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Some Historic Families of South Carolina

BY
Frampton Erroll Ellis

ATLANTA, GA.
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ALLIANCE WITH
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TO MY
MOTHER AND FATHER,
THIS LITTLE HISTORY OF THEIR PEOPLE
IS INSCRIBED.

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INTRODUCTION.

The sketches forming this little book were written when the author was a student in the High School of Atlanta. Since that time they have been revised and enlarged to some extent, but the general plan and even most of the phraseology have remained unchanged. The book itself does not aspire to be classed as a genealogy; it is merely an account of the lives of the author's own ancestors and will be of interest only to his immediate family and kinsmen.

Wherever it has been possible the volumes and pages of the authorities cited have been given and it is believed that they are accurate and can be relied upon. Where information has been drawn from manuscripts the names of their owners will be found in the foot-notes. Most of the citations from the records of Charleston were furnished by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., editor of the *South Carolina Historical Magazine*.

The nature of this book, together with the fact that it is to be published privately, has prevented the tracing of collateral branches for more than one generation, but blank pages have been left at the back in order that additional data might be added. The names of the author's ancestors, in all the direct lines, have been printed in SMALL CAPITALS and in the sketch of each family the line of descent has been traced to his mother or father.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, January 23, 1905.

PRIOLEAU.*

The family of Priuli, or Priolo, from which the Prioleaus of France were descended, was one of the most ancient ducal houses of Venice. Prior to the year 1000 it flourished in the Kingdom of Hungary, but in 1097 some of its members settled in Venice, where they soon took rank with the most distinguished and powerful of the nobility. In 1319 they were among those whose right to sit in the Venetian Senate was recognized as perpetual and hereditary.

In 1453 Maria, daughter of Andrew Priuli, was sought in marriage by Constantine, Emperor of Rome. The negotiations, however, failed and she was afterwards wedded to Francesco Foscari, who reigned as Doge for the unparalleled period of thirty-four years. The first of the Priulis to become Doge of Venice was Lorenzo, who was elected in 1556. He married Julia Dandoli, a descendant of the famous Doge, Enrico Dandoli, and the chronicle relates that their wedding festivities surpassed in magnificence anything of the kind seen in Venice for a hundred years.

Lorenzo Priuli died in 1559, and was succeeded by his brother, Jerome, who filled the office of Doge for eight years. A long line of Priulis figured as Councillors of St. Mark from 1453 to 1739 and the record of four or five Bishops, with three Cardinals, proves that the family was recognized in the church as well as in the state. Besides the two Doges already named, the family was drawn upon for a third in 1618, when Antonio Priuli was called to the Ducal throne.

*This sketch is a condensation of "The Family of Priuli," by Edw. M. Gallaudet, LL.D., and of a manuscript history of the Prioleau family by Drs. J. Ford and Wm. Hutson Prioleau. A complete genealogy of the family will be found in the Appendix—which consists of the leaves from "Transactions No. 6" of the South Carolina Huguenot Society.

In 1547, during the reign of Henry II., Pierre Lauredano was sent by the Venetian Senate as ambassador to France. He carried with him in his suite his nephew, ANTONIO PRIULI, a youth of twenty, who, soon after his arrival at Court, married a Huguenot maiden of noble family from the Province of Saintonge. For this act, he was banished from Venice, whose laws forbade the marriage of a Venetian noble to a foreigner. He thereupon made his home at St. Jean d'Angely, a small town in Saintonge. It was there that he embraced the Huguenot faith and that the French method of spelling his name was adopted.

ANTONIO PRIOLEAU, a grandson of the exile, ANTONIO PRIULI, was the first of the five Huguenot ministers of his name who, for more than a century, suffered untold persecutions in order that they might advance the doctrines of the Protestant faith. He studied theology at Geneva and was pastor at Tonnay-Boutonne in 1603. He wrote a book on the canon of the mass which his brethren forbade him to publish.

ELISHA PRIOLEAU, SEIGNEUR DE LA VIENNERIE, was the only son of ANTONIO PRIOLEAU. He obtained his title through his wife, who was the daughter of another Huguenot pastor, named ST. JEAN DE LA VIENNERIE. ELISHA PRIOLEAU was prominent in the affairs of the Reformed Church. He was minister at Jonzac for some years prior to 1637, and later at Niort, where he died in 1650. ELISHA PRIOLEAU gave two sons to the ministry, Elisha and SAMUEL, who was pastor at Pons.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, SEIGNEUR DE LA VIENNERIE, married JEANNE MERLAT, daughter of ELIAS MERLAT, the Huguenot pastor at Saints. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU himself, was minister at Pons from 1650 to 1683 and suffered greatly by the persecutions of the Roman Catholic Church. Charges were preferred against him and he was condemned, after an imprisonment of a year, to pay six hundred pounds to the priests, that they might pray for the extirpation of heresy. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU died in February, 1683, and was succeeded in the pastorate by his son ELIAS PRIOLEAU, afterwards founder of the Huguenot Colony of South Carolina.

REVEREND ELIAS PRIOLEAU, son of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JEANNE MERLAT, was born in France in 1659, and died in South Carolina in 1699. He studied theology at Geneva, and after 1678 was pastor at La Mothe-saint Heraye. In 1683, he succeeded his father at Pons and was subjected to the same persecutions. Sixteen charges were preferred against him, but were finally dismissed. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the persecutions were redoubled, and on April 15, 1686, his church was battered down by a mob. ELIAS PRIOLEAU escaped to England, where he was naturalized in 1687. He reached South Carolina in the latter part of that year and immediately organized the Huguenot Church of Charleston, of which he was the first pastor.

COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU I., was the eldest son of REVEREND ELIAS PRIOLEAU AND JEANNE BURGEAUD, his wife. He was born in South Carolina in 1690 and in 1713 was married to MARY MAGDELAINE GENDRON, daughter of CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON and MAGDALAINE DE CHARDON. In 1732 COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU was vestryman in St. Philip's Episcopal Church. He was a member of His Majesty's Council and Colonel of His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards. In 1740 he was still in command of the Regiment and also in commission of the Peace. COLONEL PRIOLEAU was a planter, owning a very large and valuable body of land, chiefly in Granville County. His will describes seven or eight plantations in that section, comprising over five thousand acres. He died in 1752 and was buried April 30, from St. Philip's Church, leaving three sons, Philip, SAMUEL and Elijah, and two daughters, Mary, wife of Hugh Bryan, Esquire, and Elizabeth.

COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU II., son of COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and MAGDELAINE GENDRON, his wife, was born December 25, 1717, and died January 3, 1792. On October 14, 1739, he married PROVIDENCE HEXT, daughter of DAVID HEXT, Esquire. COLONEL PRIOLEAU was a merchant and planter, possessing large estates and many negroes in St. Andrew's Parish. During the Revolutionary War he, with many others, suffered much both personally and by the loss

of property. He was a citizen of considerable importance, possessing among other property a large store and storehouse opposite the Charleston Postoffice. After the capitulation of the City of Charleston, all his stores were seized by the British and his store destroyed. His negroes were also run off to the West Indies and never recovered. He himself was seized in his residence and placed on a prison ship with many others, where they were subjected to great hardships and suffering.

COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU II., was a charter member of the South Carolina Society. In 1827 this Society presented to his descendants a medal which commemorated his services.

CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU, son of COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU II. and PROVIDENCE HEXT, was born at Charleston, S. C., September 1, 1755. He married ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD, daughter of JOHN HOMEYARD, of Bermuda, and MISS LEE, of Charleston. Who this MISS LEE was, has not yet been made clear. This much, however, is known: The will of "Mary Lee of Charleston, widow," dated April 10, 1784, and proved October 15, 1784, mentions her daughter Margaret Gowdey, wife of William Gowdey; her grandchildren, Elizabeth and Mary Deborah Lee Gowdey; and her "niece ALICE EDY. PRIOLEAU, wife of PHILIP PRIOLEAU, ESQUIRE," to whom she left one hundred pounds sterling and a negro girl. ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD was born in Bermuda, January 31, 1763, and died in South Carolina, 1838. She was married by the Rev. Robert Smith, Rector of St. Philip's, on December 4, 1783. She often said that her father, MR. JOHN HOMEYARD, a wealthy planter, left Bermuda in company with his wife to spend some time traveling through the Southern States. ALICE EDITH was their only child. When in North Carolina, somewhere near the coast, both MR. HOMEYARD and his wife were taken with yellow fever and died. The infant, then but a few months old, was adopted by her cousin, Mrs. Gowdey. After the breaking out of the Revolution, the Gowdeys moved to a plantation on the Wando River, about ten miles above Charleston. The sufferings which they underwent at that time were very great and their

privations extreme. MRS. PRIOLEAU frequently described the expedients they had to resort to for food, clothing, and light. At the termination of the war they returned to the city and resided on Society Street.

ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD was a woman of great beauty—fair, with light hair and blue eyes. She was in person rather small, grave, and very depressed in demeanor—a woman of very marked character. One day, in her twentieth year, she was sitting in a window to see a parade pass up Meeting Street. Greatly struck by the appearance of CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU, who was in command of a militia company, she laughingly said to her companions that she would never marry any one but *that* man, whose name was then unknown to her. CAPTAIN PRIOLEAU was equally taken with her and after the parade remarked that as he passed a certain window he had seen his future wife. Soon, if not that very afternoon, he became acquainted with her and not very long afterward they were married.

JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU,* eldest son of CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU and ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD, his wife, was born in Charleston, S. C., September 4, 1784. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and on his return from college studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He formed a partnership with Col. Wm. Drayton which lasted until 1812. In 1820 he was sent to the Legislature of the State and continued there until 1824, when he was elected Intendant (Mayor) of Charleston. Soon after that date, he was appointed Recorder (Judge of the City Court), and held office until 1836, when ill health compelled his resignation. He died at Pendleton, S. C., August 10, 1840.

JUDGE PRIOLEAU was a man of great learning and marked literary ability, and in 1809 delivered several lectures on electricity and natural philosophy. He contributed several articles to the *Southern Quarterly Review*, which at that time excited considerable interest. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Medical College of the State and in obtaining the Charter of the Medical Society.

*O'Neal's Bench and Bar of South Carolina. Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography Vol. V., p. 126.

ELEVENTH GENERATION.

By his first wife, Hannah, daughter of Maj. James Hamilton, JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU had one child, James Hamilton Prioleau, who was a distinguished lawyer and civil engineer. He belonged to the Engineer Corps of the United States and died, unmarried in Washington, D. C., in the year 1854.

JUDGE PRIOLEAU was married the second time in 1818. By his second wife, ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, daughter of MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON and sister of his first wife, JUDGE PRIOLEAU had four children:

1. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU. He was born in 1822, and died October 8, 1854, at Charleston, S. C. He was educated in Charleston and Pendleton, and was a member of the class of 1841 of the South Carolina College. He entered mercantile life in the counting house of James H. Ladson and Wm. C. Bee, and remained in business until his marriage to JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, daughter of WILLIAM FRIPP, on March 11, 1846. After his marriage he managed one of the large cotton plantations of Mr. FRIPP, near Beaufort, S. C., but soon became dissatisfied with the life of a planter and, returning to Charleston, resided on Gibbs Street. He was afterwards employed as financial clerk in the construction of the United States Custom House. He died in Charleston at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Thos. G. Prioleau.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU was a man distinguished for his honor, his honesty, his urbanity. Scrupulously neat in his personal appearance, he obtained the sobriquet of "Beau Prioleau," and many of his friends knew him by no other name.

2. Hannah Hamilton Prioleau, who died, unmarried, in England.

3. Alice Edith Prioleau, who died, unmarried, in England.

4. Charles Kuhn Prioleau, "The Friend of the Confederacy." He married Mary Elizabeth Wright of Liverpool, England. Two of his sons are officers in the British Army and have married into noble families of England.

TWELFTH GENERATION.

TO SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, his wife, were born the following children:

1. PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU. She was born January 31, 1848, in Beaufort, S. C., and married CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS, now of Atlanta, Ga.

2. Elizabeth Lynch Prioleau, married James Randolph Dunbar of Ellenton, S. C.

3. Samuel Prioleau, married Dialthea Lee Carroll and lives in Atlanta, Ga.

4. William Fripp Prioleau, married Eula Lee Smith. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1896.

THIRTEENTH GENERATION.

TO PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU—see Ellis.

