

FOR REFERENCE
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM



**GENEALOGICAL
INFORMATION ABOUT THE
BROWN AND RELATED
GIBSON, RAINES, TOMPKINS,
MANN FAMILIES
IN BLYTHEWOOD/DOKO (RICHLAND/FAIRFIELD, CO.),
SOUTH CAROLINA**

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Hogan
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Page

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE BROWN AND
RELATED (GIBSON, RAINES, TOMPKINS, MANN)
FAMILIES OF BLYTHEWOOD/DOKO
(RICHLAND/FAIRFIELD, CO.), S.C.

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INTRODUCTION

This information was written up in December, 1991. The information is based on a not very complete search of the federal census records, on the Civil War Confederate military service records, and on material supplied between 1969 and 1972 by the following relatives and friends listed in alphabetical order: Hilda Ashworth; Mrs. Nell Bannerman; Mrs. Margarite Hogan Fristoe Beckwith; Mrs. Barnes Alstan Boyle; Emma Ardella "Scrip" Boyle; Daniel J. Brown; Mrs. Doris Flynn Brown; Frances U. Brown; Miss Jemima Sarah Brown; Joe Belton Brown; Mrs. Magdalene Brown; Mrs. Mary Tidwell Brown; Nat Brown; Mr. Verdell Brown; Caroline Dangler; Mrs. Carl Gibson; Miss Leonorah Gordon; Mrs. William Robert (Mamie Brown) Hagan; Mrs. Alvina Brown Hagood; Adjer Hogan; Mrs. James D. (Katherine) Horlacher; Rosie Hogan Horney; Mrs. Barbara W. (Hogan) Martin; Hannah Langford Outen; Mrs. Eugenia (Hogan) Patakis; Hazel Hogan Terrar; Mrs. Charles (Mary Brown) Tinsley; Elise Tucker; and Lillie Hogan Tucker.

I am sorry to have not gotten to a Brown family reunion since 1972 and am not up to date with how the history that was being put together then is coming along. Assuming the family history is still being worked on, these notes are a contribution to it. Desktop publishing using a personal computer makes it easy and inexpensive to do the history in booklet form. I will send a computer disk copy of these notes to anyone interested in having a copy or I will work on making a booklet history, in case none has been done and there is interest for one.

These notes have more material dealing with the Brown relatives that are closer to my line, as they are the ones that I am able to keep up with. If this history were to develop into a booklet, I would be glad to and want to broaden it out with material from all the Brown relatives that would let me know what to add. The project could be improved if xerox copies of old letters, pictures, newspapers clippings, or stories could be sent me for inclusion.

If someone has not already done it, I hope eventually to look at the records at the courthouses for Fairfield and Richland counties in Winnsboro and Columbia, S.C. and likewise, the nineteenth-century Fairfield and Richland County newspapers. The S.C. state archives index of Confederate soldiers and the records of the old Camden district, from which 7 counties including Richland and Fairfield were created, also might give material that would fill in the history.

I have been hoping to do the research mentioned above for quite a while now; if someone nearer the sources in South Carolina were to undertake the task, it might get done sooner. Perhaps one of the Brown relatives in school could do it in connection with a class assignment.

I wrote up the data I have at hand. There are no doubt misspelled names and incorrect dates and places. Corrections, additions, and discussions of these notes can be sent to Toby Terrar, 15405 Short Ridge Ct., Silver Spring, Md. 20906 (telephone 301-598-5427). A main reason for typing up what I have so far is to get more input and corrections.

JOSEPH BROWN (1774-1850s) and MARGARET
TOMPKINS

Joseph Brown (1774-1850s) was the name of our first Brown ancestor who lived in Blythewood. He came in the first part of the nineteenth century. At that time and until 1890 Blythewood was called Doko. Doko/Blythewood was part of Fairfield County until 1913 when it became part of Richland County. In the 1850 federal census, Joseph was 76 years old, blind, and living with his son, Alexander R. Brown.¹ The census listed him as having been born in Virginia. If the census record is accurate, then Joseph was part of the second wave of migration to South Carolina, which Edward McCrady describes in the following passage:

The State of South Carolina was peopled by two distinct tides immigration. The Englishmen and the Huguenots had come into the province by the sea, and had pushed their way into the interior, following the courses of the rivers, but their settlements did not extend beyond the points we now know as Camden, Columbia and Hamburg. The upper country, which lay beyond the Sandy Ridge, once described as the desert and which we now call the Piedmont section, was settled later by a different class of people.

It was eighty years after the first settlement on the coast that parties of Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania and Virginia began to come down to this province--a movement which was greatly accelerated by the defeat of Braddock in 1775, which left the frontiers of those states exposed to the incursions of the Indians.

These new immigrants were a peculiar and remarkable people. They were brave, energetic, industrious and religious. They were frontiersmen who carried the rifle, the axe and the Bible together. They were a people who, while clearing the forests and defending themselves from massacre, found time to teach their children. The meeting-house and the school house, rough structures it is true, were built together. . . They did not dispute that the liberties of the subject might consist with royal authority, but the religious creed of these immigrants was made part of their politics, and they held that no law of human government ought to be tolerated in opposition to the expressed will of God. They claimed the right to choose those who should frame their laws, contending that rulers as well as the meanest subjects were bound by law. These principles, brought with them to America

¹United States Archives, Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1850, microcopy # 432, roll # 852, page after p. 261.

and modified by experience, were the republican principles of the Scotch-Irish who settled this section of the State.²

Despite the census record that states that he was born in Virginia, there is a family tradition that Joseph came from England and settled in Virginia before moving on to South Carolina.³ According to this tradition, Joseph had two brothers who came with him to Virginia: Dr. Daniel Brown and William (Bill) Brown. Daniel is said to also have moved to South Carolina and Bill to North Carolina.

Joseph Brown's wife was named Margaret Tompkins according to the above tradition. Margaret does not appear with Joseph in the 1850 census. She may have died by then. It is unknown where Margaret and Joseph met and married, but they had a child about 1815 in Richland County.⁴ The child was Alexander "Alec" (or "Alex") Russell Brown.⁵ They also had at least two other children, one of whom was possibly named Frank Brown. One tradition is that Alec and Frank had land grants from the king in several parts of South Carolina. In particular, Alec is said to have had land around Columbia, S.C., Doko/Blythewood, Richland County, and Fairfield County.⁶ However, the English crown no longer had jurisdiction in South Carolina by Alec's lifetime nor for the most part in the lifetime of his father, Joseph.⁷ Perhaps

²Edward McCrady (1833-1903), "Heroes of the Old Camden District, South Carolina, 1776-1861: An Address to the Survivors of Fairfield County, delivered at Winnsboro, S.C., September 1, 1881," Southern Historical Society, Papers, 16 (1888), 3-34, pp. 5-6. See also, Foote, Sketches of North Carolina.

³Letter (May 28, 1970) from Mrs. Charles (Mary Brown) Tinsley, 5 Cornwallis Square, Haslet Park, Newark, Del. 19711. She is the granddaughter of James Alexander Brown (1854-1917), who was the son of Alexander R. Brown (1815-1870+).

⁴Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1850, microcopy # 432, roll # 852, page after p. 261. Mrs. Tinsley mentioned that a cousin told her that Alexander Russell Brown's birth date was 1798.

⁵In the United States Archives, Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1840, p. 191, Alexander Brown was listed as "Alex". That census stated that he owned no slaves and the family members were:

| | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|--|
| males | 2 | under age 5 | (i.e. William "Billy," age 4 and Anthony, age 1) |
| | 1 | aged 5-10 | (i.e. Peter, age 5) |
| | 1 | aged 20-30 | (i.e. Alex, age 25) |
| females | 1 | under age 5 | (i.e. Elizabeth, age 3) |
| | 1 | aged 5-10 | (i.e. Lenora, age 6) |
| | 1 | aged 20-30 | (i.e. Elizabeth Raines, age 25). |

⁶Letter (November 3, 1969) and visit (January 3, 1970) with Mrs. W. R. (Mamie) Hagan.

⁷The records about the land grants, according to Mamie Hagan, were burnt when the Union army led by General William Sherman (d. 1891) marched northward from Savannah through South and North Carolina in 1865 during the Civil War.

the brothers obtained land from someone else who had had a grant from the crown. Or the tradition may refer to the father of Joseph Brown.

ALEXANDER "ALEC" RUSSELL BROWN (1815-1870+)
and ELIZABETH RAINES (1815-1870+)

As mentioned above, one of Joseph's sons was Alexander Russell Brown. Alec married Elizabeth Raines about 1833. Alec and Elizabeth were both about 18 years old. They farmed, raised their family, and lived out their lives in Doko/Blythewood. Elizabeth had been born in Fairfield County, S.C. about 1815.⁹ Her parents were Nancy (b. 1787) and Anthony Raines (1774-1854).⁷ Both Nancy and Anthony Raines were born in Virginia and had moved to Fairfield Co., S.C. sometime before 1815. Both the 1840 and 1850 census spelled their last name as "Rains," not "Raines."¹⁰ They lived close to Alec and Elizabeth Brown, as they are listed on the same page in the 1840 census. In that census, there were 5 members in the Anthony Rains household. Nearby was the household of I. Rains, which had 9 members. Perhaps this was Elizabeth Raines Brown's brother and his family. According to the 1850 federal census Anthony Raines was making his living as a "planter" in Fairfield Co.

The 1850 census listed Alec as aged 35 and also a "planter." His wealth was put at \$540. In the 1870 census he was 65 and listed as a farmer.¹¹ His real estate was worth \$500 and his personal property was valued at \$150. His oldest sons and daughters then living at home were listed as farm laborers. The younger children were listed as still at school. Alec and Elizabeth had at least 16 children between 1634 and the 1660s. All the children were born in Doko/Blythewood.¹²

⁹Federal Census of South Carolina for 1850, microcopy # 432, roll # 852, page after p. 261.

⁷The sources for the "Raines" last name are first, a letter (March 4, 1970) from Frances U. Brown, R. F. D. 1, Blythewood, S.C. She is a granddaughter of James Alexander Brown (1854-1917). The second source is the letter mentioned above from Mrs. W. R. (Mamie) Hagan. The source for the birth date and birth place of Nancy and Anthony Raines is the Federal Census for Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1850, p. 271. The source for Anthony's death date is the Fairfield Co. Wills index, #102-4

¹⁰Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1840, p. 191.

¹¹United States Archives, Federal Census of South Carolina for 1870, microfilm roll # 138, p. 27 (township # 6, Fairfield County).

¹²Federal Census of South Carolina for 1850 and 1870. The page numbers were given above.

The children of Alexander R. Brown (1815-1870s+) and Elizabeth R. Rains Brown were were:

1. LENORA BROWN (b. 1834). She married a man named Brown, whose first name was perhaps James or Tom. She died in Arkansas. According to the 1860 census, there was a Lenora Brown, age 25, which would be the correct age for the daughter of Alec and Elizabeth Brown. She was the wife of Thomas Brown (age 29). They were living in Fairfield county.¹³ Thomas Brown was listed as a carpenter. They had one child, a son named Jameson. Nearby lived Thomas Brown, Sr., who was also a carpenter. Perhaps the Lenora in the 1860 census was Alec and Elizabeth Brown's daughter.

2. PETER BROWN (1835-1864). In the 1860 census Peter, age 24, was working as an overseer and living with the family of James M. Connell (age 50), a millwright. In the same house was also Charlotte Connell (age 51), and the Connell children, Joel (age 16) and Steven (age 13).¹⁴ Peter was listed as owning \$100 worth of personal property. See Appendix 2 for a description of his service during the Civil War and the battles in which he fought. He was killed in the war and it is said he was buried in South Carolina.

3. JOHN WILLIAM "BILLY" BROWN (1836-1917). He married Lavinia Keturah "Kitty" Gibson. He and his family will be discussed below.

4. ELIZABETH BROWN (b. 1837).

5. ANTHONY S. BROWN (1840-1893). He married Emma Ardella Boyle and later Elizabeth Simms. He and his family will be discussed below.

6. JOHN L. BROWN (b. 1843). He died in infancy.¹⁵

7. MARGARET BROWN (b. 1845).

8. FRANCIS "FRANK" ELMO BROWN (November 26, 1846-September 24, 1913). He married DeLaney Muse and is buried at Oak Grove.

9. JEMIMA E. BROWN (b. 1849). She married Daniel H. Brown. She and her family will be discussed below.

10. CHARLOTTE BROWN (b. 1851). She married William Axon. She is buried at the Zion Methodist churchyard in Blythewood.

¹³Federal Census of Fairfield county, S.C. for 1860, p. 27.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹⁵Federal Census of Fairfield Co., for 1860 listed him as John L. Brown, not John S. Brown.

11. SARAH "SALLY" BROWN (b. 1852). She married Samuel Lauhon by whom she had at least one child, Mattie Lauhon. Later Sarah married Henry Stuart.¹⁶

12. JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN (1854-1917). He married Julia Rimer. He and his family will be discussed below.

13. EMMA BROWN (b. 1858). She married Ben Rhoden. Toward the end of her life she lived with her older sister's' (Jemina) granddaughter, Bessie Lee Gramling in Orangeburg, S.C. Emma is buried at Wagner, S.C.

14. HARRIET BROWN (b. 1860). She married Andrew Goza and lived in Denmark, S.C. She is buried at Wagner S.C.

15. ABIGAIL "ABBIE" BROWN. She married John Neeley.

16. MARY BROWN.

¹⁶Letter (May 28, 1970) from Mrs. Charles (Mary Brown) Tinsley, which was referred to earlier.

PEDIGREE CHART

DATE _____

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____ ON CHART NO. _____

CHART NO. _____

1 Brown Elizabeth Jane "Lizzie"
 BORN 16 Apr 1865
 WHERE Fairfield Co, S.C.
 WHEN MARRIED 19 Jan. 1891
 DIED 29 Mar. 1934
 WHERE MANTON, N.C.
Hogan Eugene Belton "Gene"
 NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

2 Brown, John: William "Billy"
 BORN 1 July 1836
 WHERE Blythewood, S.C.
 WHEN MARRIED 15 Dec. 1859
 DIED 15 Dec 1917
 WHERE Blythewood, S.C.

3 Gibson Lavinia Keturah "Kitty"
 BORN 12 Jan. 1844
 WHERE Blythewood, S.C.
 DIED 20 July 1925
 WHERE Blythewood, S.C.

4 Brown, Alexander Russell "Alex" Alex
 BORN (1845)
 WHERE Richland Co. S.C.
 WHEN MARRIED (1832)
 DIED 1870+
 WHERE

5 Raines, Elizabeth
 BORN (1815)
 WHERE Fairfield Co. S.C.
 DIED 1870+
 WHERE

6 Gibson, Humphrey
 BORN (1810)
 WHERE Fairfield Co. S.C.
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

7 Mann Elizabeth
 BORN (1813)
 WHERE Fairfield Co, S.C.
 DIED
 WHERE

8 Brown, Joseph
 BORN (1774)
 WHERE Virginia
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED 1850s
 WHERE

9 (Tompkins), Margaret
 BORN
 WHERE
 DIED
 WHERE

10 Raines, Anthony
 BORN (1774)
 WHERE Virginia
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED 1854
 WHERE Fairfield Co, SC.

11 Nancy
 BORN (1787)
 WHERE

12 Gibson (Minor or Miner)
 BORN
 WHERE
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

13 Born
 BORN
 WHERE
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

14 Born
 BORN
 WHERE
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

15 Born
 BORN
 WHERE
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

16 Born
 BORN
 WHERE
 WHEN MARRIED
 DIED
 WHERE

16 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

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31 ABOVE NAME CONTINUED ON CHART

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER.

2 HUSBAND'S NAME Brown Joseph

When Born 1774 (1764) Where Virginia
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 1850s? Where S.C.
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father _____ His Mother's Maiden Name _____

Information on this sheet obtained from
1850 Census
Mrs Frances U Brown
Mrs. Check Tinsley

(Husband's Full Name) _____
 (Wife's Maiden Name) _____
 Date _____
 Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____

3 WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME (Tompkins) Margaret

When Born _____ Where _____
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father _____ Her Mother's Maiden Name _____

DD had last grants
- are one or two other brothers

It is said that Joseph and two brothers, Dr. Daniel & Bill, came from England + settled in Va. Joseph + Daniel going later to SC + Billton

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died* | | | Where Buried | | State or Country |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | |
| ① | Brown Alexander Russell | | | (1815) | | Rickland | S.C. | Raines, Elizabeth | | | | | | | | | |
| ② | Brown (Frank) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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 Form P-6 Reg - Punched
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information

HUSBAND'S NAME Brown Alexander Russell

When Born (1845) Where Richland Co, S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married (1832) Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father Brown, Joseph His Mother's Maiden Name (Tompkins), Margaret

(10) died in infancy (13) lived in Denmark, S.C.
 Information on this sheet obtained from David Hugh Brown (don't know his branch)
3310 Colles Rd
Columbia, S.C. 29203

(Husband's Full Name) _____
 (Wife's Maiden Name) _____
 Date Nov. 5, 69
 Compiler Mrs. W.R. Hagan
 Address 7519 Highway Dr
City Columbia State S.C.

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Raines, Elizabeth

When Born (1845) Where Fairfield Co, S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father Raines, Anthony Her Mother's Maiden Name Nancy

O: Howard Huggs / 208 South Lane Dr
Lexington, S.C. 29072
Hannah Brown Hodges 2613 N. W. Highway
Ad. 2 Memphis Tenn 38118
 (20) Also came with her two other brothers - had great farm
 home in several parts of SC. Also had land around Columbia
 - Blythewood (Richland County) + in Fairfield County. Many
 records were burnt when Sherman passed through.
 (2) killed in Confederate war

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | | | State or Country |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|---------|---|--------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | Country | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | Country | |
| | 1 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Brown, James or Tom | | | | | | | | | Arkansas | |
| | (2) | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | July | 1836 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Gibson, Lavinia Keturah | 15 | Dec | 1859 | 15 | Dec | 1917 | Sandy Level Baptist Church Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | |
| | 5 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Boyle, Emma Ardella (18) Simms, Elizabeth (20) | | | | 22 | Feb | 1893 | Zion Methodist Church | Richland | S.C. | |
| | 7 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | 8 | 26 | Nov | 1846 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Muse, De Laney | | | | 24 | Sept. | 1913 | Oak Grove | | | |
| | 9 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Brown, Daniel H | | | | | | | Wagner | | S.C. | |
| | (10) | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | Zion Methodist Church | Blythewood | S.C. | |
| | 11 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Axon, William Lanham, Samuel Stuart, Henry | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 15 | Jan | 1854 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Rimer, Julia | | | | 4 | Dec | 1917 | Family Cemetery | Richland | S.C. | |
| | (13) | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Rhoden, Ben | | | | | | | Wagner | | S.C. | |
| | (13) | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Coza, Andrew | | | | | | | Wagner | | S.C. | |
| | 14 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Neeley, John | | | | | | | | | | |

Form P-6 Reg - Punched Family Group Sheet 576 North Main, Logan, Utah
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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D

HUSBAND'S NAME Raines, Anthony

When Born (1774) Where VIRGINIA
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died (1854) Where SC
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father _____ His Mother's Maiden Name _____

Information on this sheet obtained from Mrs. Frances U. Brown

- 1850 Census Fairfield Co, SC
 - They were living in Fairfield Co in 1850. They probably moved to SC w the early part of the century, since they were born there in 1817.

- in the 1840 Census were Special in their household & ranky w/ J. Raines, who had a pettype in his household
 - Anthony's death date of Fairfield Co Wills

(Husband's Full Name) _____
 (Wife's Maiden Name) _____
 Date _____
 Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Nancy

When Born (1787) Where VIRGINIA
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father _____ Her Mother's Maiden Name _____

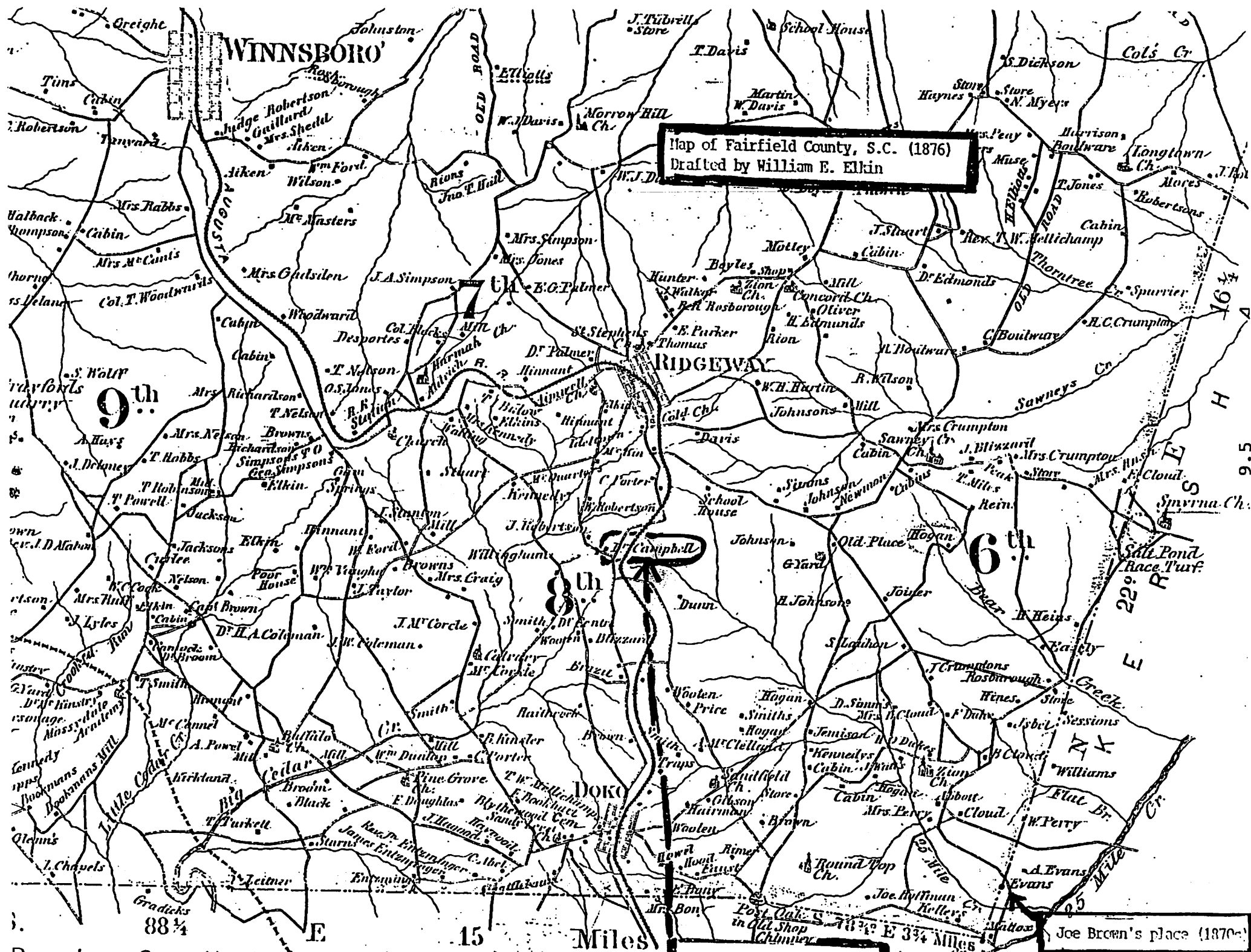
| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died* | | | Where Buried | | State or Country |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | |
| 1 | <u>Raines, Elizabeth</u> | | | <u>(1817)</u> | <u>Fairfield</u> | <u>S.C.</u> | <u>Brown, Alexander Russell</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

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 Family Group Sheet
 Form P-6 Reg - Punched
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information

WINNSBORO

Map of Fairfield County, S.C. (1876)
Drafted by William E. Elkin



Joe Brown's place (1870c)

15 Miles

88 1/4

78 1/2 E 3/4 Miles

9.5

16 1/2

H

S

E

E

K

X

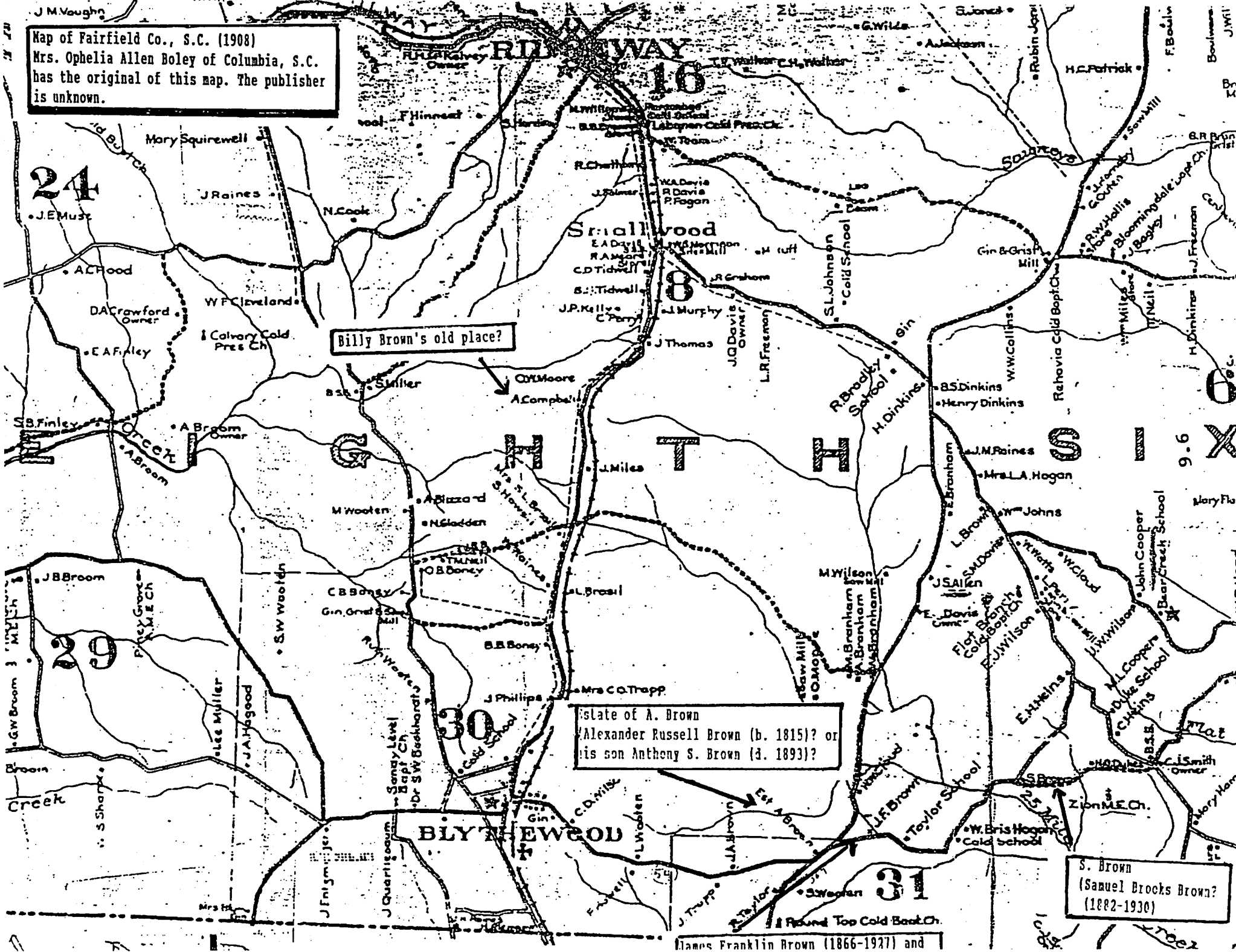
W

Y

Z

J.M. Vaughn

Map of Fairfield Co., S.C. (1908)
Mrs. Ophelia Allen Boley of Columbia, S.C.
has the original of this map. The publisher
is unknown.

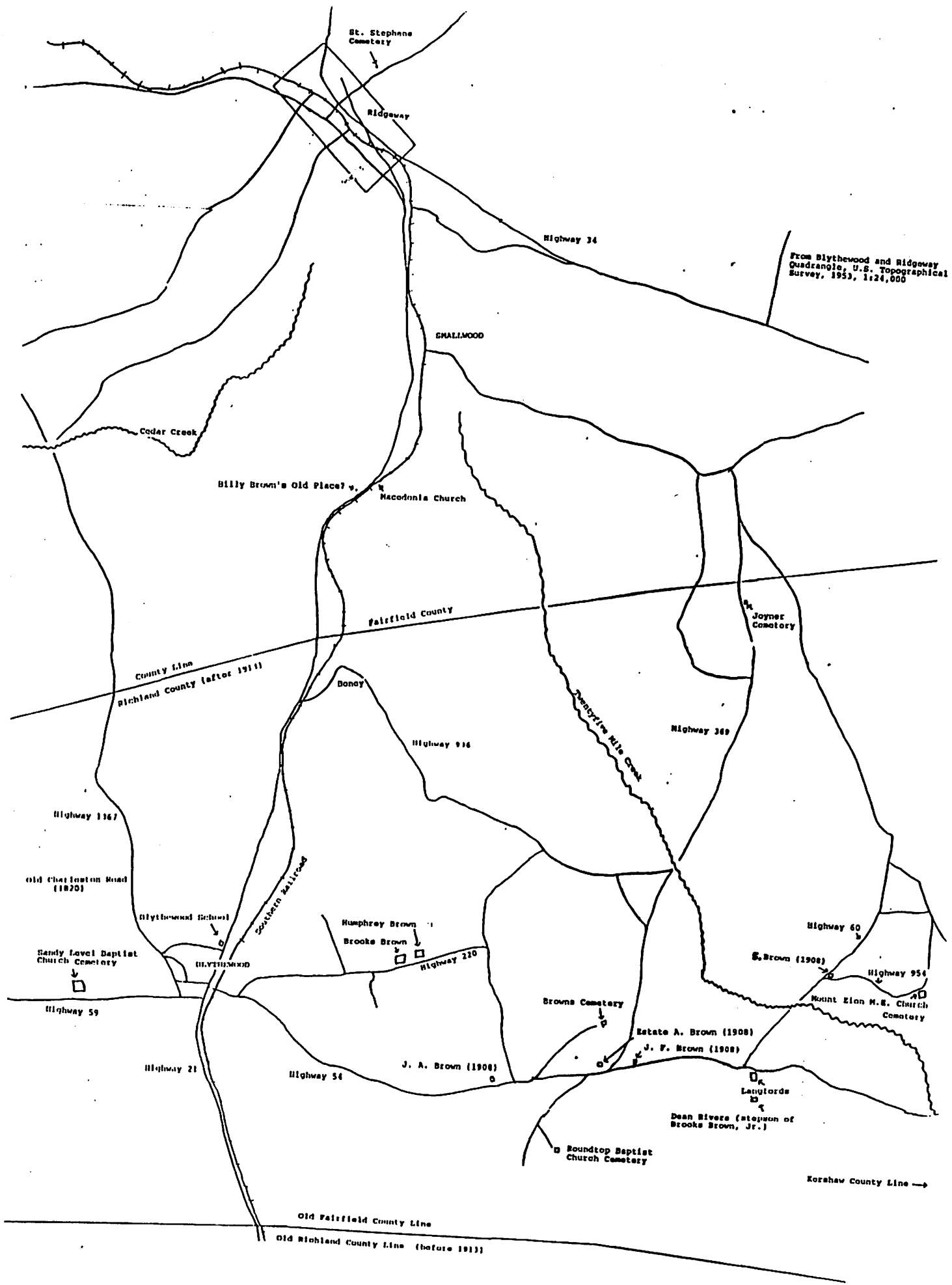


Billy Brown's old place?

Estate of A. Brown
Alexander Russell Brown (b. 1815)? or
his son Anthony S. Brown (d. 1893)?

