

COLONEL WILLIAM CANDLER

OF

GEORGIA

His Ancestry and Progeny

BY

HIS GREAT-GRANDSON

ALLEN D. CANDLER



ATLANTA, GA.

THE FRANKLIN PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

1902

THE AUTHOR'S APOLOGY.

A few years ago the writer published and distributed in his family a few copies of a little book entitled "The Candler Family from 1650 to 1890." This is only a revised edition of that book under another and more appropriate title.

That manuscript was written with but little care, was never revised, was not—at the outset—intended for publication; and when published, the proof-sheets were never corrected. Hence there were in it many errors—some of fact, but more of omission. The author then had access only to the Congressional Library at Washington. From it, in idle hours, as a matter of pastime, he gathered the facts of history compiled by him concerning the family in England and Ireland. To these he has added nothing in this edition, because no new sources of information have been opened to him. But of his family on this side of the Atlantic his account was meager and imperfect, and failed to do even approx-

imate justice to him who first planted the family name in Georgia, because, at that time, he was so situated that he did not have access to the records of the State of Georgia, but had to rely on memory and family tradition alone. Now, however, all the records of the State yet in existence are accessible, and have been consulted, and from them have been gleaned many facts, hitherto unpublished, which throw much light on the subject under investigation, and enable us to form a correct estimate of the character and achievements, and come to a correct conclusion as to the origin of our earliest Georgia ancestor, Colonel William Candler.

To that end this revised edition is published, the author feeling that it were better never to have written than to have written partially and imperfectly concerning an ancestor of whose lineage, life and character his posterity may feel justly proud.

A. D. C.

ATLANTA, March 10, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

To feel an interest in the character and history of one's ancestors is natural and laudable, and is especially characteristic of old and enlightened communities. In England and in the older States of the American Union, this characteristic is much more marked than in the newer States of the West and Southwest.

Born and reared apart from all his relatives of his own name, and never having seen any one of them, except his father, till he was about grown, the writer knew but little of those who were contemporaneous with him, and almost nothing of the dead generations behind him.

Actuated by this natural desire to know what sort of blood flows in his veins, and from what sources it came, and stimulated by some accidental discoveries made in his reading, he, a short time ago, began a research on the subject, and prosecuted

it in the intervals of official duty, with the care and diligence necessary to discover the facts.

The conclusions at which he has arrived are recorded in this little book, a few copies of which are printed for distribution in the family. It will amuse some, instruct others, and, perhaps, a hundred years hence, should a copy survive the ravages of time, be of interest to our posterity.

It makes no pretensions to literary merit, and the author has drawn on his imagination for nothing. His sole object has been to arrive at the truths of his family history. To this end he has consulted only family and official records, and the most authentic historical publications, and, occasionally, unchallenged family traditions. This is literally true of all the generations which have lived in the past, and of the generation to which the writer belongs. Of the younger generations—of the children and grandchildren of his contemporaries—he does not pretend to give a complete account. They are too numerous and too much scattered. All he claims is, that what he has written concerning them is true as far as it goes.

For the facts of history on which he has relied in reaching his conclusions, he is mainly indebted to a brief manuscript history of his family, written sixty

years ago, by Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., a grandson of William Candler, to the unpublished journals of the Legislature, and of the Executive Council of Georgia from 1776 to 1787, and the old, unpublished bounty land papers in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia.

He has also consulted and drawn from :

McCall's History of Georgia ;

White's Historical Collections of Georgia ;

Ramsay's History of South Carolina ;

Lee's Memoirs of the War in the South ;

Draper's King's Mountain and its Heroes ;

Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution ;

Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland ;

Burke's History of the Peerage ;

Burke's History of the Landed Gentry ;

Baker's History of Northampton County ; and

Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom.

For the account of the descendants of William Candler west of the Mississippi River he is indebted to the courtesy of his cousin, Mrs. Augusta Walker Todd, of Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

COL. WILLIAM CANDLER:

His Ancestry and Progeny.

CHAPTER I.

His Parentage and Early Life.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, there was, in the upper part of the Parish of St. Paul, in the Province of Georgia, about thirty-five miles northwest of Augusta, a settlement on the waters of Little River, in the midst of which was a hamlet called Wrightsborough. This hamlet, and the territory surrounding it, is now in the county of McDuffie.

The first settlement was made here prior to the year 1754, by a small colony of Quakers, headed by a man named Edmund Gray. They came from Virginia. Gray was a turbulent schismaticist and soon became unpopular with his colony, and left it

in the time of Governor Reynolds. The hamlet at this time was called Brandon. A few settlers, not Quakers, mainly from the provinces further north, and especially from those counties in North Carolina in which the disturbances which led up to the "war of the regulation" and culminated in 1771 in the battle of Alamance, joined the colony from time to time; but it made but little progress until another colony, also Quakers, led by Joseph Mattock, from Cane Creek, North Carolina, joined it in the time of Governor Wright, about 1770. Mattock obtained from the Governor, for himself and followers, a grant of forty thousand acres of land, upon which they settled, and changed the name of the hamlet from Brandon to Wrightsborough, in honor of the royal Governor, Sir James Wright.

This man Mattock was about seventy years old and was a man of considerable ability and influence, and had, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, attained considerable prominence in the parish, and was elected one of the representatives of St. Paul in the first legislature, or "provincial congress," as it was called, that assembled in Savannah on the 4th day of July, 1775, to consider the grievances of the colonies; but being at heart a

Tory, he declined to take his seat, and we hear nothing more of him. About the same time that Mattock came to Wrightsborough, another colony, mostly Baptists, headed by the Rev. Daniel Marshal, settled on Kiokee creek, about twenty miles east of Wrightsborough, in the same parish, and established the first Baptist church in Georgia.

These Baptists were all Whigs, or rebels, and no community in the province stood more loyally by the cause of the colonies, nor rendered them more valuable services; but some of the Quakers at Wrightsborough were Tories.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence, the settlement at Wrightsborough contained probably two hundred families, and that on the Kiokee about as many. Subsequently, the men of the two settlements fought in the same regiment during the War of the Revolution. The leading men of the Kiokee settlement were Abraham Marshal and Daniel Marshal, and of the Wrightsborough settlement, Benjamin Few, William Few, Ignatius Few,* and William Candler. It is of the latter, his ancestry and progeny, that we propose chiefly to

* There was another Few, James, the second of four brothers, who was captured and executed without a trial, near Salisbury, North Carolina, by Governor Tryon, in 1771. He was one of the leaders of

write. Other persons will be only incidentally mentioned.

Of the birth and early history of William Candler, as of many others of the heroes of the War of the Revolution, comparatively little can be gathered from written records, because of that period

the Regulators, as they called themselves, who organized in six counties in that State: Orange, Randolph, Anson, Montgomery, Guilford and Chatham, and partially organized in two more, Rowan and Surry, as early as 1771, to resist the collection, by the officers of the royal government, of fees and taxes which were onerous and unauthorized by law.

Three thousand of the Regulators fought a battle on the 16th day of May, 1771, on Alamance creek, in what is now Alamance county, with the king's troops, commanded by Governor Tryon in person.

Two hundred of the Regulators were left dead on the field, and many more were captured after a heroic resistance. Few was among the leaders who were captured, and being more obnoxious to the royal government than the others, was at once hanged without a trial. At Hillsboro, on the 9th of June, fourteen others were tried for treason. Two were acquitted and twelve found guilty and sentenced to death. Six were immediately executed, and the fate of the other six is not known. Thus, Captain James Few was the first martyr for American liberty, for this insurrection was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Soon after the murder of James Few, his three brothers, Benjamin, William and Ignatius, and their father, William Few, Sr., being suspected by the royal government, left North Carolina, and settled near William Candler, in St. Paul's Parish, Georgia. The three brothers all became distinguished officers in the war for independence.

of the history of our State but few records, either public or private, are in existence. When, during the struggle for independence, the entire province of Georgia, inhabited by white men, then embracing only eight counties along its eastern border, was overrun by the British and Tories, all the friends of liberty were driven from the State, their slaves and other movable property stolen, and their habitations burned. With their habitations were also burned the family Bibles, and all other family records of the men who, by their patriotism and valor, erected a great State out of a feeble British province. Nor was this true alone of family and private records. Most of the public records of the infant State, covering the revolutionary period of its history, were either captured and destroyed by the enemy, or lost in transportation from place to place, in the effort to save them from destruction. All the military records were lost in this way, and we have been thus deprived of the written military history of this the most important and eventful period of our career as a State.

Even the records of the executive office during this time are exceedingly fragmentary and imperfect, owing to the fact that the office of the Governor and the Executive Council had, for three years, no

fixed abode, but was sometimes in Savannah, sometimes in Augusta, sometimes at Ebenezer, and sometimes in Heard's Fort, in Wilkes county. This continual removal from place to place was necessary in order to keep out of the way of the enemy, who finally overran the entire State, carrying away everything that was useful to him, and destroying what he did not care to carry away.

The records pertaining to the office of Secretary of State alone were saved, and but for the untiring vigilance of Captain John Milton, the then incumbent of the office, they too would have been lost. When Savannah, the seat of government, was taken by the British, in December, 1778, Secretary Milton fled with the records of his office to Charleston, and secreted them in a place of safety. Later on, when Charleston was in danger of capture, he took them to Newbern, North Carolina, and leaving them there, in the care of Governor Nash, he returned, and joined the army operating against the enemy in Georgia and the Carolinas. Finally, when it became apparent that they were in danger of capture there, he got leave of absence from his command, again took charge of his records, and carried them to Maryland, where they remained till the close of the war, when they were

brought back to Georgia by Captain Nathaniel Peare, a veteran of the war for independence.

Thus the records of this office alone, of all the departments of the State government, are nearly complete. All the others covering the revolutionary period are either entirely lost, or exceedingly imperfect.

In consequence of the loss or destruction in this way of the records, both public and private, covering this period, but little is now known of the antecedents and family histories of many of the most gallant spirits, who, by valor and self-sacrifice, established the independence of the American States.

This is especially true of the Georgians of that day, because theirs was the youngest, the most sparsely populated, the most remote, and, consequently, the least important of the thirteen British provinces in America. There are, however, well-authenticated traditions and scraps of recorded history and official records, scattered here and there, which escaped destruction, and which, taken together and interpreted, the one in the light of the others, enable us to come with reasonable certainty to a correct conclusion as to the origin and ancestry of William Candler, one of the founders of the State of Georgia.

From such sources of information as we have had access to, it is certain that he was born in 1736, and that his parents, if not he, were born in Ireland. His father, though born, reared and educated in Ireland, was of pure English blood, and his mother of equally pure Irish. At what precise time they came to America is not now positively known; but it is probable that they came about the year 1735. William Candler's father died in 1765. His mother* lived to the advanced age of a hundred and five years. Her maiden name is not known to any of her descendants now living, but that she was of the Irish race is well established.

As will appear later on, it cannot be doubted that William Candler, of Georgia, the first Candler named in any of the colonial records of Georgia, was the grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler † of Northampton county, England, who served under Cromwell in the conquest of Ireland,

* Dr. Few's manuscript.

† This William Candler first appeared in Ireland in 1648, while Oliver Cromwell was Lord Lieutenant, as a captain in the regiment commanded by Sir Hardress Waller. Afterward he won, by meritorious conduct, promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy, and after the subjugation and conquest of the island, he settled in Callan Castle. Callan Castle was a strong fortress, Cromwell says in his account of his campaign, sixteen miles from the town of Kilkenny. It was de-

and afterward settled in the barony of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, which had been given to him as a bounty for his military services, about the year 1653.

At this time Puritan ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism reigned supreme in England. The king had been put to death ; the House of Lords had been abolished as a useless appendage to the government, and the Commons had been driven, at the point of the bayonet, from the halls of legislation. Cromwell summoned an assembly of a hundred and twenty men, the most bigoted and fanatical of his followers.

fended by a wall and three castles, Butler's castle, Skerry castle and "the Great Castle." It was invested by Cromwell in person. Its garrison fought bravely, but finally Cromwell stormed and carried the Great Castle and put all its defenders to the sword. Butler's Castle surrendered, and the men were spared ; but Skerry fought desperately and refused to surrender, and, unable to make a breach in the wall, the English scalded all of its defenders to death. After the complete subjugation of the people, Cromwell confiscated three-fourths of their lands. In the division of the spoils, the barony of Callan fell to Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, one of the conquerors, and to this day it, together with its frowning castle, its fertile acres, and its ancient cathedral, is in the possession of his descendants. A few years ago, in excavating for a building at Callan, vast quantities of human bones were discovered in a trench in which the bodies of the brave defenders of Callan were buried, more than two hundred years ago.

They assembled in the parliament house, voted themselves a parliament, and "proceeded to their work with seeking God by prayer: this office was performed by eight or ten *gifted* men of the assembly, and with so much success that they had never before, in any of their devotional exercises, enjoyed so much of the Holy Spirit.

"They thought it, therefore, their duty to proceed to a thorough reformation, and to pave the way for the reign of the Redeemer. Learning and the Universities were deemed heathenish and unnecessary; the common law was denounced as a badge of the conquest and of Norman slavery; and they threatened the lawyers with a total abrogation of their profession. Some steps were even taken toward the abolition of the chancery, the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; and the Mosical law was intended to be established as the sole system of English jurisprudence."*

Such were the men in whose hands were the destinies of three kingdoms. In their blind bigotry and fanaticism they believed, or professed to believe, that they were the chosen instruments of God to destroy Catholicism and establish Puritanism all over the world, beginning with Ireland. To this

* Hume.

end an army was raised in England to be supported by subscriptions of money made by English speculators. In the inauguration of this campaign of fanaticism and conquest it was agreed that all lands acquired in Ireland should be portioned out among the adventurers, as those who furnished the money to prosecute the war were called, and the soldiers who fought the battles.

Cromwell was made Lord Lieutenant, Ireland was invaded, and the annals of the world show no parallel among Christian nations to the cruelty and barbarities practiced upon the Irish people by Cromwell and his fanatical followers. In nine months the entire island was overrun. Three-fourths of the land was confiscated, and five-sixths of all the Irish people either perished by famine and the sword, or were driven into exile beyond the seas. All the nobility and gentry were exiled, and forty thousand of the arms-bearing men, driven from their homes by the invaders, had taken service in the armies of the kings of Spain and Poland, entertaining, doubtless, a hope that they might, by some turn of fortune, return and recover their beloved island, which was now reduced to a desolate solitude of want and misery.

“Women and children were found daily perishing in ditches, starved. The bodies of many wan-

dering orphans, whose fathers had embarked for Spain, and whose mothers had died of famine, were preyed upon by wolves.

“In 1652 and 1653 the plague had swept away whole counties, so that a man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature. Beasts and birds were all dead, or had quit these desolate places.”*

The fiat had gone forth that the remnant of the unfortunate race should be huddled together in the single province of Connaught, the most barren and least desirable on the island, while the other three provinces should be divided out, excepting the towns and the church lands, which were reserved to the government, among the invaders. The only exceptions were the Irish girls under twelve years old, and boys under fourteen. These were to be kept as servants to the conquerors. To add to the horrors of the situation, this universal transplanting of an entire nation was to be accomplished in a few months, in the dead of winter, and any Irishman or Irishwoman, other than the exceptions above noted, found outside of the boundary lines of Connaught after the first day of the following May was to suffer death.

* Prendergast.

“While the government was employed in clearing the ground for the adventurers by making the gentry and nobility yield up their ancient inheritances and withdraw to Connaught, they had agents actively engaged throughout Ireland seizing women, orphans and the destitute, to be transported to Barbadoes and the English plantations in America. The orphan children of the Irish gentry and nobility, who had fallen in battle, were seized and sold into slavery. Orders were given to the commanders of garrisons to deliver up to these traffickers in Irish flesh all the prisoners of war held by them, and to the masters of workhouses to hand over into slavery “all who were of an age to labor, or if women, were marriageable, and not past breeding.””

“Thus those who had escaped death by famine and the sword were sold into slavery to the Bristol sugar merchants, and the Barbadoes planters.”

“But at last the evil became too shocking, particularly when these dealers in human flesh began to seize the daughters and children of the English themselves, and to force them aboard their slave-ships. At the end of four years these barbarous orders were revoked.”*

* Prendergast.

But while these brutal military decrees had been annulled, statutes the most cruel, and punishments the most revolting for the oppression and degradation of the Irish people, and to prevent the amalgamation of the two races, had been enacted by parliament, and were still unrepealed. By "the statutes of Kilkenny," it was made high treason for an English officer to marry an Irish woman, and the penalty was death.* Upon common soldiers and private citizens, who thus offended, punishments less severe but most ignominious were denounced. No degradation was too deep for a papist ; no punishment was too severe for those who intermarried with them, or showed sympathy for them in their misery.

So great were the prejudices and hatred at this

* The sentence of the court upon the conviction of William Parry, LL.D., of a violation of this law, was, as it stands recorded to-day, in these words: "The court doth award and adjudge that thou shalt be had from hence to the place from whence thou didst come, and so drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution ; and there to be hanged and let down alive, and thy private parts be cut offe, and thy entrails be taken out and burned in thy sight, and then thy head to be cut offe, and thy body to be divided into four parts."

Another case: "William Swords, a foot soldier in Lieutenant-Colonel Venable's own company belonging to Ireland, for concubinage with an Irish woman, was adjudged to be whipped at the limber of a piece of ordnance in Windsor, from the castle gate to

time of the Puritans of England for the Catholics of Ireland. All the crimes of the canting, psalm-singing fanatics, who now held Ireland in their cruel grasp, were perpetrated, too, in the name of religion. These sometimes barbarous, and always cruel and ignominious punishments, were inflicted upon offenders, not because they had violated the seventh commandment, but because the co-offender was an Irish woman—"in violation of the third article of warre."

But it is due the English soldiers, the instruments through which these Praise-God-Barebones legislators and generals wrought the ruin of Ireland, and swept, as with the besom of destruction, her long-suffering people from the face of the earth, to say that they, or at least most of them, were shocked

the churchyard gate in the High street, and back again, with a whip-cord lash."

As late as the 15th of June, 1655, it is recorded that: "Whereas, by court-martial this day held at Whitehall, Hugh Powell, a soldier in Captain Lieutenant Hoare's company of Colonel Hanson's regiment, was convicted and found guilty of fornication within the third article of warre, and for the same was adjudged to be whipped on the bare back with a whip-cord lash, and have forty stripes while he is led through the four companies of the Irish forces before Whitehall, at the time of parade, on Monday next, and twenty stripes more after that at Putney."

at the brutality of these laws and military orders, and the barbarities inflicted on the people of the prostrate race ; and after the allotment of the lands many of the former owners of the parcels which fell to the soldiers and their children were sheltered by them, and the strongest attachments grew up between them ; for having settled among the Irish people, and coming in daily contact with them, they, as do all who know them well, learned to love them, and to appreciate this sprightly, witty and affectionately loyal race of men, who “seem to be fresh from the hand of nature, and to belong to an earlier and uncorrupted world” —a race of whom the king of Poland truthfully said, “There is no people on earth among whom are so few fools and cowards.” Over the rest of Europe a thousand years of Roman and feudal slavery had divided society into conquerors and conquered, into gentlemen and serfs ; so that the lower classes are, in many countries, but emancipated villains, exhibiting traces of their former serfish condition in their stolid disposition and brutal manners. But Ireland escaped the feudal yoke, and hence, perhaps, it is that the commonest Irishman has something in him of the gentleman. His “Circean charms” are nothing else than the graces of a people not lowered or broken

by the feudal yoke, and by these they won the hearts of the English soldiers, sent among them for their extermination.

But the fires of fanaticism still burned in the bosoms of the Puritan lawmakers of England, who ruled Ireland at that time, as she is now ruled with a despotic hand from London. The hatred of Catholicism still rankled in the Puritan heart, and while the most barbarous of these laws for the oppression of the subjugated race were repealed at the Restoration, others, less barbarous, but equally proscriptive, were retained and enforced to prevent the intermarriage of the two races ; the policy of the English parliament still being to stamp out papacy, or exterminate the Irish race.

“By such marriages parliament considered that Almighty God was dishonored.”

“A Protestant woman, who had real property and married a papist, was pronounced dead in law, and her estate devolved upon the Protestant the next of kin. A Protestant man who married a papist was in law a papist, and could not sit in parliament, nor hold any office, civil or military.”*

While the death penalty, and other bloody punishments had been repealed, the less barbarous, but

*Froude.

equally proscriptive, were retained, and the English gentleman who brought reproach upon his family name by marrying a woman, even of the highest rank, of the despised race, not only subjected himself to these penalties, but was ostracized by his English neighbors, and disowned by his own family. So great was the hatred of the Puritan English for the Catholic Irish.

William Candler, of Georgia, was the fruit of one of these prohibited marriages. His father, Daniel Candler, the first of the name who came to America, came from Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, probably about 1735. He was the son of an English gentleman connected by blood not only with the gentry and nobility, but remotely with the royal family. He married a daughter of the despised Irish race and thus disqualified himself to sit in Parliament or to hold any office, civil or military, and put himself under the ban of social ostracism, and forfeited the friendship and sympathy of his own family. All that was left him to do, therefore, was to go with his wife for whose sake he had forfeited his citizenship beyond the seas, to seek a home and make for himself in the new world fortune and a name, and at the same time escape as well the ostracism of his own kindred and race as

the penalty of the law. There is nothing more usual and more natural than for those who leave the land of their birth to seek homes in a new country to go where they have relations and friends. Actuated by this common impulse, Daniel Candler, when he had violated these social and statute laws, crossed the Atlantic with the wife for whom he had sacrificed so much, and came first to North Carolina. The original charter of this province was granted by King Charles the Second, for whom it was named, to his relative, Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and seven other English noblemen and gentlemen, and some of the family of the Earl probably came over with the first colony. Certain it is that some of them were there when Daniel Candler came, for a few years before this his cousin, Edward Hyde the younger, the grandson of the Earl, was governor of the province and died of yellow fever while holding that office.

Daniel Candler first landed in Charleston and went at once to North Carolina, where he stopped for a short time and then went on to Virginia and settled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, in Bedford county, near the site of the present city of Lynchburg, and lived there up to the day of his death. His widow survived him many years, living,

as we are informed by her grandson, Doctor Few, to the extreme age of a hundred and five years. Her christian name was Anna, as is shown by her husband's will elsewhere referred to, but there is no record of her surname, and it is not known to any of her living descendants. We only know from the record that her christian name was Anna, that she was of the Irish race, and lived a hundred and five years. Her husband died in 1765, and she probably about 1800, or possibly a little later. Nor do we know where she died. Rev. Mr. Moorman says "mayhap" she went to North Carolina with her younger sons ; but this is not probable. It is much more probable that she remained in Virginia with her oldest son, John, and died there.