TO Elizabeth Lynch Prioleau and James R. Dunbar, her husband, were born the following children:

1. Julia Madeleine, married Wm. Porter Etchison, and has one child, William Prioleau Etchison.

2. James Randolph, married Mamie Reeves.

3. Ellen.

TO Samuel Prioleau and Dialthea Lee Carroll, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Dialthea Lee.

2. Julian Carroll.

TO William Fripp Prioleau and Eula Lee Smith, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Morris.

2. William Fripp.

3. Theo Egleston.

4. Phoebe Caroline.

HAY.

Few names occur in Scottish history as renowned for fidelity, honor and valor as that of the Hays, the well-known Earls of Erroll. The origin of this noble family, as tradition has it, dates far back into the cloud that envelopes the Middle Ages.

“In the year 980,* and the reign of Kenneth III. of Scotland, the Danes having invaded that country, gave battle to the Scots at Luncarty near Perth. The latter, being worsted in the fight, gave way, but while passing a defile in their flight, were stopped by a countryman and his two sons, who encouraged the fugitives to rally and renew the struggle. The example, resistance and reproaches of these three brave men, armed only with the implements snatched hastily from their plows, inspired the routed Scots with new life. They rushed back upon their pursuers, encountered the Danes afresh, defeated them at every point and delivered their country from servitude. The victory being complete, the father, afterwards known by the name of Hay, was ennobled by the king and rewarded with the best part of the enemy’s baggage and a grant of land in the rich carse of Gowry, containing as much as a falcon flew over without alighting. The march stones, being about seven miles apart, are to this day called the Falcon Stones.”

According to Burke’s Peerage, however, the Hays of Scotland are the descendants of the ancient Norman family of De la Haya. The arms of the English, French, and Italian branches are essentially the same as those of the Scottish family. The pedigree, as given in that work, is as follows:

LORD WILLIAM DE HAYA established himself in Lothian, in the reign of Malcolm IV. of Scotland. He married JULIANA, daughter of RANULPH DE SOULIS, LORD OF LIDDESDALE, and died about 1170, leaving two sons:

*Finden’s Ports, Harbors & Watering-places. Dame Heraldry, page 124.

1. William, ancestor of the noble family of Erroll,* and
2. ROBERT DE HAYA, whose grandson,

SIR JOHN DE HAYA, married MARGARET, daughter and heiress of ROBERT DE LYNE, LORD OF LOCHERWORT, and left a son,

SIR GILBERT DE HAYA, who married MARY, daughter and heiress of SIR SIMON FRASER, of Oliver Castle, and whose great-grandson,

SIR THOMAS HAY, LORD OF LOCHERWORT, married JOANNA, daughter and heiress of SIR HEW GIFFORD, LORD OF YESTER, and left a son.

SIR WILLIAM HAY, LORD OF LOCHERWORT AND YESTER, who married ALICIA,** daughter of SIR GILBERT HAY, EARL OF ERROLL, and left two sons:

*"Slaines Castle, the feudal residence of the Hays of Erroll, covers a peninsular rock boldly projecting into the German Ocean and forming an abrupt and imposing landmark on its iron-bound coast. Its position is remarkable; the huge precipice over which it hangs, and of which it seems an integral part, descends perpendicularly to the sea, where the water is so deep that vessels of large burden may float within a yard of the rock. The situation of this family fortress is rather bleak and cheerless, presenting no leafy bowers, no clump of trees to refresh the eye or flatter the imagination. The prospect, however, which is bounded only by the horizon, seaward, is grand and imposing, and fills the mind with corresponding ideas. Its nearest neighbor in one direction is the 'King of the Norse' and the hills on the other hand are wild and solitary."

**The pedigree of Alicia Hay is as follows:

King Kenneth I., of Scotland.

King Constantine I.

King Donald.

King Malcolm.

King Kenneth II.

King Malcolm II.

Princess Bethoc, who married Crinan, Abbott of Dunkeld.

King Duncan.

King Malcolm III., who married Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling.

King David I., who married Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror.

Prince Henry, who married Ada, daughter of Wm. de Warren, Earl of Surry.

David, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Maud, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester.

Lady Isobel, who married Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale.

1. Sir David Hay, who was the ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and who married Lady Mary Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus and granddaughter of King Robert III., and

2. SIR EDMUND HAY, LORD OF TALLO AND LIMPLUM, who married LADY ANNABEL BOYD, daughter of the EARL OF ARRAN, and was the ancestor of the Hays of Barra.

SIR JOHN HAY, LORD OF BARRA, and lineal descendant of SIR EDMUND HAY, married REBECCA, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER THOMSONE, of Duddingstone, and left a son,

THOMAS HAY, ESQUIRE, of Alderston and Hermiston, County of Haddington, East Lothian, who married ANNA, daughter of SIR JOHN GIBSON, BART., of Pentland. He was born in 1625 and left four children, as follows:

1. Sir John Hay of Alderston, who was made Baronet of Scotland in 1703. The title is now held by his descendants in the female line.

2. Alexander Hay.

3. Lord Huntington (Thomas Hay), who married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, and left a numerous issue.

4. WILLIAM HAY, ESQUIRE,* who emigrated to the Island of Jamaica. He is buried in the Parish Churchyard at Kingston and on his tomb is this inscription:** “Here lies interred

Robert Bruce, who married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

Robert Bruce, who married Margaret, daughter of Neil, Earl of Carrick.

King Robert Bruce, who married Isabel, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar.

Princess Marjorie Bruce, who married Walter Stuart.

King Robert II., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure.

Princess Margaret, who married John, Lord of the Isles.

Lady Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Hay of Slaines Castle.

Sir William Hay, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Gray.

Sir Gilbert Hay, Earl of Erroll.

Lady Alicia Hay, who married Sir Wm. Hay of Lochewort and Yester.

*With this statement the account in Burke's Peerage closes.

**Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies, No. 61.

ye body of William Hay, of the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, who departed this life A. D. 1717, aged 36."

MICHAEL HAY, ESQUIRE, of Jamaica, was the son of the above WILLIAM HAY. The inscription on the mural tablet in the Cathedral at Kingston, though partially effaced, clearly indicates this fact. Besides the Coat-of-Arms these words have been deciphered: "Michael Hay, Esquire, of Kingston, ob. 12, March." The arms are described as "a shield with three antique crowns." Now the right to bear three antique crowns could only come through the Hays of Alderston, because they were the ancient armorial bearings of the Frasers of Oliver Castle, whose title and lands, as has been shown, had been acquired centuries before by that branch of the family of Hay. The Coat-of-Arms found in the Bible of MICHAEL HAY's son, COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY, may be described as "Argent: three inescutcheons gules. Motto: Laboranti Palma." These arms, it will be seen, are a modification of those of the Hays of Erroll which are: "Argent: three inescutcheons gules. Crest: a falcon, rising, proper. Motto: Serva Jugum. Supporters: two farmers bearing ox-yokes, proper." The mistletoe is the badge of the family. The arms of the Hays of Alderston, to which the Hays of South Carolina are most entitled are: "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure: three fraises argent, 2d and 3d: gules, three bars ermine: over all an escutcheon of pretence, argent, three inescutcheons gules. Crest: a goat's head erased: argent, horned or. Motto, Spare Nought."

MICHAEL HAY, ESQUIRE, married ESTHER WILKINS* in 1743. She was the daughter of JUDGE MARTIN WILKINS, by his wife ANN, widow of John Sharpington. JUDGE MARTIN WILKINS was a lawyer of great wealth and high official position in Jamaica. He was the son of ISAAC WILKINS, who came from Wales, belonging there to an eminent family—owners of a castle in Wilkyn's Vale.

MICHAEL HAY, ESQUIRE, left one son, COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY, who was born August 25, 1745, at Kingston, Jamaica. He received his education at King's College (now

*S. C. Historical Magazine, Vol. III., No. 4, page 225.

Columbia University) in the colony of New York. While there he became engaged to MARTHA, daughter of JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH, of the New York Supreme Court, and married her when he was nineteen or twenty years old. During his early married life COLONEL HAY spent the summers in New York and the winters in Jamaica but, owing to the death of his first children at Kingston, he decided to spend his entire time on the continent and built his home at Haverstraw, on the Hudson, some miles above New York.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY warmly espoused the cause of Colonial freedom. All the Tory influence of his wife's family was brought forward in order to induce him to cast his fortunes with the British. Twice* a commission in the royal army was offered him but refused.

In 1776 he was appointed colonel** of the Haverstraw or Orange County Militia Regiment, which did duty on the west bank of the Hudson, from Haverstraw to Fort Lee. The officers of this regiment were:†

Colonel—A. HAWKES HAY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Gilbert Cooper.

Majors—John and J. L. Smith.

Adjutant—James D. Clark.

Quartermaster—Joseph Johnson.

Surgeon—John Ferrand.

Some time afterwards the regiments of Colonels HAY and Lent were consolidated. COLONEL HAY was retained in command†† with Isaac Sherwood as Lieutenant-Colonel. The patriotic services of Colonel Hay are mentioned in many records of our nation.‡ He was an intimate friend of Washington and his house was the latter's headquarters during the Hudson River Campaign. COLONEL HAY took a

*The Crisis of the Revolution.—Wm. Abbatt.

**New York in the Revolution, Fernow, Vol. I., pp. 62, 66, 390.

†New York in the Revolution,—J. A. Roberts, (new edition) p. 157.

††New York in the Revolution,—Fernow, Vol. I., p. 290-1.

‡American Archives, 4th series, Vol. IV., p. 1442; Vol. V., p. 58. Writings of Washington, Sparks, Vol. IV., p. 162; Vol. V., p. 86.

prominent part in the military operations around New York and was wounded by a bayonet thrust at the storming of Stony Point. Soon after the execution of Andre, a British force was sent, at the instigation of Tryon, to burn his dwelling. A negro slave revealed the place in the garden where the family silver and other valuables had been hidden and they were carried away.

COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY died in New York, April 18, 1785. In a letter to Washington, dated November 30, 1776, General John M. Scott refers to COLONEL HAY as "a gentleman uncommonly spirited in the public cause."^{‡‡}

FOURTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

TO COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY and MARTHA SMITH, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Michael Hay, who was born July 30, 1768, in New York. He was one of the first settlers of Chazy, in the northern part of the State, and used to relate many interesting anecdotes about Washington, LaFayette, and other generals who visited his father's home. Some of his descendants still reside in West Chazy.

2. Samuel Hay, who was born in September, 1771, and died May 5, 1804. He moved to the South and practiced law, first at Savannah, Georgia, and afterwards in Beaufort District, South Carolina. He married a Miss McKinney and was the uncle of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

3. Thomas Hay, who married his first cousin, Sarah, daughter of Joshua Hett Smith. Thomas Hay moved to South Carolina and brought with him the sword of COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY. One of his daughters, Matilda, being prosaic, to say the least, had it made into a carving knife.

4. Jeanette Hay, who was born November 5, 1775, at Haverstraw, and married a Mr. Campbell.

5. Martha Hay, who was born November 22, 1777. She married William Hutson of South Carolina. One of her

^{‡‡}American Archives, 5th series, Vol. I., pp. 338, 580.

daughters married a DeSaussure, and was the mother of Dr. Charles A. DeSaussure.

6. LEWIS SCOTT HAY,** who was born on Thursday, near three o'clock P. M., May 2, 1780, at Fishkill, New York. He was baptized by the Rev. J. Evans, chaplain of Gen Porse's Brigade, June 20, 1780, at the house of Col. Dirick Brunkerhuff. When still a young man he came to South Carolina, became a planter, and acquired large tracts of land. He married HARRIET YOUNG JOHNSON in 1807. She was born on Wadmalaw Island, S. C., April 12, 1792, and died July 2, 1865, at Greenville, S. C. LEWIS SCOTT HAY died in Barnwell District, South Carolina, in 1843.

7. William Hay, who was born August 25, 1782, and died unmarried, in South Carolina.

8. Frederic Jay' Hay, who was born March 6, 1785, at Haverstraw. He was a merchant and moved to South Carolina at an early age. His wife was a rich heiress named Susan Brown. He was a Southern gentleman of the old type and lived on his plantations at ease. He owned about two hundred and fifty negro slaves.

FIFTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

TO LEWIS SCOTT HAY and HARRIET YOUNG JOHNSON, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Martha Hawkes Hay, who married Bushrod W. Davis.
2. Harriet Young Hay, who married John E. Frampton, a Signer of Ordinance of Secession of South Carolina.
3. Clementine C. Hay, who married Dr. Joel W. Wyman.
4. Dr. Lewis Scott Hay, who married Ann Fraser.
5. SUSAN EMILY HAY, who was born in South Carolina in 1821, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, November 23, 1873. She married DR. WILLIAM D. ELLIS at her plantation, Hay Villa, in 1843. When the Federal Army invaded South Carolina she was obliged to desert her home. It was plundered by the negroes and all of the family furniture and

**Hay Family Bible.

portraits either destroyed or stolen. After the War she came to Atlanta with her son, CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS.