S. Brown
(Samuel Brooks Brown?
1882-1930)

James Franklin Brown (1866-1927) and



From Blythewood and Ridgeway
Quadrangle, U.S. Topographical
Survey, 1953, 1:24,000

St. Stephen
Cemetery

Ridgeway

Highway 34

SMALWOOD

Cedar Creek

Billy Brown's Old Place

Macodonia Church

Fairfield County

County Line

Richland County (after 1911)

Bony

Highway 936

Highway 369

Joyner
Cemetery

Thompson's Mill Creek

Highway 1367

old Charleston Road
(1820)

Sandy Level Baptist
Church Cemetery

Highway 59

Blythewood School

Highway 21

Southern Railroad

Humphrey Brown
Brooks Brown

J. A. Brown (1908)

Highway 54

Highway 220

Browns Cemetery

Estate A. Brown (1908)

J. F. Brown (1908)

S. Brown (1908)

Highway 954

Highway 60

Mount Elan M.E. Church
Cemetery

Langlords

Dean Bivess (stepson of
Brooks Brown, Jr.)

Roundtop Baptist
Church Cemetery

Korshaw County Line →

Old Fairfield County Line

Old Richland County Line (before 1911)

JOHN WILLIAM "BILLY" BROWN (1836-1917) and
LAVINIA KETURAH "KITTY" GIBSON (1844-1925)¹⁷

John William "Billy" Brown (July 1, 1836-December 15, 1917) was the third child of Alec Brown (b. 1815) discussed above. On December 15, 1859 he married Lavinia Keturah "Kitty" Gibson (January 12, 1844-July 20, 1925). Kitty was also born and grew up in Doko/Blythewood. She was the daughter of **HUMPHREY GIBSON** (b. 1810) and **ELIZABETH (MANN) GIBSON** (b. 1813).¹⁸ Both Humphrey and Elizabeth were born in Fairfield Co., S.C.

Elizabeth (Mann) Gibson's parents are said to have been from Holland. However, Miss Leonorah Gordon stated that it was the Gibsons, not the Manns, who had Dutch ancestry.¹⁹ Humphrey is said to have been a professor at Furman University. However, Anne Stoddart, special collections librarian at Furman, in a letter (April 13, 1972), stated there is no record in the former faculty file of Humphrey having taught at Furman. Ms. Stoddart suggested that Humphrey may have been his middle name and that any record of him would be under his first name. Or the tradition about him teaching there may not be accurate. The federal census of Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1850 listed Humphrey as a teacher with real property (real estate and slaves?) valued at \$740.²⁰ The 1860 census listed Humphrey as living in Fairfield Co., S.C. and owning 9 slaves.²¹ Elizabeth Gibson had probably died by 1860, as

¹⁷Information on Billy Brown and family was given by his granddaughter, Lillie Hogan Tucker, who until she died lived at 415 McCaskill Ave., Maxton, N.C. 28364. Mrs. Carl Gibson of Richburg, S.C. in several letters (March 2, 1973 and May 5, 1979) mentioned there are various records on the Gibsons at the court house in Winnsboro, S.C., which is the county seat for Fairfield Co.

¹⁸The information about the Gibson family is from the Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1850 and from Mrs. Lillie (Hogan) Tucker.

¹⁹Letter (April 1, 1970) from Miss Leonorah Gordon, 304 East Fourth Ave, Rome, Ga. 30161. Another tradition I heard about 1970 was that the Gibsons were French Huguenots in ancestry.

²⁰Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1850, microcopy # 432, roll # 852, p. 220.

²¹Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1860, as reported by Mrs. Carl Gibson of Richburg, S.C. Mrs. Carl Gibson mentioned that in Book A of the court house records at Winnsboro, S.C., there is reference to a Humphrey Gibson who sold a slave in 1797. This may have been a grandfather to the Humphrey Gibson who was the father of Kitty Gibson Brown. Mrs. Carl Gibson also mentioned that in Book T at the Winnsboro, S.C. court house there is a reference to a Humphrey Gibson who was acting as the administrator for the estate of Elizabeth Gibson. Mrs. Carl Gibson did not mention a date. This may have been Kitty's father. Mrs. Carl Gibson quoted the following passage about a Mr. Gibson

Humphrey, age 50, had married a woman named Martha Jane (b. 1822).²² Both Humphrey and Martha Jane were still alive in the 1880 census.²³ Miss Leonorah Gordon stated that Humphrey was married at least three times. According to Miss Gordon, Humphrey's father was named Miner or Minor Gibson, but the only will of such a man in Fairfield Co. does not list a Humphrey.²⁴

(d. 1796) from Fitz Hugh McMaster's History of Fairfield, Co. S.C. (Columbia, S.C. State Commercial Printing Co., 1946):

Still more, we might add he is to be esteemed, who spends, as Mr. Gibson, forty years of his life to the propagation of the gospel, and in sowing the seeds of literature and refinement in a new and scarcely civilized settlement. Mr. Gibson died about the year 1796, but his memory is held in profound veneration by men who remember his exemplary worth.

McMaster, ibid., p. 27, mentions that the Gibsons were in Fairfield from the earliest days of European settlement:

From the earliest settlement there was an admixture of Huguenot blood, witness DeLashmette, Gibson, and later DuPie (Peay), Piquette (Pickett), Barrett (Barrette) and others, a few Hollanders, and some pure English, and Scotch, immediately before the Revolutionary war there was a steady stream from the north of Ireland, and this increased after the war.

²²Federal Census of Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1660, p. 66.

²³Federal Census of Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1880, enumeration district 74, page 42 (township 8).

²⁴Letter (April 1, 1970) from Miss Leonorah Gordon states that Minor Gordon did not list Humphrey in his will. Based on notes sent me by Mrs. Carl Gibson from records at the Winnsboro courthouse plus a partial look at the census records, the following speculations can be made until a closer look at the records provides a chance to make corrections. Minor Gibson was probably the son of Stephen Gibson, Sr. (d. October 17, 1831?). Minor's brothers and sisters were probably:

1. Stephen Gibson Jr. (1798-1870+). He married a woman named Mary (1800-1870+). They had 6 children:

1. Franklin Gibson (b. 1832).
2. Sarah Gibson (b. 1838).
3. Henry A. Gibson (b. 1840).
4. William P. Gibson (b. 1842). He married a woman named Laura (b. 1846).
5. John Gibson (b. 1844). He married a woman named Esther (b. 1847).
6. Gilbert Gibson ((b. 1842).

2. Allan Gibson.
3. Mary Gibson.
4. Edward Gibson.
5. James E. (b. 1815), married a woman named Louisa (b. 1822). They had a son, Dexter (b. 1847).

Humphrey and Elizabeth had 6 children in addition to Kitty. All were born in Fairfield Co., S.C.:

1. Margaret Gibson (b. 1835).
2. William Gibson (b. 1837). In the 1850 census he was 13 years old and attending school.
3. Lenora (Nora) Gibson (b. 1841). In the 1850 census she was 9 years old and attending school. She married Robert Jennings. He was the South Carolina state treasurer at one point. They lived at Winnsboro, S.C.
4. Green W. Gibson (b. 1845). In the 1850 census he was 5 years old. He married a woman named Jesse, who was born in 1852 in South Carolina.²⁵ He was listed as a farmer and Jesse was listed as keeping house in the 1870 census. According to the census his "right to vote was denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crimes."
5. Barbara F. Gibson (b. 1849).
6. Elizabeth Gibson.²⁶ She married a man named Hornesby and died about 1971 at the age of 104.

In the 1860 census, William Brown (age 23) was listed as having property worth \$500 and living in the same house with Humphrey Gibson (age 50) and M. Jane Gibson (age 38). Also in the house was May L. (age 16). This was probably Billy's wife, Lavinia Keturah "Kitty." The "May" was not legible and may be some other name.²⁷

According to Lillie Tucker, Billy Brown served as a Confederate soldier at the time of the Civil War (1861-1865).²⁸ Billy's service record listed J. William Brown, age 24, as enlisting at Winnsboro on November 13, 1861. He was part of Company B (Lyles' Rifles), 7th Battalion (Enfield Rifles), South Carolina Infantry (lieutenant-colonel P. H. Nelson's Battalion).²⁹ Captain (later major) James H. Rion was in charge

6. Bartley Gibson.

7. Jeremiah Gibson.

²⁵Federal Census of Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1870, township # 8, p. 28.

²⁶The information about Elizabeth Gibson was given by Joe Belton Brown. Instead of being the daughter of Humphrey and Elizabeth Gibson, she may be the granddaughter, and daughter of Green Gibson. The reason for believing this is that if she died at age 104 in 1971, then she was born about 1877. This would make her about 30 years younger than the next youngest sibling. Also Mrs. Carl Gibson of Richburg, S.C. in several letters (March 2, 1973 and May 5, 1979) mentioned that a daughter of Green Gibson had recently died.

²⁷Federal Census of Fairfield Co., S.C. for 1860, p. 66.

²⁸Interview with Lillie Tucker (December 30, 1969).

²⁹The 7th Battalion was first called "Capt. James H. Rion's Company, S.C. Volunteers." This lasted only from November 1861 to about February 1862, when it was joined to the Confederate army. It was then known as Co. B, 7th (also known as as Nelson's) Battalion, S.C. Infantry (Enfield Rifles).

with Nelson second in command.³⁰ Rion had earlier helped form the 6th Regiment in which Billy's brothers, Peter and Anthony served. Rion resigned as colonel of the 6th Regiment in June 1861. In 1862 the 7th Battalion served on the coast of South Carolina.³¹ In July 1863 it attacked Morris Island. In the spring of 1864 it went to Virginia with Hagood's brigade. On May 14, 1864 at the battle of Drury's Bluff, the 7th Battalion helped drive back a federal line of battle. On June 16, 1864 at Petersburg it drove back an advance led by the federal general, Baldy Smith. In all it was in 22 battles.

However, Billy, at least as a member of the 7th Battalion, was not part of those battles. He received a disability discharge from the service on March 3, 1862. His "Army of the Confederate States, Certificate of Disability for Discharge" read:

Private J. William Brown, of Captain James H. Rion's Company, of the S.C. Enfield Rifles Battalion of Confederate States, Provisional Army, was enlisted by Capt. James H. Rion, the S.C. Enfield Rifles Battalion at Winnsboro, S.C. in Fairfield District in the State of S.C. on November 13, 1861 to serve for the war; he was born in Fairfield District in the state of S.C., is 24 years of age, five feet, six inches high, dark complexion, dark blue eyes, dark brown hair, and by occupation when enlisted, a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty 56 days on account of sickness and malformation of both hands, as I have been informed by Capt. Rion and believe.

Station: Adams Run, S.C.
March 3, 1862

J. M. Rapliuet

I certify that I have carefully examined the said J. William Brown of Captain Rion's Company and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of extensive cicaticus (?) of the hands causing permanent cicating (?) of the 3 and 4th fingers of each hand.³²

J. F. M Gerrings,

Surgeon
Town Doko County, Fairfield, S.C.

³⁰"Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers," National Archives and Records Service, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State of South Carolina, Roll # 244. The 6th, 12th, and 17th Regiments, South Carolina Infantry, had the greatest number of Fairfield country soldiers in them. But there were also Fairfield soldiers in several other units, including the 7th Battalion. See McMaster, History of Fairfield, Co. S.C., p. 12.

³¹Edward McCrady, "Rion's Battalion," Southern Historical Society, Papers, 16 (1888), 25-28.

³²According to the dictionary, a cicatrix is a scar, that is, the contracted fibrous tissue at the place where a wound has healed.

Despite his discharge in 1862, Billy may have re-enlisted later. I have not yet had a chance to look at a number of records that may list him. For example, there was a J. W. Brown who enlisted on December 10, 1863 in the 1st. Regiment (Hagood's), S.C. Infantry. As the war went on and the number of prime recruits were used up, the confederates starting taking those who earlier had been passed over. In addition many who were too infirm, too old, or too young to go north served in local militias that did service within the state. This was the case with the 7th Battalion (Enfield Rifles) mentioned above. Initially it only served in South Carolina. It went north only when things were getting desperate. Besides those who were infirm, there were others who resisted service because they were against succession. They will be noted at greater length in the discussion of Peter and Anthony Brown's military service, which is taken up in the Appendix. The slaveholders and landlords in the south constituted 5 percent of the population, but had an economic and political influence disproportionate to their numbers. It was they who led in the succession movement, not the small farmers like the Browns who never owned slaves. Robert E. Lee in a letter (January 23, 1864) to secretary of war James Seldon discussed the lack of commitment of many from South Carolina who resisted service in active military units. Lee wrote:

I hear no recruits coming to this army, and see but little prospect of any, as they all choose the regiments and companies (already filled to overflowing) which are not called upon for active duty. I recommend that some portion of the cavalry in South Carolina and Southwestern Virginia be sent to this army as soon as the grass beings to grow."³³

Major General Wade Hampton (1818-1902) from Charleston, S.C. on March 29, 1864 made the same observation in a letter to General Cooper. It was Hampton's duty to recruit inactive South Carolina units into active service in the new 7th Regiment, S.C. Cavalry for Virginia service. Hampton wrote, "I hope to move the men out by April 15, 1864, but an effort is being made to keep them at Charleston. They are more needed in Virginia. I want the order to bring them to Virginia to be enforced."³⁴

Billy and Kitty had just started their family at the time of the war. Hilda Ashworth related a story about the war which occurred toward its end when South Carolina and Blythewood came under the jurisdiction of the federal army:

I remember all kinds of little things that my grandmother [Kitty Brown] would tell me but nothing of value. Uncle Johnie [John William Brown, b. 1682] was a little fellow when the yankees went through. Uncle Johnie would ride

³³Robert E. Lee, "Letter" (January 23, 1864), in U.S. War Department, The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (50 volumes, Washington, D.C.: 1880-1901), vol. 33, p. 111B.

around on the shoulders of the men. The grandma said. They seemed to be crazy about him and she was afraid they would take him. I think the following so cute. They asked him where everything was hidden and he would tell what he knew. When it came to the chickens he said daddy and mama put them up in the loft to keep the "nasty stinking yankees" from getting them. The yankees took their horses and everything. Aunt Lizzie [b. 1864] was a baby then.³⁵

Billy is said to have had a farm north of Blythewood, about half way to Ridgeway on what is now Highway 21. In an 1876 map of Fairfield Co. by William B. and B. E. Elkin, Dr. Campbell is listed as owning the house which at one point belonged to or was rented by Billy. Billy also had a flower mill in Blythewood and a peach orchard. One of the yearly events in Blythewood was a "political barbecue" at the school house on July 4 to celebrate independence from England. In his retirement years, Billy liked to talk politics with his son-in-law, Eugene "Gene" Hogan.³⁶

When they got older Billy and Kitty lived for several years with the family of their son Brooks Brown. Then they moved from Blythewood to Sumter, S.C. in 1905 to live with their daughter, Jane "Lizzie" Elizabeth (Brown) Hogan and her husband, Gene Hogan at 422 N. Salem Ave. Kitty transferred her membership from the Sandy Level Baptist church to the First Baptist church in Sumter on May 5, 1907.³⁷ They lived there with their daughter and son-in-law for 16 or 18 years. Kitty's granddaughter, Lillie Hogan (Tucker) liked to comb Kitty's hair. So did her great granddaughter, Hazel Hogan. She had her hair done on top of her head. Hazel and Kitty were good at keeping each other company. On December 15, 1909, Billy and Kitty celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. It was an elaborate event. It was reported in the Sumter newspaper in an article with no by-line:

A Golden Wedding: A Happy Celebration of the
Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marriage of Mr.
and Mrs. J. W. Brown

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, who were married in Fairfield county December 15, 1859 and removed to this city in 1905, were the guests of honor yesterday at an elegant, eight-course dinner, given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hogan at their residence on Salem Avenue, in commemoration of the happy occasion. The hall, reception room and dining room were all tastefully decorated in white and green and gold, a profusion of smilax vines being used with artistic effect in combination with the white and gold. The guests were received at the door by Mesdames Archie China and J. R. Clack, and were escorted into the reception room where Mr.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Letter (January 24, 1970) from Hilda Ashworth.

³⁶Interview (December 31, 1969) with Lillie Tucker.

³⁷First Baptist church records, Sumter S.C.

and Mrs. Brown stood and received the congratulations and felicitations of their friends.

When the guests were ushered into the dining room their eyes beheld a long and beautifully decorated table, laid with snowy linen and adorned with ferns and smilax and gold. Each plate was marked with individual hand-painted place card in the shape of a white and gold wedding bell. The dinner was a master piece of the culinary art and was delightfully and exquisitely served in courses.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the recipients of a number of handsome and useful presents and the occasion was altogether one of the happiest of their long life. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have twelve children, fifty-one grand children and eight great-grand children and a majority of their descendants were present to share with them the pleasures of the golden wedding.

Those who were present were: Mrs. M. Langford, Blythewood, S.C., Mr. Brooks Brown, Blythewood, S.C., Mr. H. A. Brown, Blaney, S.C., Mrs. L. J. Tucker and daughter, Mullins, S.C., Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Spann and children, Lynchburg; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Boyle, Greeleyville, S.C., Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hogan, Greeleyville, S.C., Mrs. Register and children, Greeleyville, S.C., Mrs. B. Boyle and son, Greeleyville, S.C., Miss Essie Spann, Greeleyville, S.C., Mr. E. C. Spann, Greeleyville, S.C., Mrs. C.C. Spann, Lynchburg, S.C.; Dr. and Mrs. Archie China, Mr. William Epperson, Dr. C.C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown and children, Mr. W. M. Graham, Miss Maggie Graham, Mr. and Mrs. John Clack, Mr. and Mrs. Alston Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Joe White, Mrs. C. L. Rhame, Mrs. Curlie, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Burdell, Dr. J. C. Spann, Mrs. Eugene Hogan Jr. of Canada, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Stuckey, Stateburg.

There were about 60 people at the dinner. Twenty people were at the table at a time. They had turkey, ham, chicken, oysters, and cake. Many gifts were given to Billy and Kitty, including a gilded clock from Dr. China. Billy sat at the head of the table. In his old age he had knobby fingers because of arthritis.

Billy was a mason. It is said that Kitty had small feet. She and Billy were proud of it and he bought her small shoes. The shoes were too small and she got bunions. Kitty used to read bible and other stories to her great grandchildren. Billy and Kitty are buried at Sandy Level Baptist Church, Blythewood, S.C.

10 HUSBAND'S NAME Brown, John William

When Born 1 July 1836 Where Blythewood, S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 15 Dec 1917 Where Fairfield Co. S.C.
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married 15 Dec 1859 Where Fairfield Co. S.C.
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father Brown, Alexander Russell His Mother's Maiden Name Raines, Elizabeth

Information on this sheet obtained from

Lillie Tucker
Mammie Hagen
Mrs. C.C. Ashworth.
Hannah Duten

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date _____
 Compiler Caroline Danvers
 Address _____
 City Blythewood State S.C.

11 WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Gibson, Lavinia Keturah "Kitty"

When Born 12 Jan 1844 Where Blythewood, S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 20 July 1925 Where Fairfield Co. S.C.
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father Gibson, Humphrey (Professor of Furman University) Her Mother's Maiden Name Mann, Elizabeth

③ Lillie Tucker says 16 Apr 1845, not 1844. In birth date, it 19 Jun 21 in marriage.
 ② (1) (2) died with Typhoid Fever

Form P 6 Reg Punched Use Reverse Side For Additional Information

The Biverton Publishers, 526 North Main, Logan, Utah

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | | State or Country | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | |
| | 1 | Brown, Humphrey Alexander | 10 | Sept | 1860 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Wooten, Emma L. | 4 | Nov | 1885 | | | | Sandy Level Baptist church Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. |
| | 2 | Brown, John William | 19 | Mar | 1862 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Dunn, Jesse | | | | | | | Marietta | | Ga. |
| ③ | | Lizzie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | Brown, Jane Elizabeth | 16 | Apr | 1864 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Hagan, Eugene Bolton | 12 | Jan | 1891 | 29 | Mar | 1935 | Maston Cemetery Maston | | N.C. |
| | 5 | Brown, James Franklyn | 25 | May | 1866 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Langford, Mary | | Dec | 1896 | 9 | Jan | 1927 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. |
| ⑤ | | Brown, Joseph Nathanael | 19 | June | 1868 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Hogan, Kitty Bruce | 24 | Oct | 1895 | | | | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. |
| | | Brown, Peter Harris Claudius | 14 | Aug | 1870 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | 17 | Sept | 1885 | Sandy Level Baptist church Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. |
| ⑦ | | Brown, Margaret Delaney | 10 | Jan | 1873 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | Sandy level Baptist church | Richland | S.C. |
| ⑧ | | Brown, Ruthanna Keturah | 28 | Jan | 1875 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | 1 | Oct | 1880 | Sandy level Baptist church | Richland | S.C. |
| | 9 | Brown, Cardine Lenore | 12 | June | 1877 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Langford, Luther Lee | | | | 16 | Sept | 1885 | Sandy level Baptist church Blythewood | Richland | S.C. |
| | 10 | Brown, Emma Festina | 8 | Nov | 1879 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Langford, Michael | 10 | Nov | 1903 | | June | 1957 | Lutheran cemetery Blythewood | Richland | S.C. |
| | 11 | Brown, Samuel Brooks | 5 | Feb | 1882 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Hinnant, Grace | 29 | Nov | 1897 | | Nov | 1930 | Lutheran cemetery Blythewood | Richland | S.C. |
| ⑫ | | Brown, Lillie Dora | 19 | Feb | 1884 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | (1930) | Green lawn cemetery Columbia | Richland | S.C. |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | Feb | 1894 | Sandy level Baptist Blythewood | Richland | S.C. |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

16.1

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

7)0

HUSBAND'S NAME Gibson, Humphrey
 When Born (1810) Where Fairfield Co. S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) Martha Jane Hill (1830) (same her her re married)
 His Father Gibson (Minor. in Miner) His Mother's Maiden Name _____

Information on this sheet obtained from
Mr. Lillie Tucker 472
(Census A 1850) p 220
Caroline Bangler

1852 (54-55)
 (Husband's Full Name)

 (Wife's Maiden Name)

 Date _____
 Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Mann, Elizabeth (her parents from Holland?)
 When Born (1813) Where Fairfield Co. S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father _____ Her Mother's Maiden Name _____

① Discovered by Joe P. Lee Brown
she died about 1911 age 101
 ② Robert Jennings was state treasurer for a while in S.C.; lived in
Winnibore
Miss Leonnah Gordon (sister Humphrey's mother was "Miner" Gibson
"Miner" Gibson. She says Livingston married 3 X's at least
but only will I find a man in Fairfield place not last a Humphrey

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | State or Country |
|----------------|--|-----------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | | |
| 1 | Gibson, Margaret | | | 1838 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Gibson, William | | | 1837 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| ③ | Gibson, Lenora (Nora) | | | 1841 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Jennings, Robert | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gibson, Lavinia ^{Kitty} Keturah | 12 | Jan | 1844 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Brown, John William | 15 | Dec. | 1857 | 20 | July | 1925 | Blythewood | Fairfield S.C. |
| 5 | Gibson, Green W. | | | 1845 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Jesse (1853 S.C.) | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Gibson, Barbara F. | | | 1848 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| ⑦ | Gibson, Elizabeth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Form P 6 Rag - Punched
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information
 Family Group Sheet
 The Everton Publishers, 526 North Main, Logan, Utah

16.2

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix (Bur.)

1867
Brown J. William
 Co. B, 7 Batt'n (Enfield Rifles)
 South Carolina Infantry.
 (Neison's Batt'n.)
 (Confederate.)

Private Private
 CARD NUMBERS

| | | |
|------|------|-----|
| 1111 | 1118 | 801 |
| 1112 | 1119 | 802 |
| 1113 | 1120 | 803 |
| 1114 | 1121 | 804 |
| 1115 | 1122 | 805 |
| 1116 | 1123 | 806 |
| 1117 | 1124 | 807 |
| 1118 | 1125 | 808 |
| 1119 | 1126 | 809 |
| 1120 | 1127 | 810 |
| 1121 | 1128 | 811 |
| 1122 | 1129 | 812 |
| 1123 | 1130 | 813 |
| 1124 | 1131 | 814 |
| 1125 | 1132 | 815 |
| 1126 | 1133 | 816 |
| 1127 | 1134 | 817 |
| 1128 | 1135 | 818 |
| 1129 | 1136 | 819 |
| 1130 | 1137 | 820 |
| 1131 | 1138 | 821 |
| 1132 | 1139 | 822 |
| 1133 | 1140 | 823 |
| 1134 | 1141 | 824 |
| 1135 | 1142 | 825 |
| 1136 | 1143 | 826 |
| 1137 | 1144 | 827 |
| 1138 | 1145 | 828 |
| 1139 | 1146 | 829 |
| 1140 | 1147 | 830 |

(CONFEDERATE.)
 B 7 Batt'n 186
J. H. Brown
 Co. B. 7 Batt'n 186
 Appears on a
 Register
 of Payments to Discharged Soldiers.
 Date of discharge *Mich 5, 1862*
 Date of payment *Nov 14, 1862*
 By whom *C. Harrison*

(CONFEDERATE.)
J. H. Brown
 Co. B. 7 Batt'n 186
 Appears on a Register of
 U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 11,
 Charlotte, North Carolina.
 Complaint *Debilital*
 Admitted 186
 Returned to duty 186
 Discharged 186
 Discharged from service 186

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY
 FOR DISCHARGE in the case
 of *J. H. Brown*
 Private in
Co. B. 7 Batt'n
 of the 7th Battalion of the South Carolina Infantry.
 Approved
Wm. G. Brown
A. L. Brown
 a. c.
 DEPARTMENT
 RECEIVED (U. S. G. Office) *1862*

Copy of sample documents from Billy Brown's Confederate Service Record

(CONFEDERATE)
 B 7 Batt'n 186
J. H. Brown
 Co. B (Lyles Rifles)
 7 South Carolina Battalion.
 Appears on
 Company Muster Roll
 of the organization named above,
 for *Sept 13, 1862*
 Enlisted
 When *Sept 13, 1862*
 Where *Richmond, Va.*
 By whom *Capt. James H. Bion*
 Period *Sept 13, 1862*
 Last paid
 By whom
 To what time
 Present or absent
 Remarks *Discharged from service Sept 13, 1862.*
 *This company subsequently became Company B, 7th Battalion South Carolina Infantry (Enfield Rifles).
 *The 7th (also known as Nelson's) Battalion South Carolina Infantry (Enfield Rifles) was organized February 27, 1862, with five companies, A to E. Companies F and G were formed May 27, 1862, of men transferred from other companies of the Battalion. Company H, which had been organized July 14, 1862, as an independent infantry company of Parham's Regt., was assigned October 14, 1862.
 *From copy (made in the U. S. Office, War Department) taken from the original record forwarded from Col. M. F. Parham, Commandant of Confederate Batt., Columbia, S. C., to S. H. Stone.
 Book mark:
J. H. Brown
 (1862) *Capt.*

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
 CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE.

Private *J. H. Brown* of Captain *James H. Bion*
 Co. B, 7th Battalion of the South Carolina Infantry, Regiment of Confederate States Army, was enlisted by *Capt. James H. Bion* of the South Carolina Rifle Battalion at *Richmond, Va.* on the *thirteenth* day of *September*, 1862, to serve for the term; he was born in *Franklin Dist.* in the State of *South Carolina*, is twenty *four* years of age, *five* feet, *six* inch high, *dark* complexion, *dark* hair, and by occupation when enlisted a *farmer*. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty *eighty* days. (How much service to perform) *See*
 on account of *disability*, an *infirmity* of *both* hands, as I have been informed by *Capt. James H. Bion* and *others*.
 Station *Albany, Tenn.*
 Date *30th September 1862*
Sh. H. Bion
 Commanding Company
 I CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the said *J. H. Brown* of Captain *James H. Bion* Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier in consequence of (show record per 1134, p. 504, and divisions on Form 12, p. 225, Mil. Dep. Gen. Reg.) *infirmity of both hands*
 Approved
A. L. Brown
 Surgeon
 December this *thirteenth* day of *September*, 1862, at *Albany, Tenn.*
A. L. Brown
 Surgeon
 (DUPLICATE)

Further explanations of these pictures are on the next page.



(1)

"Billy" (John William) Brown (1836-1917, son of Alexander Russell Brown and Elizabeth Raines



Lavinia Keturah Gibson Brown (1844-1925, wife of Billy, posing with some of her great grandchildren)



(3)

Some of Billy and Lavinia Brown's great grandchildren on a bale of cotton about 1924. Left to right: Edmunds, Hugh and Hazel Hogan.



(4)

Claude Hogan (1888-1923) grandson of Billy Brown



Elizabeth Jane Brown (Hogan) (1865-1934, daughter of Billy and Lavinia, posing with some

PICTURE EXPLANATIONS: BROWNS

(B-1) John William ("Billy") Brown (July 1, 1836 - December 15, 1917) was born at Blythwood (called Doko until 1880), South Carolina. He was the third of sixteen children of Alexander Russell Brown (1815- ?) and Elizabeth Raines (1815- ?). Billy's grandfather (Alexander Russell's father) was Joseph Brown. Joseph was born in 1774 in Virginia. Joseph, along with his wife Margaret Tompkins (Brown) moved to Richland Co., South Carolina where they raised their family. Billy's maternal grandparents were Anthony and Nancy Raines. Billy's great uncles, brothers of Joseph Brown, were Doctor Daniel Brown who settled in South Carolina, and William, who settled in North Carolina.

Billy Brown married Lavinia Keturah Gibson. She was the fourth of six children of Humphrey Gibson (1800- ?) and Elizabeth Mann (1813- ?). The Gibson's were French Huguenot's. The Mann's originated in Holland. Both Humphrey and Elizabeth Mann Gibson were born and lived their lives in Fairfield Co., S.C. Billy's aunt, Lenora Gibson married Robert Jennings, who served in the South Carolina state legislature and was State Treasurer. Billy's maternal grandfather, Humphrey Gibson, was a professor at Furman University. Billy and his wife, Lavinia (Kitty) were married December 15, 1859. They are buried at Sandy Level Church Yard, Blythwood, S.C.

(B-2) Sitting left to right: Edmunds Hogan (1911-1940), Lottie Troublefield, Hazel Hogan (1914-), Claude Hogan (1909-1950), Hugh Hogan (1917-). Standing left to right: Rosy Hogan (1908-), Lavinia Keturah Gibson Brown (1844-1925), Hazel Troublefield. Taken under the China Berry tree near Claude Hogan's (1888-1923) model T Ford about 1918 at the Greenswamp Road house, Sumter, S.C.

(B-3) Some of Billy and Lavinia Brown's great grandchildren on a bale of cotton about 1924. Left to right: Edmunds Hogan (1911-1940), Hugh Hogan (1917-), Hazel Hogan (1914-). Taken at Dalzel, S.C. (home of Charlie and Clyde Jones) about 1924.

(B-4) Claude Hogan (1888-1923), grandson of Billy Brown. Claude worked in his father's meat market and then ran a dairy in Sumter. This picture shows him in his dairy or butcher uniform with a whip.

(B-5) Left to right: Robert Edmunds Hogan (1882-1904), Elizabeth Jane Brown Hogan (1865-1934), Lillian Esther Hogan Tucker (1889-197), Eugene Belton Hogan (1886-1928), Claude B. Hogan (1888-1923). This picture was taken about 1890 in Columbia, S.C. Elizabeth Jane Brown was about 25 years old.