Daniel Candler was a man of intelligence and much better educated than most men of his day in the rural district of the British provinces in America, and the Reverend George G. Smith, D.D., of Georgia, a learned historian and genealogist, who has visited the older counties in Virginia and examined the ancient records and heard the old traditions, says of him: "Daniel was certainly the first comer, and he could do that which many others could not do at that time ; he could sign his will by writing his name and not by making his mark."

“One thing is certain, it was good religious stock, with a large element of Quakerism in it.”

Whether he left Ireland and came to America immediately after his marriage and his children were all born here, or whether he remained there for a time and some of them were born there, is not now positively known, but it is probable that some of them were born in Ireland. It is, however, an established fact that whether all of them were born in Bedford or not, all of them were reared there. There is accessible to the writer no written record of the number and names of his children, but it is believed that he reared five sons and at least two daughters.

One of his daughters, Elizabeth, married Caffrey, and another, Eleanor, Ballard. These facts are established by his will, now on record in Bedford county. He also names in his will three sons, John, William and Zedekiah. This will was written in 1765. Reverend Thomas Moorman, in a letter* written in 1778 to his cousin, Mary Ann Lynch, speaks of two more Clanders, young men, Thomas

* The following is an extract from this letter :

. . . . In 1754 quite a muck of folk left the upper James River colony for a good country on the Yadkin River. Among the motley gang, for some of them were skimmers, was your cousin of the second remove, Micajah Clark, and your first cousin, Zach Moorman. After

and Henry, who, together with Zedekiah Candle and Mike Clark and Zach Moorman, left the upper James River colony in 1758 for a good country on the Yadkin River.

This was seven years before Daniel Candler's will was written.

These three Candlers, Zed, Thomas and Henry, are spoken of in this letter as brothers, and since

two years of very unprofitable living they returned to Virginia.

. . . . After two years more these braggart bucks got up a stroun-bickle and again moved to North Carolina. Among the bickles were Mike Clark, Zach Moorman, Zed and Thomas Candler, and mayhap Henry Candler. . . . : These Candlers were all related to our family by intermarriage back in Ireland.

They first came to North Carolina, but soon moved on to Virginia. These boys were all good surveyors, and the first time I ever saw William Candler, the oldest boy, he and Zed, some three years younger, were lining a royal charter for the Anthonys, an Italian people of no mickle good appearance. This was in 1753, and Zed Candler, who afterward married our cousin, Ann Moorman, was a lad some fourteen years old. In 1765 I attended a great safety council held at Lynch's Crossing to jower over the Stamp Act, and there I met Zed Candler, who had returned and settled on a royal grant for fighting Indians. Zed Candler lived on Flat Branch, five miles from Lynch's (it is now Lynchburg). His grant was for five thousand acres, and was called by him Kilkenny. He was from home all the time fighting Indians and surveying, and soon got another grant fifty miles distant, in the Pittsylvania belt. Zed Candler then married Ann Moorman, and with thirty slaves moved to his new home, which he called Callan.

one of them, Zed, is known to have been the son of Daniel, Thomas and Henry must also have been his sons. Hence the five, John, William, Henry, Thomas and Zed, were all brothers, sons of Daniel. It is probable that the reason why Thomas and Henry are not mentioned in the will of their father is that they died during the interval of seven years between the time when they went to North Carolina (1758) and the date of the execution of the will (1765). They were adventurous young fellows and were, perhaps, as was their brother Zed, "away from home all the time surveying and fighting Indians," and may have been killed by the Indians, or they may have died from other cause. Be this as it may, it is entirely probable that they were dead at the date of the will, for we hear no more of them after they went to North Carolina in 1758. John and William remained in Virginia and never went to North Carolina with their younger brothers, nor indeed did John ever go anywhere else, but lived and died in Virginia, and was probably the progenitor of all the Virginia and Maryland Candles of this time. Zedekiah was the father of Zachariah, the progenitor of all the North Carolina Candles. He married Ann Moorman, and while the name

Zachariah was never a Candler name, it was a Clark and a Moorman name.

Charles was the first Moorman who came over. He came in 1744. He married a Clark, who had a brother named Zachariah and his son, Thomas Moorman, had a son named Zachariah, for his uncle, Zach Clark, and this son, Zach Moorman, and Zed and Thomas Candler went together from Virginia to North Carolina and settled. Zed Candler returned to Virginia afterward and married Ann Moorman, the sister of Zach, and settled in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, fifty miles from Lynchburg, but afterward went back to North Carolina. The authority for this statement is a letter, a copy of which is now in the possession of the writer, written in 1778 by the Reverend Thomas Moorman of Virginia, to his cousin, Mary Ann Lynch of Lynchburg. He says: "Zed Candler lived on Flat Branch, five miles from Lynch's (it is now Lynchburg). His grant was for five thousand acres, and was called by him Kilkenny. He was from home all the time fighting Indians and surveying, and soon got another grant fifty miles distant in the Pittsylvania belt. Zed Candler then married Ann Moorman, and with thirty slaves moved to his new

home, which he called Callan. They moved again about 1770, it is said, to North Carolina."

Zachariah Candler, who was the progenitor of all the present North Carolina Candlers, was the son of Zedekiah and the grandson of Daniel of Bedford county, Virginia, and the nephew of Colonel William Candler of Georgia. His mother, Ann (Moorman) Candler, named him for her brother, Zachariah Moorman. On the 29th of January, 1791, Zedekiah Candler signed a paper authorizing marriage license to issue "to my son, Zachariah Candler, to Rachel Thornhill," and on the 10th of February following they were, as the record shows, married.

This Zachariah Candler was, like William Candler of Georgia, and his brother, Zedekiah, a noted land-surveyor and landowner, and died possessed of large quantities of land in Western North Carolina. He owned immense tracts around the present city of Asheville, as the records show, and a large portion of the vast Vanderbilt estate, near the city of Asheville, on which stands "Biltmore," the palatial residence of Mr. George Vanderbilt, once belonged to him, and remained in his family till his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Candler Lusk, wife

of Colonel Lusk, a distinguished North Carolina lawyer, sold it to Mr. Vanderbilt a few years ago.

William, the second of the five brothers, and the subject of this sketch, did not, as has been stated elsewhere, go to North Carolina with his younger brothers and the Clarks and Moormans in 1758, but remained in Bedford county, Virginia, and in 1760 married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Joseph Anthony and his wife, Elizabeth Clark, in that county.

He continued to live in Bedford county after his marriage till the winter of 1768-9, when he removed to and settled in Saint Paul's Parish, Georgia. This statement is based on the following facts disclosed by the records still preserved in Bedford county. On the 26th of March, 1761, the Surveyor's book of Bedford county shows that there was surveyed "for William Candler 224 acres of land on both sides of the New London road, and on both sides of Cat Tail Spring Branch (of Flat Creek), in Bedford county." On the 4th day of December, 1762, the records of bills of sale show that "for and in consideration of twenty-five pounds, three shillings and eight pence" Patrick Morris sold to William Candler two horses.

On January 1, 1763, Charles Lynch conveyed

under a leasehold to "William Candler of the county of Bedford, one hundred and eighty acres of land on the head of Rock Castle creek, joining lands of Charles Lynch and William Candler." On October 23, 1765, "William Mead, gentleman, sheriff of Bedford county," conveyed "to William Candler, for and in consideration of thirteen pounds, one hundred and seventy acres of land, surrendered by William Stamps, an insolvent debtor."

On the 26th of August, 1766, "William Candler, of Bedford county," conveyed to "Joshua Storrs, of Henrico county," for sixty pounds, "two hundred and forty-eight acres of land on Rock Castle creek, otherwise called Lynches' creek, adjoining Charles Lynch, Daniel Candler and Joseph Anthony, for which the said Candler hath a patent bearing date in the year 1760." The witnesses to this deed were "Edward Winston," Charles Lynch, John Murphy, James Pleasant and William Terrell.

On the 17th of September, 1767, "Joseph Anthony, of Bedford county," leased to "William Candler of the said county," "for and in consideration of the sum of 16 pounds, the lots, lands and houses (the same being a storehouse) the said Joseph Anthony lately purchased of James Newell in the town of New London." The witnesses to

this paper were Micajah Terrell, John Chiles and Charles Lynch.

On the 12th of April, 1768, "William Candler, of the county of Bedford," "for and in consideration of the sum of 26 pounds, sold and conveyed to James Johnston one hundred and seventy acres of land adjoining Edward Bright and James Calloway, formerly the property of John Wooderd, and conveyed by Wooderd to William Stamps, and by the sheriff of Bedford county to William Candler." The witnesses to this deed were William Terrell, Christopher Anthony, Joseph Anthony, Jr., James Anthony and Joseph Anthony, Sr.

On the 27th of May, 1766, William Candler qualified as executor of his father, Daniel Candler's will, made in Bedford county on the fourth day of August, 1765, and witnessed by Charles Lynch, Robert Brooks and Byron Ballard.

The fact disclosed by the record that he leased a storehouse in New London from his father-in-law, Joseph Anthony, in 1767, would indicate that he was then, as he was afterward in Georgia, a country merchant.

In 1767, he applied to the Governor and Council of Georgia for a grant of land in Saint Paul's Parish, afterward Richmond county, and in his petition he

says that he "hath four children and two negroes." The size of the grant, under the Georgia headrights law, depended on the size of the family, two hundred acres for the head of the family and fifty acres additional for each child and each slave, not exceeding ten in number.

On the 3d of February, 1769, was recorded in a book now in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia, a conveyance of "two negro slaves, Chester and Agnes," made by "William Candler, of the Parish of Saint Paul," to John Walton, and on the first day of August of the same year was recorded in the same office a grant by the Royal Governor, Sir James Wright, of "two hundred and fifty acres of land on the waters of Little River, in the Parish of Saint Paul," to "William Candler of the Parish of Saint Paul."

On this land he settled and lived, and died in July, 1784. Thus the fact is established that he lived in Bedford county, Virginia, up to 1768, and in Richmond county, Georgia, in 1769. Hence he must have changed his residence from Virginia to Georgia in the winter of 1768-9. This grant upon which he settled was near the little Quaker town of Wrightsboro, and it is probable that when he came to Georgia he was attracted to this settlement be-

cause, while he belonged to a high church family, and two of his uncles, Dr. Henry Candler of Callan, and Dr. William Candler of Castle Comer, were clergymen in the Church of England, his wife and all her family were Quakers; and she, as her grandson, Dr. Few, informs us, was not only a Quaker, but a preacher in that church. Three of her brothers, Micajah, Joseph and Mark Anthony, also came to Georgia, but not until after the war of the Revolution, Micajah and Joseph in 1787, and Mark in 1789, as did also some of the Clarks, her mother's brothers. All of them, as the land records show, got grants in Wilkes county and settled on them.

CHAPTER II.

His Lineage.

We have in the preceding chapter traced the history of Colonel William Candler, of Georgia, from his first appearance as a youthful land-surveyor on the Upper James river in Virginia, in 1753, down to his settlement in Richmond county, Georgia, in the winter of 1768. We have shown that he was the second son of Daniel Candler, who came from Ireland about 1735, first to North Carolina, and a little later on to what is now Campbell county, Virginia.

We have also stated that he was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Callan Castle, Ireland, and have shown why his parents left Ireland and why they came to North Carolina. But what was the relationship between the two William Candlers? In new countries in which population is sparse public records of births and deaths and genealogies are seldom if ever kept. Especially was this true in the infancy of the American States, so far removed from all the

rest of the civilized world and surrounded on all sides by boundless oceans. So remote and isolated indeed were they that their country was called by the rest of the civilized people of the earth "the new world." Hence it is rare that any American of this day whose ancestors came over before the War of the Revolution can trace his lineage back in any unbroken line to his ancestors in the old world. Fortunately, however, we have in the case of William Candler, of Georgia, recorded, as well as circumstantial, evidence which enables us to trace his lineage in an unbroken line back to Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who went from Northampton county, England, to Ireland, as an officer in Cromwell's army in 1648, and settled on that island at the close of the war. We know from the record that he was the son of Daniel Candler, who settled in Bedford county, Virginia, on the Upper James river, probably about the year 1735, and who died in that county in 1765, leaving a will which is now on record there. We know that Daniel Candler came from Ireland to Virginia, stopping in North Carolina a short time on the way. We know that there was at that time, and is now, but one family of Candler in Ireland, the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler of Callan

Castle. These facts being established, we cannot escape the conclusion that Daniel Candler, the father of Colonel William Candler, of Georgia, was either the son or the grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who went to Ireland with Cromwell, and settled there at the close of this war of conquest.

He could not have been his son, because William of Callan must have been a hundred years old, if living, when Daniel Candler was born. He was, therefore, his grandson, the son of either Thomas of Callan or John Candler, Esquire, for these are the only sons that William of Callan ever had.

John Candler, Esquire, had, as the record shows, but one son, Thomas of Kilbine, and he but one, Walsingham, who died without issue. Thus this line became extinct. Daniel Candler must, therefore, have been the son of Thomas of Callan, and the brother of Reverend Henry Candler, D.D., Archdeacon of Ossory; Reverend William Candler, D.D., of Castle Comer, and "Thomas Candler of Dublin, Esquire." We do not know the date of the birth of either of these, but we do know that of the death of three of them. Reverend Henry Candler died in December, 1757; Reverend William Candler in 1761, and Daniel Candler in 1765. All

of these were probably well advanced in years when they died. Burke refers to Henry as the "Venerable Henry Candler, Archdeacon of Ossory," and while the word "venerable" does not always carry with it the idea of age, it usually does; and the Reverend Thomas Moorman, extracts from whose letter are published in a foot-note on another page, in speaking of William and Zedekiah, refers to their father as "the old man." *

From all these circumstances it is clear that Henry, Archdeacon of Ossory; William of Castle Comer; Thomas of Dublin, and Daniel of Bedford county, Virginia, were brothers, the sons of Thomas of Callan Castle, and the grandsons of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, the founder of the Irish branch of the family.

It is true that Burke, in his History of the Landed Gentry, compiled many years after the death of William of Callan, and indeed after the death of four or five generations of his descendants, does not name Daniel as one of the sons of Thomas of Callan, but his catalogues do not pretend to include all of the members of every family, but in numerous families only those of most prominence and nearest to

* Mr. Moorman calls him "the old man Zack," but he had forgotten. The record shows that his name was Daniel.

the succession. But in the case of Daniel Candler there was a better reason than this: He had, by marrying a woman of the despised Irish race, brought reproach upon his name and disqualified himself to hold any place of honor or trust. His family and friends were mortified and humiliated by his marriage into the proscribed race, and were ashamed of him, and, therefore, probably never mentioned him and tried to forget him. Realizing all this, he buried himself in the wilds of the new world to relieve them of his ungrateful presence. But, though cast off and disowned by them, he could not forget his family, which was at home honorable and distinguished, nor the land of his birth, whose social and statute laws he had violated when he married a papist. He named one of his sons William for his grandfather, another Thomas for his father, another John for his only uncle, and still another Henry for his oldest brother, and his son Zedekiah called one of his estates Kilkenny for the county in Ireland in which his family lived, and the other Callan for the family estate on which his father, and probably he, was born.

Thus it is demonstrated that Daniel Candler, of Bedford county, Virginia, the father of Colonel William Candler of Georgia, was the son of Thomas

Candler of Callan Castle, and his wife, Jane Tuite, who was the daughter of Sir Henry Tuite and his wife, Diana Mabbot. Diana Mabbot was the niece of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Prime Minister of Charles the Second, and the father of the Duchess of York, the first wife of James the Second, King of England, and the mother of his two daughters, Queen Mary, who, in connection with her husband, William of Orange, succeeded James, and of Queen Anne, who ruled after the death of William and Mary. Hence William Candler, of Georgia, was the grandson of Jane Tuite, the great-grandson of Diana Mabbot, the great-grandnephew of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and fourth cousin to Queens Mary and Anne of England.

This blood relationship of Daniel Candler to the royal family of England but confirms the idea that he, when he married a woman of the proscribed race, fled to America to escape social ostracism, because while the English people might condone the offense in a commoner, or even in one with noble blood in his veins, they would be slow to forgive one connected by blood, however remotely, with the royal family for so great a breach of social law.

That the reader may trace these genealogies for

himself, I append the following extracts from some of the leading publications on English genealogy:

Walford, in his "County Families of the United Kingdom," says:

"Candler—This family is of great antiquity in Norfolk and Suffolk, are of Saxon origin, and are maternally descended from the noble family of Vavasour. The name was formerly spelt Kaendler. A branch settled in Ireland *temp.* Cromwell."

Baker's History of Northampton County: "The first Candler named is William Candler, Esquire, a lieutenant-colonel under Cromwell; settled in Ireland, married Anne, widow of Captain John Villiers." *

Their children were:

1. Thomas Candler of Callan Castle, county Kilkenny, who married twice—first Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Burrell, by Elizabeth, sister and coheir of the Very Reverend Benjamin Phipps,

* Of the family of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The oldest member of the House of Commons at this time, Charles Villiers, is a member of the same family. He has represented Wolverhampton in Parliament for sixty years, and is ninety years old. He was one of the prime movers, with Bright and Cobden, in the "Corn Law" agitation, and his constituents, a few years ago, erected his statue in brass, in his native town, Wolverhampton, he being still alive, a mark of honor rarely shown even in appreciative England.

Dean of Ferns, a branch of the family of Phipps from which the Earls of Mulgrave descended, but had no issue. He married, second, Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Tuite, Baronet of Sonagh, in the county of West Meath, by Diana Mabbot, niece of Edward Hyde, the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, and first cousin of her Royal Highness, the Duchess of York, mother of Queens Mary and Anne, by whom he had—

I. Henry, D.D., Archdeacon of Ossory, and Rector of the great living of Callan, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Flood, of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, sister of Right Honorable Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and aunt of Sir Frederic Flood, Baronet. He had issue: 1st, Thomas; 2d, William of Acomb, in the county of York; some time a captain in the tenth regiment of foot, who married Mary, only daughter of William Vavasour, Esquire, of Weston Hall, in the county of York, by Anne, daughter of John Champlin, Esquire of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had: 1st, Henry, of whom hereafter; 2d, Sir Thomas, of the Russian orders of Saint Anne, Saint George and Saint Waldimir, etc.

II. William Candler, D.D., of Castle Comer, in the county of Kilkenny, who married, first, Miss

Aston, by whom he had Henry Candler, LL.D., who married Mrs. Elwood, daughter of — Matthew, Esquire, of Bonneston, county Kilkenny, and left Henry, a captain in the army, who died at Saint Domingo in 1796.

He married, second, Mary, daughter and coheir of Charles Ryves, Esquire, and also coheir (with her cousins, Mary Juliana, Lady Morres, and Anne, wife of Thomas Croker, Esquire, of Blackweston, in county Kildare, whose daughter and heiress was created a peeress by the title of Baroness of Crofton) of Sir Richard Ryves, Kt., a Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had: 2d, Edward of Prior Park and Comhill, in the county of Somerset, and Aghamure, county Kilkenny, who, on succeeding to considerable estates in the county of Norfolk and Lincoln, under the will of his relative, Margaret, relict of Sir Robert Brown, and daughter of the Honorable Robert Cecil, second son of James, Earl of Salisbury, took the name of Brown, in addition to and after that of Candler, by sign manual dated May 6th, 1803.

He married Hester, daughter of P. Bury, of Little Island, in county Cork, but left no issue.

III. Thomas Candler of Dublin, who married

and left issue—John Candler of Castlewood, in Queens county—who died without issue.

“Archdeacon Candler died in 1757, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Candler, of Kilmogany; who married Sarah Letchwood, by whom having no issue he was succeeded by his nephew, Henry Candler, Esquire, eldest son of his brother, Captain William Candler, of Acomb, York, by Mary Vavasour, his wife. He married Mary, only child of William Ascough, Esquire, of York.”

Burke, in his “History of the Landed Gentry,” says: “William Candler, Esquire, a lieutenant-colonel in the army under Cromwell, had considerable grants of land, in the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, and, therefore, settled in Ireland. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas Candler of Callan Castle.

“Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, was father of Henry Candler and William Candler, D.D., who married Mrs. Elwood. She bore him Henry Candler, a captain in the army, who died in Saint Domingo in 1796.

“Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, was succeeded by his son, the venerable Henry Candler, D.D., Archdeacon of Ossory, and rector of the great living of Callan, who married Anne, daughter

of Francis Flood, and sister of the Right Honorable Warden Flood, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Archdeacon Candler was succeeded by his son, Reverend Thomas Candler, of Kilmogany. He had no children, and was succeeded by his nephew, Henry Candler, Esquire, eldest son of Captain William Candler of York county. He died in 1815, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Candler, who died unmarried, in 1825, and was succeeded by his brother, the present William Candler, Esquire, of the royal navy."

Burke says: "The name appears on a fine monument in Tottenham church spelled Candeler: 'Here resteth in peace ye body of Richard Candeler, Esquire, Justice of Peace within ye county of Middel; born at Walsingha, in the county of Norfolk. He married Eliz: Locke, ye daughter and sole heir of Matthew Locke, second son of Sir William Locke, Kt. They lived together in holie wedlock 26 years. They had issue—one son and one daughter; Edward died in his infancie, and Anne, the first wife of Sir Ferdinando Hybourne, Knight. He ended this life the 24 October Ao. Dni. 1602, aged 61 years, and the said Eliz: deceased the 2d day of Jan., 1622.

"'Here also resteth in peace the body of Sir

Ferdinando Hybourne, Kt., Justice of the Peace in the county of Midd. He wayted at the feet of Qu. Elizabeth of famous memory, and our sovereign lord, K. James, in their privy chamber. He was a careful magistrate, without respect of persons, and a true friend to the cause of the poor. He married dame Anne, ye daughter and heir of Richard Candler, Esqre. They lived together in holy wedlock 23 years, and he ended this life the 4 June, 1618, aged 60 years, and Dame Anne ended this life the 24 of June, A.D. 1615, aged 44 years.' ”

“ On a grave stone on the floor is inscribed :

“ ‘ *Hic jacet domina Anna, uxor carissima Ferdinandi Hybourne, militis, filia et haeres Ric: Candeler et Eliz., uxoris ejus, quae obiit 24 Junii, 1615. Prole carens Christi vice prolis amavit amantes carens ei ante omnes aeger egens, fuit.* ’ ”

“ It was also spelled Kaendler, from which it is presumed to be of Saxon origin.”

“ In 1836, Edward Candler, Esquire, of Moreton, married Janet Sempill, Baroness Sempill in the Scottish Peerage, and sister of Lord Selkirk, who thereupon, by royal license, assumed the surname of Sempill only.” Thus the name Candler became extinct in Ireland.

