

## Fairfield County Museum

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**From:** Marilyn Schwenk [schwenkdesign@mindspring.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 19, 2012 5:18 PM  
**To:** Pelham Lyles  
**Subject:** FW: Looking for Nathan Cook  
**Attachments:** Cook-Plantation-South-Carolina[1].jpg

Hello Pelham,

Hope you don't have any trouble opening this file, picture of the home of Nathan Cook. He would have been my great grandfather. Supposedly he left SC after the Civil war, didn't like the carpetbagger people, and moved to Troup County Georgia. My grandfather, Earl Pope Cook, was a cotton farmer until the 1930's. He died in the early 40's, while my father was in the Pacific fighting in WWII. I never met him.

I live in Pennsylvania, but am in St. Simons GA for the month of January, leaving next Saturday. We'll spend the night in Columbia with a college friend before continuing our drive to the cold north.

My St Simons phone is 912-638-8726, cell phone is 917-502-1822.

Hope you can give me some info.

Thanks,  
Marilyn Cook Schwenk

### **Marilyn Schwenk**

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MAYFAIR

COOK'S CRIER

History of Hancock County, Georgia  
Elizabeth Wiley Smith 1974

Henry Cook settled in Brunswick County, Va. He was married four times, his last marriage taking place when he was 84 years old and his wife being 24. We do not know which one of these wives was the mother of his son John Cook, who moved to South Carolina some years before the Revolution. It is said that he had a number of daughters and four or five sons. We do not know the names of the daughters but three of the sons, John, Drury, and Benjamin, went to North Carolina. John later moved to South Carolina. Henry died in 1774 in Brunswick County, Va. His will is on file in the county courthouse.

John Cook, some years before the Revolution, moved to South Carolina and settled on the Broad River at what was later called "Cook's Ferry." He married in Brunswick County, Va, before coming to South Carolina, his wife being Miss Betty Brown. He married her September 6, 1759. At this time he was not 21 years of age as he is spoken of in the marriage bonds as "Infant," with the consent of Henry Cook, his father. By this first marriage there were three children who lived to be grown and married; one son and two daughters.

John Cook was a Captain in the Revolutionary War; was in the 4th Continental Dragoons. He was with Colonel William Washington in his South Carolina campaigns. His second wife was Martha Pearson (Daughter of Captain John Pearson and his wife, Mary Raiford.), to whom he was married in 1772. The non-combatants were treated so cruelly in South Carolina during the period of the Revolution that John Cook's family, along with relatives and friends, fled to North Carolina, where they remained until the close of the war, when they returned to South Carolina. After some eight years, John Cook moved to Georgia, where he settled upon the "Bounties" given to him as reward for his patriotism. He died in Hancock County in 1799. In Georgia histories he is spoken of as being very old at the time of his death, but he certainly could not have been very old as he was not of age in the fall of 1759.

The children by his first wife were:

Mary who married (1) Col Hyron; (2) Col Hutchinson; (3) Col Herbert, her brother-in-law. Each of the above were Colonels in the Revolution.

Sallie married Colonel Herbert.

Burrill married a Miss Pope of South Carolina.

The children of the second wife, Martha (Pearson) Cook:

Elizabeth (Betty) married Henry Gindrat. Grace married Dr. Milton Battle.

Martha (Patty) married (1) Levi Daniell; (2) Jack Daniell. She was born in 1777. Patience married a Mr. Bellamy.

John Cook Jr married Mary Ellen Hampton, sister of Wade Hampton, the elder.

Nathan Cook married Susanna Pope (daughter of Solomon Pope and his wife, Susanna Dawkins). A grandson, Nathan Burrill Cook was living in 1915 in Pensacola, Fla.

Henry Cook, never married. Isaac Cook married Betty Rivers. One records says Betty Bonners).

Phillip Cook married Martha Wooten. General Phillip Cook of the Confederate Army was his son. General Cook's son Phillip was Secretary of State of Georgia. One of General Cook's daughters married Mr. Winship, and one Mr. Peel.

Contributed by Robin Ruth Alexander, 2301 Doral Drive, Austin TX 78746

*It was the General's sister, Martha Ann Pearson Cook that married Isaac Winship 5/1/1828. She was the first white child born in Ft. Hawkins, (10/25/1813) now Macon.*

July 22 - 1916.

# SIDNEY LANIER CHAPTER TO HONOR MRS. ISAAC WINSHIP

## Memorial Window to Be Placed in Red Cross Building in Washington—To Cost \$5,000.

The United States government will erect a Red Cross building in Washington in memory of the "Women of the sixties," the building to be used by the Red Cross society.

When an appropriation for this purpose was requested, it was proposed to place a memorial window in memory of the "women of the north." Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, amended this by making it more general and including the "women of the south." These windows, one in memory of "the women of the north" will be given by the Woman's Relief Corps, a society affiliating with the G. A. R.; the other, in memory of "the women of the south," by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The windows are being made by Tiffany and will cost \$5,000 each.

