

**A Dowling Family
of
The South**

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... By R. A. Dowling

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R. A. Dowling
Station W.O.O.F.
Dothan, Alabama

To my mother, Cona York, and
my wife, Agnes Westervelt . . .
and to all the other women
whose willingness to adopt the
name DOWLING has been but
the beginning of their help in
pushing this clan to a higher
rung of earth's ladder.

Preface

You have not always been here. Neither has your surname . . . But to your father . . . or grandmother . . . or some close ancestor, the name Dowling has been one which caused a surge of interest when it was mentioned. Their children who bore the name were part of them; DOWLING distinguished them from Doakes . . . If Dowlings did not all have the same hereditary traits, they at least had the same name.

If God ran the film of life backwards for seven hundred short years, to the time that your family-name came into being, you would not recognize it. For the Dowling that you are so interested in was then DUBH-FHLANN. The first half of your name was the old Irish word meaning "black"; and the last half meant "calf" or "young one". Dublin, Ireland, has half of your name. It was "Black Creek" . . . Dowlings were "black calves."

During the particular centuries in which your and my name has evolved, the Irish have resented British domination of their country. The British in turn have disliked Irishmen's independent ways to the extent of passing laws as "Ye shall knuckle under to us even to the extent of wearing English type dress and getting an English type name". This happened before the American history of our Dowlings and the United States started, but it is a major reason that we bear such an Anglicized version of such a "dyed-in-the-wool" Irish name . . . Walk into a school-house there today and ask them to translate Dowling into their Irish language and they would hand you your name, ODUBHLAIN, little changed from the time of its creation.

A recent edition of a metropolitan newspaper showing the places in Ireland that its major families originated gave no less than six areas with the predominant name of Dowling (or its slight variation). In Wicklow County alone there are now four townlands called BALLYDOWLING! Author Edward MacLysaght tells in the new book, "Irish Families", how the Dowling chiefs were captured in 1609 and sent from "Fearann ua n-Dunlaing" (meaning Dowling's Country) to the Kerry-Limerick area . . . Who knows but that one of these men was one of close kin to our ROBERT Dowling's ancestor. This was never written down, however, by him nor anyone in detail; after all, these clan wars were an everyday occurrence!

But the Irish part of our history (concerning such men as the grammarian and annal-writer THADY Dowling, who lived from 1544 to 1628) will not be undertaken in this book. I deal instead with only the Dowlings that I know that I am kin to, all of whom are Americans . . . since the Revolution came along! Another delineation of the people named in this

book has resulted from the emigration made by our family-founder deep into the South from Mason and Dixon's line within a decade after its establishment. Today, judging by the mail-list of over one thousand cousins that I have gathered at random, there are less than five per cent of ROBERT'S descendants living outside the South. It also happens that less than one per cent are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Author Michael O'Brien states that there were fifty-three Dowlings who were soldiers in the American Revolution (all, of course, against the British!) Our Social Security Administration, whose index-system unfortunately only goes through the sixth letter of a surname, tells me that there are now in their files 9,256 people whose names start with the letters D-O-W-L-I-N. Judging by the Manhattan and Brooklyn directories not one of these is a Dowlingberg or Dowlingster or any other variation of plain old Dowling! Based on a recent article by name specialists it is my estimate that there are 15,000 Dowlings in the United States. Based on the same article's estimate of one million (!) surnames in America we would need room for fifteen billion people in this country if there were as many Howells, Drinkwaters, O'Sheas, etc., as there are Dowlings!

Many have been interested in the Dowling coat-of-arms. There are two or three. One of these escutcheons was granted on August 5, 1662, at Kilkenny, Ireland. The motto on it, "FAVENTO DEO, SUPERO", means "With the help of God, I conquer". Three of the symbols painted on it might be clues to the areas in which Dowlings were already living by the end of the Middle Ages, namely: the Irish lion, the Scottish oak, and the English lion. A heraldic interpretation of these would tell you that the oak means "holiness" and the lions stand for "deathless courage". Shamrocks on this Dowling emblem indicate "industry and perpetuity".

Several have asked me WHEN I became interested in investing the thousands of dollars required for this book; not knowing the exact date I would say that it was in the 1930's when my mother borrowed a copy of the old old newspaper article mentioned below.

Even more of the hundreds that I have interviewed have asked WHY I was doing this work. Well, in World War II there were certain things that we did "by the numbers" . . . so let me answer the "Why" of this book with several reasons, in order of importance: 1 - Man lives not by bread alone; he needs a hobby. 2 - My memory is no better than average. If I didn't have a written record of, say, the persons that married my first cousins, I would be in the same fix with the majority of those people interviewed. 3 - Esprit de corps isn't born into your children. Pride of

heritage, a sense of responsibility, the realization that he success (or flop!) achieved by Uncle Joe's grandson is close by . . . all these things can best be emphasized with a reference-text at hand. 4 - It's never been done before. Except for the excellent brochure "To The Dowlings Who Served in America's Wars", by Cousin MAUD Dowling Turner of Texas, there is no American publication existing with as much as five pages of material about Dowlings!

As to HOW I have been able to gather so much material, my path was made easier by such things as the following: In 1857 near the little one-store community of Ozark, Alabama, two men sat talking. The younger man, twenty-three year old ANGUS Dowling, had just been licensed by the Methodist Church as a preacher. He was questioning seventy-three year old DEMPSEY Dowling about his ancestors . . . where they came from . . . what their names were and what had happened to them. This conversation came none too soon; for by the time the Civil War ended the elder man died.

Information obtained that day along with other material was eventually published in Ozark's "Southern Star" on August 12, 1903. This three-column article under the by-line of NOEL PEELER Dowling, brother of ANGUS, gave me a start on this book. Other major contributions were made by the thirty years of work done by Mrs. Beulah Barnet Dowling of Florida prior to her recent death and the subsequent permission by her son, ROBERT LEE Dowling, Jr., for me to abstract her material. I am also grateful for the loan of an unpublished manuscript by JOEL FRAMPTON Dowling, Sr., of South Carolina and the aid given me by Judge Folks Huxford, author of "Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia" and by Mrs. Sarah Grady Passmore, former DAR official of Alabama. I also wish to thank Benjamin A. Meginniss, author of "The Third Hour", for his professional assistance.

This book was published for the benefit of the layman. Thus you will find a minimum of references which would "prove" anything. My father's statement to me that he was the son of NOEL B. Dowling has not been prejudiced by my inability to find documentary proof of such; no Southern state kept birth records at the time he was born. In fact, I was amused ten years ago to learn that I had not been born (if Alabama birth records were to be depended on)!

I have spent no time acquiring dates of birth, place of burial, etc., that pertain to my generation nor to the one immediately preceding; neither did I attempt to list brothers and sisters of these two generations in exact order of birth. But no effort was spared to obtain and print such data concerning every kinsman and his mate who happened to be contemporary with my grandfather and his predecessors; namely:

ROBERT'S fifth generation, and earlier.

One odd thing that the reader will notice in this book is the CAPITALIZATION of every letter in certain people's names. Its purpose is twofold: first, it automatically points out that such a person was born with the Dowling surname. Second, it saves needless repetition and space. So please understand that ROBERT LEE in this book is a Dowling boy with the middle name of "Lee". . . . Mr. Dowling's daughter MARY is probably known to most as a "Mrs. Smith", but this book will always refer to her as MARY Smith thus allowing you instantly to know that she is a Dowling's daughter who married a Smith!

You will find an added system in this book's Addenda which will help you spot your cousins. Take the women like our MARY Smith above as an example; never again will they bear the Dowling surname. But they have just as many of the characteristics of ROBERT as does the author. So to aid you in recognizing these cousins of yours who were born to a female descendant of ROBERT'S I have placed a dash (-) in front of such cousins' names. Though each Addendum only contains the names of approximately two generations of your cousins, you will find these dashes extremely helpful when interested in extracting, for example, MARY Smith's twelve children and eighty grandchildren from the particular Addendum where they and all their mates are listed.

Every effort has been made to follow the CAPITALIZATION rule whether in the text, on the Charts, or with the few Dowling-named people who fall into the Addenda. The DASH rule mentioned above is not used much in the text of the book—only in the Addenda and on the charts.

Now just as the CAPITALIZATION rule cuts out the need for repeating Dowling over and over, you will likewise find that no other family name is repeated when it has just been mentioned (by reference to parents, etc.) a short space above.

A fourth short-cut or guide is this: the several thousand marriages shown in the Addenda are indicated by the letter (m) in parentheses. A minute's test of your ability to remember these guides will double your comprehension of this book's information. All four short-cuts are utilized in this example: "MARY and John Smith had the following two children, -Horace (m) Alice Kelly; -Helen (m) K. D. Belser." . . . My four guides tell you that MARY was born a Dowling, that Horace and Helen are kin to you, that their name at birth was Smith, and that marriages took place with mates named Alice Kelly and K. D. Belser.

Thanksgiving, 1959

R. A. Dowling

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To Understand The Charts

Before listing ten guides which will aid your better understanding of the Charts in this book, the author calls your attention to the rule of thumb that he used in listing Dowling-blooded cousins of the sixth and seventh generations . . . Approximately half of these cousins are on Charts, bound into the branch of the family in which they belong. The other half of such are in the Addenda in the back of the book. WHERE ANY SET OF FIRST-COUSINS DESCENDED FROM ANY FIFTH-GENERATION-DOWLING SEEMED TO HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF CARRYING ON THE DOWLING NAME, THEY WERE PLACED IN AN ADDENDUM FORM IN THE BACK OF THE BOOK . . . But where any set of first-cousins (grandchildren) of a fifth-generation-Dowling have already procreated males who bear the Dowling name, they were placed on Charts. Of course, ROBERT and his two wives (comprising this book's first generation) and ROBERT'S children (comprising this book's second generation), and the third, and fourth, and fifth generations are all on Charts.

NOTICE! As you read each of the following guides, it is suggested that you glance at the Chart on which your name appears (see Index) so that the application of each guide to your close kinsmen may be more easily understood.

1. The given-name of a person born a Dowling is ENTIRELY CAPITALIZED. For example, if you see the name . . . SARAH . . . this automatically shows you that this person bore the name of Dowling at birth. Such persons, and all others that are ROBERT'S descendants, have a (-) in front of their name.
2. There is always but one descendant of ROBERT'S in a rectangle; and this descendant always has a dash preceding the name. Any other name in that rectangle is that of a mate.
3. Children born to the person at the top of each Chart run cross-wise (horizontally) in the duo-lined rectangles. The grandchildren of the person at the top of each Chart run downwards (vertically) in the single-lined rectangles.
4. Should you wish to locate the parents of the person at the top of a Chart, you will notice a reference within that top rectangle to an earlier Chart. There is also a page-reference where text material concerning this person in the top rectangle may be found.
5. Any person at the top of a "300-series" Chart is a cousin (or your ancestor) of ROBERT'S third generation . . . Remember that

ROBERT was the first. Any person at the top of a "500-series" Chart is a cousin (or your ancestor) of ROBERT'S fifth generation.

6. On the "500-series" of Charts, the author squeezed in one last bit of eighth generation information; namely, a numeral inside the rectangle of each grandchild showing the number of offspring that had been born to that grandchild as of the time of this book's publication. (Some of the names of these eighth generation people are given in this book's index in those instances where the name of Dowling was being carried on.)
7. In the interest of brevity and clarity, no surname is ever given for the child or children whose parents are above them. So get in the habit of looking upward for the surname of any Dowling blooded person (namely the person with a dash in front of his name).
8. Any multiple marriage of this Dowling-blooded-person is indicated with the letter "a" or "A" tying together the mate and children of the first marriage . . . and "b" or "B" tying together the mate and children of the second union . . . and "c", etc., for any third marriage, etc.
9. A cross-mark at the end of a family of children indicates that there are no other known children of the Dowling-blooded-person above them. Similarly, a question-mark at the end of a family shows that there were possibly more brothers and sisters than the ones listed. If blank rectangles precede the cross-mark or the question-mark, the author knows that there were children's names who belonged in each rectangle, but he was unable to gather them.
10. On each Chart of the "500-series" an attempt was made to chart all brothers before listing the sisters. No dates of birth were gathered on these generations so no attempt was made to list each brother and sister in order of birth.
11. Some people only have a first name and have no middle initial; (nmi) after a name shows such a case. Others have a middle initial, but it does not stand for anything; (io) is used in those cases.
12. The "300-series" of charts are intermixed with the "500-series" so that various charts of close kinsmen will be more closely grouped.

The Father of Our Family: ROBERT

On August 1, 1643, a FRAMPTON Dowling arrived in Virginia on board Captain Samuel Matthews' ship. It is not known whether he was the father of a Corporal WILLIAM Dowling mentioned in Maryland records of 1694 nor whether he was kin to the ROBERT Dowling referred to in the Augusta County records of Virginia in 1700.

It is known, however, that in Virginia about 1730 a small Dowling was born and given the name of ROBERT. Had he died without issue, no Dowling-blooded person mentioned in this book would have ever lived. For he was the father of this Dowling family—a family that has more descendants in the South than any other by the name Dowling.

When this lad married, no one bothered to write down the wife's name. Everyone knew it . . . then! Yet a century later an elderly grandson, DEMPSEY Dowling, did remember that she was of Virginia birth and that she had borne one child: his half-uncle WILLIAM.

Passing on the breath of life in the 1750's was costly. ROBERT'S young wife died in childbirth. Son WILLIAM, true to his Irish ancestry, would prove to be a thorn in the side of the British, then dominant in America.

After Mrs. Dowling's death, family-founder ROBERT married a second time (see Chart 101). This marriage was in 1754; bride Sarah Guinn was also a Virginian, a member of the Guinn family who so distinguished themselves in the Revolution. Little did Sarah know that forty-six years later she would be in far-off Darlington District, South Carolina (where as the widow "Dooling" she would have only memories of the "Old Dominion").

By 1773 something caused ROBERT and his family to leave Virginia. For that is the date in South Carolina that King George II's deputy-surveyor, John Bremar, Esquire, "admeasured and laid out unto ROBERT Dowling a plantation or tract of land containing 300 acres. It is on Boggy Gully, bounding on all sides on vacant land and hath such shape and marks as the above plat represents."

The preceding document and thousands of others (whose duplicates were preserved by the King's men, nearly two centuries ago) may be seen in the War Memorial Building collection at Columbia, South Carolina. ROBERT'S tract was cut through the middle by Boggy Gully branch, a stream that can be seen on present-day Darlington County

maps.

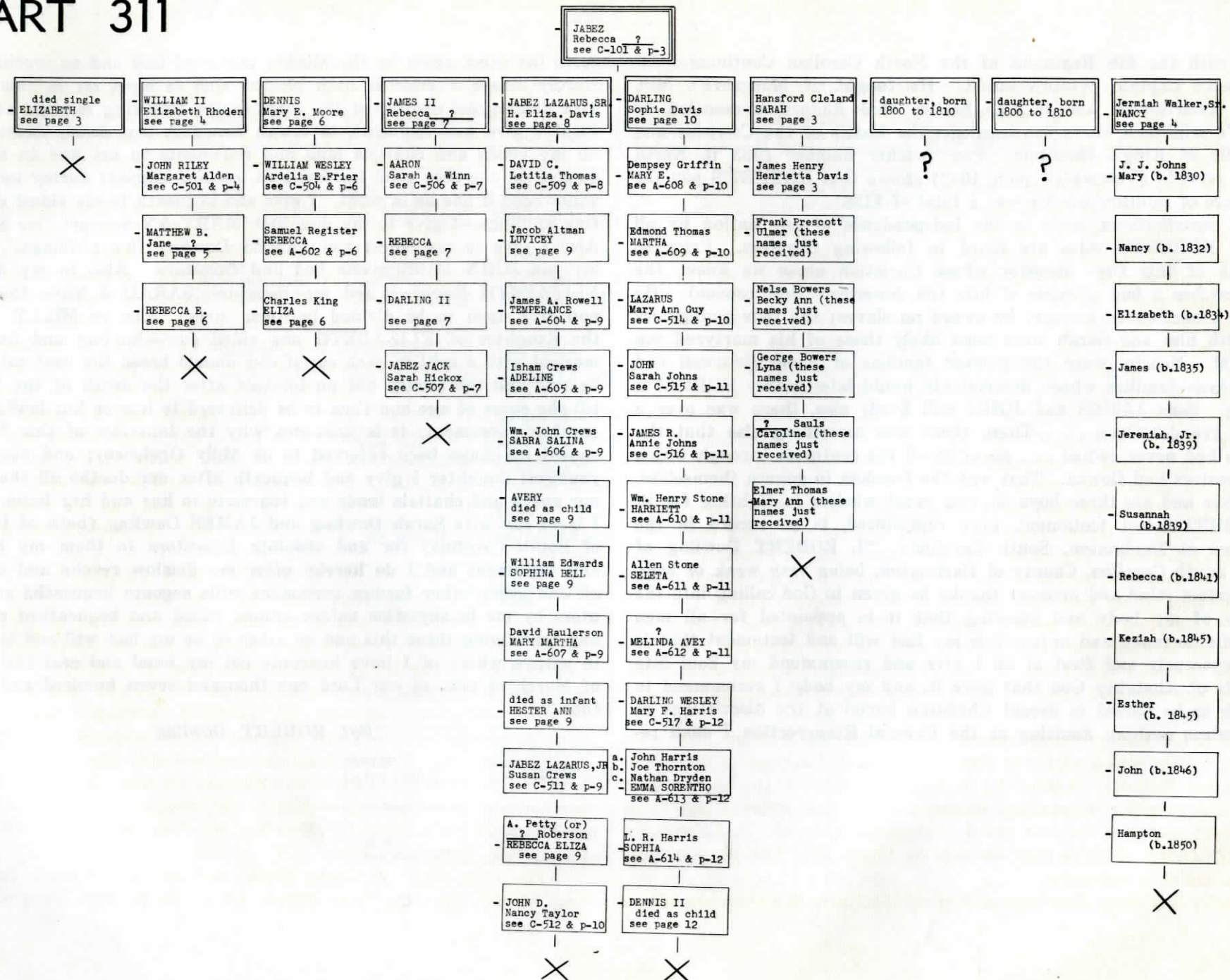
It is not known where ROBERT and Sarah's home stood. DEMPSEY stated that his grandfather's home was on Jeffries Creek, a larger stream two miles east of Boggy Gully. By 1900 the site of ROBERT'S old log-house or that of one of his son's was faintly visible. Descendant John Marsh and his grandfather SIMEON went there from Alabama searching for the place; they probably had the aid of FRANCIS ASBURY, SR. (born twenty-nine years after ROBERT'S death). All they could find was a "hollow-tree" well casing that had once enclosed the primitive well shaft. The home had probably been abandoned after the death of Sarah Guinn Dowling in 1808.