“ The arms of the family were ‘parted in terce,

per fesse, indented, the chief per pale azure and argent, the base or, a canton gules. Crest, the figure of an angel proper, vested argent, holding in the dexter hand, a sword, the blade wavy of the first, pomel and hilt or, motto, '*Ad mortem fidelis.*'"

The foregoing extracts, taken from the most authentic records and publications, furnish a concise history of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who was the progenitor of the name in Ireland, and his descendants down to the present day.

That the catalogue of the descendants of the first English Lord of Callan Castle made by Burke is complete, is not pretended. Indeed, it is not necessary that it should be. In England, where the law of primogeniture prevails, it is important that complete and accurate lists of the families of those nearest to the succession be preserved; but of the younger sons of the landed gentry, and even of the nobility, this is not necessary. They are, in numerous families, too far from the succession to hope ever to inherit the ancestral acres. Hence of many of these not even the names are preserved in the genealogical tables and the books of heraldry. Often these younger sons of the gentry and the nobility emigrate beyond the seas, and seek to

make for themselves name and fortune. Thus we see in the fifth generation of this same family, while Henry, the second child and oldest son of William of Callan and his wife, Mary Vavasour, remained in Ireland, and succeeded, under the law of primogeniture, to the family estate, his younger brother, Thomas, who could not inherit while his older brother, or any of his male descendants lived, emigrated to Russia, joined the Russian navy, got to be a vice-admiral, and was decorated by the Czar with the badges of three orders of knighthood, Saint Ann, Saint George and Saint Waldimir.

For the same reasons, and for the additional reason heretofore given, it is more than probable—indeed certain—that Daniel Candler, the father of William Candler of Georgia, came to America, and planted the family name on this continent, as Sir Thomas, two generations later, planted it in Russia, and had he married an English instead of an Irish wife, and had his son, William Candler, of Georgia, fought for instead of against the British crown in the War of the Revolution, no doubt his name too, as that of Sir Thomas, would appear in the genealogical tables as the grandson of Thomas of Callan. That this was the relationship between the two cannot be doubted, established as it is by an array of

circumstances affording proof stronger, if possible, than a written record.

At the end of this little volume is inserted a genealogical chart of the descendants of William Candler of Callan Castle, who have lived in England, Ireland and Russia. It is taken from Baker's History of Northampton County. To it I have added the American branch of the family.

CHAPTER III.

His Public Services.

In 1771, William Candler was appointed, by the royal government of the province, a deputy surveyor, and on the 13th of April, 1773, he was commissioned by Sir James Wright, then governor of Georgia, Captain of the 12th Company of the Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Jackson—"company in the lower part of Wrightsborough township, to be divided from Captain Stewart's company by a line from the mouth of Cane creek up to the head thereof, across to the head of Sweet Water, and down that to the Indian line."

When the trouble between the mother country and the northern provinces began, he, as were most Georgians, was slow to advocate separation, but preferred to exhaust all peaceable means to secure a redress of grievances, before resorting to arms. Of all the British provinces in America, Georgia had least grounds for revolt. The English parliament had never passed any act, save only the Stamp

Act, that materially affected her people ; and that had never been enforced in the province. It had, however, expended many thousands of pounds in an effort to promote the growth and prosperity of the colony, and to protect it from the incursions of the savages, who surrounded it on three sides. Thus exposed to dangerous enemies on the north, south and west, and having only slight grounds of complaint, but on the contrary having much for which to be grateful, she was the last to take up arms. So slow indeed was she in appealing to the sword, that her nearest neighbor, South Carolina, with that zeal and intolerance which still characterizes many of her public men, attempted, by passing a "non-intercourse law," to force her into action ; but all to no effect. The sturdy sons of Georgia, acting on the motto which they soon afterwards emblazoned on their escutcheon, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation," pursued the even tenor of their way till it became apparent that reconciliation between England and her colonies was impossible. Then Georgia hesitated no longer ; but regardless of the dangers to which she exposed herself at the hands of the savage allies of the royal government, the smoke of whose wigwams could be seen on every side but one, she put herself in line with her sisters,

and as a reward for her temerity suffered more in the conflict than any other one of the thirteen revolted colonies. For twelve months before the Declaration of Independence she was in line, and her patriotic citizens were sending supplies of food and ammunition to their brethren in Boston, and organizing troops to strike for independence ; and in all this patriotic work no one was more active than William Candler of Richmond county. By his ardent zeal in support of the colonies at this time, he rendered himself so obnoxious to the crown government, that when the enemy had overrun the entire State, and had driven into exile all of its best citizens, and re-established the royal authority throughout its borders, the Tory legislature at Savannah, on the 6th of July, 1780, passed an act proscribing him, along with a hundred and fifty others of the leaders of the patriots in Georgia. By this act, not only were the estates of all the most prominent and influential Whigs of the State confiscated to the crown, but each of them was, by name, disqualified to hold office, vote, or sit on juries.

At this time a reign of terror prevailed in Georgia. Unfortunately for the patriots, when Augusta fell into the hands of the British, Colonel Thomas Brown, a notorious Tory leader, was placed in com-

mand of the post. Prior to the beginning of active hostilities, he had lived in Augusta, and by his offensive and intemperate zeal in support of the crown, and consequent hostility to the cause of the colonies, he became so obnoxious to the patriots of Richmond county that they arrested him, administered a good coat of tar and feathers, and paraded him up and down through the streets of Augusta, for a full half day, on a cart drawn by three sorry mules, to his great discomfiture and the great amusement of the populace.* After this indignity he was driven from the State, and in South Carolina, whither he fled, he became a leader among the Tories, who were much more numerous there than they ever were in upper Georgia.

In Richmond county, then the second county in the State in population and importance, there were

* The first Constitution of Georgia was adopted by the convention in Savannah, on the 5th of February, 1777, and the first Legislature under this Constitution met in the following May. One of the most important laws enacted by this Legislature was "An Act for the expulsion of internal enemies from this State." The enforcement of this law was placed in the hands of a local committee in each county. The members of these committees were selected by the Legislature and named in the Act. Their duties were defined and they were empowered to amerce disloyal persons, confiscate their estates, "imprison without bail or mainprize," to "transport

but few Tories. Her people had always been true to the colonies, and remained true throughout the struggle, notwithstanding the reign of terror inaugurated by Brown, after the fall of Augusta.

Smarting under the remembrance of bodily pain and the humiliating indignity he had suffered at the hands of her people, he pursued them with a malignant cruelty and vindictive hate unequalled in any other place or State, even in that struggle, marked, as it was, for cruelty and the utter disregard, by the British and Tories, of every right conceded to belligerents by the laws of nations, and the rules of civilized warfare. Homes were rendered desolate and were "filled with blood, ashes and tears." The patriots were compelled to pass under a yoke too

beyond the limits of this State," and under certain circumstances even to put to death.

The committee for Richmond county was Lewis Gardener, Benjamin Few, William Candler, Chas. Crawford, Jas. McFarland, Jno. Smith, Jno. Pratt, Dionysius Wright, Sherwood Bugg, Humphrey Wells, Joshua Sanders and Samuel Alexander.

It was this committee which put this great indignity on Colonel Brown. Hence it is not strange that he, when he became supreme in and around Augusta, poured out the vials of his wrath upon their heads. They were the especial objects of his vengeance and were driven with their families into exile, their homes were destroyed, their property confiscated and some of them put to death.

heavy to be borne. Further sojourn in upper Georgia was rendered intolerable, and all good people forsook the country dominated over by the insatiate Brown and his followers.

“ Before the end of three months, all the property, both real and personal, of the patriots in Georgia, was disposed of by confiscation. For further gains, Indians were encouraged to bring in slaves wherever they could find them. . . .

“ All families were subjected to the visits of successive banditti, who received commissions as volunteers, with no pay but that derived from rapine.

. . . Patriots were outlawed and savagely murdered, homes burned, and women and children driven shelterless into the forests; and districts so desolated that they seemed only the abodes of orphans and widows.”*

Savannah had fallen, Augusta had fallen, and, on the 12th of May, 1780, Charleston fell; and there was not an organized army of patriots south of Virginia.

Cornwallis had five thousand troops in South Carolina and two thousand in Georgia, and expected to supplement this force with regiments he

* Bancroft.

determined to raise among the loyalists of these States (South Carolina and Georgia). The inhabitants of the districts were to be enrolled; the men above forty were to be held responsible for order, and the young men were held liable to military service. Major Patrick Ferguson was sent into the districts to see that these organizations were made. Any one found thereafter in arms against the king was to be sentenced to death for desertion and treason. Commissions were put in the hands of men void of honor or compassion, who gathered about them profligate ruffians, who roamed through these States indulging in rapine, and ready to put patriots to death as outlaws.*

This was the condition of Georgia and South Carolina after the fall of Savannah, Augusta and Charleston. To record all the barbarities heaped upon these people would require a volume. To remain at home was either dishonor or death. To leave home and go into exile was financial ruin and unutterable suffering. In the emergency, many who had been ardent patriots during all the first years of the war succumbed to the minions of the tyrant, and took British "protection." This was especially true in South Carolina. In that

* Schenck's North Carolina.

State many who had been leaders in the cause of independence at the beginning of the struggle, paralyzed by the calamities that had overtaken them, passively submitted and took the oath. Among these were Charles Pinckney, late president of the State Senate; Rawlins Lowndes, late president of the State of South Carolina, and Henry Laurens, president of the first American Congress.

In Georgia, however, especially upper Georgia, but few patriots of prominence yielded. The barbarities and the imperious demands of the ruthless invader only nerved the Georgia revolutionists to a more heroic resistance. They chose exile and poverty with honor, rather than safety and affluence with dishonor.

Among the most unyielding was William Candler. Rejecting with scorn and contempt the terms offered by the enemy, he abandoned home and fortune, and sought refuge for his family beyond the Alleghany mountains, in the wilds of Tennessee, and leaving them there, he returned to the conflict to stay until the insolent foe was driven from the borders of his State.

Prior to the fall of Savannah no military operations on an extensive scale were carried on in Georgia.

At the beginning of the war a brigade of four small battalions was raised and put under command of General McIntosh, and all the militia of the State were enrolled and thoroughly organized; but the principal fighting on her soil consisted of numerous skirmishes, which did not rise to the dignity of battles, between small scouting parties of patriots and predatory bands of Indians and Tories. There had been no occasion to call out the entire militia, nor, indeed, any considerable part of it. The troops engaged in these frequent skirmishes rarely exceeded in number a captain's company. They were usually volunteer bands, enlisted for no definite time, going and coming very much as they pleased, without discipline, and having none of the qualities of a good soldier but patriotism and bravery. It was by such soldiers, young and adventurous spirits, that most of the fighting in Georgia, prior to the fall of Savannah, was done.

During this time, while we find abundant evidence in the records that William Candler was active in the civil affairs of the State and prominent in its councils—so prominent indeed that, when the enemy captured Savannah, in 1778, and re-established the royal government, one of the first acts of the Tory legislature was to pass a law to

proscribe him as a traitor to the crown—it does not appear that he was actively engaged in the military service. No enemy had invaded Georgia, and the militia organizations of the State, in one of which he was an officer, had not as yet been called into action.

But when, in the autumn of 1779, Sir Henry Clinton, who had succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief of the British armies in America, determined to transfer the scene of war to the South, and was to this end concentrating his forces, with the determination to accomplish in that quarter, if possible, what his predecessors had, for nearly four years, vainly endeavored to accomplish at the North—the conquest of the country and the subjugation of the people, he appears among the first to buckle on his armor and confront the invader. Having, as has already been said, rather than submit, even passively and temporarily, to the rule of the minions of the royal government, abandoned home and fortune, and taking his wife and younger children into exile in the wilds beyond the Alleghany mountains, he returned to the conflict, there to remain till all the enemies of his beloved State were driven beyond the seas and her independence acknowledged by the British king.

Most of the patriots in Georgia, and many of those in South Carolina, pursued the same course. In Richmond county scarcely any who were able to get away remained. Almost all went into exile in the other States, most of them into North Carolina, but some into Virginia and others into Maryland; among the latter the Fewes, who had originally come from that State to Georgia, stopping, however, a number of years in North Carolina, on the way.

William Candler was a captain in the royal militia when the War of the Revolution began, having been commissioned as such on the 12th day of April, 1773. He was therefore a man not without experience in military matters, and was a leader in the community in which he lived.

As soon as war became inevitable, all the military organizations throughout the State were purged, and every officer and man suspected of disaffection toward the colonies was expelled and a thorough reorganization made. In this reorganization Captain William Candler was made major, and he continued to hold that rank till about the end of the year 1778. In November of that year the legislature passed a law requiring the election of new officers in all the companies and regiments in

the State, and in this reorganization he was elected colonel. At what precise time this reorganization was made we do not know, for there are to be found nowhere any minutes of the Executive Council or other military records, from the 22d of December, 1778, to the 24th of July, 1779, and the election ordered by the law of November, 1778, was required by the law to be held in sixty days. Hence, it must have been held in January, 1779, in the seven months of which we have no record. All we know from the records is that William Candler was a major at the beginning of this seven months, and a colonel at the end of it, and that there was, probably in January, 1779, a reorganization of all the militia regiments in the State. Hence it is probable that he, at this reorganization, was elected colonel.

Prior to this time, the arms-bearing men of Richmond county, who, at the beginning of the war were organized into one large regiment of thirteen companies, had been divided into two regiments, the "upper" and the "lower" regiment of Richmond county. Candler was colonel of the "upper regiment," bordering on Wilkes county, the men of which constituted one regiment, under command of Colonel Elijah Clarke. When the infamous Colonel

Brown occupied Augusta, and drove the families of the patriots into exile, these two regiments were greatly depleted, most of the men composing them having been forced to go with their wives and children into other States, or leave them to starve, or be murdered by the minions of the tyrant. The colonels of these regiments themselves, with the remnants of their commands still remaining with them, were unable to remain longer in Georgia, but were drifting aimlessly about in upper South Carolina, there being at this time no semblance of an organized army of patriots in either State to which they could attach themselves. All they could do, and all they attempted to do, was to wage a sort of guerrilla warfare against small detachments, and imprudent foraging parties of the enemy, when they ventured a little too far from the posts to which they belonged.

At this juncture, Colonel Clarke and some of his followers, among whom was Colonel Candler and a mere fragment of his militia regiment, conceived the idea of going rapidly back to upper Georgia, making a sudden attack on Augusta, capturing or destroying the garrison, breaking up the post, and thus relieving all of that portion of the State, of which Augusta was the center, and the most impor-

tant point. Colonel McCall, with a hundred South Carolinians, joined the expedition.

With this object in view they returned, and in the month of September appeared before the town. Many suffering patriots, who were still skulking in the woods about their desolate homes, hailed with delight the approach of Clarke and his followers, and at once rallied to his standard. These new recruits, being principally Richmond county men, attached themselves to Colonel Candler's remnant of a regiment, that being the only Richmond county organization engaged in this effort to reclaim Augusta and relieve upper Georgia of the presence of the enemy. But, for want of artillery, and because of heavy reinforcements received by Brown, the Tory commander of the British forces, the effort failed, and the country around and the few remaining citizens were, if possible, in a more deplorable condition than they were before this unsuccessful effort for their relief.

Clarke and his little army raised the siege, and retired to the back country, leaving, from necessity, many wounded, who fell into the hands of the enemy. These unfortunates were treated with the most barbaric cruelty by Brown and his savage allies, and twelve of them were hanged by his order

in the room in which he lay wounded, in order that he might enjoy the fiendish pleasure of seeing their dying agonies.

This attack on Augusta only enraged the Tory commander, and caused him to oppress with a more despotic hand the poor and the weak who were unable to get out of the State.

The British commander-in-chief in Charleston had already fulminated an edict that all men under forty years old, remaining in the States of Georgia and South Carolina, should be enrolled as British soldiers, and be required to take up arms in defense of the British king ; and any who refused were to be treated as traitors, and when captured, shot as deserters. The insatiate Brown enforced this decree with the utmost rigor, and, to avoid death or service with the Tories, every patriot had to join the patriot army, however reluctant or ill-prepared to do so.

These high-handed measures, unheard of hitherto in civilized warfare, only wrought the patriots up to a more determined resistance. But to be effective, more thorough and compact organization of the troops was necessary. To this end, Colonel Candler, at this juncture, with the remnant of his old militia regiment, which had gone with him in this attack upon Augusta, as a nucleus, raised a new

regiment of volunteers, composed entirely, as their bounty certificates show, of men who had joined him during the siege, and others who had gone into exile, but who, leaving their families in places of safety, returned to join this, one of the first, if not *the* first, purely volunteer regiment of Georgians organized for the defense of the State during the struggle. These men were enlisted to serve "till the British are totally expelled from the State." They elected their own officers, and were distinguished during the remainder of the war, as "the Regiment of Refugees, of Richmond county," because it was composed entirely of Richmond county men, whose families were in "refugeeship," or exile in other States.

No record was made at the time in books in the executive offices of the State, of the organization of this regiment and other similar organizations of Georgians made by Colonels Clarke and Ben Few about the same time, because there was at that time, in Georgia, no executive office, no governor, and no civil government, all records that had not been captured having been sent "to the northward," and the governor having retired to North Carolina.

All the record we have of them, other than their achievements in the field, is to be found in the mass

of old bounty land papers which have remained, undisturbed and uncared for, in the capitol of the State for more than a hundred years. During this long period of time the capital has been removed four times, and once captured and ravaged by a hostile army. Amid these vicissitudes no doubt many of these old papers, containing records so valuable, have been lost or destroyed, and with them have also been lost even the names of many of the gallant men who constituted these regiments. But many have been preserved, and from them we have gathered the names of all of the field officers, many of the line officers, and some of the privates.

The field officers of "the Regiment of Refugees, of Richmond county," who took charge of it at its organization, in 1780, were William Candler, Colonel ; David Robeson, Lieutenant-Colonel ; John Shields, Major ; John McCarthy, Adjutant, and Rev. Loveless Savage, Chaplain.

Some of the line officers were Robert Spurlock, Captain ; Ezekiel Offutt, Captain ; Abraham Ayers, Captain ; John Shackelford, Captain ; Frederick Stallings, Captain ; James Stallings, Lieutenant ; Edmund Martin, Lieutenant, and James Martin, Lieutenant. The names of the other company officers may be hidden away in the uncared-for piles of

Revolutionary and other old dust-covered papers in the storage-rooms of the capitol, or they may have been lost. At all events, the writer has not yet discovered them.

It was stated above that the men of this regiment elected their own officers. This statement is undoubtedly true as to all vacancies that occurred through the casualties of battle, and otherwise, and as to all of the first corps of officers who commanded it, except, perhaps, the colonel ; and it is believed to be true of him also. While there is no record of the election of any officer in the regiment, there is evidence that the first corps of officers, as well as all who filled vacancies, were so chosen. Among the old papers spoken of above, is the certificate of Colonel Candler, given to Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson, when that officer applied for his bounty.

The certificate is in the usual form, but on the back of it is this indorsement : " The within named David Robeson was chosen lieutenant-colonel of my regiment when we withdrew from this State, the 20th of September, 1780, and acted as such till some time in the last of December following." Thus it is certified that this officer was elected at the formation of the Regiment of Refugees, at the

termination of the first siege of Augusta ; and it is believed that the colonel and all the other officers were elected at the same time, notwithstanding he had, for at least eighteen months, held a colonel's commission in the State militia. The Act of the 20th of August, 1781, offering the bounty to the absent refugees, invited them to return and join any military organization of Georgians then engaged in the effort to drive the enemy out of the State, and almost all of those who returned joined Colonel Candler's standard, because his command was composed almost entirely of men whose families, like the families of these new recruits, were in exile. This was natural, whether the colonel commanding was elected by his men, or commanded by virtue of his old commission in the militia organization. In either event, he had been a colonel for about two years and a half when the bounty act was passed.

The same doubt exists as to Colonels Clarke and Ben Few. Both of them held commissions as colonel in the militia, and yet we find them, during the occupancy of the State by the British, commanding regiments composed partly of refugees, as is shown by their bounty certificates. But their regiments were not distinguished, as Candler's was, as "Refugee

Regiments." Candler's was the only Georgia regiment that enjoyed that distinction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson, of Candler's regiment, resigned, it is presumed, in December, 1780, for at that time Lieutenant James Martin was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Colonel Candler's indorsement of Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson's bounty certificate, quoted above, shows that he ceased to be lieutenant-colonel in that month.

Major Shields was killed in battle. That he was a gallant and worthy officer is attested by the certificate given by Colonel Candler to his widow when she applied for her bounty.

The meager records in existence do not show who succeeded Major Shields when he fell; but it is believed that Henry Candler did, for we know that he was in this regiment, and that he rose to the rank of major, and we have no evidence that any one else was ever major of it—no evidence that any other officer of the rank of Major intervened between Major Shields and Major Candler. It is therefore probable, that when the gallant Shields was killed, Henry Candler was elected by the men to succeed him.

Of these refugee troops, including the regiments of Clarke and Ben Few, referred to above, the his-

torian McCall says : "These men had been so long in active service, and had so frequently fought and skirmished with the enemy, that they might be considered veteran troops." They had been in constant, arduous, active service for nearly a year, when on the 20th of August, 1781, the patriot legislature at Augusta, in recognition of their services, and to encourage those exiled citizens, who were still dispersed in the other States, and were fighting with any band of patriots that happened to be nearest to the place in which they had taken refuge, to return to the defense of their own State, passed the Act above referred to, offering a bounty of "two hundred and fifty acres of good land" to each refugee who had returned or who would return and aid in "the total expulsion of the British from this State." In response to this appeal many other refugees returned and attached themselves to these regiments, and fought to the close of the war.

To secure the bounty* due him under this law, the refugee soldier was required to attach to his ap-

*As a matter of interest to his descendants of the third and fourth generation, I append copies of a few certificates given by Colonel Candler to some members of his regiment, with facsimile of his autograph signature :

"This is to certify that Marshall Martin was one of those worthy citizens who fled British protection and joined my regiment at the first

plication, and file with the governor, the certificate of the commanding officer under whom he had served, that he had been a refugee, served in his

siege of Augusta, and served as a private in the said regiment under my command, and was a good and faithful soldier.

*Wm Candee Col^o
of the Regem R. R. C.*

“I do certify that Captain Abraham Ayers was one of those worthy refugees who fled from British tyranny and faithfully did his duty as a captain in my regiment of refugees until he bravely fell, fighting for his country, at the battle fought at Long Cane, in December, 1780.

*Wm Candee Col^o
of the Regem R. R. C.*

regiment, was a good and faithful soldier and was entitled to the bounty.

