves, Feaster, Fetner, Frisson, Gill, Hampton, Harrison, Higgins, Hubbard, Jenkins, Kinard, Kinsler, Lang, Long, Latta, Lee, Lewis, Marin, Martin, Mauldin, McCants, McDade, Patton, Porter, Rawlinson, Scott, Stevenson, Thaxton, Tolleson, Leightner, Vickers, Wells, White, Wilkins,

		Wise, Howard, Markham
Locklair	Josephine	Elliott
Luffman	Betty Carol	Luffman
Lyles-Anderson	Barbara	Lyles, Elliott, Woodward, McDonald, Peay
Maechtle	Greydon	Maechtle
Matthews	Gregory W.	Matthews
McCarty Jr.	Donald H.	McCarty, McCarthey, McCarthay
Meehan Jr.	Richard "Rick" C.	Meehan, Breedlove, Beachum, Daniel
Milligan	Stephen L.	Baird, Bolt, Fogg, Johnson, McCreight, Paul
Moreland	Claudette	Feaster, Moberly
Nicoll	Debbie	Grant, Farris
Pilkington	Karen	Lyles, Dawkins, Martin, Sloan, Nelson
Roberts	William	Roberts
Roper	Mary Thompson	Beaty, Hume, Kirk, Patrick, Pope, Stewart
Ross	Barrington	Ross
Schmidt	Dallas	Entzminger, Hawley, Van Exem
Sears	Randy P.	Bankhead, Bolin, Boyd, Camack, Camerson, Carlisle, Curry, Dickey, Farmer, Love, McGarity, McWatters, Miller, Roddey, Tennant, Young
Sexton	Sarah	Minton, Timms
Stall	Richard Bacot	Aiken, Bacot, Stall, Wainwright
Stephenson	Reed	Stephenson
Taylor	Diahn	Taylor, Ford, Jones, Leitner/L:ightener, Sampson, Graddick, Stevenson, Wise, Cain
Terry	Cynthia	Mabry, Scruggs, Pickens, Whitehead
Thomas	Grace	Hawley, Entzminger, Howell
Thomas, Jr.	Kenneth H.	Johnson, Bond/Bonds, Dougherty, Hartley, Pynes
Thompson	Jason	Thompson
Truitt	William David	Truitt, Wilson, Peavy, Muse, Robinson, Fite, Jordan, Floyd, Todd, Dodd, Clark, Gardner, Garner, Roper, Cooper, Grant, Reagan
Walker	Jimmy	Walker
Weathers-Holtel	Natalie	Bell, Black, Harris, Pitts, Sanders, Simpson, Smith, White
Welton	James	Porter
White	Darrell	McConnell
Williams	Susan	Graves, Moore
Yates	Matthew	Dove

2022 SUBSCRIPTIONS

Public Library	Allen County	Ft. Wayne, Indiana
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*I hope you and your family have a wonderful fall; my favorite time of year.
Around here it usually means a lot of cool, sky blue days.*

Eddie Killian, Fairfield County Genealogy Society, President

**** **NEW MEMBERSHIP OR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL** ****

Please note that if you choose to receive newsletters by USPS vs. email, that the rate is \$25.00/year. Your dues and gift donations are tax deductible public charity contributions.



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For Information

Fairfield County Genealogy Society

Federal Employer Identification Number: 47-2246425

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

Contribution Deductible: Yes

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 1st, current year, until December 31st, current year, i.e., calendar year. New members (after November 15th, of current year) will have membership until December 31st, the following year. If dues have not been paid by January 31st, 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.

We appreciate your support!

We would like to welcome you and share with you some of the benefits of being a member. They include the following with no extra charges:

- Society Quarterly newsletters.
- Correspondence about upcoming events of interest.
- Priority assistance with your email queries in finding your ancestors.
- Free research of your queries during membership year (non-members \$15 / request).
- Priority assistance with in-library access to Fairfield County research materials.
- Free copies (non-members \$.30 / copy).
- Monthly workshops held throughout the year.
- Queries published in the newsletters.
- 10% discount on books and published materials.
- In-library access to Ancestry, Black Ancestry, Family Tree, Fold 3, Genealogy Bank, and other organizations.
- Contact with people who share our interests in genealogy and history.
- Members Only Website information.
- Support for your society activities and projects.
- Members, their children (including guardians of) & grandchildren are eligible for FCGS Scholarship Award.
- Many others not listed.

2023 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION NEW () / RENEWAL ()**NEW MEMBER:** Please fill out membership information below / **RENEWAL:** Please make any updates below:HIS/HER NAME: _____ (NAME + SURNAME(S) Published in Newsletter)
OK to Give for Inquiries ↓

ADDRESS: _____ Yes / No

CITY: _____ Yes / No

STATE: _____ ZIP _____ Yes / No

PHONE: _____ Yes / No

HIS/HER EMAIL: _____ Yes / No

MEMBERSHIP DUES AND DESIGNATIONSINDIVIDUAL () \$20.00 Color Newsletter Emailed onlyINDIVIDUAL+USPS () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()FAMILY () \$25.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()PATRON () \$50.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()BENEFACTOR () \$100.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()LIFE-TIME () \$300.00 Color Newsletter Emailed () B/W Newsletter mailed USPS () Both ()SUBSCRIPTION () \$15.00 Organizations or Libraries (Color Newsletter Emailed only)

SCHOLARSHIP () \$_____ Toward Annual FCGS College/Tech School Scholarship Award

DONATION () \$_____ Society is a 501-3© and all donations qualify as charitable gifts.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION \$_____ Thank you for your membership and support for (y)our society!

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() MEMORIAL () HONORARIUM () PROJECT () SCHOLARSHIP:

SURNAMES OR SURNAMES YOU ARE PLANNING TO RESEARCH AND/OR QUERY

Type of Research Interested: African American () Native American () European American () Other ()

SURNAME(S): _____

QUERY: _____

If viewing online, [click here](#), to pay dues and donations, online.

Mail Application and/or Check to:

FCGS or Fairfield County Genealogy Society

P.O. Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093

Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

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 aid future requests for research and assist walk-in researchers.

Website: www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org