

## INTRODUCTION.

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To feel an interest in the character and history of one's ancestors is natural. It is especially characteristic of old and enlightened communities, and the older and more enlightened the community the greater is the pride of ancestry.

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

Actuated by this natural desire to know what sort of blood flows in my veins and from what sources it came, I began a short time ago an investigation of the subject, and the following pages embody the result. In them nothing is taken for granted without proof, nothing is assumed, and nothing is exaggerated. My sole object has been to arrive at truth.

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

For the facts of history on which I have relied in reaching my conclusion I am indebted to—

A manuscript history of his family written in his family Bible sixty years ago by Rev. Ignatius A. Few, LL.D.;  
McCall's History of Georgia;

Jones' History of Georgia;  
 White's Historical Collections of Georgia;  
 Ramsay's History of South Carolina;  
 Williamson's History of North Carolina;  
 Hawk's History of North Carolina;  
 The Old North State in the War;  
 Draper's King's Mountain and Its Heroes;  
 Lee's Memoirs of the War in the South;  
 Allaire's Diary of the Campaign of 1780;  
 The Journals of the Legislature of Georgia for the year 1784;  
 Burke's History of the Peerage;  
 Burke's History of the Commons;  
 Burke's History of the Landed Gentry;  
 Baker's History of Northampton County, and  
 Walford's History of the County Families of the United Kingdom.

## CHAPTER I.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War there was, in the upper part of Richmond county, Georgia, about twenty-five miles above Augusta, a settlement on the waters of Little River, in the midst of which was a hamlet called Wrightsborough. This hamlet and the territory surrounding it, is now in Columbia county. The first settlement was made here by a small colony of Quakers, headed by a man named Gray. They came from Virginia. Gray soon became unpopular with his colony and left it in the time of Governor Reynolds.

At this time the hamlet was called Brandon.

The colony languished, or at least made no marked progress for a number of years, till another colony, headed by Joseph Mattock, also a Quaker, came to it in the time of Governor Wright. Mattock obtained from the Governor a grant of forty thousand acres of land for himself and friends, upon which they settled and changed the name of the hamlet from Brandon to Wrightsborough, in honor of the royal governor, Sir James Wright.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence the settlement contained about two hundred families, and its most prominent men were Benjamin, William, and Ignatius Few\* and William Candler. It is of the latter, his progeny

\* There was another Few—James—the second of four brothers, who was tried, convicted, and hanged by a royal "drum-head court-martial," in North Carolina, for high treason, in 1771. He was one of the leaders of the "Regulators," as they were called, in that State, who as early as 1771 organized in six counties—Orange, Randolph, Anson, Montgomery, Guilford, and Chatham—and partially organized in two more—Rowan

Ireland after the restoration of Charles the Second. This being established, the question arises, What was the relationship of the American William Candler to the Irish William Candler? Not his son, for the latter must have been born more than a hundred years before the former; nor his grandson, for the Irish Candler had but two sons—Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle,\* and John Candler, Esq., and both of these lived too soon to have been the American Candler's father. Besides, the records show that the line of John Candler, Esq., became extinct with the second generation after him. William was, therefore, a descend-

\* Callan Castle was a strong fortress, six miles from the town of Kilkenny. It was defended by a wall and three castles—Butler's castle, Skerry castle, and "the great castle." It was invested by Cromwell in person, and its garrison fought bravely. Finally Cromwell stormed and carried the great castle and put all of its defenders to the sword. Butler's castle surrendered, and the men were spared, but Skerry refused to surrender; and, unable to make a breach in the walls, the English scalded all of its defenders to death.

Under the Protectorate five million acres—two-thirds of the whole island—were confiscated. The ancient Irish barons were mercilessly slaughtered or driven to the continent and their lands portioned out by lottery to the soldiers who fought against the Irish and to those persons in England who had furnished money for the prosecution of this war of conquest.

In the division of the spoils the Barony of Callan fell to Lieutenant Colonel William Candler, one of the conquerors, and it, together with its frowning castle, its fertile acres, and its ancient cathedral, is in the hands of his descendants to this day.

son, and possibly more than one, still younger, who came to America; for under the law of primogeniture the younger sons of the gentry, and, indeed, of the nobility, have very little inducement to remain at home, and often migrate to newer countries. Thus we see in the fifth generation, in a direct line, of this same family, while the two older children of William Candler, of Callan, remained in Ireland, the third child—Thomas—went to Russia, was knighted, and got to be a vice-admiral in the Russian navy.

But, no matter of which, it is clear that William Candler, of Richmond county, Georgia, was the son of some one of the sons of Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, and his wife, Jane Tuite, daughter of Diana Mabbot, who was the niece of the Earl of Clarendon and the cousin of her royal highness the Duchess of York, the mother of Queens Mary and Anne of England. Hence he was the grandson of Jane Tuite, the great-grandson of Diana Mabbott, the great-grand-nephew of the Earl of Clarendon, and fourth cousin to Queens Mary and Anne.

In order that the reader may trace these genealogies for himself, I append the following extracts:

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

"CANDLER.—This family is of great antiquity in Norfolk and Suffolk, are of Saxon origin, and are maternally descended from the noble family of Vavasour."

"The name was formerly spelt Kaendler. A branch settled in Ireland temp. Cromwell."

Baker's "History of Northampton county" says:

"The first Candler named is William Candler, Esq., a lieutenant-colonel in the army under Cromwell; settled in

name Anne ended this life the 24 of June, A. D. 1615, aged 44 years."