ROBERT moved to South Carolina five years after the first Methodist church was founded in America. His daughter-in-law is known to have joined a Methodist Church twenty-six years after this. With all Dowling emigrants from Ireland, that the author has knowledge of, being Catholic, he wonders when and how ROBERT or his forebear was converted. Did Bishop Francis Asbury accomplish the task? If so, the job was well done, for three of the grandsons shown on Chart 101 became Methodist preachers. Apparently, ROBERT had no use for strong drink; the year after he arrived in South Carolina, court records of the district in which he lived mention his complaint to the Grand Jury of a Joseph Gourly's drunkenness.

Little is known of ROBERT'S three daughters. MARY AN Stewart's husband was probably named John; John Stewart was given fifty cents by SIMEON Dowling's administrator for the purchase of planks with which to make the latter's coffin. A Noel Stewart bought the Bible of the deceased. All other information on these Dowling girls is given in ROBERT'S will below. The author believes, however, that SARAH married a man by the name of Frederick Lee and resided in the Salkehatchee River area of South Carolina by 1786.

Shortly after the call to arms by America's revolutionists, ROBERT became a soldier. He chose to fight with the men of his home state; by May of 1777 he was enrolled as a private with Captain William Vause's Company of the 12th Virginia Regiment. Records of the same unit several months later showed his name (ROBERT Doling!) on the Invalid List with eight and 24/72nds dollars of pay due him. Later

CHART 311



The WILLIAM Dowling Branch of Our Family

ROBERT'S only child by his first wife is thought by some to have been born as late as 1756. But King George's grant of South Carolina land to this Dowling son, WILLIAM, in 1771, indicates a possible error in such a birthdate. Adding proof to this is an 1899 article reporting that WILLIAM married in Virginia before coming southward. By the summer of 1770 he was in South Carolina.

It is interesting to notice the old maxim that youth ventures first in the case of WILLIAM and father ROBERT. For the former arrived in the Carolinas two years earlier than did ROBERT, or so their respective land grants indicate.

The tract of land granted WILLIAM in 1771 was sixty acres in size and lay on Flat Creek "in Craven County". That old county covered over two-thirds of South Carolina; it was strictly a wilderness with few whites in it, so only men of pioneering instinct dared invade it. Adjoining the farm that WILLIAM cleared were the lands of a William Breton and a widow Gibson. Dowling's "quit-rent" to the King's collectors in January of 1774 is proof of his residence in today's Darlington County area prior to his subsequent move.

By 1775 WILLIAM had moved one hundred miles to the southwest; he had decided to leave unsettled Craven County for the more stable Orangeburg District. The latter was near enough to the Savannah waterway on the southern border of WILLIAM'S state that for almost a century a portion of its area had been known as Colleton County.

It was at this third known home of WILLIAM'S that history was to let young Dowling live his last few years. He had purchased this farm from one Thomas Ford; it was on the Little Salkehatchee at Cypress Pond. This one hundred acre tract lay near present-day Bamberg, South Carolina.

WILLIAM had probably married before leaving Virginia; for wife Rebecca Walker was a native of that state (and a daughter of Nathaniel and Marian Walker). Author D. G. Copeland, who wrote an excellent manuscript covering Orangeburg pioneers, stated that Rebecca only lived until 1789; also that she was about thirty-nine when she died. Rebecca and WILLIAM'S children may be seen on Chart 101. The place of this couple's burial is unknown.

Hardly had these Dowlings settled on the Little Salkehatchee before

war broke out with England. Young WILLIAM responded to the call, though not by joining the "regulars" as had father ROBERT. Instead, he joined the most dreaded band of guerillas that warfare had ever known: the backwoods followers of the "Swampfox", General Francis Marion!

American history-books tell of the many times that these men existed by eating sweet potatoes meal after meal. It was with them that WILLIAM fought in the hopeless defense of Charleston. And it was England's revocation of the paroles originally granted these defeated Colonists after that battle and British insistence that frontiersmen be gathered up to fight for the King that is thought by historians to be the act that later caused such brilliant fighting by the Carolinians.

WILLIAM was undoubtedly a "shirt-sleeve" patriot . . . one who did not always take time to don his uniform. For his name is not on the official list of Marion's men. But the enemy had his name on a list! . . . Before the heat generated in this fight which oftentimes involved neighbor against neighbor had died away in the 1780's, he was caught at home by a bunch of Tories and shot dead on the spot! Dowling's twelve-year old son, JABEZ, looked on helplessly as the muskets boomed. . . . The war was over . . . but only the leaders had signed the peace treaty.

WILLIAM'S OLDEST SON JABEZ

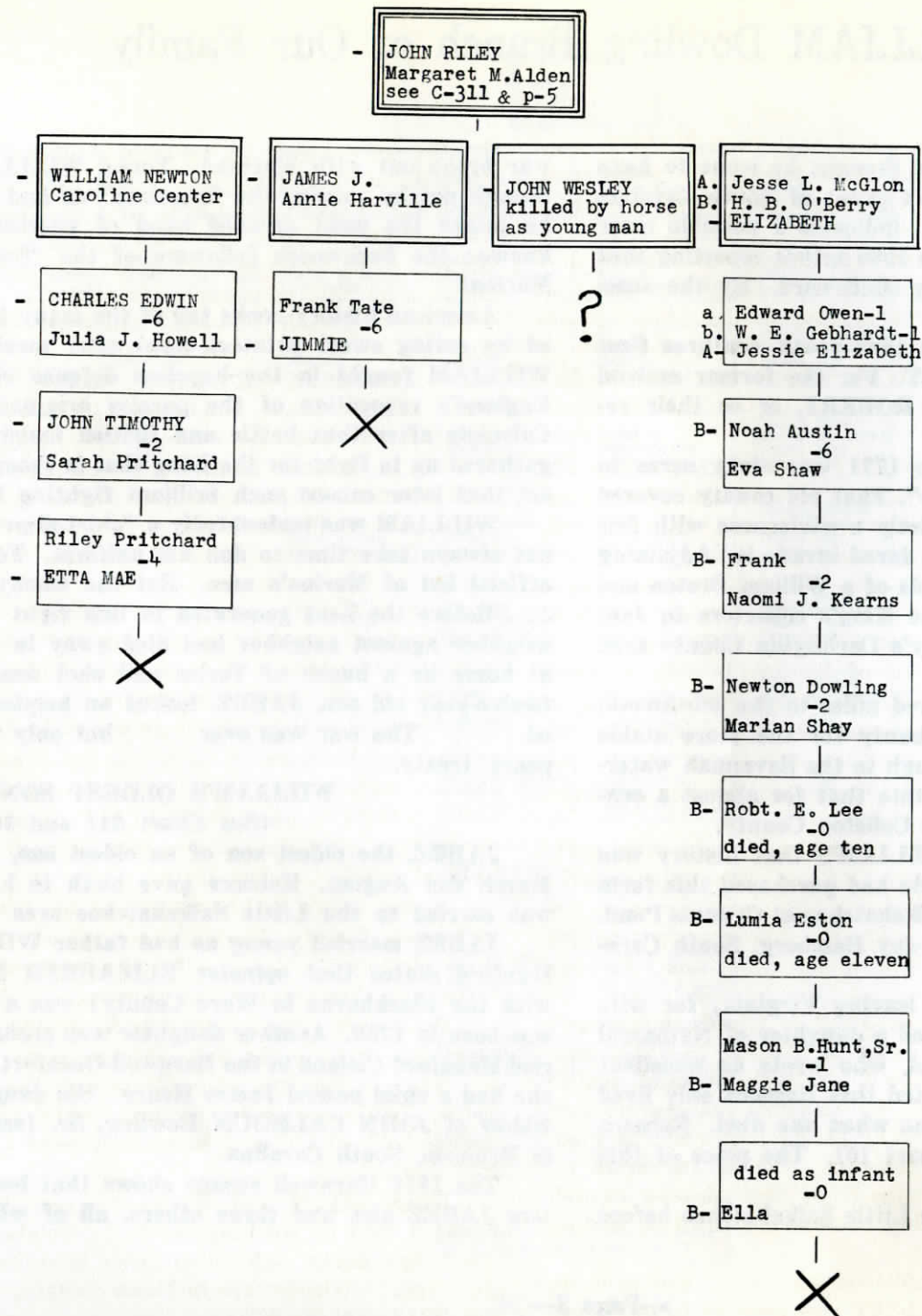
(See Chart 311 and 101)

JABEZ, the oldest son of an oldest son, was born in 1770 between March and August. Rebecca gave birth to him in South Carolina. He was carried to the Little Salkehatchee area as a child.

JABEZ married young as had father WILLIAM. For Author Folks Huxford states that spinster ELIZABETH Dowling (residing in 1850 with the Blackburns in Ware County) was a daughter of JABEZ. She was born in 1786. Another daughter was probably the SARAH who married Hansford Cleland in the Barnwell-Beaufort area. As Chart 311 shows, she had a child named James Henry. His daughter, Lillie Cleland, is the widow of JOHN CALHOUN Dowling, Sr. (see Chart 556). She resides in Brunson, South Carolina.

The 1810 Barnwell census shows that beside the above two daughters JABEZ also had three others, all of whom were born within ten

Chart 501



years prior to that date. One of these would have been NANCY, born 1807, who married Jeremiah Walker, Sr., about twenty-two years later. This couple resided in the southern part of Georgia and reared the eleven children named on Chart 311.

In 1800 JABEZ sold, for fifty pounds sterling, a one-hundred acre tract of land adjacent to Cypress Pond. It is most likely the land that father WILLIAM had purchased a quarter-century earlier. Other places owned by JABEZ included a 609 acre tract granted him by the state in 1810 and described as lying next to ELIJAH'S farm on a road leading from the Johnston Bridge (on the South Edisto) to the "Old Savannah Crossing" (on the Little Salkehatchee).

By the age of thirty-eight Dowling was a Justice of the Peace in the Salkehatchee area of South Carolina. Georgia records show his "passport" affidavits so necessary for Carolinians desiring to cross the Creek Nation that lay between them and New Orleans.

JABEZ saw a chance to even an old score in 1814. The Americans and British were at it again, so he enlisted in the defense forces of Colonel Youngblood's Regiment, taking son DENNIS with him.

Shortly afterwards JABEZ and most of his family left Barnwell District. One of his last acts in his native state was the witnessing of brother ELIJAH'S will. After a brief residence in coastal McIntosh County, Georgia, these Dowlings moved to the section of old Wayne County that now lies in Brantley County. There, too, he was a Justice of the Peace, 1822-1824.

JABEZ spent nearly half of his life in the place he moved next: the 590th Militia District of Ware County. He and wife Rebecca were there at the time of the 1840 census. (Rebecca was about the same age as her husband; her maiden name is unknown. She died within ten years after this. About 1825 she had helped organize that area's Smyrna Church.)

At this place, as in South Carolina, JABEZ helped civilization's progress by teaching school; for this grandson of ROBERT'S was a leader. In 1825 he became church clerk of High Bluff Baptist Church (called "Big Creek Meeting House" at one time); he held this job continuously until his death over three decades later. The 1828 minutes of the Piedmont Baptist Association list him as a delegate. And on December 11, 1843, he was licensed to preach. Picturesque High Bluff Baptist Church still stands—its old shingled roof probably overlooking the last resting place of this Dowling couple.

Preacher, teacher, farmer, public-servant . . . and even an Indian fighter! For prior to his death JABEZ was granted bounty-lands

by the government in recognition of his services in the Indian Wars that flared around the Okefenokee in the 1830's. Copies of the affidavits made by this ancestor of most of Georgia's Dowlings describing his two military careers may be obtained from Federal Archives. He had signed the last one in 1855 at which time he was eighty-four. The remainder of this memorable man's life is lost to us. And one wonders whether this elderly Dowling knew at the time what had happened to his younger brother, MICAHAH.

All five of JABEZ's sons (shown on Chart 311) migrated to Georgia with him. His oldest, named for JABEZ's honored father, was WILLIAM II. This boy had been born in 1791; and the girl he married January 7, 1813, in Barnwell County had been born in 1792. Her name was Elizabeth Rhoden. It was three years after this marriage that WILLIAM II and a younger brother were given a 563 acre grant of land by South Carolina. It was in the Salkehatchee area "on Half-Moon Branch and the waters of Lemon Swamp".

But within five years after marrying WILLIAM II had disposed of land holdings (on the Salkehatchee and Edisto rivers) to Zachariah Graham, Lot Copeland, and Jesse Rice. These sales were no doubt in preparation for the family's migration.

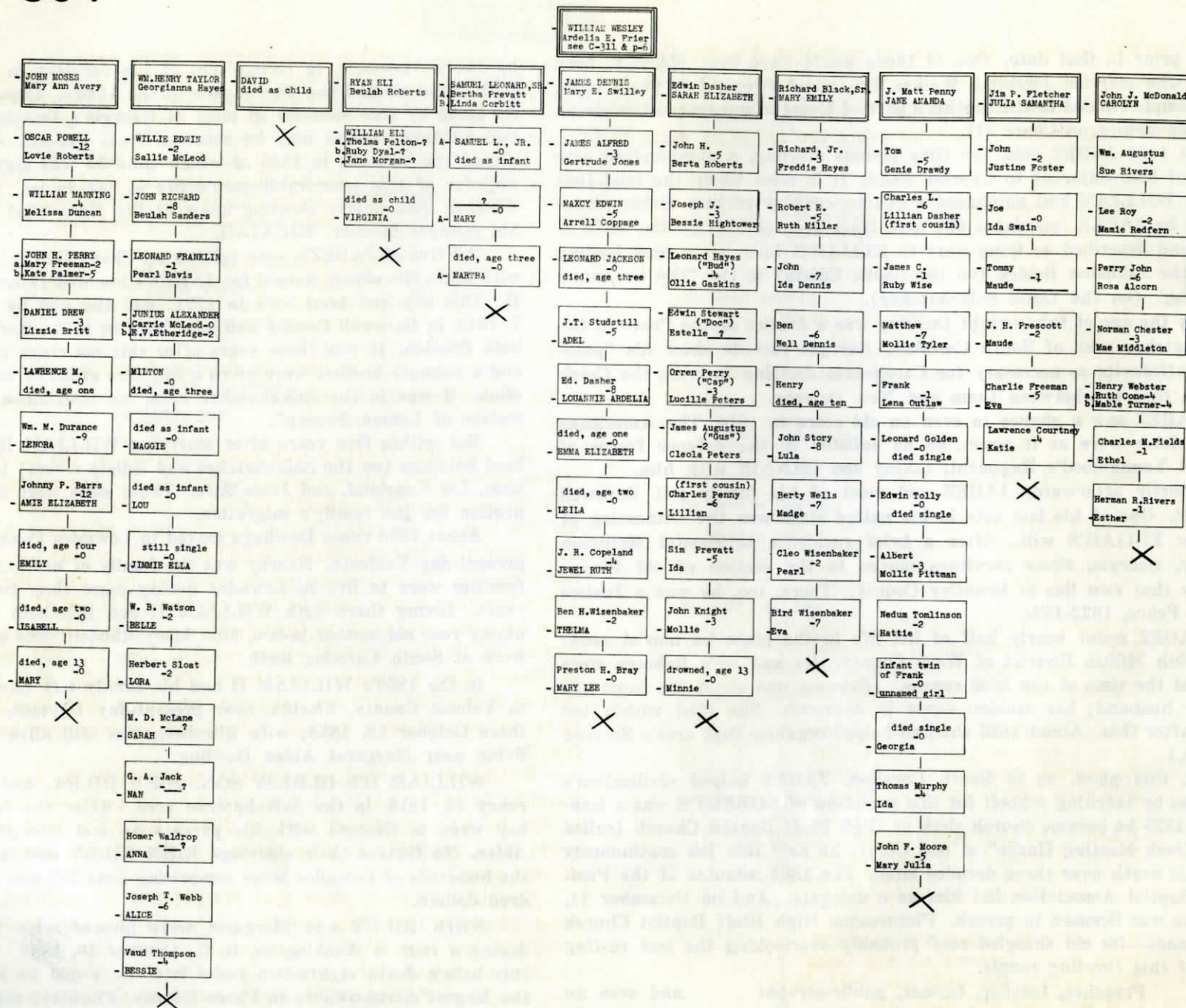
About 1830 these Dowlings moved to Lowndes County, Georgia, near present-day Valdosta. Nearby was the family of brother DENNIS. Both families were to live in Lowndes during more than twenty subsequent years. Living there with WILLIAM II and Elizabeth in 1850 was his ninety-year old mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Rhoden. She and Mrs. Dowling were of South Carolina birth.