The Sidney Lanier chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy have decided to send their donation in memory of Mrs. Isaac Winship. At the base of this window will be a book and in it will be inscribed the name of Mrs. Winship. The committee, Mrs. John Selden, Mrs. A. T. Barnes and Miss Caroline Patterson, could find in the history of Macon women of that time, many names worthy of honor, but none more deserving of the honor than Mrs. Winship. It is fitting that the public should know something of this remarkable woman.

She was the daughter of Maj. Philip Cook, of the United States army, and was born within the stockade of Fort Hawkins in 1813. Mrs. Winship began her public service when the south began to sustain heavy losses during the War Between the States. None of the most of noble women of the south responded more readily than Mrs. Winship. She threw her enthusiasm, time, money and energy into assisting the Confederate soldiers in every possible way.

In 1862, she organized and fitted out the first Confederate hospital in Georgia. She was in thorough sympathy with the cause and her energy and zeal never waned, whatever discouragements arose. Often the sick and wounded were taken to her home and tenderly nursed and cared for until able to return home or to the army.

Her family have a store of anecdotes concerning her work for the Confederate soldiers. Her husband, a man of means, indulged her in the carrying out of this great work and remarked, on one occasion, that his wife had caused him to lose two pairs of horses, worn out in this service.

It was written of her: "To her, the cause of the south was never a lost cause. By every right standard of judging, therefore, Martha Winship was as true a patriot as Martha Washington."

Mrs. Winship's work was not confined to Macon, but extended over the South. Battlefields were visited by her and she superintended the removal of the wounded Confederate soldiers. After the war ended, she never rested until many of the soldiers' graves were marked.

When it was decided to erect a Confederate monument in this city, the moving spirit above all others was Mrs. Winship. She kept the matter before the public, "in see the wo

formed "The Ladies' Memorial association," she was elected president and held the office until her death. It was ten or fifteen years before the necessary funds were raised to pay for our present monument, and Mrs. Winship lived to see it erected.

Someone said, should any name be inscribed on the monument in memory of the women of the Confederacy, that of Mrs. Winship should be the one. One of her daughters wrote the following: "Her character shone with a luster as generous as it was beautiful at a time when the hearts of our people were bowed down with sorrow for the loss of their loved ones. As a good Samaritan, her hand was ready and her purse was open to alleviate distress and suffering. At Atlanta, Griffin and Macon, her zeal was marked, and when the end had come, even then she took up the sad refrain and built monuments to our dead heroes. On June 11, 1882, her labors ceased."

The Sidney Lanier chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are glad for the people of Macon, who never knew this wonderful woman, to know her history and why they have thus honored her. The following note explains itself:

Macon, Ga., July 5, 1916.

Mrs. Walter Grace, President, Sidney Lanier Chapter, U. D. C.

My Dear Mrs. Grace: The grandchildren of Mrs. Isaac Winship wish to express their appreciation to the Sidney Lanier chapter, U. D. C., for the honor shown her memory in selecting her name as the one they wish to perpetuate in the memorial window and book to be placed in the Red Cross building in Washington.

Please accept from them the enclosed amount to be added to the contribution of the Sidney Lanier chapter for this purpose.

Most cordially yours,

## Mrs. Isaac Winship - 1913 She Was The First White Child Born In Macon

It would take a long time to tell the imagination to go back one hundred years to October, 1813, the history of Macon, a forest, primeval, inhabited only by the savage and the bear, and the old block house across the river, surrounded by its high stockade, and log houses, called "Fort Hawkins," and the gentle, kindly gentleman, Major Phillips Cook, U. S. Army, and his gentle wife, Martha Pearson, in charge. They had left their homes of ease and affluence in South Carolina to serve their country, at this lonely frontier outpost of civilization, during the war of 1812 and 1813.