Billy and Kitty Brown had 12 children, all of whom were born in Doko/Blythewood:

1. HUMPHREY ALEXANDER BROWN (b. September 10, 1860). He married Emma L. Wooten on November 4, 1885. He served as the Blythewood postmaster. He is buried at Sandy Level Baptist churchyard, Blythewood. Humphrey and Emma had 3 children:

1. EMMA LAURIE BROWN. She married a man named Hines. Later she married Barnes Alston Boyle.³⁹ Emma Laurie and ? Hines had 4 children, some of whom were living in Alexandria, Virginia in 1970. The 4 children are:

1. Kitty Hines
2. Susan Hines
3. Mary Hines
4. ? Hines

2. CHARLES WILLIAM BROWN. He married Emma Hollice and worked for the railroad. Their address in 1970 was 506 Rollins Ave., Hamlet, N.C. 28245. They had 3 children:

1. Charlie Brown. It is said that he was something of a lady's man. He had a son who was a doctor in Charlotte, N.C.

2. Teressa Brown. She married a man named Heminger. In 1970 she was working in Washington, D.C. and her address was 1650 Harvard St., Washington, D.C.

3. Mildred Brown. She married a man named Altman. In 1970 they were living at 1212 Trinity Dr., Alexandria, Va. They had 3 children:

1. Jane Altman.
2. Anne Altman.
3. Rick Altman.

3. SARA BROWN. She married Clive Loose.

2. JOHN "JOHNIE" WILLIAM BROWN (b. March 19, 1862). He married Jesse Dunn and had two children. He is buried in Marietta, Georgia. His children are:

1. KITTY BROWN. Her address and that of her sister in 1970 was 408 Seminole, Marietta, Ga.
2. JESSIE MAE BROWN.

3. ELIZABETH "LIZZIE" "BETTIE" JANE BROWN (April 16, 1864-March 29, 1935).³⁹ She married Eugene "Gene" Belton Hogan (June 22, 1856-May 21, 1922) on January 12, 1881. Gene was the 11th of 12 children of Sanders Samuel Hogan (d. 1858) and Margaret Jane (Crankfield) Hogan (d. 1660), who had lived and raised their family in Blythewood. Gene was the grandson of the revolutionary soldier, William Hogan (September 9, 1760-April 21, 1836) and Jemima Sanders. Gene as a child lived with his oldest sister, Virginia Elizabeth Hogan ((1839-1903), because his parents died when he was only a few years old. Virginia was first married to

³⁹Mrs. Barnes Alstan Boyle, "The Hospice," 11011 Salem Dr., Sun City, Arizona, 85351 gave information about Emma Laurie Brown Hines.

³⁹Lillie Hogan Tucker stated that the birth date for Lizzie Brown was April 16, 1865 and the marriage date was January 19, 1881.

William Cunningham "W.C." Boyle (d. 1863) but he was killed at Lookout Mountain, Tenn. fighting as a soldier during the Civil War. According to his service record, W.C. had enlisted at Winnsboro, S.C. as a conscript for a period of 3 years on July 20, 1862.⁴⁰ He became a member of Co. M, 1st Palmetto Sharp Shooters, S.C., which was in Jenkins Regiment.⁴¹ He was wounded in action on September 17, 1862 and in the general hospital at Columbia, S.C. until about January 1863. He was killed in action on September 29, 1863 at Mill Valley. After the war, Virginia married John Alexander Hogan. He was probably her cousin and is said to have been mean to her. Virginia's oldest boys, Will and Walter, threw John Alexander Hogan into the creek near where the home place was and he drowned.⁴² This would have been before 1880, as the census that year lists Virginia Hogan (age 38) as a widow. In the same house with her is her sons Walter Boyle (age 21) and William (age 21).⁴³ About 1910 one of the offspring of Virginia and John Alexander killed his wife and himself in a fit of rage.

Gene Hogan and Lizzie Brown had 4 or 5 years of schooling. Lillie Tucker said they met at church. They were married in 1881 at home when she was 14 years old.⁴⁴ She went into a closet before the marriage and said she would not get married. After they were married they lived in Fairfield County until 1885 and then moved to White Plains, Anniston (Calhoun Co.), Alabama, where he worked as a butcher in a meat market. White Plains received mail on a rural delivery route from Choccolocco. In 1910 it had a population of 202. About 1890 they moved back to South Carolina and settled in Sumter, S.C. where Gene continued in the butcher trade and opened a meat market called Hogan's Market on 32 S. Main St. bordering the railroad. About the same time Gene came to Sumter, William "Will" Belton Boyle (1861-1916) moved from Blythewood to Sumter and started a livery stable. Will was the oldest son of Virginia Hogan and William Cunningham Boyle. Will was Gene Hogan's nephew. Scrip Boyle, who was Will's daughter, said that he was the first to ship cattle out of the state.

⁴⁰Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in the State of South Carolina, National Archives and Records service, Washington, D.C., National Archives Microfilm Roll for South Carolina, # 382.

⁴¹The history of W.C. Boyle's regiment is probably contained in James Alfred Hoyt (b. 1837), The Palmetto riflemen, Co. B. Fourth Regiment S.C. vols. Co. C, Palmetto sharp shooters. A Historical Sketch. An address delivered by James A. Hoyt, on the 21st July 1885, together with a roll of the Company and other information (Greenville, Hoyt & Keys, printers, 1886). I have not had a chance to look at this.

⁴²Interview (1970) with Emma (Scrip) Boyle (1886-1972).

⁴³Federal Census for Fairfield Co. S.C. for 1880, enumeration district 74, township 8, p. 43.

⁴⁴This may not be accurate, as Lizzie would have been 17 in 1881 and Gene 25, according to birth dates.

Gene Hogan's meat market had an overhead fan. It had saw dust on the floor in the back where they did the cutting. There was a large walk-in refrigerator with sides of beef hanging up in it. Eugene would buy sheep, hogs, cattle, and hides. He shipped sausage. In season he also sold fruit and produce. He had a telephone and a good business. He prided himself on his sausage table. It was very clean with no grease. A woman could bring her silk hanky and rub it on the sausage table and not get it dirty. Sometimes Gene and his son Claude would go to Oklahoma or Ohio to buy steers and have them shipped to Sumter, where he would sell them. A clipping from the Sumter newspaper which Lillie Tucker said that one time they brought in 50 head of cattle on the train. On one of his trips Gene was in Oklahoma and bought a tapestry at an auction. Lillie Tucker had it on her wall for many years and Eugene Belton Hogan IV has it now. In later years Gene's grandchildren liked to go to the market because he would give them sausages. They would peel the covering off and eat the inside. They also liked to visit because Eddie, the Afro-American who worked there, would give them candy. According to Sumter's criminal court records, Gene was charged in the fall term of 1898 with creating and maintaining a public nuisance. But the case was not prosecuted.⁴⁵ The charge may have been connected with him selling liquor on the side.

At work Gene wore a white apron or a white knee-length coat. This was the normal uniform for a butcher. He also liked to wear a suit and tie, sometimes beneath his apron. He was a member of the Masons and the Woodmen of the World. He kept their emblems on his watch chain. He had a handle bar mustache. This was because he had something wrong with his lip.⁴⁶ Each night he would take a bath. He liked politics. At election times the politicians would come to the local stores, sit around and chew the fat, and ask people to vote for them. They called it canvassing for whatever position they were running for. Edwin Boyle, who was a cousin of Gene and Lang Jennings, a cousin of their daughter-in-law, Annie Jones Hogan were mayors of Sumter for a time.⁴⁷

Lizzie had been raised a Baptist and she remained faithful throughout her life. On June 13, 1897 she transferred to the First Baptist church on Liberty St., Sumter from Zion Hill Church

⁴⁵Sessions Book 1889-1924, Sumter County Court.

⁴⁶Lillie Tucker in an interview (December 31, 1969) mentioned this and said that when his son Joe was born, Gene and one of his cousins were rolling on a large wheel, and he cut his lip.

⁴⁷Geddings H. Crawford, Who's Who in South Carolina (Columbia: McCaw Pub., 1921), p. 90, states that Langdon Dinkins Jennings (b. January 18, 1871) was the son of William and Mary E. (Dinkins) Jennings. He studied law at home, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He was mayor of Sumter from April 1910 until at least 1920. He was president of People's Bank of Sumter, director of Booth-Boyle Live Stock Co., and director of Jennings-Gainey Furniture Co. He married first Esther Annie Dinkins; second, Gwynne Dinkins. He was a mason, Knight of Pythias, and Methodist.

at White Plains, Alabama.⁴⁸ Rev. C.C. Brown was the minister there from 1874 to 1914. Lizzie also attended Grace Baptist church, which was on Church St. Grace was closer to her house than First Baptist. Gene never really joined the church and he may not have gone to services very often.

Lizzie and Gene Hogan rented several different houses in Sumter before buying one. The first house they rented was a little one on Broad St.⁴⁹ Then they lived in a large house in a grove on Broad St. It was later owned by the Corbetts and is now torn down.⁵⁰ Another house they lived in was a red one at the intersection of Broad and N. Salem. This was later owned by the Cliftons and still later by the Boyles.⁵¹ Then Gene and Lizzie bought the single level frame house at 422 N. Salem Ave, near Broad St. It is no longer standing. It was painted dark green with white shutters. It had a covered veranda or porch that stretched across the entire front of the house. At one end of the porch was a swing. There were chairs on it and the family used to sit out there and visit during the summer when it was hot. It was cool there. In the front were also porch boxes with geraniums in them. Lizzie was a good gardener. There was a vacant lot on each side of the house. In one of the lots they had a large vegetable garden. The house had a cellar for coal, fruit, and storage. On each side of the house in front was a pecan tree, which were still there in 1990. There was an old oak there and also flowers, a big pink rose bush, a cabbage rose tree by the door, a gardenia tree, and a grass lawn. In the back of the house was a chicken house. Hazel, their granddaughter used to collect the eggs for Lizzie. In the back also was a service house, which had a washing machine and a place where ironing was done. On the left side of the house was a playhouse. Later they had another playhouse on the right side of the house, which Gene built. That was part of the reason Hazel stayed with them for up to a year at a time. Hazel and the neighborhood children played in the playhouses. These children included Mary Emma Preacher (Mrs. Joe Campbell), who lived on Blanding St. Sometimes Hazel would spend the night at Mary Emma's house. Gene junior's children also liked to stay with their grandparents for long periods. They included Doris, Eugenia, Annie, and Barbara. Eugenia Hogan (Patakis) stayed there in 1918 and went to the 7th grade.⁵² Gene had a yardman named Julius. Julius had a house in back of the main house to live in. Lizzie had cows and Julius would milk them. Gene and Lizzie also had a farm on North Main St. where cotton and corn were grown. There was no house on it but there was a barn for some pigs. They

⁴⁸First Baptist Church Records, Sumter, S.C.

⁴⁹Lillie Hogan Tucker (letter, November 14, 1969) mentioned that Gene's family lived in several houses in Sumter that burned down. They lost almost everything, including family bibles where they kept birth dates and other records.

⁵⁰This information is from an interview with Lillie Tucker (December 30, 1969).

⁵¹Possibly they never lived in the Clifton house.

⁵²Hazel Hogan Terrar, interview, December 31, 1991.

(Confederate.)

Palmetto Sharp Shooters. | S. C.

W. C. Boyle

Pat, Co. M, { Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Sept 7 Oct*, 1863.

Listed: *July*, 1863

When *July*, 1863

Where *Columbia*

By whom *Conscript*

Period

Last paid: *Capt. McLure*

By whom *Capt. McLure*

To what time *Aug. 31*, 1863.

Present or absent

Remarks: *Killed in action
2d Sept. 63 in Mill
Valley.*

Most of the members of this company formerly served in (1st) Company G, 3th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The Palmetto Regiment of Sharp Shooters (also called Jenkins' Regiment and the 1st Regiment Palmetto Sharp Shooters) was organized April 18, 1862, with twelve companies, which were composed principally of men who had formerly served in the 3th and 9th Regiments South Carolina Infantry.

Book mark:

(Confederate.)
Palmetto Sharp Shooters. | S. C.

W. C. Boyle
Pat, Co. M, { Palmetto Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
of the organization named above,
for *Sept 7 Oct*, 1863.

Listed: *July*, 1863
When *July*, 1863
Where *Columbia*
By whom *Conscript*
Period

Last paid: *Capt. McLure*
By whom *Capt. McLure*
To what time *Aug. 31*, 1863.

Present or absent
Remarks: *Killed in action
2d Sept. 63 in Mill
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Most of the members of this company formerly served in (1st) Company G, 3th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The Palmetto Regiment of Sharp Shooters (also called Jenkins' Regiment and the 1st Regiment Palmetto Sharp Shooters) was organized April 18, 1862, with twelve companies, which were composed principally of men who had formerly served in the 3th, 8th and 9th Regiments South Carolina Infantry.

Book mark:

(547) *J. C. Bennett* Copied

CONFEDERATE
W. C. Boyle
Pat. Co. M. 1st Regt. S.C. Sharp Sh.

Present on a Register of
in the
Medical Director's Office
Richmond, Va.

General
Admitted *Oct. 1*, 1863
Returned to duty
Discharged
Deserted
Died
Amputated
Transferred

Copy of sample documents from William Cunningham Boyle's Confederate Service Record

Arch. - Chap. 6, File No. 3155, page 52

W. C. Boyle

4. **JAMES "JIM" FRANKLIN BROWN** (May 25, 1866-January 9, 1927).⁴² He married Mary Ophelia Langford (November 7, 1869-February 18, 1952) in December 1886. Mary was born at Lexington, S.C. and her parents were George Yarborough Langford and Alvinia Shealy. He was a farmer and had a lot of apple trees. He made apple cider. Jim was blind in his older years.⁴³ He and Mary are buried at Sandy Level cemetery in Blythewood. Jim and Mary had 4 children:

1. **BELVA L. BROWN** (b. August 17, 1890). She married George H. Rains. In 1970 they were living at 1411 Victoria St., Columbia, S.C.

2. **DESSIE REE BROWN** (October 16, 1892-November 11, 1918). She married Heidt DeLoach and is buried at Blythewood.

3. **MICHAEL "MIKE" BROWN** (b. August 7, 1896).⁴⁴ He married Lillian Josephine "Polly" Frick, who was also born in Blythewood. Polly's parents were Noah Edward Frick and Martha Elizabeth Graddick. Mike and Polly lived in Sumter, S.C. for many years where he worked in the construction trades. They lived in an apartment above Mr. Walling's grocery store and visited their cousins, Claude Hogan's family on Green Swamp Road, Sumter. Mike and Polly had 6 children:

1. **William Clinton Brown** (September 24, 1914-May 24, 1966).⁴⁵ He was born at Marietta, Ga. and buried at Fort Lincoln cemetery in Washington, D.C. He married Doris E. Flynn (b. May 22, 1922) on September 21, 1940 at the Keller Memorial Lutheran church in Washington, D.C. Doris was born at 640 E. St. N.E., Washington, D.C. Her parents were George Everett Flynn and Nellie Frances McDevitt. Her parents attended Keller Memorial Lutheran church. In 1971 Doris lived at 7 E. Maple St., Alexandria, Va. 22301 (telephone # 836-0415). They had one child:

1. **William Clinton Brown**. He was born September 5, 1947 in Washington, D.C. He married Michael Cornelius Hall on January 3, 1969.

2. **Mary Alvina Brown** (December 22-1917-December 1936). She was born and buried at Blythewood. She married C. M. Evans in 1936.

3. **Ruby Mae Brown**. She was born March 3, 1920 at Greeleyville (Williamsburg Co.), S.C. She married John William McCaa on May 6, 1950. They live at P.O. Box 1032, Ballentine, S.C. 29002. She along with Mamie Brown Hagan have been the co-

⁴²Letter (September 15, 1970) from Mrs. Alvina Brown Hagood lists James Franklyn Brown's birth date as May 23, 1866. Besides Mrs. Hagood, other sources of information on James Franklyn Brown and family are letter (March 16, 1971) from Mrs. Doris Flynn Brown, and letter (February 24, 1971) from Mrs. James D. (Katherine) Horlacher.

⁴³Lillie Tucker in an interview (Dec. 31, 1969) said that someone cut out Jim's eyes because he was fooling around with someone else's wife.

⁴⁴Mrs. Horlacher says he was born in 1896. An alternate date of birth is 1900.

⁴⁵Mrs. Horlacher says he was born in 1918.

corresponding secretaries for the Brown family reunion each year at the Blythewood community center or elsewhere.

4. **James Henry Brown**. He was born August 11, 1921 at Greeleyville, S.C. He married Janelle Roof on June 19, 1947. In 1971 they were living at 1010 Naples Ave., Cayce S.C. 29033.

5. **Janie Katherine "Kitty" Brown**. She was born June 21, 1923 at Greeleyville, S.C.⁶⁴ She married James B. Horlacher on June 15, 1946. He was born on March 27, 1917 at Poplar Bluff, Mo. His parents were William Edwin Horlacher and Mary Elizabeth Mast. James is in the electronic supply business (Horlacher Electronic Supply, HESCO). In 1971 James and Kitty were living at 206 Summerlea Dr., Columbia, S.C. James and Kitty had 3 children:

1. **Janie Katherine Horlacher** (March 17, 1950).
2. **James B. Horlacher** (February 3, 1953).
3. **Mary Josephine Horlacher** (December 30, 1962).

6. **Michael Langford Brown**. He was born April 6, 1929 at Blythewood. He married Elizabeth Eadon in October 1948. In 1971 they were living at 1207 Honeysuckle St., Cayce, S.C. 29033.

4. **ALVINIA "ALLIE" BROWN** (b. August 7, 1900). She married K. Monts Hagood on October 20, 1920. In 1971 they were living in Blythewood. She was a leader in having the community center at Blythewood built. This is where the Brown Family Reunion is held each year. They had two children, both of whom were born at Columbia hospital in Columbia S.C.:

1. **Franklin Monts Hagood** (b. August 19, 1922). He married Sallie McDonald on March 16, 1941. Sallie died on June 18, 1967.

2. **Esther Maomia "Peggy" Hagood** (b. March 16, 1925. She married Clayton B. Kleckley on April 16, 1947.

5. **JOSEPH "JOE" NATHANAEL BROWN** (b. June 19, 1868).⁶⁷ He married Kitty Bruce Hogan on October 24, 1895. Kitty (1873-1941) was the daughter of John Alexander Hogan and Virginia Elizabeth Hogan. Joe was in the livery stable business with William Boyle. Joe is buried at Blythewood. Joe and Kitty had 10 children:

1. **RUTH BROWN**. She was born at Blythewood and married a man named McClarey.

2. **BOYD BROWN** (December 12, 1897-March 18, 1949).⁶⁸ He was born at Blythewood and buried at Winnsboro in Fairfield Co., S.C. Boyd married Mary Elizabeth Tidwell at Columbia, S.C. on September 18, 1918. Mary Elizabeth's parents were Charles D. Tidwell and Annie Kennedy. Boyd may have been a South Carolina

⁶⁴Mrs. Horlacher supplied the information about herself and her family.

⁶⁷Letter (February 17, 1970) of Nell Bannerman provided information about Joe Brown and family.

⁶⁸Information about Boyd Brown and family was given by his widow Mrs. Mary Tidwell Brown, Box 336, Winnsboro, S.C. 29180.

state legislator, or at least his son was. Boyd and Mary Elizabeth had one child:

1. **Walter Boyd Brown.** He was born May 16, 1920 at Ridgeway in Fairfield, S.C. He married Clara Annie Miller on December 22, 1944. Boyd was a South Carolina state legislator in 1971. When Lady Bird Johnson came to Fairfield Co. during the 1960s, he was in charge of the railroad. Walter and Clara had 4 children:

1. Annie Miller Brown.
2. Mary Body Brown.
3. Walter Boyd Brown.
4. Russell David Brown.⁶⁹

3. **J. NATHANIEL "NAT" BROWN.** He was born October 6, 1899 at Blythewood. He was deaf and belonged to the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. He received a plaque which reads, "In appreciation to J. Nat Brown for his long and faithful service to Columbia Division No. 93, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Golden Anniversary 1922-1972, April 15, 1972, 34th degree."⁷⁰ In 1972 he was living at 1500 Charlton St., Columbia, S.C. 29203. Nat married and had 2 children:

1. Betty Brown.
2. Jack Brown.

4. **ESTHER BROWN.**

5. **VIRGINIA BROWN.**

6. **NELL BROWN** (d. February 28, 1973). She married a man named Bannerman who went to the Naval Academy. Nell died at Miami, Florida and is buried at Beaufort National Cemetery, Beaufort, S.C. Prior to her death she was a widow living at 20 Myrtle Ct., Columbia, S.C. Nell and her husband had one child:

1. **Virginia Bannerman.** She was living in Florida in 1973.

7. **WILLIAM "BUSTER" RANDOLPH BROWN.** He was born in Sumter Co., S.C. He was a South Carolina state legislator and then worked for the South Carolina state sinking fund, which controlled the state's expenditures. Buster was married and his wife lived at Gafney in 1971. She was said to be interested in family history and was a member of the D.A.R.

8. **BETTY BROWN.**

9. **JACK BROWN.** He was deaf.

10. **JOSEPH "JOE" BELTON BROWN** (b. June 8, 1918). He was born at Mayesville in Sumter Co., S.C. He married Marrie Katherine Easler on December 22, 1940 at Blythewood. Marrie Katherine was born September 22, 1921 at Killian in Richland Co., S.C. Her parents were Lewis W. Easler and Addie Grimsley. Joe was a painting contractor in 1971 and living at 3020 English Ave., Columbia, S.C. Joe and Marrie Katherine had 2 children:

1. **Nancy K. Brown.** She was born April 4, 1942 at Columbia, S.C. She married Olin M. Tucker on April 25, 1964. They had 2 children:

⁶⁹Walter and Clara had 3 grandchildren by 1971. It is not clear by which child. They were Mary Elizabeth Chaplin, Claire Annie Chaplin, and John Bush Rogers.

⁷⁰Quoted from Nat Brown's letter (December 1, 1972).

1. **Kelly Nell Tucker**. He was born April 24, 1968 at Columbia, S.C.
2. **Brian Belton Tucker**. He was born March 30, 1972 at Columbia, S.C.
2. **Kitty Jo Brown**. She was born September 7, 1944 at Columbia, S.C. She married William A. Hill on June 15, 1968. They had 2 children:
 1. **Stacey Marrie Hill**. She was born March 19, 1970 at Dayton, Ohio.
 2. **Elizabeth Dawn Hill**. She was born May 5, 1973 at Chicago, Ill.
6. **PETER HARRIS CLAUDIUS BROWN** (August 14, 1870–September 17, 1885). He died of typhoid and is buried at Sandy Level Baptist churchyard, Blythewood.
7. **MARGARET "MAGGIE" DELANEY BROWN** (January 10, 1873–October 1, 1880). She died of typhoid and is buried at Sandy Level Baptist churchyard, Blythewood.
8. **RUTHANNA KETURAH "KITTY" BROWN** (January 28, 1875–September 16, 1885). She died of typhoid and is buried at Sandy Level churchyard, Blythewood.
9. **CARDINE LENORA "CARRIE" BROWN** (June 12, 1877–June 1957). She married Luther Lee Langford (September 3, 1874–November 1950) on November 10, 1903. Luther Lee was born at Walhalla, S.C. His parents were George Yarbrough Langford and Alvina Shealy. Carrie was buried at the Lutheran cemetery in Blythewood. Carrie and Luther Lee had 4 children, all of whom were born in Blythewood:
 1. **HILDA LANGFORD** (b. August 30, 1904). She married Carl Cleveland Ashworth (November 5, 1884–April 10, 1969) on October 15, 1936 at Blythewood. Carl was killed in an auto crash in Columbia, S.C. and buried at Decatur, Ga.⁷¹ Hilda and Carl had two children both of whom were born at Rome, Ga.:
 1. **Carolyn Ashworth** (b. May 10, 1938). She married a man named Bushy on September 30, 1961. In 1971 they were living at 23 Kensington Rd., Avondale Estates, Atlanta, Ga.
 2. **Stanley Ashworth** (b. May 30, 1942). He married Rena Ambrosini in November 1964. In 1971 they were living at Rome, Georgia.
 2. **LUCY LANGFORD** (b. December 26, 1906). She did not marry and in 1970 was living in Columbia, S.C.
 3. **MAXIME LANGFORD** (b. November 30, 1909). She married Ernest J. Dale in October 1937. In 1971 they were living at 718 Shady Brook Dr., High Point, North Carolina. She was a teacher. Maxime and Ernest had 3 children:
 1. **Peggy Elizabeth Dale**. She married a man named Forsyth and was living at Durham, New Hampshire in 1971.
 2. **E. James Dale**. He was living in Germany in 1971.
 3. **Robert Dale**. He was living in Germany in 1971.

⁷¹Letter (April 16, 1970) from Mrs. Hilda Ashworth, 817 Twin Oak Dr., Apt. 3, Decatur, Ga. 30030, gave information about her family.

4. **CAROLINE L. LANGFORD** (b. December 1, 1914).⁷² She married Guy Dangler on March 3, 1947. In 1971 she was living in Blythewood. She had one child:

1. **Stephen L. Dangler**. He was born December 3, 1947 at Columbia, S.C. He married Virginia Ledbetter in January 1969 and was living at 4033 Ensor Ave., Columbia, S.C. They had one child:

1. **John Michael Dangler**. He was born October 20, 1969 at Columbia, S.C.

10. **EMMA FOSTINA BROWN** (November 8, 1879–November 27, 1930). She married Michael Langford (March 24, 1867–March 3, 1930) on November 28, 1897 at the Sandy Level Baptist church in Blythewood. Michael was born in Lexington Co., S.C. and was a graduate of Vanderbilt University. He worked as a physician. Both Michael and Emma Fostina are buried at the Lutheran cemetery in Blythewood. They had 6 children, all of whom were born in Blythewood:

1. **HANNAH LANGFORD** (b. December 8, 1903).⁷³ She graduated from Chicora College (now Queen's College) in Charlotte, N.C. and married Dewey LeRoy Outen on December 29, 1929. Dewey LeRoy was a colonel. Hannah was a member of the South Carolina Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary. She and Dewey had 2 children:

1. **Michael Dewey Outen**. He was born June 18, 1931 at Knoxville, Tenn. He graduated from Clemson and is an architect in Hickory, N.C. He married Alice Eugenia Drake on January 29, 1955. They had 3 children:

1. **Michael Dewey Outen**. He was born December 28, 1956 at Strasburg, Germany.

2. **Angela Elizabeth Outen**. She was born November 13, 1960 at Ashville, N.C.

3. **Emily Lynn Outen**. She was born July 10, 1969 at Hickory, N.C.

2. **Samuel "Sammy" Langford Outen**. He was born March 6, 1935 at Fayetteville, N.C. He graduated from Madison College at Harrisburg, Va.

2. **ESTHER LANGFORD** (b. August 24, 1906). She graduated from Chicora College in Charlotte, N.C. in 1927 and married Beverly Butler Southerlin on May 31, 1935. She had taught grades 1-6 for 36 years by 1971 and was teaching the fourth grade plus art at that time. She was living at 21 High Hill St., Greenville, S.C. 29605. She and Beverly Butler had 3 children, all of whom were born in Greenville, S.C.:

1. **Judith Kay Southerlin** (August 7, 1937–August 7, 1937). She is buried at Baptist church cemetery, Travelers Rest, S.C.

⁷²Letter (February 12, 1970) from Caroline Dangler gave information about her family.

⁷³Information about the Langford family was given in a letter (April 1970) from Hannah Outen, 113 Spring Lake Rd., Columbia, S.C. 29206.

2. **Esther Diane Southerlin** (b. August 30, 1939). She married Thomas Millard Drake on June 10, 1961 in Greenville, S.C. He is the son of Allard Anderson Drake and Texie Vest. Esther Diane and Thomas had 3 children, all of whom were born in Greenville, S.C.:

1. **Melissa Diane Drake** (b. October 2, 1965).
2. **Thomas Anderson Drake** (b. July 31, 1967).
3. **Laura Elizabeth Drake** (September 26, 1969).

3. **Beverly Elaine Southerlin** (January 26, 1941-June 22, 1941): She is buried at Baptist church cemetery, Travelers Rest, S.C.

3. **MARGARET LANGFORD** (October 23, 1908-July 12, 1969). She graduated from Chicora College in Charlotte, N.C. and married Benton Mendenhall Gibson (d. 1969) on June 20, 1931. Benton was a state legislator and published poetry. They lived at Box 277, Rt. 3, Greenville, S.C. 29602. Margaret is buried at the Lutheran cemetery in Blythewood. Margaret and Benton had 2 children, both of whom were born in Greenville, S.C.:

1. **Benton Michael Gibson** (b. March 13, 1939). He married Robyn Elaine Lovvorn on October 14, 1968.

2. **Mark Langford Gibson** (b. Nov. 13, 1949).

4. **ROSA FAUSTINA LANGFORD** (b. May 11, 1912). She graduated from Columbia College in Charlotte, N.C. and married Deland F. Evins on December 28, 1938. They had 2 children, both of whom were born in Greenville, S.C.:

1. **Harriette Ann Evins** (b. December 9, 1943). She married James Seel. They had one child by 1971:

1. **Benjamin Seel**. He was born February 1970 at Greenville, S.C.

2. **Juliette Rose Evins** (b. December 9, 1945). She married Jeff Holmes. They had one child by 1971:

1. **Matthew Derek Holmes**. He was born July 1969 at Fort Meyers, Florida.

5. **RACHAEL MICHAELINE LANGFORD** (b. September 20, 1920). She graduated from Newberry College, Newberry, S.C. and married Carl McGhee Clegg on August 3, 1947. In 1971 they were living at P.O. Box 267, Citra, Florida. They had 2 children:

1. **Carl Michael Clegg**. He was born March 25, 1949 at Gainesville, Florida.

2. **James Jackson Clegg**. He was born August 6, 1950 at Greenville, S.C.

6. **CARL LANGFORD**. He married a woman named Evins.⁷⁴

11. **SAMUEL BROOKS BROWN** (February 5, 1882-1930).⁷⁵ He had a store in Blythewood, a cotton gin, and was a farmer.⁷⁶ He married

⁷⁴Carl Langford in 1971 was living at 304 S. Main, Travelers Rest, S.C. He probably was not part of the Emma Faustina-Michael Langford family. But I am not sure where he belongs.

⁷⁵Information about Brooks Brown and family was given by Mrs. Mamie Hagan, 7519 Highview Ct., Columbia, S.C.

⁷⁶It is said Brooks invented the dialing system for the telephone and had a patent on it, but he broke his back and was

Grace Hinnant (November 19, 1882–October 31, 1947). Grace was born at Winnsboro, S.C. and taught school at Blythewood. Both Brooks and Grace are buried at the Green Lawn cemetery, Columbia, S.C. They had 7 children, all of whom were born at Blythewood:

1. **BROOKS SAMUEL BROWN** (b. April 13, 1904).^{??} He married Mary Ellen Burden (b. November 15, 1906) on January 3, 1925 at Atlanta, Ga. Mary Ellen was born at Fort Valley, Ga. Her father was Richard B. Burden. Brooks married Magdalene North (Rivers) on April 12, 1934 at Columbia, S.C. Brooks worked as a florist in Columbia, S.C. His address in 1971 was 4806 Colonial Dr., Columbia, S.C. 29203. He had 2 children by Mary Ellen and his third child by Magdalene:

1. **Lera Grace Brown**. She was born in Atlanta, Ga. She married J. A. Groover and was living at 3185 Pinehill Dr., Decatur, Ga. 30032 in 1971. They had 2 children:

1. **Debrah Ann Groover**.
2. **Drew Groover**.

2. **Richard Brown**. He was born at Fort Valley, Ga. He married Doris Woods on June 2, 1946 and was living in Atlanta, Ga. in 1971. They had 4 children:

1. **Richard Thomas Brown**. He had two children:
 1. **Richard Thomas Brown**.
 2. **Tammy Michelle Brown**.
2. **Michael Brooks Brown**.
3. **Danny Hope Brown**.
4. **Lynn Diane Brown**.