In the 1850's WILLIAM II and his family left Lowndes and moved to Volusia County, Florida, near present-day Daytona Beach. He died there October 28, 1858; wife Elizabeth was still alive two years later, living near Margaret Alden Dowling.

WILLIAM II'S OLDEST SON, JOHN RILEY, had been born February 12, 1816, in the Salkehatchee area. After the fourteen year old boy went to Georgia with his parents he met Georgia-born Margaret Alden. To finance their marriage JOHN RILEY sold, on July 31, 1850, the hundreds of Lowndes acres comprising Lots 287 and 312 for one hundred dollars.

JOHN RILEY and Margaret were blessed with their first child during a visit to Washington, D. C., October 18, 1852. (By the time of this babe's death eighty-two years later he would be known as one of the largest citrus-owners in Pasco County, Florida); the parents named him WILLIAM NEWTON.

Chart 504



Upon the arrival of these Dowlings in primitive Volusia County JOHN RILEY was elected to the position of Court Clerk. In 1858 he was re-elected and it was most likely during an official trip up the coast (aboard the bark "E. A. Rollins") that he wrote the following poem to wife Margaret:

You say that I don't love you now
Or else grown colder since our vow
But I assure you and it's true
I know I love and only you

At first I thought 'twas pity made
Attentions sweet to you I paid
But afterwards I did pursue
And found I lov'd and only you

And when we married as you know
I chose you from a lengthy vow
No other my affections drew
Because I lov'd and only you

I know how you have been advis'd
And all my acts were criticis'd
From which your prejudices grew
To doubt that I lov'd only you

In truth I must acknowledge more
For I have met temptations sore
And trials many it is true
Though still I lov'd and only you

When any fault with me you found
Then I remember'd I was bound
To cherish love and then I knew
Full well I lov'd and only you

When I the last great stroke receiv'd
Myself disgrac'd and sadly griev'd
Destruction seem'd so plain to view
But still I lov'd and only you

And while in prison I'm confin'd
With many sorrows on my mind
My pleasant thoughts are very few
One is I love and only you

This solitude gives ample scope
To thoughts of doubts and in me of hope
Of thoughts that pass in quick review
There's one that is that I love you

I think of all your gentle acts
Of kindest deeds and simple facts
And of the course you will pursue
And then I think that I love you

Now should this separation last
and all our future prospects blast
or should it be that death ensue
Remember I love only you

Written by John R. Dowling

On Board Bark E. A. Rollins

June 25th 1859

By 1863 this Dowling was dead, a victim of the squalid conditions which existed in a Yankee prison at nearby St. Augustine! The literary vein so prominent in Ireland's Dowlings had been nipped . . . at least on this bud of the tree. A few months later Margaret Alden bore her dead husband's last son, JOHN WESLEY; and tragedy lay on the horizon for him, too. Twenty-three years later the boy was killed by a horse. (This Dowling family may be seen on Chart 501. Mother Margaret had been born May 16, 1822, to Georgia-born parents. She moved to Hernando County, Florida, in 1878, where she died June 17, 1897. She was buried in Mount Zion Cemetery near Dade City, Florida. Her gravesite and that of JOHN RILEY'S are unknown; he was a fifth Dowling in his line to be buried without a marker, for he and his forebears had all lived on frontiers.)

WILLIAM II'S SECOND CHILD, MATTHEW B., was born in South Carolina in 1827. Later, as a grown man in Lowndes County, Georgia, it was he who purchased brother JOHN RILEY'S land in 1850. Four years later, probably in preparation for the Florida move, he sold half of this tract.

Florida's Archives show that MATTHEW B. qualified as a Volusia court official in 1860; this was two years after his only known son, JOHN GASPER, had been born in that county. (Wife Jane —? was of South Carolina birth and thirty years old at the time of the 1860 Volusia census; daughters ELIZABETH, eight, and MARY, six, were listed as born

in Georgia. Grandmother Elizabeth Rhoden Dowling lived next door to these Dowling children.)

MATTHEW B. Dowling joined the newly-formed cavalry company of the East Florida District on October 15, 1863. (This Company H was later assigned to the 5th Florida Cavalry Battalion.) Four months later the unit's roll listed him as A. W. O. L. But it is most likely that the "M. T. Dowling" who later enlisted in Company A of the same Battalion at Camp Preston is our MATTHEW. Nothing further is known of this couple nor their three children.

WILLIAM II'S THIRD CHILD, REBECCA E., is shown as a twenty-year old, South Carolina born girl on her father's 1830 Lowndes County census in Georgia. It is not known what happened to her after this; she might have lost her life or her surname in South Georgia or South Florida.

JABEZ'S next son after WILLIAM II was a boy named Dennis. He too was born in the Salkehatchee area in 1795. Twenty years later, on a beautiful March 15th, DENNIS Dowling married Mary Elizabeth Moore. Both were the same age and she, also, was a South Carolinian. Chart 311 shows the three children born to them.

This young couple probably went to Georgia with father JABEZ. For as a resident of Ware County in 1827 DENNIS won land that was being given to such military veterans as himself. But by 1830 this family was living in Lowndes County, Georgia. To defend his farm against threatened Indian attacks DENNIS crossed the nearby Florida border in 1837 and joined that state's 2nd Militia Regiment. His training in the War of 1812 had given him a good background for such service.

DENNIS became a charter-member of the Unity Primitive Baptist Church in 1841; at the age of forty-eight he was made a Deacon. Then for a twelve-year period beginning in 1849 he served as a Justice of the Peace in the 663rd District of Lowndes. He died May 6, 1871, or 1872, and was buried at Unity Church. Son WILLIAM WESLEY'S sale of land (lying in the southern part of Lot 171 of the 11th Land District) "for my mother Mary" was evidently a disposal of the old homeplace for the aged widow. (Mary Moore Dowling died on October 11, 1879, and was buried beside DENNIS; she had been a member of Antioch Methodist Church.)

DENNIS'S OLDEST SON, WILLIAM WESLEY, was born August 14, 1816, in the Salkehatchee area of Barnwell District, South Carolina. His ancestors may be seen on Chart 311 while his descendants may be

seen on Chart 504.

WILLIAM WESLEY was a militiaman in Lowndes County, Georgia, about the year he reached adulthood. On February 8, 1838, he married Ardelia Elizabeth Frier. (She was the daughter of Sarah Peacock and Reverend Ryan Frier, pioneer minister of the Missionary Baptist faith. Ardelia lived from 1825 until January 12, 1895, at which time she was buried beside Mr. Dowling in the New Bethel Cemetery, near Valdosta. He had died January 12, 1883.)

Just before War engulfed the South WILLIAM WESLEY'S large family lived in Clay County, Florida, at Middleburg. But his purchase of a 427 acre farm on September 20, 1862, back in Lowndes County is recorded at the Valdosta courthouse. Father DENNIS was an advisor to the transaction as his name is on the deed as a witness. This move occurred a few months after son JOHN MOSES had gone to White Springs, Florida, and joined the 1st Cavalry Regiment. At least one or two more of this family saw service before the war ended; the "W. W. Dowling" of Olmstead's Georgia Infantry might have been our WILLIAM WESLEY. Son WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR Dowling also served. The guardian angel assigned to the latter served a long time; in 1947 he became Commander-in-Chief of America's Confederate Veterans (later dying two months before his hundredth birthday)!

DENNIS'S NEXT CHILD, ELIZA, married Charles King, and moved to Jacksonville or south of Perry, Florida. A son of theirs went to sea and was never heard from again; they also had children named Rebecca and Eliza (Betty?) as well as a son named James Dennis King. The latter married the daughter of Nathan King and their eighty-four year old son, Robert Dennis, corresponded with the author just before this book's publication from his home at Greenville, Florida.

DENNIS'S LAST CHILD, REBECCA, was born in 1825. At the age of seventeen she married one of the many Samuel Registers in South Georgia. (This was on June 30, 1842; groom Samuel had been born in Bullock County, Georgia, July 17, 1812, to Ricy Johnson and William Register—both parents being North Carolinians.) REBECCA and Samuel are forbears of the descendants listed in Addendum 602. Mr. Register died November 12, 1886; REBECCA, July 9, 1908. Both are buried at Wayfair Cemetery in Echols County, Georgia.

JABEZ had named his oldest son in honor of father WILLIAM; in 1795 when a third son was born to him and Rebecca they named him for

Chart 506

AARON
Sarah A. Winn
see C-311 & p-6

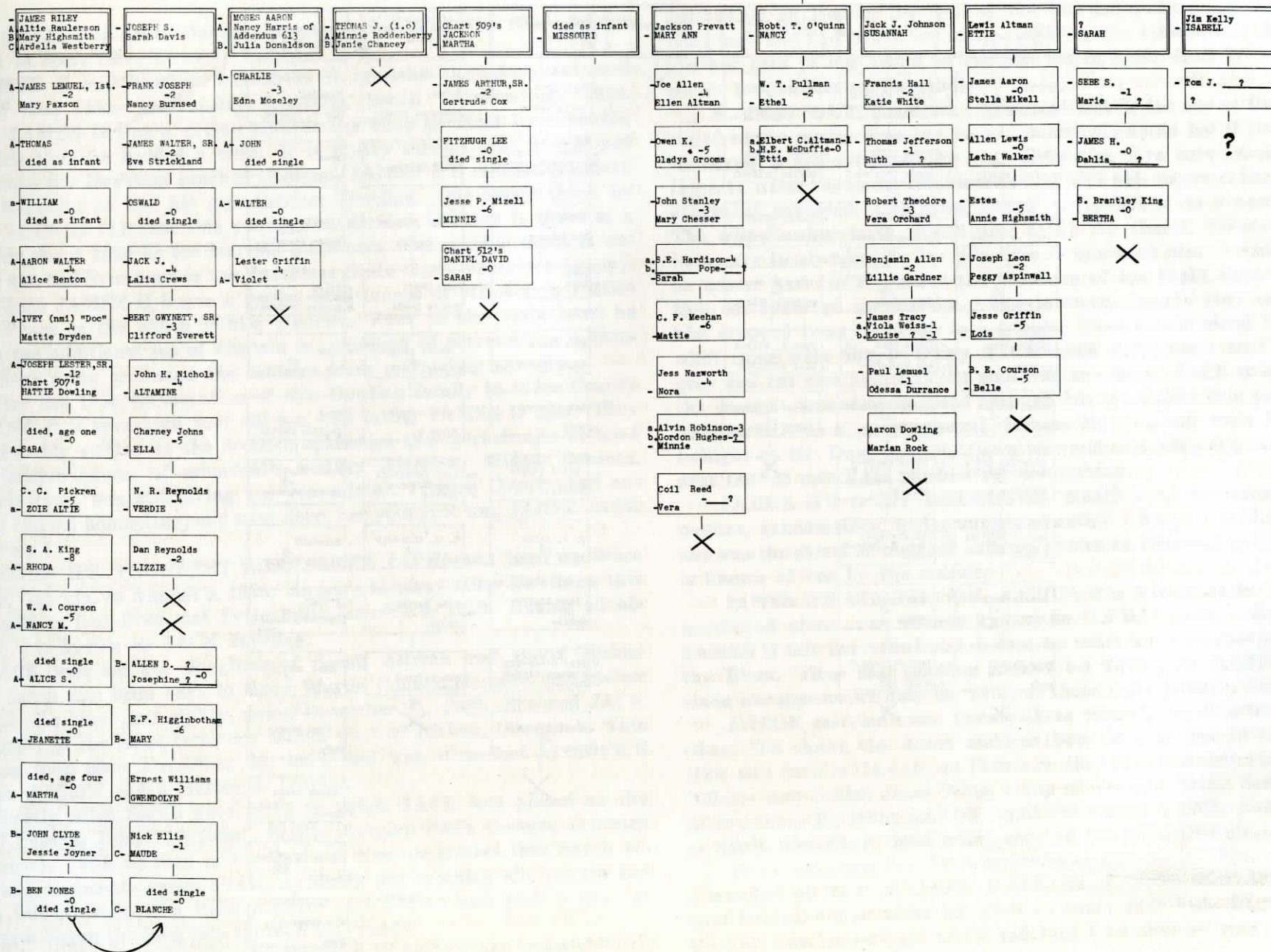
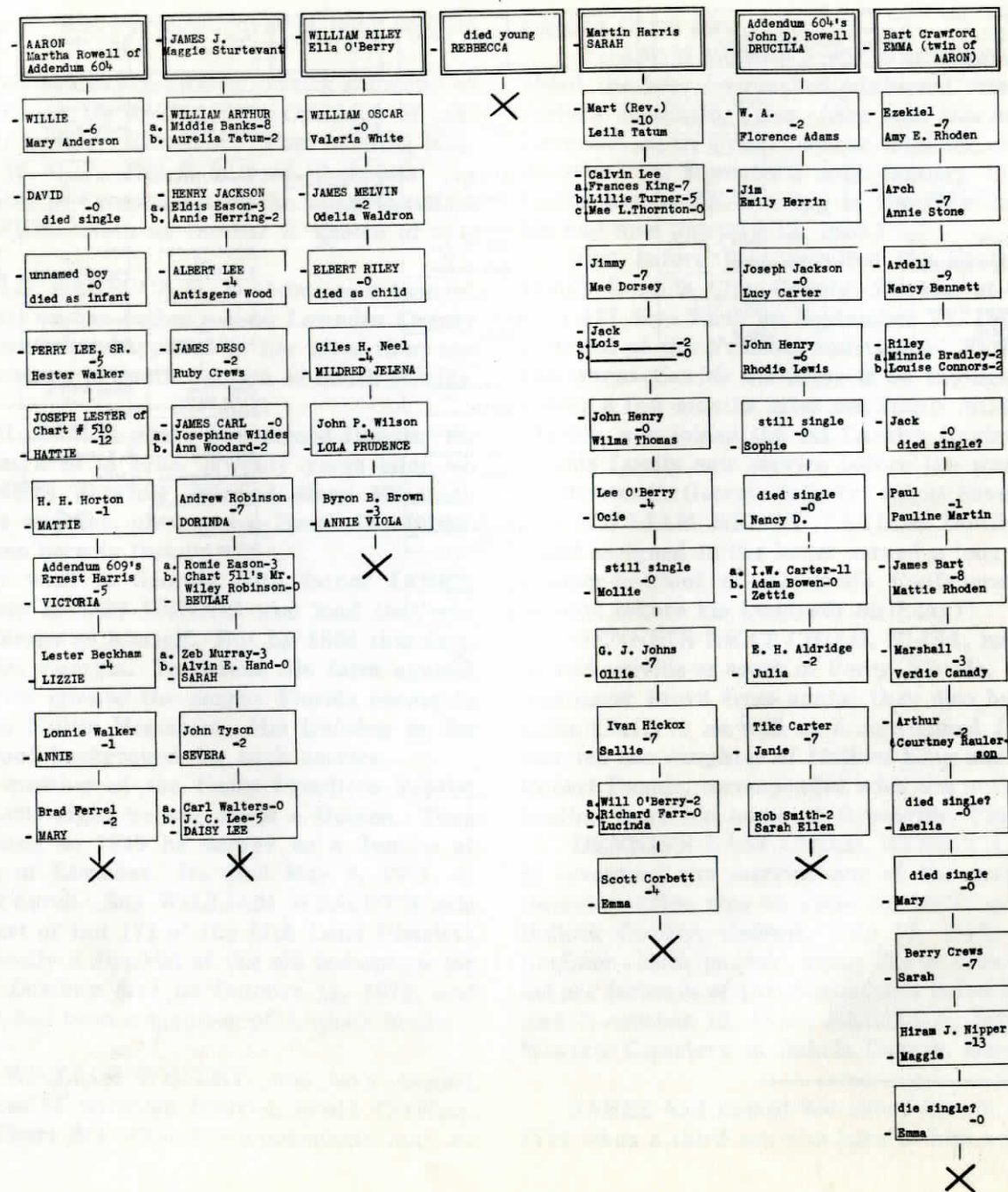


Chart 507

JABEZ JACK
Sarah Hickox
see C-311 & p-7



Uncle JAMES. For under Marion those two sons of ROBERT'S had been together in some close corners.