"On a gravestone on the floor is inscribed:

"Hic jacet domina Anna, uxor carissima Ferdinandi Hybourne, militis, filia et heres Ric: Candler et Eliz., uxoris ejus, que obiit 24 Junii, 1615. Prole carens Christi vice proles amavit amantes carens et ante omnes regeregens; fuit."

"It was also spelt Kaendler, from which it is presumed to be of Saxon origin."

"In 1836 Edward Candler, Esq., of Moreton, married Janet Sempill, Baroness Sempill in the Scottish peerage, and sister of Lord Selkirk who thereupon, by royal license, assumed the surname of Sempill only."

The arms of the family were "parted in tercio, per fess

Ireland; married Anne, widow of Captain John Villiers."

"Their children were:

"I. Thomas Candler, of Callan Castle, county Kilkenny, who married twice—first, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Barrell, by Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of the Very Reverend Benjamin Phipps, dean of Ferns (a branch of the family of Phipps, from which the Earls of Mulgrave descended), but had no issue. He married, second, Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Tuite, baronet, of Sonagh, in the county of Westmeath, by Diana Mabbot, niece of Edward Hyde, the celebrated Earl of Clarendon and first cousin of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, mother of Queens Mary and Anne, by whom he had—

"1. Henry, D.D., archdeacon of Ossery and rector of the great living of Callan, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Flood, of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny, sister of the Right Honorable Warden Flood, lord chief justice of Ireland, and aunt of Sir Frederick Flood, baronet. He had issue: 1st, Thomas; 2d, William, of Acomb, in the county of York, sometime a captain in the Tenth regiment of foot, who married Mary, only daughter of William Vavasour, Esq., of Weston Hall, in the county of York, by Anne, daughter of John Chaplin, Esq., of Tathwell, in the county of Lincoln, by whom he had: 1st, Henry, of whom hereafter; 2d, Sir Thomas, of the Russian Orders of St. Anne, St. George, and St. Vladimir; &c.

"II. William Candler, D.D., of Castlemoer, in the county

\* Doubtless of the family of the Duke of Buckingham, whose family name was George Villiers. The oldest member of the House of Commons at this time, Charles Villiers, is a member of the same family. He has represented Wolverhampton for fifty-five years, and is nearly ninety years old.

lawyer of the same county, to whose courtesy I am indebted for this information concerning the family.

Zachariah Candler had a brother living in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1839. If he had other brothers, his descendants now living do not know it. This brother was named John. Though the descendants of Zachariah Candler cannot trace his history further back than Virginia, it is possible that his father, whose name is not known to his descendants now living, came from the Irish branch of the family. This, however, is mere conjecture, as there is nothing to warrant the conclusion. The mere fact that the North Carolina Candler have been in the United States longer, perhaps, than any others of the name except the Georgia family, and the additional fact that Colonel William Candler, of Georgia, once lived in North Carolina, are the only grounds for the conjecture. No connection

Corley. She was the mother of five children by her first husband and one by her second. Their names were Martha Missouri Myrick, Daniel J. Myrick, Sarah Adeline Myrick, Richard L. Myrick, and Nancy C. Corley. She died in Bienville parish, Louisiana, on the 20th of December, 1872. All of her children who are living are in Louisiana, I think, except her son, Daniel J. Myrick. He has been for forty years a highly respected and useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the Georgia and North Georgia Conference.

III. John Kingston Candler was born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1804. He married Caroline Smith, in Baldwin county, Georgia, in his twenty-second year. He reared a numerous family. His sons were Francis, William, and Charles. Francis lives in Louisiana. William died in the Confederate army, at Savannah, Georgia, in 1864, unmarried. Charles lives in Louisiana. His daughters were seven in number. One married Holston; another, Leatherman, and another, Randolph. The writer does not know to whom the others were married. All, if alive, are thought to be in Louisiana.

John K. Candler was a substantial farmer, unostentatious and unambitious. He still lives in Bienville parish, Louisiana, and is about eighty-six years old.

IV. Frances Emily Candler was born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1806. In 1824 she married Wilson Simpson, a native of Tennessee. Their children were Samuel, Louisa, Daniel—and the names of the others, seven in number, I think, are unknown to the writer. Some of them are known to live in Western Texas; others in Louisiana. She

3. Julia Florence, the wife of Colonel J. W. Harris, of Bartow county, Georgia. She has no children.

4. Noble Daniel, who was much afflicted from childhood and died since the death of his father.

5. Sarah Justanna; married J. J. Willard, of DeKalb county, Georgia, who is now dead. She has several children, whose names are not known to the writer.

6. William Bell Candler, of Carroll county, Georgia, a merchant; married the daughter of Dr. Slaughter, of Carroll. He has several children.

7. Elizabeth Frances; married H. H. Dobbs. They have children.

8. Asa Griggs Candler, a druggist, of Atlanta, Georgia; married Miss Howard. They have several children.

9. Samuel Charles Candler, a merchant, of Carroll county, Georgia; married Miss Bevel, of Florida.

10. The Reverend Warren Alvin Candler, D.D., of Oxford, Georgia, president of Emory College, of which his second cousin, Reverend Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., was the first president fifty years ago. He was a Doctor of Divinity at thirty years of age. He married Miss Nettie Curtwright, daughter of Captain Curtwright, of Troup county, Georgia.

11. Lieutenant-Colonel John Slaughter Candler, of Atlanta, Georgia, Judge-Advocate General of Georgia and Solicitor-General of the Stone Mountain circuit; married Miss Loula Garnie, of Jacksonville, Florida.

They have one child—a son.