3. **Brooks Samuel Brown III**. He was born June 5, 1935 at Columbia, S.C. He married Beverly Baughman on September 5, 1952. He was working as a florist with his father in Columbia, S.C. in 1971. Brooks and Beverly had 3 children:

1. **Brooks Samuel Brown** (b. August 12, 1955).
2. **Anthony Harmon Brown** (b. December 21-1956).
3. **Jennifer Susan Brown** (b. June 30, 1959).

2. **WILLIAM BROWN** (b. August 10, 1906). He was a major in the army. He married Leila Moon on July 6, 1929. They had one child:

1. **Billie Mae Brown**. She married John E. Wise. He was a colonel in the army at Fort Bragg, N.C. They had 6 children:

1. **Leila Wise**.
2. **John William Wise**.
3. **Dixie Wise**.
4. **Keven Wise**.
5. **Vanessa Wise**.
6. **Jessica Wise**.

not able to renew it. On the day it expired, Bell telephone took it.

^{??}Information about Brooks Brown is from letter (March 22, 1971 from Mrs. Magdalene Brown.

3. **CLAUDE C. BROWN** (b. October 26, 1903). He married Helen Stoudimer in 1942. In 1971 they were living at 9 Constitution Ave., Charleston Height, Charleston S.C. They had 4 children:

1. **Martha Karen "Carrie" Brown**. She married David Baxley and was living in Charleston, S.C. in 1971. They had 2 children:

1. **David Baxley**.

2. **Karen Baxley**.

2. **Claudia Brown**. She married Michael Cureton and was in Spain in the military service in 1971.

3. **Claude C. Brown**.

4. **Thomas Arthur Brown**.

4. **MAMIE BROWN** (b. April 26, 1910). She married William Robert Hagan on February 8, 1942. He worked at the Manning Correctional Institute. Mamie was secretary of her church and the forwarding agent for a missionary in New Zealand. Despite eye troubles and other ailments, she and Ruby Brown McCaa have served as co-corresponding secretary over the years for the annual Brown Family reunion. The first reunion was in 1965. She was also the source for many of the people I was able to contact in getting information for these notes. Mamie and W. R. had one child:

1. **William Robert Hagan**. He attended the medical college in Charleston, S.C. and married Mary Lane Lawson on June 1, 1968. They had 2 children:

1. **William Robert Hagan**.

2. **Melony Sue Hagan**.

5. **HAROLD BROWN** (b. November 18, 1911). He served in the navy and married Dorothy Rioux on July 27, 1944. In 1971 they were living at Route 1, Box 34, Columbia, S.C. They had 2 children:

1. **Dorothy Anne Brown** (b. April 24, 1945). In 1971 she was working with an oil company in New Orleans.

2. **Robert Harold Brown** (b. October 23, 1946). In 1971 he was in the navy in Georgia. He married Evelyn Sabool on October 23, 1970.

6. **FLETCHER BROWN** (b. December 25, 1917). He was a captain in the army and married Mary Burley on August 18, 1945. They had no children.

7. **TOMMY BROWN** (May 1, 1920). He married Virginia Crane on January 29, 1944. They had 2 children:

1. **Michael Joseph Brown** (b. July 5, 1949). In 1971 he was working for WIS Television. He married Nancy Lyles on October 3, 1970.

2. **David Timothy Brown** (b. March 29, 1953).

12. **LILLIE DORA BROWN** (February 19, 1884-February 25, 1884). She died of typhoid and is buried at the Sandy Level Baptist churchyard, Blythewood.

ANTHONY S. BROWN (1840-1893) and Emma Ardella
Boyle (1858-1890)⁷⁸

Anthony S. Brown was 21 at the time he enlisted for service in the Civil War. For a description of his service record and the battles in which he fought, see Appendix 2. Anthony first married Emma Ardella Boyle (March 12, 1858-March 9, 1885). She was the daughter of William Cunningham Boyle and Virginia Elizabeth (Hogan) Boyle. Virginia was the oldest sister of Eugene B. Hogan, who married Anthony's niece, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Brown (b. 1865). The relation is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Alec Brown (b. 1815) | S.S. Hogan |
| Billy Anthony | Virginia (Boyle) Gene |
| Lizzie (b. 1865) | Emma Ardella |

In the 1880 census they were living in Fairfield Co.⁷⁹ Later Anthony married Elizabeth Simms. Anthony and Emma had four children:

1. FRANK BROWN. He was a lawyer in Columbia.
2. WILLIAM A. BROWN. He was born about 1878 in South Carolina.
3. JOSEPH BROWN. He was born about 1879 in South Carolina.
4. KATE BEATRICE BROWN (b. November 24, 1880). She married Alstan Burne Boyle (b. 1873), who was the son of Alsten Stephen Boyle and Shellomath Ardella (Hogan) Boyle.† Kate and Alsten had three children:
 1. BARNES ALSTEN BOYLE. He married Rosa Louise Simmons.⁸¹
 2. JOSEPH WILLIAM BOYLE (b. September 21, 1903). He married Mary Fields.
 3. THOMAS JOSEPH BOYLE (b. September 7, 1921). He married Geraldine Mills on April 3, 1943.

⁷⁸United States Archives, Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1880, volume 12, enumeration district 74, sheet 44, line 11 (Fairfield township # 8), states that Anthony's middle initial was "R."

⁷⁹United States Archives, Federal Census of Fairfield Co., South Carolina for 1880, volume 12, enumeration district 74, sheet 44, line 11 (Fairfield township # 8).

⁸⁰This information is from Mrs. Barnes Alston Boyle. Her address was given above.

⁸¹He may have married Emma Laurie Brown.

1 (20-21) C 5

HUSBAND'S NAME Brown, Anthony S
 When Born (1946) Where Blythewood, S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 22 Feb. 1993 Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where Zion Methodist Church yard, Blythewood, S.C.
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) Simms, Elizabeth (2nd wife)
 His Father Brown, Alexander Russell His Mother's Maiden Name Raines, Elizabeth

Information on this sheet obtained from
This is the same info. as on
1(8-9) C2 (3) if any
change is made on this, make
similar change on 1(8-9) C2 (3)
1 c lawyer in Columbia

(Husband's Full Name) _____
 (Wife's Maiden Name) _____
 Date _____
 Compiler Miss K. ...
 Address "The ..." 11021 So.
 City Sevin City State Ariz

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Boyle, Emma Ardella
 When Born (1959) Where S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 1890? Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father Boyle, William Curmissham Her Mother's Maiden Name Hogan, Virginia Elizabeth

Form P 6 Bag - Punched - Use Reverse Side For Additional Information
 Family Group Sheet
 The Everton Publishers, 526 North Main, Logan, Utah

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died* | | | Where Buried | |
|----------------|---|-----------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|------|------------|-------|------|---------------|--------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County |
| ① | BROWN, FRANK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | BROWN, William A | | | (1878) | | | S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Brown, Joseph II | | | (1879) | | | S.C. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | BROWN, Kate Beatrice | 24 | Nov | 1980 | | | | Boyle, Alstan Burnie | | | | | | | | |
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| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Pref.

JEMIMA E. BROWN (b. 1849) and Daniel H. Brown
(1850)^{e2}

Jemima (or Jamie) E. Brown (b. 1849) married Daniel H. Brown (b. 1850) and moved to Wagner (Orangeburg County), S.C. to live. In the 1880 census Daniel was age 29 and Jemima was age 30. They were living in the Hebron township of Orangeburg Co.^{e3} Orangeburg County is about half-way between Blythewood and Charleston S.C. Jemima and Daniel had 7 children:

1. **JOHN A. BROWN** (b. October 1, 1871). He married Kitty Ewing (or Ewell) and is buried at the Brown cemetery in Orangeburg County. They had 3 children:

1. **WALTER DICKSON BROWN**. According to Verdell Brown, he lived in Washington D.C. and worked at the Washington National Airport.

2. **CLYDE BROWN**. He lived in Durham, N. C.

3. **LIZZIE BROWN**. She married a man named Erwin or Rogers and lived in Charlotte, N.C.

2. **MARY ELIZABETH BROWN** (b. July 5, 1872). She married Thomas Stealy Axson and is buried in Hopewell cemetery, Orangeburg County. They had 4 children:

1. **MARION AXSON**. She died on January 5, 1953.

2. **CORA ELEANN AXSON**. She died at age 50.

3. **BESSIE LEE AXSON**. She died at age 8.

4. **THOMAS STEALY AXSON**. He married Gladys McMichael and lived in North Charleston on Eninl St. They had two children:

1. **Elizabeth Ann Axson**.

2. **Kenneth Axson**.

3. **CARA ANN BROWN** (June 19, 1874-1924). She is buried in the Brown cemetery in Orangeburg County. The 1880 census spelled her name as Corah A.

4. **JOSEPH RUSSELL BROWN** (b. April 19, 1876). He married Ida Hally and is buried at the Wagner cemetery in Orangeburg County. They had one child:

1. **ETHILY RUTH BROWN**. She married first James C. Davis and then Maxim Francis Lucky. Ethily and Maxim had one child:

1. **Julia Anne Lucky**. According to Verdell Brown she lived at Applin, Georgia.

5. **AILINE CHARLETTE BROWN** (b. May 19, 1878). She is buried in the Brown cemetery in Orangeburg County.

6. **JAMES MILTON BROWN** (b. May 17, 1881). He married Ethel Livingston (b. August 1, 1882) and is buried at the Brown cemetery in Orangeburg County. Ethel was living with Mr. Verdelle Brown and his wife in 1970 and was 90 years old. James and Ethel had 3 children:

^{e2}Information about Jemima Brown's descendants is from the letter (March 28, 1973) of Mr. Verdell Brown, 114 3rd Ave, Edisto Dr., Orangeburg, S.C. 29115. Daniel J. Brown, Rt. 3, Box 171, Orangeburg, S.C. also helped.

^{e3}Federal Census of Orangeburg Co., South Carolina for 1880, volume 19, enumeration district 143, sheet 3, line 40.

1. HARRY H. BROWN. He married Bernal Watson.⁸⁴ They had two children:

1. James Robert Brown. He lived at Puduck, Ky.
2. Betty Jane Brown. She married a man named Arthur and lived in Charleston, S.C.

2. VERDELLE EDDIE BROWN. He married Win May Bennett and was living in Orangeburg in 1973 when he helped get together the information on his branch of the Browns.

3. BESSIE LEE BROWN. She married a man named Grambling.⁸⁵

7. DANIEL JAMES (JEMIMA?) BROWN (b. September 17, 1883). He married Jessie Wolfe and is buried in the Hopewell Cemetery, Orangeburg County.⁸⁶ They had 7 children:

1. FRANCI JEMIMA (JAMIMA?) BROWN. She married William Wesley Jones. According to Verdell Brown, they were living at Route 1, Sally, S.C. in 1973.

2. MYRTLE MAE BROWN. She married Robert Davis Joyner. They had three children:

1. Martha Jean Joyner. She married Bennett Aritzes.
2. Robert Davies Joyner. He married Judy Elizabeth Wilson.
3. Linda Dale Joyner.

3. MARY ELLEN BROWN. She married Tunis Lynnard Jeffcoat.⁸⁷ They had two children:

1. Tunis Lynnard Jeffcoat.
2. Rose Mary Jeffcoat.

4. AGNES ARENE BROWN. She married Norman W. Matt. According to Verdell Brown they were living in Orangeburg in 1973. They had three children:

1. Norma Agust Matt.
2. Window Daniel Matt.
3. Timothy Wayne Matt.

5. VIRGINIA LIVINGSTON BROWN. She married William Jennings Bryan Till.⁸⁸ They had two children:

1. Frankie Bruce Till.
2. Cynthia Roy Till.

6. DANIEL JESSIE BROWN. He married Loritta Esther Griffith and in 1973 was living in Orangeburg, S.C.⁸⁹ They had two children:

1. Daniel J. Brown.
2. Harriet Esther Brown.

⁸⁴In 1973 Harry H. Brown lived at 1284 Winchester Rd., Sandhurst, Charleston, S.C. 29407.

⁸⁵In 1973 Mrs. Bessie Lee Grambling was living at Route 1, Box 320, Orangeburg, S.C., 29115.

⁸⁶In 1973 Mrs. Jessie Wolf Brown was living at 2009 Lobly Lane, Orangeburg, S.C. 29115.

⁸⁷According to Verdell Brown in 1973 Mrs. T. L. Jeffcoat was living at RFD North, S.C.

⁸⁸In 1973 Mrs. W. J. Till was living at RFD, Carmon, S.C.

⁸⁹In 1973 Mr. Daniel J. Brown was living at 480 Gue N.W., Orangeburg, S.C. 29115

7. BILLY OLIVIA BROWN. She married Emory William Huff and was living in Orangeburg in 1973. They had two children:

1. Ranny Derald Huff.
2. Marcia Lynn Huff.

9

HUSBAND'S NAME Brown, Daniel H

When Born 1850 Where S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where _____
 When Married _____ Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father _____ His Mother's Maiden Name _____

Information on this sheet obtained from
Mr Verdelle Brown

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date _____

Compiler Daniel J Brown

Address Rt 3 Box 171

City Orangeburg State S.C.

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Brown, Jemima E

When Born 1849 Where Blythewood S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died _____ Where _____
 When Buried _____ Where Wagner S.C.
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father Brown, Alexander Russell Her Mother's Maiden Name Raines, Elizabeth

③ died at Wagner, S.C.

- This lived in Orangeburg, S.C.

Form F 6 Rag Punched Family Group Sheet Use Reverse Side For Additional Information
 The Everton Publishers, 516 North Main, Logan, Utah

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | |
|----------------|---|-----------|-------|------|---------------|--------|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County |
| 1 | Brown, John A | 1 | Oct | 1871 | Orangeburg | S.C. | Ewing, Kitty | | | | | | | Brown Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 2 | Brown, Mary Elizabeth F | 5 | July | 1872 | Orangeburg | S.C. | Axson, Thomas Steady | | | | | | | Hopewell Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 3 | Brown, Cara Ann | 19 | June | 1874 | Orangeburg | S.C. | | | | | | | | Brown Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 4 | Brown, Joseph Russell | 19 | Apr | 1876 | Orangeburg | S.C. | Hally, Ida | | | | | | | (1914) Wagner Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 5 | Brown, Ailine Charlette | 19 | May | 1878 | Orangeburg | S.C. | | | | | | | | Brown Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 6 | Brown, James Milton | 17 | May | 1881 | Orangeburg | S.C. | Livingston, Ethel | | | | | | | Brown Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 7 | Brown, Daniel James | 17 | Sept | 1883 | Orangeburg | S.C. | Wolfe, Jessie | | | | | | | Hopewell Cemetery | Orangeburg | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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36-1

*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix "b"

JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN (1854-1917) and Julia
Elizabeth Rimer (1861-1926)⁹⁰

James Alexander Brown (January 15, 1854-December 4, 1917). He is buried at the family cemetery in Blythewood. About 1878 he married Julia Elizabeth Rimer (June 22, 1861-April 6, 1926). She was born at Doko/Blythewood, S.C., the daughter of Andrew Rimer (b. 1815) and Jane (Neely) Rimer (b. 1815).⁹¹ She is also buried at the family cemetery in Blythewood. James and Julia lived in Blythewood. They had 15 children:

1. SAMUEL ELBEGE BROWN (January 15, 1879-March 9, 1952).⁹² He married his first cousin, Martha (Mattie) Lauhon on December 24, 1902. They lived in Blythewood and he is buried at Zion Methodist churchyard in Blythewood. They had 10 children:

1. WILLIAM OSCAR BROWN (November 7, 1904-October 27, 1951). He married Ruth Elaine Jones on November 9, 1935 and had one child. William is buried in the Greenlawn Memorial cemetery, Spartanburg, S.C.

2. JOSEPHINE KATHLEEN BROWN (b. January 7, 1906). She married Olin E. Marsh on May 21, 1939 and had two children. In 1970 they were living at R.F.D. # 4, Johnsonville, S.C. 29555.

3. JEMIMA SARAH BROWN (b. October 14, 1908). She never married and was living in Spartanburg, S.C. in 1970.

4. ALEXANDER SAMUEL BROWN (b. November 12, 1910). He married Ethel Savage on March 1, 1935 and had one child. In 1970 they were living at 118 Ponce-de-Leon Ave., Spartanburg, S.C. 29302.

5. JAMES WAYNE BROWN (b. May 23, 1912). He married Martha Jean (or Fran?) Smith on January 15, 19? and had one child. In 1970 they were living at 106 Guilford Pl., Spartanburg, S.C. 29302.

6. ELIZABETH HELEN BROWN (b. August 14, 1914). She married Robert E. Hunt on July 8, 1944 and had three children. In 1970 they were living at 371 Amhurst St., Spartanburg, S.C.

7. LEGRAND FRED BROWN (b. July 14, 1916). He married Kathryn Dillard in June 1946 and had three children. In 1970 their address was 284 Chesnee Hy (Rt. 3, Box 28 X), Gaffney, S.C.

8. REBECCA LAURA BROWN (b. October 11, 1918). She married Thomas H. Jones on August 6, 1939 and had three children. In 1970 their address was Box 313, Rt. # 4, Winnsboro, S.C.

9. EVELYN MARY BROWN (b. September 29, 1922). She married Charles H. Tinsley on September 1, 1951. They had no children. Their address in Delaware was given earlier.

⁹⁰Much of the information about the descendants of James Alexander Brown (1854-1917) is from Frances U. Brown (letter of March 4, 1970), which was mentioned above.

⁹¹Federal Census of Fairfield Co., for 1860, p. 98.

⁹²Information about Samuel Elbege Brown and family is from a letter (April 3, 1970) of Miss Jemima Sarah Brown, 102 Sevier Place, Spartanburg, S.C. and Mrs. Charles H. Tinsley, whose address was given earlier. Both women are his daughters.

10. **MARTHA LEE BROWN** (b. October 13, 1924). She married George A. Kennedy on April 7, 1947. They had a fish market at Five Points in Columbia. In 1970 their address was 920 Seminole Dr., West Columbia, S.C. They had three children.

2. **EMMIE JANE BROWN** (December 22, 1880-December 4, 1955). She married Samuel T. Fulmer. She is buried at St. Andrews churchyard in Blythewood, S.C. Children from this family are probably Miss. Gladys and Julia Fulmer, who in 1970 were living at Rt. 1, Fulmer Road, Blythewood, S.C.

3. **MARGARET BROWN** (May 22, 1882-September 5, 1927). She married James S. Lorick and is buried at the Brown cemetery in Blythewood. A child from this family is probably Frank J. Lorick, who in 1970 was living at 2006 Cokesburg Dr., Savannah, Ga.

4. **FRANKLIN WILLIAM BROWN** (August 3, 1883-October 27, 1961). He married Jessie Alice Bird on April 25, 1914 and is buried at Sandy Level, Richland County. Franklin and Jessie had 3 children, all of whom were born in Columbia, S.C.:

1. **FRANCES U. BROWN** (b. January 25, 1915). She is single and her address in Blythewood was given earlier.

2. **EDWIN GARLAND BROWN** (b. September 29, 1916). He married Agnes King Maner on January 5, 1944.

3. **ROBERTA ALICE BROWN** (b. October 19, 1918). She married Henry Thomas Jeffers on September 2, 1939.

5. **JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN** (b. May 17, 1885). He married Alice E. Donaldson on October 22, 1944. They had no children and in 1970 were living at Blythewood.

6. **PETER ELMO BROWN** (June 12, 1887-September 11, 1962). He married Nannie Bell Weir Wooten. They had no children.

7. **LENORA-EFFIE BROWN** (April 13, 1889-April 28, 1894). She died as a child and is buried at the Brown cemetery in Richland County.

8. **CLAUDE B. BROWN** (April 22, 1891-February 28, 1937). He married Athalea Stricklin on October 30, 1920 and is buried in the Elmwood cemetery at Columbia, South Carolina. In 1970 his widow's address was 2829 Earlwood Dr., Columbia, S.C.

9. **BURNIE EUGENE BROWN** (October 28, 1892-September 19, 1967). He married Ruby Hughes on September 10, 1931. They had no children and he is buried at Trinity cemetery in South Carolina. Ruby was alive in 1970.

10. **JOSEPH ELLISOR BROWN** (b. October 29, 1894). He never married and was still alive in 1970.

11. **RUSSELL TOMPKINS BROWN** (b. June 1, 1896). He married Margaret Trapp. A child from this marriage is probably Mrs. Byron F. Lewis, who was living at Rt. 1, Blythewood, S.C. in 1970.

12. **VIOLA BROWN** (b. June 16, 1898). She married Sadler W. Clawney on November 2, 1924 and was still alive in 1970. They had one child:

1. **SADLER W. CLAWNEY** (b. August 6, 1925). He is single.

13. **EDWARD DURHAM BROWN** (b. September 16, 1899). He married Katy Hall on May 29, 1926 and they were living in Blythewood in 1970.

14. BESSIE MAE BROWN (b. October 24, 1901). She married James Ray Dawkins in 1925. In 1970 they were living at 1525 Harrington St., Newberry, S.C.

15. CHARLOTTE O. BROWN (b. November 7, 1904). She married David K. Holliday on March 27, 1940. They had no children.

1(20-21)C12

2

HUSBAND'S NAME Brown, James Alexander

When Born 15 Jan 1854 Where Fairfield Co S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 4 Dec. 1917 Where Blythewood, S.C.
 When Buried _____ Where Family Cemetery
 When Married _____ (1878) Where _____
 Other Wives (if any) _____
 His Father Brown, Alexander Russell His Mother's Maiden Name Raines Elizabeth

Information on this sheet obtained from
L. Thelma Brown Leakey
Box 7
Appling Co
Route 1, Blythewood, S.C.
Box E Brown / 2971 Road S. / Jacksonville, Fla.

(Husband's Full Name)

 (Wife's Maiden Name)

 Date _____
 Compiler F. R. D. I
 Address R.F.D. 1
 City Blythewood State S.C.

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Rimer Julia Elizabeth

When Born 22 June 1861 Where Blythewood (Duke) S.C.
 Christened _____ Where _____
 When Died 6 Apr 1926 Where Blythewood, S.C.
 When Buried _____ Where Family Cemetery
 Other Husb. (if any) _____
 Her Father Rimer Andrew Her Mother's Maiden Name Jane Neeley

⑥ living at Blythewood, no children
 ⑦ widow alive, no children
 ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ living
 ⑪ no children
 ⑫ not married
 ⑬ had no child ⑭ no children

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | | S | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|----|--|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | |
| | 1 | Brown, Samuel Elbege | 15 | Jan | 1879 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Lanham, Martha (Mathe) | 24 | Dec | 1902 | 9 | Mar | 1952 | Rion Church St. Andrews | Richland | | |
| | 2 | Brown, Emmie Jane | 22 | Dec | 1880 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Fulmer, Samuel T. | | | | 4 | Dec | 1955 | Church yard | Blythewood | | |
| | 3 | Brown, Margaret | 22 | May | 1882 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Lorick, James S. | | | | 5 | Sept | 1927 | Brown Cemetery | Blythewood | S. | |
| | 4 | Brown, Franklin William | 3 | Aug | 1883 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Bird, Jessie Alice | 25 | Apr | 1914 | 27 | Oct | 1961 | Sandy Level | Richland | S. | |
| | ⑤ | Brown, James Alexander | 17 | May | 1885 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Donaldson, Alice E | 22 | Oct | 1944 | | | | | | | |
| | ⑥ | Brown, Peter Elmo | 12 | June | 1887 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Wooten, Mannie Bell Weir | | | | 11 | Sept | 1962 | Sandy Level | Richland | S. | |
| | ⑦ | Brown, Lenora-Effie | 13 | Apr | 1889 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | 28 | Apr | 1894 | Brown Cemetery | Richland | S. | |
| | 8 | Brown, Claude B. | 22 | Apr | 1891 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Stricklin, Athalea | 30 | Oct | 1920 | 28 | Feb | 1937 | Elmwood Cemetery | Columbia | S. | |
| | ⑨ | Brown, Burnie Eugene | 28 | Oct | 1892 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Hughes, Ruby | 10 | Sept | 1931 | 19 | Sept | 1917 | St. Timothy Cemetery | | S. | |
| | ⑩ | Brown, Joseph Ellisor | 29 | Oct | 1894 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | Brown, Russell Tompkins | 1 | June | 1896 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Trapp, Margaret | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ⑫ | Brown, Viola | 16 | June | 1897 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Clawney, Sadler W. | 2 | Nov | 1924 | | | | | | | |
| | ⑬ | Brown, Edward Durham | 16 | Sept | 1899 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Hall, Katy | 29 | May | 1926 | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | Brown, Bessie Mae | 24 | Oct | 1901 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Dawkins, James Ray | | | 1925 | | | | | | | |
| | ⑮ | Brown, Charlotte O. | 7 | Nov | 1904 | Blythewood | Fairfield | S.C. | Holliday, David K. | 27 | March | 1940 | | | | | | | |

Form P-6 Reg. 1 - Punched Family Group Sheet
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information
 The Biverton Publishers, 526 North Main, Logan, Utah

if burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Pref

APPENDIX 1:
DESCENDANTS OF EUGENE B. HOGAN AND ELIZABETH
JANE LIZZIE (BROWN) HOGAN

1. ROBERT EDMUNDS HOGAN (June 18, 1882-March 18, 1904). He was born in Fairfield Co. and is buried in Sumter cemetery, Sumter, S.C. He worked in his father's butcher shop and was a good bookkeeper. He attended Clemson University for a semester in 1899. At that time it was called Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. He was in the "B" freshman class taking an agricultural course. The subjects taught included arithmetic, arithmetic mental, physical geography, hygiene, reading, spelling, penmanship, physics, chemistry, and nature study. He left for reasons unknown before getting any grades. He then had a short career in the army. On May 3, 1900 he enlisted at Memphis, Tenn. to serve three years. His trade was listed as that of butcher, which he had learned from his father. He stated his age as 21 (born 1879), but actually he was 18. He was 5 ft., 4 1/2 in. tall and weighed 108 pounds. From May 5, 1900 to June 22, 1900 he was assigned to Troop D, 6th regiment of U.S. Cavalry at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. He was sick from May 22, 1900 until June 28, 1900. On June 18, 1900 he strained his back when moving furniture as part of his duties. He claimed that this caused curvature of the spine. On June 22, 1900 he was transferred to the Presidio, California and became a member of Troop G, 6th regiment on July 5, 1900. On July 16, 1900 he was discharged from the army at Presidio, Calif. because of curvature of the spine and deficient muscular development. Ten days later on July 26, 1900 he applied for a pension. He was denied the pension because his disability was said to preexist his enlistment. This was despite his being well enough to be taken into the army.

After the army he worked as a cook at least part of the time. Two years later he went to Los Angeles, Calif. because of health reasons. He committed suicide there by inhaling illuminating gas at age 21. According to Lillie Tucker, he had called home several times saying he might take his life.⁹³ He was single and left no cash or articles according to the Los Angeles coroner's record. He was his mother's oldest child and she grieved. There was an article in the Los Angeles Times (March 19, 1904), p. 7, about the death:

Accident or Suicide: Gas Poisoning Kills
Young Man from South Carolina Whom Came Here
for Health

W. E. Hogan, age 23 years, who came here from Sumter, S.C., a few months ago, died yesterday afternoon at the Emergency Hospital from the effect of having inhaled illuminating gas.

⁹³Interview with Lillie Tucker (December 30, 1969).

HUSBAND'S NAME Hogan Eugene Belton (They need to go St. Augustine, Fla)

When Born 27 June 1856 Where Fairfield Co. SC.

Christened _____ Where _____

When Died 31 May 1922 Where Sumter Co. SC.

When Buried _____ Where Sumter Cemetery, Sumter SC.

When Married 19 Jan 1881 Where _____

Other Wives (if any) _____

His Father Hogan Sanders Samuel His Mother's Maiden Name Crankfield Margaret Jane

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Brown Elizabeth Jane

When Born 16 April 1865 Where Fairfield Co. SC

Christened _____ Where _____

When Died 29 March 1934 Where Maxton, N.C.

When Buried _____ Where Maxton, N.C. (Maxton Cemetery)

Other Husb. (if any) Mills, Arthur O. (married 1925 died 1932) - he is buried at Louisville, Ky.

Her Father Brown John William Her Mother's Maiden Name Gibson Lavinia Kitchin

Information on this sheet obtained from

Rosie Horney
Bowen, Ill. 62316

- Eliza J Brown Hosen transferred to
1st Baptist Church of Sumter 13 June 1897
from Sim Hill Church, White Plains, Ala.
- in 1910 White Plains, Ala had
pop. 87 - 202.

(Husband's Full Name)

(Wife's Maiden Name)

Date 1 Dec. 1969

Compiler EMMA Boyle

Address _____

City _____ State _____

- ③ an architect;
- ④ was teased bec. birthday came only on leap year.
- ⑤ Lillie says his name is Joseph & born in 1891

| Male or Female | CHILDREN (Arrange in order of birth) | When Born | | | Where Born | | State or Country | Married to | When Married | | | When Died | | | Where Buried | | State |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|---------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | | | Day | Month | Year | Day | Month | Year | Town or Place | County | |
| 1 | Hogan Robert Edmunds | 18 | June | 1892 | | Fairfield | S.C. | | | | | 18 | Mar | 1904 | Sumter Cemetery | Sumter | SC. |
| 2 | Hogan Carolina Marguerite | 17 | Sept | 1884 | White Plains | Fairfield | S.C. | Spann Edward Esten | 1903? | 7 | Aug | 1958 | Lake City Greenhill Cemetery | | | S.C. | |
| ③ | Hogan Eugene Belton | 11 | Mar. | 1886 | Amiston | Calhoun | Ala. | Randle, Ruby Vivian | 28 | Nov | 1904 | 13 | Nov | 1928 | Greensboro Sumter Cemetery | Sumter | N.C. |
| ④ | Hogan Claude Byren | 29 | Feb. | 1888 | White Plains | Calhoun | Ala. | Jones, Annie Maria | | 1906 | 21 | Nov. | 1923 | Sumter Cemetery | Sumter | S.C. | |
| 5 | Hogan Lillian Esther | 28 | Mar. | 1889 | | Calhoun | Ala. | Tucker Luther Jefferson | 6 | Nov. | 1905 | 3 | Jan | 1979 | Maxton Shilo N.C. Cemetery | | N.C. |
| ⑥ | Hogan John Thomas | 3 | Oct. | 1891 | Sumter | Sumter | S.C. | Gurney, Margarite | | 1919? | 15 | Jan | 1929 | Charlotte | | N.C. | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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*If burial date is known, and not death date, write burial date. Prefix I.

Form F-6 Reg Sheet
 Family Group Sheet
 516 North Main, Logan, Utah
 Use Reverse Side For Additional Information
 Punched

Strange also lived up there, as did Claude's brother, Joe Hogan and his wife, Madge and family.

Before the Green Swamp house, they had lived at several other places in Sumter, including a house at 4 Chestnut St. in 1910 and another on Corbett St. where their daughter Hazel was born in 1914.¹¹⁰ The girls walked to school, but sometimes Claude would take them in his wagon. When it was raining, Brendie, the Afro-American who worked for Claude, would pick up the children at school in the milkwagon. They would crawl in and sit on the milk crates. The driver had a roof over his head too. Besides Brendie, there were two brothers, Dave and Booker T. who helped Claude. They were also Afro-Americans.

At Green Swamp Road there was no electricity or running water. There was a hand pump by the porch to get water for the house. To water the livestock they had buckets to draw water from the well near the barn. There was also a stream of water where the livestock could drink. They had an outhouse with three seats in it. That was a big one. Most outhouses only had one or two seats. There were two refrigerators or iceboxes at Green Swamp. They were cooled by blocks of ice. One icebox was on the back porch and was where the milk was kept. However, the milk that was sold by Claude went directly from the cow to the customer each day. Another icebox was in the hall by the kitchen.