JAMES II and brother WILLIAM II received the aforementioned grant of land (near present-day Bamberg, South Carolina) in 1816. Though JAMES II was a grown man at the time he must have needed land more than he needed a wife. It is pretty certain that he did not marry until the Dowlings reached Georgia. JAMES II'S mother had been named Rebecca; so had his grandmother Dowling. One would think by looking at Chart 311 that this young man decided to make it three in a row! For about 1826 he too married a Rebecca (her maiden name is unknown; she had been born in the Peachtree State thirty years previously).

In 1833 JAMES II began a twelve year tenure of office as a Justice of the Peace in the 590th Militia District. Four to six years later he took on the additional job of Captain in command of surrounding militia-men whose arms protected the settlers from marauding savages.

After the 1850 enumeration of this Dowling family in Ware County DARLING II, a seventeen year old son, and father JAMES II died. They were probably victims of the dreaded epidemics that periodically invaded the primitive homes of nineteenth century America. Widow Rebecca, age sixty-four, was still living ten years later. (Pierce County had enveloped the old homeplace; and next door, her youngest son, JABEZ JACK was living.)

JAMES II'S YOUNGEST SON, JABEZ JACK, was born in Ware County, Georgia, on August 5, 1838. As have so many other Dowlings, this one would be long-lived, not dying until January 6, 1820. During all his life he was known as JACK Dowling.

JACK married the daughter of Sarah Altman and David Hickox (wife Sarah had been born to those Wayne County pioneers on October 8, 1842; she lived past eighty, dying December 21, 1922. She and JACK are buried in the large cemetery a mile west of Hickox, Georgia.). This wedding took place December 23, 1858, and was witnessed by JACK'S brother AARON and a Harley J. Hickox.

Shortly after Sarah gave birth to twins, JACK was placed on the roll of Captain John T. Wilson's Satilla Rangers (50th Georgia Infantry Regiment). With no man in the house it was imperative that Sarah return to her parents, miles away . . . Early one morning she packed her apron full of clothes for little AARON and EMMA and with a baby in each arm began the long trip through the woods.

A half-century later Sarah delighted in telling her grandchildren

(see Chart 507) about her fear of the wild animals during this journey. Also, how she had to rest so often—nursing the babies—and then taking another tuck in her apron as she plodded onward. Luckily, she arrived safely at the Hickox household.

Husband JACK, however, was almost lost in the fierce fighting that raged to the north. One day he was wounded; as he lay there unable to withdraw, a bluecoat came by and seeing him alive bayoneted him over the ear. After regaining consciousness he was able to crawl back to where others, all wounded, were being loaded on flatcars of an evacuation train. The withdrawing train wasn't able to go far though before it became necessary to abandon it. By this time it was each man for himself; and no sooner had JACK started the third leg of his flight than he realized that he could go no farther. The tattered, grey - clad legs passing him dropped from a throng to a trickle. Then a pair stood before him; what color were they? Dimly JACK could distinguish that they were grey and not blue and that the man was an officer. JACK said later that the thought immediately raced through his mind that this person would offer no help to a mere corporal. But he did . . . and years later in the twilight of Mr. Dowling's life there was only the deep scar of a bayonet over the old man's ear to show for the incident.

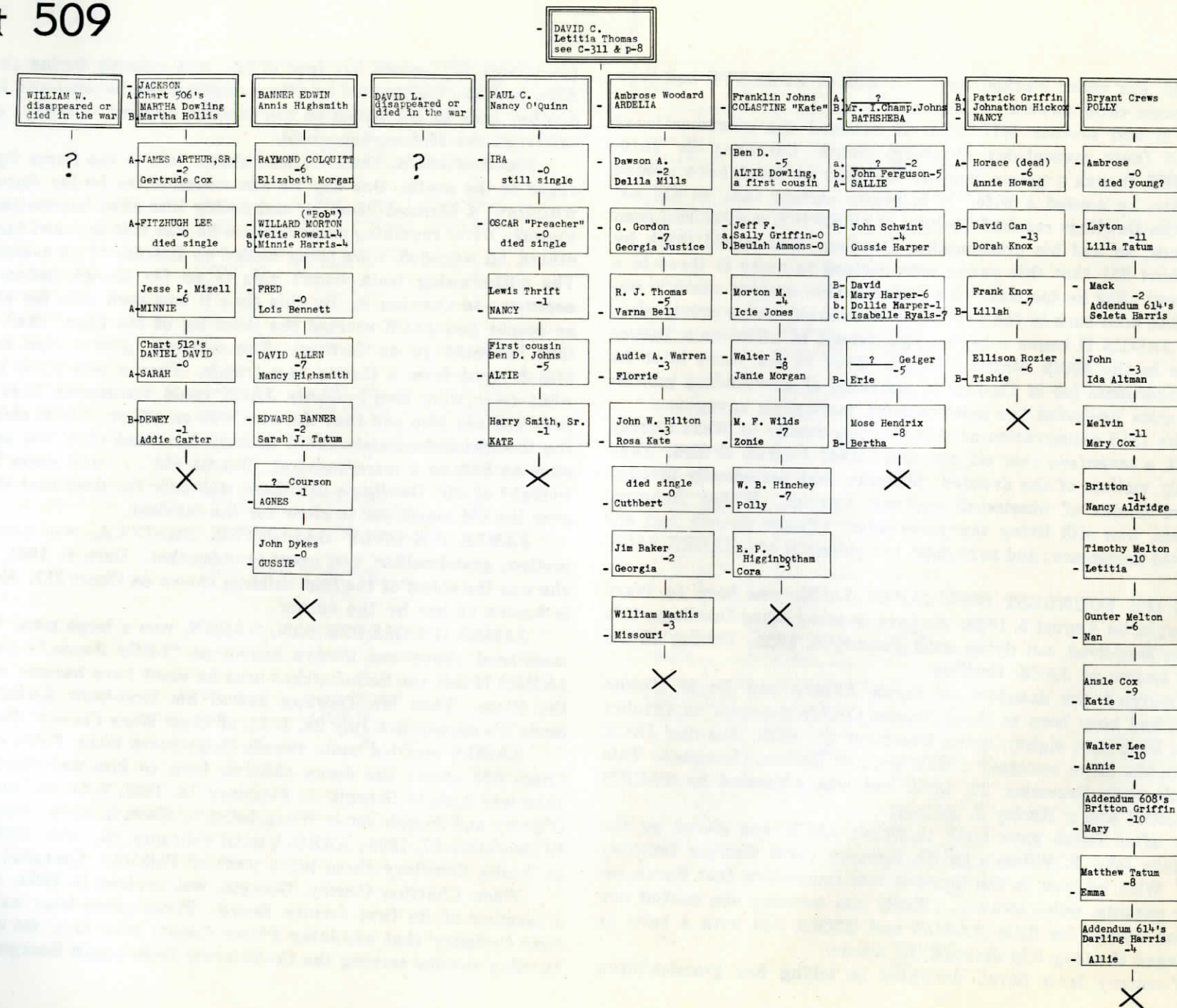
JAMES II'S ONLY DAUGHTER, REBECCA, was named for her mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Born in 1831, in Georgia, she was the oldest of the four children shown on Chart 311. Nothing more is known of her by the author.

JAMES II'S OLDEST SON, AARON, was a large man. The nephew mentioned above was always known as "Little Aaron." Before father JAMES II left the Salkehatchee area he must have become quite fond of the Rices. Thus Mr. Dowling named his first-born AARON when he made his appearance July 26, 1827, at their Ware County, Georgia, home.

AARON married some twenty-three years later, February 10, 1850. Chart 506 shows the dozen children born to him and Sarah A. Winn. (She was born in Georgia on February 18, 1831, both her parents, Sarah O'Berry and Joseph Jones Winn, being of Georgia birth. Sarah lived until December 27, 1896; AARON, until February 13, 1905. Both are buried at Sardis Cemetery three miles west of Folkston, Georgia.)

When Charlton County, Georgia, was created in 1854, AARON was a member of its first County Board. Three years later he became the first Ordinary that adjoining Pierce County ever had. Of over thirteen Dowling cousins serving the Confederacy from South Georgia he was the

Chart 509



only officer, surrendering at Appomattox as a Lieutenant in the 50th Georgia Infantry Regiment.

AARON lived in Baker County, Florida, in the 1880's; later these Dowlings moved near Sardis Cemetery, west of Folkston, Georgia. The father's willingness to offer himself for governmental work was the beginning of a tradition on this limb of the tree; son JAMES RILEY became a Georgia Senator, representing Pierce County at the end of the century; grandson FRANK JOSEPH, as a Baker County Judge in Florida, established a near record for the number of marriages ever performed by one man; great-grandson WALTER CECIL, a U. S. diplomat, is sketched elsewhere in this book; grandson JAMES LEMUEL was a 1927 legislator from Colquitt County.

In the last year of the 18th Century, on March 13th, JABEZ Dowling's fourth son was born . . . Now that father WILLIAM had been honored . . . and Uncle JAMES had been honored . . . it was about time for JABEZ to perpetuate his own name. This he did, adding the Bible's "Lazarus" for good measure (see Chart 311).

Young JABEZ LAZARUS was still single when he left his Salkehatchee birthplace. But during the short residence of his parents in Wayne County, Georgia, this twenty-two year old Dowling was captivated by the fourteen-year old daughter of Wayne pioneer Benjamin Davis. Beautiful Honor Eliza Davis had good reason to be attracted by this slender South Carolinian; for he had already earned the bars of a Lieutenant in the 335th Militia. (They married April 14, 1822, in her home county. She had been born in Wayne, December 18, 1807, and would live past her seventy-third birthday. The burial place of this couple is unknown though they are probably in "Dowling Cemetery" on the banks of the Satilla, east of Hickox, Georgia. This branch of the family donated the land.)

Five years after JABEZ L. married Eliza the "History of Ware County" tells us that he was one of the first four men in that huge old county to win lottery land. For it was about this time that the three younger sons of JABEZ and the elder Dowling settled in Ware County, in an area that was made part of Pierce in 1858. Until 1839 JABEZ L. captained a Militia Company, the 590th; later this service earned Eliza a pension. JABEZ LAZARUS died on March 4, 1865.

THE FIRST CHILD OF JABEZ L., SR. was born on July 1, 1823, and named DAVID C. Like his mother and his grandfather Dowling, this boy matured early. The history of Ware County, Georgia, states

that he was in the militia as early as 1838. The following year, on October 10th he married Letitia Thomas (she was the twenty-two year old daughter of Captain Banner Thomas who had led the 590th Militia as had DAVID'S father. Letitia was probably born in McIntosh County, Georgia; she and DAVID died in the Reconstruction Period, thus their graves were never marked. They were both alive in 1870.).

DAVID C. was a tall, dark-eyed, frail man. Some say that he was an even six feet in height. He had probably met Letitia at services in High Bluff Church for her parents had been received by letter into that Church when Letitia was fifteen. This Dowling was a God-fearing man and a good provider. Pierce County records show the sale by him of 980 acres of land about 1872. This family owned a large number of cattle; father DAVID processed some of their hides into leather, later making this into shoes and saddles. Life in that time was primitive; even after daughter POLLY had grown up, the brightest glimmer of livelihood for her and the husband she had just married was to live in the middle of Okefenokee Swamp (on Cowhouse Island) where their traplines and fishing supported their thirteen children.

As POLLY and the other children of DAVID'S (shown on Chart 509) were growing up, Mr. Dowling was concerned about their education to the extent of hiring a teacher and building a log-cabin in which school could be held. The oldest child was just twenty when the war came!

Before the uncivil Civil War was over it must have shaken this family to the roots; DAVID C'S grandson told the author that he didn't know that his father had brothers by the name of WILLIAM W. and DAVID L. . . . What happened to them? WILLIAM W. had been enrolled in the 24th Georgia Cavalry Battalion on June 19th, 1862; the photostat of DAVID L'S infantry record showed that he was captured at Frederick, Maryland, in September of 1862, his condition necessitating admittance to a hospital. The following month he was exchanged, at which time he was placed in a Richmond hospital for eighteen days. Then he was given a furlough for a month's period; yet after a subsequent extension of this for three weeks his company seems to have never heard from him again (or so the 50th Georgia Infantry records through February of 1863 would indicate.)

The demand for Southern manpower was so terrific that father DAVID C. had to help man the ramparts. Captain E. D. Hendry's Mounted Infantry Company, known as the "Pierce Mounted Volunteers" had been formed to defend the Confederate coast between Georgia's Altamaha River and the St. Mary's. Mr. Dowling served in it and seemingly was

never exposed to the ordeals suffered by his sons.

THE NEXT TWO CHILDREN OF JABEZ L'S were the daughters LUVICEY and TEMPERANCE. The older of these married an Altman; as the Ware woods are full of Altmans, around Waycross, it would be an easy matter for the fortunes of LUVICEY (born 1825) to be traced; but the author did not have time to do this. Her father's Bible shows her marriage to Jacob Altman on February 15, 1844. It is believed that this Jacob Altman, before dying about 1889, left children by the name of Lottie, Jane, Dave, Bud, Noah, and Jacob. Son Jacob married Nancy Crews and their daughter "remembers Uncle JABE Dowling" (referring evidently to LUVICEY'S younger brother); this daughter, Mattie Altman Sweat, was a sister of Owen K. Altman, who married Ella Doggett. Then we also know that Jacob Altman, Sr.'s grandson, Charles Hyson Altman (son of Noah) married DARLING WESLEY'S daughter EMMA.

TEMPERANCE (DOWLING) became the first wife of Lieutenant James A. Rowell on April 16, 1845. (He had been born in Camden County, Georgia, on June 4, 1820, son of James Rowell whose father, John had fought in the Revolution. Lt. Rowell was quite a man; by his second wife he had twins at the age of seventy; also he lived past his ninety-fourth birthday, dying April 22, 1915. The 1810 birthdate on his tombstone is erroneous.) TEMPERANCE and James A. were members of the Primitive Baptist Church at Hickox, Georgia. She lived from January 14, 1828, until May 20, 1889; she and Mr. Rowell are buried in the remote Dowling Cemetery east of Hickox, Georgia. Their children and grandchildren are named in Addendum 604.

OFFSPRING NUMBER FOUR AND FIVE BORN TO JABEZ L. were also daughters. And both of them married brothers! Sister ADELINE, born 1832, married Isham Crews as his first wife; she died before 1888 and was probably buried at Moore Cemetery north of Hoboken, Georgia. The children born to her and Isham are listed in Addendum 605; Isham is buried in the Hortense, Georgia, Cemetery. He married ADELINE August 18, 1851.

Sister SABRA SALINA, born 1833, married William John ("Jack") Crews. Their offspring are shown in Addendum 606; grandson Walter Crews is present sheriff of Brantly County. This daughter of Honor Eliza Dowling's is buried in Moore Cemetery; Mr. Crews was also buried there though neither grave is marked. Their marriage date was November 29, 1849.

THE SECOND SON OF JABEZ L. was born in 1836; named AVERY,

he lived less than two years. The fifth daughter of Mr. Dowling's and Honor Eliza's was SOPHINA BELL, born April 9, 1838. On December 16th after her twentieth birthday she married William Edwards. Any possible descendants of this union have not been sought.