All the children of Samuel C. and Martha B. Candler are living except Noble, and all who are living have children except Florence.

died on the Brazos River, in Texas, perhaps in 1856. The precise date is not known.

V. Hon. Samuel Charles Candler was born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 6th day of December, 1809. On the 8th day of December, 1833, he married Martha B. Beall, a daughter of Noble P. Beall, of Cherokee county, Georgia, and niece of General William Beall, for a long time prominent in the history of Western Georgia.

Samuel C. Candler represented at different times two different counties in the Legislature; first, Cherokee, about 1835, and afterward, for several terms, Carroll, in which he spent most of his life, and died on the 13th day of November, 1873. His widow lives in Atlanta.

He left eleven children:

1. The Hon. Milton A. Candler, born January 11, 1837. He is a lawyer, and lives in Decatur, Georgia; has represented his county several terms in the State house of representatives, his district in two constitutional conventions, and once in the State senate, and the Atlanta district in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses of the United States. He married Eliza, daughter of the Honorable Charles Murphy, at one time a member of Congress from Georgia. They have had many children, most of whom are living, and the eldest of whom, the Honorable Charles Murphy Candler, is now a member of the Legislature of Georgia.

2. Ezekiel S. Candler, a lawyer and Baptist minister in Mississippi. He married Miss Julia Bevel, of Hamilton county, Florida. They have several children, of whom the eldest is E. S. Candler, Jr., a lawyer of Iuka, Mississippi.

VI. Captain Daniel Gill Candler, born in Columbia county Georgia, February 22, 1812, and married on the 8th of October, 1833, to Nancy Caroline, oldest daughter of Allen Matthews, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the western circuit of Georgia. Captain Candler was a lawyer, and at one time a judge. He served in two Indian wars, in the army of the United States, and was a captain in the second regiment that left Georgia in the army of the Confederate States. He died in Gainesville, Georgia, of which city he had been mayor three terms, on the 16th of October, 1887, and was buried in Alta Vista cemetery in that city.

The remains of his wife, who preceded him to the grave about ~~twenty~~ <sup>thirty</sup> years, were removed from Homer, Banks county, Georgia, where she was first buried, and interred in the same grave with his.

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

"An ardent patriot,  
A gallant soldier,  
A just judge,  
An honest man."

And on hers—

"A devoted wife and mother,  
An obliging neighbor,  
And an humble Christian."

They had twelve children.

1. The Honorable Allen Daniel Candler, of Gainesville, Georgia, born November 4, 1834, a colonel in the army of the Confederate States, for five years a representative in the Georgia Legislature, for two years a senator in the same State, and for eight years a member of the United States Congress. He married, on the 12th of January, 1864, Eugenia, daughter of Thomas J. Williams, a large planter

in Jones county Georgia. They have had eleven children: Eugenia Frances, married D. L. Wardroper, of Tennessee; Florence Virginia married W. K. Ashford, of Hall county, Georgia; Marena Allen, now a student at Emory College; Thomas Cloud, in mercantile business in Gainesville; Hortense Alice, in school in Baltimore, Maryland; Kate Edna died in 1881; William Daniel, John Charles, Victor Eugene, Margaret Annie, and Benjamin Carlton Lee, with their parents in Gainesville.

2. Margaret Elton, who married Colonel Lawson Fields, of Gordon county, Georgia. She is now a widow and has one child, Maggie, aged about seventeen.

3. Sarah Slaughter, never married; resides in Barnesville, Pike county, Georgia.

The two latter were twins, born on the 26th of September, 1836.

4. Elizabeth Antonio married M. C. Little, of Banks county, Georgia, died in 1873, leaving five children—Oscar, James, Edgar, Sallie, and Junius. Another, Allen, preceded her to the grave. Sallie has since died. The other four are in the State of Arkansas.

5. Florida Caladonia died in infancy in 1842.

6. William Blackstone, born May 6, 1843; died November 27, 1852.

7. Francis Mary, born June 28, 1845; died November 30, 1852.

8. Nancy Caroline, born 29th May, 1847, and married John A. Fields, of Gordon county, Georgia, May 12, 1872. They have a large family of children.

9. A son born and died on the 16th of May, 1850; unnamed.

10. Junius Perry, born July 2, 1852, and died at Griffin, Georgia, where he was at school, August 7, 1870. He was a young man of much promise.

11. Virginia Frances, born September 9, 1854; married Artenus C. Randell, of Cobb county, Georgia, in 1883. They live in the Indian Territory, and have three children, all sons. The oldest is named Daniel, for his grandfather. The names of the others are not remembered. *Hope & James.*

12. Ignatius Leonidas, born July 26, 1857, graduated at the University of Georgia, studied law, was admitted to the bar, was married, in 1886, in Texas, to Miss Myrtice Long, a descendant of a distinguished Georgia family of that name. They live in Seymour, Baylor county, Texas, and have one child, a daughter. *Caroline*

VII. The Honorable Ezekiel Slaughter Candler was born in Columbia county, Georgia, on the 5th of August, 1816; married Miss Jane Williams, a native of the State of Tennessee, on the 19th day of August, 1839, in Coweta county, Georgia, and died in the city of Atlanta on the 12th of January, 1869. He was sheriff of Carroll county, Georgia, when a very young man, subsequently represented the same county in the Legislature, and in 1851 was elected comptroller-general of Georgia, and held that position for three terms.

He left living seven children:

1. Sarah Margaret, the wife of the Honorable Carlton J. Wellborn, judge of the northeastern circuit of Georgia. She has four children, all grown—John, Carlton, Lou, and Ezekiel.