6. Frederic Jay Hay, who married Adeline Wyman.
7. Rosa Isabel Hay, who married David Elliott.
8. Louisa Hay, who died unmarried.
9. Adeline D. Hay, who married Wellington Oakman.
10. Eugene Gordon Hay, who married Julia Oakman.

SIXTH GENERATION IN AMERICA.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. ELLIS, son of DOCTOR WILLIAM D. ELLIS and SUSAN EMILY HAY, his wife, married PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU.

The descendants of the foregoing generations are numerous and reside throughout South Carolina and other Southern States. To enumerate them would be a task too great and would give a result too copious for this volume.



DE LA MOTTE COAT OF ARMS

DE LA MOTTE.

(Also de Motte and Motte.)

Among the nobility of France may be found many families by the name of De la Motte. Their descendants have been famous as soldiers, authors and courtiers. Prominent among the others was the branch of the family that settled on the Island of Re, off the coast of Normandie. There, in common with many other inhabitants of the Island, they embraced the Protestant faith and suffered all the privations and dangers that it entailed.

The MARQUIS DE LA MOTTE of Island of Re, was the progenitor of the Carolina family. His arms,* as borne by Francis Motte, were: Gules, within a bordure or, a mount charged with five trees, proper; Crest, a mount and trees as in arms.

After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the MARQUIS DE LA MOTTE left France and went to Holland. He carried with him a large fortune and established himself in so respectable a position that one of his sons was appointed Governor of Batavia.

The second son of the MARQUIS DE LA MOTTE was called the SIEUR JEAN DE LA MOTTE. He was sent by the Dutch Government as consul to Dublin, Ireland.† There are several records of his family in the Reformed Church of Dublin.** While in Dublin the SIEUR DE LA MOTTE anglicised his name to JOHN ABRAHAM MOTTE.†† He came to

*A photograph of Francis Motte's Book-plate bearing these arms is in the possession of the author.

†Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. IV., p. 445.

**De la Motte.—On Feb. 7, 1707, was buried Jacques de la Motte, son of Madame de la Motte, widow of Capt. Andre de la Motte. Also on Dec. 14, 1699, Josue de Faur, Sieur de la Motte, was married to Madame Marianne Picodeau.—Records of the Reformed Church of Dublin.

††Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C., No. 5.

See also "South Carolina under the Royal Government," McCrady, p. 100.

South Carolina on the "Crown Galley" about 1704, but in 1709, after receiving grants for several plantations, he returned to Dublin for his family and brought it to America.

In 1706 CAPTAIN JOHN A. MOTTE was a commissioner of the Church Act.* In April, 1710, he was appointed a commissioner of the first public school established in South Carolina.** He died in that province in 1711,† and was buried in the west end of old St. Michael's Church in Charleston. This church was afterwards burned and the present St. Michael's was erected over his grave.

The will of CAPTAIN JOHN A. MOTTE was made August 20, 1710, and recorded September 7, 1711. In it are mentioned his wife, SARAH MARY, his son JACOB, and his daughters, Sarah, Catherine and Anna. In this will is also mentioned his brother-in-law, Charles Hill of Jamaica. Colonel George Logan and James Kinloch were named as executors.

JACOB MOTTE, only son of CAPTAIN JOHN A. MOTTE, was born in Dublin†† in 1700. He came to South Carolina at an early age and rapidly attained wealth and prominence in America. His plantations may still be located on the map of South Carolina published by Wm. Faden at the close of the Revolutionary War. JACOB MOTTE was one of the original founders of the first fire insurance company organized in America.‡ This company was called the Friendly Society and was founded in 1735 and formally organized February 3, 1736. In 1740 JACOB MOTTE was appointed a member of a committee composed of the most distinguished citizens of the province‡‡ to investigate the causes of the defeat of the South Carolina regiment that aided Gen. Oglethorpe in his futile attempt to capture St. Augustine. We

*Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Vol. II., p. 7.

***"South Carolina under the Proprietary Government," McCrady, p. 488.

†Ibid, p. 511.

††Motte Family Bible.

‡South Carolina under the Royal Government,—McCrady, p. 532.

‡‡Ibid, p. 199.

find that in 1744 he contributed to a fund for the purpose of educating the negro slaves.* He joined the South Carolina Society on May 14, 1754.**

JACOB MOTTE was a member of the Provincial Assembly and was appointed treasurer of the Province of South Carolina in 1743, and held that office until his death.† One of his last public acts was to receive an order passed on December 8, 1769, by the Provincial Assembly for 10,500 pounds currency for the purpose of aiding the American colonies in their resistance against the tyrannical measures being adopted by the British Parliament.

The will of JACOB MOTTE was made October 2, 1767, and was proven July 13, 1770. He died June 17, 1770, in Charleston, S. C.††

According to the Motte family Bible, which is now extant, JACOB MOTTE was married twice. By his first wife, ELIZABETH MARTIN, whom he married January 1, 1726, he had the following children:

1. Capt. Jacob Motte. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1776,‡ and an officer in the Revolution. He died during the early part of the War. His wife, Rebecca Motte, is recognized as one of the heroines of the nation. She was a daughter of Col. Miles Brewton, a Revolutionary leader in South Carolina.

During the occupation of the State by the British, her new mansion in Orangeburg County, on the Congaree River, was seized by the invaders, fortified by a deep ditch and a lofty parapet and called Fort Motte. Mrs. Motte and her family retired to a nearby farmhouse on the plantation. General Francis Marion and General Henry Lee soon laid siege to the

*Ibid, p. 246.

**Rules of the South Carolina Society, 13th Edition, p. 52.

†Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Am. Biography, Vol. IV., p. 445.
Drayton's Memoirs, pp. 65, 66.

South Carolina under the Royal Government, p. 662.

††*South Carolina Gazette*. June 21, 1770.

‡Drayton's Memoirs, p. 161.

post and when informed of the approach of British reinforcements deliberated over the plan of setting fire to the house, but were reluctant to destroy the property of a widow like Mrs. Motte, whose kinsmen were then fighting for Colonial freedom.

But they little knew the character of this Southern woman, for when the plan was mentioned, she exclaimed:* “Burn it! burn it, General Marion! God forbid that I should bestow a single thought on my little concerns when the independence of my country is at stake! No, sir, if it were a palace it should go!” She then hastened into the farmhouse and brought out an African bow and arrows, especially adapted for the purpose, with which the roof was soon ignited, causing the garrison of about two hundred men to surrender speedily. Mrs. Motte then provided a banquet under a long arbor for the officers on both sides and “by her gentleness and tact soon had victor and vanquished conversing pleasantly together.”

2. Maj. Isaac Motte. He was one of the Revolutionary leaders of South Carolina,** and was born in that Province December 8, 1738. He received a military education and served in Canada in 1756. In July, 1775, by order of the Committee of Safety, he landed on James Island with three companies of Colonel Moultrie’s regiment and took possession of Fort Johnson, in sight of the British fleet in Charleston Harbor. He was second in command of Fort Moultrie and bore a conspicuous part in its defense. In 1780-82 he represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress. He was a member of the State Convention that ratified the United States Constitution and was appointed by President Washington naval commander of the port of Charleston. He married (1st) Mary Broughton, and (2d) Anne, daughter of Benjamin Smith, Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly. He died on May 8, 1795.

*Life of Gen. Marion.—Horry.

Life of Gen. Marion.—Hartley, p. 161.

Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of Am. Biog., Vol. IV., p. 445.

History of the United States.—Field,—etc.

**Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of Am. Biog., Vol. IV., p. 445.

3. Elizabeth Motte, who married James Irving in 1746.
4. Anne Motte, who married Lieut. Henry Peronneau of the Revolution.
5. HANNAH MOTTE, who was born at Charleston in 1736. On March 6, 1755, she married THOMAS LYNCH, SR.* Her second husband was Gen. Moultrie. (?)
6. Mary Motte, who married William Drayton, President of the Provincial Assembly and Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina. Their son, Col. William Drayton, was an officer of the War of 1812, a leading attorney and judge, and a member of the United States Senate.
7. Charlotte Motte, who on March 15, 1767, was married to John Huger, a member of the Provincial Assembly.
8. Capt. Charles Motte. He was a captain in the Revolution and was killed** at the storming of the forts of Savannah on October 9, 1779.
9. Sarah Motte, who married Thomas Shubrick, Sr., on May 8, 1746.

JACOB MOTTE, SENIOR, was married the second time on June 19, 1763, to the widow of Joseph Pickering. Her maiden name was Anne Le Brasseur. By her, he had two children, Abraham, and Francis who married Mary Ward.

FIFTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH, daughter of THOMAS LYNCH, SENIOR, and his wife HANNAH, daughter of JACOB MOTTE, married MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON.

SIXTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, daughter of MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON and ELIZABETH LYNCH, married JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

**South Carolina Gazette*, March 13, 1755.

**Records of the Revolution. p. 291.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, married JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA M. FRIPP, married CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS.

CAPERS.

The family of Capers, which has so distinguished itself in the military and ecclesiastical history of South Carolina, first appears in the records of the Province in the year 1690, when William Capers received from the King a grant of land in "ye plantation of Carolina." In Bishop William Capers' autobiography he states that the name is French and that the family is of Huguenot descent, but the fact that the Huguenot naturalization list contains no such name, together with other circumstances and traditions, clearly indicates that the family is of English origin.

There are two distinct branches of the Capers family. The first was founded by RICHARD CAPERS, and the second by his brother, Capt. William Capers of Christ Church Parish, Berkeley County. Of William Capers' descendants but little mention need be made, as Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., has recently published in the *South Carolina Historical Magazine* a complete genealogy of that branch of the family. It is sufficient to note that Capt. William Capers' great-grandson, Maj. William Capers, served gallantly in the Revolution in Gen. Marion's Brigade; and that he left, among other children, Bishop William Capers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ellison Capers, son of the above, was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, served as Secretary of State after the War, and is now Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina.

RICHARD CAPERS,* founder of the other branch of the family, received grants for large tracts of land in Granville County. His descendants for many generations lived on St. Helena Island and in St. Paul's Parish. RICHARD CAPERS married MARY (surname unknown); he died about 1694, and left the following children:

1. Mary Capers, who married Richard Reynolds.**

*Probate Court Records, Charleston, Book 1692-3, p. 194.

**Probate Court Records, Charleston, Book 1692-3, p. 194.

2. Elizabeth Capers, who married David Adams.*

3. Richard Capers,[†] “of St. Helena Island, planter.” He inherited Capers Island and Hunting Island, and left four children, viz: Anne Capers, who married Joshua Morgan; Mary Capers, who married Nathaniel Adams; Joseph Ellicott Capers (who had two sons, Richard and William); and William Capers.

4. THOMAS CAPERS,^{††} “of Edisto, planter,” who was born in Granville County in 1694, and died there on March 28, 1767.[‡] During his minority his brother, Richard Capers, served as his guardian. THOMAS CAPERS married MARY SADLER,^{‡‡} daughter of WILLIAM SADLER of Charleston, about the year 1714. The will of WILLIAM SADLER was dated May 12, 1712, and gives to his daughter MARY the land of which he was the King’s grantee. The will of THOMAS CAPERS was made September 10, 1761, and proved May 1, 1767.

THIRD GENERATION.

To THOMAS CAPERS of Edisto and his wife MARY, daughter of WILLIAM SADLER, were born the following children:

1. CHARLES CAPERS,[§] “of St. Helena, planter.” Little can be ascertained concerning his life, although his name appears frequently in the land records of Charleston, from which it seems that he was possessed of a large estate. As is shown in Drayton’s *Memoir’s* (pages 91 and 259), he was one of the signers of the petition addressed to the King and protesting against the Stamp Act. He married ANNE,^{**} surname unknown.

2. Richard Capers, who married Rachel Spencer, November 29, 1767.

*Ibid, Book 1716-21, p. 79.

†Ibid.

††Ibid.

‡*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, April 21, 1767.

‡‡R. M. C., Book TT. (Charleston) pp. 132-135.

§Ibid.

