



Fairfield County Genealogy Society Newsletter

Vol. 35, Number 1, 40th Year

February 28, 2024

1st Quarter

Located on Second Floor – Fairfield County Museum, 231 S. Congress St., Winnsboro, South Carolina

Gravesite of Revolutionary Soldier in Local Church Cemetery

The grave of Captain James Mitchell who died in 1788 at the age of 34 can be found after careful searching in the Oaklawn Cemetery, a public cemetery in Winnsboro. The broken flat stone was restored by the Thomas Woodard Chapter DAR in 1973 with a new stone to mark his grave.

Capt. Mitchell had commanded a company of artillery at the Battle of Sullivan Island, the Siege of Charleston, Savannah and at Stono where he was wounded from which he never fully recovered. In the March 11, 1858, Issue of the Yorkville Enquirer is an article by Major Henry Moore.

“Major Ephraim Mitchell and his two brothers, Capt. James Mitchell, and Capt. William Mitchell were brave and excellent Officers, firm and unshaken in the midst of every danger and every trial. Capt. William Mitchell was killed in the siege of Charleston. The other two survived the war, and lived to see that Independence was acknowledged, which they had so strenuously contended for; but the hardships and sufferings they had undergone, brought them both to an untimely grave. Major Mitchell died at his plantation and Capt. James Mitchell died in Winnsboro under the hospitable roof of Major Minor Winn.”

The article goes on to say Capt. James Mitchell was buried on the skirts of Winnsboro without a stone to tell where his grave lies until one was erected by his friend Maj. Moore in 1829. In the April 4, 1900, issue of The Fairfield News and Herald there appears an article further describing his gravesite.

“In the field north of the Episcopal Cemetery is buried Capt. Jas. Mitchell. He was an artillery officer in the American Revolution and lived and died in Winnsboro. Major Henry Moore, his comrade, states in his memoirs that he had the tombstone that now stands at Cpt. Mitchell’s grave erected.”

Capt. Mitchell further suggested it was in the midst of a cotton field where a small clump of trees grew around

the site. The trees were cut down and cotton was growing to the sides of the grave site. He suggested the grave be either enclosed with a fence or remove his remains to the adjoining cemetery. Apparently, the suggestion to move the grave resulted in its present-day location.

The 1900 article goes on to state: “This grave has been there over one hundred years, and the inscription is almost illegible.” The article continued by encouraging the care of the site as an act of remembrance and patriotism of Revolutionary soldiers.

William Ederington’s History of Fairfield County in writing about Mt. Zion College states the following:¹

“During the Revolutionary War, a large military hospital was located on the premises now occupied by George H. McMaster and was used by both armies in turn. The British dead were buried in what is now the front yard, and the Americans in the rear. (The 1882 Newspaper article states these graves were ploughed up). Mt Zion College had its origin before the Revolutionary War. The charter was granted in 1777... “The school was discontinued when Cornwallis occupied the town in 1780-81...” “In 1787 the foundation was laid for a large brick building...”[Read carefully, it seems there were graves surrounding the home of Mr. George H. McMaster after the war or the graves were on Mt. Zion property when it was used as a military hospital.]

All the above has been lifted from a 2016 FCGS Newsletter article entitled “The Solving of a Puzzlement” by Jon Davis, Cemetery Committee Chairperson.

¹ *History of Fairfield County South Carolina, Ederington, William, SCMAR, Columbia, SC, 2003, p.4.*

**Fairfield County Genealogy Society
2024 Board - Executive**

President.....Eddie Killian
 Vice President..... (Open)
 Corresponding Secretary.....Sanita Coustar
 Recording Secretary.....Ben Hornsby
 Treasurer.....Larry Ulmer
 At-large.....Donnie & Pam Laird,
 Madelyn Butts, Larry Ulmer

**2024 Board Members – Ex-Official
(President on all committees)**

Cemetery Committee.....Jon Davis, Chr;
 Green Geibner, James Green
 Digitalization Committee..... Betty Carol Luffman
 DNA Committee.....James W. Green, Chr.
 DNA Fairfield Families Project.....Nancy Hoy, Admin.
 Liaison Committee.....Pelham Lyles, Chr.
 Research Committee.....Jon Davis,
 Greydon Maechtle
 Social Media Committee.....Madelyn Butts, Larry Ulmer
 Newsletter Editor.....Jon Ward
 Website.....Eddie Killian, Chr.,
 Larry Ulmer

8. Fairfield County History Museum
fairfieldmus@fairfield.sc.org
9. South Carolina Department of Archives
<https://archive.org>.
10. Digital History
www.digitalhistory.uh.edu.

(Cont. from pg. 1, “Puzzlement”)

As America approaches the statewide celebration of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution taking place in 2026, Fairfield County, SC is planning numerous events for the next two years. The Fairfield County Genealogy Society is seeking to recognize the soldiers and citizens who lived, worked, and supported freedom from England as well as those who supported England. Their genealogy needs to be added to the files of the Fairfield County Genealogy Society in order they can be identified and paid honor of recognition as part of South Carolina’s 250th Celebration of the American Revolution.

The FCGS welcomes your assistance in solving the ongoing puzzlement. Please contact Eddie Killian at FCGS, 803-635-9811.



FYI - (For Your Information)

Websites of Interests relating to American Revolution

1. Revolutionary War Visitor Center, Camden, SC
info@simplyrevolutionary.com
2. Discover South Carolina
VisitDiscoverSouthCarolina.com
3. American Revolutionary Soldiers of S.C.
<https://archive.org>
4. Carolana
<https://www.carolana.com/SC.Revolution/patriot>
5. First Settlers Genealogy Village
<https://firstsettlers.genealogyvillage.com>
6. South Carolina Encyclopedia – Digital
<https://www.scencyclopedia.org>
7. Town of Winnsboro South Carolina
<https://townofwinnsboro.com>

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mail: Fairfield County Genealogy Society (FCGS)
P.O. Box 93, Winnsboro, SC 29180-0093

Location: Fairfield County Museum 2nd Floor

Email: fairfieldgenealogy@truvista.net

Website:
www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org

Phone: (803) 635-9811

Fax: (803) 815-9811

Library Hours: Mon. – Fri. 10:00 am – 5:00pm (Close Lunch: Noon – 1:00 pm)
Saturday: 10:00am – 2:00 pm.

Message from the President

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

Has everyone been venturing out these winter months and is covering new ancestral information? I have been keeping up with emails and attempting to handle requests via email and updating the FCGS Members Only web pages. Later in this message I will tell you more.



First, it is sad to report that two of our FCGS members, John Hollis and Val Green have passed.

John was a past-president; past-secretary; past-cemetery committee and valued life-time member.

Val was a member, speaker, and excellent resource for Native American history and research.

Both of these men will be truly missed as each was very dedicated to their interest and very well-liked members and volunteers for our society.



John Hollis



Val Green



Madelyn Butts and Danny Justice

Secondly, the society and I want to personally thank Madelyn Butts and Danny Justice for their generous donation once again this year toward the labeling (signage) of Fairfield County Creeks and Streams Project. We hope to make some substantial progress this year on this project. Also, I want to thank them again for continuing to come in weekly and assist me with cataloging library books and other items.

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.



You too, Jon Davis for your almost weekly assistance with research request, cemetery committee work and continuing to update the Fairfield County books that you have published, i.e. Death Notices, Marriage Notices, Cemetery books.

Also, I want to thank every FCGS member for their membership support for this year. I want to thank the following FCGS Board members for their devotion and continued work for the society: **1)** Ben Hornsby, Recording Secretary and new Lifetime Member; **2)** Sanita Cousar, Corresponding Secretary; **3)** Larry Ulmer, Treasurer; **4)** Donnie and Pam Laird, Board Members-at-Large; **5)** Madelyn Butts and Danny Justice, Board Members-at-Large; **6)** Jon Davis, Cemetery Committee Chairman; **7)** James Walker Green III, DNA Committee Chairman; **8)** Nancy Hoy, DNA Committee Fairfield County Families Project Leader; **9)** Pelham Lyles, Liaison Committee Chairperson; **10)** Betty Carol Luffman, Records Digitalization; **11)** Greydon Maechtle, Researcher Assistant; **12)** Jongy Ward, Newsletter Editor. Please submit your information in MSWord or Notepad format to Jongy Ward or me (at FCGS email) for upcoming newsletters. The deadline will be the 16th of the month prior to distribution in March, June, September, December.

We want to **welcome** our new and renewal members for 2024 (listed later in this newsletter). We want to welcome and thank, James Gibson for his membership support and newest lifetime member, #52.

Please consider helping us by volunteering to assist in cataloging and properly storing these invaluable resources or becoming a FCGS Board officer; in which currently we have an opening for the Vice-President (Program Director). We are most appreciative for our new and past volunteers for their assistance with programs, membership, donations, and support!

FCGS had some great opportunities for members to get to know each other on a more personal level this past quarter with: **1)** a recruiting booth, DNA program and evening meal afterwards, sponsored by FCGS at the annual Coleman-Feaster-Mobley reunion; **2)** FCGS Cemetery Committee led by Jon Davis and FCGS volunteers assisted the Ellison and Moore families of descendants led by Mark Ellison of Waco, Texas, with cleaning the cemetery and information on their ancestors last Spring. Mark Ellison led the effort leading up to the late October remembrance of their family Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots. The grave marking ceremony by the

Local and state DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) and SAR (Sons of the American Revolution) of Capt. Robert and Elizabeth Ellison, Major Henry Moore, and Samuel Weldon at the Elliston-Moore-Robinson Cemetery just outside of Winnsboro was well attended by their descendants. Following this ceremony a Revolutionary time period living History, presentations, FCGS recruiting booth and other activities were held on the Fairfield County Museum grounds; 3) our FCGS annual Christmas party and joint sponsorship of the annual Museum Open House and Christmas Gala in December; 4) In January, FCGS hosted a book forum for a new book to be published about and called "Community Hope for the Future; a new Wind is Blowing" sponsored by a FCGS lifetime member, Woodrow Brown; 5) As well as October, November, January and February board meetings, always open to members; 6) In late February, FCGS is sending several representatives to the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission's, 2024 SCAAHC Annual Conference.

FCGS opportunities the 2024:

- 1)** In March, FCGS is sponsoring two programs: **a)** DNA Doesn't Lie!, presented by Jerlean Nobles; **b)** National Digital Newspaper Project, presented by Laura Carter from the University of South Carolina Digital Library;
- 2)** In April, FCGS will have a recruiting booth again this year at the 11th Annual Highland Games & Celtic Festival at Columbia Speedway in Cayce, South Carolina; Also in April, DNA Anthropology Program. **Make plans to come out and join us!** Remember to check back with us or check the announcement page on FCGS website for latest details.