To keep warm they had a wood burning fireplace in each room in their house. Annie Hogan cooked with wood, but she also had a kerosene stove. Unlike her father- and mother-in-law, Annie could not afford to hire someone to help with the cooking or house work. Annie made biscuits and hominy grits for breakfast. At dinner, which was at noon and which was the main meal, she would often have rice and fried chicken. For supper they had leftovers. Claude and Annie liked to eat squab. Squab are fat little pigeons that fit in the palm of your hand. Claude kept a number of cages with squab in them to eat. A favorite for the children when they came home from school was hot roasted sweet potatoes, corn bread, and sweet milk. On Sundays Annie would cook up custard and Claude would churn up icecream and every one would have a feast. Annie made all the clothes for the children. They had a garden where they grew carrots, peas, and other vegetables and flowers. Their daughter Hazel had her own garden attached to the main garden. They also had mulberry and pair trees.

Annie had a horse and buggy in which she went shopping. Sometimes she would take one of the children along and the child would hold the horse while Annie shopped. Hazel did not like that job, because she was afraid the horse would run away. They also had a big old two-seat surrey with a top on it and tassels. When the family would go out to visit Annie's people during the winter, they had big lap robes and heated stones that kept them warm.¹¹¹ Once the youngest boy, Hugh, sat on a heated stone and

¹¹⁰Rosie was in the 5th grade when they moved to Green Swamp Road. The Chestnut St. address is given in the 1910 federal census.

¹¹¹According to one story, they would sometimes leave at 3:00 in the morning so that they could get there by sun-up.

his pants caught on fire. About 1913 they got a Model T Ford car and drove it over to Blythewood for a visit. They stayed with Humphrey Brown's (b. 1860) family. Another time on a cold and rainy day, Claude along with daughter Hazel, who was about 5, drove over to Lake City to see Claude's sister, Caro. They went through Lynchburg, S.C., which was 19 miles from Sumter and got gas. Claude asked Hazel, "did you see me drop \$5." Hazel always thought Claude gave it to Caro because times were difficult for her. Claude liked pug-nosed dogs. One of them was an all white bull dog named Dudley. Once when Hazel was 3 or 4 she climbed into the wash pot in the yard and could not get out. Dudley kept barking until some one came to pull her out. Dudley was a hero. The wash pot was a large black kettle with four legs in which they would put dirty clothes to heat over a fire in order to clean them. Hazel was too young to remember this happening, but someone told it to her later. In town Gene and Lizzie had a wash machine, but at Green Swamp Road they did it the old way.

At Green Swamp Road Claude bought an R.C.A. graphophone. It had a label with the dog looking at the graphophone and the slogan "His Master's Voice." The graphophone was large, 4 feet high, with the speaker down below, made of dark mahogany wood, and cranked by hand. Just about every night Claude brought home a new record such as, "Yes, we have no Bananas," "Roses of Picardy," "How you going to Keep them down on the Farm after they've seen Farie."

Claude and family were mainly Baptists, although Annie had been raised a Methodist. Claude was baptized at the First Baptist church, Sumter, S.C. on April 5, 1908.¹¹² The Salem Baptist church was started in 1913. It was closer to Green Swamp Road and the children would go to Sunday school there and learn bible stories. Their daughter Hazel got a free bible there for reciting chapters from the bible. She was in the first or second grade at the time. Ben Cuttino was superintendent of the Sunday school and Helen Cuttino was her teacher. They were cousins on her mother's side. Before each meal, Claude would say the following prayer: "Good lord make us thankful for these our blessings which we are about to receive from thy bounty through Christ our Lord. Amen."¹¹³

At Christmas Claude's family would go to church for a Christmas program. But the main thing as far as the kids were concerned was the shooting off of fireworks that always was part of the festivities at Christmas and New Years. Grandpa Gene especially liked to get red hot coals and shoot off fireworks. At Green Swamp they would have a holly Christmas tree, which they would go into the woods and chop down. The trees were tall and reached to the top of the ceiling, which was a high ceiling. They put silver tinsel and red and green chains on it, which they made from construction paper. The children put stockings by the

¹¹²The history of the First Baptist church in Sumter was written up in part by Claude's pastor, Rev. and Mrs. Clinton Capers "C.C." Brown, History of the First Baptist Church, Sumter, S.C., 1813-1938 (Sumter: Sumter Printing Co., 1938).

¹¹³Hazel Hogan, interview (December 26, 1971).

chimney. That is where they got their gifts from Santa. The children did not give things to each other nor was anything given to or from the grandparents. One year Hazel had a tree in her playroom. After Christmas she was breaking off dry branches and putting them in the fire place to burn. She became frightened because it burned up quick.

During the summer, Claude and the children would go swimming next to the Green Swamp bridge that went over the creek that bordered their farm. Hazel learned to swim in the creek. Once her older brother Claude pulled her out when the water was over her head. On the Fourth of July and some of the other special days Claude's family and two or three other families would go on picnics at Pocallo. Pocallo was an Indian name. This was a park where there was picnic tables and a lake to go swimming. Sometimes they would go for a picnic at Cane Savannah, which was another place to swim. Claude liked to barbecue. He and the children would go the night before in a two-horse wagon loaded with hay and get hickory wood. They would get the fire going and the barbecue started, so it would be finished by the time of the picnic. They would put an entire hog or kid (young goat) on a metal spit which Claude made himself. The children would make houses from the hay stack. The hay was from the vines of velvet peas, which were cone-shaped and the vines grew as high as telegraph polls. The kids would also go with their class at school for a picnic to a pine grove on the road coming into Sumter to the North.

According to the Sumter criminal court records, Claude had a run in with the law in the fall of 1914. He was charged with receiving stolen property.¹¹⁴ But he was found not guilty. He was excluded from the First Baptist Church on May 23, 1910 for selling whiskey. But on January 10, 1915 he was restored. South Carolina had a "dispensary" law by which it regulated the sale of liquor and collected taxes. For years there had been corruption concerning this law. David Wallace in his history of South Carolina writes that Judge M. L. Smith in Charleston imposed small fines without imprisonment since "for 20 years violators had been taught by city authorities that they could operate under a virtual license system."¹¹⁵ During Governor Blease's governorship (1910-1914), the laws were not well enforced. But Richard Manning (1859-1931), who was elected governor in 1914 and 1916, was strict about enforcing them. He was a wealthy Sumter farmer and banker. He did not approve of Blease.

Claude died at age 35 in 1923 from pneumonia.¹¹⁶ He was a member of the choir at church and had been to choir practice the night before he took sick. He died 8 or 10 days later. "Old" Dr. China cared for him. The family was there when he died. It was in the morning. He threw up a lot of blood and Annie said, "he is

¹¹⁴Sessions Book, 1889-1924, Fall 1914, case 2504.

¹¹⁵Wallace, South Carolina, p. 665.

¹¹⁶Rosie Hogan Horney, interview (June 8-10, 1973) stated that Claude also had tuberculosis.

gone."¹¹⁷ Rosie ran up stairs to her room and hid in the chimney because she did not want anyone to see her crying. Claude did not smoke or drink. He liked pansies and wore them in his lapel. He was buried with one in his lapel. He was buried from the Green Swamp house. The minister stood on the stair case and preached his sermon. They sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" and "A Closer Walk with Thee." Claude used to sing these songs as a member of the choir and he liked them. Rosie remembered the funeral. She and the family went in a horse and buggy and she looked back at the hearse, and told her mother, look at all the people who came to the funeral. There were people in horse and buggies behind for as far as she could see. It impressed her.¹¹⁸ The younger children did not go to the funeral. They stayed home with their aunt Caro, Claude's sister. Hazel was given a broom and they started sweeping the house and cleaning up.

Claude left 6 children, the oldest of whom was in the seventh grade. He is buried at Sumter cemetery, Sumter, S.C. After he died, the dairy business was given up because the sons were too young to run it. The children finished out their school year, then went to live with their aunts. Edmunds, Hazel, and probably the other children felt like they were being given away. Some of them adjusted better than others. Everything was sold at Green Swamp and the money was put in the Sumter Trust Co. It went broke, but every year Annie got a little money from it.¹¹⁹

Not long after Claude's death Annie moved to Memphis, Tenn. for a year because she was in love with a man there. According to one version of the story, he was a Baptist preacher named Mr. Pogue who had been at Salem Baptist in Sumter. He was already married. He talked Annie into liquidating the farm and farming out the children and going to Tennessee with him. After about a year, when her money ran out, he dropped her and she came back to Sumter.¹²⁰

After she came back to Sumter, Annie worked for a Mr. Rossheim in a grocery store. By 1930 she was working in a grocery store which was owned by Mr. Walling. She lived in an apartment above another grocery store which Mr. Walling owned at 302 Oakland Ave.¹²¹ By working for Mr. Walling, she got the apartment for free. Later when the other market closed down, Annie ran the corner grocery above which she was living. She liked her job, as it gave her responsibility and made her feel needed. She was proud of her work and competent at it. She married Keith Veith,

¹¹⁷Hazel Hogan Terrar, interview (December 31, 1991) does not remember his throwing up blood.

¹¹⁸Rosie Hogan Horney, interview (June 8-10, 1973).

¹¹⁹Rosie Hogan Horney mentioned the Sumter Trust Co. in an interview on June 5-7, 1971.

¹²⁰Elise Tucker, interview (March 29, 1979). Hazel Hogan Terrar, interview (December 31, 1991) says Mrs. Pogue was a friend of Annie and family and that Annie did not run off with Mr. Pogue. Mr. Pogue had moved to Memphis and Annie moved there to start a business.

¹²¹Ruby McCaa and family lived in that apartment for a time in the 1920s.

who was Jewish. He had a store that sold men and women's clothing in Sumter. Keith lived in Annie's apartment. Annie and Keith eventually split up.¹²² Annie's sister Bess Troublefield lived in the apartment with her starting in the mid-1930s. She considered her profession as that of housekeeper.¹²³ Bess loved to cook and fix meals. Annie would give her \$15 per week. Bess liked to buy hats and dresses and went to the beauty parlor regularly to have her hair fixed. Bess would wear her nice clothes down town. Annie was raised a Methodist but attended Salem Baptist church, Sumter, S.C. even after Claude died. She did not drink alcohol, but liked to smoke Cools cigarettes and sometimes drank cokes. She liked cats and little dogs and generally had one or the other. She died from kidney cancer. Her daughter, Rosie and her sister Bess helped nurse her while she was dying. The doctor prescribed a pain killing narcotic (demirol) for her, but she would not take it. She wanted to die with a clear head. The last thing she ate was squab, which Bess broiled in butter. She liked squab and it was practically the only thing she would eat when brought home from the hospital. The day before she died, she wanted a bath: not a bed bath, but a tub bath. And she had one. She slept well the night before she died. Rosie and Bess knew the end was near when she lost control of her bowels. But they had prepared for it by putting down paper and paddings. Within 3 or 4 hours she was dead. She died at 10:00 A.M. in the morning and was buried from the Shelly-Brunson funeral home. Annie is buried at Providence church yard, Dalzell, S.C. She was buried in her blue dotted, swiss two piece dress. This is the dress that she wanted to be buried in. Rev. Eugene W. Reynolds of Salem Baptist church officiated at the funeral. She left what she owned to Bess and Rosie. She thought Mr. Walling had been paying into Social Security, but he had not.

Claude and Annie's 6 children were all born at Sumter, S.C. Dr. China handled all the births and medical problems, except for the two youngest children. By then Dr. China was getting too old to make deliveries and an Afro-American midwife, aunt Rose, did the deliveries:

1. **Rosie Hogan** (b. September 4, 1908).¹²⁴ When she was born her mother had uremic poisoning and almost died.¹²⁵ Annie was cured by putting coals or ashes under her bed and sweating the fever out of her. She had scars for the rest of her life on her back from the burns she received. The ashes were not

¹²²Elise Tucker, interview (March 29, 1979). In splitting with Keith, Annie had some help from her brother, Frederick Porcher "Fred" Jones. Fred was a sheriff at St. Andrews, S.C. Fred took Keith over to Augusta, Ga. and threatened to shoot him if he did not sign the divorce papers. Keith signed.

¹²³Hazel Terrar, interview (September 5, 1985).

¹²⁴Rosie's mother's sister, Elizabeth Jones Troublefield, listed Rosie's birth date as September 5, 1906. But the 1910 census has her listed as 1 4/12 years old in April 1910.

¹²⁵Uremic poisoning is the accumulation in the blood of constituents which should have been eliminated in the urine, producing a toxic effect.

supposed to touch the skin, but they burned through the protective covering. Because Annie was sick, Rose, the mid-wife mentioned above, nursed baby Rosie.¹²⁶ In later years when Rosie Hogan would visit her, the wet-nurse would call Rosie her white baby.

As the oldest child, Rosie helped her mother with the chores. Rosie liked to sing at church. One of the songs was "Whispering Hope." Sometimes they had chautauquas and there would be many tents, and harps and mandolins. Rosie was an elf in one play. One time she had a pony. The night her sister Hazel was born on January 1, 1914, Rosie had chicken pox. Later Rosie and her sister shared a bedroom, first on the first floor at Green Swamp Rd., later on the second floor. Her father died in 1923 when she was in the 7th grade. When she went back to school the following week, the kids asked her where she had been. She started crying when she said her father had died. After she finished out the school year, she went to live with her aunt, Lillie Hogan Tucker in Maxton, N.C. At Maxton High School Rosie acted the part of a maid on May 30, 1927 in a play called "Sauce for the Goslings." She was the president and a charter member of the Morrison Literary Society that was organized at Maxton High School in her senior year.

After high school Rosie worked and took training at the Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium Hospital in Wilson, N.C. Then she came to Sumter and lived with her mother for a time. She married Robert "Bob" E. Conyers on June 17, 1934 at the home of Rev. W. C. Moore, D.D. of the First Baptist church, Sumter, S.C. Rosie and Bob lived on Church St., Sumter. Then they were divorced.¹²⁷ Later she enlisted in the army on March 13, 1943. She first went to Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia for basic training. Then she went to Camp Kilmer in New Jersey in 1943 and 1944. She was at Camp Shanks, New York in June 1944. In 1945 she was discharged and went to New Mexico to work for Dr. Thomas B. Morgan. In 1949 she came to San Ysidro and lived at 202 1/2 San Ysidro Blvd. and some other addresses for a number of years. She worked as a practical nurse. Then in 1951 she re-enlisted and learned to be a medical technician at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

After the army Rosie she went back to New Mexico and worked as a doctors assistant. She married Clarence C. ("C.C.") Marical (b. January 21, 1890 at Ash Grove, Missouri), who had a farm bordering the Rio Grande River near Bernalillo (Albuquerque) N.M. The following newspaper clipping, "Aroused Housewife Nails Prowling Bobcat," taken from the December 5, 1956 (1957-1960?) Albuquerque newspaper, describes one of her adventures:

Warning to prowling bobcats with a taste for
turkey: Don't mess around Mrs. C. C.

¹²⁶Rosie's name came, however, from her aunt Rosa Dinkins. This was mentioned in an interview with Rosie Hogan Horney on June 5-7, 1971.

¹²⁷Bob died at Walter Reed Hospital of sclerosis of the liver.

Marical's flock on the ranch southwest of
Alameda

One big fellow did this morning and ran smack into Mrs. Marical. He went to the taxidermist this afternoon. Mrs. Marical, a soft-spoken South Carolina native, said it happened like this:

About 6:45 a.m. today she went out--still in her pajamas--to feed her turkeys, geese and ducks. When she got to the pen there was the bobcat, only five feet away. Mrs. Marical let out a war-whoop for her husband to get out of bed. "But he didn't, right away," she said. "So I ran in the house and grabbed a .22 rifle." She said: "I winged him with that."

The bobcat took a powder--fast. About that time Mr. Marcial came out, carrying a 38-40 rifle. But Mrs. Marical wasn't waiting for him to do the job; she grabbed the rifle and followed the "crittur." Down in the alfalfa field she got a bead on him in his tracks. Altogether she trailed him about a quarter of a mile. The cat weighed in at 23 1/4 pounds and measured 3 feet long and 20 inches high. Mrs. Marical's only previous successful experience in hunting was back in South Carolina as a child where she used to hunt quail. She went deer hunting for the first time the past season but didn't get a thing. But this time Mrs. Marical (who weights only 125 pounds) was mad. Only yesterday that bobcat visited her pen and killed two baby turkeys.

When C.C. died Rosie married Ray Horney, whom she had met when she was in the service. Rosie and Ray lived for 30 years on a farm near Bowen, Ill. They raised hogs and cows for market. The hybrid corn there grows 10 feet high. The soy bean fields stretch from one horizon to the other. They also had horses and chickens. She now lives at the Veterans Homes in Quincy, Ill. Besides farming, Ray was in the army and worked as a machinist for Chrysler, as a seaman on the Great Lakes, and as a worker at a Made-rite restaurant. He always has some hunting dogs. He says that when hunting season starts, his vacation starts. He fishes for bass and catfish along the Mississippi River, which runs not far from Bowen, and in the ponds around Bowen. A letter (Saturday, November 29, 1969) from Rosie gives a picture of their farm life at harvest time:

Outside the "Big Boy" (the 806 Diesel tractor) is singing a nice tune. It's just 6:00 a.m. and Ray has been in the field since 5:30 a.m. plowing with a 5 bottom plow he borrowed from Morton Seed Co. day before yesterday. The best time for turning that wet black soil is early in the A.M. and at night. He can plow faster at these times. During the day the soil absorbs the moisture out of the air and he goes like a snail and also, during the day light the corn stalks are so

wet until every few feet he has to get off the tractor to take the "little fellows" (stalks) out of the plows. He picked over the 70 acres and only got two wagon loads for his picket fence bin. The corn was insured with the Federal Crop. The adjuster gave him 75%. Charlie, the president of the Bank got all but \$88.26. This time last year we were in "hock" to him for over \$27,000. We still owe him \$6,000 plus interest. Not bad, eh??? The beans made less than 10 bushels to the acre. The monies got from them will go to the man that columbined. He still has 18 acres that has to be columbined but he's talking about turning the hogs into the field. But then the beans werent planted until July 26 and they had to be in the ground by June 30 in order to get the insurance on them. . .

Ray has been quail hunting and we have a few in the freezer. Soon as he gets through with his plowing he will go again. Both of his bird dogs dog him all the time. They want to go again. He hasn't been all this week. Its time for me to dress and get my chores done and Ray's also. Water the fat hogs south of the barn and toss some ear corn to the 35 sows and gilts. The fat hogs ate up the float in the big water tank and the insides of the tank.

2. **Claude Byron Hogan** (December 18, 1909–September 23, 1950). He went to S. H. Edmunds High School in Sumter, but did not graduate. He worked for a plumber and lived at the YMCA in Sumter in the early 1930s. He had a problem with alcohol. He married a woman at Roanoke Rapids, Virginia. He was in the army at Fort Bragg, N.C. in artillery. He was stationed in the New Hebrides Island and won a purple heart (authorized par. 606, Hq. 114th Gen. Hosp. Jan. 27, 1945, authorized April 25, 1947). While overseas he contracted elephantiasis. He was living at 2901 N.W. North River Dr., Miami, Fla. when he died from jaundice and the effects of elephantitis and alcoholism at the Veterans Hospital. His liver is said to have turned to stone. It was a bad way to go. His brother Adjer was his guardian. He is buried at Bay Pines cemetery, Bay Pines (Corral Gables), Florida.¹²⁰

3. **Robert Edmunds Hogan** (November 2, 1911–March 14, 1940). Both he and his sister, Hazel, were legally adopted by their mother's brother, Charles "Charlie" Jones, and his wife, Clyde Weldon. Charlie kept a letter from Annie stating that signing over her children was the hardest thing she ever did. Charlie kept another letter from Edmunds to Hazel, in which Edmunds was bitter towards his mother for what she had done to the family in splitting it up and giving away the children to different relatives. Hazel Hogan Terrar was given these letters about 1987 by Charlie's daughter, Lena (Jones) Hill. Hazel got rid of them. She did not like the contents.

At any rate after his father died, Edmunds went to live with Charlie and family at Dalzel, S.C. He attended Hillcrest High in Dalzel for a while. About 1930 when he was in the 10th or 11th

¹²⁰Adjer Hogan, Interview (April 3, 1979).

grade, he ran away to Sumter because of differences he had with Charlie. He lived with his mother in her apartment over Mr. Wallings store. He finished school at Edmunds' High School. Then he joined the army and took a course at Walter Reed Army hospital to be an x-ray technician. He became a staff sergeant for a medical detachment with responsibility for sick and wounded personnel at the hospital barracks, Fort Banks, Winthrop, near Boston, Mass. He came down to Sumter to visit some times. He and his sister Hazel went to visit Henry McKnight, an Afro-American who had a good job and owned a big car.¹²⁹ Another Afro-American they visited was Aunt Ella, who had lived in New York, and Aunt Helen, who had the store on Green Swamp Road. Edmunds married Cora Mabel Emery (1919-May 9, 1946) on June 19, 1939 at 174 Lexington St., Boston, Mass. Philip E. Anthes, a clergyman performed the ceremony. Cora was the daughter of Rufus B. Emery, who was born at Trout Creek, Oregon and Effie M. Saunders, who was born at Hancock, Maine. Edmunds and Cora lived at 14 Cliff St., Malden, Mass. Edmunds had met Cora while he was serving in Panama for a time.¹³⁰ Within a year of his marrying Cora, according to the death certificate, he committed suicide with sodium cyanide poison. He is buried at Winthrop (Suffolk Co.) Mass. Later Cora Mabel married Elbert L. Duncan on November 26, 1943 at 449 Broadway, Everette Mass. John B. Boudreau performed the ceremony. Elbert Duncan was born at Oakhill, W. Va. and in the Navy at the time of the marriage. Cora died at the Boston Sanatorium, Boston, Mass. and is buried at Woodlawn cemetery, Everette, Mass.

4. **Hazel Hogan** (b. January 1, 1914). She was born at night according to her older sister, Rosie. She has red hair, which she may have inherited from her grandfather Gene Hogan, or from her great grandmother, Margaret Crankfield Hogan's family.¹³¹ At the Green Swamp Road house, Hazel first slept in the bedroom with her parents. When her brothers were born, she and Rosie shared a room next to their parents. Later they shared a room on the second floor which Hazel had earlier used as a playroom. She made the furniture in her playroom herself. She would get her pick from the lumber that her dad would get from the saw mill. He got scraps that were too large or small or that were otherwise unusable and made use of it at Green Swamp. From the lumber, using a hammer, saw, and nails, she made tables and stools. She had an old oven in the playroom which looked like a stove. There was a big box in the middle of the room, which she used as a table. There was a cot by the side of the room, on which she put her dolls to bed. She would sew clothes for her dolls on her mothers pedal sewing machine. Outside the window was the top of the veranda. From there she could crawl down the apple tree. This allowed her to leave and come into the house without having to go through the door. She would put in her oven as a safe keeping place the candy that was given to her. On holidays,

¹²⁹Hazel Terrar, Interview (August 7, 1988).

¹³⁰Hazel Terrar, Interview (September 19, 1985).

¹³¹Rosie Hogan Horney mentioned in an interview on June 5-7, 1971 that the Crankfield family had redheads in it.

Aunt Helen who kept the store across the road would give Hazel a nickle bag of candy. Hazel got annoyed when her younger brothers Adjer and Hugh fooled around with her things because they were not interested in dolls or making furniture. On Hazel's birthday, which was on New Year's day, Annie, her mother, would have a birthday dinner for her but no party. Annie would make cake with chocolate icing.

Besides the playroom, there was a play yard at the Green Swamp house. It had a flying jenny, a jogging board, and swings. Claude made the flying jenny. He put a piece of wood in the ground and a board on top of it and the children were pushed on the board around it.

When Hazel started school she was on a year-long visit to her grandparents, Gene and Lizzie Hogan on N. Salem St. The school was a private one run by Miss. Eloise Wilson. It was on Broad St. in a building in Miss Eloise's backyard. That is, it was around the corner and down the street several blocks from Hazel's grandparents. After one-half year, when she got to be 6 (after January 1, 1920), she went to the first grade, which was taught by Grace Randal. In the next year she went to the advanced first grade, which was taught by Miss Abel B. Ryan.

Hazel and family attended the Salem Baptist church. She won a free bible there for memorizing 4 psalms from the bible.¹³² These were:

Psalm 23:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

Psalm 100:

Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands.

Serve the Lord with gladness: come before his presence with singing.

Know ye that the Lord he is God: it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his

¹³²The edition Hazel won was The Holy Bible (New York: American Bible Society, 1920).

courts with praise; be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations.

Psalm 1:

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinnérs, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night.

And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth from his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

The ungodly are not so: but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinnérs in the congregation of the righteous.

For the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Psalm 24:

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place?

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.

This is the generation of them that seek him, that seek thy face, O Jacob. Selah.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Lift up your heads, O ye gates: even lift them up, ye everlasting doors: and the King of glory shall come in.

Who is this King of glory: The lord of hosts, he is the King of glory. Selah.

After her father died, Hazel went to live with her uncle Charlie Jones' family in the country near Dalzell. Some times she rode a horse (bareback or otherwise) named Old Dan. She attended Hillcrest High School. On their road was the Horeb Baptist church and the Providence Methodist church. The Jones were Methodist. Clyde Weldon Jones, who was Charlie's wife, played the organ for the congregation. She played by ear, as she did not read music.

Lena Jones Hill, one of Clyde and Charlie's daughters writes about hearing a recording of "The Golden Bells":

I had some moments of real homesickness. In my "mind's eye" I could see mama very plainly, singing, doing household chores. I feel sure those old hymns Mama sang so lustily got her thru many difficult times. Several of the hymns are hymns we sang at Providence church, with Mama being the "lead" singer.¹³³

Since there were only 3 or 4 families (about 20 people) that came to services at Providence, Rev. Cooke, the preacher only came every other Sunday. He lived in a parish house at Rembert. Sometimes they would have a communion service. They drank grape juice in a little cup. They passed a plate for donations. Horeb's minister also came only on alternative weeks. So the people would go to Providence one week and to Horeb the next week. Not every one went to both churches, but some did. Several of Charlie's daughters (Lena and Aileen) regularly played the organ at the Baptist church for the congregation, but the girls were not permitted by the Baptists to go to communion. Before each meal, Charlie would say the following prayer: "Lord make us thankful for these our blessings which we are about to receive through christ our Lord. Amen."

In the summer before she left high school, Hazel worked on Saturdays in a little store up the road from where she lived. She worked from 10:00 to 6:00 and made \$1. They sold goods such as peas, corn, canned goods, ribbons, and shoe strings. Hazel went to the senior reception with Elias Morris, the brother of Lillie Morris. He later went to the Citadel. Hazel had bought a formal dress with money she saved in the bank. It was taffeta, long, orchid (purple) in color.¹³⁴ After high school she worked for a year in Sumter and lived with her mother at 302 Oakland Ave, the apartment above Mr. Walling's grocery store. Sometimes she would fill in for the regular worker at Mr. Veith's clothing store. On weekends she would work at J. C. Penny's on Main St. She worked on a commission and sometimes made less than \$1 per day. This was about the time Herbert Hoover was president. When he came in, the people thought he was great. When he left they thought he was bad. Hazel's uncle, Fred Jones, who was a sheriff in St. Andrews, S.C. He would come for a visit on his police motorcycle. Once he took Hazel and Rosie out to Dalzel to visit their grandfather (Poppa Jones) on the motorcycle. It was after Poppa's wife had died and he was living by himself. Hazel rode on the back, Rosie on the front. It was cold. After a year in Sumter Hazel went off to Newport, Rhode Island to work in a hospital and became a registered nurse. Her brother Edmunds was stationed near there and told her about the hospital and the school of nursing attached to it. Edmunds and his girl friend met Hazel at the New York City train station when she first came up from Sumter. They

¹³³Lena Jones Hill, "Letter" (January 15, 1992).

¹³⁴Taffeta is a fine, smooth, glossy silk fabric or any similar silk or linen goods.

stayed at a hotel in New York City. They told the inn keeper that they were brother and sister, but they were forced to take separate rooms anyway.

Hazel served as a nurse in the Navy during World War II. She married Edward Francis Terrar on September 3, 1943 at Coronado (San Diego), Calif. Rev. John Purcell performed the ceremony. Edward was born in Coffeyville, Kansas, the son Edward Luther Terrar and Margaret May Gergen. They had two sons:

1. **Edward Francis "Toby" Terrar** (b. June 29, 1944). He was born at the Naval hospital in San Diego, Calif. He was baptized on July 16, 1944 at St. Martins, La Mesa, Calif with godparents Estelle Hunt and John Donlon. Toby is a criminal defense lawyer in Washington, D.C.

2. **David Byron Terrar** (b. January 4, 1946). He was born at Coffeyville, Kansas and was baptized February 15, 1946 at Holy Name church, Coffeyville, Kansas. His godparents were Richard Liebert and Rose Mary (Terrar) Foster. David served in the Army from 1968 to 1972 at Sinop, Turkey, Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Belvoir, and Edgewood Arsenal. He received the army commendation medal, good conduct medal and Vietnam era service medal. He works in personnel. He married Celine Roy (September 26, 1947) on December 21, 1970 at St. Remi Eglise, Lac-aux Sables, Pontneuf, Quebec. Celine was born at Lac-aux Sables, Quebec, Canada, the daughter of Joseph "Joe" Roy and Annette Beaupre. Celine works at a preschool. They have 2 children:

1. **Antoine David Terrar** (b. December 10, 1977). He was born in San Francisco, Calif. and baptized on June 20, 1978 St. Paul, Grand-Mere, Quebec, Canada. His godparents are Margariate "Maggie" and Paul Roy.

2. **Alexia Marie Terrar** (b. August 17, 1983). She was born in Pittsburg, Pa. and baptized at St. Louise de Marillac, Pittsburg, Pa. Her godparents are Hazel and Edward Terrar.

5. **Hugh Wilbur Hogan** (b. July 3, 1917). When Hugh was a boy at the Green Swamp house, he would ride a horse bareback with his short legs hanging down to the mailbox on Green Swamp road each day to get the mail. The house was a block or so back from the road. He would get on and off the horse by using the fence. He would make the horse go fast and Helen, the Afro-American who had the store across the road, would laugh at the sight. After his father died, Hugh lived with his his mother, Annie, and then with his grandparents on his mother's side, Robert F. and Francis Ellen Jones (Poppa and Mammy) in Dalzel, S.C. He also lived with his uncle, Fred Jones (1904-1956), who was a sheriff in St. Andrews, S.C. Fred rode a police motorcycle and that is where Hugh may have learned to like them. Hugh had a 1933, model 74 Harley Davidson which he bought for \$600 on installments. It could go 90 mph. Some times he rode it standing on his head. He needed to have it perfectly balanced to do that. He never wrecked it. Later Hugh joined the Navy and was a Seabee. His trade was electrician. He married Elinor Hancock and they had a child. Part of the time the child lived with Hugh's older sister, Rosie and her husband, Bob Conyers. This was because Elinor and Hugh were not getting. After things got patched up,

the child went back with them, but it got run over by a bread truck and died. When Hugh went to Guam with the Navy, Elinor divorced him. Later he married Rose. They live at 4208 St. Francis Circle, Jacksonville, Florida 32210. His children by Elinor and Rose are:

1. **Hugh Wilbur Hogan** (October 7, 1939-May 3, 1942). He was born at Sumter, S.C. and is buried in the Hancock lot of the Sumter cemetery, Sumter, S.C.

2. **Charlene Hogan**. She married Lamar Roth.

They had one child:

1. **Amber Roth**.

3. **Gregory "Greg" Hogan**.