The field officers certified for one another. Colonel Clarke certified for Colonel Candler ; Colonel Candler certified for Lieutenant-Colonel Robeson,

STATE OF GEORGIA, }
 Richmond County. } "This is to certify that Major John Shields was one of those worthy citizens who fled British protection and joined me at the first siege of Augusta, and faithfully did his duty as a good soldier, and gloriously lost his life fighting for this State, and is entitled to every bounty due his rank."

Certified by

*Wm Candler Col^l
 of the Regem. N. A. C.*

In contrast with the above mark the extreme caution of the same officer when called on to certify for one about whose steadfast loyalty he seemed to be in a little doubt :

"I do hereby certify that the bearer hereof, John Bender, was, in the earliest part of the late war, attached to the American cause, and faithfully did his duty in the regiment of militia under my command, but after the defeat of General Ash he withdrew himself into the State

and Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson certified for Colonel Clarke, etc.

To the officers larger bounties were given, graded according to rank. A colonel was entitled to a thousand acres; a lieutenant-colonel, eight hundred acres; a major, six hundred and forty acres; a cap-

of Virginia. During the term of his refugeeship, as I am informed, he behaved himself as a friend to the United States."



How great the contrast between the tone of this certificate and that given to the widow of the gallant Major Shields, who "lost his life gloriously fighting for this State,"!

Governor Houstoun's warrant to Colonel Candler for his bounty, still preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, is as follows :

GEORGIA.

No. 196.

These are to certify that Colonel William Candler, acting as such in refugeeship, is entitled to one thousand acres of land as a bounty agreeable to a resolve of the General Assembly passed at Augusta on the 19th of August, 1781, as per certificate of Elijah Clarke, Colonel. Given under my hand at Savannah, the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest: D. REES.

J. HOUSTOUN.

This was a special bounty granted only to refugees, hence the certificate was made not only as to the rank, but had to state, also, that he "served as such in refugeeship."

tain, five hundred acres, and a lieutenant, three hundred and fifty acres. All of these bounties were, under the provisions of the law, exempt from taxation for ten years. But by a subsequent enactment the refugee soldier could waive his exemption from taxation, and thus get fifteen additional acres of land on each hundred. Nearly all of them waived the exemption and got grants, as the land records show, not for two hundred and fifty acres, but for two hundred and eighty-seven and a half acres—two hundred and fifty acres with fifteen per cent. added.

The same rule applied to officers' bounties. A colonel with a warrant for a thousand acres could waive his right of exemption from taxation, and get a grant of eleven hundred and fifty acres. All the officers waived the exemption and took the additional acres of land.

The second siege of Augusta was conducted by General Pickens and Colonel Lee, the father of that peerless soldier, Robert E. Lee, assisted by Clarke, Candler and Jackson, with their Georgians. This siege terminated in the surrender of Brown and all the troops under his command as prisoners of war, and the permanent occupation of Augusta by the Americans. It was with the utmost difficulty

that the Georgia troops, whose homes had been destroyed, whose wives and daughters had been insulted, and whose aged fathers and young sons and brothers had been murdered by Brown and his ruffians, could be restrained from putting the prisoners to death even after they had surrendered. Colonel Lee says in his "Memoirs of the War in the South": "The militia of Georgia, under Colonel Clarke, were so exasperated by the cruelties inflicted in the course of the war in this State, that they were disposed to have sacrificed every man taken, and with great difficulty was this disposition now suppressed. Poor Grierson,* with several others, had been killed after surrender. In no part of the South was the war conducted with such asperity. It often sunk into barbarity."

With the recapture of Augusta the patriot authority was re-established throughout most of the State, and these ostracized rebels, in their turn, enacted laws banishing forever from the State those who had mustered under the flag of the enemies of their country, confiscating their estates, and making

*He was lieutenant-colonel of the Richmond county militia prior to the reorganization in 1775, when the regiment was purged. He then became a Tory, and his neighbors suffered much at his hands. Hence his cruel death.

the name "Tory" so odious that to-day, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, it is a stench in the nostrils of the great-great-grandchildren of the heroes of Savannah, Augusta, King's Mountain, Cowpens, and the numerous other less noted fields on which they shed their blood in defense of their homes and their firesides. This act of confiscation and perpetual banishment was passed on the 14th day of March, 1782. It is prefaced by a long preamble in which, after reciting the various crimes and acts of treason of which those mentioned by name in the Act had been guilty, the battle-scarred old patriot, who drafted the bill, said, with more force and pathos than rhetorical elegance :

"The said treasons have been followed by a series of murders, rapine and devastation as cruel as they were unnecessary, whereby order and justice were banished from the land, and lawless power established on high, exhibiting the melancholy picture of Indians inflicting dreadful punishments on both old and young of the faithful and peaceable inhabitants of this State; women and children sitting on the ruins of their houses, perishing by famine and cold, whilst others were compelled, in the midst of a rigorous season, to depart this State, being previously plundered of both their and their children's cloth-

ing, and every other necessary that might tend to mitigate the uncommon severities exercised on the softer sex and their innocent babes. Nor was this all. Whilst these days of blood and British anarchy continued with us, and commanded the execution of our citizens taken in arms—executions as unauthorized by the laws of nations as they were cruel in themselves—the torch was applied to the temples dedicated to the service of the Most High God, whereby they completed a violation of every right human and divine.” Then follows a list of the names of those who were, by the terms of the act, “forever banished from this State.” It was provided in this law that if any one named in it refused to leave the State, or leaving it, returned, he should be seized and imprisoned “without bail or mainprize” and sent away by the first ship that sailed to “some part of the British king’s dominions.” If he ever returned, he was to “suffer death without benefit of clergy.” Under the operation of this law much of the property of the Tories was confiscated to the State, and for the last two years of the war almost all the expenses of the State, civil and military, were paid from the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property.

Such were the retaliatory laws enacted by the

patriots, exasperated by Tory oppression, intolerance, cruelty and robbery.

That no Tory nor sympathizer with the Tories and the British government might escape, an oath of renunciation and allegiance was exacted of every man remaining in the State.* Officers of the patriot government were sent into every district in every county to see that all who remained subscribed this oath, and the minutes of the Executive Council show that on the 28th day of January, 1782, it was "ordered that William Candler and William Jackson administer the oath to the inhabitants of the upper part of Richmond county." This was the part of the county in which William Candler lived, and in which the men of his regiment lived. They were therefore well acquainted, knew who were loyal and

* This oath was in these words: "I,, do solemnly swear, without any equivocation or reservation of mind, that I do in truth and sincerity, cheerfully and desirously, renounce and abjure the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and also the crown thereof, forever; and I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Georgia, and do everything in my power to support the independence of the same, agreeable to the declaration passed in Congress on the fourth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, and that also all treasons, combinations and conspiracies, or any movement of the British troops, their emissaries or spies against it, which shall come to my knowledge, I will immediately make known to the nearest justice of the peace, so help me God."

who were disloyal, and, no doubt, for this reason, he was deemed especially fitted for this work. At this time William Candler's family was in exile beyond the Alleghany Mountains, and remained there till the close of the war, while he continued actively in the military service till the struggle was over, and had a part in almost every campaign and engagement in Georgia and the Carolinas during the last four years of the war. This is attested, as well by the meager printed history of this sanguinary period now in existence, as by family tradition and the old unpublished records on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Georgia.

It is a matter of sore regret to every loyal Georgian that no history of the part taken by Georgia and her sons, in the war for independence, was attempted for nearly a generation after the close of the war. So long a time had elapsed that most of the soldiers who fought the battles of the Revolution were dead, when Captain Hugh McCall, a veteran of the war, though wasted and enfeebled by age and disease incurred in the army of his country, often prostrate on his bed, and always a helpless cripple, unable to walk, and confined to one spot, except as he was trundled about in an easy chair on wheels, and able to write only on a tablet rest-

ing on his knee, "fired with patriotic zeal, and anxious to wrest from impending oblivion the fading traditions of a State he loved so well," essayed the task; and to him are we, the great-grandchildren of the Georgia heroes of the Revolution, more indebted than to all others, for all the printed history we have of the sufferings and achievements of our ancestors during the dark and bloody days of the war for independence. Still many of the details of the times so long past were unknown to and unrecorded by him. But few official reports of the battles in which Georgia troops had been engaged were in existence.

From the files of the newspapers published in the United States and in the Confederate States during the war of secession, the impartial historian could now, without any other sources of information, write a history of that gigantic struggle. But at the time of the Revolution there was but one newspaper published in Georgia, and it was in Savannah. From its old files could be, and doubtless was, gathered by Georgia's first historian much valuable historic information concerning the conduct of the War of the Revolution in that quarter, and concerning the part acted by the men who lived in that part of the State. But in Augusta, the metropolis

of upper Georgia, where the patriots suffered most, and where Georgia patriotism and Georgia valor was most splendidly illustrated, there was no newspaper to chronicle the deeds of daring and heroic sacrifices and achievements of the patriot soldiers in that quarter.

The historian had to rely, therefore, solely on oral tradition for details, and on the personal recollections of those around him for the facts of the history of the times of which he wrote. They had a vivid recollection of the campaigns and battles in which they were personally engaged, and the part they played in them. Those, all over the State, who were still in life, and who had been active in public affairs since the close of the war, were living reminders to him of the part they had taken in the struggle, and he did them ample justice. But of those who were dead, and of whose services there was not even a newspaper record, there were no reminders, and much that they did had been forgotten in the rapid whirl of events following the close of the war.

Especially was this true of the patriots of upper Georgia, of whose services and sufferings no account had ever been written, and whose section Captain McCall, confined an invalid in Savannah,

could not visit personally in gathering materials for his history. At that early period, it must be remembered, the journey from Savannah to Augusta was more arduous, and required more time than that from Savannah to New York now. All he could do, therefore, was to record what he personally knew, and leave to others to make record of the things he omitted. But for more than another generation no one else attempted to write a history of Georgia.

Thus many men and many things worthy of a conspicuous page in the history of the State have been given only a paragraph.

This is eminently true of William Candler who, dying less than a year after the close of the War of the Revolution, had, together with many of his dead comrades, been almost forgotten before any one attempted to write a history of that struggle, and to chronicle the deeds of those engaged in it. But notwithstanding these unpropitious circumstances, unpropitious for his fame and the fame of others similarly situated, who died at the dawn of freedom, enough was recorded of Colonel William Candler, some of which has been published in the books, and much hitherto unpublished, to establish the fact that no other Georgian of his day was more

active, in both the field and the forum, in shaping the destiny of the infant commonwealth. The deeds of those who lived many years to enjoy the freedom they had won were remembered and recorded in the books. Those of the men who died so soon were only partially written.

From the records yet in existence, published and unpublished, I make the following extracts bearing on William Candler's life and public services. They establish all I have said concerning him. The Reverend Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., a grandson of William Candler, and a nephew of the Honorable William Few, the first senator ever elected to the United States Congress from Georgia, left in his family Bible, when he died, nearly sixty years ago, a brief manuscript history of his family. That manuscript is now before the writer. It may be relied on for correctness as far as it goes, for its author, Doctor Few, was born more than a hundred years ago, lived, therefore, in point of time, near to his grandfather, in the same county in which he had lived and died, was a man eminent in his day for learning and piety, and came fully up to Cicero's definition of a good historian, "a man too brave to tell a lie, and brave enough to tell the truth." He says:

“William Candler was probably born in Ireland. His parents certainly were. He held the rank of Colonel in the American army during the war of the Revolution, and died and was buried in Columbia county, Ga, in 1784, four miles east from Mount Carmel.”

Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., Secretary of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, in his “King’s Mountain and its Heroes,” says: “Major William Candler, who, with Captains Carr and Johnson, commanded the small party of Georgians at King’s Mountain, was born of English parents in Belfast, Ireland, in 1738, and was brought to Virginia when a mere child. During the war he served under Colonel Clarke, was in the attack on Augusta, at King’s Mountain, and Blackstock’s, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the Legislature of 1784-5, was appointed a judge, and died at his seat in Columbia county, in 1789, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving several children, his oldest son, Henry, having served in the army with him.”

These two accounts, far apart in point of time and distance, agree substantially as to the main facts, and are, no doubt, substantially correct ; but there are minor errors in both. It is not probable that William Candler was born in Ireland. His

parents certainly were, but it is most probable that he was born after they came to America. The year of his birth was 1736, not 1738, and he died in 1784, not 1789, as stated.

He was moreover a colonel, not a major, at the time of the battle of King's Mountain, as has already been shown. Thus much as to the date and place of his birth and death.

Of his military record we have already given a part, gathered from documents in the capitol of Georgia, hitherto unpublished. The following accounts of his services as a soldier have been published, and are here reproduced in the language of the authors who published them:

Captain McCall, in his "History of Georgia," written in the early part of the present century, when many of the actors in the stirring scenes of the Revolution were still living, and the sources of information were much more abundant and reliable than those at the command of subsequent writers, says: "When Colonel Clarke raised the siege of Augusta, in the summer of 1780, he withdrew to the Little River country, which had, in common with all the rest of the State, been overrun and devastated by the enemy. He there furloughed his men for a short time, that they might look after the safety

and welfare of their families, and get themselves in readiness for another active campaign."

Clarke's regiment was from Wilkes county, on the north side of Little river, which was the dividing line between the counties of Wilkes and Richmond; and Candler's from the upper part of Richmond county, on the south side of the river.

In the month of September, the men of both regiments were to meet at a place of rendezvous appointed by Colonel Clarke, who, being the senior officer, commanded all the troops. When they met and "when (to quote McCall's own words) he (Clarke) was ready to march, he found himself at the head of about three hundred men, who had in their train four hundred women and children. The condition of the country for two years had been such that the vestiges of cultivation were scarcely to be seen anywhere, and to leave their families behind under such circumstances, was to subject them to certain want, if not starvation, in a country under the control of an enemy whose barbarity has been fully described.

"Colonel Clarke, therefore, resolved to escort these helpless women and children to Kentucky,*

*Kentucky was then a part of Virginia; Tennessee, a part of North Carolina. Boundary lines were ill-defined, and while Clarke sup-

where they would be in a land of plenty and out of the reach of a barbarous enemy. With this helpless multitude, like Moses from Egypt, of olden time, Colonel Clarke commenced a march of two hundred miles, through a mountainous wilderness, to avoid being cut off by the enemy.

“On the eleventh day they reached the Wattauga and Nollichucky rivers, on the north side of the mountain, in a starved and otherwise deplorable condition. Many of the men and women had received no subsistence for several days, except nuts, and the last two, even the children were subsisted on the same kind of food. . . .

“Many of the tender sex were obliged to travel on foot, and some of them without shoes.

“While Colonel Clarke was crossing the moun-

posed he left the women and children in Kentucky, he really left them in East Tennessee, between the French Broad and the Holston rivers, in the “Nollichucky settlement.” He never got within forty miles of the Kentucky line. This part of Tennessee, now constituting the counties of Washington and Sullivan, had been settled prior to the beginning of the War of the Revolution, principally by immigrants from Southwest Virginia, and because of its remoteness from the scenes of war, and its abundance of food supplies, it was an inviting place of refuge for the Georgians, who had been driven from their homes by the British and their merciless allies, the Tories.

tains he met Captain Hampton, who informed him that Colonel Campbell was collecting a force on the west side of the mountains to attack Ferguson. Major Candler and Captain Johnson filed off with thirty men, and made a junction with Colonel Campbell at Gilbert town, and had a share in the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain on the 7th of October."

Dr. Draper in his account of the King's Mountain campaign says: "While Colonel Clarke, of Georgia, with his followers, was retreating from that unhappy country with their families, and were aiming to cross the mountains to the friendly Nollichucky settlements, they were met by Captain Edward Hampton, who informed them that Campbell, Sevier, Shelby, and McDowell were collecting a force with which to attack Ferguson.

"Major William Candler and Captain Johnson, of Clarke's party, filed off with thirty men and formed a junction with the mountain men near Gilbert town."

Thus these two historians do not differ as to this hegira from Georgia, and the part played by the Georgians in the King's Mountain campaign. There is, however, some doubt as to which Candler led the Georgians; if not, then there is, in both accounts, a

mistake as to his rank. If the Candler who commanded the Georgians, was "Major Candler," he was Henry Candler. If not Henry, then this Candler was Colonel William Candler, not "Major" William Candler. Both William Candler and his son Henry were with Colonel Clarke when he led the refugees from Georgia into East Tennessee. The former was a colonel, the latter a major. Both belonged to the same regiment. That regiment, now very small, by reason of arduous service and the temporary dispersion of the men in the States toward the north to take care of their families, was a part of Colonel Clarke's command, with which he was guarding the women and children across the mountains, when he met Captain Hampton, and was informed by him that Campbell was collecting a force to pursue Ferguson. From his small force of only three hundred men Clarke deemed it unwise to detach many, and yet these gallant Georgians were anxious to have a share in the campaign against Ferguson, at whose hands they had suffered so much. Colonel Clarke, therefore, permitted one of the Candler's, with a captain and thirty men, all he could spare, to leave him and join the expedition.

It is probable that in selecting the officer for this service he would have chosen the young man who

had no family to guard on the journey into Tennessee, rather than the old one whose wife and children were with the party of refugees, for whose protection and safety the expedition had been undertaken.

For these reasons the Candler who commanded the Georgians at King's Mountain was probably Major Henry Candler, not Colonel William Candler.

The mistake of the historian was easy and natural, since Colonel William Candler had been, previous to this, a major. It is true that the writer has not been able to find any written record of the precise time when Henry Candler attained the rank of major. But that he did attain that rank is a moral certainty. He and his father were the only two Candler in Georgia old enough to bear arms at the beginning of the war, and he was at that time only fifteen or sixteen years old. All the histories of the war agree that there was, during the last two years, a Colonel Candler and a Major Candler in command of Georgia troops. These officers were sometimes engaged in the same campaigns and battles. They were both, according to all accounts, engaged in the battle of Blackstock's Farm.

In the mutations of a desolating war, such as

prevailed in Georgia for the last four years of the revolutionary struggle, when all official records perished, it is not strange that the precise date on which promotions were made cannot be fixed. Many other soldiers in this contest, by gallantry and the casualties of battle, won promotions of which there is no tangible record. McCall, in speaking of this, says: "It would be as difficult as it would be unnecessary to notice all the promotions that were made during a seven years' war." Moreover, it is true that while all the arms-bearing men in Georgia were enrolled in the militia and organized into companies and regiments, all fully officered, these companies and regiments were, much of the time, not in active service. But it often happened that a militia officer, when not under orders, and when he saw where he could strike a blow for his country, would call for volunteers for a special service, and with such volunteers as would join him, officers and men, go to meet the enemy. Sometimes these volunteers selected their own officers, who served them as such for a week or a month, when the organization, having accomplished its object, would disband, and such officers would drop back into the ranks of the militia regiments to which they belonged. Usually the commanding officer of such temporary organizations

was a veteran officer of the State troops, who was in actual commission, and often some of his subordinates in the special service were, in the regular State organizations, his equals in rank; while others, who were privates or corporals or sergeants in the regular militia organizations, were captains or majors in these emergency corps. Elijah Clarke, unquestionably the best fighter Georgia had in the Revolutionary War, while he sometimes fought at the head of the Wilkes county regiment of militia, of which he was at first lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards colonel, most frequently appears leading a volunteer force of this sort, sometimes consisting of only men enough to make a company, and at others of enough for a regiment, or even two. The two Fews and the two Candles and Jackson often led volunteer bands of this character, especially in the Carolinas, in 1780 and 1781, while the enemy held Georgia.

This loose and irregular organization of Georgia troops is not to be wondered at when we remember that nearly all of her people were in exile, and that she was for many months without a governor, and without any legal civil government.

In the battle of Blackstock's Farm, as has already been said, on the 18th of November, 1780, six weeks

after the battle of King's Mountain, both Colonel William Candler and Major Henry Candler were present. McCall says: "Colonel Twiggs, the senior officer under General Sumter, assisted by Colonel Clarke and Majors Candler and Jackson, with the Georgia militia, were to occupy the fence and the woods to the left of the house.

• • • • •
"Colonel Candler had been detached on the march to collect provisions."

On this foraging expedition Colonel Candler encountered the enemy, and he and his wagon-train narrowly escaped capture. So closely was he pursued that in a few more minutes they would have been captured had they not, at the supreme moment, reached the picket line of Sumter's army ; for says McCall: "Colonel Candler, with his forage wagons, had just passed Sumter's pickets when they fired on Tarleton's van."

Five days prior to this, on the 13th of November, at Fishdam Ford, one of the Candlers, if not both, was with General Sumter in the fight. In his account of this affair, McCall says: "During the day Colonels Twiggs and Clarke and Majors Candler and Jackson, with about a hundred Georgia militia, and in the evening, Colonel McCall, with a part of

his regiment, joined the camp." We cannot tell with certainty which of the Clanders this was. It could have been either. Henry had never gone beyond the mountains ; but after starting with Clarke and the refugees, and going with them till they met Hampton and learned that a force was being collected to pursue Ferguson, he turned back and joined this expedition at Gilbert town, and, his force being very small, only thirty men, he attached himself and his thirty Georgians to Colonel Williams's South Carolina regiment, marched with them and fought with them at King's Mountain. After this, the object for which the expedition had been organized—the destruction of Ferguson's army—having been accomplished, the patriot band which accomplished it dispersed, the troops from each State returning to their respective homes.

The enemy held Georgia. Major Candler could not, therefore, go home, as the other King's Mountain troops did ; but he could go to General Sumter in South Carolina. This he did, and remained with him till he was, in the battle of Long Cane, desperately wounded. But it is probable that the Candler who is named by McCall as having joined Sumter at Fishdam Ford was Colonel William Candler, notwithstanding McCall persists in calling him

“Major” Candler, for Colonel Clarke came with him. These two officers, Colonels Clarke and Candler, it must be borne in mind, had gone on into Kentucky with the women and children when Henry Candler turned back to pursue Ferguson.

After they had disposed of their helpless charge, and left them in a place of security and plenty, they returned, not to Georgia, for the enemy held that State from the mountains to the sea, but to South Carolina, where they joined General Sumter, as Major Henry Candler had done after the battle of King’s Mountain. This was some two weeks after the last named battle, for we are informed that they “returned to the borders of South Carolina about the 20th of October.”

This was the first fighting Colonels Clarke and Candler had done since their vain attempt to drive the enemy out of Augusta in the preceding summer. After that unsuccessful effort, which was harshly criticized by some, but which, nevertheless, seems to have been well planned, and to have failed only because the enemy were so heavily reinforced that to have continued the siege or to have attempted to storm the town would have been equally suicidal, they had been wholly engaged in leading the non-combatants out of upper Georgia into a

place of safety. This accomplished, they, with their followers, returned to the conflict, and were engaged in almost every battle with the enemy in Georgia and the Carolinas up to the close of the war. Colonel Clarke and Major Candler were both severely wounded soon afterward at Long Cane.