This past quarter, 2023, I have had some time to update our FCGS Members Only pages:

Family Cemetery Information, Added: Alford, Arledge-Lee-Thomas, Arnet-Arnett-Arnette, Ashford, James Ashford, Rev. James Barber, Barker-Powell, Boney, Bowler Walls, Boyles, Branham-Hayes, Branham-Robinson-Simms, Briggs-Goodwyn, Broom, J. Broom, William Broom, Broome, Brown, Burrel-Burrell, Campbell, Campbell, Cason, AA Cason, Castles, Chappell, Charles, Allen Coleman, Coleman-Lumpkin, J. F. W. Coleman, Robert Coleman, Wiley Roe Coleman, Wiley "Screw" Coleman, Cook-1, Cook-2, Cook-3, Crankfield-Lauhon, Copeland-Quigly, Cork-Murphy, Cornwell-Colvin, Crawford,

Crooks-Suber, Dennis Crosby, Stephen Crosby, Davis-Tidwell, DeBardeleben, Durham, Dye, Ederington, Eichelberger, Ellison-Moore, Entzminger, Estes, Fair-Gaston, Feaster, Feaster-Coleman, Felker, Ferguson, Ford, Free, Gaither, Gibson-Scott, Jacob Gibson, John Gibson, Gladden-Powell, Gladden-Rawls, Gladney, Will Gladney, Glenn, Gray, Guntharp, **Updated:** Andrews-Mason.

Family Information, Added: Crankfield, Foster, McConnell, McGraw, McWaters, McWatters, Powell, Robinson, **Updated:** Alford, Andrews, Ashford, Blair, Pearson, Pierson, Sanders
South Carolina Information, Added: a link to University of SC Garnet & Black Yearbooks, 1899-1994.

We have either been given the following books or purchased them recently: **Given:** [Life in Black and White: A Family's Story of Navigating the Color Lines](#); [Hidden History: My Family's Ancestral Stories](#); [Revelations of My Family Roots: Linking the Chains of the Feasters, Smiths, Marshalls, Featherstones, and Brattons](#); [CCC Newsletters Camp Robert E. Lee P-88 Company #4471](#), Years 1936 -1939; [Journals of the House of Representatives 1789-1790](#); [American Flags: Designs for a Young Nation](#); [The South Carolina Historical Magazines](#) October 2019 Volume 120 Number 4 & January 2020 Volume 121 Number 1; [Carologue](#) 2023 Volume 38 Number 4; [Prayers of the South Carolina House of Representatives](#) 2016-2019; **Loan:** [Poindexter Family History Book \(Knox, Bard, Kreager, Harrell, Craeford, Pledge, Flynn and Related Families](#); **Purchased:** [Emigrants from England, 1773-1776](#); [Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the Eighteenth Century to American Colonies](#); [South Carolinians in the Revolution with Service Records and Miscellaneous Data](#); [Encyclopedia of South Carolina Indians](#); [DNA for Native American Genealogy](#); [Evidence Explained](#); [Counties of Tennessee](#), [Leaves from The Family Tree](#). **New Resources:** [Evidence Explained](#) (4th Edition); Genealogical Organization 3-Booklet Bundle 1) [Genealogical Identification Numbering](#), 2) [Genealogical Document Organizing Paper Files to Computer Files](#), 3) [Federal, State & County Land Records](#) (Maps Names & Places); [Leaves from the Family Tree](#) (Eastern TN), The Formation of Tennessee Counties (Maps 1790-1920).

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

Lastly, I would like to correct last newsletters listing of member states by adding **OR (Oregon)**. Also, I would like to mention that we have had members in the past from Ireland and other nations outside of the United States. It is our goal and aim to assist researchers no matter where they are from;

in connecting their families to their family tree. We, at FCGS thank each of our FCGS members for their membership support and volunteering their time and services to their society.

Happy hunting!

In your service,
Eddie Killian

LIST OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY BOOKS IN THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY GENEALOGY SOCIETY

**Compiled by Danny Justice, Madelyn Butts & Eddie Killian
Submitted by Eddie Killian**

-A-

"A Most Important Epoch" The Coming of the Revolution in South Carolina
1953 Bible Records
A Complete History of the Marquis De Lafayette, Major-General in the American Army in the War of the Revolution
A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina, From the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence
Accounts Audited of Claims Growing Out of the Revolution in South Carolina Microcopy Number 8
Accounts Audited of Revolutionary Claims against South Carolina Volume 1
Accounts Audited of Revolutionary Claims against South Carolina Volume 2
African American and American Indian Patriots of the Revolutionary War
African American Patriots in the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution
All That Dare Oppose Them
American and American Indian Patriots of the Revolutionary War
American Loyalist Claims
American Revolution Roster Fort Sullivan 1776-1780
American Revolution Three Views
An Address Given By Appointment of the American Revolution Bi-Centennial Commission

-B-

Backcountry Revolutionary
Battle at the Cowpens
Battle of Cowpens
Battles, Skirmishes, and Actions of the American Revolution in South Carolina
Becoming America the Revolution Before 1776

-C-

Cambridge Chapter S.C. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution
Charleston Light Dragoons

Colonial Forts of South Carolina 1670 - 1775
Cornwallis in Fairfield County
Cornwallis in Fairfield County South Carolina

-D-

DAR Library Catalog Centennial Patriot Index
DAR Library Catalog Centennial Supplements: Acquisition
1985-1991
DAR Listing of Fairfield County Families
DAR Manual for Citizenship
DAR Obits
DAR Patriot Index
DAR Patriot Index Centennial Edition Part 1
DAR Patriot Index Centennial Edition Part 2
DAR Patriot Index Centennial Edition Part 3
DAR Patriot Index Volume 2
DAR Richard Winn Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina
Death Notices and Obituaries
Documents Relating to the History of South Carolina during
the Revolutionary War

-E thru F-

Early History of Fairfield County
Fairfield Addenda
Fairfield County in the Revolutionary War
First Supplement to the DAR Patriot Index
Ford the Pacolet

-G thru H-

Georgia Citizens and Soldiers of the American Revolution
Great Stories of the American Revolution
Guide to South Carolina Pensions and Annuities 1783-1869
Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during
the War of the Revolution
History of South Carolina Daughters of the American
Revolution
History of South Carolina during the Revolutionary War
History of the South Carolina Daughters of the American
Revolution 1892- 1936
History of the South Carolina Daughters of the American
Revolution 1936- 1946

-I thru P -

If Ever Your Country Needs You
Kings Mountain
Kings Mountain National Military Park South Carolina
Membership Roster and Ancestral Index 1954-1986
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
Library Catalog Volume 3
North Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers, Sailors, Patriots &
Descendants Volume I & II
Patriot Index by DAR

-Q thru R-

Records of Revolutionary Soldiers & Patriots in South Carolina
Records of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots in South
Carolina Volume 1

Records of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots in South
Carolina Volume 2
Revolutionary Pensioners
Revolutionary Pensioners of 1818
Revolutionary Soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church
Chester County, South Carolina
Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by State
Governments.
Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants in South Carolina
Richard Winn's Notes
Roster and Ancestral Roll South Carolina Daughters of the
American Revolution
Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution
Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American
Revolution
Roster of Soldiers of North Carolina in the American
Revolution
Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution
Roster South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution

-S -

Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution
Sources for the American Revolution at the South Carolina
Department of Archives and History
South Carolina in 1791: George Washington's Southern Tour
South Carolina in Revolution Aftermath
South Carolina in Revolution Conflict
South Carolina in Revolution Prelude
South Carolina State Society Daughter of the Revolution
South Carolina State Society of the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
South Carolina Women Patriots of the American Revolution
South Carolinians in the War for American
Southern Campaigns of the American Revolution
Southern Gambit
Stub Entries to Indents Issued in Payment of Claims against
South Carolina Growing Out of the Revolution
Surname Index to Sixty-Five Volumes of Colonial and
Revolutionary Pedigrees

-T thru Z-

The American Revolution from the Perspective of the Rank
and File
The Carolina low-country April 1775-June 1776
The Day it Rained Militia
The Florida Patriot
The Florida Society Sons of the American Revolution
The Life of General Francis Mason
The Patriots at the Cowpens
The Revolutionary Soldiers of Catholic Presbyterian Church
Chester, South Carolina
The Revolutionary War in the Southern Back Country
The SAR Magazine
The Women of the American Revolution Volume 1
The Women of the American Revolution Volume 2

UPCOMING EVENTS IN 2024



February 22



March 16



March 21



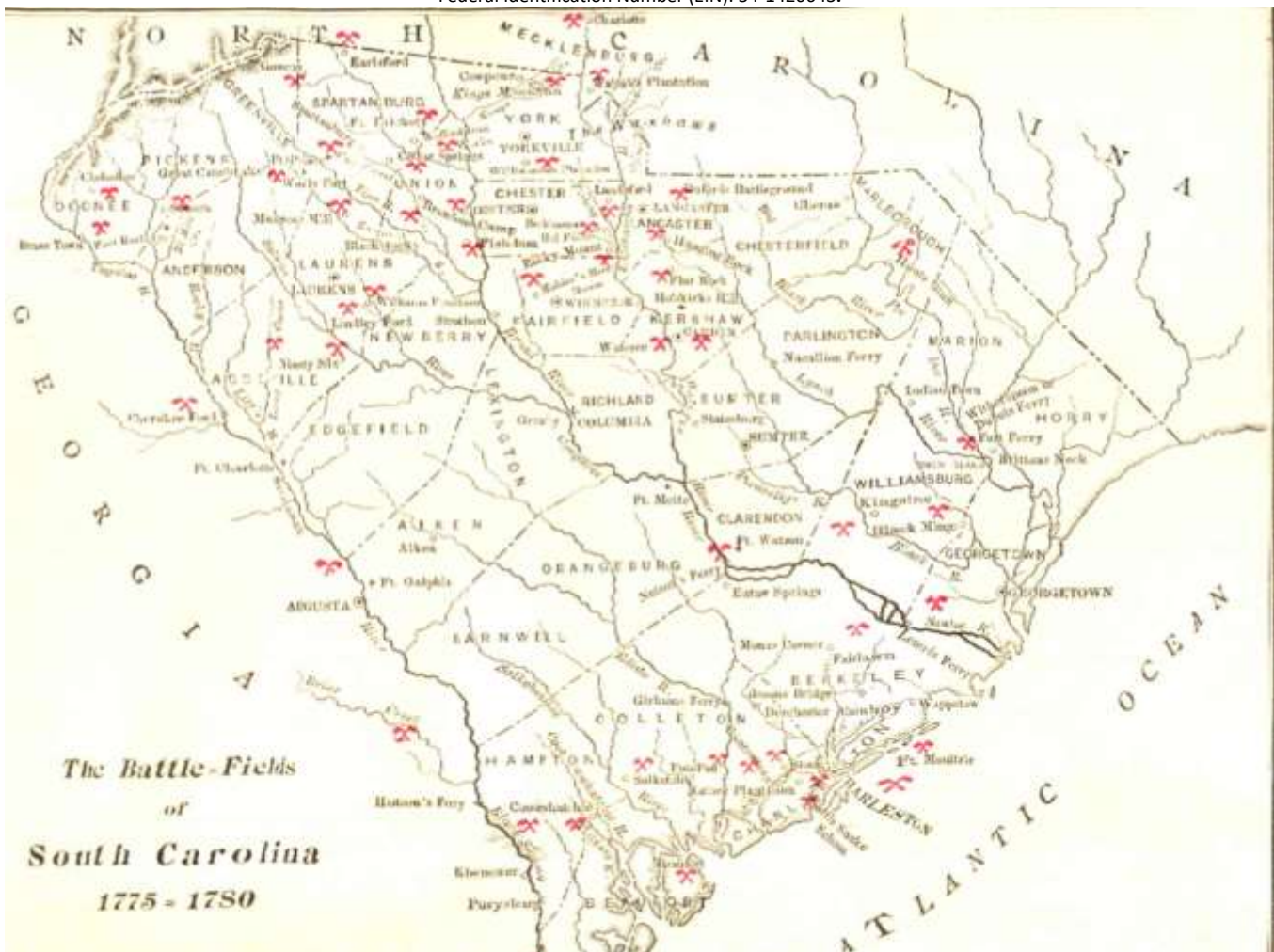
April 6

For Additional Information on Events and Meetings Visit Our FCGS Website:

www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org

Some American Revolution Items
Submitted by Eddie Killian

Found in the Fairfield County Genealogy Library, AR War Files, Assumed Copied From [The American Battlefield Trust](#)
The American Battlefield Trust is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. [Donations to the Trust](#) are tax deductible to the full extent allowable under the law.
Federal Identification Number (EIN): 54-1426643.





Soldiers at the siege of Yorktown, including a black soldier from the 1st Rhode Island Regiment. From a watercolor drawing in the diary of Jean Baptiste Antoine de Verger, an officer in Rochambeau's army during the American campaigns of 1780–81.

Anne S.K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University Library

10 Facts: Black Patriots in the American Revolution

Fact #1: Numbers in the Overall Population.

At the onset of the War for Independence, approximately 500,000 African Americans lived in the colonies, of whom some 450,000 (90 percent) were enslaved. Blacks fought in provincial regiments prior to the war, and roughly 5,000 African American soldiers and sailors, free and slave, served the Revolutionary cause. While accurate numbers are hard to come by, the American population at the time was approximately 2.1 million; free blacks comprised 2.4 percent of the overall population, and slaves formed 21.5 percent.

Fact #2: They Served from First to Last.

Black Soldiers in the Continental Army and states' militia fought in every major battle of the war, and in most, if not all of the lesser actions. The same was not true of the Crown forces during the conflict. On April 19, 1775, Massachusetts militiamen of color, free and enslaved, along with their white comrades opposed British troops during the operations intended to seize American arms that ended in a harried retreat to the safety of Boston. Blacks served in Minute companies, as well as the normal embodied militia. To date, we have the names of 35 black men present that day, at least 18 seeing combat. One, Prince Estabrook, was wounded while with [Captain John Parker's](#) company on Lexington Green. Historian John Hannigan notes that, given incomplete records, it is likely that as many as 40 to 50 African Americans were with the militia on the war's first day. Three black veterans will serve to represent their many comrades. Former Pennsylvania private soldier Stacey Williams enlisted in April 1777, and served until autumn 1783. During that time, he was present at most, perhaps all, of the actions his regiment fought in: Short Hills, June 26, 1777; Brandywine, September 11, 1777 (where he was wounded); Germantown, October 4, 1777; the Darby Expedition, December 22–28, 1777; Monmouth, June 28, 1778; Bull's Ferry Block House, July 20–21, 1780; Green Spring, July 6, 1781; Yorktown, September 28 to October 18, 1781. Williams' military travels took him from West Point, New York, in the north, to Charleston, South Carolina, on foot the entire way. Virginian Andrew Pebbles (self-described as "a poor unlearned Mulatto"), enlisted in the 11th Virginia Regiment in 1778, and later served with Lee's Legion. At the battle of [Eutaw Springs](#), "he received three wounds ... in the shoulder slightly, lost the thumb of the left hand and was bayoneted in the belly." Pebbles was discharged from the army in August 1782. Another man, who experienced the Valley Forge winter camp, as well as the battles of Red Bank, Monmouth, Rhode Island, and Yorktown, merely noted in his pension testimony, "I Prosper Gorten (a man of colour) ... say that in the Month of June ... 1777 I enlisted as a private soldier in Capt. Flagg's Company in Colonel Christopher Greens regiment ... in the Rhode Island line In which service I continued until the 15 June 1783 when I received a regular discharge signed by George Washington which discharge is hereto annexed."

Fact #3: The Continental Army and Most States' Militia were Integrated.

Barring a few units, the Continental army and states' militia were integrated forces, with enlisted white Europeans, African Americans, and Native Americans serving side by side. There is evidence of Black soldiers in the ranks during the three-year [War](#)

[of 1812](#), but the War of the Revolution was the last instance of wide-spread U.S. military integration until President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9981 in July 1948.

In October 1775, General William Heath described the American army surrounding British-held Boston: “There are in the Massachusetts Regiments Some few Lads and Old men, and in Several Regiments, Some Negroes. Such is also the Case with the Regiments from the Other Colonies, Rhode Island has a Number of Negroes and Indians, Connecticut has fewer Negroes but a number of Indians. The New Hampshire Regiments have less of Both. The men from Connecticut I think in General are rather stouter than those of either of the other Colonies. But the Troops of our Colony are Robust, Agile, and as fine Fellows in General as I ever would wish to see in the Field.” Two years later a German officer wrote of the American Revolutionary forces, “The negro can take the field in his master’s place; hence you never see a regiment in which there are not a lot of negroes, and there are well–built, strong, husky fellows among them.” And Baron Ludwig von Closen, aide–de–camp to French [General Rochambeau](#), wrote in July 1781, “I had a chance to see the American Army, man for man. It was really painful to see these brave men, almost naked, with only some trousers and little linen jackets, most of them without stockings, but, would you believe it, very cheerful and healthy in appearance.” That August he added, “It is incredible that soldiers composed of men of every age, even children of fifteen, of whites and blacks, unpaid, and rather poorly fed, can march so well and withstand fire so steadfastly.”

Fact #4: Early-War Attempts at Barring Black Service.

Shortly after the creation of the New England Army of Observation (precursor of the Continental Army), attempts were made to restrict or bar African Americans from serving as soldiers. In May 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial legislature resolved, “that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever.” Five months later, New Jersey resident Richard Smith told of Congressional deliberations, “Tuesday 26 Sept., Comee brought in a Letter to Gen Washington, in the Course of it [Edward Rutledge](#) [of South Carolina] moved that the Gen. shall discharge all the [Negroes](#) as well [Slaves](#) as Freemen in his Army, he (Rutledge) was strongly supported by many of the Southern Delegates but so powerfully opposed that he lost the Point.” After much discussion, on November 12, General Washington directed, “Neither Negroes, Boys unable to bare Arms, nor old men unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign, are to be enlisted.” Among the officers defending Black soldiers, Massachusetts Brigadier General John Thomas stands out. He wrote in October 1775, in the “Regiments at Roxbury, the Privates are Equal to any that I Served with Last war, very few Old men, and in the Ranks very few boys ... we have Some Negros, but I Look on them in General Equally Serviceable with other men, for Fatigue and in Action; many of them have Proved themselves brave.” Signaling a change of policy, at the end of December, the Commander-in-Chief told of “Numbers of Free Negroes [who] are desirous of enlisting,” giving “leave to the recruiting Officers to entertain them.” (As a side note, African Americans were never evicted from the army and continued to serve during the eight-month paper exercise of deciding if they should be soldiers or not.) Given the desperate need to fill Continental regiments, Washington’s decree was generally adopted and the American army remained a racially integrated organization to the war’s end.

Fact #5: Black Americans’ Motivations for Enlisting.

Black Americans’ reasons for joining the Continental Army often mirrored those of their fellow white and Native American soldiers. Many fought for national independence and hoped for opportunities in the new country. Some, perhaps many, joined for the adventure of military service, sometimes connected to the prospect of serving alongside family or friends. Others were at least partly enticed by the lure of an enlistment bounty or regular pay. Furthermore, after the ideals espoused in the [Declaration of Independence](#), some fought for their own freedom, or for that of their loved ones. Forced service was another factor. If they were on the militia rolls, both white and Black men periodically faced the chance of being drafted for a short-term stint in a Continental regiment. Whites were occasionally compelled to enlist, but enslaved African Americans were more often coerced or forced by their masters to serve. Many enslaved Africans, especially in New England, were promised freedom in return for military service; most of those promises were honored, but some veterans were kept in bondage.

Fact #6: Black Continental Soldiers Received Equal Pay, Mostly Equal Treatment.

The major dividing line between white and Black common soldiers was the American system that enslaved ninety percent of the country’s African Americans and treated free blacks as second-class citizens. Despite that, Black Continental soldiers largely received the same considerations as their white comrades. At the most basic level, soldiers of color (both African and Native Americans) received the same pay, provisions, clothing, and equipment as white soldiers. Regarding all these things, both whites and soldiers of color suffered together in times of scarcity and jointly enjoyed the rare times of bounty. The most glaring case of unequal treatment was that Black soldiers were largely barred from serving in any rank other than drummer, fifer, or private soldier. Furthermore, in the early war years, they seem to have occasionally been given labor details more often than white soldiers, but that ended by the conflict’s middle years. In the end, there may have been difficulties due to officers’ or

fellow soldiers' personal or race animus, but current research shows that such instances were few and far between.

Fact #7: A Black Regiment.

In 1775, Virginia Governor John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, on his own, formed the [Ethiopian Regiment](#) with freed slaves. That unit was disbanded after one year, and in March 1777, British Commander-in-Chief in America, [Sir William Howe](#), directed that "all Negroes, Mollattoes, and other Improper Persons who have been admitted into [Loyalist] Corps be immediately discharged." On the "rebel" side, New Jerseyian Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant suggested raising a regiment of freed slaves, and sent the plan to John Adams in August 1776. Adams replied, "Your Negro Battalion will never do. S. Carolina would run out of their Wits at the hint of such a measure." When South Carolinian and aide to General George Washington, [John Laurens](#), suggested manumitted slaves be used to form a regiment in his home state, his father Henry succeeded in moving the resolution in the Continental Congress, only to have it resoundingly defeated.