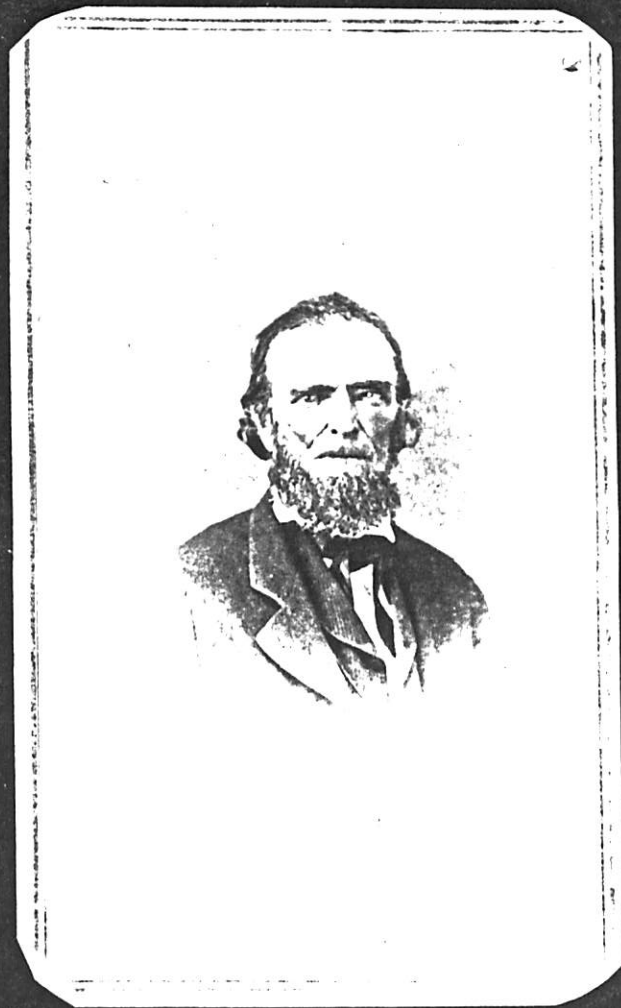
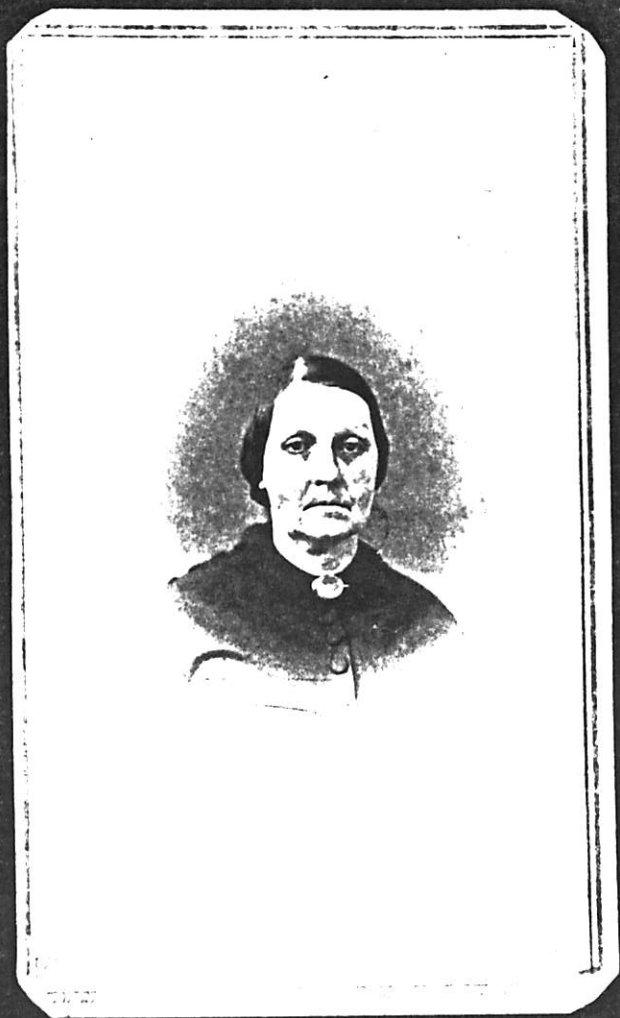
If a good fairy had appeared at the cradle of little Martha Cook that beautiful October birthday, and bestowed her future and told of the city of Macon and the part she and her descendants were to play in its history and of the state and nation, it would have been considered an idle dream. And yet today we find her grandchildren making history around the world: Ida Winship Anderson, twenty years a missionary in China; North Winship, an American consul in far away Tahiti (now in Canada); James Win-

ship, a doctor, and how day after day at night after night she went up and down the sick wards giving personal care and attention to both nurses and patients. Her beautiful home, her means, her time and her heart were all laid on her country's altar.

Her life was one of Christian fortitude and high example. As a citizen her hospitality knew no bounds. Her home in Vineville was ever open to rich and poor alike. It was said no beggar was ever turned from her door and no aching heart ever needed sympathy if its woes were known to her.

Such a woman was Martha Cook Winship, the first white child born in Macon, a hundred years ago. Beautiful, sweet, gracious; a fitting mother to a beautiful city of noble men and beautiful women today.