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2. Martha, the wife of William P. Quillian, of Atlanta, Georgia. She has three children—two sons and a daughter—all grown.

3. Georgia, who married, first, Doctor Barnwell, of Milledgeville, Georgia; and, secondly, Charles Cowart, a lawyer, of Atlanta, Georgia, a son of Colonel Robert J. Cowart, a prominent lawyer and politician of Northwest Georgia. She is a second time a widow, and resides in Atlanta. She never had any children. *Louisiana*

4 and 5. Missouri and Indiana, twins, who married, the one to Young J. Garrett, a merchant of Atlanta, and the other to Robert J. McCanny, Esq., a lawyer of Dalton, Georgia.

Mrs. Garrett has two children, both daughters and both married. Her husband died in the early part of February, 1870.

Mrs. McCanny has several children, but the writer does not know how many, nor the names of any of them, but one—Julian—who graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1888.

6. William Ezekiel Candler, born in Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1856; married in Blairsville, Georgia, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Haulson, of Union county, Georgia, about 1880. He is a lawyer, and has several children.

7. Nellie, born in Milledgeville, Georgia, about 1858; married Doctor Longino, of Campbell county, Georgia, and died young, leaving one child, a son, whose name is not known to the writer.

The foregoing are the lineal descendants of Daniel, the youngest son of Colonel William Candler, of the American

Revolution of 1776. The descendants of his brothers are not so numerous. They live in the counties of Columbia, Talbot, and Muscogee, in Georgia, and in the State of Alabama; some of them may be in other States. The writer never knew any of them.

## CHAPTER II.

We have, in the preceding chapter, traced the history of William Candler, of Richmond county, Georgia, and his descendants from his first appearance, in 1771, as a land surveyor under the royal government, down to the present time—1890. But what about his ancestry? Who was his father? Who his grandfather? Neither the written records nor oral tradition have given direct answers to these questions. Fortunately, however, we have circumstantial evidence so strong that we can scarcely err in arriving at correct answers to them. We know that William Candler was born in 1738. We know that his father, and perhaps he, was born in Ireland. We know that there was then and is now but one family of Candler in Ireland, the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler,\* of

\* William Candler first appeared while Cromwell was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as a captain in the regiment of Sir Hardress Waller. In 1658, when the first allotment of land was made to the English soldiers, he received his first bounty. Continuing in the service till the Restoration, and at that time giving an active support to Charles the Second, to whom he ever afterward was loyal, that monarch, a few years before the close of his reign, granted to him extensive estates in Kilkenny and Wexford, in addition to those first granted to him during the Protectorate.

and ancestry, that I propose to write chiefly. Other persons will be brought in only incidentally.

Of the early history of William Candler, family tradition gives us but little information. There are, however, scraps of recorded history scattered here and there which taken together and interpreted, the one in the light of the others, enable us to come, with reasonable certainty, to a correct conclusion as to his origin and ancestry.

There is now in the possession of the writer a manuscript written by the Reverend Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., a grandson of William Candler, in his family Bible, sixty years ago, from which the following extract is taken. It may be relied on for correctness as far as it goes, because its author, Dr. Few, was born a hundred years ago; lived, therefore, in point of time, near to his grandfather, was a man of profound learning and piety, and came fully up to Cicero's definition of a good historian, "a man too brave to tell a lie and brave enough to tell the truth." He says: "William Candler was probably born in Ireland; his parents certainly were. He held the rank of colonel in the American army during the war of the Revolution, and died and was buried in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1789, four miles east from Mount Carmel."

Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., secretary of the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin," says:

"Major William Candler, who, with Captains Carr and

and Surry—to resist the collection by the royal government of taxes which they deemed unjust. Three thousand of them fought a battle in the Spring of the year 1771 with Governor Tryon, who commanded the royal troops in person. Two hundred of the regulators were killed on the field, and six of the leaders, including Few, were court-martialed and hanged, afterward, near Salisbury.

Doctor Draper, however, confounds Colonel William Candler with his son, Major Henry Candler. It was the latter, and not the former, who commanded "the small party of Georgians at King's Mountain."

William Candler entered the service as a major, but afterward, as Dr. Draper says, rose to the rank of colonel, and at or about the same time his son, Henry, became major of his father's regiment, and the "small party of Georgians" commanded by Major Candler at Kings Mountain was a detachment of that regiment which Colonel Candler had sent, under the command of his son, Major Henry Candler, with Colonel Clark, when that officer escorted the women and children from upper Georgia across the mountains, into East Tennessee when their homes were overrun by the British and Tories in 1780.

McCall, in his "History of Georgia," written at the beginning of the present century, when many of the actors in the stirring scenes of the Revolution were still living and the sources of information were much more abundant and reliable than those at the command of Dr. Draper, says, in substance:

As soon as Colonel Clark raised the siege of Augusta, in the summer of 1780, he withdrew to the Little River country, which had been overrun and devastated by the enemy. He there furloughed his men for a short time, in order that they might look after the welfare of their families and get themselves in readiness for another active campaign. About the last of September they met at the appointed rendezvous and, in McCall's own words, "when he (Clark) was ready to march he found himself at the head of about three hundred men who had in their train four hundred women

Johnson, commanded the small party of Georgians at King's Mountain, was born of English parents, in Belfast,\* Ireland, in 1738, and was brought to Virginia† when a mere child.

"He married, in 1761, Elizabeth Anthony, and the next year migrated to Georgia. In 1771 he was a deputy surveyor.

"During the war he served under Colonel Clark; was in the attack on Augusta, at King's Mountain, and Blackstock, and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the Legislature in 1784-'5; was appointed a judge, and died at his seat in Columbia county, in 1789, at the age of fifty-one years, leaving several children, his oldest son, Henry, having served in the army with him."