**R. M. C., Book TT (Charleston) pp. 132-135.

3. Thomas Capers, a Revolutionary soldier, who married Elizabeth Guy, December 8, 1767.

4. Mary Capers, who was born September 9, 1721, and died March 18, 1739.

5. Elizabeth Capers, who married Edmund Ellis.

6. Anne Capers, who married ——— Ballard.

FOURTH GENERATION.

TO CHARLES CAPERS** of St. Helena, and ANNE, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Elizabeth Capers,† who married Thomas Ladson, of Beaufort, February 24, 1785. Their daughter, Elizabeth Ladson married William Webb of Charleston, lately deceased.

2. ANNE CAPERS,†† who was born on St. Helena Island in 1769, and died in Charleston in 1854. She is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in that city. ANNE CAPERS married WILLIAM REYNOLDS, of St. Helena, and is mentioned in his will.

3. William Henry Capers, who left two sons, William Henry Capers and Thomas Farr Capers, of Charleston, who married a Miss Boykin and was the father of Rev. Wm. Henry Capers, an Episcopal clergyman, now deceased.

4. Gabriel Capers, of Beaufort, who was for years a State Senator. He married Mary Reynolds and left the following children:

a. Charles B. Capers, who married Eugenia Yates and left two sons, Julian I. Capers, of Montgomery, Ala., and Chas. B. Capers, who married a Miss Tupper.

b. Anne Capers, who married a Minot.

c. Edward M. Capers.

d. Dr. Frank Capers.

e. Wm. G. Capers.

f. Thomas F. Capers.

**R. M. C., Book S No. 3, 287.

†Gazette of the State of South Carolina, March 17, 1785.

‡‡Will of Wm. Reynolds: That Anne, wife of Wm. Reynolds, was the daughter of Chas. Capers is also stated by her granddaughter, Mrs. Julia M. Prioleau.

The above record of the descendants of CHARLES CAPERS of St. Helena, is very fragmentary, and is given as recalled by some of the older members of the family. Much, it is feared, has been omitted, but what has been given can be relied on with reasonable certainty. There are now none of the Capers name living in Beaufort or St. Helena. The old graveyard can still be located on the Island and in it are tombstones with inscriptions carved over a century ago.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS, daughter of ANNE CAPERS and WILLIAM REYNOLDS, her husband, married WILLIAM FRIPP.

SIXTH GENERATION.

JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, daughter of WILLIAM FRIPP and SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS, his wife, married SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS.

HEXT.

In his "Landed Gentry," Burke states that the family of Hext was originally from Kingston County, Devon, where it was seated for several centuries. About the year 1600, however, that estate was alienated and the family dispersed, one branch settling in Trenarren County, Cornwall, another in Somerset, and still another in Dorsetshire. The arms, as borne by the Hexts of Devonshire were: Or,* a tower, triple towered, between three battle axes, sable. Crest, On a tower sable, a demi-lion rampant, or, holding in the dexter paw a battle axe of the first. Another crest occasionally borne is described as a stag's head cabossed, ducally gorged, or.

The Hexts of Somerset became extinct early in the seventeenth century at the death of Sir Edward Hext,† but members of the Dorsetshire branch were to be found in the town of Froome, in Somerset, as late as 1739. Arthur Staniforth Hext, Esq., a gentleman with whom the author has had some correspondence, is the present head of the family at Trenarren. It is from the Hexts of Dorsetshire that the South Carolina family descends.

In the year 1684, CAPTAIN HUGH HEXT,** of Iverin, Dorsetshire, England, settled in South Carolina and obtained grants to large tracts of land. He was a man both of wealth and intelligence and soon attained a position of influence in the Province. In 1706†† he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Church Act—that body which corresponded with and held the powers of the High Commissions Court of Charles I. In 1717 he was elected a member of the Commons House of Assembly,‡ and in 1719 he again held that position.

*Burke's General Armorie.

†Correspondence Domestic, James I., Vol. CIII., No. 42.

**Deposition of Martha Bee, Probate Court Records, Charleston, S. C., 1743-6, p. 169.

††Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Vol. II., p. 7.

‡A Chapter in the History of S. C., Rivers, p. 7.

CAPTAIN HUGH HEXT was the father of a large family, some of whom were born in England and others, presumably, in the Province of South Carolina. A sister, also, must have accompanied him, because we find in Ramsay's History that the mother of John Rutledge, Governor of South Carolina, and of Edward Rutledge, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a Miss Hext. The children of CAPTAIN HUGH HEXT were:

1. Alexander Hext.
2. Edward Hext.
3. Francis Hext.

4. DAVID HEXT, ESQUIRE, a planter, who was possessed of much of his father's intellectual ability. For many years he was a member of the Commons House of Assembly,[†] and in 1740 served on a committee from that body to relieve the distress of those whose homes had been burned in the great fire that raged that year in Charleston. The wife of DAVID HEXT, ESQUIRE, was ANNE, surname unknown.

5. Thomas Hext.
6. Amias Hext.
7. Hugh Hext, Jr., who married and left one child, a daughter.

CAPTAIN HUGH HEXT I. also had three daughters:

1. Martha, who married (a) William Bower and (b) John Bee. From her branches of Bryan, Smith, and Guerard descend.*

2. Melior Godfrey.
3. Katherine.

The will of Edward Hext gives the names of the children of CAPTAIN HUGH HEXT as shown above. It also mentions a "kinsman, Philip Hext, of Froome, in Somersetshire, Great Britain, the father of Thomas Hext, whom I brought with me to this Province, but lately deceased." This will is dated October 6, 1739, and proved February 22, 1742. Edward Hext died February 17, 1742, and was buried in St. Philip's Churchyard, Charleston.

[†]South Carolina under the Royal Government, p. 240.

*History of the Bellinger and DeVeaux Families.

For many generations the descendants of the Hext family held positions of trust and honor in their native State. Among the most prominent was Captain William Hext of the Revolution, who was afterwards a member of the Society of Cincinnati. On December 24, 1744, Margaret Hext married Alexander Perronneau. In April, 1746, Mrs. Mary Hext, widow, married John Dart, Esq. Of late years, however, and especially since the close of the War between the States, the family has been dispersed and to a large extent the traces of it obliterated. Of the present generation one, at least, deserves special mention—Lawrence Porcher Hext—a poet whose Southern melody has already been crowned with some measure of success.

THIRD GENERATION.

To DAVID HEXT, ESQUIRE and ANNE, his wife, was born daughter, PROVIDENCE HEXT, who was married in Charleston, October 14, 1739, to COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU. PROVIDENCE HEXT was born in South Carolina in 1723, and died in Charleston, February 18, 1795. The tomb of her husband and herself may still be seen in the churchyard of St. Philip's.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU, son of COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and PROVIDENCE HEXT, his wife, married ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD.

FIFTH GENERATION.

JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU and ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD, his wife, married ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON.

SIXTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and

ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, his wife, married JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA M. FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS.

LYNCH.

The Lynch family of South Carolina is descended from an ancient Austrian house* of that name, which had its origin about the year 1066. They were the lords or governors of a flourishing town in that part of the empire which lies nearest to Germany. During one of the many and bloody wars that swept over all lands in those days of knight-hood and chivalry, the Austrian forces having been driven back, the victorious invaders laid siege to the town of which this family were the rulers. The inhabitants, being stalwart warriors and loath to surrender, determined to resist to the end. In the course of the siege, however, all of their provisions gave out and defeat by famine seemed certain. But rather than yield, the inhabitants determined to exist upon the only edible thing left within their walls, this being a great field of pulse, called lince.

Owing to a turn in the tide of war and also to the resistance of these brave men, the siege was raised and the success of the Austrian arms was assured. To show their gratitude for their deliverance, which they attributed chiefly to the sustenance which the pulse had afforded them, they changed the name of their town and their chief family to Lince or Lintz.

The arms** borne immemorially by the family are: Azure, a chevron between three trefoils slipped, or. Crest: A lynx, proper, passant, dexter, armed and langued of gules. Motto: Spernit Fallere.

*Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1828, p. 201, et seq.

Lives of the Signers—Lossing, p. 219.

Lives of the Signers—Dwight, p. 347.

**There are in the possession of Mrs. W. D. Ellis of Atlanta and Mrs. J. R. Dunbar of Ellenton, S. C., two damask table cloths, bearing the Lynch coat of arms in the center, the crest and motto in each corner, and a border of may-pop blossoms around the edge.

It is said that the entire profit of the Lynch plantations for one year was sent to England and invested in silverware and table linen.

In order to seek a land of greater freedom, one branch of the family, during the subsequent troubles in the Empire, moved to England, and settled in the County of Kent. Being an adventurous race, they moved from there to Connaught, in Ireland, where for a time they remained. It is from this branch of the family that the Lynchs of South Carolina are descended.

JONACK LYNCH,[§] the first of his name in America, must have emigrated to this country soon after the first settlement of the Colony of South Carolina. There was at one time in the possession of the Horry family, which is descended from JONACK LYNCH in the female line, a copy of his diary, written previous to his leaving Connaught. In it he gave the reasons which induced him to emigrate and showed that he weighed with great deliberation the different arguments for and against the measure and in the end gave his decision in favor of the move.

JONACK LYNCH married MARGARET JOHNSON, by whom he had several children, the youngest of whom was COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH.

This COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH was a man of great energy and sagacity. He was said to be a colonel in the British Army, and was probably the CAPTAIN LYNCH^{§§} who in 1706 marched to aid with his company in the defense of Charleston against the French.

He was a member of the Provincial Assembly* in 1717 and also in 1721 and in 1728, although at the latter date he was not allowed a seat because he declined to swear upon the Bible. The Assembly passed a bill to allow him to qualify, but the Council refused to accept it.**

[§]Biography of the Signers of the Declaration, p. 201.

^{§§}Ramsay's History of S. C., Vol. I., p. 73.
Carroll's Historical Collections, Vol. I., p. 161.

*South Carolina under the Proprietary Government, McCrady, p. 571.

**A Chapter in the Early History of S. C., by Wm. J. Rivers, p. 27-8.

COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH explored many portions of the then untrodden wildernesses of South Carolina, and located grants for several sections, comprising the finest and most fertile portions of the Colony. The cultivation of rice was at this period confined to the inland swamps, while the rich alluvial lands, situated within the flow of the tides, were neglected by the settlers as worthless. COLONEL LYNCH, however, had the discernment to discover that this apparent evil of periodical irrigation could not only be remedied, but might also be turned to profitable account. This discovery has added vastly to the wealth of South Carolina.

COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH was married twice. His second wife was SABINAH,[§] daughter of JOHN VAN DER HORST. By her, he had one son, HONORABLE THOMAS LYNCH, called THOMAS LYNCH, THE ELDER.

Of THOMAS LYNCH, THE ELDER the "Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" says—

"Of this gentleman there are many recollections cherished by those who yet linger on the brink of the grave, and remember the happy union which his character afforded of a public-spirited patriot and an enlightened planter, who uniformly dedicated a portion of the income of his fine estate to upholding the hospitality of his country, and in subserving many purposes of private charity and public beneficence.

"He was emphatically a public man and lived and died in public service. Elected to a seat in the Provincial Assembly from the Parish of St. James, Santee, he soon reached great eminence in that body and was long regarded as head of the country party of the Province.

"In all disputes with the mother country he espoused the cause of Colonial freedom with the most fervid enthusiasm, and as early as 1764, after the passage of the Stamp Act, was delegated as the associate of John Rutledge and Christopher Gadsden, to represent South Carolina in the first Congress convened by the Colonies. He uniformly continued to be chosen a member of that assembly until his death.

[§]From a family tree in the possession of Mrs. McCrady of Sewanee, Tenn.

“Without possessing the highly cultivated talents for oratory which characterized the splendid powers of Mr. Rutledge, he nevertheless attained decided success as a powerful debater, and was at once distinguished for the purity and simplicity of his style, the condensation of his thoughts, and the stern and uncompromising honesty of his opinions. With such qualities, so usefully and so honorably directed, he justly acquired great influence in the councils of his native State. So highly were his opinions appreciated on all public concerns, that the Commons House of Assembly (previous to the Revolution, but during the pendency of those momentous questions which produced it), on one occasion, in consequence of his having been delayed on the road on the way from his plantation to the city, adjourned for two days that time might be allowed him to join them in their deliberations. This compliment, infinitely more significant in its character than the most formal vote of thanks, shows that there are periods when an anxious devotion to the public weal can produce at least a temporary suspension of those personal rivalries, which so much distract and influence human conduct.”