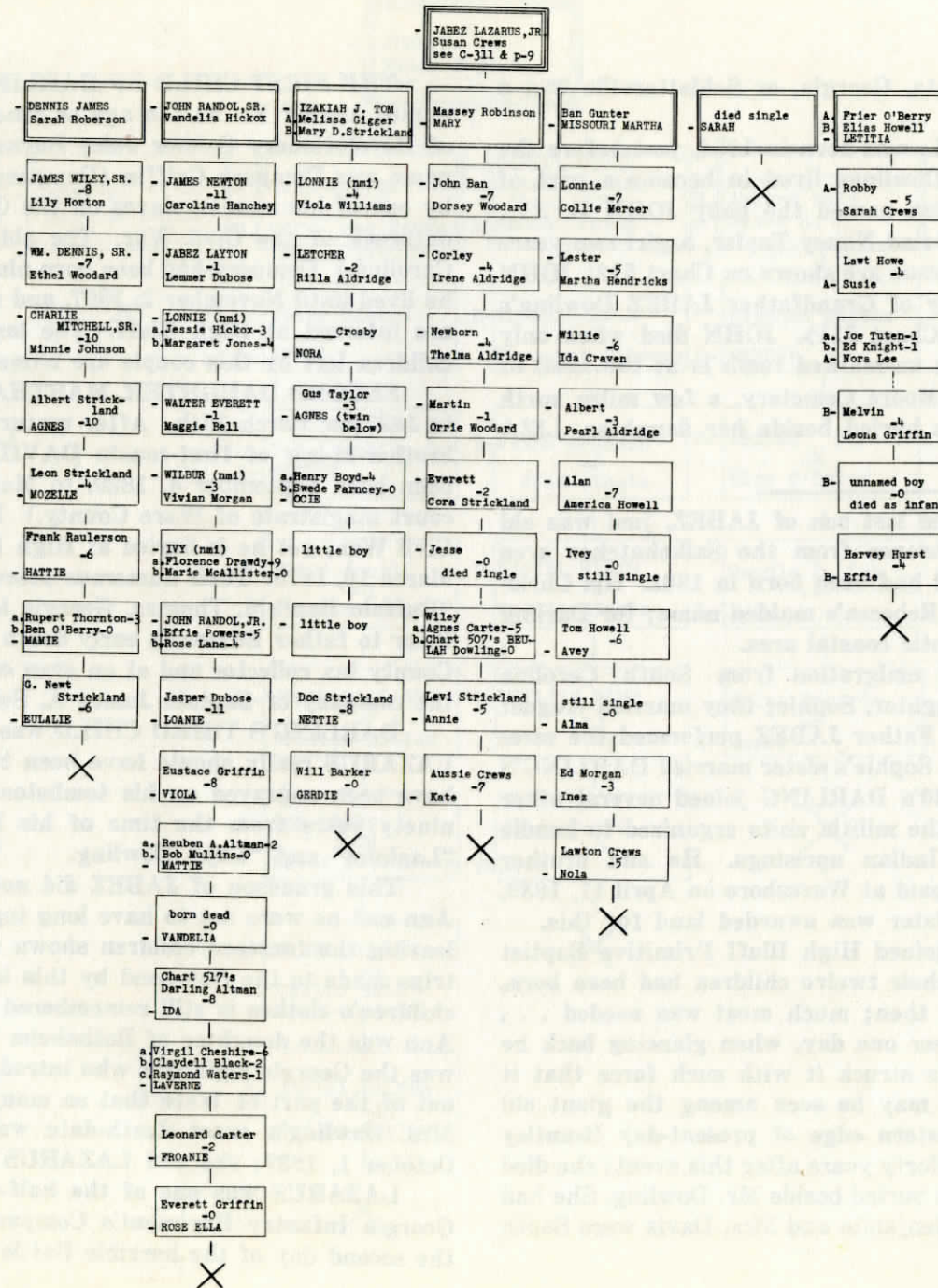
JABEZ LAZARUS SENIOR'S EIGHTH CHILD was daughter MARY MARTHA, born December 7, 1840. A striking portrait of her and her husband David Raulerson is owned by grandson Lonnie W. Manning, who lives near the Raulerson Cemetery at the junction of the two Satilla Rivers. (MARY MARTHA and David are buried there. She was his second wife, marrying him at the age of sixteen, February 26, 1857. David was thirty-three at the time, having been born to Nancy Baggs and Jacob Raulerson in Georgia on May 5, 1823. David's mother was also of Georgia birth but his father was a South Carolinian.) David Raulerson died at the age of eighty-five, June 10, 1908; MARY MARTHA was eighty-three at the time of her death, February 12, 1924. Addendum 607 records their descendants. The author was fascinated by the name of one of MARY'S brother-in-laws; it was Nicebud Raulerson!

THE NINTH CHILD OF JABEZ L'S was named HESTER ANN. After the little tot's birth on May 11, 1843, she did not live long.

Except for infant AVERY it had been twenty-three long years by 1846 since JABEZ LAZARUS Dowling had sired a male . . . On March 16th of that year wife Eliza gave birth to a child; the husband was overjoyed that it was a boy! "JABEZ LAZARUS . . . JUNIOR . . . shall be his name," said the proud father . . . Now that a century has elapsed it can well be seen that this young Dowling did a good job of carrying on the name! Notice the fifty - seven grandchildren shown on Chart 511. ("JABE" as the boy was called married Jim Crew's daughter, Susan, about 1865, at which time she was eighteen. It was Susan's sister Nancy that married the previously mentioned Jacob Altman. Susan died in October, 1917, about four years after the death of husband JABEZ LAZARUS, JR.; both are buried in Moore Cemetery a few miles north of Hoboken, Georgia.)

JABEZ LAZARUS, SENIOR'S ELEVENTH CHILD was born in 1849 on April 22nd. This girl, REBECCA ELIZA, was still single as late as the 1880 Pierce County, Georgia, census. She probably married twice. Author Folks Huxford's excellent genealogical books concerning South Georgians show her marriage to Mr. A. Petty. Others have stated that the Moore Cemetery grave of "Mrs. Rebecca Roberson, Died January 25, 1923" is the last resting place of this Dowling. The same sources told

Chart 511



the author that Zibe King of Nahunta, Georgia, or Schlatterville was a descendant of hers.

THE LAST CHILD OF JABEZ L. was born in 1854, just before the section of Ware County that these Dowlings lived in became a part of Pierce County. Mr. Dowling and Eliza named the baby JOHN D. . . . Twenty-one years later JOHN D. married Nancy Taylor, a girl two years his junior. Two generations of their issue are shown on Chart 512. JOHN D. was probably the youngest of any of Grandfather JABEZ Dowling's forty-five grandchildren (named on Chart 311). JOHN died when only thirty-three, September 17, 1887; his un-marked tomb is at the head of son WILLIAM LAYTON'S grave in Moore Cemetery, a few miles north of Hoboken, Georgia. Wife Nancy is buried beside her daughter, LIZA Hickox.

DARLING Dowling, the fifth and last son of JABEZ, just was old enough to remember his father's absence from the Salkehatchee area during the War of 1812. For this lad had been born in 1801. His Christian name might be a clue to mother Rebecca's maiden name; for Darling is a well-known surname in the Atlantic coastal area.

After the previously mentioned emigration from South Carolina DARLING met Benjamin Davis's daughter, Sophie; they married August 17, 1824, in Wayne County, Georgia. Father JABEZ performed the ceremony. The reader will remember that Sophie's sister married DARLING'S brother (see Chart 311). In the 1830's DARLING joined several other of the Dowling boys of that area in the militia units organized to handle the emergency created by nearby Indian uprisings. He and brother JAMES II and nephew DAVID were paid at Waresboro on April 11, 1839, for such service. Also, wife Sophie later was awarded land for this.

In 1841 DARLING and Sophie joined High Bluff Primitive Baptist Church. Ten years later the last of their twelve children had been born. Few of the children had married by then; much meat was needed . . . Father DARLING was pursuing a deer one day, when glancing back he failed to see a low-hanging limb! He struck it with such force that it killed him instantly. His tombstone may be seen among the giant old cedar-trees at High Bluff in the western edge of present-day Brantley County, Georgia. Sophie lived almost forty years after this event; she died about the age of eighty in 1890, and is buried beside Mr. Dowling. She had been born in Georgia though father Benjamin and Mrs. Davis were South Carolinians.)

THE FIRST CHILD OF DARLING'S was born on June 27, 1825, and named MARY E. At the age of nineteen MARY married the son-in-law of Revolutionary Soldier John Burnside of Bryan County, Georgia; his name was Dempsey Griffin (Dempsey's father, James, was disemboweled by one of his sixteen slaves on the Griffin plantation shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. The elder Griffin had been born in South Carolina.) Dempsey had been born nineteen days earlier than wife MARY; he lived until November 2, 1897, and she lived until October 4, 1902; they are interred at High Bluff. The large number of children and grandchildren left by this couple are named in Addendum 608.

SECOND DAUGHTER, MARTHA, was born to Sophie and DARLING in 1827 on March 17th. After maturity she married Edmond Thomas, a brother-in-law of first-cousin DAVID C. (See Chart 311; Edmond had been born September 4, 1820, to Mary and Banner Thomas, a one-time court magistrate of Ware County.) MARTHA'S husband lost his life in Civil War; yet he is buried at High Bluff as is she. Her death occurred March 10, 1875. Their numerous descendants are listed in Addendum 609; "Buffalo Ban" M. Thomas, Georgia legislator, was one of their children. Prior to father Edmond's early death he had held the position of Thomas County tax collector and at an even earlier date had been a militiaman in the company of Captain James A. Sweat's Indian fighters.

DARLING'S THIRD CHILD was named for the infant's uncle; little LAZARUS really should have been born ten days earlier. Thus it could have been engraved on his tombstone February 17, 1919, that he lived ninety years from the time of his birth! LAZARUS was often called "Lashum" and "Lay" Dowling.

This grandson of JABEZ did not marry until he was thirty. Mary Ann and he were not to have long together; fifteen years later, she died leaving the fourteen children shown on Chart 514 . . . The many, many trips made to the fish-pond by this lovable father to wash the stacks of children's clothes is still remembered by daughter "KATE". (Wife Mary Ann was the daughter of Bathsheba Thomas and William Guy; Mr. Guy was the Georgia legislator who introduced the bill creating Pierce County out of the part of Ware that so many of JABEZ'S descendants lived in. Mrs. Dowling's exact death-date was October 8, 1874; she was born October 1, 1837; she and LAZARUS are buried at High Bluff.)

LAZARUS was one of the half-dozen Dowling soldiers in the 50th Georgia Infantry Regiment's Company A. He was a squad leader. On the second day of the horrible Battle of Antietam (a clash near Sharps-

Chart 512

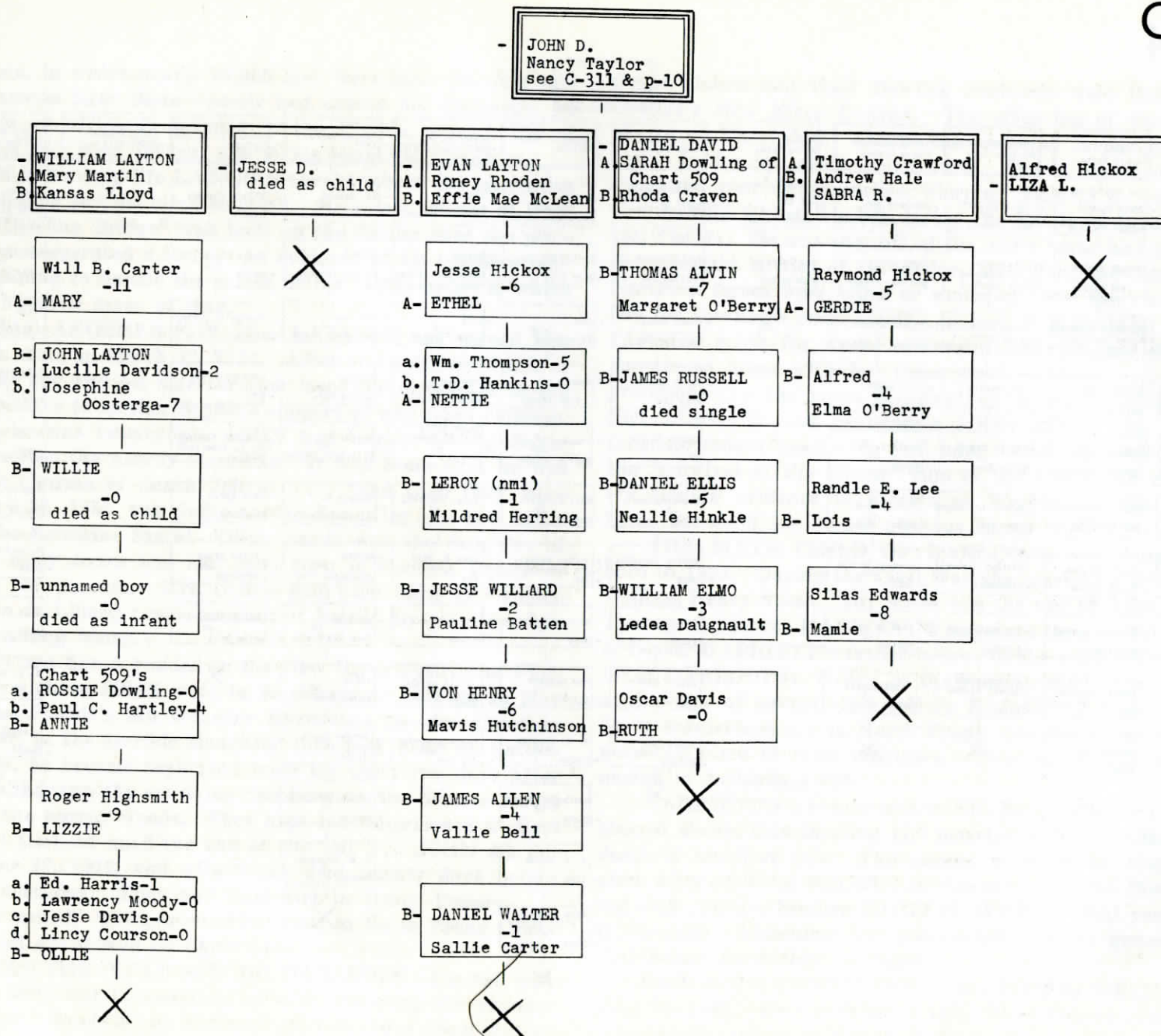
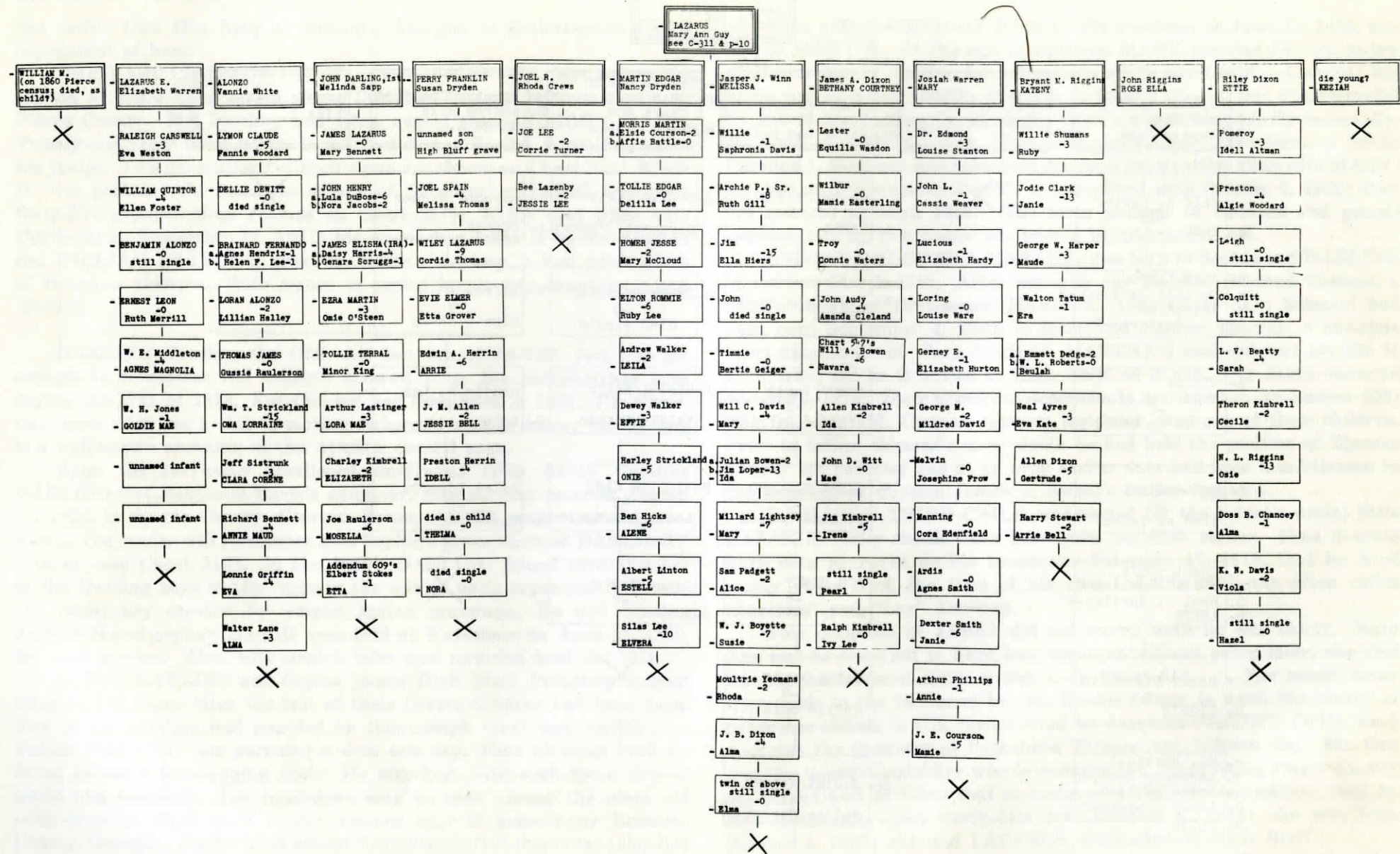


Chart 514



burg, Pennsylvania, in which nearly 24,000 men were lost) Dowling was wounded. Six months later these wounds had caused his discharge; he mentions them in an affidavit included in the Florida pension file of fifth-cousin JOHN H. Also, in that file is his beautiful signature.