In an army with predominantly integrated units, the segregated 1st Rhode Island Regiment was one of the few exceptions. The 1st Rhode Island began in 1777, as an integrated regiment, having African American and Native Americans in the ranks, alongside white soldiers. Early in 1778, the white Rhode Island private soldiers in both of the state's regiments were transferred to the 2nd Regiment. Additionally, the 1st Regiment command staff was sent to Rhode Island to fill that unit with newly-freed slaves of African and Native American descent. At the same time, a company of veteran Black soldiers was formed back at [Valley Forge](#). Belonging to the 1st Rhode Island, that veteran company formed and fought alongside the 2nd Regiment during the June 1778 Monmouth campaign and battle. The 1st Regiment as a whole saw action at the August 1778 Battle of Rhode Island. The 1st Rhode Island Regiment existed as a segregated regiment (filled with Black and Native American private soldiers, but commanded by white officers, sergeants, and corporals) from February 1778 to July 1780, only two years and five months. Formed into five companies in 1778, in 1779, it was reduced to four companies. Having been severely diminished in manpower, in July 1780, the remaining men were formed into two large companies and attached to a six-month state regiment. During its entire service as a segregated unit, barring one brief foray into Connecticut, the 1st Rhode Island remained in their home state. In January 1781, the remaining two companies marched to New York, where they were combined with the men of the 2nd Regiment to form a single Rhode Island Regiment. That unit contained seven companies manned by white private soldiers, and two large companies manned by Black and Native American soldiers. In September 1781, Black soldiers formed 29 percent of the regiment. The Rhode Island Regiment served at the [Yorktown siege](#), and in 1782, were sent to northern New York. The remnants of the Rhode Island troops, formed into two companies (one all white, the other integrated) were discharged in November 1783.

A third segregated regiment served in the war, the French Chasseurs-Volontaires de Saint-Domingue (1779-1783), which enlisted both free and enslaved Blacks. Their first action was at the Siege of Savannah, in autumn 1779.

Fact #8: Black Continental Soldier Numbers.

Despite the generally accepted estimate that 5,000 Black soldiers and seamen served the cause of Independence, accurate numbers are hard to ascertain. The August 24, 1778, "Return of Negroes in the Army" tallied numbers of Black soldiers in fifteen brigades of General George Washington's main army. The result was 755 African Americans in a force totaling almost 21,000 rank and file (corporals and private soldiers), plus drummers and fifers; Black soldiers comprised 3.63 percent of the whole. While that document did not include regiments from Rhode Island, New Jersey, South Carolina, or Georgia, it does provide us with a snapshot of Black soldier numbers at a specific time and place. We can add the soldiers of African heritage serving in the four New Jersey regiments (about 10), as well as those in the segregated 1st Rhode Island Regiment (188), which brings the August 1778 total to 953 black Continentals.

One much-cited eye-witness actually gives a false impression of black numbers. In July 1781, Baron Ludwig von Closen, aide-de-camp to French General Rochambeau, wrote of the Continental Army near White Plains, New York, "A quarter of [Washington's army] were negroes, merry, confident, and sturdy." Twenty-five percent of the 4,200 troops present (all New England regiments) would mean they included 1,050 Black soldiers. Given a probable increase in Black soldier numbers in the war's later years, but considering the August 1778 proportion of 3.63 percent, it is more likely the July 1781 proportion was closer to 8 to 10 percent. In fact, we do not know if Closen saw the entire American force or just a portion of it, which would have skewed his estimate. Finally, Baron von Closen's observational accuracy is suspect; on July 9, 1781, he remarked that, "Three quarters [75 percent] of the Rhode Island regiment consists of negroes," when, based on unit returns, Black soldiers actually formed 29 percent of that regiment.

Fact #9: Some Slaves Served as Soldiers.

Most states had Continental and militia soldiers serving who were still enslaved or had been freed from slavery in return for military service. The best-known instances of the latter were the enslaved Rhode Island African and Native Americans who

received their freedom upon joining the state's 1st Regiment in spring 1778. In Massachusetts, slave-soldiers served from the war's first day, and in that state, as well as Connecticut, many, but not all, enslaved men who enlisted were emancipated by their owners. Historian John Hannigan notes one case, "On June 15, 1776, Pomp Jackson, a slave, owned by prominent Newburyport merchant Jonathan Jackson, enlisted in Colonel Edmund Phinney's Regiment. Four days later, Jonathan manumitted Pomp, offering as his reasons 'the impropriety I feel... in beholding any person in constant bondage—more especially at a time when my country is so warmly contending for the liberty every man ought to enjoy...' Although the manumission document does not make an explicit connection between Pomp Jackson's enlistment and his subsequent freedom, the timing of the two events only four days apart can hardly be coincidental. In November 1776, Pomp Jackson reenlisted for the duration of the war and served as a fifer in Colonel Joseph Vose's Regiment until his discharge in June 1783."

Many states had laws barring slaves from military service, but enslaved men still enlisted, involuntarily or of their own choice. Virginia had such a law, but enslaved men still served, either passing as freedmen, or at their owner's bidding. In one instance, an intoxicated white Virginia farmer, Rolling Jones, was induced to enlist. Regretting his action when sober, he sent his slave Tim in his place. Tim Jones (taking his master's last name) served with the 3rd Virginia Regiment, seeing action at the Battle of Camden and the Yorktown siege, where he "lost his leg by a musket ball." He "was given his freedom by the Country for the faithful discharge of his duty as a soldier."

Virginia slave-soldiers were recognized in October 1783, when the legislature passed "An act directing the emancipation of certain slaves who have served as soldiers in this state." The law attempted to redress slave owners' wrongs, declaring that "many persons in this state had caused their slaves to enlist in certain ... corps ... as substitutes for free persons ... at the same time representing to ... recruiting officers that the slaves so enlisted ... were freemen ... that on expiration of the term of enlistment of such slaves that the former owners have attempted again to force them to return to a state of servitude, contrary to the principles of justice, and to their own solemn promise." Since those slaves had "contributed towards the establishment of American liberty and independence, [they] should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labours." As a result, the men in question were to be "fully and completely emancipated, and shall be held and deemed free in as full and ample a manner as if each and every of them were specially named in this act." It is not known how diligent the government was in finding the slaves concerned, nor how many were freed as a result.

Fact #10: In an Army with Many Female Followers, Some Were Women of Color.

To correct a popular belief, no matter their skin color, women with the army were required to be respectable, and to perform useful tasks to earn army rations. Those who did not conform were not long tolerated. Among the many unknown women who served, we know the identities of several. Sarah, a mulatto slave, was, with her six-year-old light-haired son, attached to the 1st Maryland Regiment for several months in 1778. That October, they left the unit to escape being re-enslaved; we only know of them because of a runaway advertisement. Hannah Till and her husband Isaac were enslaved members of General George Washington's military household. Hannah, a cook, gave birth to a son at the [Valley Forge winter camp](#), and in late 1778, she purchased her freedom. Her entire term of service lasted from 1776 to at least 1780. Hannah and her family lived in Philadelphia after the war. Judith Lines was a free Black woman. In July 1781, she married John Lines, a soldier in the 5th Connecticut Regiment. In 1782, she joined her husband's regiment in their camp in New York's Hudson Highlands. During her several months stay, she worked as a servant for the unit's commander, but caught the smallpox and spent some weeks recovering from that illness. Having several children from an earlier marriage, back at home, she was sole caretaker of the family and farm. The details of Judith's life are available to us via her husband's nineteenth century pension file, which includes a [letter sent her by John in November 1781](#).

Further Reading:

["Such as are absolutely Free': Benjamin's Thompson's Black Dragoons."](#) "Journal of the American Revolution," By: Todd W. Braisted.

["The Black Pioneers and Others: The Military Role of Black Loyalists in the American War for Independence,"](#) in John W. Polis, (ed.), *Moving On: Black Loyalists in the Afro-Atlantic World*.

[Death or Liberty: African Americans and Revolutionary America](#) By: Douglas R. Egerton.

[White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550–1812](#) By: Winthrop D. Jordan.

[Race and Revolution](#) By: Gary Nash.

[They "... fought bravely, but were unfortunate": The True Story of Rhode Island's "Black Regiment" and the Failure of Segregation in Rhode Island's Continental Line, 1777–1783](#) By: Daniel M. Popek.

[The Negro in the American Revolution](#) By: Benjamins Quarles.

[They Were Good Soldiers' African-Americans Serving in the Continental Army, 1775–1783](#) By: John U. Rees.

Catawba Indians in the Revolutionary War

Originally written by unknown author, Found in the Fairfield County Genealogy Library, War Files, Am. Revolution

Catawba Indians in the Revolutionary War

About the time the Declaration of Independence was signed (July 4, 1776), British warships were planning to take the city of Charleston by setting up a base on nearby Sullivan's Island.

Gen. William Moultrie of the Continental Line got wind of the British plans and, in spite of orders to the contrary, made the decision to resist the occupation. Under Moultrie's command was the Third South Carolina Regiment which included a group of militia men known as the "backcountry rangers."

The backcountry rangers included Catawba Indians who had not only fought against the Cherokees, their traditional enemy, but had switched from support of the Crown to the colonial cause as early as 1772. In that year the British royal government men who ruled South Carolina had changed from paying Catawbas to track runaway slaves and other chores given as favors in years past.

After Moultrie's men won the battle of Sullivan's Island, the backcountry rangers headed back to the northwest where the Cherokees, who remained loyal to the British, were raiding the white settlements. Catawba warriors went along with the rangers headed by Col. Andrew Williamson. This group was soon joined by Col. Thomas Sumter who would four years later make the Catawba Indian Land his base of operations.

The Catawbas (also spelled Catoppas in some of the literature) proved to be valuable in the Cherokee campaign as scouts. Maurice Moore wrote that

Andrew Williamson, who had been promoted to General, valued highly his advance guard of 25 Catawbas.

Charleston fell to the British in May 1780. The only resistance to the British in South Carolina came from Francis Marion, the "Swampfox," and Thomas Sumter, the "Gamecock." Sumter came to the Catawba Indian Land to recruit among the groups who hated the English the most---Scotch-Irish settlers and the Catawba Indians.

Sumter made camp first on Hagler's Hill, site of Old Town, that is located on the present-day Anne Springs Close Greenway near Fort Mill. There were few provisions available. The soldiers called the camp "Starve Belly." Then Sumter moved the camp across Sugar Creek to Clems Branch (in Lancaster County not far south of Pineville, NC).

The Clems branch spot had better pasturage for the horses. Gen. Richard Winn of Camden wrote that the "friendly Indians drove us beef from their own stocks and several times brought out their whole force and encamped near us."

Records show that 41 Catawbas enlisted at Clems Branch and served under Capt. Thomas Drennan. Catawbas appear to have been present at the Sumter-led battles of Rocky Mount, Fishing Creek and Hanging Rock.

Thirty-five Catawba warriors joined Col. William R. Davie on the north side of Waxhaw Creek and were assigned to patrol the region ---again serving as "eyes and ears" for Whig soldiers. The group that assisted Davie was headed by the Catawba chief, General New River.