HON. THOMAS LYNCH* was a member of the Provincial Assembly from 1765 to 1775, of the Colonial or Stamp Act Congress of New York in 1765, and of Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776. In October, 1768, he was elected to the Provincial Assembly from two parishes at the same time. They were Prince George's, Winyah, and All Saints'. He sat for Prince George's. THOMAS LYNCH, SENIOR, was an Episcopalian and a parishioner of Prince George's. His house in Charles Town was situated near the present site of Society and Bay Streets. It was a handsome mansion and was built of cypress from his plantation on the Santee. The

*Drayton's Memoirs, pp. 41, 43, 67, 92, 130, 138, 139, 145, 162, 171, 195, 206-9, 222, 229.

Ramsay's Revolution of South Carolina, Vol. I., p. 21.

Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Vol. I., p. 129; Vol. II., p. 269.

South Carolina under the Royal Government, McCrady, pp. 372, 457, 563, 586, 607, 610, 617, 618, 619, 620, 651, 663, 684-7, 695, 767, 787, 788, 805.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. IV., p. 64.
South Carolina Gazette, Dec. 17, 1765, and June 9, 1766.

Provincial Assembly named one of the new streets, running north and south, in his honor. When he returned from the Colonial Congress he received a vote of thanks from the Provincial Assembly for his services as its representative.* On May 13, 1766, he and his associates were requested by the Provincial Assembly to sit for their portraits, which were to be made "full length and preserved in the Assembly Room as a testimony of public regard, that the remembrance of the signal service they had done their country as a committee of the Province at the Congress at New York might be transmitted to and remembered by posterity."**

He was elected to a seat in the first session of the Continental Congress on July 7, 1774, and took an active and prominent part in the proceedings of that body and served on several committees in company with Franklin and others. MR. LYNCH stood high in the estimation of Washington, and some of his correspondence with that illustrious patriot is still preserved.‡

The following paragraph from "George Washington," by Woodrow Wilson, will serve to show the prominent position which the Southern delegates assumed in Philadelphia:

"'The Virginia and indeed all the Southern delegates appear like men of importance,' said Silas Deane. 'I never met, nor scarcely had an idea of meeting with men of such firmness, sensibility, spirit and thorough knowledge of the interests of America.' Mr. Lynch, of South Carolina, though he wore 'the manufacture of this country,' and was in all things 'plain, sensible, above ceremony,' seemed to Mr. Deane to carry with him 'more force in his very appearance than most powdered folk in their conversation.'"

President John Adams said of him:† "We dined with Mr.

*Drayton's Memoirs, p. 207.

**South Carolina under the Royal Government, McCrady, p. 586.

§Writings of Washington, Sparks, Vol. III., pp. 123, 185, 225; Vol. XII., p. 425.

†Works of John Adams, Vol. II., p. 360.

LYNCH, his lady and daughter, at their lodgings. We were all vastly pleased with Mr. LYNCH. He is a solid, firm, judicious man."

THOMAS LYNCH, THE ELDER, was born in South Carolina in 1720, and died there in December, 1776. He would have signed the Declaration of Independence had not illness prevented. On July 9, 1776, he was still in Philadelphia, and though suffering with disease signed a communication transmitting the Declaration of Independence to the Assembly of South Carolina.

THOMAS LYNCH, THE ELDER, was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Allston, whom he married September 5, 1745. By her, he had three children:

1. Thos. Lynch, Jr., Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born August 5, 1749, in St. George's Parish, S. C. His father sent him to England to be educated. He studied first at Eton and afterward at the University of Cambridge. He had chosen the law as his profession, but on returning to South Carolina in 1772, he gave up this idea and settled on one of his father's plantations. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he received an appointment as captain in the first regiment of regulars, raised by the Colony of South Carolina. His arduous exertions in recruiting his company seriously impaired his health. When his father's health became so bad that he was unable to perform his duties as a member of Continental Congress, Thos. Lynch, Jr., was unanimously elected to take his place. He took his seat in 1776, but the precarious state of his own health compelled him to resign in a few months. One of his last public acts was to sign the Declaration of Independence. About the close of 1776 he determined to go to France, and took passage to St. Eustatius, where he could find a neutral vessel. The ship on which he sailed was never heard of again and it is supposed that it was sunk by one of the many and violent storms which occurred about that time. His wife, who was lost with him, was Elizabeth Shubrick, daughter of Thos. Shubrick, whom he married on May 14, 1772.

2. Sabinah. She married first Wm. Cattell on March 8, 1767; and second, John Bowman, by whom she left two daughters, Lynch and Mary.

3. Esther.

By his second wife, HANNAH, daughter of JACOB MOTTE, ESQUIRE, whom he married March 8, 1755,* THOMAS LYNCH, SENIOR, had but one child, ELIZABETH. She married first, John Harleston, who was killed in the Revolution, and second, MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON, an officer of the Revolution, whom she married June 3, 1784.

FIFTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, daughter of ELIZABETH LYNCH and MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON, her husband, married JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

SIXTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, his wife, married JULIANA M. FRIPP.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA M. FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. ELLIS.

**South Carolina Gazette*, March 13. 1755.

HAMILTON.

The Hamiltons of South Carolina are the descendants of one of the oldest and most powerful border clans of Scotland. The Duke of Abercorn, who is the head of the family, is also Marquess of Hamilton, Viscount Strabane and Baron of Mountcastle in Ireland, Marquis of Abercorn and Viscount Hamilton in England, Earl of Abercorn and Baron of Paisley, Aberbrothick, Abercorn, Mountcastle, Hamilton and Kilpatrick in Scotland, and Duke of Chatellerault in France. Closely related to him are those of the name of Douglas, as well as forty-eight other branches of the Hamilton family, all of whom are of noble blood and entitled to bear coat-armor. The arms of the Hamiltons of Abercorn, modifications of which are borne by all of the name, are described in Heraldry as; Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, three cinque-foils pierced, ermine; second and third argent, a ship with sails furled and oars, sable.

About the close of the sixteenth century, the Catholic Province of Ulster, in Ireland, having rebelled against the royal government, James I. determined to colonize it with Lowland Scots and Englishmen of the Protestant faith. In April, 1605, this plan was put into operation and the entire Province was divided into tracts of two thousand acres, one of which was given to each of the newly-made Ulstermen. Among these Scotch colonists were several of the Hamilton name, one of whom being the ancestor of WILLIAM HAMILTON, the first of the line in America.

WILLIAM HAMILTON* came to America from Belfast, in the Province of Ulster. He was accompanied by a brother, Hugh Hamilton, and by two sisters, Mary and Anne, who married William Searight. They left Ireland in order to escape the religious and political persecution which finally drove almost the entire Scotch-Irish race to this continent. In 1733 WILLIAM HAMILTON settled in Lancaster County,

*The Searight Family in America.

Province of Pennsylvania, and purchased large tracts of land in Leacock township. He also owned the tavern called the "Three Crowns," which stood on the old road, known then as "The King's Highway." He was a member of the Leacock Presbyterian Church, an ardent patriot, and, although too advanced in age to bear the hardships of a military life, was conspicuous in his efforts in behalf of the Continental cause.

WILLIAM HAMILTON married JANE MCILWAIN, also of Scotch-Irish descent, and left five sons, namely:

1. Hugh Hamilton.
2. William Hamilton.
3. John Hamilton.
4. Robert Hamilton.

5. MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON, of South Carolina. The following account of his life is condensed from that in the transactions of the Society of Cincinnati, of which organization he was for years president:

"MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON was born in the town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of September, 1750. He was given a university education with the view of qualifying him for the medical profession, the study of which he commenced under the celebrated Dr. Shippen, in 1774. Immediately, however, on the occurrence of the battle of Lexington, young Hamilton, with all the enthusiasm of youthful patriotism, abandoned his professional studies and returned to Lancaster, where he raised a volunteer company of riflemen, of which James Ross was elected captain, James Hamilton first lieutenant, and Frederic Zubly second lieutenant. This company, having been organized with great dispatch, marched into Massachusetts in the spring of 1775 and joined the army at Cambridge.

"This company was one of the first corps which Pennsylvania sent to the assistance of her sister colony, then perilously assailed. It remained with the army in the vicinity of Boston and was distinguished for its promptitude and order at the cannonade at Dorchester Heights, where it occupied a post of danger and distinction. When the British

evacuated Boston, Lieutenant Hamilton, with his company, marched with the rest of the army for New York and took post on Long Island. Here the Pennsylvania volunteers exchanged their rifles for muskets and were attached to one of the battalions of the line. This corps was actively engaged at the battle of Long Island and gallantly participated in all the operations of the Grand Army in that vicinity and on both sides of the Hudson River. The battalion to which it was attached was in the advance at the battle of White Plains and in all the depressing and disastrous events which attended the close of the campaign of 1776; in General Washington's march through New Jersey, Lieutenant Hamilton, amidst severe privations and sufferings, participated with a heroic fortitude worthy of a soldier governed by no other sentiment than a lofty attachment to the honor of his country and the success of that cause to which he was willing to devote his life.

"With the returning tide of a better fortune it was also Lieutenant Hamilton's destiny to be present at and to be gallantly engaged in the operations of General Washington on the Delaware. On Christmas Eve, 1776, he crossed that river in Stirling's division and participated in the capture of the Hessians and on the following third of January he commanded a company in the battle of Princeton.

"These decisive successes on the part of the Americans, it is well known, threw all of the southern portion of New Jersey into the hands of General Washington. Hamilton, now Captain Hamilton, on an expedition from the main body, was attacked by a superior force near the enemy's outpost at Brunswick and was captured near that place. He was the next day taken to the British headquarters at New York, where the aide of the British Commander-in-chief, struck with his fine appearance and martial bearing, on reporting that an engaging young rebel had been taken, received orders to extend to him every kindness and courtesy compatible with the usages of war.

"After having been ten months a prisoner of war, Captain Hamilton was exchanged and, on joining the army, was of-

ferred by Gen. St. Clair an appointment as aide-de-camp, in which capacity he served for a few months, until he was promoted, on December 10, 1778, to a Majority in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania line.

“In the brilliant campaign of 1781 Major Hamilton had the honor, by reason of the sickness and consequent absence of Col. Stuart, to command the Second Regiment, which was attached to Wayne’s memorable brigade, and, with a detachment of the First, formed a junction with the Marquis La Fayette on his retiring across the Rappahanock.

“On the 25th of September, of the campaign in Virginia, the army at last rendezvoused at Williamsburg, preparatory to the siege of Yorktown, and in this siege the Second Regiment under the command of Major Hamilton, in conjunction with the rest of Wayne’s brigade, bore a conspicuous part. The events of the siege are too well known to require any notice on this occasion. It will be sufficient to state that on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis the Second Regiment, under Major Hamilton, was one of those forming the command of Gen. Steuben, which, as a guard of honor, took possession of the British redoubts.

“After the surrender the Second Regiment was detached to reinforce Gen. Greene in the South, and Maj. Hamilton marched through Virginia and North Carolina and joined the Southern Fabius at his headquarters on the Ashley River. In the course of the operations in that vicinity he was detached at the head of three hundred picked men to support Col. Laurens, but on his arrival at Parker’s ferry he learned of the death of that gallant officer. These events brought the War of the Revolution nearly to its close and terminated the military services of Major Hamilton.

“From this narrative it will be seen that Major Hamilton was present when the first gun was fired at Dorchester Heights, that he fought in most of the subsequent important battles, and that he was in one of the last, if not the very last military enterprises of the glorious struggle.

“Major Hamilton’s old commander, General Wayne, whose advance he commanded on many occasions, and who cherished

for him a friendship and affection amounting to the highest pitch of personal and military attachment, used to say of him that he spared every man in his command but himself, and that if he would only make those under him do their duty as he did his own, he would be the best officer of his rank in the service.

“The end of our venerable friend comported with the serenity of his whole life. On the night of the 26th of November, 1833, he yielded up his spirit and died with the composure of a veteran,

‘Taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.’”

As has been said, MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON served throughout the entire Revolutionary War.* He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1829 to 1833. To MAJOR HAMILTON was assigned the honor of planting the American colors on the ramparts of Yorktown and of receiving the flag which Cornwallis surrendered. He bore the reputation of being the handsomest man in Washington’s army. MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON remained in South Carolina after the disbanding of the Continental army and there married ELIZABETH, daughter of THOMAS LYNCH, SENIOR. MAJOR HAMILTON died at the house of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, at White Point, Charleston, and was buried in St. Philip’s Churchyard. ELIZABETH LYNCH, his wife, died at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., where she is buried.

To MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON and ELIZABETH LYNCH, his wife, were born three children: one son, Governor James Hamilton, and two daughters, Hannah and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, who married, in succession, JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU of Charleston.

*Biography of the Lives of the Signers of the Dec. of Ind., Vol. V., p. 215.

Records of the Revolutionary War, p. 421.

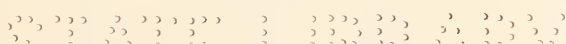
Heitman’s Historical Register, pp. 44, 45, 206.

American Historical Register, pp. 1462-63.

Johnson’s Universal Cyclopaedia, Vol. III., p. 63.

Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. III., p. 123.

Gov. James Hamilton was born in South Carolina, May 8, 1786. He received a liberal education and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He served as Major on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812, but afterwards returned to South Carolina to continue the practice of law. He was elected Intendant of Charleston in 1822 and by his vigilance suppressed the negro insurrection of Denmark Veasey. He fought a duel with and wounded William Gracie, of New York, was second to Oliver Hazard Perry in his duel with Captain Heath and was second to Randolph in duel with Henry Clay. He was often a member of the State Legislature and served two terms in Congress. He supported Andrew Jackson in 1824 and in 1828, when he was offered the office of Secretary of War, which he declined. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1830 and was an advocate of free trade, States' rights and direct taxation. In 1832 he was President of the Nullification Convention, recommended armed resistance to the United States Government and was appointed Major-General of the troops raised for the protection of the State. He afterwards moved to Texas and took an important part in securing the recognition of that republic by England and France, whither he went as ambassador in 1841. He was also instrumental in securing the admission of Texas into the Union. Gov. Hamilton was drowned November 15, 1857, in a steamboat collision off the coast of Texas. His life would doubtless have been saved had he not gallantly given his life preserver to an unknown lady among the passengers. By his wife, Elizabeth Heyward, daughter of Thomas Heyward, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Gov. Hamilton left the following children: James Hamilton, Daniel Heyward Hamilton, who was a colonel in the Confederate Army; Thomas Lynch Hamilton, John Randolph Hamilton, who was a captain in the Confederate Navy; Henry C. Hamilton, Louis Trezvant Hamilton, Arthur St. Clair Hamilton, Oliver Perry Hamilton, Wm. Lowndes Hamilton, Samuel Prioleau Hamilton, and Elizabeth Middleton Hamilton.



FOURTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, daughter of MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON and ELIZABETH LYNCH, his wife, married JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

FIFTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, his wife, married JULIANA M. FRIPP.

SIXTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA M. FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. ELLIS.

ELLIS.

The Ellis family trace their possessions in the west riding of the County of York to the time of the Conquest.* The name of their residence was Kiddal Hall. Sir Thomas Ellis was six times Mayor of Doncaster in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1503 John Ellis was Sheriff of York. In 1617 Bernard Ellis was Recorder of York. In 1709 Wm. E. Ellis, Esq., was High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

The family also appears at an early date in the history of the Colony of Virginia.** David Ellis came with the first colonists from England, and John Ellis settled in that province in 1661. In 1728 John Ellis was employed to run the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

The South Carolina branch is descended from the Ellis family of Virginia through a Revolutionary soldier whose son, ISAAC ELLIS, was born in Virginia in 1787 and moved to South Carolina about 1808. He was a Southern planter of the old school and had large tracts of land and many slaves in Beaufort County, where he died in the year 1862. Early in life he married REBECCA DE LOACH, the daughter of CAPTAIN WILLIAM DE LOACH (DE LOCHE) of Prince William's Parish, S. C. She was born in 1794 and died in 1858. CAPTAIN DE LOACH was born in 1757, and died in 1826. He was a prominent planter and slaveholder. His home, called the "White House," was said to be one of the finest in the upper part of Prince William's Parish.

To ISAAC ELLIS and his wife were born two sons:

1. DOCTOR WILLIAM DE LOACH ELLIS, who was born in South Carolina in 1821 and died there July 4, 1855. He was educated in Charleston, where he studied medicine. DR. ELLIS was probably the most successful physician in the neighborhood surrounding and comprising the village of Allendale, and throughout his brief professional career he

*Ellis Correspondence, Vol. I., p. 9.

**American Ancestry.

enjoyed a select and extensive practice. He married SUSAN EMILY HAY, daughter of LEWIS SCOTT HAY.

2. Col. Daniel Hext Ellis. He took an active interest in the politics of his State. He was several times a member of the State Senate and House of Representatives. He served in the Civil War as colonel of the Eleventh South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A. Among his many accomplishments Col. Ellis was a finished musician and possessed of great talent. He married Emily C. Searson.

To DR. WM. DE LOACH ELLIS and SUSAN EMILY HAY, his wife, were born the following children:

1. CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS.* The following account of his life is taken from "Memoirs of Georgia":

"CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS, lawyer, of Atlanta, Georgia, has attained his distinction at the bar by reason of the high character and commanding qualifications which he has brought to the practice of his chosen profession. He is not a native of this State, but was born in the neighboring commonwealth of South Carolina, in Beaufort District, on August 17, 1844. Until his thirteenth year he lived on the plantation owned by his father, Dr. William D. Ellis, near Allendale, S. C., and enjoyed the sunny, invigorating life of the open fields. His education on the farm was conducted by private tutors, and his acquisition of knowledge was both tenacious and rapid. Leaving the plantation he entered the military school at Aiken, S. C., remaining there for three years. The commencement of the War between the States found him a beardless boy in years, but possessing all the qualifications of the soldier in military discipline and patriotic impulse. In 1861 he joined the Pickens Rangers, organized in Aiken, S. C., and with his comrades was shortly afterwards assigned to Col. Wm. E. Martin's cavalry regiment. In this regiment the subject of our sketch served as a private until February, 1862, when the regiment disbanded. He then joined the Eleventh

*Memoirs of Georgia, by Southern Hist. Soc., Vol. II., p. 765.

Atlanta Exposition and the South, 1895, p. 86.

City of Atlanta, I. W. Avery, 1892, p. 92.

History of Atlanta, E. Y. Clarke, 1881, p. 161.

South Carolina Regiment of infantry, commanded by his uncle, Col. D. H. Ellis. He was assigned to a position on his uncle's staff as a non-commissioned officer, but was soon elected second-lieutenant of Company B of that regiment and served in that capacity for about a year. The regiment was subsequently attached to Gen. Johnson Haygood's brigade, and took part in the defense of Charleston, Fort Sumter, and the general defenses of the city. The next experience of the young soldier was in Virginia, and here for quite a while he was in full command of the company. Among the battles in which he participated were: Pocotaligo, S. C.; a number of skirmishes on James Island; the siege of Charleston; Cedar Run; Swift Creek, Va.; Drewry's Bluff; second Cold Harbor; Fort Harrison; siege of Petersburg; battle of Weldon Railroad; and Ft. Fisher. Capt. Ellis was made a prisoner of war at the last named place and was sent to the old capitol prison, in Washington City. He was subsequently removed to Ft. Delaware, and was released in June, 1865. A slight wound received at Petersburg disabled him for a few days, but failed to impair his courage. On his release from prison he returned to Aiken, S. C., and began to teach school. At the same time he devoted himself assiduously to the study of law and was admitted in 1868. He continued to teach, however, until 1870, doing such little professional work as chanced to fall his way. He came to Atlanta after giving up his school and, in order to acquire a start, he gave up his profession for a while and entered the journalistic field as a means for raising money. For two years he divided his time between the *Intelligencer*, the *Constitution*, and the *Herald*, after which he returned to the practice of his profession. In a short time he formed a legal partnership with Judge Wm. T. Newman, which continued for three years and was then dissolved. In 1873 he entered into a partnership with Capt. John Milledge, but this in like manner was dissolved in 1880, Capt. Ellis receiving the appointment of Solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta. He filled this position with marked ability, but declined a reappointment in order to resume the general practice. In 1886 he resumed his partnership with Judge New-

man, but the appointment of the latter in 1887 as judge of the Federal court for the Northern District of Georgia necessitated the dissolution of the firm. In 1888 a partnership was formed, Mr. James R. Gray, a distinguished member of the bar being the legal associate of Capt. Ellis. Subsequently to this Mr. Gray withdrew from the practice of the law and assumed the office of Editor-in-Chief of the *Atlanta Journal*. The present firm was then established, consisting of Capt. Ellis, Mr. William A. Wimbish and W. D. Ellis, Jr.

"In 1884-5 Capt. Ellis represented Fulton County in the State Legislature. He was a member of various committees, among them the general judiciary, corporations, military, manufactures, and education. He was chairman of the committee on internal improvements, and vice-chairman of the committee on corporations. Capt. Ellis was the author of the bill creating the Stone Mountain Circuit, and was very active in devising plans by which to erect the new capitol building. Capt. Ellis was a member of the city council in 1878, and was placed at the head of the legal department. Judge Newman, at the same time occupied the position of city attorney, and together they formulated much of the legislation that has brought about the prosperous condition of the city to-day. Capt. Ellis is a loyal member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of Capital City Lodge No. 33. He is also a consistent member of the Baptist Church of Atlanta."

CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS was captain of the Cleburn Rifles of Atlanta. In 1899 he was commander of Atlanta Camp No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, and is now a colonel on Gen. Clement A. Evans' staff. CAPTAIN ELLIS is a polished writer and orator. His address on Memorial Day, 1900, has received compliments from all over the South, as being one of the most beautiful tributes ever paid to Southern womanhood.

On June 18, 1868, in Aiken, S. C., CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS was married to PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, his wife. MRS. ELLIS is an ideal type of the Southern woman. Her

life has been devoted to the care of her home and her children, and the debt of gratitude which they owe her can never be repaid. While living in the modest seclusion which forms one of the chief characteristics of the women of our land, yet her many virtues and lovable disposition have made her company and advice greatly sought after by many of the historical and benevolent associations of the South. At present she is President of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Atlanta, Regent of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Dames and of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

The other children of DR. WILLIAM DE LOACH ELLIS and SUSAN EMILY HAY, his wife, were:

2. Rosa Mildred.

3. Harriet Frampton, who married Wm. W. McLeod, a prominent planter near Charleston, S. C. They have four children, viz: Susan Ellis, Wilhelmina Wallace, Rose Lulah, and William Ellis.

4. Lulah Hay, who married Col. John Porter Fort, an officer of the Confederate Army, a lawyer and a planter. She resides at Athens, Ga., and has six children, viz.: Susan Ellis, Catherine Haynes, Martha Fannin, Tomlinson, John Porter and William Ellis.

5. Dr. Daniel W. Ellis. He is an experienced physician and practices on James Island, S. C. He was married twice. His first wife was Regina McLeod, by whom he had one child, Rosa Ellis. By his second wife, Mamie S. Rivers, he had two children, Mary Seabrook and Catherine Rivers.

6. Frampton Erroll, who never married. He died at the early age of twenty-two years, while giving every promise of success in his chosen profession, the law.

FOURTH GENERATION.

TO CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS and PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOR-LEAU, his wife, were born the following children:

1. Capt. Wm. D. Ellis III. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia, and captain (retired) of the Grady Cadets

and Hibernian Rifles of Atlanta. Capt. Ellis was admitted to the bar in 1892 and is now one of the leading young lawyers of Atlanta. He is junior member of the firm of Ellis, Wimbish & Ellis, and is a member of the City Council of Atlanta. On October 18, 1893, Capt. Ellis married Henrietta Blanche Lipscomb, a daughter of Francis A. Lipscomb and Mary A. Rutherford, of Athens, Ga. She is a descendant of the Cobb, Reade, Warner, Lewis and Jacquelin families of Virginia.

2. Phoebe Prioleau Ellis, a graduate of the Lucy Cobb Institute and a member of the Colonial Dames and the Order of R. E. Lee.

3. Prioleau Ellis. He is a man prominent in insurance circles. His success and ability in that profession have been remarkable. At present he is special agent for the Aetna Insurance Company and has charge of the States of Alabama and Florida. His residence is at Atlanta, Ga. On March 23, 1898, he married Annie Davis Stuart, a daughter of M. H. Stuart, of Montgomery, Ala.

4. Harry Hay Ellis. He was born April 5, 1876, and is now employed in the office of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company.

5. Frampton Erroll Ellis. He was born September 19, 1882, in Atlanta, Ga. He is a graduate, 1900, of the Boys' High School of Atlanta, and is now a student at Washington and Lee University of Virginia. He is a member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and the author of this work. (Subsequent to the compiling of these sketches the author took his B. L. degree at the University of Georgia and has been engaged in the practice of the profession in Atlanta since July, 1903).