At one period in his long life LAZARUS taught others the intricacies of Sacred Harp singing that he loved so much. He was a Deacon of High Bluff Church. "Dowling Bridge" was built on the Satilla near the place that LAZARUS once operated a ferry. As evidence of his business abilities, he was appointed to handle the estate of his father-in-law's, which included several hundred acres of land.

DARLING HAD ANOTHER SON after LAZARUS and named him JOHN. His birth came on March 12, 1831. After the untimely death of JOHN'S father the boy and his older brother were the mainstays in the farm-work so necessary to mother Sophie's support of her dozen children. But by the time he was twenty-four JOHN had begun visiting Baker County, Florida, across the nearby state-line. It was there that he was captivated by the charms of Sarah Johns; . . . "and then they were married" February 22, 1855, two years to the day after she had taken up residence in the Sunshine State! (Wife Sarah was the daughter of Sarah Leigh and Riley Johns and had been born in Georgia December 17, 1839, as had her parents. Mrs. Johns had been born in Camden County; Mr. Johns, in Liberty; as a resident of Baker, he was elected to that county's governing board.)

In 1860 JOHN and Sarah resided in the New River District of Florida. From his farm there JOHN went to Sanderson or Baldwin in May of 1862 and joined Florida's 8th Infantry Regiment; he was placed in Company F. Later, in the terrible slaughter that took place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, he became separated from his unit; two days after General Lee had withdrawn the surviving Southerners, the Yankee forces found Dowling in the nearby woods. They kept him imprisoned at Fort Delaware and Fort Lookout until the end of the war . . . JOHN did not die until September 17, 1912, and wife Sarah died twenty days before her seventy-sixth birthday. They had first met in Baker County . . . and there they are buried. The graves of both are in North Prong Cemetery. Their children are named on Chart 515.

JAMES R. WAS THE NEXT SON OF DARLING'S He not only followed JOHN in birth but in marriage as well, marrying the younger sister of Sarah Johns. Annie Johns is thought to have been about sixteen when she and JAMES married about 1856. Four years later these two

Johns sisters and their Dowling husbands were living side by side in Florida's New River District. The offspring of the younger couple is shown on Chart 516. (Annie also married Jasper Altman and Richard Davis before her death about 1888. She is buried at old Mt. Pleasant Cemetery near Chatahoochee, Florida. JAMES R. was born in 1834.)

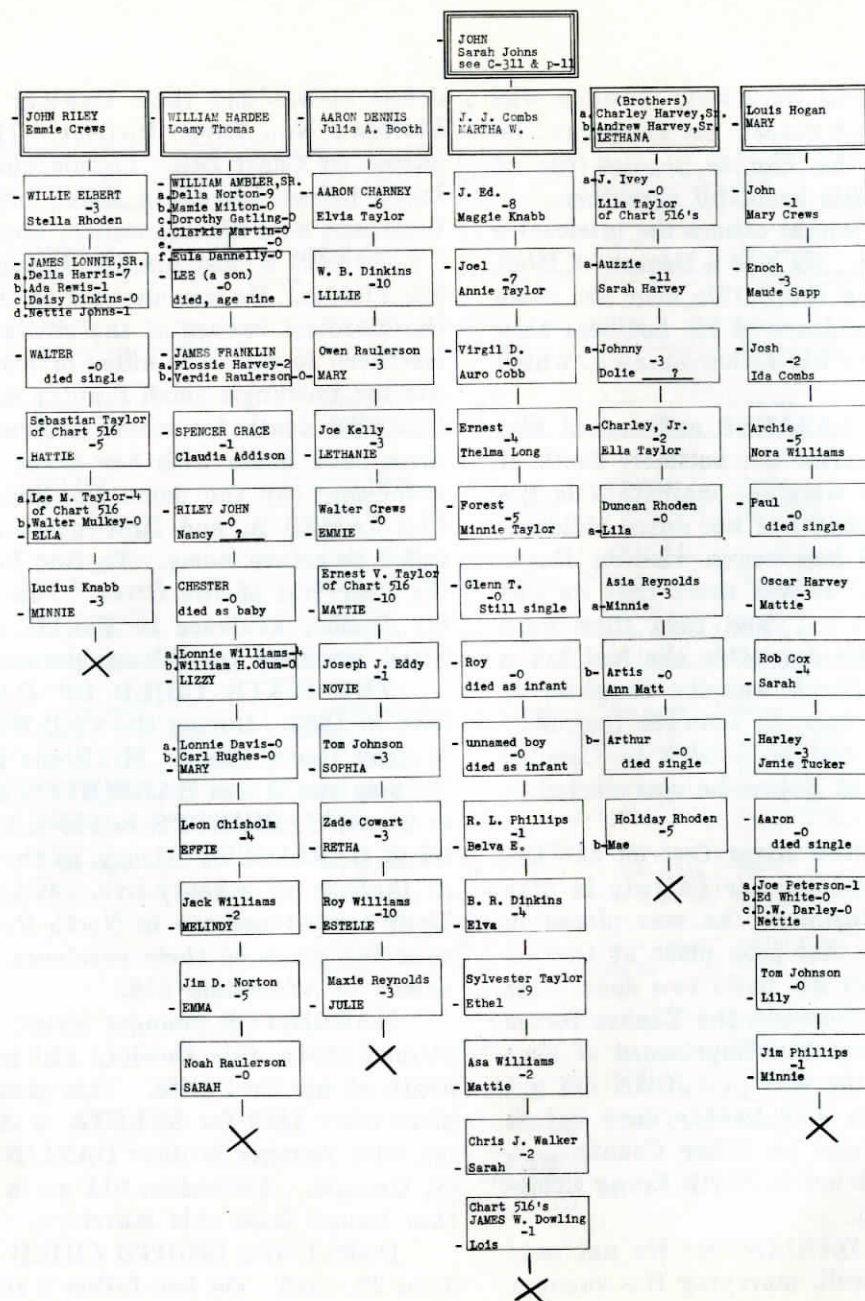
JAMES R. lost his life during the Battle of Ocean Pond, near Olustee, Florida. He was shot off of the white horse he had taken into one of the bloodiest battles of the entire Civil War; one-third of the attacking Northern forces were killed or wounded. But the victory was an empty one for Dowling's small family; in fact, it is doubtful that they knew of JAMES'S death for weeks afterward. For mother Annie had fled her threatened home with her three small children . . . Of JABEZ'S nine grandsons (by the name Dowling!) who fought in this regrettable conflict JAMES R. and first-cousin JOHN RILEY are the only two who failed to return home. To find how closely mankind was still following the "survival of the fittest" rule in the nineteenth century one should try finding evidence in Florida or Washington that either man ever lifted his hand for "those glorious states' rights"!

THE SIXTH CHILD OF DARLING'S was daughter HARRIETT, born in 1835. During the Civil War she married a schoolteacher-farmer, William Henry Stone. Mr. Stone was the son of Allen Stone and ——— Thomas and it was HARRIETT'S marriage that would later bring widower Stone, HARRIETT'S father-in-law, to the altar with a younger daughter of DARLING'S! Henry, as the younger Stone was called, died in 1917 at the age of seventy-five. Wife HARRIETT lived to be ninety-two! Their tombstones are in North Prong Cemetery, Baker County, Florida, near the place of their residence. Two generations of their issue are named in Addendum 610.

HARRIETT'S younger sister, SELETA, was born in 1837. As explained above, this Dowling girl married widower Allen Stone after the death of his first wife. This second marriage of Allen's probably took place after 1880 for SELETA is thought to be the Dowling sister residing with younger brother DARLING WESLEY that year in Pierce County, Georgia. Addendum 611 gives a list of sixth generation "Dowlings" that issued from this marriage.

DARLING'S EIGHTH CHILD was daughter MELINDA AVEY, born June 22, 1840. On her father's 1850 Ware County census she was mistakenly referred to as "Mary Dowling, age nine", but sister MARY already had a five year old daughter by this time (this daughter being

Chart 515



Nancy, who later married John Strickland). An inspection of mother Sophie's Pierce County census ten years later confirms the earlier census's mistake. "Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia" is also incorrect in stating that MELINDA died young; her tombstone in High Bluff Cemetery shows a death-date of September 12, 1921. The children of her only son, EDGAR DEMPSEY, may be seen by turning to Addendum 612.

DARLING'S NEXT CHILD, a boy, was the fifth successive Dowling to suffer the hardships of war! . . . First, there had been ROBERT and son WILLIAM in the Revolution; then JABEZ had been caught in the War of 1812; after the Georgia migration DARLING had had to pitch in against the savages of old Spanish Florida . . . It was inevitable that men should stew up a fight for little DARLING WESLEY!

. . . It was about the time that this Dowling married Mary Frances Harris that a "fifth generation" war came along. DARLING WESLEY promptly joined Company A of the Satilla Rangers. In one of the winter campaigns that followed "DARL" later told how the snow was so thick on the soldiers' blankets the men could hardly turn over in their bed-rolls! He told his sister, "I would've gladly crawled under Mama's kitchen stove back home, if I could've only been out of that mess". Then, during one of the Virginia campaigns, he was captured.

DARLING WESLEY returned to his home in the 584th Militia District where he and Mary farmed. The family they reared is shown on Chart 517. These people were Primitive Baptists; when that denomination's church at old Fort Mudge was rebuilt "with planks" DARL donated timber from his farm for the work. He and his wife are buried at High Bluff Cemetery, near Laura Walker State Park, Georgia. (Mr. Dowling died shortly before his seventy-ninth birthday, January 1, 1922, his birthday was January 30, 1843. Mary was born the same year, on June 19th. She died November 14, 1925; her mother was Civility Robinson and her father was Stogner Harris, born in Bryan County, Georgia.)

The negligible manpower demands of the Spanish-American War allowed son DARLING S., of the above couple, to escape military duty; otherwise, his age of thirty-six qualified him excellently. DARLING S'S son PERRY LEE had to fight in World War I. . . . There is a saying that nature finally rebels; PERRY LEE'S only two children . . . are girls! (During one period in the 1800's there were so many Dowlings concentrated near the Satilla River near Waycross, Georgia, and responding to the various military calls that the authorities named the 1491st Militia District the "Dowling Militia District"! Present maps of

Pierce County still call it that.)

DARLING'S TENTH CHILD was born in 1846; mother Sophie Davis Dowling named her EMMA SORENTHO. About the time of the Civil War this daughter married John Harris, brother of the above-mentioned Mary Frances. Later Emma married Joe Thornton and, finally, she married Nathan Dryden. EMMA and Mr. Dryden are buried at High Bluff, her death occurring when she was about eighty-one. The seven children she had by these three marriages are shown in Addendum 613.

The Dowlings loved the Harrises! . . . For the next child of DARLING'S also married one; this was daughter SOPHIA, born in 1848, who married a half-brother of Mary Frances's and John's (before 1870). His name was Lewis Randall Harris, son of Stogner by his second marriage to a first-cousin named Rebecca Harris. SOPHIA'S children and grandchildren are listed in Addendum 614.

THE TWELFTH CHILD OF DARLING'S, the last one, was born the year of his Dad's unfortunate death, 1851. They named him DENNIS II for the uncle who lived over in Lowndes County, Georgia (see Chart 311). But destiny had decreed this Dowling's early death; some time after 1860, while still a lad, he was killed . . . in a diving accident!

WILLIAM'S SON ELIJAH

(See Charts 312 and 101)

While fighting in the American Revolution raged to the north, colonists of South Carolina followed along in the time-worn chores of the frontier. After the repulse of the British fleet at Charleston, the year the Declaration was signed, this colony was not bothered by the Red-coats again until the siege of Charleston four years later. And it was in this lull in 1778 that Rebecca Walker Dowling bore WILLIAM another son. ELIJAH was his name.

ELIJAH Dowling was married by the time he was eighteen. Bride Elizabeth Rice was the daughter of Elender Rhoden and Aaron Rice, Sr. She and ELIJAH had grown up in the Salkehatchee area. Her father was the great-grandson of the renowned Edmund Rice of historic Sudbury, Massachusetts. (Her father had also fought in the Revolution as a member of South Carolina's militia; Mr. Rice had come to South Carolina in 1778 from Hanover County, Virginia, the place of his birth twenty-two years earlier.)

Elizabeth and ELIJAH'S oldest child was a daughter, born during the last four years of the 18th Century. ELIJAH had heard father WILLIAM speak so fondly of the stepmother that raised him that he and

Chart 517

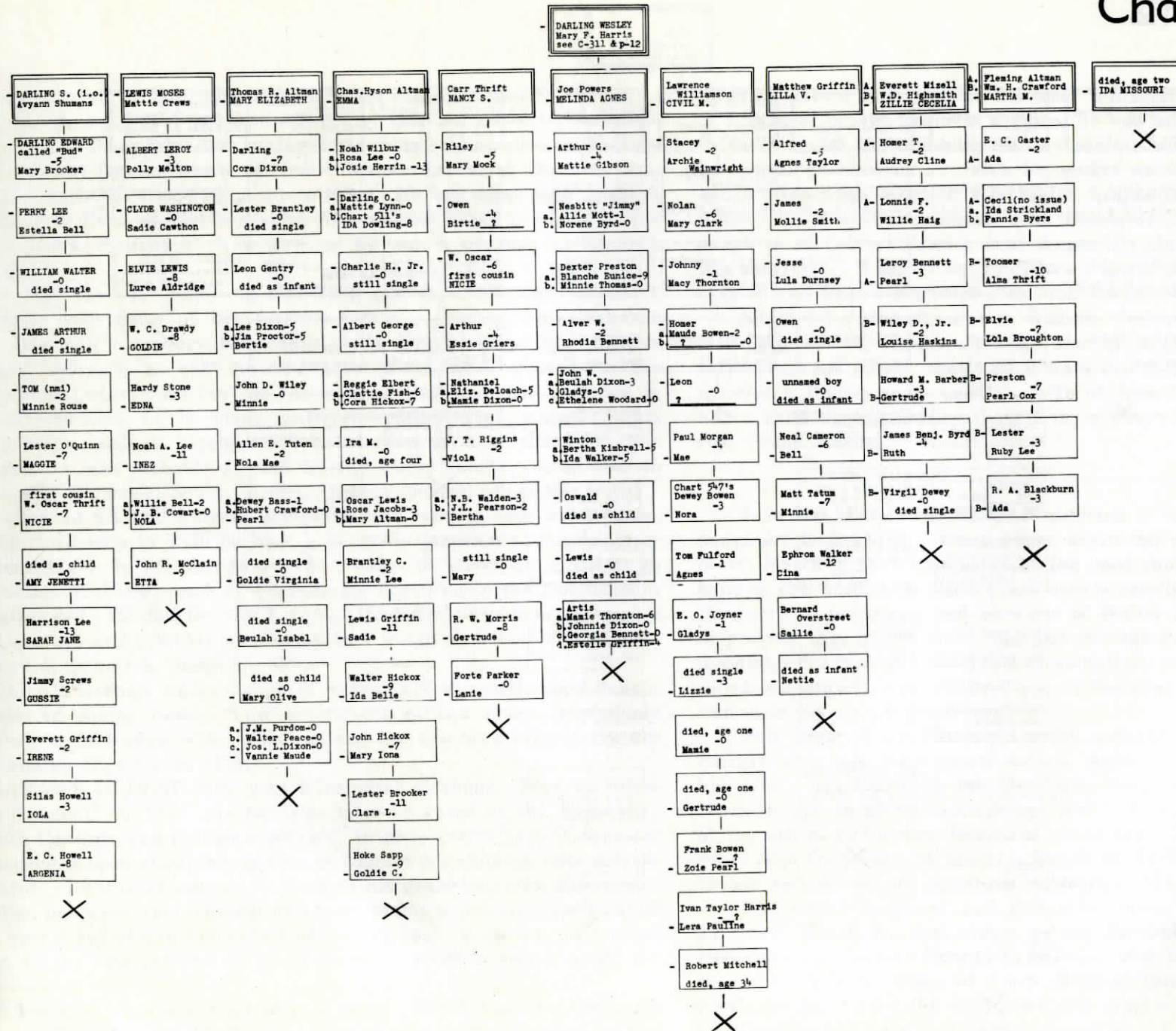
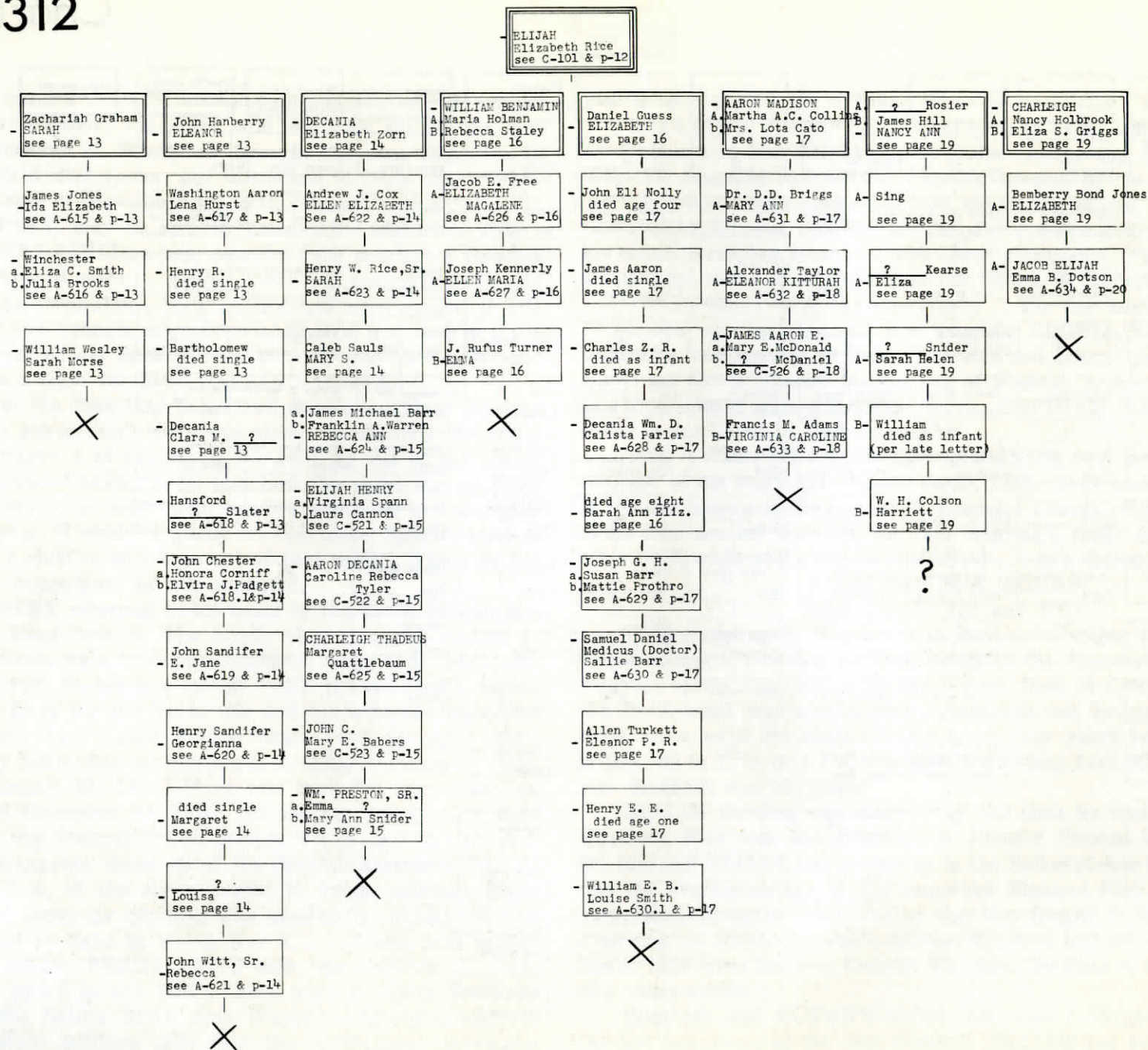