6. **Adjer Brunner Hogan** (October 18, 1919-May 16, 1990). He married Kathryn Louise Ley (b. June 21, 1922). Later he married Margaret Eubanks (b. June 22, 1915). Then he married Opel Sparks (b. December 9, 1919). Earlier Opel had been married to Willard Dow Ley. Adjer is buried at Middleburg, Florida. Opel lives at 3793 County Road 218, apt. 18, Middleburg, Fla. 32068. Adjer had one child by Kathryn and 3 step-children by Opel:

1. **Kathryn Louise Hogan** (b. June 19, 1940). She was born at Miami, Fla. She was baptized at the University Christian church, Hyattsville, Md. She married Jack Alen Kinner (b. February 16, 1933) on June 18, 1960 at Mt. Rainier Christian church, Mt. Rainier, Md. (Washington, D.C.). He was baptized on Easter Sunday, April, 1945 at Mt. Rainier Christian, Mt. Rainier, Md. His parents were Harold Clayton Kinner and Bertha Gladys Venning. In 1971 Kathryn and Jack were living at 3621 Merrydale Dr., Upper Marlboro, Md. 20810. They had 4 children:

1. **Alan Ley Kinner** (b. July 3, 1962). He was born at Cheverly (Prince Georges Co.), Md.

2. **Marc Thomas Kinner** (b. June 21, 1964). He was born at Cheverly, Md.

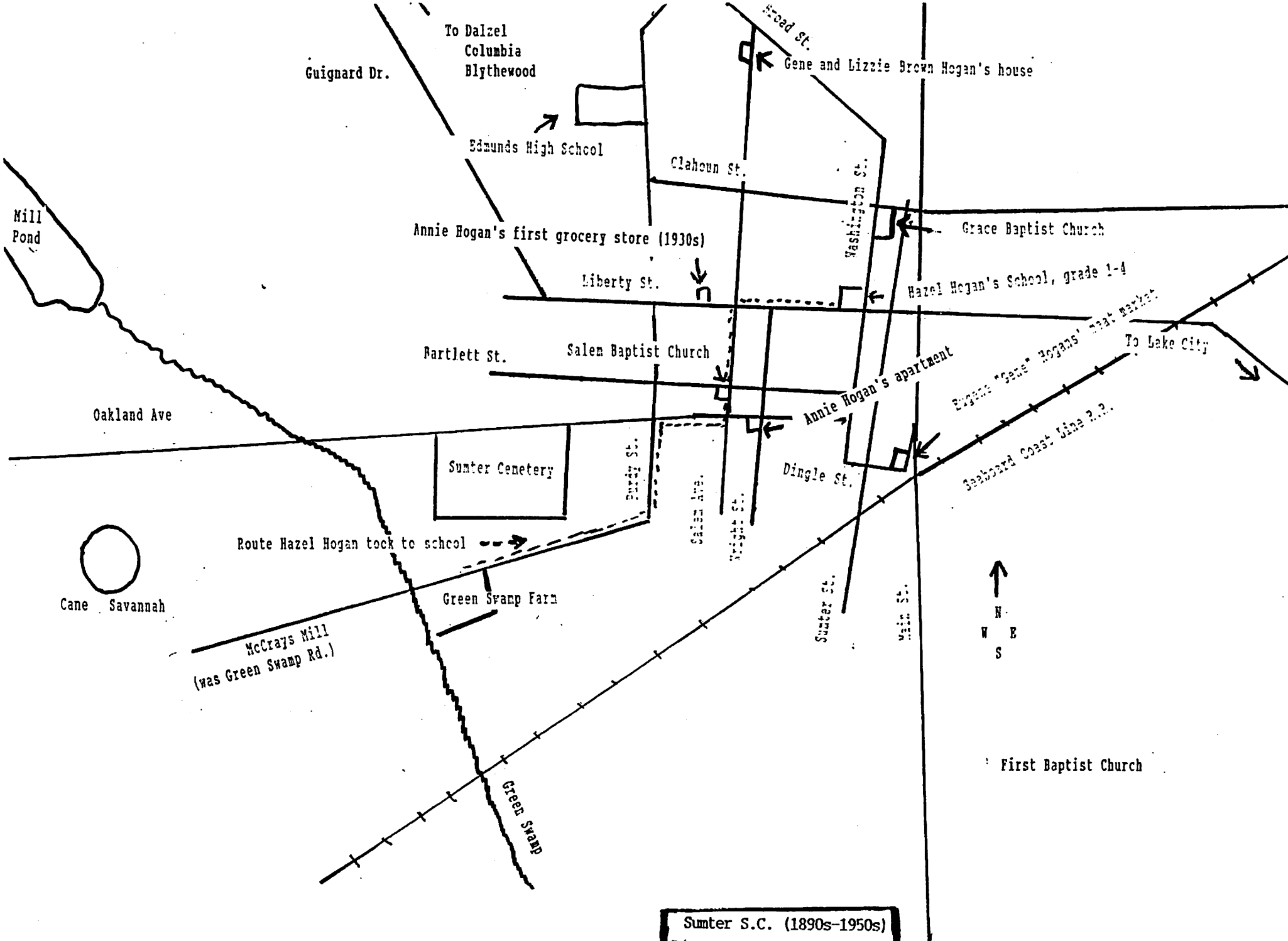
3. **Larissa Louise Kinner** (b. December 12, 1969). She was born in Washington, D.C. She was adopted.

4. **Jon Matthew Kinner** (b. March 29, 1970). He was born at Cheverly, Md.

2. **Willard Dow Ley** (b. October 21, 1938).

3. **James Robert Ley** (b. July 26, 1956).

4. **Timothy Brett Ley** (b. March 11, 1958).



Guignard Dr.

To Dalzel
Columbia
Blythewood

Broad St.

Gene and Lizzie Brown Hogan's house

Edmunds High School

Clahoun St.

Washington St.

Mill Pond

Annie Hogan's first grocery store (1930s)

Grace Baptist Church

Liberty St.

Hazel Hogan's School, grade 1-4

Bartlett St.

Salem Baptist Church

Annie Hogan's apartment

Eugene "Gene" Hogans' Meat Market

To Lake City

Oakland Ave

Sumter Cemetery

Route Hazel Hogan took to school

Dingle St.

Seaboard Coast Line R.R.



Cane Savannah

Green Swamp Farm



McCrays Mill
(was Green Swamp Rd.)

Green Swamp

First Baptist Church

Sumter S.C. (1890s-1950s)

Creek

← Lane to Pasture

lot for cows

cow barn (with
loft for hay)

Walberry trees
(pigs liked them)

pig pen

out house

pipe house

house for hoggies

curry (2 seats)

farm implements

tree barn

grape arbor

snake house

back stairs

back porch

pantry

kitchen

dining room

stairway to
upstairs

hall

boys room

fire place

fire place

living room

bedroom
(Claude and Annie)

fireplace

fire place

bedroom (Hester
and Hazel)

table for
guests on porch

veranda

rocking chairs
and other chairs

First Floor

steps

China berry
tree

road to barn

360 yards to road

In the distance you
can see Helen's store,
cemetery, and railroad

Green Swamp Road

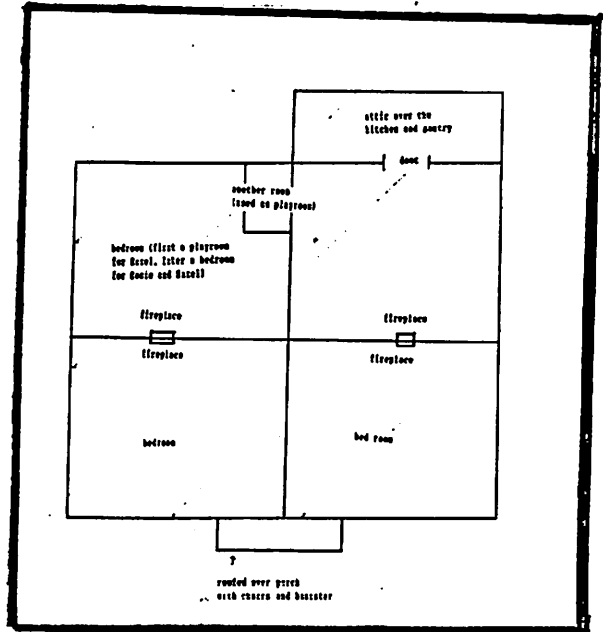
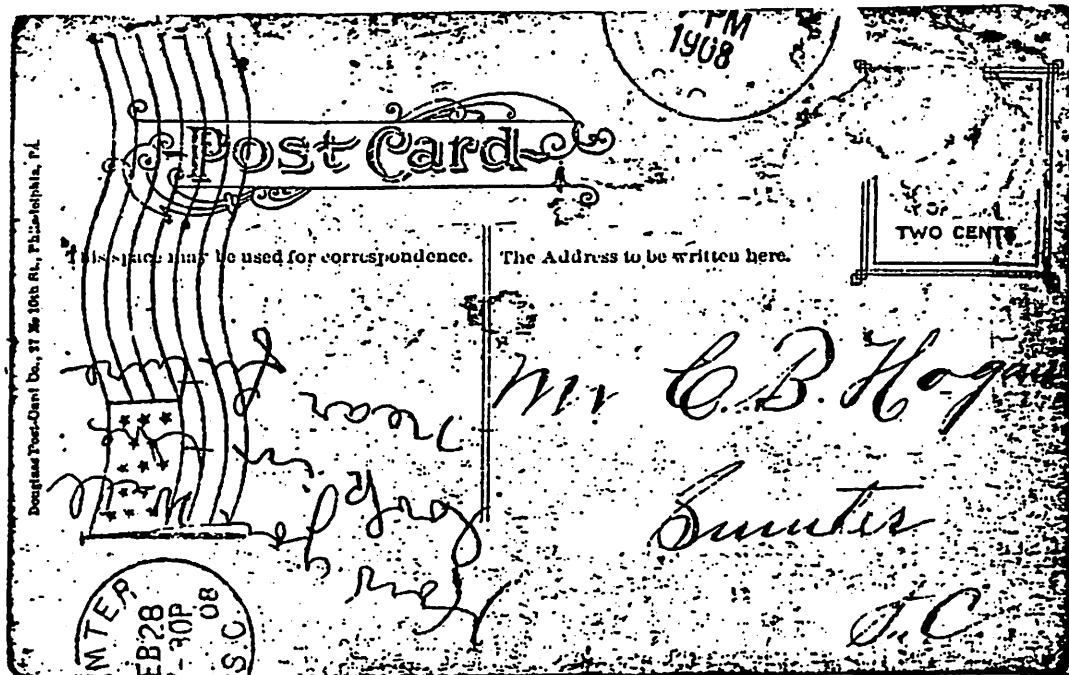


Diagram of Claude and Annie Hogan's house and outbuildings on Green Swamp Rd., Sumter, about 1920

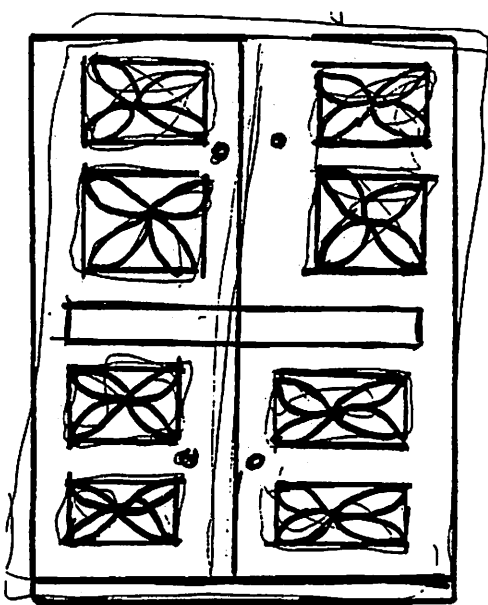
Milk Wagon 1900s
5 USA



↑
Stamp with milk wagon on it similar to the wagon used by Claude Hogan (d. 1923) on his milk route during the 1910s in Sumter, S.C.



↑
A joke post card sent to Claude Hogan on February 28, 1908 when he and Annie were expecting their first child. The sender wrote, "How you will look in the near future."



↑
Geometric design punched on the doors of Elizabeth Jane Brown Hogan's pie safe in the dining room at her Salem St. home in Sumter, S.C. during the 1890s-1920s.



(H-1) Eugene B. Hogan (1865-1922) had a meat market in Sumter, S.C., (1892-1920s)



(H-2) Claude B. Hogan (1909-1950) at a CCC Camp in the 1930s



(H-3) Claude B. Hogan about 1940



(H-5) Claude B. Hogan (1888-1923)



(H-6) Hazel Hogan (b. 1914) taken at the University of Michigan in 1942, where she was nursing



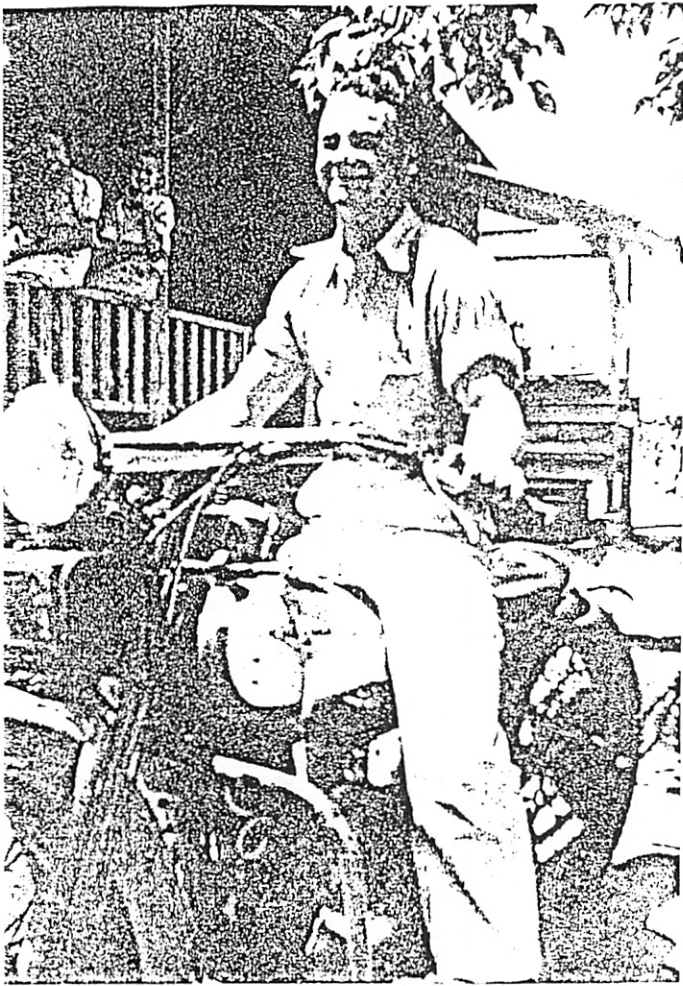
(H-4) Claude B. Hogan (1888-1923) probably outside his father's meat market. He is wearing his white butcher's uniform



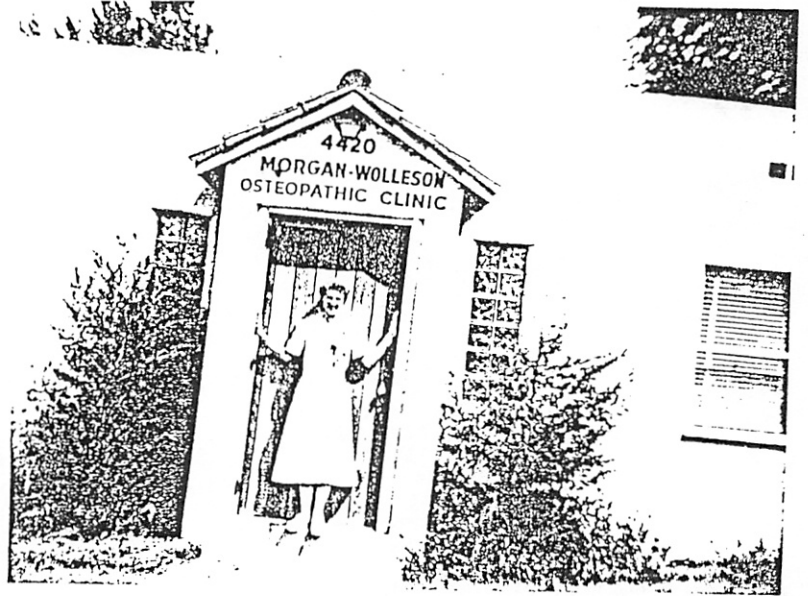
(H-7) Robert Edmunds Hogan (1911-1940)



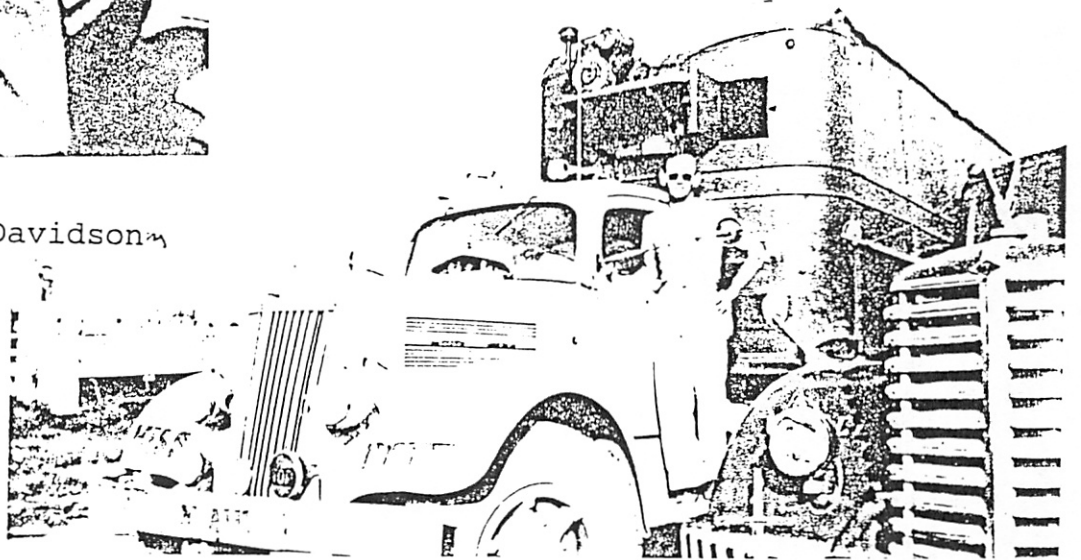
(H-8) Hazel Hogan Terrar



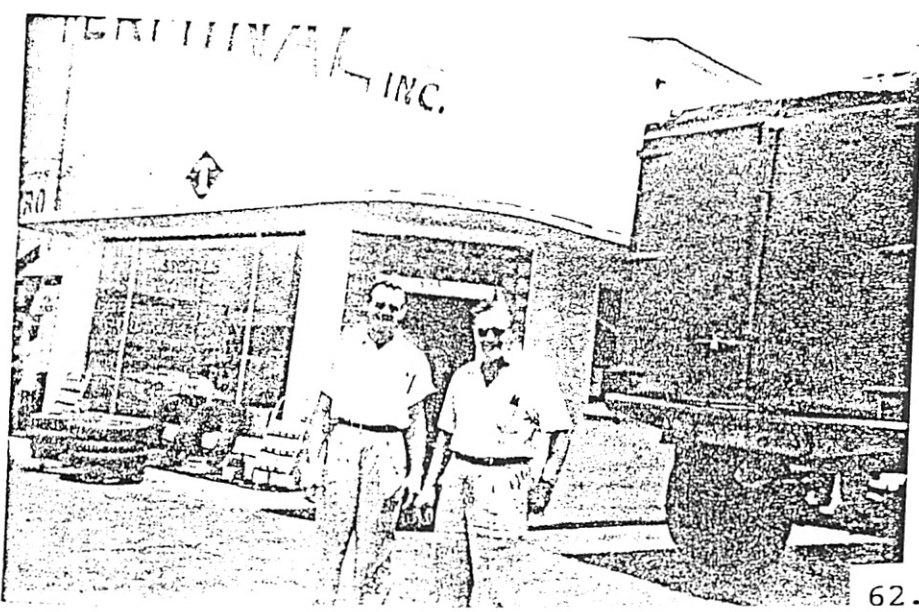
H-8) Hugh Wilbur Hogan (b.1917) on his Harley Davidson motorcycle about 1935. In the upper left are his step-sisters, Allene (left) and Lena (right) Jones



(H-9) Rosy Hogan Horney (b. 1908) in front of Dr. Morgan's Osteopathic Clinic, Bernalillo, N.M., about 1952. She worked as the receptionist.



(H-10) Adjer Brunner Hogan (b. 1919) on his white truck about 1948



(H-11) Adjer Hogan (left) about 1960 in front of Diamond Trucks. He managed it

PICTURE EXPLANATIONS: HOGANS

(H-1) Eugene Belton Hogan (1865-1922).

(H-2) Claude Byron Hogan, Jr. (1909-1950) at a Civilian Conservation Corp. (CCC) Camp in the 1930s. He has on a cook's cap. He made his living as a cook. He had on his dungarees (it looks like), work shoes and maybe has a button on his jacket? He is with his pet. Rosy Hogan Horney has the original.

(H-3) Claude Byron Hogan, Jr. about 1940.

(H-4) Claude Byron Hogan, Sr. probably outside his father's meat market, since he has on his white coat (butcher's uniform).

(H-5) Claude Byron Hogan, Sr. (1888-1923).

(H-6) Hazel Hogan, taken in 1942. She was nursing in Ann Arbor, Mich. at the University of Michigan.

(H-7) Robert Edmunds Hogan (1911-1940).

(H-8) Hazel Hogan Terrar about 1955 in the kitchen of the family apartment in Kaywood Gardens, Md. making dinner and well dressed, as usual.

(H-9) See next page.

(H-10) Hugh Evans Hogan (b.1917) on his Indian motorcycle. He is under the white mulberry tree in the front yard of Charlie (1879-1949) and Clyde Jones' near Dalzell, S.C. about 1935. On the porch are Lena and Allene Jones sitting on the banister.

(H-11) Rosy Hogan Horney (b.1908).

(H-12) Adjer Brunner Hogan (b.1919) on his White truck about 1948 in Jacksonville, Fla. On the front is painted "Miss Pete," Miami.

(H-13) Adjer Hogan about 1960 in front of Diamond Trucks, which he managed for 35 years. In the front are some of the tires and oil which he sold.

5. LILLIAN "LILLIE" ESTHER HOGAN (March 28, 1889-
January 3, 1979).¹³⁵ She was born at White Plains, Anniston
(Calhoun Co.), Alabama. When she was 3 years old the family moved
to Sumter. They came on the train and Lillie remembered going
through a tunnel. She first went to school at the Sumter
Institute. Then she went to graded school, then to the convent
school for a few years, and then to the Sumter Military Academy.
Both boys and girls went to the academy. They had uniforms.
Lillie was baptized at age 12 at the First Baptist church,
Sumter, S.C. on July 7, 1901 by Rev. C.C. Brown. She liked to
sing at church. Sometimes she and the family would go to the
state fair in Columbia. They had carnivals in Sumter and once
Lillie and her sister Caro got stuck in the top seat on the
ferris wheel. It scared them. Each summer when she was growing up
she would go over to Blythewood to visit her cousins. She would
go on the train. Once she went in a carriage, but she did not
like that because she was afraid of driving into a pond of water.
In the Salem St. house, Billy and Kitty Brown had the bedroom
across the dining room-hall from Lillie. The piano was next to
their room. Lillie would play the piano for company, including
her boy friends. Billy and Kitty went to bed at 9:00 p.m. When
Billy dropped his shoes, that was the signal to stop playing the
piano and for the boys to go home. Billy told them that if you do
not leave now, you will not be able to return.

Six men asked Lillie to marry them. Only one kissed her and
her mother saw it. Lillie married Luther "Monkey" Jefferson
Tucker (July 8, 1880-February 19, 1977) on November 6, 1905 at
the First Baptist church, Sumter, S.C. He was the one who kissed
her. Lillie's mother had said that if a man kissed her, he would
not marry her. Lillie and Monkey met at the Sumter Military
Academy. Monkey liked to play baseball. He would send her crates
of oranges and strawberries. She was 16 when she married. Kitty
Brown told her granddaughter Lillie that if she would wait until
she was 20 to marry, she would not even spit on Monkey. Billy
Brown refused to go to the marriage ceremony. Monkey and Lillie
lived together 71 years. Monkey was born at Wartown, N.C., the
son of Charles Nancy Tucker and Francis Augustus. Lillie asked
Monkey where they would live. He said with his parents. She said
no indeed. Her sister Caro had lived with her husband Eddie's
people for a long time, and it was not easy. After marrying, they
went to Washington D.C. on their honeymoon. Monkey first made his
living by working on the Coast Line Rail Road at Willmington,
N.C. Then they lived at Fairbluff, N.C. Monkey took up the
butcher trade and kept a meat market at Mullins, N.C. He came to
Maxton because there was no meat market there. Monkey would go
out into the country, buy a cow, butcher it, and carry it back in
his model T Ford with the roof down. Sometimes he would take the
children along. He also made barbecue meat, worked as a painter
and did odd jobs. He was a Republican and with the help of his
brother, Ervin Tucker, got the job of postmaster for Maxton from

¹³⁵Information about Lillie Hogan Tucker is from an
interview with Elise Tucker on March 29 and 31, 1979.

1922 to 1935 in the administrations of Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover. But on the weekends Monkey continued to run his meat market. Sometimes Lillie and family would ride on the train down to Sumter to visit their people there. During the summer Monkey, Lillie, and the family liked to go camping down by the river.

Lillie liked to write poetry. She wrote "A Dream" on May 28, 1940:

I'm going down the stream of time,
zig zaging on a crowded line
Wandering for what is not.
The real cause I've plain forgot.
Maybe in the years to come
Do it up in a little sum
Heaven is the only place
To be there I pray, by His Grace.¹³⁶

Monkey and Lillie took in many of their relatives when times were bad. Rosie and Adjer Hogan, whose father Claude Byron Hogan died in 1923 found a home with them. John "Johnnie" Thomas and William Brown Hogan lived there when their father, John "Joe Tom" Thomas Hogan (grandson of Billy Brown) died in 1929. Lillie's mother, Lizzie Brown Hogan Mills went to live with them about 1932 when her second husband died. At the time Lillie's mother died, Monkey had rocky mountain fever and Lillie was so busy taking care of him, she did not cry for her mother. But 4 weeks later she did. Besides permanent additions, Lillie and Monkey had shorter term visitors. When her brother Gene and his family of 7 or 8 would visit, the children would sleep on the dining room floor. Lillie would bake white bread in loaves. She made great biscuits.

Lillie and Monkey were members of the First Baptist of Maxton. One of the stained glass windows there at the church has the names of Eugene Belton Hogan and Elizabeth Jane Brown in it. The church had a special celebration for Lillie and Monkey when they celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary on November 6, 1975. Lillie died at Atlanta, Ga. where she was living with her daughter Elise toward the end of her life. Both Lillie and Monkey are buried at Oak Grove Cemetery, Maxton, N.C. They had 3 children:

1. **Elise Klaudia "Leace" Tucker** (b. September 1, 1906). She was born in Sumter, S.C. She was named after Elise White, whom her uncle Claude had been dating, but ended up not marrying. One time as a child she and her cousin Edmunds Hogan were exploring a stream. When they found the source, they called it the Double E Springs, because both their names began with E. Elise likes to write poetry. In 1933 she published a book called Fragments from Verseland. One of the poems is "Living the Life," written August 22, 1927:

¹³⁶Lillie was sleeping and dreamed these words, got up, and wrote them down.

In this world we have only one life to live
Whether grievous, sincere, or true,
and too, we each have a gift to give
Tho' our talents sometime seem few.

A specific aim our life should bring
to love, to cherish, and bless,
Our talents we should use for the greater thing
Not merely to adhere to the less.

Christ directs the path of the infinite mind
And our feet to paths of light,
The Golden road he wants us to find
And do the things that are right.

To live a life of joy and love
We must pure and unselfish be,
Cleansed from sin by the one above
And prepare for eternity.

In the 1930s Leace worked at the psychiatric state hospital in Raleigh, N.C. Later she was a secretary for the Graniteville company in Atlanta, Georgia. She used to ride to work on a bicycle. She plays the piano and organ in the Baptist church.

2. **William "Billy" Brown Tucker** (b. May 7, 1912).

He was born at Mullins, S.C. He had a pet squirrel that slept in bed with him. But once he rolled over and the squirrel was crushed. Billy married Mary Irene Berry on August 9, 1936. In 1971 they were living in Hapeville, Ga. They had one son:

1. **Belton Brown Tucker** (b. April 27, 1939).

He married Alice Trent (b. October 7, 1943) on June 5, 1959. They had 2 children:

1. **Angela Lynn Tucker** (b. April 19, 1962).

2. **Rosemary Elise** (b. May 26, 1965).

3. **Earl Houston Tucker** (b. October 13, 1916). He was born at Maxton, N.C. During World War II he served in the 94th Airborne Squadron. In 1943 he was stationed at Pyote, Texas. He married Bernice Koch on August 25, 1940. In 1971 they were living in Addison, Ill. They had 3 children:

1. **Patricia Gaile Tucker** (b. June 15, 1943).

She married Russell Peterson on June 29, 1963. In 1971 they were living in Atlanta, Ga.

2. **Barbara Elizabeth Tucker** (b. May 6, 1949).

She married Charles Alan Wilson on October 14, 1967.

3. **Pamela Maureen Tucker** (b. November 20, 1954).

6. **JOHN "JOE TOM" THOMAS HOGAN** (October 3, 1891-January 15, 1929).¹³⁷ He was born in Sumter, S.C. He learned the

¹³⁷His death certificate says he was born in 1890. Information about Joe is from Lillie Tucker, interview (December 30, 1969) and from Margarite Hogan Beckwith, interview (January 2, 1992).

butchering trade from his father and worked in his father's butcher shop. He went to college at Edgefield, S.C. and later served in World War I in the army.† He was a private in Co. G, 60th Infantry. He married Margarite "Madge" Gurney (1897-September 1, 1967) about 1919. She was born at Union, N.C. When they met she was living near the Hogan Market where Joe was working. They lived for a to time with Claude Hogan's family at Green Swamp Road in Sumter, S.C. When Madge was pregnant with her first child, her mother-in-law, Lizzie Hogan did not believe it. Madge had the child in the middle of the night with no one to help her. Lizzie and Madge did not get along very well. Joe died at the Oteen T.B. Hospital in Ashville, N.C. of far advanced chronic tuberculosis and veronal poisoning self-administered.‡ They took him away to Oteen around Christmas. Before they took him, he was sick at home for a long time. This was at 1802 High St., Charlotte, N.C. His 7 year-old daughter Margarite liked to play with his cigarette lighter. Once it caught on fire while he was asleep and she threw it into the fire place. When he woke up and asked for it, she told him she did not know what became of it. After Joe died Madge raised the family by running a boarding house. Eventually she married Joseph Campbell in 1946. He was a barber. Both Joe and Madge are buried at Shilo cemetery, Charlotte, N.C. Joe and Madge had 4 children:

1. **John "Johnnie" Thomas Hogan** (March 18, 1918-1952). He was born at Wingate, N.C. He was about 2 or 3 years old in 1921 when he visited Claude Hogan's family about the time his sister Margarite Hogan was born. He called the refrigerator the pugerator. When his father died in 1929, he went to live with Lillie (Hogan) Tucker's family. He married a woman named Betty. He is buried at Shilo cemetery, Charlotte, N.C. Betty went to live in Columbia, S.C. after Johnnie's death. They had twin children:

1. **Patricia Hogan.**
2. **Patrick Hogan.** In 1971 he was in the navy.