In his account of the battle of Blackstock's Farm, Colonel Samuel Hammond, an officer who was engaged in the battle, and who was afterward a member of Congress from Georgia, and subsequently the financial agent of the general government in the territory of Missouri, says: "To obtain information of the movements of the enemy, and, if possible, to get possession of and bring away or destroy the provisions stored at Summer's, Colonel Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina, and Colonel Candler, of Georgia, were dispatched down the country with this object in view. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, of Clarke's regiment, of Georgia, and Major S. Hammond were detached toward Captain Faust's to attack and, if possible, to break up the station."

.
 "Williamson failed in his enterprise. . . .
 . . . Taylor and Candler were still in the rear
 with a host of the bravest spirits in our little army.

“Sumter reluctantly halted and refreshed his men and horses in about a half mile of Blackstock’s field. . . .

“The men and horses having fed hastily, the line of march was resumed, and when Blackstock’s house was in view, our rear videttes fired at the advancing cavalry of the enemy. Colonels Taylor and Candler, at that moment, drove in with their wagons loaded with flour, etc., passed our guard, and entered the open field at Blackstock’s. At the next moment Tarleton charged.”

After describing the disposition of the forces, Colonel Hammond says: “Thus placed, General Sumter ordered Colonel Clarke, of Georgia, to take a hundred good men, pass the enemy’s right, then formed in the open field, and, in cover of the woods, attack the infantry in the rear and cut off their horses there picketed. This order was promptly obeyed by Colonel Clarke and Colonel Candler, of Georgia, who just coming in with Taylor, volunteered on that service, as did Major Hammond with his command. . . .

“Colonel Candler had one horse killed under him, and Major Hammond had two killed under him; but they remounted on infantry horses taken from the enemy.

“General Sumter, although badly wounded in this engagement, continued with his troops, carried on an uncomfortable litter, until they passed Burwick’s Iron Works, after which his command was divided. A part continued with the general as an escort until they reached North Carolina, while the Georgians, commanded by Twiggs, Clarke, Candler and B. Few, turned westward, and in a few days marched toward Ninety-Six, taking their course along the foot of the mountains.”

The foregoing are a few extracts taken from the imperfect records of this eventful period of Georgia’s history yet in existence. From them it is evident that William Candler was one of the most active spirits in the scenes of those years of devastation, suffering and carnage. When the war closed, he brought his family back from its exile in Tennessee, rebuilt his destroyed habitation, and became as active in civil pursuits and in moulding the government of the infant State of Georgia as he had been in the war for independence.

He was by nature endowed with great energy and enterprise, and was, when the war began, in easy and prosperous condition, but during the period when the British and Tories held sway in upper Georgia, from the fall of Augusta in January, 1779,

to the expulsion of the enemy in 1781, he lost nearly all he had except his lands. During this period it is said that nine-tenths of the slaves, to say nothing of other personal property, were captured and carried away by the enemy. Still when he died in 1784, a year after the independence of the State was acknowledged, he owned, as the land records show, more than six thousand acres of land in the counties of Richmond, Wilkes and Washington, and the appraisement bills of his personal property now on record in Augusta show, among other property:

“27 negroes.”

“A small stock of merchandise.”

“49 hogs.”

“47 books.”

“Some handsome furniture,” etc.

The old records of Richmond county, still in existence, show that he was actively connected up to the day of his death with every enterprise inaugurated in the interests of his county and its people.

After his death, the legislature of the State, in 1789, passed a bill providing for the payment to “Henry Candler, administrator of William Candler, deceased,” of a considerable sum of money “for services rendered and supplies furnished” by him to

the State. Nor were his efforts during the brief time he lived after the close of the war, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, directed alone to the promotion of the material interests of the State. He was as active in politics, and in the councils of the infant commonwealth as he had been in the field in the establishment of its independence.

The first legislature elected after the treaty of peace between the British government and the successful colonies was concluded met in Savannah on the 6th of January, 1784. He was a member of this body, and from the journal of the 8th of January, two days after it assembled, the following extract is made: "A double return being made for the members for the county of Richmond; ordered that said returns be referred to the committee on privileges and elections."

On the evening of the same day the committee made this report: "The committee on privileges and elections on the double returns from the county of Richmond report as follows: That on the Richmond county returns they find that the elections for that county, since the Constitution was made, have ever been held at Brownsborough, except the first, which was held at the Little Kiokee; that no election for representatives had ever been held at

Augusta, since that time, for this county. We find no place pointed out by law for holding of elections. But as it has been customary, for several years, to hold elections at Brownsborough, the returns from that place should be received as the legal returns of the county.”

The discussion of this report brought out the facts. Polls were opened at both Brownsborough and Augusta. The managers of each precinct counted its vote, and sent up its return, claiming that it was the only lawful return of the election for the county.

The committee, as is seen above, reported in favor of the Brownsborough return as the lawful return, because no election under the Constitution had ever been held in Augusta. The house, however, voted down the report of the committee, and, in the spirit of true democracy, which holds that the ballot of every qualified voter should be effective, and that a mistake as to the place at which an election should be held, especially when no place had been fixed by law, should not disfranchise a freeman, adopted as a substitute for it a resolution, “That the ten gentlemen who have a majority of the votes appearing from the papers returned to this house by the justices of Richmond county, take their seats as having the suffrages of the people.” Thus all the

votes cast at both places were counted, and the ten persons receiving a majority of the whole were declared, by the house, entitled to the seats.

“Whereupon the following gentlemen from the county of Richmond appeared to have a majority of the votes, attended and, being qualified, took their seats :

MR. WILLIAM CANDLER,
MR. GLASSCOCK,
MR. MCFARLAND,
MR. MIDDLETON,
MR. WILLIAM FEW,
MR. LEE,
MR. BENJAMIN FEW,
MR. FAHN.”

This was the first election held in Richmond county after the close of the War of the Revolution, and the first contested election recorded in the annals of the Georgia legislature.

It is an interesting fact that William Candler, a soldier of the war for independence, received the highest vote cast, and that three of his colleagues in this legislature, to wit: Colonels William Few, Benjamin Few and Greenberry Lee, were his comrades in the war.

This was his last public service. He died in

July, 1784, while a member of the legislature of Georgia, less than a year after the independence of the State had been acknowledged by the British king.

He lived, however, long enough to see his beloved State an independent commonwealth, and to aid in perfecting a system of State government which has challenged the admiration of succeeding generations. He was when he died, in addition to being a member of the State legislature, one of the justices of Richmond county, a position of much dignity and importance under the first constitution; the bench of justices in each county presided over by the chief justice of the State being the highest court in the State and having unlimited jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.

His Private Life and Domestic Relations.

Thus far we have written only of the birth, lineage and public services of William Candler of Georgia. Of his private and domestic life we have said but little.

His grandson, Dr. Few, informs us that "he married, in 1760, Elizabeth Anthony, whose grandfather was a Genoese Italian, and her mother a Clarke. She was the oldest (a mistake; she was the third) of a numerous family and one of her nephews was governor of Kentucky.*

"She had brothers who died and left families—Christopher, Joseph, Micajah, Mark, James and Bowling, and sisters, two of whom, Mary and Winifred, married Carters, Agnes married Blakely, one to Lane, one to Cooper, Judith to Ware and Penelope to Johnston. She was a Quaker, and preached."

Dr. Few, in this brief statement, only says "her

* James Clarke, Micajah's son, in 1825.

grandfather was a Genoese Italian and her mother a Clarke." He does not give the christian name of her father, nor any other information concerning his family history. His name was, however, Joseph, and he was the second son of Mark Anthony, the "Genoese Italian" who came to Virginia about the beginning of the eighteenth century and settled on the Upper James river, in Bedford county, and "established a great mill and trading-post of considerable importance," and about the same time married, but to whom is not now known. We have no recorded account of his birth and early life, but a somewhat apocryphal tradition, supported, however, by some well-established facts, supplies its place. This tradition has come down through all the numerous branches of the Anthony family, and they are scattered throughout the United States from Rhode Island to Georgia, and from the Savannah to the Rio Grande. It says that the father of the first Mark Anthony was a merchant in Genoa, Italy, who emigrated to Holland and settled. When the son, Mark, grew up he was sent back, when sixteen or seventeen years old, to Italy to school. Becoming tired of school and being of an adventurous disposition, he ran away and embarked on a trading vessel which was

in a few days captured by Algerine pirates and he was sold into slavery in Algiers by his captors. Soon after he became thus a slave his master sent him and another slave in chains and under a brutal overseer into the forest to cut wood. Driven to desperation by the cruelty of their merciless taskmaster, they, taking him unawares, knocked him in the head with an ax, and concealing themselves in the woods till night, they made their way under cover of darkness to the beach, where, finding a small boat, they rowed to a British vessel lying at anchor in the bay and telling the story of their captivity and brutal treatment to the captain prevailed on him to take them on board. He concealed them in two hogsheads which were shipped as a part of the cargo till they got well out to sea. Finally he landed them at a Virginia port where the master of the vessel sold them to a farmer in New Kent county for three years to pay for their passage. This was about the year 1699.

After he had served this three years with his master who bought him from the sea captain, Mark Anthony settled, as already stated, on the Upper James, near the site of the present city of Lynchburg, and soon afterward married, but to whom is not now known.

The Clarkes and Moormans and Anthonys and Candles were all connected by intermarriage and each knew the history and antecedents of the others. Bowling Clarke, son of Captain Christopher Clarke, the first Clarke who came over in 1732, says he (Mark Anthony) came to Virginia from Genoa, Italy, and settled on the Upper James river and established a great mill and a trading post of considerable importance. One of his sons, Joseph Anthony, born May 2d, 1713, married on the 22d of April, 1741, Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Captain Christopher Clarke, who had five sons and four daughters as follows: Edward, Bowling, Micajah, John, Christopher, Elizabeth who married Joseph Anthony, Sarah, wife of Charles Lynch the founder of Lynchburg and the father of "lynch law," Rachel, wife of Thomas Moorman, and a fourth daughter who was the wife of Benjamin Johnston. A number of the descendants of Elizabeth and her husband, Joseph Anthony, intermarried with the Cabells, a family still distinguished in Virginia. Governor James Clarke, of Kentucky, was the son of Micajah, and Generals John B. Clarke, senior, and his son John B. Clarke, junior, both generals in the Confederate army and both members of Congress from Missouri, were his de-

scendants. The Clarkes and Moormans and Anthonys were all Quakers and they and the Candles were all connected by intermarriage more than a hundred and fifty years ago.* "The Candles and Moormans got mixed in Ireland before they ever came to Virginia, but the Clarkes did not get in (to the family) till we settled in Louisa county," says Bowling Clarke in a letter to Mary Ann Lynch in 1780.

Joseph Anthony and his wife Elizabeth (Clarke) reared fourteen children, Elizabeth, born March 10, 1746, and married to William Candler in 1760, being the third child and the second daughter.

To Joseph Anthony and his wife Elizabeth no less than fifteen prominent families in Georgia, and probably as many more in Virginia, trace their origin. Among the Virginians the family of General Joseph E. Johnston, and in Georgia the Anthonys, the Branhams, the Boykins, the Candles, the Carters, the Coopers, the Fewes, the Hamiltons, the Jordans, the Nisbets, the Popes, the Stovalls, the Tates, the Terrills and the Wares.

William Candler married Elizabeth Anthony when she was not quite fifteen years old, probably against the will of her father. This inference is drawn from

*Dr. Wood's History of Albemarle County, Va.

some of the peculiar provisions of his will executed on the 24th of September, 1785, and now on record in Henry county, Virginia. This will was executed more than a year after his daughter, Elizabeth, became a widow, her husband, William Candler, having died in July, 1784. He seems never to have forgiven her. In one item of this will he distributes the bulk of his estate, consisting of lands and numerous slaves, among certain of his children named, Elizabeth being omitted. In another item he leaves to his wife the residue of his estate, a plantation, nine slaves and all his personal property, during her life or widowhood. In another item he recites that having given to certain of his children, Elizabeth Candler being one of them, "when they married, as much of my estate as I thought proper, I give to each of them one shilling sterling only out of my estate."

In the last item he says: "It is my will that if any of my children decease without heirs of their body that their part of my estate bequeathed be equally divided amongst my then surviving children, or their heirs, and at the decease of my wife my estate (left to her during life or widowhood) be equally divided amongst all of my children, or their heirs, except my daughter Elizabeth Candler. I

only give unto her at the decease of my wife five pounds sterling.”

There were probably two reasons for his opposition to their marriage, and for his consequent discrimination against Elizabeth in his will: First, she was too young to marry, and secondly, while the Candlers were a much more cultured people, and consequently stood socially higher than the Anthonys, the Anthonys were much richer than the Candlers, who were, while very well to do, not rich. For these reasons it seems he never forgave her, not even when she became the widow of a man who had distinguished himself in the State of his adoption.

The writer has never known but one person who knew William Candler personally. This was a very old lady, Mrs. Bowen of Jackson county, Georgia, more than fifty years ago, and Mrs. Bowen was then about ninety years old, but a lady of great intelligence and mental vigor for one of her age. When presented to her by her grandson, then a young man, who a quarter of a century later, as the gallant Captain Simeon B. David, fell gloriously leading his command in one of the battles for the South, she eagerly inquired: “Son, are you any kin to Col. Billy Candler of Columbia county?” And when

informed that I was his great-grandson, she said: "Child, I am glad to know you; I knew your grandfather well when I was a girl. He always rode the finest horse in the county, and I never saw him with his gloves off. He was a perfect gentleman." This little incident serves to give us some idea of his personal habits and social standing.

He was a large and well-formed man, and the writer has heard his father say that his colonel's uniform coat, which was preserved in the family for many years after his death, was buttoned around five of his descendants, his granddaughter, Mrs. Shivers, and four children.

He was a man of great energy, enterprise and public spirit. This is attested by the old records of Richmond county during the War of the Revolution and up to his death in 1784.* He was also a lover of reading and fond of books, and one item in the appraisement bill of his estate when he died was "forty-seven (47) books," quite a library for that day in a frontier country, where in most homes

*Doctor Few says he died in 1789, but he wrote from memory, and was in error. The records, still preserved in Richmond county, show that letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son, Henry Candler, in the fall of 1784, and that he died in the preceding July.

a Bible, and possibly an almanac, constituted the entire literature of the family.

He died in Richmond county, Georgia, in July, 1784, at the age of forty-eight years. His widow survived him nineteen years, and a few years after his death she married Captain Cornelius Dysart, a veteran of the War of the Revolution, a member of the General Assembly of Georgia, and subsequently a member of the executive council for Richmond county.

She died in Baldwin county, Georgia, in 1803, and her grave is on the east side of the Oconee river, opposite the city of Milledgeville.

CHAPTER V.

His Descendants.

Having thus far confined ourselves mainly to the lives of William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony, and their ancestry, we will in this chapter speak more at length of their descendants.

William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth, had eleven children, Mary, Henry, Falby, William, Charles, Elizabeth, John, Amelia, Joseph, Mark Anthony, and Daniel.

Charles died when a child. All the others lived to be grown. William and John never married. All but these two did, and all who married left children except Joseph, who died without issue.

Mary, the eldest child, married, as has been stated, Major Ignatius Few, who served through the entire War of the Revolution in the continental army, first as a lieutenant, then captain, and finally as major. He was the brother of Colonels Benjamin and William Few, both distinguished officers in the patriot army.

Ignatius Few and his wife, Mary Candler, had four children, Elizabeth, Mary, William, and Ignatius Alphonso.

Elizabeth married John William Devereux in 1795, and died in Columbia county in 1799.

Mary died in infancy.

William was born in 1782, and married Hannah Andrew in 1807. He died in Columbia county in 1819.

Ignatius Alphonso, the youngest child, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 11th of April, 1789. He married Salina Agnes Carr, daughter of Colonel Thomas Carr, a soldier of the Revolution, on the 29th of August, 1811, and died in Athens, Georgia in 1845. On the campus of Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, of which institution he was the founder and the first president, is a marble monument erected to his memory.* He left no children.

* On this monument are three inscriptions :

On the north side—

I. A. FEW,
 Founder and first President
 of
 Emory College.

Elected December 8th, 1837;

Entered upon his duties September 10, 1838, resigned July 17, 1839.

“Memoria prodenda liberis nostris.”

He was a man of great learning and piety, and one of the most eminent divines in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also one of the founders of Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, the oldest female college in the world. In the founding of Emory College he ex-

In early life an infidel, became a Christian from conviction, and for many years of deep affliction walked by faith in the Son of God.

A profound theologian, and an earnest, eloquent preacher, whose sermons and whose life and death exhibited in beautiful harmony profound wisdom and childlike simplicity and humble and unfaltering confidence in God.

On the south side—

VIVIT:—Non mortuus est.

A Tribute of Love and Veneration to Exalted Worth from the
Few and Phi Gamma Societies

of

Emory College,

Sister Associations, who thus delight to honor the memory of their
common founder and patron.

On the east side—

The Grand Lodge of Georgia erects this monument in token of
high regard for a deceased brother,

IGNATIUS A. FEW,

Who departed this life in Athens, Ga., November 28th, 1845, aged
56 years, 7 months and 17 days.

He was born April 11th, 1789, in Columbia county, then the
county of Richmond, in this State.

As a Mason he possessed all those noble traits of character which
constitute the worthy brother of this ancient and honorable order.

pended much of his ample fortune, and that institution stands to-day a monument to his liberality, enterprise, piety and devotion to the church in whose service he died.

It is said that he and John Forsyth were the only two Georgians upon whom a British university ever conferred the degree of LL.D.

Henry, the second child of William and Elizabeth Candler, was born in 1762, and served through the

As a minister of the gospel he exemplified the beautiful description of the poet:

His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear,
By him the violated law spoke out
Its thunders; and by him in strains as sweet
As angels use, the gospel whispered peace.

As a patron of education and learning his complement is seen in the buildings which this monument confronts.

As a Patriot he was among the first on the battle-field at his country's call in the war of 1812, from which he returned to honor that country as a private citizen.

In private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manners, the worth of his friendship, his high social qualities, and his varied and useful knowledge. Masons, Christians, Scholars, Patriots and Citizens join each in the sentiment:

"Care Vale! Sed non eternum, Care Valetto!
Namque iterum tecum sim, modo dignus ero;
Tum nihil amplexus potent divellere nostros
Nec tu marcesces, nec lachrimabor ego."

War of the Revolution, and rose to the rank of major. He, in the battle of Long Cane, South Carolina, in 1780, was desperately wounded, and, besides other injuries, lost an arm.

In the journal of the General Assembly of Georgia of Sunday, the 4th of August, 1782 (the legislature sat on Sunday as on any other day, at that period), is this record: "*Resolved*, that John Lindsey be empowered to purchase one negro fellow (at the sale of confiscated estates) for Doctor Timothy Russell, the same to be given him in full of his account for curing the said Lindsey, and also Thomas Greer and Henry Candler, who were maimed and much wounded in the service of their country."

After the close of the War of the Revolution he married a Miss Oliver, and settled in Warren county, Georgia, near the settlement in which he was reared. He left only one child, a son, who died in Macon county, Georgia, about 1867, without issue.

Of Joseph and John the writer has but little information. They were both in the army when mere boys, about the close of the War of the Revolution, but their services were on the western border of the State against the Indian allies of the British. Both of them, as well as their brother, Major Henry Candler, and their father, Colonel William Candler,

received bounties of land for their military services. This is shown by the land records in the office of the Secretary of State.

Colonel William Candler's bounty was one of the finest bodies of land in Washington county, eleven hundred and fifty acres. It is in a big bend of the Oconee river.

John died without issue, never having married.

Joseph married, but to whom is not known to the writer, and if he had children they died without issue.

William was probably an invalid. He never married, and, though older than John and Joseph, he was not in the army, It is probable that he died when he was about grown.

Mark, the youngest son, except Daniel, of Colonel William Candler's children, was married twice. The writer does not know to whom he was first married, but by this wife he had two children, John and Louisa.

I. John was a farmer and married, lived and died in Columbia county, Georgia, where he was born. His most marked characteristic was his piety and goodness. He was unambitious, and hence aroused no envies nor jealousies, and was one of those of

whom all men speak well. He died in 1892 at the age of eighty-five years.

In early life he married a Miss Young of Columbia county. They had but two children, Elizabeth and William. I have been unable to learn to whom Elizabeth was married, or what became of her. William never married and died a few years ago without issue.

II. Louisa married a man named Shivers in Warren county, but of her descendants the writer knows nothing.

In 1816 Mark A. Candler was married the second time to Lucy White, who, although a native of Georgia, was of Irish parentage. It is related that her parents took passage on the same ship from Dublin, Ireland, about the year 1795, and that they met first on board ship shortly after leaving Dublin. During the long tedious voyage they were thrown much together, and the friendship which sprang up between them soon ripened into love. With the natural ardor of his race the young Irishman pressed his suit, and they were married soon after landing in this country. Thos. White, of Columbia county, a brother of Lucy White, was a man of considerable prominence in his time.

Mark A. Candler and his family lived in an old

fort constructed during the Revolutionary War at Wrightsborough, in Columbia county. His avocation was that of a farmer, and from all accounts, he was not possessed of a very large share of this world's goods. In fact, at his death, his family was left in rather straitened circumstances, and for several years his young widow had a hard struggle to make ends meet. He died in 1828, leaving eight children as the result of his second marriage, the eldest of whom was less than twelve years old. His wife and two of the children, William and Susan, died in 1851 from the effects of poison, supposed to have been put into the salt used on the table by some of the negro slaves.

The eight children, by this marriage, were : (1) William Henry, (2) Julia (these two were twins), (3) Mary, (4) Lucy, (5) Albert Thomas, (6) Susan, (7) Mark, and (8) Cornelius Capers.

III. William Henry was born in Columbia county, Ga., in 1817. In 1850 he married Mary A. Ryan of Columbia county, Ga., a niece of the Honorable Charles E. Haynes of Hancock county, at one time a member of Congress from Georgia. He died in 1851, leaving but one child, a daughter, named Willie for her father, who died when she was only three months old. This daughter, Willie Candler,

is now the wife of Colonel James D. Norman, a lawyer of Union Springs, Ala. She has four children, James T., Willie Candler, Charles Dozier, and Mary Dean.