CHART 312



Elizabeth agreed to name the baby in honor of Sarah Guinn Dowling.

SARAH, or "Sallie" as some called her, married a twenty-five year-old South Carolinian who had just returned from helping General Andrew Jackson in the famous Battle of New Orleans. Zachariah Goodwin Graham, the husband, was a born adventurer. He had been with Jackson at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama when that warrior broke the back of the mighty Creek Nation; at New Orleans he was a dragoon in Gerald's Company.

In 1816 the year following SARAH'S marriage, husband Zachariah was made co-executor of her father's will . . . Before Mr. Graham's death over half a century later he gave further proof of his business abilities. As early as 1837 he deeded seventeen acres of land for the establishment of a "turn out" on the railroad that had just been laid in the Barnwell area. (The many scattered references of burials of this branch being made at Graham's Turnout refer to a cemetery on this acreage that was probably started by the Guess family. It is now in the edge of Denmark, South Carolina, near Voorhees School.)

Following SARAH'S death Zachariah was married four more times. For his third wife in 1850 he built a beautiful mansion patterned after the Hermitage. In addition to a large number of slaves he is known to have owned \$250,000 worth of Confederate bonds when the North-South struggle ended. He died October 1, 1880. His burial place is in Denmark's City Cemetery and SARAH was buried in a family cemetery on the eastern edge of Denmark, South Carolina.

SARAH Graham had a daughter named Ida Elizabeth; this daughter married James Jones. Two generations of the Jones descendants are given in Addendum 615. This girl and the two boys below were her only children (See Chart 312).

SARAH'S OLDEST SON was Winchester Graham. Born at "Graham's Turnout" in 1821, the boy was later educated at the University of South Carolina, and became a lawyer. In such a rural area Winchester also depended upon plantation income to support his children (See Addendum 616). He was as keen as his father; his granddaughter, Providence G. Culler, has a contract wherein he agreed to pay a Colonel Owens \$2,000 for a year's use of the Colonel's forty-six slaves! (Graham, of course, agreed to the maintenance of these forty-six people's entire needs for the year.)

Winchester became a Captain in Hagood's South Carolina Regiment during the War Between The States. This was about the time that he had

hired an Oxford tutor to train his sons. Financially, the war ruined him; as a man of proven business acumen, he had been the advisor of many in vouching for the reliability of Confederate bonds. After Appomattox he sold all possessions . . . even his pocket watch . . . to aid those who had trusted him. Captain Winchester Graham died November 9, 1877. After wife Eliza Carey Smith died, December 27, 1869, he married "a daughter of Colonel Brooks, near Augusta"; there were no children by this marriage. It is not known where these Grahams are buried. Winchester and Eliza's marriage date was December 12, 1884.

SARAH'S youngest son was William Wesley Graham, born the year after Winchester. William Wesley married a girl named Sarah Morse, three years his junior; they had at least two children:—Stephen G., who married a Willis; and—Anne G., wife of John D. Brown. Mrs. Brown had a child named Ainsley G. and three daughters, one of whom married Frank Kendall.

It is said that father ELIJAH objected to the marriage of the next daughter, ELEANOR. When about seventeen she married John Hanberry, March 4, 1817. Evidence of the good choice she made for a husband is the 1946 Associated Press article recalling how James Leonard Hanberry (a grandson) had been one of Walter Reed's heroic volunteers in proving that yellow fever was not contagious but caused instead by mosquitoes. "Young Hanberry had voluntarily slept three weeks in the soiled bedding of fever victims" yet at the time of this book's compilation is in his eighty-third year!

This hero of the Panama Canal's conquest was the oldest son of ELEANOR'S son, Washington Aaron. Aaron Hanberry is buried beside his wife, Lena Hurst, in the Denmark, South Carolina, city cemetery. No dates are on his marker, though his C. S. A. affiliation (Company I of the 5th S. C. Cavalry Regiment) is shown. Lena's marker indicates a life span from July 20, 1850, to March 23, 1923. All the children born to her and Aaron are shown in Addendum 617.

ELEANOR Hanberry had five other sons. The one born August 14, 1818, Henry R., died single as did Bartholomew, who lived from December 28, 1822, to December 9, 1852. Son Decania Hanberry's wife bore the Christian name of Clara Maggie; this couple bearing Henry Hanberry and Clara, the latter now the ninety-three year-old widow of Dr. Sheridan Williams of Savannah, Georgia. ELEANOR'S son Hansford

married a Slater girl from Orangeburg, South Carolina; a few of their descendants are given in Addendum 618.

ELEANOR'S other son, among the five that she and John had, shown on Chart 312, was the one named John Chester Hanberry. He was born in Barnwell County, South Carolina, May 10, 1842 . . . His first marriage was to Honora Corniff in Charleston on September 19, 1865. Shortly after the birth of her two sons, she died in Charleston. Mr. Hanberry then married Elvira Jane Padgett, by whom fifteen children were born. Many of these offspring are shown in Addendum 618.1. (Elvira was born in Colleton County, South Carolina, December 31, 1853, and lived until May 29, 1938. She is buried in Mississippi at Lamar County's Oral Cemetery, as is John Chester, his death having been on February 10, 1908.)

ELEANOR, daughter of ELIJAH, and John Hanberry had five daughters. Two of them married Sandifers. One, E. Jane, married John Sandifer; both of their graves may be seen at old Springtown Cemetery, five miles southwest of Bamberg, South Carolina, on the Little Salkehatchee; it was near there that WILLIAM Dowling, her great-grandfather, had settled before the American Revolution. (Jane lived from April 11, 1824, to January 12, 1912; Mr. Sandifer, from April 15, 1820, to the age of thirty-seven! Their descendants are named in Addendum 619.) ELEANOR'S daughter who married the other Sandifer (Henry) was named Georgianna. Addendum 620 gives the names of their six children.

Margaret Hanberry, one of ELEANOR'S daughters, died single. Another, Louisa Hanberry, married but her only son died single. The eleventh child of ELEANOR'S that we know of was named for Mrs. Hanberry's grandmother Rebecca Walker Dowling. Rebecca Hanberry married John Witt, Sr.; some of their offspring are listed in Addendum 621.

Seven years after their marriage ELIJAH and Elizabeth were blessed with their first son. The name they gave him, DECANIA, was a derivation of a name for a tribe in old Wales from whence mother Elizabeth Rice's ancestors had emigrated. Born March 30, 1803, DECANIA at an early age earned the title of "Colonel" because of his service in a militia organization there in the Barnwell District area of South Carolina.

At the age of twenty-one this Dowling married a girl the same age, Elizabeth Zorn, daughter of Ann and Henry Zorn, Jr. For her and their nine children (see Chart 312) DECANIA built a palatial plantation home just above the Little Salkehatchee crossing west of Duncanville.

(The site of this home is shown on a photostat in the author's possession.) . . . Years later, this Southern mansion came to a flaming end. It seems that one Tecumseh Sherman, forging northward, heard of the nearby Dowling grist-mill, then being operated by the occupants of the fine old home. The small force of Confederates defending the Barnwell area were unable to halt the superior Federal forces. Quickly, they pushed through to the supposed supply-point. But, alas! . . . the Dowling women-folk had heard that the Yanks were coming; they had directed their slaves to dump the wheat and other grain into the stream. Even the millstone had been thrown in! It is said that General Sherman's anger caused him to apply the torch personally to the mill and the nearby Dowling residence; also destroyed was the home's fine library.

MARGARET Faires, a great-granddaughter of Colonel Dowling's, has some of the mansion's old silverware that escaped the marauders. It was buried in an adjoining garden. On the handles can faintly be seen DECANIA'S initials, D. D. This silver-service had been given him by one of the distinguished Pinckney family of South Carolina prior to Colonel DECANIA'S death, October 5, 1857. He owned, at the time of his death, twenty-nine slaves and \$30,000 of other personal property. Present-day records show his sale within a ten year period preceding his death of 2,400 acres of land. A tall memorial shaft marks the site of his and Mrs. Dowling's graves in the Guess Cemetery on the edge of Denmark, South Carolina. She died in 1861.

DECANIA'S OLDEST DAUGHTER probably was ELLEN ELIZABETH. When she died July 19, 1890, she was sixty-six. Husband Andrew Jackson Cox had only lived from November 12, 1821, to April 6, 1859. Father DECANIA had deplored the sickness of these two in an 1852 letter mailed from the post office of Duncansville to his brother CHARLEIGH, who lived on the Alabama - Mississippi line. Postal markings indicate that the letter took twenty-eight days to make the trip! The six children born to this couple may be seen in Addendum 622.

ELLEN'S sister SARAH, born April 30, 1825, married Henry William Rice, Sr., before 1852. We know this because another of Mr. Dowling's letters that year had mentioned the death of two of the Rice children; seven are named in Addendum 623. Mr. Rice was born December 18, 1818. SARAH died June 3, 1899; Henry William died December 13, 1884. Both are buried in Springtown Cemetery, five miles southwest of Bamberg, South Carolina, in the vicinity of their residence.

DECANIA'S THIRD CHILD, MARY S., was born the year after

SARAH. She married Caleb Sauls but bore no children. The only other daughter that DECANIA had was REBECCA ANN; the girl married James Michael Barr on June 21, 1859. Four years later, about the time their fourth child was being born, Barr, as a Confederate Major was killed near Charlottesville, Virginia (see Addendum 624; Major Barr had been born on December 10, 1829.) Charles Decania Barr, a son who lived for eighty-eight years after this, achieved success in Leesville, South Carolina, where he was mayor, school trustee, and owner of three businesses. (REBECCA ANN later married Franklin Asberry Warren in November, 1883, but they had no children; Warren had served in Company A of the 1st South Carolina Regiment and did not die until 1930, at the age of eighty-four. Many of this family are buried in the Barr Cemetery of Leesville.)

DECANIA'S SON, ELIJAH HENRY, is thought to be the oldest of the boys. He was born October 11, 1830, and was the first descendant of family-founder ROBERT to become a Doctor. At the age of thirty he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Regiment. Little else is known of his medical career except the memory of his generous service to the poor during the lean days following the great war.

In 1872 Doctor ELIJAH HENRY married the daughter of Caroline Barr and Reverend Henry Hammond Spann, Virginia Spann. Virginia had been born on October 2, 1850; her ancestors had originally lived in the Edgefield District of South Carolina. Virginia only lived fifteen years after she and ELIJAH married; she died February 18, 1887; the four children shown on Chart 521 were hers.

All of Doctor Dowling's children were young, of course, when his first wife died. Soon thereafter, he married schoolteacher Laura Cannon (daughter of Beatrice Ulmer and Henry Cannon; her birth occurred October 15, 1844, and she lived until January 4, 1917.) Dr. ELIJAH HENRY was a good businessman as well as a successful doctor; he owned a large block of stock in a Charleston brokerage company. After his death October 19, 1906, he was interred in Restland Cemetery near his two wives. This cemetery is in Bamberg, South Carolina, near the place that great-grandfather WILLIAM Dowling had moved to after his short stay in the Jeffries Creek area northward.

AARON DECANIA, son of DECANIA, born near the Salkehatchee on February 19, 1836, was named for Colonel Dowling's Grandfather Rice. Four days before the boy's twenty-third birthday AARON married Caro-

line Rebecca Tyler, daughter of Eliza Milhouse and Elisha Tyler. As these Dowlings were beginning their family, shown on Chart 522, Fort Sumter was fired on by troops of AARON'S state. Dowling joined the subsequent struggle as a member of Company I of the 5th South Carolina Cavalry Regiment. Later, he operated a plantation near Willow Swamp Church in Orangeburg County. In fact, he was donor of the first lumber used in building Willow Swamp's first building. After death, May 13, 1877, he was buried there as was Caroline after she died December 14, 1898. Caroline had been born October 14, 1840.

Elizabeth Zorn Dowling and DECANIA named another of their sons for one of the older generation Dowlings; CHARLEIGH THADEUS was given his name at birth, May 18, 1838, to honor Colonel Dowling's youngest brother. Before the death of this man January 22, 1904, he practiced dentistry in Orangeburg County. The author is uncertain whether Dr. CHARLEIGH THADEUS followed this profession while performing military service in the Civil War (Company I, 5th S. C. Regiment). Shortly before the war, on February 22, 1860, he married Margaret Quattlebaum. She lived from November of 1842, to October of 1897. This couple is buried in the Norway, South Carolina, cemetery. Their four Dowling sons may be seen in Addendum 625; they had no grandsons.

Chart 312 shows JOHN C., another of Colonel DECANIA'S sons. Springtown was his birthplace. March 6, 1843, was his birthdate . . . As an eighteen-year-old, young Dowling had gone to Cole's Island and enlisted in Company A of the 1st South Carolina Volunteer Regiment. Though Washington records show that he became separated from his unit many times in the harum-scarum fighting that followed, he rose to the rating of Sergeant. Two years after the treaty of peace he married Mary Elizabeth Babers. Their descendants for two generations are shown on Chart 523. (Wife "Mollie" lived from February 21, 1847, to October 19, 1890. She and JOHN C. are buried in Barnwell's Baptist Cemetery. Mr. Dowling died at the age of eighty-eight, May 2, 1931. Grand-niece MARGARET Faires remembers him as a pious man; his letters to her at college stressed the importance of religion in one's life.)