When Camden fell to the British April 25, 1781, the Catawba soldiers took their wives and children to stay with a friendly tribe in Virginia. In North Carolina they joined Gen. Nathaniel Greene's forces and played a major role as scouts for Greene's success at the Battle of Guildford Courthouse. They were also in the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

David Hutchison, a white neighbor, wrote: "When General Greene turned South, the Indians brought their women and children from Virginia. . . . They received word at Charlotte, about thirty miles from their towns, that all was gone; cattle, hogs, fowls &c., all gone."

When William Moultrie became governor of South Carolina in 1785 nearly one-half of his inaugural address dealt with the need for a sensible plan to protect the Catawba Indians and their land from undue pressure of white encroachment.

Moultrie's plan was only partially adopted.

Woman of the Revolution

Originally written by Mary Grey, Found in the Fairfield County Genealogy Library, War Files, Am. Revolution

A CAROLINA WOMAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mary Grey.

In December, 1773, a family, emigrating from Antrim County, Ireland, landed in Charleston; and, remaining till the following March, travelled thence in a wagon to the back country, stopping, after a journey of three weeks, at Jackson's Creek in Fairfield District. It was the household of John Dunlap, who had married Mrs. Grey, a widow with four children, in the old country. Mary, the youngest of these children, was born in 1758.

The proceeds of a farm in Ireland, with industry and management, comfortably settled the family- their home being a spacious log-cabin - and the marriage of the eldest daughter with James McCreight, of Winnsboro', shortly followed. When the mother's health failed, Mary Grey became housekeeper.

The name of Grey is cherished in popular remembrance throughout Fairfield District by the inhabitants who now enjoy the blessings purchased by their toils and sufferings in the cause of religious and political liberty. But history makes no mention of the services of that family. It is a worthy task, therefore, to make some record- though an humble one- of the merit of patriots who deserve praise not only on account of their heroism and self-sacrifice, but their association with names illustrious in the annals of the State of South Carolina.

In 1776, when the country was called on to defend the city of Charleston, Dunlap and McCreight, with the brothers William and Robert Grey, entered the army of the patriots. They were engaged later in the same year in the Snow Campaign against the Cherokee Indians. While the men were absent on service, the whole burden of the out-door farm labor fell on the women, for there were then no negroes in that region. Often the families in the defenceless settlements were startled by the news that the stealthy and fearful Cherokees were coming upon them. One evening, on the occasion of an alarm, Mrs Grey and her daughters fled from the house, and lay concealed in a dense wood the whole night.

It was a happy time when the father and brothers came home from the camp for a brief period. On their return from the defence of Charleston, they were accompanied by a young lieutenant of engaging manners and a spirit kindled by the love of freedom. This officer, Alexander Gaston, and Mary Grey were interested in each other at first sight, and their preference speedily ripened into a deep attachment. The times permitted no lovers' dalliance; but their love was

mutually acknowledged, and they entered into a solemn engagement to be united as soon as the wars were over. "In those days," says Mr. Stinson- who furnished this memoir- "lucre seems to have had little dominion over the minds of men or women: engagements of this kind were of the heart." The plighted maiden's hopes of happiness with her betrothed were linked with her prayers for the great cause in which he was fighting. She worked day and night, spinning and weaving, and attending to the farm, having but little assistance from her stepfather, whose health had failed entirely after three month's service in the Snow Campaign. The labor of her hands supplied bread for the family, and clothing for her brothers when they would return home in rags. Her unwearied toil was sweetened by trust in her lover's faith, and anticipations of a bright future with the return of peace. Alas for the fallacy of human hopes!

When the Greys first entered the army, Captain James Philips was the commanding officer. Philips deserted his troops, and joined the royalists. After his defection, Robert Grey entered into the artillery service. During the battle of Fort Moultrie, he was stationed on the Charleston wharf all day, never tasting a particle of food. When the fight was over, and he returned weary and exhausted to his tent, he found that one of his comrades, who had excused himself from duty in the morning on the plea of illness, had devoured all his rations; so that he was compelled to fast till the next day. He was the orderly sergeant of his company. Not long afterwards, when he was firing a cannon, it burst, and injured him so severely as to disable him forever from active service.

William Grey, after Philip's departure, joined the company of Captain Robert Ellison as first lieutenant. He served in the Indian war under General Pickens; at the battle of Fort Moultrie; in the campaign against St. Augustine, remarkable only for the suffering of the troops; and was engaged in almost every battle fought in the South. Gaston was his chosen friend, and both were lieutenants in the regular army. Both were remarkable for their brave spirit and love of the pomp and show of war; their uniforms were rich in material and splendid in decoration, and their three-cornered hats were adorned with tall and waving plumes. The soldiers remarked that Gaston's uniform made him too conspicuous when the regulars made the charge on the British works at Savannah, in which he was wounded. At the opening of the campaign of 1780, these two young officers were again in the field. After the fall of Charleston, when the whole province lay under the paw of the British lion, they were among the handful of Whigs who stood unsubdued on the upper edge of the State, on their return from North Carolina, whither they had been driven as refugees, and ready to contend for the ground, inch by inch.

In June 1780, their camp was pitched on Clem's Branch, on the upper edge of Lancaster District. It was here that they were found by General Sumter.

The heartfelt, thrilling joy of this meeting may be imagined. These officers had been engaged for years in the same sacred, though now drooping cause. All were driven from their homes; their beloved ones left to the mercy of the invader. Sumter had been forced to fly, while the enemy were wreaking their vengeance on his defenceless household, destroying his property, plundering his goods, and burning his house to the ground. Mrs. Sumter and the family, turned out shelterless, had sought the hospitality of a family in the country. Solicitude for the safety of these helpless ones, and indignation at their spoilers, stimulated the patriots to immediate action. General Sumter selected a few men, among whom were William Grey and Alexander Gaston, to accompany him to the lower country, bring away his family, and punish the destroyers. At Wright's Bluff, on Black River, they encountered a body of British and Loyalists, and were forced to retreat across the river. Gaston had taken the smallpox, and, being wet while crossing, became too ill to proceed, and was left at the house of McConnell. He died in a few days.

As a curious incident, it may be mentioned that his splendid uniform, carefully preserved by the Gaston family, was altered into a wedding-coat, nine years afterwards, for his youngest brother, Joseph Gaston. The coat was made by John Hemphill, who then followed the trade of a tailor, and having, by industry in his calling, accumulated money, obtained a classical education, studied divinity in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, and ranked among the ablest divines of the day.

The anguish of Mary Grey at the news of her lover's death may not be described. The lapse of twelve years could not soothe her grief so that she would listen to any proposal of marriage. And, to the latest period of life, the mention of Alexander Gaston's name would bring tears to her eyes, while she repeated: "Yes; we were to have been married at the close of the war."

During the summer of 1780, probably at the surprise of Sumter, on Fishing Creek, William Grey was taken prisoner, and sent to Camden jail. He was afterwards liberated on parole, but not allowed to go more than three miles from Winnsboro'. He stayed with his brother-in-law McCreight, where Mary was most of the time, the British being encamped at Winnsboro'. Her family had been several times robbed by the Tories; but she was accustomed to say: "I had no fears. My mind was fixed unchangeably to the cause." She

looked on the enemies of her country as the cause of her own sorrows.

The British always pretended to pay for what they took from the country people, giving certificates, which, they said, would be redeemed by the king's agents; which, however, the Whigs did not like to receive. On one occasion, when a party of the enemy took most of the provisions from Dunlap, he requested the soldiers to leave him a few dozens of oats for seed. On their refusal, he observed: "I am now satisfied you don't intend to stay long, or you would want to let us plant again." When, at another time, they had plundered McCreight's barnyard, Mrs McCreight saw them chasing her poultry, and calling after them, "You rascals! will you take my geese?" saved her flock from spoliation.

The smallpox was prevalent at this time among the British soldiers, and especially the Tories and hangers-on of the camp. The sick were quartered upon the inhabitants of the surrounding country, two being placed in Mary's family. She was compelled to give up the house, and live in the kitchen; yet to attend upon the intruders, who were suffering much with the disease, and appeared to be clergymen. They seemed repentant for having left their charge at home, and acknowledged the kindness shown them by those whom they had come to injure, and who gave them help like the good Samaritan.

On Christmas morning, several cannons were fired, after the morning gun. Mary Grey asked a soldier's wife what it meant. The woman answered that they were keeping Christmas; as they always did when they were in a friend's country. "And do you really think you are in a friend's country?" asked the patriotic maiden. "Certainly," was the reply. "South Carolina is a conquered country, and belongs to the king." "Does it?" asked Mary. "Well, we shall see." She would never go to see the army on parade, saying, "I have no wish to see the enemies of my country."

At this time, a few patriots of the upper districts were planning an attack on the camp of Lord Cornwallis. Robert Carr, sergeant in Colonel Davies's company of dragoons, made his way to McCreight's, and conferred privately with William Grey, who went next day to the borough, counted the troops on parade, observed the means of defence, strength of position, and everything necessary to be known, and made his report to Carr. The enterprise failed because the Chester men could not muster a sufficient force to warrant the hope of a victory.

The Reverend William Martin, who had been imprisoned since early in June, 1780, at Rocky Mount and Camden, was

now brought into the presence of Lord Cornwallis. This remarkable man might have been called the Knox of our Revolution. Like the Scottish reformer, he "feared not the face of clay," and his influence had contributed not a little to the spirit and resolution of the patriots. He stood before his lordship, his gray locks uncovered, hat in hand, his form erect, and his eyes fixed on Cornwallis, while the charges against him were formally stated. "You stand charged," said his lordship, "with preaching rebellion from the pulpit. You, an old man, a minister of the gospel of peace, to be guilty of stirring up rebellion, and that, too, against your lawful sovereign, King George the Third. Answer what you have to say to these charges."

Martin bowed respectfully, and, lifting his head, fixed his piercing eyes on the face of his judge: "I am happy," he answered, "to appear before you. For many months I have been held in chains for preaching what I believe to be the truth. I Hope your lordship will bear in mind- indeed, I say it with sincerity- that, as a man, I rather love King George, and owe him nothing but good-will. I am not unacquainted with his private character. I was raised in Scotland; educated in her literary and theological schools; settled in Ireland, where I spent my prime of life; and emigrated to this country about seven years bygone. I have preached what I believe to be the doctrines of the Reformation and the creed of my people. King George was bound to protect his subjects; he has failed to do this; protection and allegiance go together; and your lordship will remember our doctrine is that the subject ought not to obey those who do not protect their civil and religious liberties. Your large armies and the unoffending people here slain in cold blood show, as I hold it, that your king has rebelled against these colonies, and they owe him no allegiance. The Declaration of Independence is a faithful commentary on the old faith of the Covenanters." Having spoken his mind, the sturdy old Scotchman expressed himself willing to abide the pleasure of his lordship.