These two accounts, from sources far apart in point of time and distance, agree substantially as to the main facts.

\* Not Belfast, but Dublin. There were not then, nor have there ever been, any Candler at Belfast, but there were some of them in Dublin at the time of his birth. Thomas Candler, of Dublin, Esq., was certainly there.

† William Candler probably landed at a Virginia port, but did not come from there to Georgia. He settled in North Carolina, and the record shows his three oldest children were born there. The Fews also lived there, and they and the Candler were intimate friends, and their children intermarried and both families came to the same settlement in Georgia, presumably at the same time. It is natural for people who emigrate from their native country to go to one in which they have friends or relatives. The charter of North Carolina was granted by King Charles the Second in 1693 to "our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Edward, Earl of Clarendon"—Edward Hyde—and seven others. In 1710 Edward Hyde, the grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed Governor of the province. Thomas Candler, of Dublin, who was probably the father of Colonel William Candler, of Georgia, and if not, certainly his uncle, was cousin to the Earl of Clarendon. It is, therefore, highly probable that William Candler, of Georgia, and his father, if he came at all, came first to North Carolina where their relatives had settled.

and children. The condition of the country for two years had been such that the vestiges of cultivation were scarcely to be seen anywhere, and to leave their families behind under such circumstances was to subject them to certain want, if not starvation, in a country under the control of an enemy whose barbarity has been fully described."

Colonel Candler's family was among those refugees thus driven from their homes by a cruel and merciless enemy.

"Colonel Clark therefore resolved to escort these helpless women and children to Kentucky,\* where they would be in a land of plenty and out of the reach of a barbarous enemy.

"With this helpless multitude, like Moses from Egypt of olden time, and with not more than five days' subsistence, Colonel Clark commenced a march of near two hundred miles through a mountainous wilderness to avoid being cut off by the enemy.

"On the eleventh day they reached Watauga and Nolachucky Rivers, on the north side of the mountains, in a starved and otherwise deplorable condition. Many of the men and women had received no subsistence for several days, except nuts, and the last two even the children were subsisted on the same kind of food. \* \* \* Many of the tender sex were obliged to travel on foot, and some of them without shoes. \* \* \* While Colonel Clark was on his way crossing the mountains he met Captain Hampton, who informed him that Colonel Campbell was

\* Kentucky was then a part of Virginia; Tennessee a part of North Carolina. Geographical lines were ill defined, and while Clark thought he left the women and children in Kentucky, he really left them in East Tennessee, between the French Broad and the Holston Rivers, or Nolachucky. He never got within 50 miles of the Kentucky line.

collecting a force on the west side of the mountains to attack Ferguson. Major Candler\* and Captain Johnson, with thirty men filed off and formed a junction with Colonel Campbell, at Gilbertstown, and had a share in the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain on the 7th of October."

Draper, in his account of the King's Mountain campaign, in speaking of this expedition, says:

"While Colonel Clark, of Georgia, with his followers, were retreating from that unhappy country with their families, and were aiming to cross the mountains to the friendly Nolachucky settlements, they were met by Captain Edward Hampton, who informed them that Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, and McDowell were collecting a force with which to attack Ferguson. Major William Candler and Captain Johnson, of Clark's party, filed off with thirty men and formed a junction with the mountain men near Gilbertstown."

In these statements, which in the main facts agree and are correct, both writers fall into some minor errors. Draper says Major "William Candler" commanded the small detachment of Georgians who left Clark and took part in the battle of King's Mountain. McCall says "Major Candler," but does not give the Christian name. The truth is, it was as above stated, Major Henry Candler, the eldest son of William Candler. William Candler entered the service as a major, but had at this time risen to the rank of colonel, and his son Henry, then nineteen or twenty

\*McCall, as most people are prone to do this day, spells the name, Chandler, but Dr. Draper, in his "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," spells it correctly—Candler.

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The same author, in speaking of the affair at Blackstock's on the 18th of October, ten days after the battle of King's Mountain, says: "Colonel Twiggs, the senior officer under General Sumpter, assisted by Colonel Clark and Majors Candler (evidently Henry) and Jackson, with the Georgia militia, were to occupy the fence and the woods to the left of the house." \* \* \* "Colonel Candler (William) had been detached on the march to collect provisions."

\* \* \* Before Colonel Candler rejoined his command he was pursued by Tarlton and his Tories, and barely made his escape, for, says McCall, "Colonel Candler, with his forage wagons, had just passed Sumpter's pickets when they fired on Tarlton's van."

Thus, it is clear that at this place both Colonel William Candler and his son, Major Henry Candler, were present, but that at King's Mountain, while Major Henry Candler was there and commanded the Georgians who participated in the carnage and glory of that day, his father, William Candler, was not there, as stated by Dr. Draper. The confusion arises from the facts that Colonel William Candler was at first a major and afterward, doubtless about this time, became a colonel, and at the same time his son, Henry, became major in his father's regiment.