2. **Margarite Elizabeth Hogan** (b. July 19, 1921). She was born at Charlotte, N.C. or perhaps at Sumter, S.C. Madge was not producing enough milk to nourish her baby, who almost died. According to Hazel Hogan Terrar, Madge and baby were staying out at Claude Hogan's Green Swamp Rd. house and Annie and Rosie Hogan helped care for them. Margarite liked to dance and sing. Once she went to a theater in Charlotte where there was a chorus line. She stayed a long time learning the dances. Madge was worried and called the theater and then met Margarite when she got off the trolley. When she was about 18 Margarite went to Dayton, Ohio where she worked in a drug store for about \$12 per week. She met James "Jim" P. Fristoe and married him on February 12, 1950. He was from Washington, D.C., where his parents sold real estate. He was a colonel in the military. Now he is retired and lives at St. Michaels on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Later

¹³⁰The information about Joe's attendance at college is from an interview with Lillie Tucker (December 30, 1969).

¹³¹Veronal is an hypnotic barbitol.

Margarite married Robert Todd Lincoln "Bob" Beckwith, who was the last living descendant of Abraham Lincoln. Her address is 3518 Hamlet Place, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015. In religion she is close to the Jehovah Witnesses. James and Margarite had one child:

1. **Lenore Fristoe** (b. April 5, 1959). She was born in Washington, D.C. She married a man named John. They live on a farm near Williamsburg, Va. They have 3 children:

1. **Elizabeth.**
2. a girl.
3. a boy.

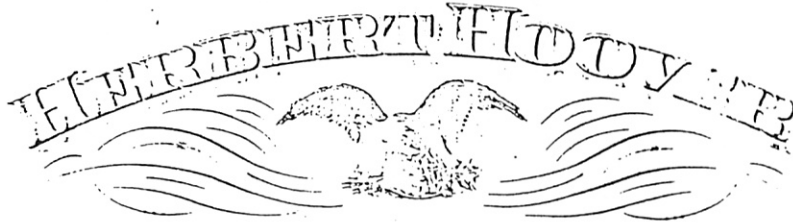
3. **Charles Edward Hogan** (September 21, 1922-1967?). He was born at Charlotte, N.C. When his father died in 1929, he went to live with Charley Brown in Hamlet, N.C. He married a woman named Laura. In 1971 she was living at 1321 Mockinbird Ave, Charlotte, N.C. 28209. He worked as a typesetter for the Observer Printing Co. Laura worked for Bell Telephone Co. He died of a stroke at age 45. They had 2 children:

1. **Michael Hogan** (b. 1946). He was in the navy and was killed in Viet Nam.
2. **Pamela Hogan St. Clair.** She has 2 children and is studying to be a nurse. She lives at 17212 McKee Rd., Charlotte, N.C. 28278.

4. **William "Billy" Brown Hogan** (October 13, 1926-1988). He was born at Charlotte, N.C. and went to live with Lillie Hogan Tucker when his father died in 1929. He was in the navy and married Patsy Ann Funderburk (b. February 17, 1932) at Rockville, Md. She was born at Jefferson, S.C. Her father was Hazel Funderburk. During World War II Billy served in the army on Guam. In 1971 Billy and Patsy were living at 1425 South 24th Terrace, Hollywood, Fla. 33020. Billy died at the Veterans hospital in Columbia, S.C. He may have been married a second time to a widow of someone killed in an airplane crash and a third time to a German woman whom he brought back as a war-bride. Patsy and Billy had 4 children:

1. **Kathy Hogan** (b. September 11, 1956). She was born at Santa Monica, Calif.
2. **Timothy Hazel Hogan** (b. February 8, 1959). He was born at Monroe, N.C.
3. **William Jackson "Jackie" Hogan** (b. February 6, 1961). He was born at Camden, S.C.
4. **William Randolph "Randy" Hogan** (February 4, 1962). He was born at Charlotte, N.C.

Certificate of President Herbert Hoover's Appointment of Luther "Monkey" Tucker, husband of Lillie Hogan Tucker, as postmaster of Maxton, N.C. during the 1920s



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Knowing that, exposing special trust and confidence in the intelligence, diligence and discretion of Luther J. Tucker, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Postmaster at Maxton, in the County of Robeson, State of North Carolina, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Post Office Department, and to hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments therunto lawfully appertaining, for and during the term of four years from the twenty-fifth day of February, 1931, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

By the PRESIDENT:

Herbert Hoover

John T. Quinn
Postmaster General

From Gettysburg (Pa.) Times (vol. 89, no. 274, Nov. 20, 1991). Billy Brown fought against Lincoln in the Civil War. His great granddaughter, Margarite Hogan Fristoe Beckwith married Lincoln's great grandson.



Times photo by Bill Schwartz

IT LOOKS LIKE ABE! — Unveiling a sculpture titled "Return Visit" honoring Abraham Lincoln during Lincoln Day ceremonies Tuesday in Gettysburg are, from left: Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania Director Dr. Gabor Boritt; Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln Beckwith, the last surviving descendent of the Lincoln family; fellowship President Paul H. Ketterman Jr.; and sculptor

J. Seward Johnson Jr. The \$30,000 statue featuring a life-sized Lincoln speaking with a contemporary tourist about the Gettysburg Address was sponsored by the fellowship to honor the 16th U.S. president's renowned address 123 years ago at the national cemetery.

APPENDIX 2:
THE SERVICE RECORD OF PETER BROWN (1835-1864)
AND ANTHONY BROWN (1840-1893) DURING THE
CIVIL WAR

Peter Brown (1835-1864) and his younger brother Anthony Brown (1840-1893) served as privates in Company D (later Company G), 6th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, during the Civil War.¹⁴⁰ Initially, the regiment was under Colonel James H. Rion and Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Secrest. Peter and Anthony's company (the Boyd Guards) was one of the components of the 6th regiment. Their company was under Captain J. N. Shedd and Captain J. M. Phinney. Peter was 24 and Anthony was 21 at the time they enlisted at Winnsboro, S.C. on April 11, 1861 to serve for 12 months.¹⁴¹ Cavalry soldiers were paid \$12 per month. Infantry may

¹⁴⁰The Confederate Provisional Congress on March 6, 1861 established a regular army. The congress gave the president control of military operations, accepted state forces and 100,000 volunteers for a year. By April 1861 Jefferson Davis had called for 82,000 men. On August 8, 1861, after four more states had joined the Confederacy, Congress authorized 400,000 volunteers for from one to three years. These troops all entered the army through the medium of the state authorities, and it was not until April 1862 and the first Confederate conscription act that men entered the Provisional Army directly. One of the most hotly-debated subjects is the total enlistments of the Confederate Army. Figures range from 600,000 to 1,500,000, but the best estimate would appear to lie about midway between the extremes. Only 174,223 surrendered in 1865. See Mark Boatner, The Civil War Dictionary (New York: David McKay, 1988), p. 169.

¹⁴¹This information is from the "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers," National Archives and Records Service, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State of South Carolina, Roll # 204. The information is also from the regimental histories noted below. On December 17, 1860 an act of the South Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of an armed force of 10 regiments, in 1 division and 2 brigades. What became the 6th Regiment Infantry was under Colonel James H. Rion and Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Secrest. Besides the Browns' company (Boyd Guards), another of the regiment's companies was the Fairfield Fencibles under captain John Bratton.

The 6th Regiment, South Carolina Infantry enlisted in the state service on April 11, 1861 for 12 months and was mustered into the Confederate States service during June and July 1861. Later it was broken up and a number of men re-enlisted in the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina Sharp Shooters, the 5th Regiment, S.C. Infantry, the 13th Battalion, S.C. Infantry, and the 17th Regiment, S.C. Infantry. In February 1862 the remainder re-enlisted for two years or the war. They were re-organized into six companies which were joined on March 27, 1862 by a company of

have been paid less. The service record of Peter and Anthony included the following: In June 1861 the brothers, as part of the 6th regiment, went to Virginia. Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Secrest was in command of the regiment, as Colonel Rion resigned his command that month. The 6th Regiment was (or became) part of the 2nd Brigade of General James Longstreet's (1821-1904) Division, who was from Edgefield, S.C. In command of the 2nd Brigade under Longstreet was General R. H. Anderson. Longstreet's division for at least part of the war was the First Corps (I Corps) of the Army of Northern Virginia. The II Corps was commanded by Stonewall Jackson until his death, when he was replaced by Ewell. The III Corps was under A.P. Hill. It is useful to outline the command structure:

re-enlisted men from the 9th Regiment, S.C. Infantry. These seven companies joined the 1st S.C. Battalion of Re-enlisted Volunteers, which was increased to a regiment on April 22, 1862 by the addition of three more companies of re-enlisted men from the 9th Regiment, S.C. Infantry and designated the 6th Regiment, S.C. Infantry. A number of re-enlisted men from the old 5th Regiment, S.C. Infantry and a few recruit were also assigned to the various companies.

A description of where the 6th Regiment, S.C. Infantry operated and the battles in which Peter fought is the U.S. War Department, The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (50 volumes, Washington, D.C.: 1880-1901). Several regimental histories for the 6th Regiment are listed in Charles E. Dornbusch, Regimental Publications and Personal Narratives of the Civil War: A Checklist (New York: New York Public Library, 1961). They include John Bratton, "The Sixth South Carolina at Seven Pines," Southern Historical Society, Papers (Richmond, Va. (1876-1959), vol. 13 (1885), 119-133; John Bratton, "The Battle of Williamsburg, narrative of Colonel Bratton," Southern Historical Society, Papers, 7 (1879), 299-302; James Lide Coker (1837-1918), History of Company G, Ninth S.S. regiment, S.C. army, and of Company E, Sixth S.C. regiment, S.C. army. Prepared and Published by request of the survivors of these companies, by James Lide Coker, formerly Major Sixth S.C. vs. infantry (Charleston: Press of Walker, Evans and Cogswell Co., 1899), 210 pp. (the 9th regiment was disbanded early in 1862, the survivors forming the 6th regiment); McCrady, "Heroes of the Old Camden District, South Carolina, 1776-1861," Southern Historical Society, Papers, 16 (1888), 3-34; Thomas W. Woodward (1833-1902), Address of Major Thomas W. Woodward, delivered before the Survivors' association of the Sixth regiment, South Carolina volunteers, at Chester, S.C., on 9th August, 1883. Fort Sumter to Dranesville (Columbia: Printed at the Presbyterian Pub. House, 1883) 32 pp.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| company | = 80-125 soldiers under a captain |
| regiment or legion | = 10 companies (800-1,250 soldiers) under a colonel |
| brigade | = 2, 3 or 4 regiments (about 2,200 soldiers) under a general |
| division | = 4 brigades (8,800 soldiers) under a major general, |

On December 11, 1861 both Peter and Anthony were on the rolls as sick and in the hospital.¹⁴² About a week later on December 20, 1861 their regiment had a part in the battle of Dranesville, in which General J.E.B. Stuart had an important role.¹⁴³ In that engagement the 6th Regiment had 18 of its members killed and 45 wounded.¹⁴⁴ Peter and Anthony re-enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Louisa Court House, Virginia. It was at this time that John Bratton became the regiment's colonel, James M. Steadman became the lieutenant-colonel, and Edward C. McLure was the major. One report of Bratton states "he was a quiet country gentleman and planter, without the slightest military education or experience, who in all probability had never seen a regiment maneuvered or a thousand men in ranks."¹⁴⁵ He never the less seems to have done a good job.

The Peninsular campaign (May - August, 1862) was the first major engagement in which the Browns took part. The federal troops under McClellan with 112,000 troops sought to take Richmond, the confederate capital. The federals attacked up the peninsula east of Richmond. One of the first encounters in the attack was at Yorktown, which was put under siege in April 1862. The confederates under General Joseph E. Johnson with 60,000 troops withdrew from Yorktown in early May 1862 to stronger defenses that had been prepared around Richmond. The Browns and their 6th Regiment had not been at Yorktown, but they had an active role in the Battle of Williamsburg on May 4-5, 1862, which was part of the same campaign. The 6th Regiment was stationed at and around Fort Magruder near Williamsburg. As the confederates withdrew from Yorktown, the federals pursued them up toward Richmond. The 6th Regiment at Fort Magruder put a stop to the federal pursuit.¹⁴⁶ The 6th Regiment may also have inflicted damage on some confederate troops, including the severe wounding of General Early, whom they mistook for federals.¹⁴⁷

On May 21, 1862 Peter was sick and in the hospital. This hospital may have been at the Confederate States of America

¹⁴²"Peter Brown," "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers."

¹⁴³Edward McCrady, "The Sixth regiment," Southern Historical Society, Papers, 16 (1888), 15-18, p. 16.

¹⁴⁴Ibid.

¹⁴⁵Ibid.

¹⁴⁶Bratton, "The Battle of Williamsburg," p. 302.

¹⁴⁷D. K. McRae, "The Battle of Williamsburg -- Reply to Colonel Bratton," Southern Historical Society Papers, 7 (1879), 361.

(C.S.A.) General Hospital, Charlottesville, Va. On May 31, 1862 the 6th Regiment (and Peter Brown, if he was out of the hospital) were involved in the Battle of Seven Pines on the Williamsburg Road, which was also part of the Peninsular campaign. General Joseph E. Johnson sought to deal McClellan's army a crippling blow by taking advantage of an isolated position of the federals at Seven Pines, south of the Chichahominy River. In the confederate attack, the 6th regiment with 521 officers and men under Colonel John Bratton charged and beat a greatly superior force of the enemy in four successive combats, driving them two miles from their first line of battle. The 6th Regiment had 98 men killed and 164 wounded at this battle. This was out of a total of 521 officers and men in the regiment. Captain Phinney was among those killed. One of the 6th Regiment's companies, the Chester Blues, was commanded by captain Joseph Lucien Gaston. He had been opposed to succession and was killed at Seven Pines. General Johnson was wounded. It was at this point that Robert E. Lee took command. Colonel Bratton was wounded and captured by the federals. But he did not have it so bad. Brigadier-General F. Kearney of the federals on June 10, 1862 put \$200 in an account for Bratton at the Riggs and Co. Bank in Washington, D.C. Bratton was a family friend of B. Gesner, who was a medical doctor for the federals under General Kearney.¹⁴⁸ Bratton also had a captured confederate 15 year-old soldier assigned to him as a servant. Eventually Bratton was exchanged by the federals for a prisoner held by the confederates. Bratton then resumed command of his regiment. Military historians say that Johnson's plan was sound, but it failed because of poor execution. Among the examples of poor execution was that the 6th Regiment during most of the battle were being fired upon by a confederate battery under general D. H. Hill.¹⁴⁹

In August 1862 after the Peninsular campaign, in which the federal efforts to take Richmond from the east were defeated, the federals under General John Pope with 50,000 troops started an advance on Richmond from Northern Virginia. He was to be met by troops of McClellan who had been withdrawn from the peninsula east of Richmond. The confederates under the command of Robert E. Lee countered by first sending Stonewall Jackson's troops to Northern Virginia to intercept the federals. A few days later on August 9, 1862 other confederate troops were withdrawn from the peninsula and sent to Northern Virginia to help Jackson. These were A.P. Hill's division of 24,000 troops. On August 28, 1862 and Longstreet's division of 30,000 troops arrived at Manassas. The Browns, as members of the 6th regiment, South Carolina infantry, were part of Longstreet's division.¹⁵⁰ The battle on August 29-30, 1862 which resulted when the federals and confederates met was Second Bull Run or Second Manassas. The

¹⁴⁸"Letters of B. Gesner and F. Kearney" (June 9, 1862), Southern Historical Society, Papers (Richmond, Va. (1876-1959), vol. 13 (1885), 132.

¹⁴⁹Bratton, "The Sixth South Carolina at Seven Pines," p. 125.

¹⁵⁰McCrary, "The Sixth regiment," p. 18.

total troop strength of each side was about 55,000. The confederates beat the federals and prevented any advance on Richmond. The federal retreated North. The federals lost 1,300 and the confederates 900. The confederates pursued the federals North and the next month on September 17, 1862 at Antietam Creek. In this battle the federals prevented the confederates from invading Maryland. Until it can be looked into further, it is not clear if the 6th regiment took part at Antietam.

On October 8, 1862 Peter's brother Anthony was sick in the hospital at Winchester, Va., which is in the Shenandoah Valley. It is not clear what he was doing over there. Perhaps that is where the 6th regiment was ordered to winter. According to Edward McCrady, the 6th Regiment wintered (1862-1863) at Blackwater and was not part of the Army of Northern Virginia at that point.¹⁵¹ Perhaps this is near Winchester. Because they wintered at Blackwater, they missed the Chancellorsville Campaign (late Apr.-early May, 1863).¹⁵² They may also have missed the Fredericksburg Campaign (late Oct.-Dec., 1862).¹⁵³

On December 9, 1862 Peter was discharged from the hospital at Lynchburg, Va. On Feb. 18 and 25, 1863 Anthony was sick at Jackson hospital. Peter had a "furlough of indulgence" on June 24, 1863. These lasted several weeks. The 6th regiment returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in time to take part in the Gettysburg campaign (June-July 1863). The confederates attempted to gain a victory on federal soil in order to encourage the peace movement in the North and in order to get England to intervene on the side of the confederates. Robert E. Lee had 75,000 troops. The federals under Hooker had 88,289. There were 3,155 federal and 3,903 confederates killed. The total killed and wounded for the federals was 23,049 and for the confederates, 28,063.

The battle at Gettysburg lasted four days (July 1-4, 1863). Longstreet's division and the Brown brothers in it missed the first day of battle because they were still coming up from Virginia. Arriving early on July 2, Longstreet advocated taking a defensive position, by which the confederates had gained victories at 1st and 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. But Lee was resolved to attack and rejected Longstreet's "strategic offense--tactical defense." Longstreet's division was ordered to do the main fighting that day with the object being several strategic hills (the Round Tops). The confederates won a victory. On the third day of battle, July 3, Longstreet opposed further attacks even more strongly. But because gains had been made the previous day and the morale of the troops was high, Lee ordered another offensive. It was a very hot day. This offensive included Pickett's unsuccessful charge with 15,000 troops at 1:45 P.M. Pickett's troops were part of Longstreet's division. On the fourth day, July 4, 1863, Lee ordered a retreat. It was raining that day. The retreat was successful because it was difficult for

¹⁵¹McCrady, "The Sixth regiment," p. 18.

¹⁵²Ibid.

¹⁵³On November 7, 1862 was a battle at Fredericksburg, Va. In this battle the federal general Burnside unsuccessfully attempted to push Lee's army out of Fredericksburg.

the federals to pursue. Lee crossed the Potomac back into Virginia on the night of July 13-14. It was not until years after the war that historians started pointing to Gettysburg as the turning point. As Lee's survivors trudged south they could console themselves with the thought that they had won the first two days and lost the third. As was the case after Antietam, the Army of the Potomac (the federals) was too badly hurt to administer the knock-out.

After its return to Virginia, Longstreet's division was sent west to aid the confederate Army of Tennessee under General Bragg. John Bratton commanded Jenkins Brigade, which probably was the brigade that contained the 6th regiment, South Carolina. The confederates were defending against the federal Army of Cumberland, led by Rosecrans. At Chickamauga, Ga. on September 20, 1863, Rosecrans had been forced to retreat to Chattanooga, where Bragg pursued. Bragg expected Rosecrans to continue to retreat, but the federals instead dug in at Chattanooga. Bragg attempted to choke off the federal supplies and gain a victory. However, on October 29, 1863 the siege was broken in the "Cracker Line" operations.¹⁵⁴ Longstreet's division saw action in this battle. Despite the siege being broken, the confederates continued to hold strategic ground around Chattanooga.

Because it was clear Bragg was not going to be able to retake Chattanooga, he ordered Longstreet on November 4, 1863 to detach the McLaws and Michah Jenkins (Hood's) divisions from the Chattanooga operations. This latter division was probably the Jenkins' brigade commanded by Bratton mentioned above, which contained the 6th Regiment, S.C. infantry. Longstreet and his troops (10,000 infantry and 5,000 calvary) went by rail to east Tennessee to retake Knoxville, Tenn., which had been occupied on September 2, 1863 by the federals under General Ambrose Burnside. The main reason Longstreet left Chattanooga was because he did not get along with Bragg. Longstreet's departure weakened Bragg's army. Three weeks later on November 24-25, 1863, Bragg was defeated by the federals at the Battle Lookout Mountain and of Missionary Ridge. Bragg was forced to evacuate his positions around Chattanooga and retreat toward Resaca, Ga. and Atlanta.¹⁵⁵ However, the 6th Regiment and the Browns were probably not present for the defeat, but with Longstreet around Knoxville.

On November 12, 1863 Anthony Brown was reported to be in the hospital. He had a shoulder wound plus a disease called "chimborazo" and "catarrh" (or "catassh"). Perhaps he had been wounded in the battle at Lookout Mountain on October 29. On the same day Longstreet reached Loudon, Ky. At Knoxville, Longstreet attempted a siege of Knoxville from November 17 to December 5, 1863. On November 29, 1863 he made an attack but was repulsed. Bragg after his defeat at Missionary Ridge wanted Longstreet to rejoin. But Sherman prevented him from heading toward

¹⁵⁴Among the federals killed in the Wauhatchie Night Attack (October 28-29, 1863) was Nicholas Gergen, a teamster, who was my great, great uncle.

¹⁵⁵Peter and Anthony Brown's brother, Billy may have joined the confederate army at Resaca, Ga.

Chattanooga. Longstreet and probably the Brown brothers took up winter quarters at Greenville, Tenn.¹⁵⁶ This had an advantage for the confederates in causing Grant to keep a large force close by Longstreet until April 1864. That force might otherwise have been available for an attack southward.

On February 12, 1864 Anthony Brown had a furlough of indulgence. Peter had one starting on April 7, 1864. Longstreet was plagued by dissension among his subordinate commanders and troops. Perhaps it was the militancy of the troops that gained them a furlough. Mark Boatner writes that the absentee problem was a problem for both the confederates and the federals. This was especially a problem as the approach of defeat lowered morale. In the Antietam campaign Lee's stragglers totaled an estimated third to half of his entire force. Many Southern soldiers felt that their commitment to the C.S.A. government did not include the invasion of Northern soil. After the twin disasters of Gettysburg and Vicksburg (July 4, 1863) the number of unauthorized absentees was estimated at between 50,000 and 100,000. As Grant's campaign of attrition continued against the A.N.V., the Confederate authorities were unable to check desertion. "President Davis, according to the Richmond Enquirer of October 6, 1864, 'emphatically announced the startling fact that two-thirds of the army are absent from the ranks.'¹⁵⁷ Two months before the surrender in April 1865 an estimated 100,000 deserters were at large. On September 1, 1864 a bounty of \$100 was due Anthony Brown. A similar amount was probably due Peter. Like the federals, the confederate government throughout the war used bounties to encourage men to enlist and to not desert. The confederate government authorized a \$10 enlistment bounty on May 16, 1861 and on January 22, 1862 it was increased to \$50. There were various provisions for deferring payment of the total amount, but an act of February 17, 1862 prescribed "That the bounty of fifty dollars, allowed by existing laws to soldiers enlisting for the war, or re-enlisting for two years, or recruited, shall be payable as soon as the volunteer entitled thereto shall have been sworn into the Confederate service, and shall have been pronounced by any surgeon, or assistant surgeon of the confederate states after inspection, as being fit and able to do military service."¹⁵⁸ In the federal army the large bounty payment, rather than having the amount spread over the period of enlistment, was partly responsible for the high desertion rate, which totaled 268,000 for the federals. One federal bounty jumper confessed to deserting 32 times and was sentenced to four years in prison.¹⁵⁹

After its service in the west and its winter encampment in Tennessee, Longstreet's division rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia in time to fight in the battles of the Wilderness (May 1864) and Cold Harbor, Va. (May 31 - June 12, 1864). These were

¹⁵⁶Lee's Lieutenants, vol. 3, pp. 299-306.

¹⁵⁷Wiley's Reb., p. 144; Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, p. 169.

¹⁵⁸C.S.A. Statutes at Large (1864), p. 278.

¹⁵⁹Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, p. 75.

the first battles that composed the siege of Petersburg, which lasted from May 1864 until May 1865. The federal strategy was that since they had not been able to take Richmond from an attack north of the James River, they would shift the attack south of the James River by taking Petersburg. This would make Richmond vulnerable. Grant's initial attack on Petersburg resulted in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, which occurred on the outskirts of Petersburg. Grant's direct attack was defeated and therefore he began a siege of Petersburg.

At the battle of Cold Harbor Grant had 108,000 troops against Lee's 59,000 troops, which included Anderson's division and the 6th S.C. infantry within it. Grant attacked the corps of A.P. Hill and of Anderson. In the battle 7,000 federals were lost and 1,500 confederates. "The time of actual advance was not over eight minutes," writes Martin McMahon. "In that little period more men from the federal force fell bleeding as they advanced than in any other like period of time throughout the war."¹⁶⁰ This was Lee's last great win in the field. Lee could not replace those who were killed, but Grant had reserves.

During the period of the Petersburg siege Grant also conducted operations in the Shenandoah Valley (May 1864-April 1865). This was done in order to force Lee to weaken his defenses at Petersburg. Lee had to take troops from Petersburg to reinforce his troops in the Shenandoah Valley. The 6th S.C. infantry and the Browns, however, stayed at Petersburg. But Grant also conducted operations on the peninsula north of the James. This likewise was done to both to make Lee weaken his defenses at Petersburg and to prevent him from sending aid to Early in the Shenandoah. One of Grant's operations on the peninsula was a surprise attack on September 28-30, 1864 against Forts Harrison and Gilmer, which were part of the outer defense of Richmond near New Market Heights, Va.¹⁶¹ The federal forces, including William Birney's colored brigade (3rd [Negro] Division under Paine) along with Ames's division took Fort Harrison on September 28, 1864.¹⁶² On September 29 Lee arrived on the scene at Fort Gilmer with reinforcements from south of the James. By the dawn of September 30 Lee had 10 brigades of the Army of Northern Virginia at Fort Gilmer, which included Bratton's brigade of which the 6th S.C. infantry was a part. At 3:00 P.M. General Anderson, commanding Longstreet's corps made a desperate attack against Fort Harrison. Because of faulty coordination, it failed. Two additional assaults were also repulsed by the federals under Stannard. These were the battles of New Market Heights, Chafin's Farm, Laurel Hill and Forts Harrison and Gilmer. There were 19,639 federals against 10,836 confederates, with 3,327 federal and about 2,000 confederate casualties.

Among the casualties were Peter and Anthony Brown. Peter was missing in action on September 30, 1864. On October 1, 1864 he

¹⁶⁰Martin McMahon, Battles and Leaders, vol. 4, p. 217.

¹⁶¹Fiebeger, p. 303, as cited in Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, p. 588.

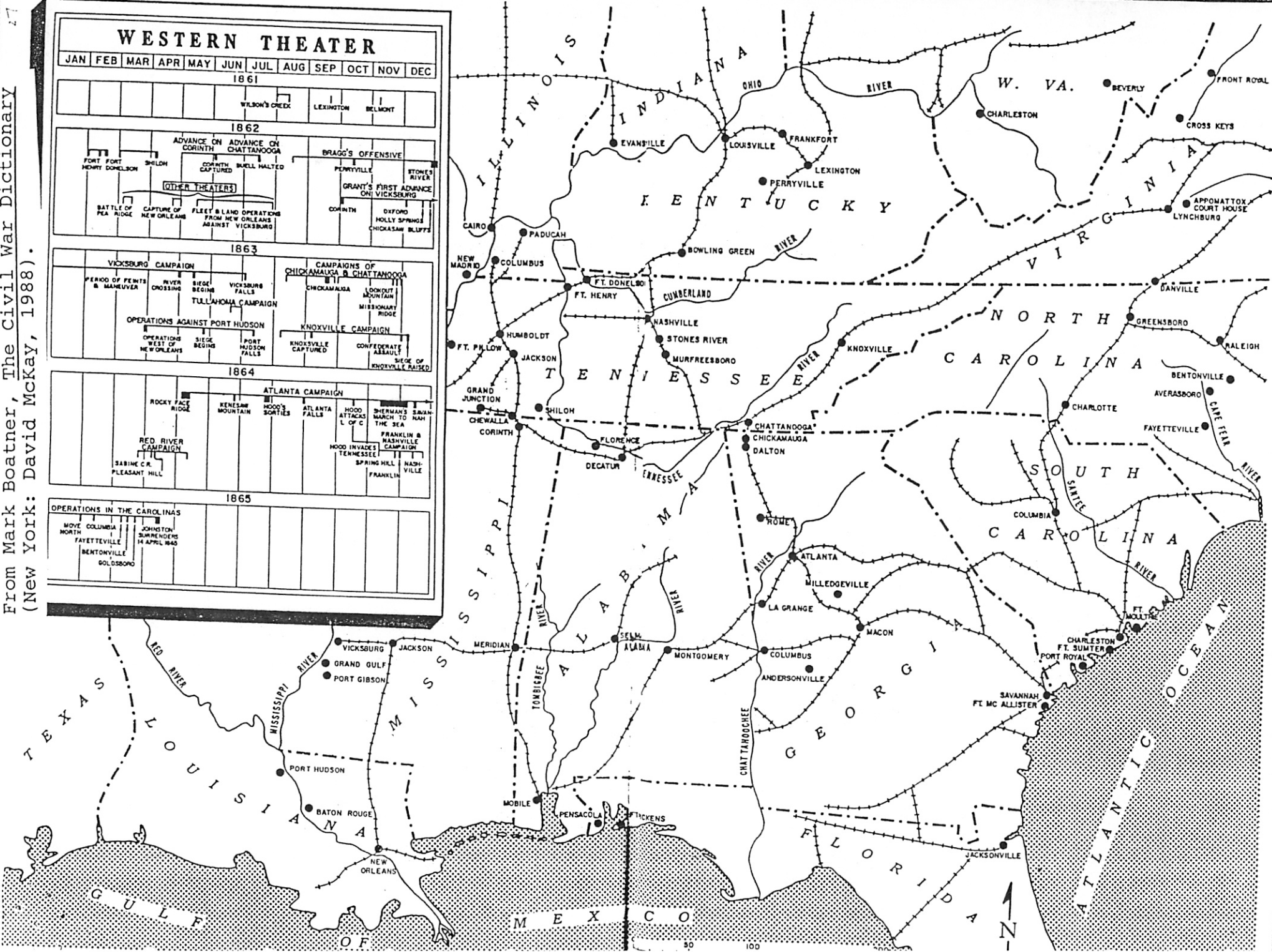
¹⁶²Humphreys, p. 288, as cited in Boatner, Civil War Dictionary, p. 589.