About the same time, a conspiracy was on foot to take the life of Cornwallis, who was accustomed to take his morning and evening ride along the roads. John and Minor Winn concealed themselves in a wood, armed with rifles; but, before his lordship appeared, they were discovered by some Loyalists, captured, and brought into the borough. They were condemned to be hung at noon, and placed under guard in the wood; the bushes, which had been cut away to get firewood, being piled in heaps around them. Minor, distressed at the near prospect of death, prevailed on the guard to send for Martin, the minister. He came: and they knelt in devout prayer under the shadows of a brush-pile, pleading earnestly for divine mercy till the fatal hour struck. The gallows stood in view; but the conspirators, at

the last moment, were marched to the head-quarters of Cornwallis, and graciously pardoned. Mary Grey stood in the door to watch the melancholy procession conveying her neighbors to death; and was able afterwards to explain the mystery of their pardon and the release of Martin, which the young men attributed to miraculous interposition called down by the minister's prayers. The mercy was owing to the intercession of Colonel John Philips- called Tory Philips- who had known Martin in Ireland. Justice has not been done to the character of this man, whose wealth and aristocratic education imbued him with Loyalist principles; but who was conscientious, kind, and generous. While the British were in possession of Winnsboro', it is said he was constantly occupied in acts of kindness to the Whigs, saving their lives and property. None of his acquaintances were put to death.

After the departure of the British Troops, Philips was sole commander of the Loyalists in his district, and he formed his camp at Caldwell's, not far from the Wateree or Mount Olivet Church. They maintained, with no little pride, the control of the country. But a surprise from a party of Whigs completely routed them. One poor Tory was killed in the loft, where he had hid himself, and refused to come down. Philips, though he had a pistol in each hand, was taken prisoner, and carried to Camden. Here he was tried for crimes probably committed by his men, and condemned to be hung. The Whigs of Fairfield who had received favors from him joined in a petition for his life, and his sentence was commuted to banishment. Thus compelled to sue for and receive his life from the hands of his political enemies, his example formed a striking contrast to that of Martin.

Another Loyalist camp, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, was surprised after a night of careless revelry; for, supposing the country subdued, they slept without sentinels. A few resolute Whigs crept up stealthily on their hands and knees to the place where the guns were stacked, and carried them off. This accomplished, they posted themselves around the camp, raised a terrific yell, and fired off the guns in rapid succession. The startled Tories, finding their camp surrounded and their guns taken away, and confused with the darkness, the sharp peals of the rifles, and the yelling of the enemy, with one accord made for the creek, and, jumping down the bank, swam across. It was a cold night, and much ice had formed on the edge of the stream. The Whigs took possession of the camp, threw the firearms into the deep water of the creek, and long before sunrise were on their return to the upper districts

Not many of the patriots remained in the neighborhood after the memorable surprise of General Sumter; though a few ventured back, and lay out in the woods. One day they sent

a young man, William Lewis, to procure some provisions. He found a potato-patch that promised well; but, while digging, he was seized by some Tories, and carried off, without an opportunity to send word to his party. At noon, the Loyalists stopped at a farm-house, and ordered the lady to prepare dinner. There was in the yard a cedar trough, which they filled with corn; then slipped their horses' bridles, and let them feed.

The hostess got the dinner, and made preparation to release the prisoner. She had directed her little son to put the bridle on the best horse at the trough, which he did, and, then lying down in the corn of the fence, pretended to be fast asleep. While the Tories were discussing their meal, the matron beckoned to Lewis to come into the back room, and get something to eat. She then showed him the window, and told him what arrangements she had made for his escape; returning with more provisions to her guests. Presently, the whole party was alarmed by the tramp of a horse's feet, as he passed up the lane. They rushed to the door, and after their flying prisoner, but failed to overtake him. The boy was very hard to wake, and professed to know nothing of the matter. Lewis remained some three months in North Carolina before he durst venture home. When he was afterwards about to marry the widow of Captain John Taylor, some of his enemies endeavored to prevent the match by charging him with stealing the horse on which he had escaped; but when Mrs Taylor was made fully acquainted with the circumstances, she looked up it rather as a recommendation.

Lieutenant William Grey removed to Georgia, and, after a few years, to East Tennessee; but died on the way, leaving a widow and family. Robert died a few years after the close of the war. Mary was induced to give up her resolution never to marry by Hugh Barkley, a young Irishman, in 1814. She lived afterwards with her son and daughter. In her ninety-third year she enjoyed remarkable health, retaining her mental faculties in unusual vigor. The Bible was her daily companion, and she read chiefly religious books, though she always took a decided interest in the politics of the country, read the newspapers, and expressed her opinions freely on the questions of the day. She expressed great contempt for the cowardice of runaways during the Mexican war. "Our days," she would say, "were the good old times of log-cabins, and training in the Word of God and the catechism. The people then knew their rights, and dared to maintain them; and made no false issue."

Mrs Barkley was intimate with Mary Johnston, another admirable matron, mentioned in "The Women of the Revolution." To the latest period of her life she was skilful with her needle, and spent much time in sewing. In

person, she was medium height and large; her full face showing not many furrows; her snow white locks shading a high and massive forehead; her eyes of piercing brightness, and full of intelligence. She was lively, and fond of cheerful conversation, entering with interest into the mirth of those around her; and esteemed by all who knew her as one of the most interesting of women, considering her great age.

STATE PENSIONS TO REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS

In 1842 the annual report of the Comptroller General to the General Assembly began to contain a "List of Annuitants." (These reports are given in full in the printed Reports and Resolutions of the General Assembly, now found among the holdings of the South Caroliniana Library, the State Archives and other repositories.) Although not specifically so stated in the lists, these annuitants evidently were the beneficiaries of a State pension system which provided for veterans and widows of the Revolution and the War of 1812 who for various reasons were not embraced by the Federal pension program. In 1834 the General Assembly had adopted "An Act for the regulation of the Pensioners of this State" which directed that "From and after the passing of this Act, all persons who are pensioners of the United States Government shall be stricken from the Pension Roll of this State." Other sections of the Act provided that surviving officers, privates and widows of soldiers "who served in this State during the revolutionary war, although for a period of less than six months, who may have been wounded or disabled from such service" might reapply to the State for a pension, by petition to the legislature "setting forth that said petitioner has previously made application to the United States for a pension, according to an Act passed in Congress, in the year ... (1832)... and shewing what was the result of such application...." (Statutes At Large of South Carolina, vol. 6, p. 510).

The petitions made to the General Assembly may frequently be found among the Accounts Audited in the South Carolina Archives. That of William Armstrong (whose name is first on the list of annuitants) may serve as an example:

The humble Petition of William Armstrong respectively shews that he served in this state in the war of the Revolution under Gen'l Andrew Pickens & Gen'l Sumpter in companies commanded by Capt. John McCool and Capt John McClure -- was in the battles of the Hanging Rock -- Rocky Mount -- at Col Brattons -- at Tarleton's defeat & others -- all of which services are particularly set forth in his Petition originally presented to the Legislature when he was placed on the Pension List of the State and paid the sum of sixty dollars pr annum. That after the passage of the Act of Congress in the year 1832, through the agency of a friend he applied to the War Department for the benefit of its provisions and was allowed an annuity -- that after the lapse of a few more years his payment was suspended for further proof and a more minute account of the time of entering and leaving the service -- setting forth the length of each tour was required with exactness from the character of the service, always having been a volunteer, from the lapse of time and the frailties of an advanced age, he could not comply, and his payment has therefore been wholly suspended. Two or three of Sumpter's men who reside in the same District with your Petitioner have heretofore submitted to the War Department affidavits of their knowledge of this Deponent's service, but neither could they give the length of time he served or the specific dates in compliance with the requisitions of the War Department.

He therefore prays your Honorable Body to restore him to the Pension Roll of this State with the annual allowance of sixty Dollars, to save him in his old age from great hardship and absolute want.

/signed/ Wm Armstrong

Wm Armstrong appears personally and declares on oath that the facts set forth in the foregoing Petition are true -- that he is extremely poor having but little of any value except his bed & wearing apparel.

Sworn to before me

Nov 8, 1836

Joseph N Whitner

Not. Pub. & Q.M.Ex.Off.

I certify that I prepared the application of Wm Armstrong for the War Department under the Act of Congress of 7th June and have conducted the correspondence with the Department for him relative to his Suspension after being allowed a Pension -- the Petitioner is extremely aged and very infirm in body & mind and is now able to give but little information as to the terms of service of the specific character required by the Department -- ample proof of his being in service by persons entitled to implicit belief was made, but was deemed insufficient by the Department, for the reasons assigned in the Petition.

/signed/ Joseph N Whitner

(South Carolina Archives, Account Audited 152-B; file includes papers pertaining to another William Armstrong but not the earlier petition mentioned herein.)

We have combined in tabular form the Lists of Annuitants given in the reports of 1842 through 1846. The 1842 list has the notation "Who have applied for and received their Annuities since 30th Sept'r 1838" and gives the year when paid. The later lists simply state the number of years paid. Researchers are cautioned that this combined list probably includes several survivors of the War of 1812 among the Revolutionary survivors: further research in the Accounts Audited and Legislative petitions will be necessary to establish the exact nature of each annuitant's service to the State.

List of Annuitants, 1842--1846

Names .	Residence	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Armstrong, William	Pendleton	1842	1	1		
Bell, William	Lancaster	1839				
Bell, William, heirs of	Laurens		1			
Bean, Daniel	Abbeville	1841				
Bell, Sarah	Lancaster	1842	1	1	1	1
Bennett, Reuben	Lancaster	1842	1	1	1	1
Blizard, Celia	Fairfield	1842	1	1		
Buckhalter, David	Barnwell	1842	1	listed	1½	1
Bush, Prescotte	Barnwell	1842				4
Beard, William	formerly Pendleton			6		
Brown, Eliza (marked deceased in 1846)	Charleston				1	1 qr.
Curmings, John	Pendleton	1842				

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS

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Names	Residence	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Cross, Elizabeth	Abbeville	1840				
Caldwell, Joseph	Anderson	1842	1	1	1	1
Cooper, Mary	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Carson, William	York	1842	1	1	1	1
Carlisle, Margaret		1842				
Campbell, Archibald	Williamsburg	1842	1	1	1	1
Clement, Clement	Richland	1842	1	1	1	1
Carter, Charles	Edgefield	1842	1			
Crossland, John	Richland	1842	1	1	1	
Carroll, Martha	York			1	1	1
Dean, Samuel	Edgefield	1840				
Dawson, William	Edgefield	1841				
Denson, Thomas	Newberry	1842	1	1	1	1
Dewitt, Martin	Darlington	184-	1			
Dill, Runnells	Greenville	1842	1	1		
Dominey, Margaret	Fairfield	1842				
Desverney, Peter	Charleston	1842	1	1	1	1
Dean, Milkey	Edgefield		2	1	1	1
Douglass, William				1		
Eidson, James	Edgefield	1842	1			
Forbes, Margaret ¹	Pendleton	1840				
Fetner, Alberhart	Richland	1842	1	1	1	1
Farrell, Elizabeth	Fairfield	1842	1	1	1	1
Guest, William	Pendleton	1841				
Guest, Ann	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Gillespie, John	Abbeville	1842	1	1	1	
Grantham, Levicy	Darlington	1842	1	1		
Hodges, Mary		1839				
Hails, Silas	Darlington	1840				
Huggins, Nancy	Richland	1840				

¹Legislation adopted in 1821 provided that "Margaret Forbes, widow of Wm Forbes, deceased, a pensioner, be placed on the pension list and receive the same pension allowed her late husband." — Statutes At Large of South Carolina, vol. 6, p. 176. The Statutes, not indexed by name, contain many similar data.