Colonel Candler was, as Draper says, in the siege of Augusta and in all the other affairs in upper Georgia, and those in which Sumpter was engaged in the Carolinas in his campaign of 1780. He was never seriously wounded, but his son, Major Henry Candler, lost an arm in one of the battles in South Carolina, in the fall of the year 1780, but in which one neither history nor tradition informs us. He married, at the close of the war, a Miss Oliver, and

years old, had become major of his father's regiment. Colonel William Candler was not at King's Mountain at all, but when Clark started from Georgia, across the mountains, with the women and children, as above stated, Colonel William Candler's family was with him, and Colonel Candler had sent his son, Major Candler, with a detachment of thirty men from his regiment, with his family and Colonel Clark, and when Clark was informed by Hampton of the organization of the force by Campbell at Gilbertstown to pursue and attack Ferguson he detached Major Candler and the thirty men of his father's regiment to join the expedition. In the meantime Colonel William Candler had remained in Georgia to gather up those men of his own and Clark's regiment, who, having been furloughed, as before stated, had not reported when Clark left with the non-combatants. When this work was accomplished Colonel Candler proceeded to South Carolina to join Sumpter.

A few days after the battle of King's Mountain one of the Candlers—and it is difficult to tell which—was with Sumpter at Fish Dam Ford. McCall, in describing the disposition of the forces in that engagement, says: "During the day Colonels Twiggs and Clark, and Majors Candler and Jackson, with about a hundred Georgia militia, and in the evening Colonel McCall, with a part of his regiment, joined the camp." While this officer is designated as Major Candler, I think he was Colonel William Candler, because with him came Major Jackson, afterward General Jackson, of Georgia, who had been his inseparable companion-in-arms for two years, and who, like himself, was not at King's Mountain, but now appears in South Carolina for the first time.

settled in Warren county, Georgia, where he lived up to the time of his death. His brothers, all younger than he, lived and died in Columbia county, where some of their descendants are still to be found.

With the return of peace and the establishment of the independence of the Colonies, most of the families who had gone with Colonel Clark into East Tennessee returned to their devastated homes in the Little River country, and among them the Fews and Candlers.

William Candler and William and Benjamin Few were named in an act of the Royal Legislature of Georgia, in 1780, proscribing certain prominent rebels in that colony who were especially obnoxious to the Crown, and disqualifying them perpetually from holding office, voting, sitting on juries, and even from testifying as witnesses in the courts; but this ostracism continued only for a short time. Soon the patriots recovered possession of the State, and these ostracised rebels, in their turn, passed laws confiscating the property of those who had mustered under the flag of the enemies of their country, and making the name "tory" so odious that to-day, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, it is a stench in the nostrils of the great-grandchildren of the heroes of Savannah, Augusta, King's Mountain, Cowpens, and the numerous other less noted fields on which they shed their blood in defense of their homes and firesides.

William Few was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and, subsequently, the first Senator from Georgia under the Constitution. He was also a judge and a member of the Continental Congress, and finally removed to the city of New

York, where he died, after having filled many important offices of trust and honor, among them that of mayor of that city.

William Candler and Captain and Brevet Major Ignatius Few, who had become his son-in-law by marrying his eldest daughter, Mary Candler, were both members of the Legislature of Georgia\* from Richmond county, in the first General Assembly that met in that State under the Constitution after the close of the war of the Revolution. Subsequently he became a judge of the highest court then known to the judiciary of the State, and died at his seat in Columbia county in 1789.

"He married, in 1760, Elizabeth Anthony, whose grandfather was a Genoese Italian and her mother a Clark. She was the oldest of a numerous family, and one of her nephews was Governor of Kentucky. She had brothers, who married and left families—Christopher, Joseph, Micajah, Mark, James, and Bolling—and sisters, two of whom, Mary and Winnifred married Carters†. Agnes married Blakey, one to Lane, one to Cooper,‡ Judith to Ware, and Penelope to Johnson. She was a Quaker, and preached."

"William Candler and his wife, Elizabeth Anthony, had children—Mary, Henry, Falby, William, Charles, Elizabeth, John Kingston, Amelia, Joseph, Mark Anthony, and Daniel. Charles died young; all the rest lived to be grown, and all married except William and John, and all who married left children except Joseph. Elizabeth Candler survived her husband and married Captain John Dysart, and died and

\* Journal of the Legislature of 1784.

† The late Parish Carter, of Georgia, was a descendant of one of them.

‡ The late Hon. Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia, was descended from her.

raised twenty-four children—twenty-two sons and two daughters—twelve by each wife.

Daniel Candler died in Columbia county, Georgia, in September, 1816. Cut off at that period in life before which but few men accomplish much, his career was devoid of special incident, except that on one occasion, in Milledgeville, he became engaged in a controversy with a Captain Snow, a member of the Legislature from Burke county, I think, which resulted in a duel on the east side of the Savannah River, in the neighborhood of Augusta. Captain Snow received a serious but not a fatal wound, and Mr. Candler had a ball put through his cravat, but was unhurt. This duel grew out of a political difference, and never afterward could Mr. Candler be induced to take any active part in the heated political contests that characterized that period of the history of Georgia.

Daniel Candler and his wife, Sarah Slaughter, had children—William Love, Elizabeth Anthony, John Kingston, Frances, Mary, Samuel Charles, Daniel Gill, and Ezekiel Slaughter.

I. William Love Candler, was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, on the first day of September, 1801. He married Martha Moore, in Upson county, Georgia, about 1824. The precise date is not known to the writer. He died and was buried in Bienville parish, Louisiana, in 1868.

He and his wife, Martha Moore, had eight children, to wit: John K., Missouri, Caroline, Martha Daniel, Josephine, William Wallace, Sarah Edna, and Patrick Henry.

John K. died in youth. Josephine died at sixteen years of age. William Wallace graduated in medicine and practiced his profession at Lewisville, Arkansas, where he mar-

was buried on the east side of the Oconee River, immediately opposite to Milledgeville in 1883.\*\*

Mary, William Candler's oldest daughter, became, as has been stated, the wife of Captain and Brevet Major Ignatius Few, of the Continental army. She was the mother of the Reverend Ignatius A. Few, LL.D., an eminent scholar and divine, and the first president of Emory College, in his native State. She had other children—Mary, Elizabeth, and William—and died on the 24th of July, 1824.