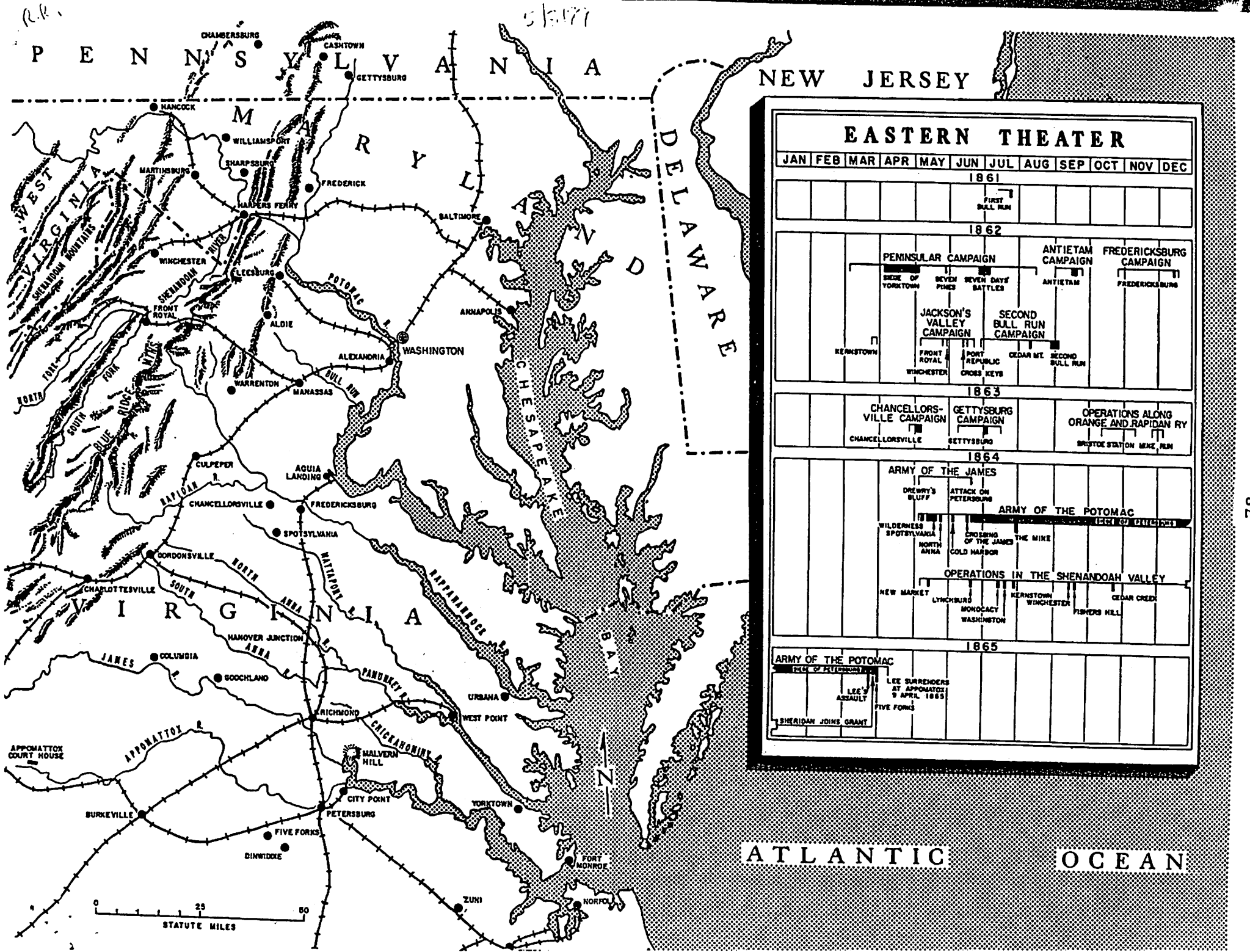
was admitted to the Field (Flying) 18 A.C. Hospital, A. of J. He appeared on a list of casualties in Bratton's Brigade in the Campaign of 1864, Army of Northern Virginia. It is said he was buried in South Carolina. Anthony was wounded in the left shoulder (from a gunshot?) at the same time that his brother was killed. Anthony was furloughed on October 6, 1864 for 30 days. Perhaps the furlough was so that Anthony could accompany his brother's body back home and to allow his shoulder to heal. If Peter had held on 6 more months, his great grandchildren would have been attending the annual Brown family reunion. As it was, he died without having had the chance to marry.

The end for the confederacy came on April 9, 1865 when the Army of Northern Virginia under Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomatox Court House. This was the end result of the Appomatox campaign. On April 1, 1865 at Five Forks Sheridan had won a victory over the confederates. In this battle Lee weakened his defenses at Petersburg to reinforce the confederate forces under Pickett at Five Forks. Among those he sent was Anderson with 3 brigades, which probably included the 6th S.C. infantry and Anthony Brown, who was back on duty. On April 2, 1865 was the Petersburg final assault. Longstreet held Petersburg until the night of April 2-3, 1865 and then withdrew toward Amelia court house. In the Appomatox campaign there were 62,299 federals against 18,579 confederates. There were 3,341 federal casualties and an unknown number of confederate ones, including the death of A.P. Hill.

On April 9, 1865 Anthony became a prisoner of war. He was shortly thereafter paroled at Appomatox court house.

| WESTERN THEATER | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------|--|--|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
| 1861 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILSON'S CREEK | | | LEXINGTON | | | BELMONT | | | | | |
| 1862 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADVANCE ON CORINTH | | ADVANCE ON CHATTANOOGA | | BRAGG'S OFFENSIVE | | STONEY RIVER | | | | | |
| FORT HENRY | | CORINTH CAPTURED | | PERRYVILLE | | GRANT'S FIRST ADVANCE ON VICKSBURG | | | | | |
| OTHER THEATERS | | BUELL HALTED | | CORINTH | | OXFORD | | | | | |
| BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE | | CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS | | FLEET & LAND OPERATIONS FROM NEW ORLEANS AGAINST VICKSBURG | | CHICKASAW BLUFFS | | | | | |
| 1863 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN | | | CAMPAIGNS OF CHICKAMAUKA & CHATTANOOGA | | | TULLAHOOMA CAMPAIGN | | | KNOXVILLE CAMPAIGN | | |
| PERIOD OF FEINTS & MANEUVER | | | RIVER CROSSING | | | SIEGE BEGINS | | | VICKSBURG FALLS | | |
| OPERATIONS AGAINST PORT HUDSON | | | OPERATIONS WEST OF NEW ORLEANS | | | SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON FALLS | | | CONFEDERATE ASSAULT | | |
| SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE RAISED | | | KNOXVILLE CAPTURED | | | MISSIONARY RIDGE | | | LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN | | |
| 1864 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROCKY FACE RIDGE | | | KENSAS MOUNTAIN | | | HOOD'S SORTIES | | | ATLANTA CAMPAIGN | | |
| RED RIVER CAMPAIGN | | | SABINE CR. | | | PLEASANT HILL | | | HOOD ATTACKS L OF C | | |
| FRANKLIN & NASHVILLE CAMPAIGN | | | SPRING HILL | | | NASHVILLE | | | SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA | | |
| FRANKLIN | | | NASHVILLE | | | FRANKLIN | | | ATLANTA FALLS | | |
| 1865 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OPERATIONS IN THE CAROLINAS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOVE COLUMBIA NORTH | | | FAYETTEVILLE | | | BENTONVILLE | | | GOLDSBORO | | |
| JOHNSTON SURRENDERS 14 APRIL 1865 | | | | | | | | | | | |





| EASTERN THEATER | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----|--|-----|-----------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
| 1861 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | FIRST BULL RUN | | | | | |
| 1862 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN | | | | ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN | | FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN | | | | | |
| SEIGE OF YORKTOWN | | | | SEVEN PINES | | SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES | | ANTIETAM | | FREDERICKSBURG | |
| JACKSON'S VALLEY CAMPAIGN | | | | SECOND BULL RUN CAMPAIGN | | | | | | | |
| KERNSTOWN | | | | FRONT ROYAL | | PORT REPUBLIC | | CEDAR MT. | | SECOND BULL RUN | |
| 1863 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN | | | | GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN | | OPERATIONS ALONG ORANGE AND RAPIDAN RY | | | | | |
| CHANCELLORSVILLE | | | | GETTYSBURG | | BRITTOE STATION MIKE RUN | | | | | |
| 1864 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMY OF THE JAMES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DREWHY'S BLUFF | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATTACK ON PETERSBURG | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMY OF THE POTOMAC | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILDERNESS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPOTSYLVANIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH ANNA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CROSSING OF THE JAMES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COLD HARBOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE MINE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW MARKET | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LYNCHBURG | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONOCACY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WASHINGTON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KERNSTOWN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WINCHESTER | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FISHERS HILL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CEDAR CREEK | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1865 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMY OF THE POTOMAC | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEE'S ASSAULT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEE SURRENDERS AT APPOMATOX 9 APRIL 1865 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHERIDAN JOINS GRANT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FIVE FORKS | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Battle of Williamsburg.

Narrative of Colonel BRATTON, Sixth South Carolina Regiment.

[The following paper was originally prepared for General E. P. Alexander, who kindly turned it over to us along with other valuable MSS.]

FARMINGTON, April 20, 1868.

Dear Sir—At your request, I submit the following account of the operations of my regiment at Williamsburg (May 5th, 1862.)

The disposition of the brigade on the morning of that day was as follows: Jenkins' regiment (Palmetto sharpshooters) occupied Fort Magruder, and the Fourth and Fifth regiments the smaller works on either flank of the fort. My own regiment was posted on the edge of the pine grove in rear and to the left of the fort. A detachment of it (two companies) were sent to occupy the last redoubt but one on the line of redoubts to the left of Fort Magruder.

Feeling some responsibility resting on myself as to this flank, I reported the extreme left redoubt as unoccupied and suggested that I post at least a picket there, but was told that it was in charge of somebody else (cavalry perhaps). I gave myself no more concern about it until it was occupied by Hancock's troops, which occupation was announced to me by a cannon ball from the enemy's gun, which passed through my line and buried itself in the embankment of Fort Magruder. My regiment had been withdrawn by General Anderson from its first position and was lying behind the fort. I reported this dispatch from the enemy (cannon ball), and was ordered by Colonel Jenkins to my "original position to repel the attack of the enemy." On arriving at my original position, I saw the line of the enemy (four flags and a battery of six guns) advancing on a redoubt immediately in rear of the one occupied by my two companies. The fort on the extreme left, also, was full of troops huzzaing and waving United States colors.

No time was to be lost, for if they occupied the redoubt in rear my two companies were inevitably lost; so without orders I left my position at once and advanced on the redoubt towards which the enemy were moving. They were nearer to it than we were, but were advancing cautiously; were receiving a minnie occasionally from my companies in the neighboring work, and were evidently a little suspicious and afraid to believe that things were really as they appeared.

All this was to be seen at a glance, and I moved promptly and directly on the redoubt across the open field. My movement had the effect that I expected it to have—they halted, unlimbered their guns and serenaded us with shot and shell throughout our advance, and on our reaching the work their infantry opened on us as we entered it. They then retired their line to the crest of the hill and formed on both flanks of the work that they had taken. I extended a line of skirmishers from the redoubt occupied by my troops to some distance into the woods, and remained in this position watching and expecting them for some three hours, for I thought that they would surely discover my real strength in a short time and move down on me. I advised Colonel Jenkins of my movement and position, and expressed my confidence in being able to hold the two redoubts, but suggested that more troops be sent into the woods on my left. He sent a detachment of the Fourth regiment to reinforce me, and with it I extended my line of skirmishers still further into the woods on my left. The enemy, however, did not advance on me; but late in the evening our friends did. Early's brigade charged my works from the left and rear. Nobody, either officer or scout, had come to the front to reconnoitre, and they did not even know where the enemy were. They charged me (two regiments of them) across the line of the enemy, one regiment against each of the works that my troops occupied. I did not know that they were near until they emerged from the wood on the charge, and seeing their mistake I rushed out to stop them and change their direction before they were exposed to the fire of the enemy; but they would not heed, and on they went until they reached my redoubts, when they for the first time learned where the enemy were. Two of Early's regiments were stopped in the wood and proper direction given to them (the Twenty-fourth Virginia and Hoke's North Carolina regiment). The two that charged my works were the Fifth North Carolina and a Virginia regiment commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel Early—a brother, I was told, of the General. The Fifth North Carolina charged across the entire front of the enemy to the redoubt occupied by my two companies, and on finding it already ours, with scarce a halt, changed direction and advanced most handsomely against the enemy (my two companies joining them in the charge) to within, I think, at least fifty yards of the enemy's line, when they encountered a small fence, partly torn down by the enemy, and unfortunately

halted and commenced firing. The Twenty-fourth Virginia had meanwhile emerged from the wood on the left, nearer to the enemy than my redoubt on which Early's regiment charged, and was moving in fine style upon them. Early's regiment never recovered from the confusion into which they were thrown by the taking of my works. They were formed, however, and started forward, but went obliquely to the left to the wood, and I saw no more of them. I met General Early near this redoubt, himself and horse both wounded, and told him that I had checked the enemy, and been there watching him for three or four hours, and asked him to give me a place in the charge. He said, "Certainly, go." I told him that some of my men were in that fort. He said, "Take them and go toward the enemy." I took my men out of the fort and moved them all forward into the gap left by the oblique movement of Early's regiment into the woods. We advanced to within a hundred yards of the enemy, when we were ordered by General D. H. Hill to move by the left flank into the wood. The Fifth North Carolina, on our right, as I said above, unfortunately stopped and commenced firing; I say unfortunately, because from the confused tangling of their muskets I shall ever believe that the enemy were actually broken (their fire, too, almost ceased), and it only required the continued advance of the Fifth North Carolina to complete their route. As it was, the crest of the hill protected the enemy from their fire, and they had time to recover from their panic, and return to the crest, and open fire, which they did, concentrating their overwhelming volleys on the Fifth North Carolina, and almost demolishing it. The Twenty-fourth Virginia on my left was not in time to engage them simultaneously with the Fifth North Carolina, and also met the concentrated fire of nearly the whole of the enemy's line, but being nearer to cover, did not suffer so terribly in retiring, but were completely used up, thus leaving my regiment advancing alone to share the same fate.

At this juncture D. H. Hill, who was on the field, and not far from me, ordered me to move by the flank in the woods. I moved into the woods, and found a regiment that had not been in action drawn up, and was told that it was Hoke's regiment, North Carolina. I formed on it, and in a short time it was moved in retreat. I found D. H. Hill, and asked him if the orders were to retreat—that the regiment on which I had formed had moved back. He said that he had given no such orders, but that I had better move

with that regiment. We, following this regiment, withdrew from the field, and rejoining my brigade, took the position I had originally occupied in the morning. I have never, on any field during the war, seen more splendid gallantry exhibited than on that field of Williamsburg, but that splendid gallantry was thrown away and wasted by bad management, when it would have been entirely effective if properly directed. This was, I will add, the first and last time that I ever asked for a place in a charge—a pardonable folly, I hope, at that stage of the war.

The balance of Anderson's brigade was in Fort Magruder and the works about. They were more or less warmly engaged all day. About 9 or 10 o'clock A. M., General Anderson himself was put in command of troops on the right of Fort Magruder in the woods, where I am told that the severest fighting was done.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN BRATTON.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The General Assembly, on the 17th December, 1860, passed an act providing for an armed military force of ten regiments, to be organized into a division of two or more brigades. One of these regiments, the Sixth, was raised from the counties of Chester and Fairfield. The officers were Colonel James H. Rion, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Secrest and Major Thomas W. Woodward.

The companies from Fairfield were: Fairfield Fencibles, Captain John Bratton; Boyd Guards, Captain J. N. Shedd; Little Run Guards, Captain J. M. Brice; Buck Head Guards, Captain E. J. Means; Cedar Creek Rifles, Captain J. R. Harrison.

The companies from Chester were: Chester Blues, Captain E. C. McLure; Captain G. L. Strait's company, Captain J. A. Walker's company, Captain O. Harden's company, and Captain J. Mike Brown's company.

Colonel Rion resigned in June, 1861, and the regiment went to Virginia under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Secrest. Upon the application of the regiment, Colonel Charles S. Winder (who afterwards became brigadier-general and was killed at Cedar Run on the 9th August, 1862, while commanding the Stonewall Brigade under Jackson,) was assigned to the command and did much to perfect its organization. But it was under Lieutenant-Colonel Secrest, who had been a distinguished officer of the Palmetto regiment in Mexico, that the regiment was to make its first fight and win its first laurels. Though the Sixth was not in time to take part in the First Manassas, it was to be the next regiment from this State to be able to style

itself veteran. It was engaged in the battle of Dranesville on the 20th December, 1861, under General J. E. B. Stuart, afterwards our great cavalry leader, and this is his report of its conduct:

"The Sixth South Carolina and the First Kentucky were, I regret to say, too much screened from my view to afford me the privilege of bearing witness by personal observation of individual prowess; but that the Sixth South Carolina under the fearless Secrest, did its whole duty, let the list of killed and wounded and her battle-flag bathed in blood, with the staff shivered in the hands of the bearer, be silent but eloquent witness. Their Major (Woodward) was painfully wounded, but bore himself heroically notwithstanding."*

The regiment lost in this, its first, battle eighteen killed and forty-five wounded—sixty-three.

Upon the reorganization of the regiment in the spring of 1862, John Bratton was elected Colonel (James M. Steadman, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edward C. McLure, Major).

Colonel Bratton had come, as we have seen, from an heroic family, and well did he maintain the reputation his ancestors had established for natural military talent and personal gallantry. It has been the custom to point to General Bratton as a conspicuous instance of the singular adaptability, if not genius, of Southern men for military command. A quiet country gentleman and planter, without the slightest military education or experience, who in all probability had never seen a regiment manœvered or a thousand men in ranks, goes into the war as a captain, soon becomes colonel and then general, and fills each position with ease and honor to himself, and satisfaction to those above him and with the affection of those under him. But as we have seen, my comrades, this military talent did not exhibit itself for the first time in the Bratton family when the colonel of the Sixth distinguished himself, not only in the command of a regiment, but as well in command of a brigade, and added the brigadier's wreath to the colonel's stars. He had inherited military ability as well as courage. He was but exhibiting the same talent with which his ancestor, Colonel Bratton of the Revolution, planned and successfully carried out the attack upon the British Captain Houk at the Williamson residence in 1780. Worthy son of heroic sire, it was indeed your fortune, survivors of the Sixth, to have been led by so gallant and able an officer and so pure and true a citizen.

The Sixth was next engaged at the battle of Williamsburg, May

* *Rebellion Records*, Series 1, Vol. V, p. 490.

5, 1862. General Bratton, in an account published in the *Southern Historical Society Papers*, which he wrote in 1868, after all his great experience on so many battlefields during the rest of the war, writes of his old regiment on that occasion: "I have never on any field during the war seen more splendid gallantry exhibited than on that field of Williamsburg." He adds, "This was the first and last time I ever asked for a place in a charge—a pardonable folly I hope at that stage of the war."*

Then came the battle of Seven Pines, in which the Sixth was again conspicuously engaged and in which it suffered so terribly. Colonel Bratton himself was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy.

The blood of other Revolutionary stock was poured out in this battle in the ranks of the Sixth. Upon the reorganization of the regiment, Joseph Lucien Gaston had been elected captain of the Chester Blues. A younger brother and himself were killed in a few feet of each other at Seven Pines. We have seen how Esther Gaston and her sister had nursed the wounded at Bufort's massacre and at Hanging Rock. These gallant sons of her family died on the field before such tender ministrations could be made to them.

Captain Gaston was a man of the highest order and the most scrupulous integrity. His mind was strong and well balanced. He was highly cultivated. How could he be otherwise, coming from a family which even in the midst of the Revolution had not failed to teach the youth around them. He was a young lawyer of great promise, and had the fairest prospects of attaining the highest honor of his profession. His aged relative and partner has often been heard to say that Mr. Gaston was the best man he ever knew, and came as near perfection as poor human nature can attain to. He was a hero indeed. For he was one of those who was not carried into the war by the rushing tide of enthusiasm; he was one of those true martyrs to our cause, who conscientiously and decidedly opposed to secession, yet, when the State in her sovereignty had acted, did not hesitate to obey her, but was amongst the very first to step to the front in her defence. To such men, what meed of praise can we award adequate to their self-sacrifice?

There fell, too, in this battle Captains Phinney, W. B. Lyles and J. W. Walker; and Sergeant-Major Beverly W. Means, Librarian of the South Carolina College, was mortally wounded.

* Vol. XIII, *Southern Historical Society Papers*, p. 119.

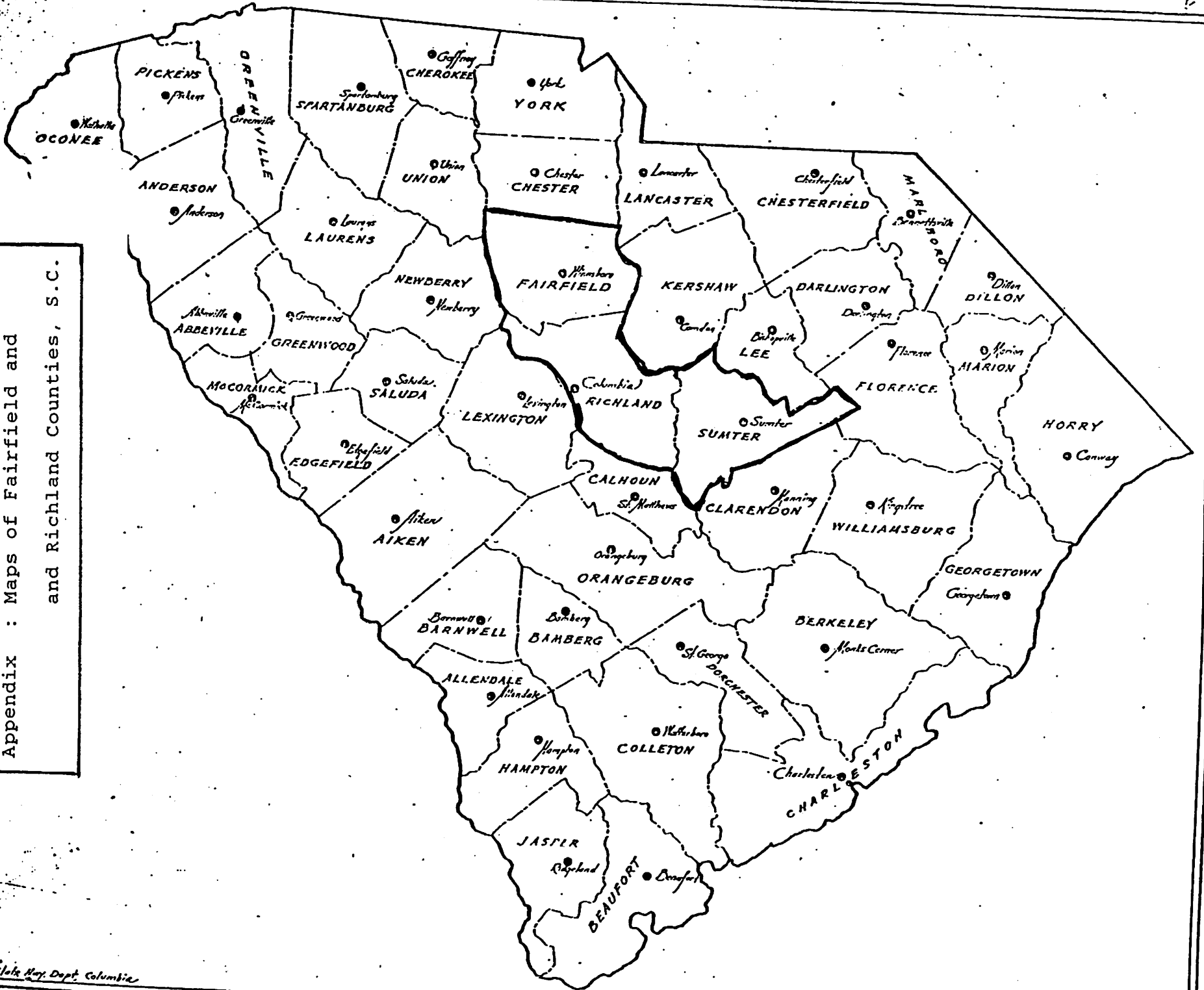
Then followed the battles around Richmond, the Second Manassas and the Pennsylvania campaign, in all which this regiment bore its part with its accustomed gallantry. Then your winter of 1862-'63 at the Blackwater, thereby missing Chancellorsville; then your return to the Army of Northern Virginia, the Pennsylvania campaign and the battle of Gettysburg, and your transfer with Longstreet's corps to the Army of Tennessee.

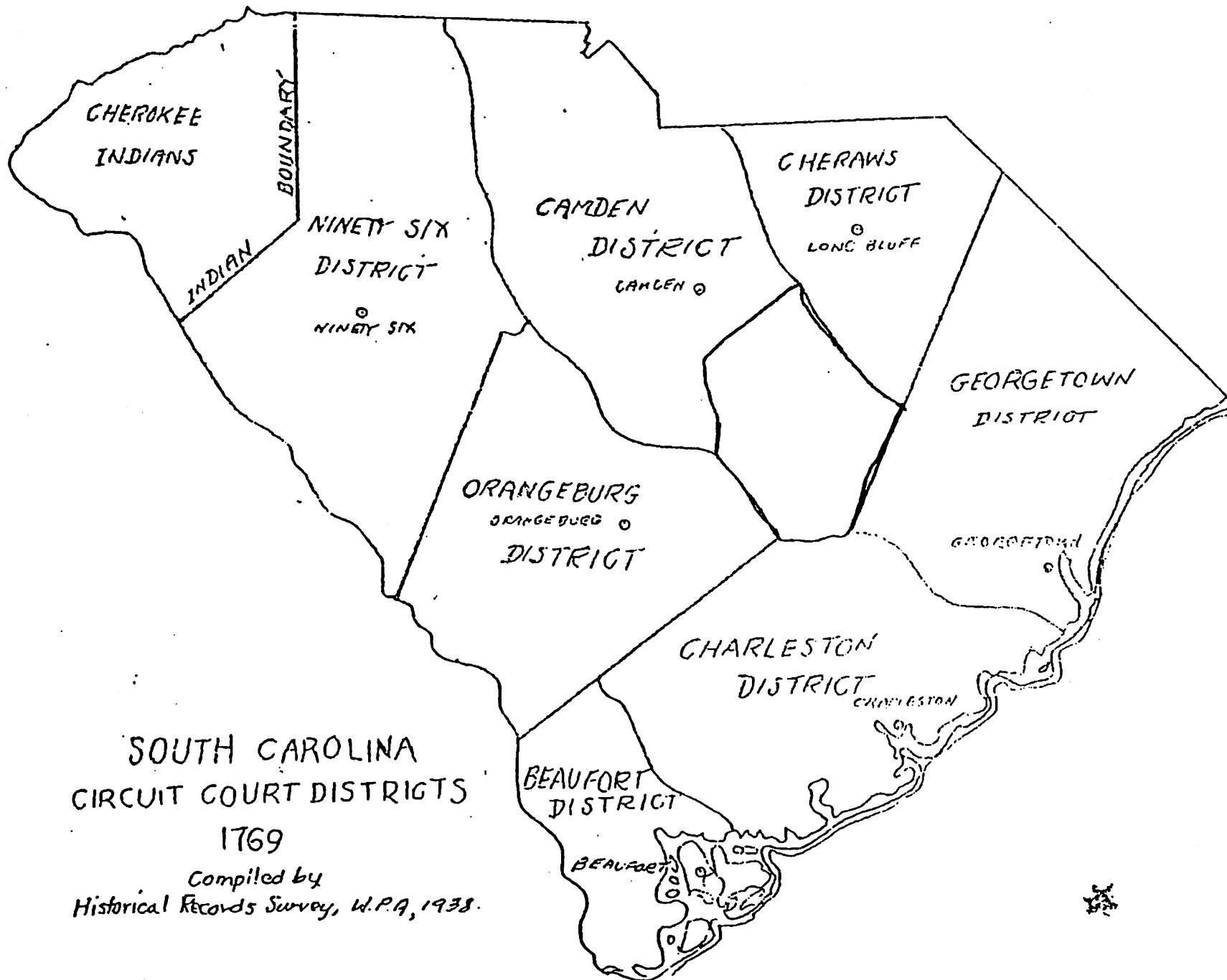
On the 28th October, 1863, you were in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where Bratton commanded Jenkins' brigade, before it became his own; then the Knoxville campaign and siege, and your return to Virginia; then you took part in that wonderful campaign from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, in which, from the 5th of May to 30th June, the armies of the Potomac and of the James under Grant lost a greater number than there were men in the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee; and then the long siege of Petersburg, ending with Appomattox.

General Bratton made a report on the 1st of January, 1864, of the operations of his brigade from the Wilderness to that date, which comprises the history of its active operations while under his command. He concludes with a statement, that out of 2,016 present at the beginning of the campaign, your losses during it were 1,688, including many of the noblest and best in your ranks.*

w/c

Appendix : Maps of Fairfield and
and Richland Counties, S.C.

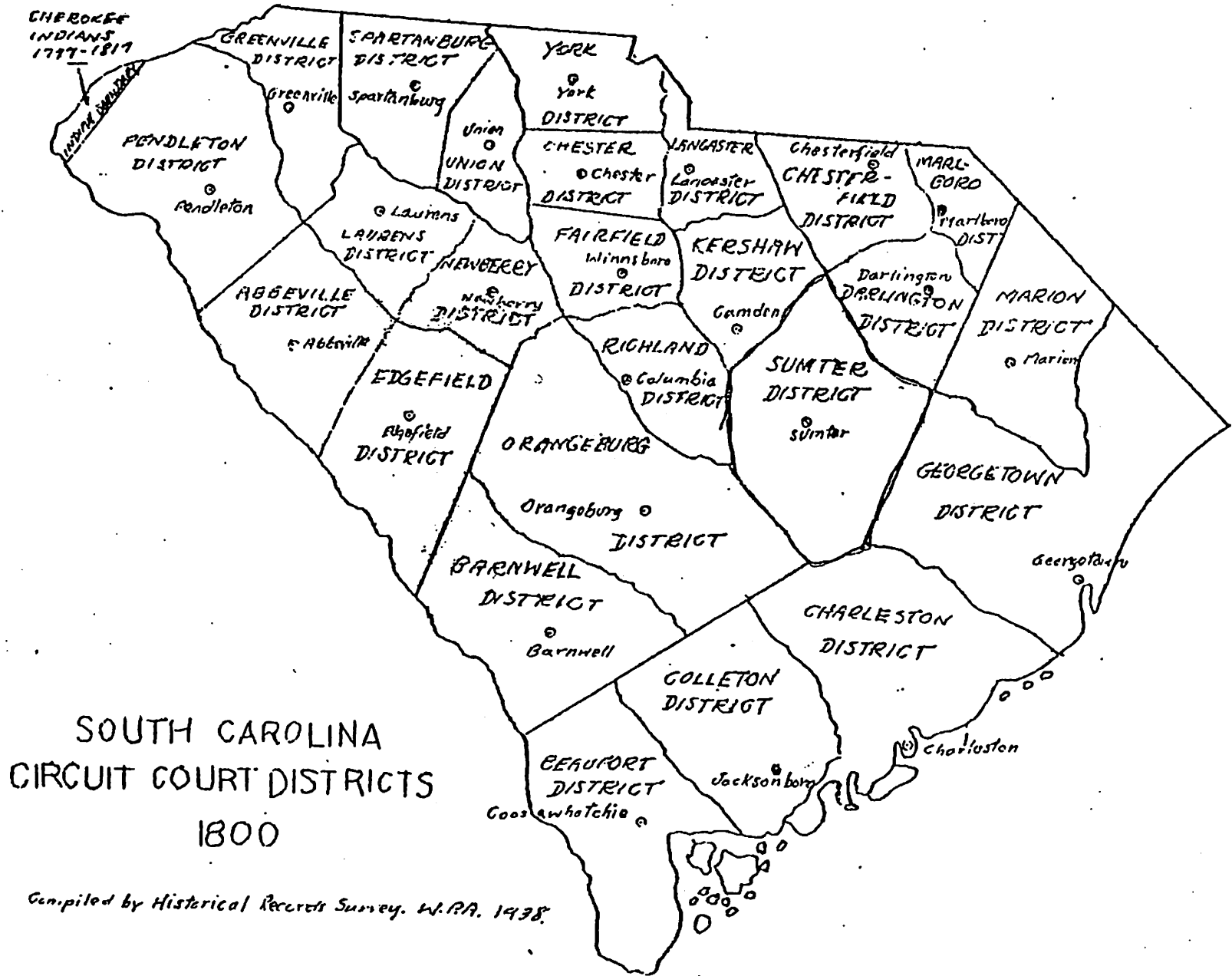




SOUTH CAROLINA
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS

1769

Compiled by
Historical Records Survey, U.P.A., 1938.



SOUTH CAROLINA
CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICTS
1800

Compiled by Historical Records Survey, W.P.A. 1938.