Names	Residence	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Hays, Thomas (well digger)	Pendleton	1841-dead				
Hays, Thomas (6 mile Creek)	Pendleton	1842	1			
Hays, Margaret	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Hinson, John	Lancaster	1842	1	1		
Hodges, Ann	Fairfield	1842	1	1	1	1
Hudgins, Ambrose	Laurens	1842	1		1-decd	
Hollis, James	Fairfield	1842		1-decd		
Howard, James	Union	1842		1		
Hunter, James	Lancaster	1842	1	1	1	1
Hicks, Sarah	Barnwell	1842	1		1	
Henrietta (P.C.)	Prince George	1842	1	1	1	1
Hollis, James	York		1			
Harris, Drura			6			
Head, James	Edgefield				1	1
Hudgins, Hannah	Newberry				1	1
Hollingsworth, Elias	Pickens				1	1
Hatch, Mary M.	Charleston					1
Jackson, Sythe or Lythe	Union	1842	1	1	1	1
Johnson, William	Fairfield	1842				
Jolly, Mary	Pendleton	1842	1	1		
Jordan, Jesse	Darlington	1842	1	1	1	1
Kelly, Elizabeth		1839				
Kelly, Edmund	Newberry	1842				
Knowlton, Francis	Salem	1840				
Knight, John	Greenville	1841				
King, Thomas	All Saints	1842				
Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth	York	1842	1	1	1	1
Koile, Jehu or John	Darlington	1842	1	1		
Leard, John	Abbeville	1842	1	decd		
Lane, Sarah	St. Peters	1842	1		1	1
Mannerlyn, Loftus	Marion	1840				
McJunkin, Jane	Greenville	1840				
McGraw, Esther		1841				

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS

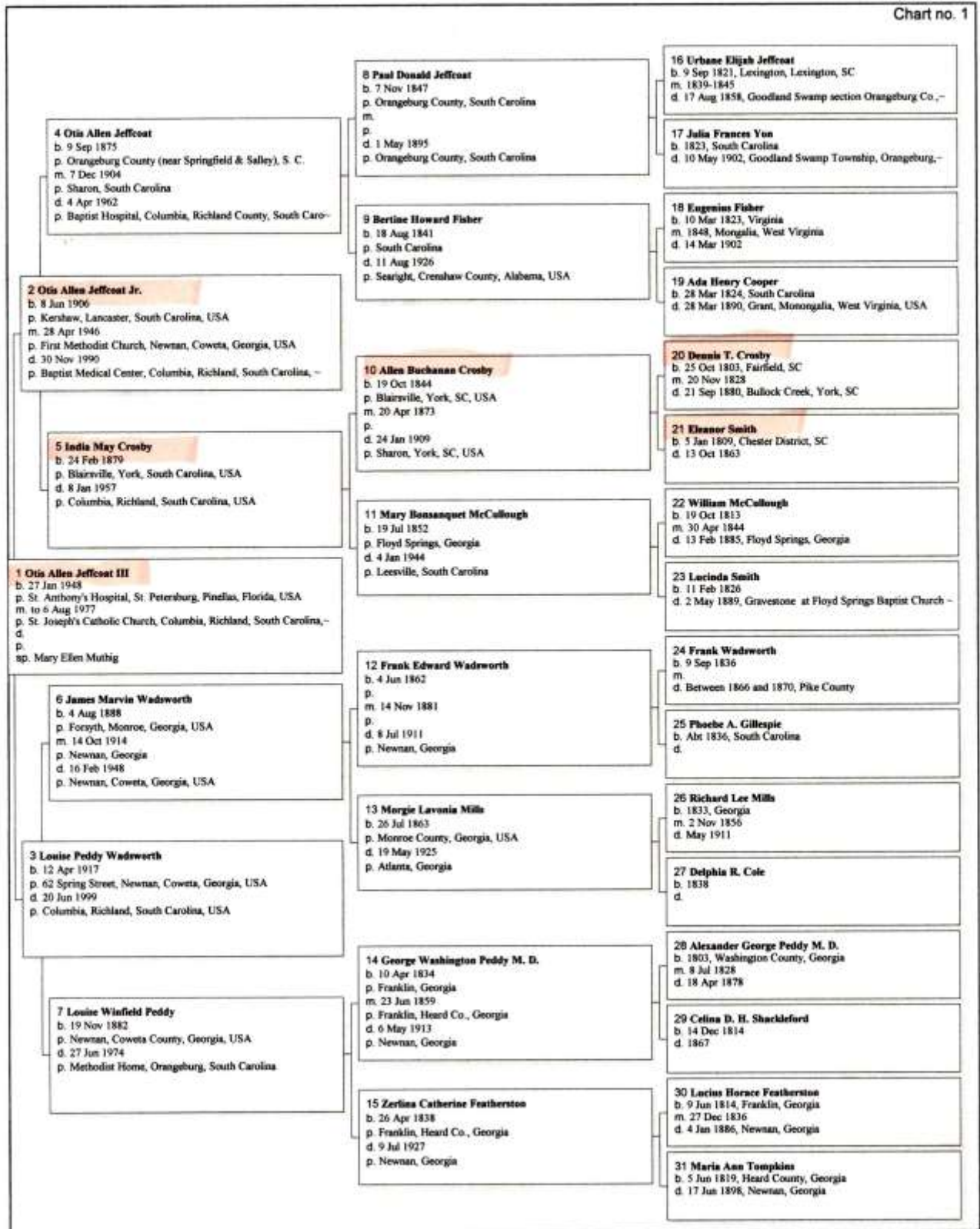
7

Names	Residence	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Mitchell, Brazilla	Greenville	1841	1	1		
McClellan, Martha	Abbeville	1842	1	1		
McDaniel, Elizabeth	Chester	1842	1	1	1	
McDonald, David	Fairfield	1842	1	1		1
Mitchell, John B.		1842				
Morrow, Mary	Chester	1842	1-to heirs of	1-decd		
Mann, Sarah	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Miller, Thomas	Anderson	1842	1		2	
McClure, Sarah	Spartanburg	1842				
McCormick, Samuel	Richland		2	1	1	1
McCormick, David ²	Fairfield				1	
Noland, George	Fairfield	1840				
Nabours, Benjamin	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Nelson, Thomas						12
Plyler, Conrad	Lancaster	1840				
Porter, Philip	Pendleton	1841				
Porter, Mary	Pickens	1842	1	1	1	1
Pardue, William						2
Red, Job	Barnwell	1839				
Ramsay, James	Lancaster	1841	1-to heirs of			
Richardson, William	Marion	1842	1			
Risener, Amey	Anderson	1842	1	1	1	1
Rogers, John	Greenville	1842	1	1	1	1
Rogers, Joseph	Laurens	1842	1	1		
Rowland, Judith	Anderson	1842	1		2	1
Robbins, Abel	Pickens				2	1
Red, Edy						6
Shanks, Jane	Abbeville	1839				
Smith, John	Lancaster	1840				
Savage, Robert	Union	1841				
Shelly, William	Marion	1841-dead				

²This name must be an error for David McDonald supra.

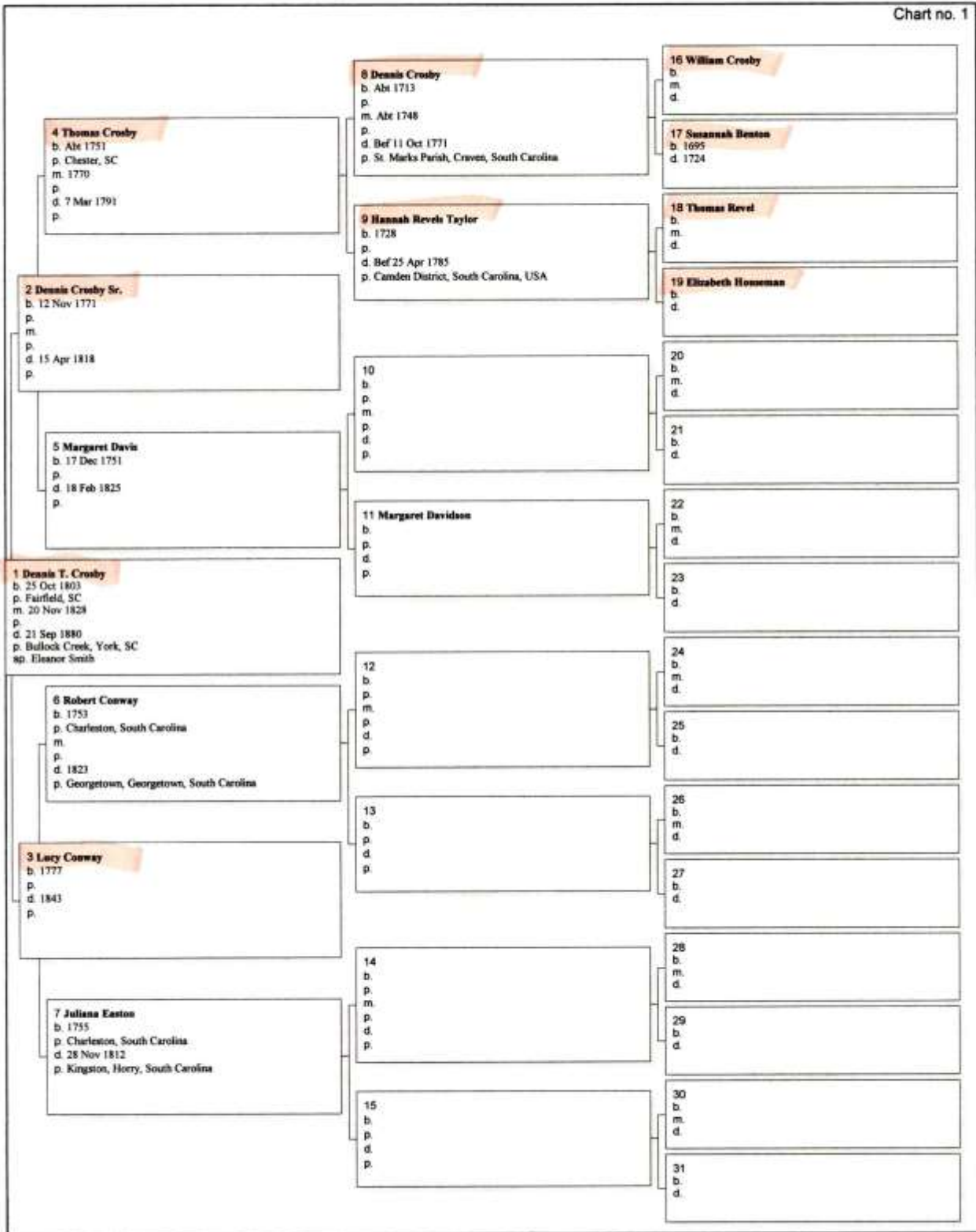
Names	Residence	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
Sanders, Nancy	Spartanburg	1842	1		2	1
Shaw, William		1842				
Smith, Ann	All Saints	1842	1	1	1	
Smith, Aaron	Fairfield	1842	1	1	1	1
Smith, Elizabeth	Spartanburg	1842	1	1	1	1
Smith, Elizabeth	Anderson	1842	1	1	1	1
Smith, Charles	Pendleton	1842	1	1		
Smith, Martha	Fairfield	1842	1	1	1	1
Smith, William	Edgefield	1842	1	1	1	1
Stevenson, Jane	Anderson	1842	1	1	1	1
Steadham, Zackariah	Lexington	1842				
Stoudemire, John	Charleston	1842				
Smith, Sarah		1842				
Scipio		1842				
Stevenson, David	York		2	1	1	
Teulow, Christiana	Abbeville	1842	1	1		
Trammel, William	Greenville	1841	2			
Tennant, Martha	Fairfield	1842	1	1		
Varnadore, Sarah	Barnwell	1840				
Vann, Edward	Abbeville		2	1	1	1
Wood, Susannah	Barnwell	1839				
Williams, Delila	Kershaw	1841				
Waters, David		1842	1	1		
Weathers, John	Spartanburg	1842	1	1	1	1
Weed, Andrew	Abbeville	1842	1	1	1	1
White, Charles	Pendleton	1842	1	1		
Wilson, George	Charleston	1842	1	1	1	1
Wallace, John	York		2	1		
Ward, Milly	Greenville				1	1
Wallace, Esther	York				1	1
Walker, Thomas	Lancaster					10
Zeigler, George		1842				