Of Henry, the oldest son and second child of William and Elizabeth Candler, we have already spoken as major of his father's regiment. Brief mention has also been made of their other children. We will now proceed to speak more at length of Daniel, the youngest of William Candler's children, who was only <sup>10</sup>five years old when his father died, and who was the progenitor of most of the Candlers who still live in Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. He was born in Columbia county, Georgia, in 1779. He married Sarah Slaughter, a daughter of Samuel Slaughter, Esq., a successful planter of Baldwin county, Georgia, in 1799. Samuel Slaughter came with his brother, Reuben, from Virginia to Georgia prior to the war of the Revolution, but the precise date at which they came is not known. Both were ardent patriots; both served in the armies of the Colonies during the war, and both were wounded in battle. Reuben lost a leg, and Samuel two fingers of his left hand. Both reared large families, and their descendants are to be found scattered all over the South, but especially in Georgia. Reuben was married twice, and

\*\* Few manuscript.

ried Julia Sloan, by whom he had one child, a daughter. He died at Lewisville, Arkansas, in 1874.

Missouri married William Walker, of Louisiana, formerly of Putnam county, Georgia. She and her husband died many years ago, leaving two children—Augusta, who married Tood, and Alonzo.

Martha Daniel married Jack H. Walker, the son of her sister's husband by his first wife. She and her husband are both dead. They left four surviving children—David, Wilson, Clarence, and Carrie.

Sarah married Dr. Jasper Gibbs, who removed from Louisiana to Texas after the close of the war of secession. Dr. Gibbs is dead, leaving her a widow with a numerous family of children, whose names are unknown to the writer.

Caroline married Lawson L. Harris, by whom she had several children, only two of whom lived to be grown—William and Susan.

The only surviving son of William L. Candler is Patrick Henry, a prominent physician and planter in Lewisville, Arkansas. He married Miss Madora Holston, of Louisiana. They have four children, all daughters. The name of the eldest is Dora and of the second Kate. The names of the other two are not known to the writer.

Both Dr. William Wallace Candler and Dr. Patrick H. Candler served on the Confederate side, in the Ninth Louisiana regiment, in the war of secession.

II. Elizabeth Anthony Candler, eldest daughter of Daniel and Sarah Candler, was born on the 30th day of March, 1803. She was twice married, first to Owen H. Myrick, a member of an old and prominent family in middle Georgia, on the 15th of October, 1820, and after his death to —

between the two families has been established. There are also Candler in Virginia and Maryland. Of the Virginia family I have been able to learn but little. They have been in the southwestern part of the State for a long time, but I do not know their origin.

The head of the Maryland family, so far as its members can trace their history, was John Candler, who was a merchant in the western part of the State, and amassed quite a fortune. This family were slave-holders, and are all intensely Southern in feeling, except one, William M., who now lives in Washington City. He was a soldier in the Federal Army, and lost a leg in battle.

In Massachusetts there are two brothers, the younger of whom, William Candler, was a captain on General Hooker's staff in the Federal Army. The other, the Hon. John W. Candler, is now a member of Congress from Massachusetts. He was also a member of the 47th Congress. Their progenitor was Samuel Candler, who came to this country from Colchester, England, about the beginning of the present century.

There are also two brothers in New York city, Edward Stuart Candler and Flamen Ball Candler, the one a Wall street broker and the other a lawyer. The same man—Samuel Candler—was their grandfather, and they are, therefore, cousins to the two Boston brothers. Their father was Samuel Marsden Candler, and their mother Elizabeth Cecilia Ball, daughter of Flamen Ball, an eminent New York lawyer, and a relative of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington.

Near Charleston, S. C., lived and died Edward Candler, a relative of the New York and Boston members of the

family. I don't think he had any children; if he had, I have not been able to find them.

In Illinois lives Cant Candler and his descendants, except two of his sons—T. B. Candler, who is a grain merchant in Philadelphia, and another, who is a sea captain.

His name, Cant, doubtless a contraction of Canute, betrays his Saxon origin.

John Candler and his descendants live in St. Louis, Missouri. He came to the United States from Downham, Norfolk county, England, in 1850. One of his granddaughters, Miss Lillian Candler, is a teacher in the public schools of the city of St. Louis. There also lives in the city of Detroit, Michigan, three brothers, the eldest of whom is William H. Candler. They came from England, but I am not advised from what county, in 1850.

There is also a family of the name in Cincinnati, Ohio, one of whom is named Charles, but I do not know whence nor when they came.

The Georgia branch of the family alone traces its origin to Lieutenant-Colonel William Candler, of Ireland. All the rest, who know whence their ancestors came, sprung from the English stock. The names William and John are found in almost every branch of the family. This and many other facts go to show that all, no matter whether they came from England or Ireland, had a common origin. Indeed, there is a tradition that all in England, Ireland, America, and Russia are the descendants of two brothers, William Candler and John Candler, who came to England from the shores of the Baltic Sea several centuries ago, and, so far as I have been able to learn, none of them have ever been ashamed of the name, nor have they done anything to disgrace it.

topher, who married a Clark (Polling's daughter). After this one Zedekiah Candler married Anna Moorman and I beleive they are in Pittsylvania district."