IV. Julia, the twin sister of William Henry Candler, married, in 1850, the Reverend Wesley P. Arnold, who, for many years, was a prominent minister in the Southern Methodist Church, and preached all over Georgia. He and his wife are both dead. She died in Wilkes county in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years. She had only two children, daughters, Hattie and Augusta. Hattie married W. A. Potts, and now lives in Dooly county, Ga.

Augusta died in childhood.

V. Mary married Joel Perry of McDuffie county, Georgia, in 1845. They had six children: William, Albert, Lula, Milton, Rose, and Susan. Mrs. Perry is living in Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., and is seventy-eight years old. One of her sons, Albert Perry, lives in Atlanta, Ga. Another lives in Dawson, Ga.

VI. Lucy married Alpheus Fuller of Columbia county, Ga., in 1846. They removed to Talbot county in 1855 and settled there. Mr. Fuller died in 1883. She is still living in Harris county, and

is eighty-two years old. She had five children : Cornelia, Kittie, Albert, Walter, and Robert Sidney.

Cornelia married Albert Johnson.

Kittie was twice married, first to Charles Dozier, and after his death to George Shipp. She lives in Columbus, Ga., and has no children.

Albert is a merchant at Shiloh, Ga. He married Miss Bullock. They have no children.

Walter died in 1886, unmarried.

Robert Sidney is also a merchant at Shiloh, Ga. He married Miss Brooks, and has two children, Robert N. and Clifford Candler. His mother, Lucy (Candler) Fuller, lives with him.

VII. Albert Thomas Candler, the fifth child of Mark A. Candler, by his second wife, and the youngest now living, was born at Wrightsborough, Columbia county, Ga., February 22, 1822. After the death of his father in 1828 he was adopted by his Uncle Thomas White and remained with him until he was nearly grown. In 1849 he married Susan Elizabeth Paschal, daughter of Asa Paschal, a large planter, who lived on the banks of Little River in the little town of Raysville in Columbia county. He moved to Talbot county in 1856, where he reared a large family and where he still lives, loved and honored by all who know him.

A. T. Candler and his wife, Susan E., had children: Julian Carlton, Orville Augustus, Clifford Lawton, Herbert Paschal, George Leon, Mary C. and Susan Alberta.

1. Julian C. Candler, a young man of much promise, died August 5, 1882, in the prime of his young manhood.

2. Orville A. Candler was born at Raysville, Columbia county, January 31, 1852. He has never married, is a railroad man, and is now living at Macon, Ga.

3. Clifford L. Candler, also born in Columbia county September 17, 1855, was just one year old when his parents moved to Talbot county. Soon after leaving school he engaged in the railroad business, and in 1878 moved to Alabama in the service of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway. In 1886 he was transferred to Macon, Ga., in the interest of the same company, and from being agent at Macon, Ga., he was made general agent for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway (now the Southern Railway) at Brunswick, Ga., in June, 1893. The yellow fever epidemic of 1893, which is still fresh in the memory of every one, first made its appearance within two months after his removal to Brunswick, but realizing the respon-

sibility resting upon him, and with a courage manifested by but few, he remained at his post during that most trying season. On the 21st of May, 1882, he was married to Miss Nonnie S. Weissinger, of Dallas county, Ala., a graduate of the Judson Female Institute of Marion, Ala., and a daughter of Mr. Jesse B. Weissinger, an extensive cotton-planter living near Uniontown. There have never been any children born to them.

4. Herbert P. Candler was born in Geneva, Talbot county, April 6, 1858. He located at Montgomery, Ala., in 1880, where he has lived ever since, engaged in the service of the U. S. Government under the Department of Engineering. He married in 1889 Beverly Randolph, daughter of Major Randolph, formerly of Hale county, now of Sheffield, Ala.

Herbert P. Candler and his wife have one child, a sturdy, promising boy, named Albert Randolph.

5. George L. Candler, youngest son of A. T. Candler, was born in Talbot county, February 14, 1860. He moved to Montgomery, Ala., about the year 1880, but in 1888 he settled at Columbus, Ga. He also engaged in the railroad business early in life, and is at present agent for the Central Railroad at Columbus. In November, 1890, he was

married to Lizzie Lee Kyle, granddaughter of Mr. J. Kyle, of Columbus. They have three children, all girls ; Katherine, Elizabeth and Margaret.

6. Mary C. Candler was married in 1891 to Dr. J. H. Winchester, a practicing physician of Americus, Ga. They have two children, a son who bears his mother's family name, Candler, and an infant daughter.

7. Susan A. Candler, the youngest of the children of A. T. Candler, still lives with her parents in Talbot county. She has never married.

VIII. Mark A. died at seventeen years of age.

IX. Cornelius Capers Candler was the youngest of Mark Candler's children. He was born at Wrightsborough, Ga., April 11, 1829, and was twice married. June 13, 1854, he married Flora Stapler, but she died without issue, April 10, 1855. On the 20th of November, 1856, he was married to Pierce Hardy of Columbia county, after which he settled near the little town of Metasville, in Wilkes county. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and remained in active service until he was incapacitated for duty by wounds received at the battle of —————. He died March 30, 1881, and is buried near his home in Wilkes county.

Cornelius C. Candler and his wife, Pierce Hardy, had children: Mary Ella, William Augustus, Fannie Lula, Sarah Leslie, Charles Edwin, Cornelia Ann, John Albert, Emma Virginia and George Wesley (twins), Elizabeth, Susan Pheribe, Maggie M., Walter Linton, and Cornelius Clement.

Mary Ella Candler married Alexander Tyler in March, 1879, and their eldest daughter, Pearle Tyler, married Whit Ferguson, May 5, 1894.

Sarah Leslie Candler married George Albea, February 16, 1882.

Fannie Lula Candler married Moses Pilcher, April 19, 1885.

Emma Virginia Candler married William Steel, February 14, 1889.

Walter Linton Candler, the only living son of Cornelius C. Candler, was born April 23, 1876, and is living with his mother in Wilkes county. The other five sons all died in childhood, also one daughter, Cornelia.

Elizabeth, Susan and Maggie are unmarried and still live at the family home near Metasville, Wilkes county.

Daniel, the youngest child of Colonel William Candler, was only five years old when his father died. He was born in Columbia county, then Rich-

mond, in 1779, and was an infant in his mother's arms when the family was driven into exile by the British and Tories in 1780. He was brought back to Richmond county by his parents at the close of the war, and grew up on the plantation on which his father settled in 1769. This land Colonel William Candler held under a grant from the King. It was, when granted, in the Parish of St. Paul. In 1777 the Parish was made the county of Richmond. In 1790 Richmond was divided and the upper half, in which the Candlers lived, became the county of Columbia; and now the old family seat is in the county of McDuffie.

When only twenty years of age, in 1799, he married Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Samuel Slaughter, Esquire, a veteran of the War of the Revolution, and a successful planter of Wilkes county, Georgia, who came into the State from Virginia about the close of the war.

In 1783, the last year of the war, the Legislature of Georgia, to encourage immigration and strengthen the infant State, passed a law offering to give to each head of a family who would come into it from any of the other States, and settle upon it, two hundred acres of land for himself, and fifty additional acres for each white member of his family,

and for each slave, not exceeding ten in number. This liberal policy brought many immigrants into Georgia from the older States, especially from Virginia. The Virginians settled mainly in Wilkes county, then embracing most of the territory now included in all of the adjacent counties north of Little River. Among these came Ezekiel Slaughter and his two sons, Reuben and Samuel, then young men. All three of them settled in the lower part of Wilkes county on lands granted to them by the State under the law above referred to.

The grant to Ezekiel Slaughter bears date of 1785. Those of his two sons a year later.

The Slaughters were all ardent Whigs; the two sons had served in the armies of the colonies during the war for independence, and both were wounded in battle. Reuben lost a leg, and Samuel two fingers of his left hand. Both reared large families, and their descendants are to be found scattered all over the South, especially in Georgia. Reuben was married twice, and raised twenty-four children—twenty-two sons and two daughters, twelve by each wife.

Daniel Candler died in Columbia county, Ga., in 1816 at the age of thirty-seven years. Cut off at a period in life before which but few men accom-

plish much, his career was void of special incident. He, as did all Georgians of the first generation after the establishment of the independence of the State, took a lively interest in politics, and there is a tradition that on one occasion he fought a duel, no uncommon thing in those days, with a Captain Snow, a member of the Legislature, I think, from Burke county. Captain Snow was seriously but not mortally wounded, and Mr. Candler received a pistol ball in his cravat, but was unhurt. The duel, it is said, grew out of a political difference, and never afterward could he be induced to take any active part in the heated political contests that marked that period of the history of the State.

Daniel Candler and his wife, Sarah Slaughter, had seven children, to wit: (1) William Love, (2) Elizabeth Anthony, (3) John Kingston, (4) Frances Emily, (5) Samuel Charles, (6) Daniel Gill, and (7) Ezekiel Slaughter.

After the death of Daniel Candler, in 1816, his widow, still a young woman, married D. S. Chapman, Esquire, of Baldwin county, Ga., by whom she had four children, all daughters.

But it is of the Candlers we write, the descendants of Colonel William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony.

Their children were:

I. William Love, born in Milledgeville, Ga., September 1, 1801. He was a man of strong intellect, marked individuality and possessed of a tenacious memory in which were garnered many gems of literature gathered from standard authors, especially Shakespeare and Burns, his favorite poets. There is now in his family an old, well-worn copy of "Robbie Burns," as he was wont to call the Scotch poet, which he carried in his knapsack through the Seminole war of 1836, with which he beguiled the tedious hours of his soldier life.

Of unswerving honesty, great moral courage and rapid powers of analysis and reason, he was quick to decide and immovable in his determination.

In 1824 he married Martha Moore, a woman of rare amiability and beautiful Christian character. She was the daughter of John Moore, a Scotchman, and a man of local prominence near Savannah, Georgia, and his wife Susan Conante, a native of Ohio.

About 1850 he moved from Georgia to Claiborne, now Bienville, Parish, Louisiana, and spent the remainder of his life. His career was one of usefulness rather than ambition. While an ardent partizan, at all times ready to make any sacrifice to secure

the triumph of his party or his friend, he steadily declined political preferment.

In December, 1864, his wife, the congenial partner in all the joys and sorrows of his active and useful life, died. He survived her only about three years. His death occurred on the 16th of January, 1868. They are buried side by side in the family cemetery near Mount Lebanon, Louisiana.

To them were born eight children, to wit: (1) John C., (2) Missouri Frances, (3) Caroline, (4) Martha Daniel, (5) Josephine, (6) William Wallace, (7) Sallie Edna, and (8) Patrick Henry.

1. John C. died in youth.

2. Missouri Frances was said to have been one of the most beautiful women of her day. She was twice married; first, to William G. Walker, an extensive planter in Putnam county, Ga., a native of that State, and educated at the university in Athens. By this marriage she left two children: (1) Augusta Walker and (2) Thaddeus Alonza Walker.

Augusta Walker married William H. Todd, a native of Kentucky, and a prominent journalist of Montana, in which State he located after the close of the war of secession. He served through this war as a staff officer with General Sterling Price,

on the Confederate side. He was chief clerk of the convention that framed the organic law of the State of Montana in 1889. He removed with his family from Montana to Louisiana in 1891, and for several years has been on the staff of the Shreveport *Times*, a part of the time as business manager, and a part as editor-in-chief. To them has been born one child, William Walker Todd, on the 3d of July, 1881.

Thaddeus Alonzo Walker, the second child of Missouri Frances (Candler) Walker, is a planter and merchant at Gibsland, La. He married Miss Winnie Prothro of Mount Lebanon. They have five children living: (1) Gussie Winnie, (2) Pearl T., (3) Thaddeus Alonzo, Jr., (4) Viola Gertrude, and (5) Irma Candler.

Gussie W., though quite young, is an author and musician of unusual ability.

Pearl, yet a mere girl, is already a musical composer of much promise, and, as is also her elder sister, a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

After the death of her first husband Missouri Candler married Dr. P. T. Harris, a native of Alabama, and a graduate of Jefferson college, Philadelphia. By this marriage she had three children:

(1) Ptolemy T. Harris, (2) William Hannibal Harris, and (3) Mollie F. Harris.

Ptolemy T. Harris is a merchant in Mobile, Ala. He is unmarried.

William Hannibal Harris is also unmarried. He is a large landowner in Texas, and is also in the mercantile business in Fort Worth.

Mollie F. Harris married, when very young, L. M. Wilson, Jr., of Mobile, Ala. At the age of seventeen she was left a widow with one child, a little girl, who grew up and married a young lawyer of Mobile, S. Gaillard, a descendant of a distinguished old Huguenot family of South Carolina. One of his ancestors, John Gaillard, was a senator in Congress from South Carolina from 1804 to 1826; another, Theodore Gaillard, a United States judge in Louisiana in 1813. She has one child, Madeline L. Gaillard.

Mollie F. Wilson and her daughter's family all live together in Mobile.

Doctor Harris and his wife, Missouri Frances Candler, removed from Louisiana to Arkansas, where she died many years ago. Her remains were brought back to Louisiana, and were buried in the old family cemetery near Mount Lebanon.

3. Caroline, second daughter of William L. Can-

dler, married, near Mount Lebanon, La., Sampson L. Harris, a member of a distinguished Alabama family, one member of which, the Honorable Sampson W. Harris, was a member of Congress from Alabama from 1847 to 1857. Another Sampson W. Harris is now a circuit judge in Georgia.

They also removed from Louisiana to Arkansas, where she died. Her remains were also brought back and interred in the family cemetery near Mount Lebanon.

Four children were born of this union: (1) William Sampson Harris, (2) Susan Harris, and two, who died in infancy, whose names are not known to the writer.

William Sampson Harris married Miss Bettie B. Ford of Prescott, Arkansas. They live at New Lewisville, Ark., and have four children: (1) Fannie Harris, (2) Susie Harris; (3) Bettie Harris, and (4) Patrick Candler Harris.

Susan, the only surviving daughter of Caroline Candler and her husband, Sampson L. Harris, married a Mr. Hunt of Mississippi. They settled somewhere near San Antonio, Texas, and have a large family of children, but the writer does not know the names of any of them.

4. Martha Daniel, third daughter of William L.

Candler, married John H. Walker, of Mount Lebanon, La., a son of William G. Walker, her sister's husband by a former marriage. They had five children—three sons and two daughters: (1) Francis Hill, (2) David Americus, (3) Allen Wilson, (4) John Clarence, and (5) Missouri Carrie.

Francis Hill died in infancy.

David A. married first Miss Fairchild, daughter of Senator Fairchild of Mississippi. She had no children.

He afterward married a young lady in Texas, whose name is unknown to the writer. By this marriage he had one son, who, with the father, lives somewhere in Texas. The mother is dead.

Allen Wilson, second son of Martha D. Candler, married Miss Lee May at Lewisville, Ark. He died at that place in 1893. Four children were born to him, two of whom died in youth, and two, a son, J. H., and a daughter, Gussie Walker, now live with their mother in Lewisville.

John Clarence Walker, third son of Martha D. Candler, married Miss Lee Farrar of Magnolia, Arkansas. They live in New Lewisville, Arkansas, where he is in the mercantile business, and have three children, Benjamin, Alvin and Fay.

Missouri Carrie, only surviving daughter of

Martha D. Candler and her husband, John H. Walker, married in Mexia, Texas, H. B. Scofield, a native of Alabama, who is now connected with the Texas Produce Company of Texarkana. She is noted for benevolence, and is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One son, born in June, 1886, was the fruit of this union.

5. Doctor William Wallace Candler, second son of William L. Candler, graduated at Mount Lebanon University, and subsequently, in medicine, at Charleston, South Carolina. Soon after he completed his medical education he entered the Army of the Confederate States as a member of the Ninth Louisiana Infantry, and served through the entire war. Soon after its close he settled in the practice of his profession at Lewisville, Arkansas. A physician of skill and ability, and possessed of a wonderfully genial and social disposition, he soon succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative practice. In a few years he associated with himself in the practice of his profession his younger and equally popular and able brother, Doctor Patrick H. Candler.

At Spring Hill, Arkansas, he married Miss Julia Sullivan, a highly accomplished lady, a native of Tennessee, a member of the distinguished family

of that name in that State, and a descendant of the equally distinguished family of Sullivans of Killarney, Ireland.

Of this union one daughter, Julia Candler, was born. She married E. P. Schaer, a native of Arkansas, a druggist in Little Rock. They have four children living. One son, Wallace Candler Schaer, died in childhood. The living children are (1) Lucy May, (2) Julia Candler, (3) Edmund Patrick and (4) Octavia Jennings. The family still lives in Little Rock.

6. Sallie Edna, youngest daughter of William L. Candler, married Doctor Jasper Gibbs of Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, a native of Edgefield, South Carolina. A few years after their marriage they removed to Cotton Gin, Texas, and from this place to Mexia, where Doctor Gibbs died in August, 1877, and where his widow still lives.

Of this union nine children were born, to wit: (1) Walter Love, born in Louisiana, died and was buried in Texas at the age of nine years; (2) Lucy May, born in Louisiana, died and was buried in Texas at the age of seven years; (3) Hugh Lynn, (4) Harvey Moore, (5) Analon, (6) Wallace Henry, (7) Mary Belle, (8) Thomas Sanford, and (9) Jasper Kate.

Hugh Lynn married Miss Eugenia Rheano of Sealy, Texas. They live in Mexia, Texas, and have four children, but the writer does not know their names.

Harvey Moore died and was buried in Texas; unmarried.

Analon married Eugenia Meador of Atlanta, Georgia. They live in Mexia, Texas, and have two children, Mary Elliott and Eugene Gibbs.

Mary married at Mexia, Texas, William E. Jones of Houston, Texas. They have one child, an infant son, and live in Houston.

Wallace Henry, the fourth son of Dr. Jasper Gibbs and his wife, Sarah E. Candler, is grown and lives with his mother in Mexia. He is unmarried.

Thomas Sanford is unmarried and is in business at Bastrop, Texas.

Jasper Kate, the youngest child, is with her mother at Mexia.

7. Dr. Patrick H. Candler, the youngest child and only surviving son of William L. Candler, mentioned above in connection with his elder brother, Dr. William Wallace Candler, is a prominent physician and planter near Lewisville, Arkansas. At an early age he graduated from Mount

Lebanon University with the degree of A.B., and the highest honor of his class. Immediately after his graduation he enlisted in the ninth regiment of Louisiana Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served gallantly through the war. After his return from the army he studied medicine in New Orleans, graduated with the degree of M.D., and began practice in Louisiana, but soon removed to Arkansas and entered into partnership with his brother, Dr. William W. Candler, in the practice of his profession.

He married at Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, Miss Medora B. Holstun, a native of Alabama, and a member of a family of prominence in both Alabama and Georgia.

The fruits of this marriage were six daughters—Dora, Kate, Willie, Idell, Lizzie Beth, and one who died in infancy, whose name is not known to the writer.

(1) Dora married at Garland, Arkansas, Daniel B. Candler of Dallas, Texas, a son of E. S. Candler of Mississippi. He is a druggist in Dallas.

(2) Kate, after her graduation, married Samuel C. Dinkins of Gainesville, Georgia, a hardware merchant. They live in Atlanta, and have two children, Pat Candler and Marie Eugenia.

(3) Willie married in 1895, Robert L. Searcy, a lawyer, of New Lewisville, Arkansas. They have one child, an infant son.

(4) Idell, graduated from Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., in 1898; married in 1900 Mark Palmour, a hardware merchant in Atlanta, and has one child, a daughter named Kate.

(5) Lizzie married in 1901 W. A. Seligson of Texarkana.

II. Elizabeth Anthony Candler, eldest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Candler, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, March 3, 1803. She was twice married; first to Owen H. Myrick, a member of an old and influential family of middle Georgia, on the 15th of October, 1820. By this marriage she had five children, Martha Missouri, Daniel J., Sarah Adeline, Richard L., and William.

After the death of Mr. Myrick she married the second time, ——— Corley, by whom she had one child, Nancy C. Corley.

She died in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, on the 20th of December, 1872. She was a woman of splendid character, and it was said of her when she died by an acquaintance of a lifetime:

“Her life was grand in womanly virtues. With

courage, zeal, and undaunted faith she acted well her part, whatever duty demanded, and through sunshine and shadow displayed a loveliness of spirit that won for her the esteem and love of all who knew her."

1. Her eldest child, Martha Missouri Myrick, married in Louisiana a man named Scroggins. They had but one child, a daughter named Amanda, who married a Jones of Bienville Parish, where they now live. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. One daughter, Laura, is married and has two children, and one son, Alfred, is married and has three children.

2. The Reverend Daniel J. Myrick, eldest son and second child of Elizabeth, Daniel Candler's oldest daughter, has always lived in Georgia, the State in which he was born about the year 1824. He has been for a half century a member of the old Georgia, and after its division, of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is distinguished for his ability, conservatism and zeal in the ministry. He has never put off his armor, but still, at the age of three score and fifteen, is in the active service of the Master, shunning no duty, however arduous,

and going wherever the Conference sees cause to send him.

He married Miss Mary Andrew in Liberty county, Georgia, about 1847. She still lives to share with him the cares and duties of the itinerant Methodist ministry.

They have had born to them two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter married Professor Shoeller, is still living and has several children.

The son, Captain Bascom Myrick, was an editor of Americus, Georgia. He was a graduate of Emory College, Georgia, was a man of marked talent, and was distinguished in his profession for his individuality, fearlessness, and the force and ability with which he advocated what he believed to be right and combated what he thought was wrong. He died in Americus, Georgia, in the summer of 1895. He left a widow, a woman of talent, and a son, Shelby, now a lawyer of Savannah, Georgia, who seems to have inherited the talents of his parents.

3. Sarah Adeline Myrick married in Louisiana a Henderson. They went from Louisiana to Texas, and reared quite a large family there, of whom the writer has been able to learn but little.

4. Richard L. Myrick married in Louisiana, and died there many years ago.

5. William Myrick married a Miss Goff in Louisiana. He died many years ago leaving two sons whose names are not known to the writer.

6. Of Nancy C. Corley, the daughter by the second marriage, the writer knows nothing.

III. John Kingston Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1804, married Caroline Smith in Baldwin county, Georgia, in 1826, and died in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, in 1895. His widow still survives and is ninety-one years old.

John K. Candler was an unostentatious, unambitious farmer, a man universally esteemed and trusted for his unswerving integrity. He was a man of undaunted physical and moral courage, and it was written of him "he was one of nature's noblemen, and would not barter an atom of truth for a kingdom.

There were born to him eleven children—

1. Antoinette, who died when young, unmarried.

2. Franklin, who married a Miss Ivy in Alabama. He has five children, two of whom are named William and Augustus. The names of the others are not known to the writer.