Pedigree Chart for Otis Allen Jeffcoat III



Pedigree Chart for Dennis T. Crosby

Chart no. 1





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 **2024 members**, then you **may** need to renew your membership, please do so by checking with us. Remember the 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.

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

Thomas Jefferson Kirkland - Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **Dr. Joseph Kirkland**.

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

Jim and Char McCreight - Lifetime Membership in Honor of **Historic McCreight House in Winnsboro, SC**.

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

Chris Pulver Lifetime Membership in Honor and Memory of **McKemie Family**.

Alston	Lloyd		Alston
Baird	Paula		Baird
Blackwell	Gloria	D.	Marion Douglass, Johns, Nix
Brown	Woodrow		Brown, Stone
Butts	Madelyn		Rion
Callaway	Nancy Buchanan		Buchanan, Callaway
Coleman	Susan		Coleman, Buchanan, McGraw, Yongue, Meador/Meadow, Moberly
Cooper	Dorothy	T.	Timms, Young, Yongue
Cousar	Sanita	Savage	Feaster, Chisholm, Moore, Alexander, Shelton, Coleman
Delleney, Jr	Francis G. (Greg)		Delleney, Nelson, Woodward
Dix	Scott	M.	Cathcart and associated names
Elliott	Karen		McCarley, Black, McKee, Elliott, Phillips
Ellison	Mark		Ellison
Ellison	Willie		Ellison
Flisher	Olivia		Jennings, Robinson
Forman	Liz		Forman
Gibson	James		Gibson
Hamilton	Holly		Broom, Broome, McKeanon
Haywood	Frances	Owens	Boyce, Brown, Cranford, Dillard, Duncan, Epps, Owens, Prather, Quiller, Raiford, Ray, Turner
Hesler	Julia	Palmer	Macon, Vann, Turner, Woodward

Hill	Robert	Ray	Hill, Woodard
Hollis	Mary Ann		Ladd, Hentz, Cromer, Owings, Lemmon, Lauderdale, Bundrick, Closson, Cooper, Corbitt, Bundrick, Crosson, Cooper, Corbtt, Halfacre, Hoover, Lake, Sligh, Wicker
Hopper	William (Bill)	D.	Mobley, Mayben/Maybin
Hornsby	Benjamin	F.	Hornsby
Hunter	William	C.	Hunter
Justice	Danny		Justice, McElveen
Killian	Robert	E.	Killian, Taylor, Lyles, Mobley, Mabry, Fox, Mathis, Coleman, Poole, Chapman, Roe, Rainey, Penz
Kirkland	Thomas	Jefferson	Kirkland, Alston, Black, Cook
Lowry, III	John	W.	Lowry
Lyles	Pelham		Lyles, Woodward
Mallory	Lauren		DuBard, Ruff, Elkin, Pearson, Raiford, Weston, Kinsler, Stohler, Gredig, Rebsamen, Turnipseed, Voight
McCormac	Mary	C.	McMaster. Elliott, Gooding, Rice, Buchanan, Fleming, Ferguson, Carlisle, Boatright, Killock?)
McCreight	James	Lee	McCreight
McKinstry	Jimmy	Leroy	McKinstry
McMaster	Kitt	R.	McMaster
Means, Jr	Robert	T.	Means
Merz	Martha	Hartin	Hartin, Merz
Morgan	Kenya		Barber, Boulware, Gladden, Gladney, McCullough, Weir, Young
Peabody	Donna		Raines, Broome, Hood, Neely
Pope	Carroll and Natalie		Pope
Pulver	Chris		McKemie (McKinny), McDaniel
Shelton	Kenneth		Shelton
Sung	Carolyn		Hoover, Sung, Wylie
Sutton	Richard		Sutton
Thompson	John		Thompson
Turbyfill	Sue		Turbyfill
Turner	Mary Catherine		Turner
Ulmer	Larry		Ulmer
Vinnacombe	Mary		Ladd, Hentz, Cromer, Owings, Lemmon, Lauderdale, Bundrick, Closson, Cooper, Corbitt, Bundrick, Crosson, Cooper, Corbtt, Halfacre, Hoover, Lake, Sligh, Wicker
Williams	Otis and Carmen		Williams
Withers	John	S.	Coleman, Withers
Ziervogel	Gene		Douglas, Hicklin

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Cole	Curtis	Lee	Graddick, Mason, Wirick (Wyrick), Mason, Davis, Ratterree,, Deal, Graybill, Ferguson, Love, Pope, Miney, Burkhalter, Sprie,
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			Humphries, Moore, Fudge
Smith	Charles	W.	Smith, McConnell, Boyd, Hinnant, Keith, Shedd, Frazier, Kennedy, Ross, Traywick, Fears, Robertson

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Krause	Evelyn Buchanan		Buchanan, Krause
Monk	Eloise	L.	NA
Reed	Gordon		Cabeen

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Banton	Susan		Gibson, Anderson, Douglass, Harper, McGraw
Bright	Wanda and Randy		Thach, Irwin, Irvine, Layne, Bright, Wyatt
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Ellison	Samuel Dubose	III	Ellison
Epps	Denise	M.	Mincey, Roof, Ruff, Ferguson, Pope Ratterree, Epps, Bundrick, Burckhalter
Galloway	Ron and Karen		Jones, Davis, Galloway, Peet, Lyon
Giebner	Green	H.	Giebner
Graves	William & Elizabeth		Crawford
Green III	James	Walker	Coleman
Hill	Theresa		Aiken, Tidwell, Young
Hobby	Gwen		Sexton
Igel	Susan		Gladney, Kennedy.Propst (SC, NC,PA), Hunnicutt (SC, VA), Cooper (TN, NY,MA), Bright (TN,PA), Timms, and related families; husbands are Igel, Rutten
Jeffcoat	Otis Allen		Crosby, Smith, Davis, Revels, Benton, Mobley
Johnson	Wanda		Bryant, Briant
Laird	Donnie & Pam	Kennedy	Kennedy
Luffman	Betty Carol		Luffman
Maechtle	Greydon		Maechtle
Nixon	Jane		Walters, Nixon, McClammy
Rainey	John		Rainey
Turner	Jesse "Mac"		Beam, Blanton, Carter, Earl, Ethers, Hardin, Irvin, Linder, Lipscomb, Posey, Pruett, Rieves, Seay, Turner
Ulmer	Marsha	B.	Biscof, Ulmer
Wall	William		Glenn, McMeekin, Watt, McConnell, Montgomery, Brooks, Mason, Wallace, Tidwell, Andrews, Gibson, Chappell

2024 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Bryant	David		Hornsby, Tidwell, Knighton, Freeman
Conner	Belinda		McGraw,Rigdon, and associated families

Cornish	Sharon		Thomas, Ballard, Gaines, Gooding, Bell, Manigo, Gore, Huckabee
Dean	Richard		Grubbs, Parnell, Ferguson, Yarborough, Arledge
Doty	Katherine		Holland, Wylie, Roddey, Miller
Duke	Julius	Z.	Dunlap, Richardson, Simpson
Dundas	Kathleen		McConnell, Blair, Dukes, Murray, Lowe, Seymour, Yarborough, and Turkett
Floyd	Joseph		Woodward
Frazier	Linda		Sellers, Meeks, Frazier, Hayes, Entekin
Gregory	John		Hollis
Houston	Sue		Kennedy, Paule, Young, McDill
Hoy	Nancy	Scott	McAllilley, Hoy
Kinard	Glenna	B.	Martin, Lewis, Feaster, Coleman, Harrison, Fetner, Cobb
Kinsler	Brenda	K.	Kinsler, Adams Stevenson
Matthews	Gregory	W.	Matthews
McKinney	Elizabeth		Coleman, Altman, Bartell, Stone, Blair, Eaddy
Mentzer	Steven		Mentzer
Mora	Teo & David	Guillen	Rosser, Brown, McMaster, Ruff
Moreland	Claudette		Wilson, Crankfield, Perry, Hagan, Lauham, Moberly, Moberly, Feaster
Reid	Richard		Fayssou, Kelso, Mills
Schaeffer	Cynthia		Nelson
Sexton	Sarah T.		Timms, Minton
Sims	Danielle		Laughon, Lauhon, Lawhon, Lawhorn, Lawhorne, Perry
Stephenson	Lyndia Ann	Hoover	Bass, Stephenson, Killian, Feaster
Taylor	Diahn		Taylor, Ford, Jones, Leitner/Lightener, Sampson, Graddick,/Gradick, Stevenson, Wise, Cain, Bobo
Ward	Jon and David		Cloud, Crumpton, Hogan, Parker, Price, Team, Walker, Wilson
Walker	Blaine		Blaine, McQuiston, Sterling, Robinson, Bishop, Brie, Garner, Cathcart, McClure

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