M. C. F.



COOK, PHILIP, soldier, was born in Twiggs county, Ga. July 31, 1817. He sprang from a soldierly and distinguished lineage. His great-grandfather Cooke was a wealthy citizen of Brunswick county, Va. His grandfather, John Cook, was a captain in Col. Wm. Washington's cavalry legion, and married Martha, of the noted revolutionary family of Pearsons. His father, Maj. Philip Cook, 8th U. S. Infantry, who was stationed at Fort Hawkins, Ga., about 1812, wedded the gifted beauty, Anna, daughter of Maj. John Wooten, who was killed at Fort Wilkinson in 1812. Gen. Cook was graduated from Oglethorpe university, Ga., studied law at the University of Virginia, and began practice with Zach. Harmon in Forsyth, Ga., in 1841. He bought a farm in Sumter county in 1843, settled later in Lanier, and removed thence to Oglethorpe, to practice law until 1869, when he took up his residence in Americus, living there until, a few years ago, he made his home on a plantation in Lee county. He was state representative in 1854, and state senator in 1859, 1860, and 1863. Enlisting in 1861, a private in the 4th Georgia infantry, he became lieutenant, adjutant, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier. After the war, he was in President Johnson's reconstruction Georgia constitutional convention; elected national representative in 1865 to the thirty-ninth congress, but excluded by political disabilities, and in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880 to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, and forty-seventh congresses; appointed Georgia capitol commissioner in 1882, and in 1890 appointed and then elected Georgia secretary of state, which position he now holds. Gen. Cook has been an excellent lawyer, heroic general, and valuable legislator, and in all private relations a model citizen. His war career was signally gallant and distinguished. He won by meritorious service the splendid sobriquet of "The Old War Horse." His brave conduct carried him, at one leap, from adjutant to lieutenant-colonel. At Malvern Hill he was badly shot through the body, and again at Chancellorsville was so desperately wounded that amputation was at one time deemed



necessary, and after four months he went to the state senate, and returned to service on crutches, having to be assisted for months into the saddle, and still never missed a battle. His brigade, with the sharpshooters of his division, led the attack on Fort Stedman, and he was badly wounded after his men had taken it, and got some distance into the Federal lines; when Petersburg was evacuated, he was left behind, disabled, and paroled four months after the close of the war. His activity is even now somewhat impaired from his wounds. In congress, while chairman of the important committee on public buildings, the annex to the National museum was begun and completed. By special act of congress the chairmen of the committees on public buildings and grounds, from both houses, together with the architect of the capitol, were appointed commissioners to erect the annex to the National museum. Gen. Cook is the embodiment of manly courage, combined with strong common sense. He married in 1842 Miss Sarah Lumpkin, who died in 1859. He has two children—Philip Cook, Jr., and Mrs. Lucy Peel, an intellectual and social leader in Atlanta.

COOK, PHILIP (July 30, 1817–May 20, 1894), lawyer, Confederate soldier, congressman, was the son of Philip and Martha (Wooten) Cook. The elder Cook was born in Brunswick County, Va., in 1775, and was taken as a boy to Georgia. He served as a major in the 18th United States Infantry in the War of 1812 and at the close of that war set up as a cotton planter in Twiggs County, Ga., where he died in 1841. His son Philip received his college training at Oglethorpe University, an institution then located near Milledgeville, the capital of the state, and was subsequently graduated (1841) from the University of Virginia Law School. For a good many years after he took up his residence at Oglethorpe in Madison County, Cook's life seems to have been uneventful. On the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered as a private with the Macon County Volunteers, his company being assigned to the 4th Georgia Regiment at Portsmouth, Va. There he was made adjutant of his regiment. After the Seven Days' battles about Richmond he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. His regiment passed through the battles of Second Manassas and Sharpsburg, and he was promoted to colonel. He was in the brigade of Gen. George Doles, who was killed at the battle

of Cold Harbor in August 1864. Cook, promoted to brigadier-general, succeeded Doles in the command of the brigade. He was several times wounded, the last time at Petersburg. He was captured there and remained in the Petersburg hospital until the close of the war. After the return of peace, Cook changed his residence to Americus, Ga., where he practised law until his retirement in 1880. He was a member of Congress from 1873 to 1883. In 1890 he became secretary of state of Georgia and was holding that position at the time of his death in 1894. In public service for twenty-three years, he had held other offices, among them those of a state senator, 1859–60, and 1863–64, member of the constitutional convention of 1865, and member of the commission which erected the present capitol of Georgia. In 1842 he married Sara, daughter of Henry H. Lumpkin, of Monroe County. His son Philip was secretary of state of Georgia from 1898 to 1918. One of Cook's contemporaries said of him: "No man in Georgia was more entirely beloved by the people of the state."

[W. J. Northen, *Men of Mark in Ga.* (1907–12), III, 298–300; *Atlanta Constitution*, May 21, 1894. There is a good deal of confusion in the numerous sketches of Cook with reference to the exact dates of his birth and death. The figures here given were supplied from family records by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Phinazy Calhoun of Atlanta.]

R. P. B.

*The National Cyclopaedia  
of American Biography  
Vol IV, p 182, 1897*

*Dictionary of American  
Biography 1958*