3. Sallie, who married James Rogers of Alabama.

They had eleven children—Georgia, Victoria, John, Mattie, Elizabeth, David, Dosa, Lee, James, Mollie, and Jessie. Georgia and John are dead. All the others are living. Georgia died in youth. John lived to be grown and married, and when he died he left several children, but the writer does not know how many nor their names. Victoria married Green Williams of Alabama and had a large family of children. All the other children of Sallie Candler Rogers are married and have children, but to whom they were married and how many children each had the writer has been unable to learn. He only knows that she had eleven children, fifty grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren—in all sixty lineal descendants.

4. Emma, who married John Sullivan, by whom she had twelve children—Alice, Kate, Charles, John Wesley, Emma, Samuel, Frank, Edward, and four others whose names the writer does not know.

Alice married Broadard, a Georgian. Most of the others lived to be grown and married, and all those who married had children. The children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of Emma Candler Sullivan were sixty-two in number.

5. Mary, who married Pierce Holstun of Alabama. They had one child, a daughter, named

Caroline, who married a man named Smith, a Georgian, and has three children, Mary, Julian, and Orleans.

6. Martha, who married Monroe Leatherman of Texas, by whom she has had seven children, five of whom are living, to wit: John K., Cellie, Caroline, Daniel and William. She also has five grandchildren.

7. William, who died in the Army of the Confederate States in Savannah, Georgia, in 1864, unmarried.

8. Louisa, who married a man named Tolley in Louisiana. They have four children—Dora, Jessie, John, and another whose name is not remembered.

9. Lou Ann, who married John Randol of Missouri. They had eleven children, viz.: William, Caroline, Mary, Eula, Burton, Samuel, Lizzie, Joseph, Louis, Thomas and Maggie. Of these Thomas, William and Caroline are dead.

Mary married a man named Crow and has one child, Burton L. Crow. Eula married Eugene Hammett of Georgia, by whom she has two children—Paul and Verna.

10. Charles, who married twice, and by the two marriages he had ten children—Pearl, Maggie,

Daniel Gill, Bertha, Jessie, Luther, Ernest. The writer does not know the names of the others nor to whom any of them were married.

II. Louisiana, named for the State in which she was born, was the youngest child of John K. Candler. She married a man named Beauchamp, by whom she had two children, whose names the writer does not know. The surviving children of John K. Candler are Franklin Candler, Sallie Rogers, Louisa Tolley, Lou Ann Randol, Charles Candler, and Louisiana Beauchamp. Mrs. Beauchamp lives in Texas. All the rest in Louisiana.

The above is a very imperfect account of the descendants of John K. Candler, but it is the best the writer has been able to obtain. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren number two hundred and fifty at least.

IV. Fannie Emily Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1806. In 1824 she married in Baldwin county, Georgia, Wilson Simpson, a native of the State of Virginia. In 1848 they removed to Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, and in 1859 from there to Leon county, Texas, where she died and was buried in 1862.

They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, to wit: (1) Sarah Louisa, (2) Andrew

Jackson, (3) Ezekiel, (4) Emma Elizabeth, (5) Wilson, (6) Francis, (7) Missouri Antoinette, (8) Samuel, (9) Caroline, (10) Jane, and (11) Daniel.

1. Sarah married an Alabamian named Thompson. She had five children, all of whom are dead.

2. Andrew married Miss Elizabeth Anderson in Alabama. They reared twenty-two children, not all, however, their own; but those not their own were his nephews and nieces, and consequently the descendants of Daniel Candler. Both Andrew Simpson and his wife died on the Brazos river in Texas many years ago, and their children are scattered over that distant State. One of their sons is a banker in Dallas, Texas.

3. Ezekiel Simpson died, unmarried, in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, at an advanced age.

4. Emma married twice—first to Zachariah Patrick, in Alabama. By this marriage she had two children, both of whom died in youth. She married second a man named Burns, in Louisiana. By this marriage she had three children, to wit: (1) Sarah, (2) Samuel Andrew, and (3) Mattie Banks.

Sarah married twice—first to a man named Dupre, by whom she had one child, Maud. Her second marriage was to Reno, in Louisiana. By

this marriage she had four children. One is dead, and three sons are living in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

5. Wilson married Miss Frances Langford. He had five children, two daughters and three sons. He died a soldier in the Army of the Confederate States. Soon afterward his wife died in Texas, and their children were among the twenty-two reared by Andrew Jackson Simpson, their uncle.

6. Frances married Columbus Brice of Louisiana. She had five children: (1) Lucy, (2) Fannie, (3) Jodie, (4) James, and (5) John.

Lucy married a man named Brewer, and has five children, three sons and two daughters.

Fannie married Daniel, in Louisiana, and had four daughters and two sons.

Jodie married twice, but I do not know the name of either husband. She has three living children.

James married Mattie Buckler, and has one daughter, yet a little girl.

John married Miss Cann, and has one daughter and two sons, all small children.

7. Missouri Antoinette Simpson married John Brice of Louisiana. They had one daughter and eight sons. She named two sons for her uncle, John

K. Candler. The names of her sons were: (1) John, (2) Sidney, (3) Patrick, (4) Rush, (5) John, (6) Columbus, (7) Wilson, and (8) Jack. Her only daughter is named Kate.

The first son, called John, died when small.

Sidney married Miss Neal Prothro of Mount Lebanon, Louisiana. They have three boys.

Rush was killed in a railroad accident.

Patrick married Miss Lelia Pratt of Louisiana. They have five children, one son and four daughters.

All the children of Missouri Antoinette Brice live in Louisiana.

8. Samuel Simpson, the eighth child of Frances Candler Simpson, married in Texas and removed to the Indian Territory. They have nine living children, four daughters and five sons. Two of the daughters are married and each has a daughter.

9. Caroline Simpson married in Texas, but the writer does not know to whom. She and her husband both died many years ago, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, who were reared by their uncle, Andrew Jackson Simpson. The two sons are married and live near Galveston, Texas.

10. Jane Simpson, the tenth child, married a

large stock-raiser in Texas. She and her husband are long since dead. They left five children, who were reared by their uncle, Andrew Jackson Simpson, whom it seems Providence ordained to rear the orphan children of his brothers and sisters.

11. Daniel Simpson, the eleventh child, died in Texas, unmarried, at the age of twenty-one years.

V. The Honorable Samuel Charles Candler, born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 6th day of December, 1809, and married to Martha B. Beall, daughter of Noble P. Beall, Esquire, and his wife, Justiana Hooper Beall of Cherokee county, Georgia, and niece of General William Beall, for a long time prominent in the history of western Georgia, on the 8th of December, 1833. He was a man of much energy and enterprise and always took a lively interest in public matters. He served repeatedly in both branches of the legislature of his State, first in 1833 from Cherokee county, and often, later on, from Carroll, in which county he spent most of his life, and in which he died on the 13th of November, 1873. His widow survived him more than twenty years and died in Atlanta, Ga.

He left eleven children—

1. The Honorable Milton Anthony Candler, born in Campbell county, Georgia, on the 11th of Janu-

ary, 1837, a lawyer of Decatur, Georgia, graduated at the University of Georgia in 1854, married in 1857, Eliza C., daughter of the Honorable Charles Murphy, who was a member of Congress from Georgia.

He has often represented his county in the State House of Representatives, his senatorial district in the State Senate, and in two constitutional conventions, was a captain in the army of the Confederate States, and subsequently, for four years, a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Atlanta district. He and his wife have had born to them:

(1) The Honorable Charles Murphy Candler, graduated from the University of Georgia in 1877, studied law and was admitted to the bar; married in 1882, Mary, daughter of Colonel George W. Scott of Decatur, Georgia, distinguished as a successful and enterprising business man, Christian gentleman and philanthropist. Charles M. Candler has represented his county in the State legislature with marked ability. He has four children—Laura Eliza, George Scott, Rebekah and Milton A.

(2) Samuel Charles, graduated from the University of Georgia in 1879; married Janie J. Porter, daughter of the Reverend S. J. Porter, in 1883. They

live in Los Angeles, California, and have one child, Helen Porter.

(3) Milton A., Jr., graduated from the University of Georgia in 1882; married Nellie, daughter of Colonel George W. Scott of Decatur, Georgia; he died in 1893, leaving two daughters, small children, Eliza Murphy and Nellie Scott.

(4) Laura Eliza, graduated from Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Georgia, in 1880, and died in a few weeks after her graduation.

(5) Florence, married Clifford A. Cowles in 1887, and lives in Decatur, Georgia. Their children are Mary Lee, Clifford S., Jr., Florence, and Jane.

(6) Maury Lee died a student in Emory College, Georgia, in 1889.

(7) Claude, educated at Agnes Scott Institute, married in 1902 S. Branch McKinney, a nephew of the late Governor McKinney of Virginia. He is a lawyer and lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

(8) Ruth, educated at Agnes Scott Institute, married Hunter Pope of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1900. Mr. Pope is a lawyer and they live in Atlanta.

(9) Warren Word died in infancy in 1889.

2. Ezekiel Slaughter Candler, born in Carroll county, Georgia, in 1838; graduated from the Cherokee Baptist College, Cassville, Georgia, about

1858; studied law, was admitted to the bar; has always practiced his profession; married in 1860, Miss Julia Bevill of Hamilton county, Florida. He has for many years lived in Iuka, Mississippi. He has three children: the Honorable Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., a lawyer of Corinth, Mississippi, born in Florida in 1862; graduated from the Law School of the University of Mississippi; married in 1883 to Miss Nancy Hazlewood of Alabama. He is a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the first district of Mississippi. They have three children, daughters, Julia, Susie and Lucy.

The second child of Ezekiel Slaughter Candler and his wife, Julia Bevill Candler, is Daniel B. Candler, born in 1868; married in 1895 to Miss Dora Candler, eldest daughter of Dr. Patrick H. Candler, of Arkansas; and the third is Milton A. Candler Jr., now a student at Emory College, Georgia.

3. Florence Julia, born about 1842, married Col. J. W. Harris of Bartow county, Georgia, about 1860. She lives in Cartersville, Georgia, and has no children. Colonel Harris is dead.

4. Noble Daniel, who was an invalid from early childhood, and died in 1887, at the age of forty-six years, a man in stature but a child in intellect, his unfortunate condition being the result of a disease

of the brain which developed when he was only four years old.

5. Sarah Justiana, born in 1845, married Joseph J. Willard in 1871, who died in 1884, leaving her a widow with five children: (1) Samuel L., born in 1874; (2) Jessie, born in 1876; (3) Joseph G., born in 1878; (4) Florence, born in 1881, and (5) Mary, born in 1883.

6. William Beall Candler, born in 1847, married Elizabeth Slaughter, daughter of Dr. J. T. Slaughter of Carroll county, Georgia, who was a colonel in the army of the Confederate States, in January, 1871. He is a merchant at Villa Rica, Georgia, and has children: Martha Eugenia, born in December, 1871; Florence, who married S. O. Fielder, now deceased, in 1894, and has one child, Nellie, born in 1895; Elizabeth, born in 1875; and William Beall, Jr., born in 1878.

7. Elizabeth Frances, born in 1849, married Henry H. Dobbs, Esq., in 1867. They have two children, Samuel Candler Dobbs, born in 1868 and married to Ruth Mixon, daughter of the Rev. J. F. Mixon, D.D., in 1892. They have two children, Henry F., born in 1893, and Annie Ruth, born in 1895.

8. Asa Griggs Candler, a druggist in Atlanta,

Georgia, born in 1851, married in 1878 Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. George J. Howard of Augusta, Georgia.

They have four sons and one daughter.

(1) Charles Howard, born in 1879; educated at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia; a physician.

(2) Asa Griggs Candler, Jr., educated at Emory College; a cotton manufacturer; born in 1880; married in 1901 Miss Helen Magill of Hartwell, Georgia.

(3) Lucy Beall Candler, born in 1882.

(4) Walter Turner Candler, born in 1885.

(5) William Beall Candler, born in 1890.

9. Samuel Charles, born in 1855; married Miss Jamie Bevill of Florida in 1876. He is a merchant and farmer at Villa Rica, Georgia, and has six living children.

(1) Jessie, born in 1877; married S. S. Coachman, a merchant of Clear Water, Florida, where they now live, in 1901.

(2) Samuel C., Jr., born in 1879; educated at Emory College; a bank cashier.

(3) Lizzie, born in 1880.

(4) Lucy Beall, born in 1882.

(5) Maggie, born in 1887.

(6) Warren Asa, born in 1895.

10. Bishop Warren Akin Candler, D.D., LL.D., of Atlanta, Georgia, born in 1857; graduated from Emory College in 1875; for ten years, from 1888 to 1898, President Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, of which his second cousin, the Reverend Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., was the first president sixty years ago, and since 1898 Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was in the itinerant ministry of his church at eighteen years of age, and was a Doctor of Divinity at thirty-two. He married in November, 1877, Miss Antoinette Curtwright, daughter of Captain John T. Curtwright of Troup county, Georgia, a gallant Confederate officer who fell in the bloody battle at Perryville, Kentucky, in November, 1862.

They have three living children:

(1) Annie Florence, born in 1878; married in 1900 Professor Andrew Sledd of Emory College. They have one child.

(2) John C., born in 1883; a student in Wofford College, South Carolina.

(3) Samuel Charles, born in 1895. Two others have died in infancy.

11. The Honorable John Slaughter Candler, Judge of the Superior Court of Georgia, born in 1861; graduated from Emory College in 1880; married in

1884 Miss Marguerite Louise Garnier, daughter of Colonel Isadore V. Garnier of Florida. He was for several years Judge-Advocate General of Georgia. Subsequently Solicitor-General of the Stone Mountain Circuit, Colonel of the Fifth Regiment Georgia State Troops, and Colonel of the Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., in the war for the liberation of Cuba, and is now Judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit. They have two children, Asa Warren, born in 1885, a student at Emory College, Georgia, and Allie Garnier, a daughter, born in 1893.

VI. Captain Daniel Gill Candler, born in Columbia county, Ga., February 22d, 1812; married to Nancy Caroline, eldest child of Allen Matthews, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of the western circuit of Georgia, on the 8th of October, 1833.

Captain Candler was a lawyer and at one time a judge. He served in two Indian wars in the Army of the United States, and was captain of the first company in the Second regiment that entered the army of the Confederate States from Georgia.

He died in Gainesville, Ga., of which city he had been mayor three terms, on the 17th day of October, 1887, and was buried in Alta Vista cemetery in that city.

The remains of his wife, who preceded him to the grave about twenty years, were removed from Homer, Banks county, Ga., where they were first interred, and buried in the same grave with his.

A marble obelisk marks the spot where each reposes. On his is inscribed:

“An ardent patriot ;
A gallant soldier ;
A just judge ;
An honest man.”

And on hers:

“A devoted wife and mother ;
An obliging neighbor, and
An humble Christian.”

They had twelve children as follows:

1. The Honorable Allen Daniel Candler of Gainesville, Georgia, born November 4th, 1834; graduated from Mercer University, Georgia, in 1859; a colonel in the army of the Confederate States; for five years, 1873 to 1878, a member of the House of Representatives of Georgia; for two years, 1778 to 1880, a senator in the Legislature of the same State; for eight years, 1883 to 1891, a representative in the Congress of the United States; for four years, 1894 to 1898, Secretary of the State of

Georgia, and for four years, 1898 to 1902, Governor of Georgia.

He married on the 12th of January, 1864, Eugenia, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, an extensive planter of Jones county, Georgia.

They had children:

(1) Eugenia Frances, born July 9th, 1865; educated at the Convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C.; married 16th of May, 1889, D. Lee Wardroper of Kentucky, and died 5th of October, 1897, without issue.

(2) Florence Victoria, born March 30, 1867; married William K. Ashford, a native of Alabama, in 1882. They live in Gainesville, Ga., and have six children, one daughter, Ethel, educated at Thornbury College, Atlanta, Ga., and five sons, Candler, George, Howard, James and Daniel.

(3) Marcus Allen, born 28th April, 1869; graduated from Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1890, and from the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1898; is practicing his profession in Douglas, Coffee county, Georgia. He has two bright, amiable little daughters, Marie, born 9th of June, 1894, and Ward, born November 4th, 1897.

(4) Thomas Cloud, born in 1870; educated in

Gainesville, Georgia, and in Washington, D. C.; a bank cashier in Gainesville, Ga.

(5) Hortense Alice, born in 1872, educated at the Convent of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Maryland; married in October, 1891, to Frank K. Bunkley, a merchant and planter of Bullock county, Alabama, in which they live. They have five living children, Gordon, Allen, Frank, William and Sarah.

(6) William Daniel, born in 1874; graduated from the Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., in 1893, and from the law department of the National University, Washington, D. C., in 1902; a government clerk, Washington, D. C.

(7) Kate Edna, born in 1876 and died in 1881.

(8) John Charles, born in 1878. Private secretary to the Governor of Georgia.

(9) Victor Eugene, born in 1880; a railway clerk in Atlanta, Georgia.

(10) Margaret Annie, born in 1887; a student in Thornbury College, Atlanta, Georgia.

(11) Benjamin Lee, born in 1889.

The two last named are still with their parents in Gainesville, Ga.

2. Margaret Elton, born in 1836; graduated from the Southern Masonic Female College in 1858; married to Colonel Lawson A. Fields of Gordon county,

Georgia. Colonel Fields died in 1873, leaving her a widow with one daughter, Pearl, who in 1895, married Emory C. Pharr of Hall county, Georgia, who died in 1898, leaving one son, Emory, born in 1897. In 1900 Mrs. Pharr married Wilbur R. Smith of Irwin county, Georgia, where she and her husband, a merchant, now live. They have one child, Edwin, born in 1901.

3. Sarah Slaughter, born in 1836; graduated from the Southern Masonic Female College in 1858; resides with her twin sister, Mrs. Fields, in Gainesville, Georgia. She was installed as teacher of mathematics in the college from which she graduated a few weeks after her graduation and has devoted her life to teaching, for which she early showed a special aptitude. She has been connected continuously for many years with some of the best institutions of learning* in the State of Georgia.

She never married.

4. Elizabeth Antonia, born in 1839; married M. C. Little of Banks county, Georgia, and died in 1873, leaving five children—Oscar, James, Edgar, Sallie and Junius. Another, Allen, died before she did. Edgar and Sallie have since died. The others are living in Arkansas.

5. Florida Caledonia, born in 1841, and died in 1842.

6. William Blackstone, born in 1843, and died in 1852.

7. Frances Mary, born in 1845, and died in 1852.

8. Nancy Caroline, born May 29th, 1847, and married to John A. Fields of Gordon county, Georgia, May 12th, 1872. They have nine children: Fannie Gertrude, Helen Ernestine, Virginia Candler, Lawson A., Jasper B., Esther Annie, Myrtis Lucile, John Camden and Allene Gill.

Fannie, the eldest, lives in Atlanta, Georgia, an energetic, self-reliant, Christian woman, who lives more for others than for herself.

Helen married the Reverend K. A. Campbell, a Presbyterian minister of Attalla, Ala.

Lawson is a newspaper man in Attalla, Ala.

The others are with their parents in Marietta, Georgia.

9. A son born and died May 16th, 1850, not named.

10. Junius Perry, born July 2d, 1852, and died at Griffin, Ga., where he was at school, August 7th, 1870. He was a youth of much promise.

11. Virginia Frances, born September 9th, 1854; married in 1883 Artemus C. Randell of Cobb county,

Georgia, a lawyer, a brother to the Honorable C. B. Randell, a member of Congress from Texas, and a nephew of General Lucius J. Gartrell of the Confederate army. She died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, in the summer of 1895, leaving four children, Daniel Candler, Ignatius Hope, James Coleman and Choice. The eldest, Daniel Candler, has died since the death of his mother.

12. Ignatius Leonidas, born July 26th, 1857; graduated from the University of Georgia in 1879; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, and married in 1886 to Myrtle Long of Dallas, Texas, but a native of Georgia. He lives in Habersham county, Georgia, and has two children, daughters, Caroline and Mattie Claude.

VII. The Honorable Ezekiel Slaughter Candler, born in Columbia county, Ga., on the 5th of August, 1815; married Jane Williams of Tennessee, on the 19th of August, 1839, in Coweta county, Ga., and died in the city of Atlanta, on the 12th of January, 1869. He was sheriff of Carroll county, Ga., when quite a young man; subsequently represented the same county in the State Legislature, and in 1851 was elected comptroller-general of Georgia, and held that office three terms. He left living seven children, to wit:

1. Sarah Margaret, born in 1840; married the Honorable Carlton J. Wellborn, now judge of the Northeastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia. They have had four children: Johnson P., born in 1865, in Milledgeville, Ga.; married Miss Helen Axley of Murphy, N. C., in 1889, and died in 1894 without issue.

The second child of Carlton J. and Sarah M. Wellborn was Honorable Carlton J. Wellborn, Jr., born in 1867; married Lulie Griffis in 1891; is a lawyer in Union county, Georgia, and is a member of the State legislature. He has three children, all boys, William J., Charles Griffis and Johnson Powell.

The third was Ezekiel S. Wellborn, named for his grandfather Candler, born July, 1872; is a dentist by profession; married in 1900 Miss Louise Walthall of Campbell county, Georgia, and lives and practices his profession in Blairsville, Georgia.

The fourth and youngest, Louise A. Wellborn, was born in 1875; married in 1895, Robert P. Jones, a lawyer of Burke county, Georgia. They live in Waynesboro, Georgia, and have three children.

2. Martha, born in 1842; married in 1860 to William E. Quillian of Milledgeville, Ga., a member of

a numerous family of that name in North Georgia, many of whom have been prominent in politics and many others in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

They have three children: (1) Charles M., born in 1861. He is married and has one child, Thomas M. (2) Mary Virginia, married and has one child, Nellie Lou. (3) William C., born in 1867; married and lives in Macon, Ga.

3. Louisiana, born in 1844; married in 1865 to Robert J. McCamy of Milledgeville, Ga., now a leading lawyer of Dalton, Ga. They have six children: (1) Julien, graduated from Emory College in 1889, a rising young lawyer of Dalton, Ga.; (2) Mary; (3) Fannie; (4) Nellie; (5) Carlton, and (6) Thomas S.

4. Missouri, born in 1844, married Young J. Garrett, in Milledgeville in 1865. Her husband, then a merchant in Atlanta, Ga., died in February, 1890, leaving her a widow with two young daughters: (1) Willie Candler, who has since married Forest M. Catlett, a merchant of Atlanta, Ga., and has one child, a daughter, Delia Belle; and (2) Nellie F., who married W. R. Ware, also a merchant in Atlanta, and has four children, Helen, W. R., Jr.,

Garrett and Gladys. Mrs. Garrett and Mrs. McCamy were twins, born in 1844.