The second was written by Boling Clark of Albemarl county, Virginia, in 1780 to Mary Ann Lynch of Atherst county, Virginia, and is as follows:

"I know but little about the Anthonys and Candlers, except that Judith Moorman Clark married Christopher Anthony a son of Mark Anthony, who came to Virginia with a colony from Genoa Italy, and settled on the James river and established a great mill and a trading post of considerable importance. The second child of Christopher Anthony (Elizabeth) married a Candler, elder brother of Zed Candler, who married Anna Moorman.

These Candlers and Moormans got mixed in Ireland before they ever came to Virginia, the Clarks did not get in until we settled in Louisa County Virginia. Both the Candlers and Anthonys left Virginia for

settlements in the Carolinas and Ohio and we have lost trace of them all."

The third was written in 1778 by the Rev. Thomas Moorman, an Episcopal minister to the same lady, Mary Ann Lynch, both of them living in Virginia.

"There is much fogginess about my memory Mary, but perhaps I can tell you something about the people you seek information about. In 1754 quite a muck of folk left the upper James river colony for a good country on the Vadin river; among the motley gang, for some were skimmers, was your cousin of the 2-remove, Micajah Clark and your first cousin Zach Moorman. After two years of very unprofitable living, they returned to Virginia where they could find a better field for their hilarious tempers and better rum.

After two years these braggart bucks got up a stroun-bickle and again moved to North Carolina, among the pickles was Mike Clark, Zach Moorman, Zed and Thomas Candler and mayhap Henry Candler and his mother

Since the publication of this little book I have through the courtesy of Mr. H. M. Willard of Meridian Texas, been permitted to make the following extracts from three very old letters, which throw more light on the subject of the family history of Col. William Candler.

The first was written by Judith Moorman to her cousin Lucy Clark in 1764. Both ladies were then living in Virginia. It is as follows:

Thomas Moorman, son of Charles, was married to Rachel Clark, daughter of Micajah and Penelope Clark, and these had the following children. (1st) Mary who was married to Benjamin Johnson. (2nd) Zachariah, who married Betty Terrell, (3rd) Micajah, who married Susanna Chiles, (4th) Thomas G. who married Miss Duval, (5th) Clark Ferrell who married Rachel Harris, (6th) Rachel, who married Stephen Goggins, (7th) Judith Penelope who married Mark Anthony.

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Zed Candler lived on Flat Branch, five miles from Lynch's (it is now Lynchburg).

His grant was for five thousand acres and was called by him Kilkenny. He was from some all the time fighting Indians and surveying and soon got another grant some fifty miles distant in the Pittsylvania belt. Zed Candler then married Ann Moorman and with thirty slaves moved to his new home, which he called Callan. They moved again about 1770 it is said to North Carolina, but up to this time we know nothing of them!

The facts brought out in these letters demonstrate that the William Candler named as the oldest son of the "old man Zach" was beyond question our ancestor Col. William Candler of Georgia. This Wm. Candler was "a good surveyor", as was our ancestor Wm. Candler who held a commission under the crown as a surveyor at the beginning of the war of the revolution. This Wm. Candler went to North Carolina. Our ancestor came from North Carolina to Georgia. This Wm. Candler

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on his estate, Callan, and was the progenitor of all the Virginia Candlers. William came to Georgia and was the progenitor of all the Candlers between the Savannah and the Rio Grande, while Thomas and Henry his brothers remained in North Carolina and were the progenitors of the North Carolina Candlers. We are all sprung from Thomas Candler

Callan Castle, the son of Lt. Col. Wm. Candler to whom this estate was given for his military services about 1850. This Zachariah Candler was our great-great-grandfather, was the son of Thomas of Callan who had three other sons who never came to America, to-wit: Henry, D. D. Archdeacon of Ossery, who left a numerous progeny; William, D. D. of Castlecomer, Kilkenny, who left two sons, Henry and Edward both of whom died without issue and "Thos. Candler of Dublin, Esquire," who left one son, John, who died without issue. It will be observed that Zed, the Indian fighter

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These Candlers were all related to our family by inter-marriage back four generations in Ireland.

They first came to North Carolina but soon moved on to Virginia, and the old man, Zach, settled below us on the river. These boys were all good surveyors, and the first time I ever saw William Candler, the eldest boy, he and Zed, some three years younger, were lining a royal charter for the Anthonys an Italian people of no muckle good appearance. This was in 1753 and Zed Candler who afterward married our cousin, Ann Moorman was a lad some fourteen years old.

In 1765 I attended a great Safety Council held at Lynch's Crossing to jover over the Stamp Act, and here I met Zed Candler who had returned and settled upon a royal grant for fighting Indians. The Yadkin colony had all been broken up some five or six years before, only lasting a short time, and the mickles had scattered to Watauga River, the Ohio and the Delaware

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married Elizabeth Anthony, daughter of Christopher Anthony and his wife, a daughter of Boling Clark, and this "Christopher Anthony was a son of Mark Anthony who came to Virginia with a colony from Genoa Italy". Doctor Few has recorded that our ancestor "married in 1780 Elizabeth Anthony, whose ancestor was a Genoese Italian and her mother a Clark. She had brothers Christopher, Joseph, Micajah, Mark, James and Boling, and sisters Mary, Winifred, Agnes, Judith and Penelope" These are the same family: names, some of them very unusual, which run through these letters.

From all these facts the conclusion is irresistable that our ancestor William Candler was the son of Zach Candler, who came from Ireland first to North Carolina and then went to Virginia where he died, having four sons William (our ancestor) Zedekiah, Thomas C. and Henry. William, Thos. C. and Henry went back to North Carolina after the death of their father, while Zed, who married a Moorman, remained in Virginia