6. Harriet Frampton Ellis. She was born March 12, 1885, in Atlanta, Ga., and is a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, Ga., a member of the Ladies' Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Revolution.

FIFTH GENERATION.

To Capt. Wm. D. Ellis III. and Blanche Lipscomb, his wife, were born the following children :

1. Frances Adgate Ellis, born August 2, 1894, in Atlanta, Georgia.

2. William D. Ellis IV., born June 14, 1898, in Athens, Georgia.

3. Rutherford Lipscomb Ellis, born May 8, 1904, in Atlanta, Georgia.

To Prioleau Ellis and Annie D. Stuart, his wife, were born :

1. Annie Stuart Ellis on February 6, 1900, in Montgomery, Alabama.

2. Prioleau Ellis, Jr., on March 30, 1903, in Atlanta, Georgia.

VAN DER HORST.

It is to be regretted that so little can be ascertained concerning the early history of the Van der Horsts of South Carolina. They were probably among the Knickerbocker settlers of New York, many of whom moved to Charleston and its vicinity about the year 1671. It is certain, however, that the family was established in the province as early as 1690. Their arms are: Or, a chevron sable bearing three leopard heads of the first.

JOHN VAN DER HORST, as is shown by the index of lost wills in the Probate Court of Charleston, was the first of the line. He left a son, JOHN VAN DER HORST, whose will was recorded in 1741. This JOHN VAN DER HORST II. was the father of SABINAH VAN DER HORST, who married COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH, and of Maj. John Van der Horst, who distinguished himself during the Revolution while serving in Gen. Marion's brigade.

Capt. Arnoldus Van der Horst, son of Maj. John Van der Horst, also served throughout the Revolution and in 1806 was elected a member of the Society of Cincinnati. He married Elizabeth Simons. Their son, Gen. Arnoldus Van der Horst, was Governor of South Carolina.

The family has maintained itself with honor throughout the entire history of the State. Many of its members served in the Army of the Confederacy and several of them gave their lives for the Lost Cause.

FOURTH GENERATION.

THOMAS LYNCH, THE ELDER, son of COLONEL THOMAS LYNCH and SABINAH VAN DER HORST, his wife, married HANNAH MOTTE.

FIFTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH, daughter of THOMAS LYNCH and HANNAH MOTTE, his wife, married MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON.

SIXTH GENERATION.

ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, daughter of MAJOR JAMES HAMILTON and ELIZABETH LYNCH, his wife, married JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, his wife, married JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN W. D. ELLIS.

GENDRON.

The Gendron family of South Carolina was of French Huguenot origin and prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes was established in the Province d'Onis. The name, which has now become extinct, appears to have been originally L'Jandro, but it was subsequently written Gendron, and occasionally Gendrone.

The first of the line of whom we have any record were DAVID GENDRON* and CATHERINE, his wife. They were both Huguenots and lived in the town of Maran. This DAVID GENDRON left two sons, Jean and CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON, who were born in Maran and, like their parents, embraced the Protestant faith.

After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes the two Gendrons, Jean and PHILIPPE, in order to escape persecution and possible death on account of their forbidden religion, left France and escaped to South Carolina. The *Carolina Gazette* of October 26, 1769, says that PHILIPPE GENDRON was "one of the first French Protestants that arrived and settled at Santee about the year 1685."

Jean Gendron was a member of the Commons House of Assembly in 1693 and at various other times.

CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON married MAGDELAINE DE CHARDON, daughter of PIERRE DE CHARDON** of Tours, in Tourenne, France, at which place she was born. This PIERRE DE CHARDON was a banker, possessed of a large estate. He lived in New York, and probably Boston, for in the latter place we find a street named for him.† MAGDELAINE DE CHARDON married first Louis Pasquereau, by whom she had three sons: Pierre, Isaac and Charles, and one daughter: Magdelaine, who married Peter Fauconnier, of New York. After the death of Louis Pasquereau MAGDELAINE DE CHAR-

*Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C., No. 5, p. 33.

**History of the Bellinger and DeVeaux families, p. 82.

†Fiske's Dutch and Quaker and Quaker Colonies in America.

DON, his widow, moved to South Carolina and married CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON.

CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON was a Commissioner of the Church Act of 1706.** Soon after he came to South Carolina he settled at Santee and became quite prominent in the affairs of the Huguenot Church at that place. His plantation may be located on Wm. Faden's map.

The following is an extract from Lawson's Journal. Lawson was sent out as Surveyor-General of North Carolina and in 1700 visited the Santee settlement on his way from Charleston to North Carolina. He says: "Toward the afternoon we came to MONSIEUR L'JANDRO (PHILIPPE GENDRON), where we got our dinner, there coming some French ladies while we were there, who were lately come from England, and Monsieur LeGrand, a worthy Norman, who hath been a great sufferer in his estate by the persecution in France against those of the Protestant religion."

The Huguenots on the Santee were religious and industrious, and in the year 1706 petitioned the governor and assembly for their settlement to be made into a parish, being desirous of a union with the Church of the Province. An act was therefore passed to that effect on April 9, 1706, naming the place St. James, Santee, and fixing the town at Jamestown.

The town was soon abandoned, but must first have attained some size, because a church is known to have been built there. An interesting anecdote is told concerning its congregation. "PHILIPPE GENDRON, a respected member, had undertaken a perilous voyage by Cape Romain and thence by the coast to Charleston, to obtain supplies for the Colony. His absence was protracted beyond the time of his expected return, and it was feared that disaster had overtaken him. But on a certain Sunday, in the midst of the service, the Rev. Ponderous perceived from the pulpit the long expected craft ascending the stream. In the exuberance of his feelings he ceased suddenly his devotions and clapping his hands energetically, he exclaimed: 'Voila, MONSIEUR GENDRON!' The

**Ramsay's History of South Carolina, Vol. II., p. 7.

whole congregation then with their pastor, rushed to the river bank to greet their friend and to congratulate him on his safe return."

Between 1710 and 1720, the attempt to establish a town at Jamestown having proven a failure, a move was made to more healthy quarters. This is indicated by the case of Rene Ravenel, who, in November, 1708, turned over to PHILIPPE GENDRON the money belonging to the Jamestown church, of which as vestryman he was custodian, while preparing to leave the town. The original receipt, signed by PHILIPPE GENDRON was in the possession of Daniel Ravenel, Sr., in 1847. CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON died in 1725. He bequeathed six pounds, currency of the province, for the poor of the church, by his will dated January 23, 1702-3. He also left ten pounds, currency, to the poor of Charleston. The witnesses to his will were Albert Ponderous, Pierre Robert, Sr., Pierre Robert, Jr., and James Guerri.

TO CAPTAIN PHILIPPE GENDRON and MAGDELAINE DE CHARDON, his wife, were born the following children:

1. John Gendron. In Ramsay's History of South Carolina we find that he commanded a company in the Yemassee War in 1715 and although but a colonel from having the command of a brigade by seniority, was always addressed as General. He was born October 12, 1690, and died in 1754.

2. MARY MAGDELAINE. She was born in South Carolina, October 13, 1691, and died in 1765. She married COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU in 1713. Her marriage is proved by the Transactions of the Huguenot Society, by the *Carolina Gazette*, and by the "Ravenel Records."

3. Elizabeth, who was born October 14, 1692, and died in 1740. She married Daniel Huger.

4. Marian C., who was born July 21, 1694, and died October 26, 1769. She married ——— Porcher.

5. Jane, who was born May 19, 1696, and died in 1769. She married ——— Droussaint.

6. Catherine Henrietta, who was born April 12, 1698, and died in 1764. She married Thomas Cordes.

FOURTH GENERATION.

COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and MARY MAGDELAINE GENDRON, his wife, married PROVIDENCE HEXT.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU, son of COLONEL SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and PROVIDENCE HEXT, his wife, married ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD.

SIXTH GENERATION.

JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of CAPTAIN PHILIP PRIOLEAU and ALICE EDITH HOMEYARD, his wife, married ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, son of JUDGE SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and ELIZABETH LYNCH HAMILTON, his wife, married JULIANA M. FRIPP.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU, daughter of SAMUEL PRIOLEAU and JULIANA M. FRIPP, his wife, married CAPTAIN WM. D. ELLIS.

SMITH OF NEWPORT-PAGNELL.

Arms: Argent, a chief checky purpure and or, three candles purpure, flamed of or, laid palways in the base.

Crest: A seawolf proper, naitant, dexter.

Motto: Nec Aspera Terrent.*

The first of the family of Smith, which so distinguished itself in the Colonial government of New York, was JOHN SMITH, a soldier of the British army. He was born on the Island of Ely, off the coast[‡] of Cambridgeshire, about 1620. His wife was ELIZABETH HARTLEY of Lancashire. Their youngest son, THOMAS SMITH, was born in 1675, in Buckinghamshire. He was a respectable merchant of Newport-Pagnell and married SUSANNA ODELLE. He was, it is said, a staunch Presbyterian, and doubtless came to America to enjoy greater religious freedom. On August 17, 1715, he arrived at New York accompanied by his wife and his three sons, one of whom, WILLIAM, was afterward a member of the Governor's Council and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province.[†] THOMAS SMITH died in New York, November 17, 1745. His wife SUSANNA, having returned to England on a visit, died there March 9, 1729.

JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH,[§] son of THOMAS SMITH and his wife SUSANNA ODELLE, was born October 8, 1697, at Newport-Pagnell and came to America with his father in 1715. He was "graduated at Yale in 1719, served as a tutor there for five years, and in 1724 returned to New York City and was admitted to the bar. His eloquence and address soon brought him into notice, but in 1733 he was disbarred** on

*From the Bible of Martha Smith, wife of Col. A. Hawkes Hay.

‡New York Genealogical Record, Vol. II., p. 98; Historical Mag. Dec. 1868.

†Documentary History of New York, Vol. II., pp. 553, 555, 560, 570, 575, 582, 611, etc.

§Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. V., p. 591.

**Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," Vol. II., p. 250.

Robert's History of New York, Vol. I., p. 270.

account of his participation in a suit against Gov. William Cosby, where the principle involved was the right of the Provincial Council to provide a salary for one of their own members as acting governor during the interval between the death of one royal appointee and the arrival of another. He was restored in 1736 and his son, William Smith, the historian, recites as an instance of his eloquence that by his consummate art in telling the story of the crucifixion, he succeeded in inducing the New York Assembly to reject all the votes of the Jewish members and so to establish the disputed election of his client. He also practiced extensively in Connecticut and in 1743-4 was counsel for that Colony in their case against the Mohican Indians. He was appointed Attorney-General and Advocate-General by Gov. George Clinton in 1751, succeeding Richard Bradley, and served one year but was not confirmed by the royal authorities. He became a member of the Governor's Council in 1753, and held that office until 1767, when he was succeeded by his son, William. In that capacity he attended the Congress of Colonies that was held in Albany, N. Y., in June, 1754, and was a member from New York of the committee to draft a plan for the Union, which he earnestly favored. In the same month he was a commissioner to fix the boundary lines between New York and Massachusetts. He declined the office of Chief Justice of New York in 1760, but became Associate Justice of the same court in 1763, and held office until his death. The *New York Gazette* of the next week described him as "a gentleman of great erudition, the most eloquent speaker in the province, and zealous and inflexible to the cause of religion and liberty."

Although his sons espoused the British cause in the Revolutionary War, yet JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH was an ardent and earnest patriot and had he lived he would doubtless have been foremost among the liberators of his country. He was one of the original organizers* of the "Sons of Liberty," of New

*Robert's History of New York, Vol. I., p. 341.

York. In speaking of him, President John Adams said:*

“We then made a visit of ceremony to MR. WILLIAM SMITH, a counsellor at law, and a councilor by mandamus. This gentleman has the character of a great lawyer, a sensible and a learned man, and yet a consistent, unshaken friend to his country and her liberties.”

JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH was a devout Presbyterian and gave much land on Wall Street to be used for church purposes. The gift was made on the condition that if such use were not made of it, it should revert to his heirs. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to recover under this provision. The property is now worth many millions.

On May 11, 1727, JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH married MARY HET† of New York. She was the daughter of RENE HET, a French Huguenot, and BLANCHE, his wife. This RENE HET was born at Rochelle, France. He was the son of JOSUE and SARAH HET. RENE HET left France immediately after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was naturalized in America in 1709. Besides his daughter MARY, who married JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH, RENE HET had another daughter, who married a Capt. Wm. Smith, of New York. RENE HET must have been cultured as well as wealthy. In his will he bequeathes to his grandson Joshua Het Smith “my silver-hilted sword, two French Buchaneer guns, one pair of French pistols, one silver walking-cane and my best muff, over and above his portion and share.” He desired to be buried in the manner of the French Protestant Church. His will, proved November, 1768, is on file in the Surrogate’s office, New York.

JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH died in New York City November 22, 1769. His wife, MARY HET, died there August 22, 1754, and was buried in an aisle of the old South Church.

To JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH and MARY HET, his wife, were born fourteen children:**

1. Chief Justice William Smith of Canada. He was born

*Works of John Adams, Vol. II., pp. 347, 353.

†New York Genealogical Record, Vol. II., p. 145.

Register’s Office,, N. Y. City Lib., 31, p. 358-9.

**New York Genealogical Records, Vol. IV., p. 99.

June 18, 1728. In 1745 he graduated at Yale and was admitted to the New York bar. He was appointed Chief Justice of the province in 1763 and was a member of the Governor's Council from 1767 to 1782. At the outbreak of the Revolution he seemed undecided as to which cause to adopt. In 1778, however, he declared himself in favor of the King and was welcomed with honors by the royalists. In 1783 he went to England and from there to Canada, of which country he was made Chief Justice in 1786. He wrote two histories, one of New York and the other of Canada. His son, William Smith III., was Secretary of the Canadian Parliament, Master in Chancery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and member of the Executive Committee.

2. Susanna, born December 24, 1729, married Robert J. Livingston.

3. Mary, born March 24, 1731.

4. Sarah, born August 3, 1733.

5. Thomas.

6. Elizabeth Blanche, born December 18, 1736.

7. James, born February 13, 1738.

8. Ann, born July 19, 1740.

9. John, born August 20, 1741.

10. Catherine, born April 7, 1743; married John Gordon, of Charleston, S. C., March 10, 1767.

11. MARTHA, born in New York City, June 18, 1744.* She married COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY, of Haverstraw. After the Revolution she moved to South Carolina, where she died March 30, 1821.

12. Samuel, born July 24, 1745.

13. Margaret, born September 19, 1747.

14. Joshua Hett, born May 27, 1749; married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John Gordon of South Carolina, in 1770; said to be a loyalist and has been accused of being an accomplice in the treason of Benedict Arnold. The charges, however, were never proven. The facts of the case were as follows: Arnold was in command of the American forces on

*These dates are from the Baptismal Record of the old New York Presbyterian Church.

the Hudson. His fidelity was then undoubted. Summoning Smith, his inferior officer, he stated that he wished to hold a conference with a British sloop on the river, and directed Smith to bring an officer (Major Andre) to land. During the consultation between the conspirators (at which Smith, of course, was not present) the sloop, having been fired on, dropped down the river. Arnold then ordered Smith to take Andre to his home for the night and aid him in his return to New York, which was in possession of the British. The fact that he was an English soldier was to be disguised. Smith carried out these instructions and then gave Andre his own overcoat to hide the scarlet uniform he wore. This Andre still had on when captured. After the war Joshua Hett Smith moved to London, where he published a book in his defense, called "An Authentic Narrative of the Causes That Led to the Death of Major Andre." The question of his innocence has been discussed at length by many historians, but the results of their researches have been far from satisfactory and the real truth of the matter is still conceded to be an unsolved historical mystery.

FIFTH GENERATION.

LEWIS SCOTT HAY, son of COLONEL A. HAWKES HAY and MARTHA, daughter of JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH, married HARRIET YOUNG JOHNSON.

SIXTH GENERATION.

SUSAN EMILY HAY, daughter of LEWIS SCOTT HAY and HARRIET YOUNG JOHNSON, married DOCTOR WILLIAM D. ELLIS.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. ELLIS, son of DOCTOR WILLIAM D. ELLIS and SUSAN EMILY HAY, married PHOEBE CAROLINE PRIOLEAU.

FRIPP.

The family of Fripp, of the coast of South Carolina, had its origin in the Kingdom of Wales. The name appears to have been originally Frypp and its bearers are said to be entitled to Coat Armor. One branch of the family settled in Bristol, England, and there must have attained to both wealth and influence, for when WILLIAM FRIPP, of South Carolina visited Europe in 1836, he met his cousin, Edward B. Fripp, Esq., who was then Lord Mayor of Bristol.

JOHN FRIPP was the first of the family who came to America. He was born in Wales about 1689 and settled on Edisto or St. Helena Island at an early date. His will was dated May 1, 1742, and mentions his grandsons JOHN,* William and Paul. His wife was also mentioned, but not his granddaughters, one of whom married a McKey, another a Parmeter, and the third a McCarthy.

JOHN FRIPP, grandson of the first settler, was born on St. Helena Island, March 15, 1729, and married ELIZABETH HANN on April 19, 1747. They left twelve children, as follows:

1. Martha Fripp, who married William Chaplin.
2. Elizabeth Fripp, who married A. Chaplin.
3. Sarah Fripp, who married John Evans.
4. Mary Fripp, who married John Jenkins.
5. William Fripp, who married ——— Chaplin.

6. JOHN FRIPP, who married MARTHA SCOTT, daughter of GEORGE SCOTT and ANNE JENKINS, his wife, both of prominent island families. JOHN FRIPP served in the Revolution** in the company of volunteers raised by his brother-in-law, Capt. John Jenkins, on St. Helena Island. In January,

*This and most of the ensuing data is from a letter written by WM. FRIPP of Beaufort to Edward B. Fripp of Bristol, under date of November 17, 1838. This letter was returned to the family by Edward B. Fripp's daughter and is now in possession of the author.

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1775 he was appointed by the Provincial Congress, a member of the committee to carry into effect the proposed "Continental Association."*

7. Rebecca Fripp, who married James Edwards.
8. Thomas Fripp.
9. Paul Fripp.
10. Hannah Fripp, who married Benjamin Jenkins.
11. Archibald Fripp, who married Elizabeth Scott.
12. Anne Fripp, who married Peter Perry.

The Fripps have always borne the reputation of being fighting men. The roster of Capt. Jenkins' company of volunteers, raised at the outbreak of the Revolution, contains the following names of Fripps and their connections:

Captain—John Jenkins.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin Reynolds.

Second Lieutenant—William Fripp, Jr.

Privates: JOHN FRIPP, JR.

William Fripp, Sr.

Thomas Fripp.

Paul Fripp.

Joseph Jenkins.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, SR.

James Reynolds, Jr.

James Reynolds, Sr.

Richard Reynolds.

Daniel Scott.

William Scott.

Benjamin Scott.

In 1838 there were about sixty-seven Fripps in South Carolina. They were scattered over Edisto, St. Helena, Fripp's and the neighboring islands and mainland. They were nearly all planters, though a few attained some political success. Col. Tom Fripp, a State senator, was a noted duelist in the early part of the last century.

*Moultrie's Memoirs of the Revolution, Vol. I., p. 50.

To JOHN FRIPP and MARTHA SCOTT, his wife, were born the following children :

1. Capt. John Fripp of St. Helena. He married Elizabeth McKean and left four children : Joseph J. Fripp, Elizabeth Katherine and Ella Corine (who married in succession Albert V. Chaplin), and Ellen Charlton, who married William Kirkwood Browne, now of Boston.

2. Phoebe Fripp, who married William Morrall and left the following children : Edward, Louise, William, John, Phoebe, Albert, Washington and Florida.

3. WILLIAM FRIPP, ESQUIRE, of Beaufort, who was born in 1788 and died January 9, 1860. He was a polished scholar, an extensive traveller, and a thorough Christian gentleman. He was generous and open hearted, a large part of his yearly income being set apart for the poor of his county. In fact, so well known were his benevolence and purity of life that he was known all over the State as "Good William Fripp." He was considered one of the wealthiest planters on the coast and the records of the Beaufort District Court show that he was possessed of some nine plantations and three hundred and thirteen negro slaves.

In May, 1820, WILLIAM FRIPP married SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS, daughter of WILLIAM REYNOLDS, ESQUIRE, of St. Helena Island, Granville County, S. C. WILLIAM REYNOLDS was a member of a prominent English family which settled on St. Helena many years before the Revolution. He enlisted in Capt. Jenkins'* company of volunteers and served in the early part of the Revolutionary War. †In 1775 the Provincial Congress appointed him a member of the committee to carry into effect the plan for the Continental Association. WILLIAM REYNOLDS married ANNE CAPERS, daughter of CHARLES CAPERS, ESQUIRE. WILLIAM REYNOLDS died in 1798 and his will, which was dated August 17, 1798, was proven on November 3, 1798, indicating that he died in the latter part of October of that year. This will, a copy of which is in the possession of the author, mentions his son

*South Carolina Hist. Mag., Vol. II., p. 101.

†Moultrie's Memoirs of the Revolution, Vol. I., p. 43.

Edward Thompson Reynolds, and his daughter SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS. Edward Thompson Reynolds died at the age of five years. In this will are also mentioned his wife ANNE, his brothers Joseph Scott,** Richard Scott, and David Scott, his brother-in-law, William Eddings, and his sister-in-law, Mary Evans.

SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS, daughter of WILLIAM REYNOLDS and ANNE CAPERS, was born in 1797 or 1798. On March 24, 1811, when only some thirteen years of age, she married Jeffrey Otis Prentiss, by whom she had four children: Julia, Harriet, Jeffrey Otis (who died in infancy), and William Otis. Jeffrey Otis Prentiss died in 1818 and in May, 1820, his widow married WILLIAM FRIPP. She died at Aiken, S. C., December 25, 1867, and her original will, which is in the possession of the author, was dated January 14, 1861, and gives her entire estate to her daughter JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP PRIOLEAU.

A miniature of WILLIAM FRIPP is in the possession of the author, as is also a copy of his will. This will was not dated, but mentions his wife and children, as hereinafter appears.

SIXTH GENERATION.

To WILLIAM FRIPP and SARAH HARRIET REYNOLDS were born the following children:

1. William Washington Fripp, who graduated at South Carolina College and served in the Confederate Army. He married Mary Middleton Porteous and left several children.

2. JULIANA MATILDA FRIPP, who was born September 27, 1825, in Beaufort, S. C. She was a recognized belle of South Carolina and married SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, of Charleston, on March 11, 1846. During the war MRS. PRIOLEAU, who was then a widow, was forced to refugee first to Columbia, S. C., and then to Athens, Ga. A recent work entitled "South Carolina Women in the Confederacy," on page 177 says: "About this time the Hon. C. G. Memminger wrote to Mrs. Jos. D. Pope, (of Beaufort), describing the sufferings and

**These were probably his half-brothers.

dire need of our sick and wounded soldiers after the Battle of Bull Run, and asked her aid in their behalf. No time was lost in bringing this communication to the notice of the ladies and a hospital committee was established, consisting of Mrs. Pope, Chairman; Mrs. Stephen Elliott, Mrs. Louis De-Saussure, MRS. PRIOLEAU and Mrs. James Verdier, her able and indefatigable associates. In a short while lint, bandages, sheets, pillows, towels and blankets were packed and hauled thirty miles distant to reach the Charleston & Savannah Railroad, and sent with all speed to the hospitals in Virginia. Delicacies also, which could bear transportation, were not forgotten. But work now nearer home demanded their attention. Under their supervision two rooms on Murray's Wharf were secured and fitted up as a hospital for the use of soldiers from the up country then stationed at Bay Point and Hilton Head. The care of the sick at home did not prevent, however, their continuing their monthly consignments of necessities to Richmond, which only ceased when they themselves, in common with the whole community, were homeless and almost destitute refugees, bravely bearing untold privations for the cause they loved so well."

3. Dr. Clarence Augustus Fripp, who served as Surgeon in the Confederate Army. He never married and died many years ago.

4. Alviro A. Fripp, who graduated at South Carolina College and served in the Confederate Army. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Fripp, and has several descendants living.

5. Phoebe Caroline Fripp, who died at the age of eleven.

6. Joseph Eddings Fripp, who died in the Confederate Army in 1862.

During the War of Secession the Fripp family gave ample evidence of its valor and its patriotism. Five of them gave up their lives for the Lost Cause, four of them having been killed in battle and one dying from exposure. A tablet in the St. Helena Episcopal Church commemorates the lives and deaths of those brave soldiers who wore the Gray. Besides the names of the thirty-three St. Helena soldiers who



met death in the ranks of the Confederacy the tablet bears this inscription:

“The triumphs of might are transient; they pass and are forgotten. The sufferings of right are graven deepest on the chronicles of nations.”

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