5. Georgia, born in Carroll county, Ga., in 1846. She has been thrice married; first to Dr. Barnwell of Milledgeville, Ga.; second to Charles Cowart, a lawyer of Atlanta, Ga., a son of Colonel Robert J. Cowart, a prominent lawyer and politician of Northwest Georgia; and third to Dr. James D. Graham of Dalton, Ga., where she and Dr. Graham now live. She has no children.

6. The Honorable William E. Candler, born in 1855; studied law, was admitted to the bar; married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Haralson of Union county, Ga. They have had nine children, six of whom, Jane, Alwayne, William E., Thomas, Laura and Jennie, are living. Nellie, Haralson and John are dead.

7. Mary E., born in 1853 and died in 1855.

8. Nellie, born in 1848; married Dr. T. D. Longino of Campbell county, Georgia, in 1873, and died in 1878, leaving one child, a son, Dr. Thomas Candler Longino, a surgeon in the United States army.

The foregoing are the lineal descendants of Colonel William Candler of Georgia and his wife Elizabeth Anthony. All who bear the name south of

the Alleghanies, between the Savannah and the Rio Grande, are their descendants and are sprung from his two youngest sons, Mark and Daniel. None of his other sons left issue except Henry, and his line became extinct in the second generation after him. The descendants of his three daughters who reached maturity and married, to wit: Mary, Falby and Elizabeth, are more numerous and are scattered all over the South; but the writer has been able to locate but few of them.

The rapidity with which population increases is illustrated in this family. A hundred and forty years ago, William Candler and Elizabeth Anthony were married. Since that time five generations of their descendants have been born, numbering in the aggregate, living and dead, not less than three thousand souls.

APPENDIX.

There are several other families of Candler in the United States, all from England, and all sprung from the same Saxon stock, but none of them came to America prior to the Revolutionary war except the one in North Carolina, which traces its origin back to Zachariah Candler, the father of George W. Candler of Buncombe county, now deceased, and the grandfather of W. G. Candler, a lawyer of the same county, to whose courtesy I am indebted for all the information I have concerning his career and his descendants. But none of his living descendants knowing anything of his birth or his ancestry, it was necessary, as in the case of William Candler of Georgia, to seek other sources of information. These we fortunately found in the will of Daniel Candler of Bedford county, and in three old letters, written, one by Judith Moorman to her cousin Lucy Clark in 1764, both ladies living in Virginia; another by Bowling Clark of Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1780, to his relative, Mary Ann

Lynch of Amherst county, Virginia; and the third heretofore referred to, by Rev. Thomas Moorman in 1778 to the same lady, Mary Ann Lynch. These papers clearly demonstrate that this North Carolina Zachariah Candler was the son of the Zedekiah Candler named in the will of Daniel Candler of Bedford county, Virginia, as his youngest son. Hence the North Carolina Zachariah was the grandson of Daniel of Bedford county, Virginia, and the nephew of William Candler of Georgia. Thus these two families, the Georgia Candler and the North Carolina Candler, meet in Daniel of Bedford, and are one and the same family. This I think has been fully demonstrated elsewhere. There are also at the present time Candler in Virginia and Maryland, all no doubt descendants of John Candler, the oldest son of Daniel Candler of Bedford, who never came south, but remained in Virginia. The Maryland branch traces its lineage back to John Candler who was a merchant in the western part of the State a hundred years ago, and amassed quite a fortune. He was, it is believed, the son of the same John Candler named in Daniel's will, from whom those in Virginia derived their origin. This being the case, all of the name in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia sprung from Daniel of Bedford,

and through him and his father, Thomas of Callan, from Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, who planted the name in Ireland in 1648.

All the other Candlers, of whom there are quite a number of families in the United States, are descended from the English, and not from the Irish stock, as will appear.

In Massachusetts there were, a few years ago, two brothers, William H. Candler and John W. Candler. The former was a major on the staff of General Hooker of the Federal army in the war between the States, and distinguished himself on more than one battle-field. He died in 1893. The latter, the Honorable John W. Candler, was for two terms a member of Congress from Massachusetts. He still lives in the city of Boston. Their progenitor was Samuel Candler, an importing merchant, who came to this country from Colchester, England, about the beginning of the present century.

There are also two brothers in New York City, Edward Stuart Candler and Flamen Ball Candler, the one a broker and the other a lawyer. The same man—Samuel Candler—was their grandfather, and they are, therefore, cousins to the two Boston brothers. Their father was Samuel Marsden Can-

dler, and their mother Elizabeth Cecilia Ball, daughter of Flamen Ball, an eminent New York lawyer, and a relative of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

Near Charleston, South Carolina, lived and died Edward Candler, a cousin of the New York and Boston brothers. He must have died without issue, as none of his descendants can now be found.

In Illinois lives Cant Candler and his descendants, except two sons, T. B. Candler, a grain merchant in Philadelphia, and another, who is a sea captain. His name, Cant, betrays his Saxon origin.

John Candler and his descendants live in Saint Louis, Missouri. He came to the United States from Downham, Norfolk county, England, in 1850. One of his granddaughters, Miss Lillian Candler, is a teacher in the public schools of the city of Saint Louis.

There also lives in the city of Detroit, Michigan, three brothers, the eldest of whom is William H. Candler. They are engaged in the shipping trade on the great lakes, and came from England, but I am not advised from what county, in 1850.

There is also a family of the name in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their earliest progenitor of whom they have

any account was born in Berlin, Prussia. His christian name is not now known. He left two sons, Carl Frederick, born in 1775; and Christian Frederick, born in 1779. These two brothers settled in Hamburg, Germany, where they married, lived and died. Carl Frederick had one son, Ferdinand, who died in Hamburg, leaving two sons, Carl and Theodore, both of whom are now living in Hamburg.

Christian Frederick, the younger of the two brothers, had only one son, Conrad Ferdinand, born in 1813, in Hamburg. He came to the United States in 1845, and settled in Cincinnati in 1848, where he married and still lives. He has three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom live in Cincinnati. One of his sons is named Charles H. Candler.

This is doubtless an offshoot of the English branch of the family planted in Prussia by some wanderer, as the name was planted in Russia by Sir Thomas. The name is not German, but the same Saxon Kaendler Anglicized.

In England the family is still numerous. All of them are in the eastern counties, and most of them are still in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; but branches are found in York, Middlesex, Lincoln and Essex.

The Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Police of the city of London is Stephen Candler.

A characteristic of the family, wherever found, is, and has been for many generations, a fondness for learning. All have been patrons of education and supporters of schools. Most of the earliest members of the family of whom we have any account were clergymen; but some were soldiers and others "gentlemen." All of them of whom we find any account in the records, no matter of what calling, were educated men and were distinguished by some literary title. This is true as well of those in Ireland as of the English branches of the family. The same characteristic also distinguishes the American branch. Colonel William Candler, of the War of the Revolution, was a man of literary tastes and the friend and patron of schools. The first brick house ever erected in Augusta, Ga., was built by him, and was a schoolhouse.

He was a member of the first legislature that assembled in Georgia after the close of the war for independence. That legislature provided by law for the establishment and endowment of the State University, and laid the foundation for a broad system of popular education, and he was an ardent supporter of both these measures. From that day

to this his descendants have been the friends and patrons of learning, and the advocates of the education of the people.

In the old countries there are many evidences of this characteristic of the family. Church records, college records, and inscriptions on old monuments and memorial tablets all attest it.

On a marble tablet in the north transept of the Cathedral of Saint Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, may still be seen "a list of benefactors for adorning the Cathedral of Saint Canice, 1756." The following are some of the names, and the amounts contributed by each. The Candles named, it will be observed, had literary titles:

Dr. Pocock, Bishop of Ossory,	100	Guineas.
Dr. Sandford	15	"
Dr. Dawson	15	"
H. Candler, A.M.	10	"
R. Connell, LL.B.	3	"
Earl of Ossory	20	"
Earl of Wadesford	20	"
T. Candler, A.B.	10	"
Lord Viscount Charlemont	14	"
Sir William Evans Morres, Bt	10	"
Lord Viscount Ashbrook	20	"

and a number of others.

The catalogues of the alumni of the English and Irish universities and colleges, to which I have had access, though imperfect and fragmentary, show the names of quite a number of Candlers who have graduated from these institutions with the regular literary degrees of A.B. and A.M., and a number of others who had conferred upon them the honorary titles of D.D., and LL.D.

For the first hundred years the name appears in these college records, and in the records of churches, and on monuments, spelt Candeler, but for the last three hundred it is written Candler. The change seems to have been made about the end of the sixteenth century.

From 1505 to 1525 the Rev. Robert Candeler was rector of West Herling in Norfolk county, England, and from 1532 to 1541 the Rev. Thomas Candeler was rector of Welborn, in the same county. In 1568 the name of Richard Candeler, Esquire, appears in the "Visitation of London"; and in 1602, as is inscribed on his monument in Middlesex county, not far from London, died and was buried Richard Candeler, Esquire. This is the last time the name appears in that form. Always afterward it is spelt Candler.

I have been able to examine only a mutilated

and imperfect catalogue of the *alumni* of the University of Cambridge, but from its pages I learn that there graduated from that institution with the degree of A.B., Phil. Candler in 1684; A.M., in 1688.

Isaac Candler in 1687.

John Candler in 1689; A.M., in 1693.

Phil. Candler in 1725; A.M., in 1730, and

Phil. Candler in 1762.

The last Candler who graduated from a British University was the Rev. Eugene Temple Ebenezer Candler, A.B., from Oxford, in 1885.

While a few of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Callan Castle, Kilkenny, are still in Ireland, most of them live in England, as do most of the owners of the land in Ireland. This is due, at least partly, to the fact that many of them, in addition to their Irish estates, have inherited also other estates in England, from relatives who never went to Ireland. Thus Captain William Candler of Acomb, York, was the son of Archdeacon Candler, and the grandson of Thomas Candler of Callan Castle, and the great-grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, the founder of the Irish branch of the family, and was born in

Ireland, but he inherited landed estates in York and lived and died on them.

Others, as is often the case in England, with the estates of relatives of another name, took also their names. Thus Edward Candler of Prior Park and Comb Hill, Somerset, England, and Aghamure, County Kilkenny, Ireland, "succeeded to considerable estates in the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, under the will of his relative Margaret, widow of Sir Robert Brown, and daughter of the Honorable Robert Cecil, second son of James, Earl of Salisbury, and with them took the name of Brown in addition to and after the name of Candler," and thus became Edward Candler-Brown.

Again, in 1836, Edward Candler of Callan Castle married the Baroness Sempill, of Scotland, and by royal license assumed the name of Sempill only, and his heir, now the Lord of Callan, is known as Edward Sempill, and not Edward Candler, and the Barony of Callan, after having been held by a Candler for about two hundred and fifty years, is now the property of a Sempill, because its lord abandoned his family name at marriage and assumed, by license of the Crown, that of his wife, a Scottish peeress.

Distasteful as such a custom is to us in republi-

can America, it not infrequently occurs in England that the husband of a woman of superior rank abandons his own name and takes, at marriage, that of his wife, thus losing his own, and transmitting hers to their children.

INDEX.

Alamance, Battle of	12
Anthony, Joseph, His Wife	112
" " Children	112
" " Will	113
" Elizabeth, Her Marriage	112
" " A Quaker	38, 108
" " Her Second Marriage	116
" " Her Death	116
" Mark, A Genoese Italian	109
" " Sold into Slavery	100
" " Came to Virginia	110
Augusta, First Siege of	9, 66, 67
" Second Siege of	78
Arms of the Candler Family	57
Baker's History of Northampton County Quoted	45
Baptist Church, The First, in Georgia	11
Blackstock's Farm, Battle of	100
Bowen, Mrs., Mentioned	114
Brown, Col. Thos., Mentioned	57, 58, 66, 67
Brownsborough Mentioned	104
British Protection in South Carolina	60, 61
Brandon	10
British Confiscation in Georgia	58
Burke's Landed Gentry Quoted	48, 49
Callan Castle	16, 17
Candeler, Richard, Esq.	49, 179

Candeler, Rev. Robert.....	179
“ “ Thomas.....	179
Candler, Asa G.....	158, 159
“ Governor Allen D.....	162, 163, 164
“ Hon. Charles M.....	155
“ Daniel of Virginia.....	26, 28, 40, 41, 43, 44
“ “ “ Georgia.....	132
“ “ “ “ His Children.....	133
“ Judge Daniel G. of Georgia.....	161, 162
“ “ “ His Children, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167	
“ Hon. Ezekiel S. of Georgia.....	167
“ “ “ “ His Children.....	168, 169, 170
“ “ “ “ Sr., of Mississippi.....	155
“ “ “ “ Jr., “ “	157
“ Edward of Moreton.....	50
“ “ “ Callan	181
“ “ “ Prior Park.....	181
“ Henry of Callan.....	41
“ “ “ Georgia.....	73, 120, 121
“ “ “ “ At King’s Mountain.....	92
“ “ “ “ Wounded.....	100
“ Ignatius L.	167
“ John of Bedford	31
“ “ K. of Louisiana.....	147
“ “ “ His Children.....	147, 148, 149
“ Judge Jno. S. of Georgia	160, 161
“ Mark Anthony of Georgia.....	122, 123, 124
“ Hon. Milton A. of Georgia	154, 155, 156
“ Dr. Patrick H	142
“ Hon. Samuel C. of Georgia.....	154
“ “ “ “ His Children	154, 155, 156 157, 158, 159, 160
“ Samuel C., Jr.....	159

Candler, Sir Thomas.....	52
“ Thomas of Callan.....	41
“ Bishop Warren A.....	159, 160
“ Lieut.-Colonel William of Callan.....	16, 39, 40
“ William L. of Louisiana.....	134, 135
“ “ “ His Children.....	135, 136
“ Hon. William E.....	170
“ William B.....	158
“ Colonel William of Georgia.....	11
“ His Birth and Early Life.....	12, 16
“ “ Lineage.....	42, 43, 44
“ “ Marriage.....	34, 112
“ “ Children.....	117
“ Removes to Georgia.....	34, 37
“ A Deputy Surveyor in Georgia.....	54
“ Colonel Wm. of Georgia, Proscribed by Crown..	56, 63
“ “ “ On Commission to Expel Tories.....	58
“ “ “ A Captain in Royal Militia.....	54, 64
“ “ “ A Major in State Troops.....	65
“ “ “ A Colonel in State Troops.....	66
“ “ “ At Battle of Blackstock’s. 97, 100, 101, 102	
“ “ “ His Autograph.....	75
“ “ “ His Bounty Land Warrant.....	77
“ “ “ A Member of the Legislature.....	104, 106
“ “ “ Escorts Women and Children into Ken- tucky.....	90
“ “ “ Personal Estate.....	103
“ “ “ A Judge.....	107
“ “ “ His Death.....	116
“ Zachariah.....	31, 33, 173
“ Zedekiah.....	29, 31, 32, 173
Candlers in Cambridge and Oxford.....	179, 180
“ The, of Illinois.....	175

Candlers, The, of Michigan.....	175
“ “ “ Missouri	175
“ “ “ Maryland.....	173
“ “ “ Massachusetts.....	174
“ “ “ New York.....	174
“ “ “ Ohio.....	176
Cathedral of St. Canice.....	178
Children, Irish, Sold into Slavery.....	21
Clark, Col. Elijah.....	66, 96
“ “ “ Leads Refugees.....	90
“ “ “ At Blackstock's Farm	100
Clarendon, Earl of, Mentioned.....	27
Clinton, Sir Henry, Mentioned.....	63
Cornwallis, Lord, Mentioned.....	59, 66
Constitution, First, of Georgia.....	57
Confiscation in Ireland.....	19
“ “ Georgia.....	59
Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant.....	17, 19, 60
Contested Election, The First, in Georgia.....	104
David, Capt. Simeon B., Mentioned.....	114
Draper's King's Mountain Quoted.....	88, 92
English Soldiers Shocked at Cruelty to Irish.....	23
Ferguson, Major Patrick, Organizes Forces.....	60
Few, Col. Benjamin	11, 72, 102, 106
“ Major Ignatius.....	11, 118
“ Dr. Ignatius A.....	88, 118, 119, 120
“ Captain James.....	11, 12
“ Col. William, Mentioned.....	11
Fish Dam Ford, Battle of.....	97

Georgia, Her Meager Early History.....	83
“ The Last Colony to Take up Arms.....	55
Gray, Edmund, Mentioned.....	9
Grierson, Colonel, Mentioned.....	79
Hampton, Capt. Edward, Mentioned.....	92
Hammond, Col. Samuel, Quoted.....	100
Hume, History of England, Quoted.....	25
Hyde, Edward, Mentioned.....	27
Hyde, Edward, the Younger, Governor of North Carolina.....	27
Ireland Escaped Feudal Yoke.....	24
Irish Women and Children Starve.....	19
“ “ “ “ Sold into Slavery.....	21
“ Nobility Exiled.....	19
“ Girls and Boys Held as Servants.....	20
“ Lands Confiscated.....	19
“ People All Driven into Connaught.....	20
“ Sheltered by English Soldiers.....	24
Jackson, Major James, Mentioned.....	78, 97
Kiokee, The Little, Mentioned.....	II, 104
King's Mountain, Battle of.....	92
Kilkenny, Statute of.....	22
Land Bounties to Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.....	74
Lee's Memoirs Quoted.....	79
Legislature, The First, in Georgia.....	104
Lynch, Charles, Mentioned.....	III
McCall, Colonel, of South Carolina.....	67
McCall's History of Georgia Quoted.....	88, 95

McIntosh, General Lachlan	62
Marshall, Abram, Mentioned	11
" Daniel, " 	11
Mattock, Joseph, " 	10
Marriage of Protestants to Catholics Forbidden	25
Martin, Lt.-Col. James, Mentioned	72
Milton, John, Saves Records	14
Military Organizations in Georgia Purged	64
Moorman, Rev. Thomas, His Letter	29, 30
Moorman, Charles, Mentioned	32
Myrick, Rev. Daniel J.	145
Oath of Abjuration	82
Parry, William, Case of	22
Pearre, Nathaniel, Brings Records Back	15
Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement Quoted	18
Puritan Bigotry	17, 18, 25
Refugee Bounties	72
Reign of Terror in Upper Georgia	56, 57
Records Lost	13
Regiment of Refugees of Richmond County	67, 68, 69, 70
" " " " " " Its officers	70
Robeson, Lt.-Col. David	70, 71, 73
Secretary of State, Records of	14
Sempill, Baroness	181
Shields, Major John, Mentioned	70
" " " Killed	73
Slaughter, Reuben	132
Slaughter, Samuel	131, 132
Smith, Geo. G., D.D., Quoted	28
Sumter, General, Wounded	97, 102

INDEX.

189

Taylor, Colonel Thomas, Mentioned.....	100
Tory Rule in Georgia.....	56, 57
Tories Banished.....	80, 81
Twiggs, Colonel John, Mentioned.....	97
Villiers, Ann, married Wm. Candler of Callan.....	45
Villiers, George, Mentioned.....	45
Walford's County Families Quoted.....	45
Williams, Colonel, of South Carolina.....	98
Williamson, Lt.-Col. Micajah, Mentioned.....	100
Wright, Sir James.....	10
Wrightsboro.....	9, 11

THE DESCENDANTS OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM CANDLER, OF CALLAN CASTLE, IRELAND.

<p>3. Thomas Candler, = Name lost. of Dublin, Esquire. 1. John Candler, of Queen's County, died without issue.</p>								<p>4. Da... Candler</p>	
<p>Henry Candler, = Miss Oliver. Major in American Army. John R. Candler, died without issue.</p>	<p>3. Faaby Candler. = Left children.</p>	<p>4. William Candler. Never married.</p>	<p>5. Charles Candler, died in youth.</p>	<p>6. Elizabeth Candler. = Shivers. Left children.</p>	<p>7. John K. Candler. Never married.</p>	<p>8. Amelia Candler, = Left children.</p>	<p>9. Joseph Candler. = Died without issue.</p>	<p>1. John Candler, = The Virginia and Maryland Candler. 2. William Candler, = Eliza Colonel in Amer- ican Army.</p>	
						<p>3. Wm. Henry Cand- = Mary Ryan. 4. Julia Candler. = Rev. W. P. A ler. Mrs. Norman, of Ala- Mrs. Potts, of Dooly bama. County, Ga.</p>			
						<p>William L. Cand- = Martha Moore. 2. Elizabeth A. Cand- ler. Dr. Patrick H. Cand- ler. Dr. of Arkansas. Rev. Daniel Mrs. Dr. Gibbs, of of North Texas. Conferenc</p>			

CASTLE, IRELAND.

4. Daniel Candler came to Virginia.		= Miss Anna _____ of Ireland.		
2. William Candler, Colonel in American Army.	= Elizabeth Anthony.	8. Zed Candler, lived in North Carolina.	All the North Carolina Candler.	
9. Joseph Candler.	= _____	First wife, Miss Young.	10. Mark A. Candler.	= Second wife, Miss Lucy White.
Died without issue.		1. John Candler, died in 1882.	2. Louisa Candler.	
= Mary Ryan.	4. Julia Candler.	= Rev. W. P. Arnold.	5. Mary Candler.	= Joel Perry.
man, of Ala-	Mrs. Fortis, of Dooly County, Ga.		Altert Perry, of Ga.	
			Orville A. Candler.	Clifford L. Candler.
			Herbert P. Candler.	George L. Candler.
			Mary C. Winchester.	Susan A. Candler.
= Martha Moore.	2. Elizabeth A. Cand-	= Owen L. Myrick.	3. John K. Candler =	Caroline Smith.
ick H. Cand-	ler.	Rev. Daniel J. Myrick,	Frank Candler, of	Louisiana
. Gibbs, of		of North Georgia		
		Conference.		
			4. Frances E. Candler.	= Wilson Simpson.
			Andrew J. Simpson, of	Texas.
			5. Samuel C. Candler.	= Martha E. Beall.
			Hon. Milton A. Cand-	ler, of Ga.
			Bishop Warren A. Cand-	ler, D. D., LL. D., of Ga.
			Hon. John S. Candler,	of Ga.
			W. B. Candler, of Ga.	
			S. C. Candler, of Ga.	
			Ass G. Candler, of Ga.	
			E. S. Candler, Sr., of	Miss.
			6. Daniel G. Candler.	= Nancy C. Matthews.
			Governor Allen D. Candler,	of Georgia.
			Ignatius L. Candler, Esq.,	of Texas, &c.
			7. Ezekiel S. Candler.	= Jane Williams.
			Hon. William E. Cand-	ler.
			Mrs. Carlton J. Well-	born, &c., of Georgia.
			11. Daniel Candler.	= Sarah Slaughter.