The son of DECANIA'S whom the author knows the least about was WILLIAM PRESTON, SR. He was both a Dentist and a Doctor; yet he is buried at Springtown Cemetery five miles south of Bamberg, South Carolina, in an unmarked grave as are his two wives (shown on Chart 312). The "W. P. Dowling" marker there covers the grave of this Doctor's only son, a professional photographer of Charleston who prided

Chart 521

- Dr. ELIJAH HENRY
A. Virginia Spann
B. Laura Cannon
see C-312 & p-15

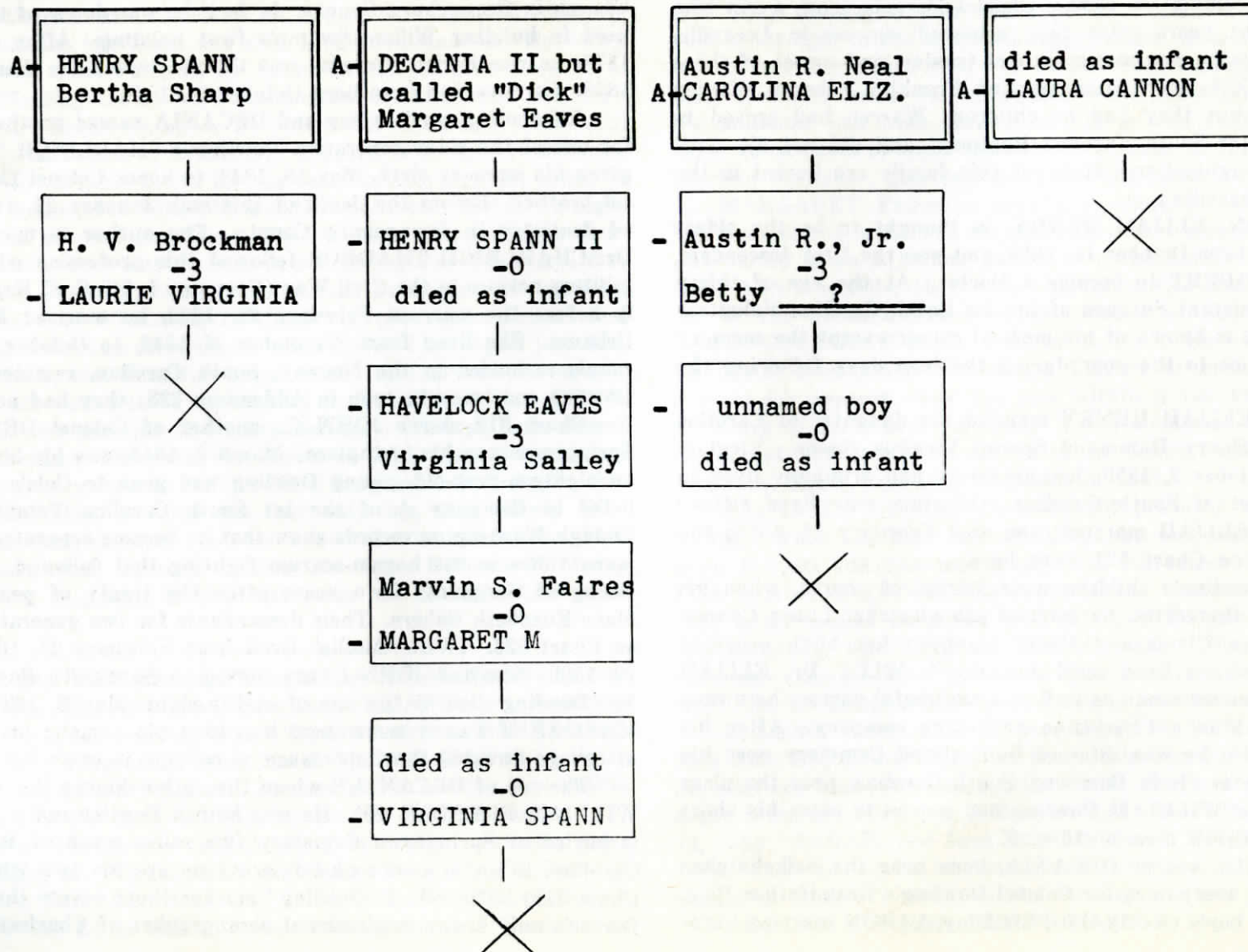
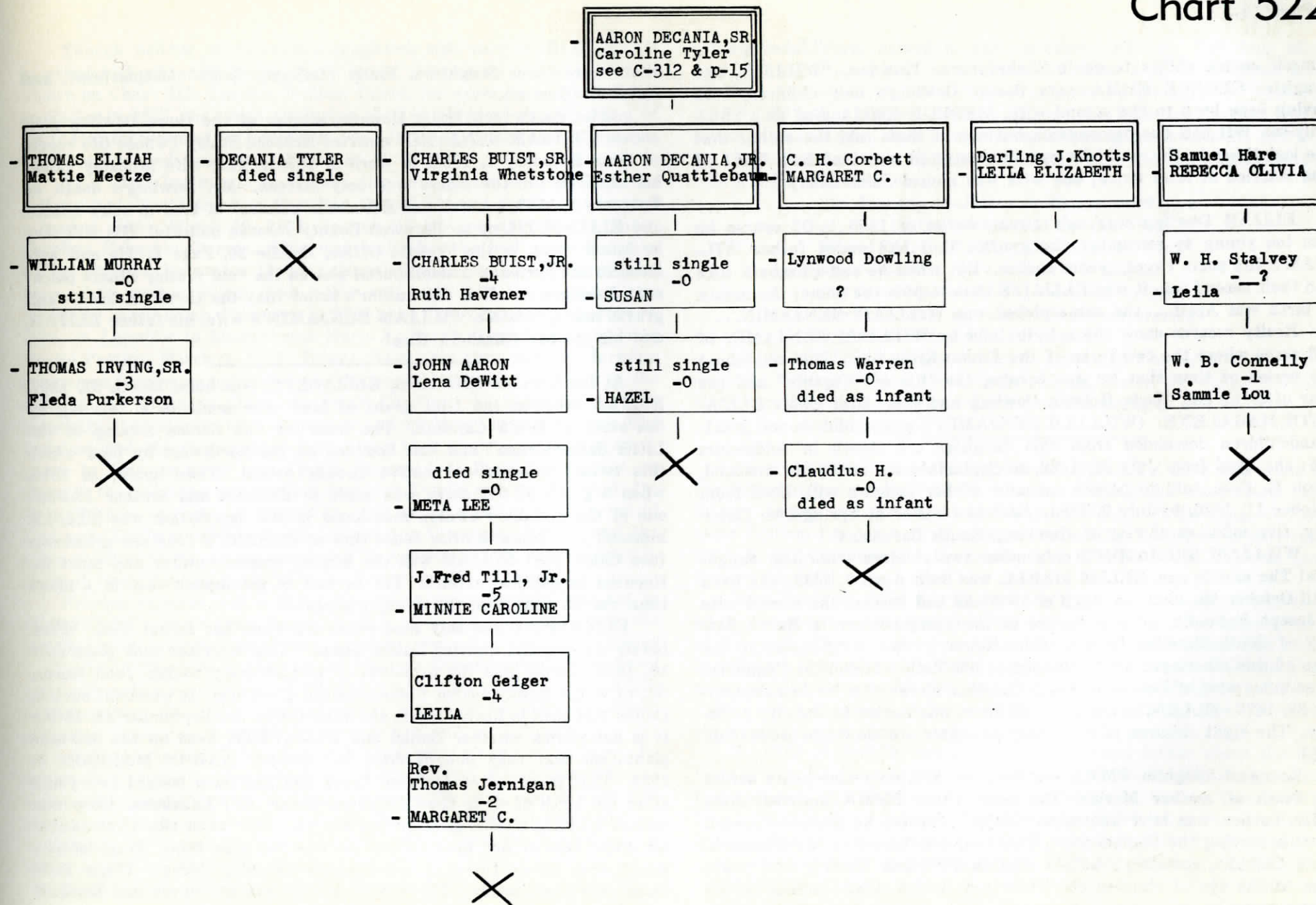


Chart 522



himself on his ability to quote Shakespeare. This son, "WILLIE", and daughter GEORGE EMMA were Doctor Dowling's only children, both having been born to the second wife. GEORGE EMMA died as a child. Only-son WILLIE has descendants but one of them told the author that the last thing in the world he was interested in was kinfolks! WILLIE was married at least twice; one wife was named Julia Lelery.

ELIJAH Dowling was only twenty-seven in 1805... Of course he was too young to remember the gunfire that had ended father WILLIAM'S life some twenty years earlier. But when he and Elizabeth Rice had their second son, it was ELIJAH'S time to pick the name; the month of birth was April... the name picked was WILLIAM BENJAMIN...

Realty records show the sale in 1830 by WILLIAM BENJAMIN of 193 acres where the two forks of the Edisto River join. This was about the period of time that he was earning the title of "Captain" and the year after he and Maria Holman Dowling had their first child: ELIZABETH MAGALENE. (WILLIAM BENJAMIN'S grandchildren and great-grandchildren descended from this daughter are shown in Addendum 626; she lived from July 31, 1829, to September 18, 1888; her husband, Jacob E. Free, said to be the executor of her father's will, lived from October 11, 1820, to July 3, 1884. Both are buried at Springtown Cemetery, five miles southwest of Bamberg, South Carolina.)

WILLIAM BENJAMIN'S only other two children were also daughters! The middle one, ELLEN MARIA, was born April 9, 1833; she lived until October 18, 1900. In April of 1860 she had become the second wife of Joseph Kennerly, later to be one of the sharpshooters in Hart's Battery of South Carolina Rebels. (Mr. Kennerly was forty-seven at the time of this marriage; his tombstone in old Bethel Methodist Cemetery, three miles west of Denmark, South Carolina, shows that he died September 29, 1872. ELLEN, dying so much later, was buried in the city cemetery. The eight children of their only daughter are shown in Addendum 627.)

Youngest daughter EMMA was born in 1836, only nine years before the death of mother Maria. The man whom EMMA married, John Rufus Turner, was later known as "Major" Turner; he probably earned the title serving the Confederacy. This couple is buried in the Denmark, South Carolina, cemetery; EMMA died in 1888 and "Rufe", four years later, at the age of sixty-seven. Their son Joseph Allen carried on the Turner name by marrying; son John R., Jr. probably died single. Then

there were three daughters, Emily (Babers), Sallie (McQuarters), and Rebecca (Reeves).

After death took Maria Holman, mother of the three Dowling girls above, WILLIAM BENJAMIN married Rebecca Staley (whose life reached from February 1, 1801, to April 9, 1873). This wife probably raised his children for the oldest was only sixteen. Mr. Dowling's death on February 2, 1869, necessitated Rebecca's "release" of land to heirs EMMA and ELIZABETH, or so Barnwell County records indicate. His will may be found there, in the Probate Office, Bundle 20, Page 2. He and wife Rebecca are buried in a small burial plot on the "old Wesley Stuart place" near Bamberg... It is the author's belief that the three old brick-vault graves nearby contain WILLIAM BENJAMIN'S wife, his father ELIJAH, and his mother Elizabeth Rice!

At the time his fifth child, ELIZABETH, was born, March 22, 1807, ELIJAH received the first grant of land ever made to a Dowling by the state of South Carolina. The tract lay "on Lemon Swamp of the Little Salkehatchee" and was bounded on the northwest by land which this twenty-nine-year-old native already owned. Then again, in 1810, when a grant of 609 acres was made to ELIJAH and brother JABEZ, one of the boundary-owners mentioned in the description was ELIJAH himself!... There is little doubt that of ROBERT'S fourteen grandsons (see Chart 101) ELIJAH was the largest property-owner and most influential in political affairs. Yet he had to accomplish this in a short time, for he only lived thirty-eight years!

ELIZABETH was only nine years old when her father died. When barely sixteen, she married Daniel Guess. (This marriage took place July 10, 1823; Daniel was the grandson of revolutionary soldier John Guess, Sr., of whose family author Folks Huxford gives such an excellent sketch. Daniel was born to Rachel Davis and John Guess, Jr., September 24, 1803.) It is not known whether Daniel and ELIZABETH lived on the 330-acre plantation that they bought from her brother AARON MADISON in 1834. That place lay on Burgess Creek and had been bought two years after the birth of their first daughter, Sarah Ann Elizabeth. Deep was mother ELIZABETH'S grief on October 12, 1840, when this first daughter died! One of her major comforts was the only other daughter she would ever have: two-year old Eleanor Priscilla Rachel. (This little Guess was born on May 27, 1838, and lived exactly ninety and one-half years!)

Though neither of these two daughters was to give ELIZABETH a grandchild, she and Daniel have many Guesses by their nine sons shown on Chart 312. Decania William David, for example, married Calista Parler in 1855, the union producing the twelve great-grandchildren of ELIZABETH'S named in Addendum 628. D. W. D. Guess died September 13, 1904; he had been born February 1, 1830.

D. W. D.'s brother J. G. H. was the next Guess son and bore the full name of Joseph Gardner Hamilton Guess! He was destined to become a banker. Born March 13, 1834, Joseph did his war-duty in the South Carolina Palmetto Guards. This was just after he had married Susan Catherine Barr, November 15, 1861. Hardly had their three children been born when mother Susan died. (She was buried in Denmark's Guess Cemetery after death February 8, 1868; she had been born on June 9, 1836, in Leesville to Michael and Mary A. Barr.) Joseph then married Mattie Prothro March 7, 1872. It was about this time that his farming operations became so extensive that he was able to enter banking in the town of his forebears, Denmark, South Carolina. As a banker, he was especially sympathetic toward widows and orphans; many families who had just lost the wage-earner were given back their outstanding mortgages by this generous man. Such concern for others has carried on down to the following generation; daughter Estelle and her husband, Dr. P. A. Bethea, recently announced the gift of \$100,000 and 170 acres of land near Darlington, to a Baptist home for the aged. Estelle and the other children of Mr. Guess are shown in Addendum 629. Estelle's mother lived from November 13, 1853, to December 22, 1933.

Naming children was a thing into which more thought was put in ELIZABETH Guess's time than nowadays. For the son with whom she and Daniel were next blessed they carefully chose . . . Samuel . . . Daniel . . . Medicus! The said Samuel Daniel Medicus Guess married Miss Barr! (Sallie Barr had been born May 29, 1834; married Mr. Guess about 1859; died November 25, 1914. She and he are buried at Denmark, his death occurring November 7, 1925. Their only son and six grandchildren are set out in Addendum 630.) ELIZABETH'S only other son to leave descendants was the one born Aug. 20, 1842: William Elijah Bartholomew Guess. He married Louise Smith on February 29, 1872, and left the progeny named in Addendum 630.1. Louise died September 22, 1922, and her husband a few years later on April 15, 1928. Both are buried in the Guess Cemetery, Denmark, South Carolina.

ELIZABETH Guess's four sons named above left her nearly sixty

great-grandchildren, named in the indicated Addenda. But four other sons of hers died without issue. Three of these died as children: John Eli Nolly (8-26-1824 to 9-29-1828); Charles Zachariah Russell (6-12-1828 to 3-8-1829); and Henry Edward Elisha (7-8-1840 to 2-1-1842.) The fourth, James Aaron, died in the bloom of young manhood; the obituary on his tombstone at old Springtown Church near the little Salkehatchee tells a brief tale of love:

"In Memory of James A. Guess, A Native of this District, who died on the 18th day of March, A. D., 1851—aged 24 yrs. and 8 months. In token of his mortal worth and praiseworthy devotion to her interests, this monument has been erected by his friend, Lucia Pickney."

ELIZABETH'S husband died eight days before his sixty-ninth birthday; she lived some ten years longer, dying March 24, 1882. She and Daniel are buried in the Guess Cemetery, Denmark, S. C.

As previously stated, the parents of ELIJAH'S wife had come to the Salkehatchee area of South Carolina during the Revolution. Her father, Aaron Rice, Sr., her father-in-law, WILLIAM Dowling, and her uncle William Rhoden had all been revolutionists. Mr. Rice in particular must have been proud of the name that Elizabeth and ELIJAH gave their sixth child; they called him AARON MADISON.

Born April 30, 1809, "A. M. Dowling", as he was often called, entered the bonds of holy matrimony on December 10, 1829, in his home district of Barnwell. This was the year before he joined with brother DECANIA in selling a right-of-way to the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. AARON'S wife Martha Ann Caroline was the daughter of James Collins and had resided in Barnwell for some time though not necessarily since her birth; it had occurred August of 1815.

AARON MADISON left the birthplace of his father about the year that he sold his Burgess Creek place to sister ELIZABETH Guess and her husband. He carried his fledgling family to Greene County, Alabama. Mr. Dowling, unlike his three Baptist brothers, was a Methodist. He and Martha Ann Caroline carried at least "one little Methodist" with them when they left South Carolina. This was daughter MARY ANN ELIZABETH who later, May 27, 1851, married Doctor D. D. Briggs and

Chart 523

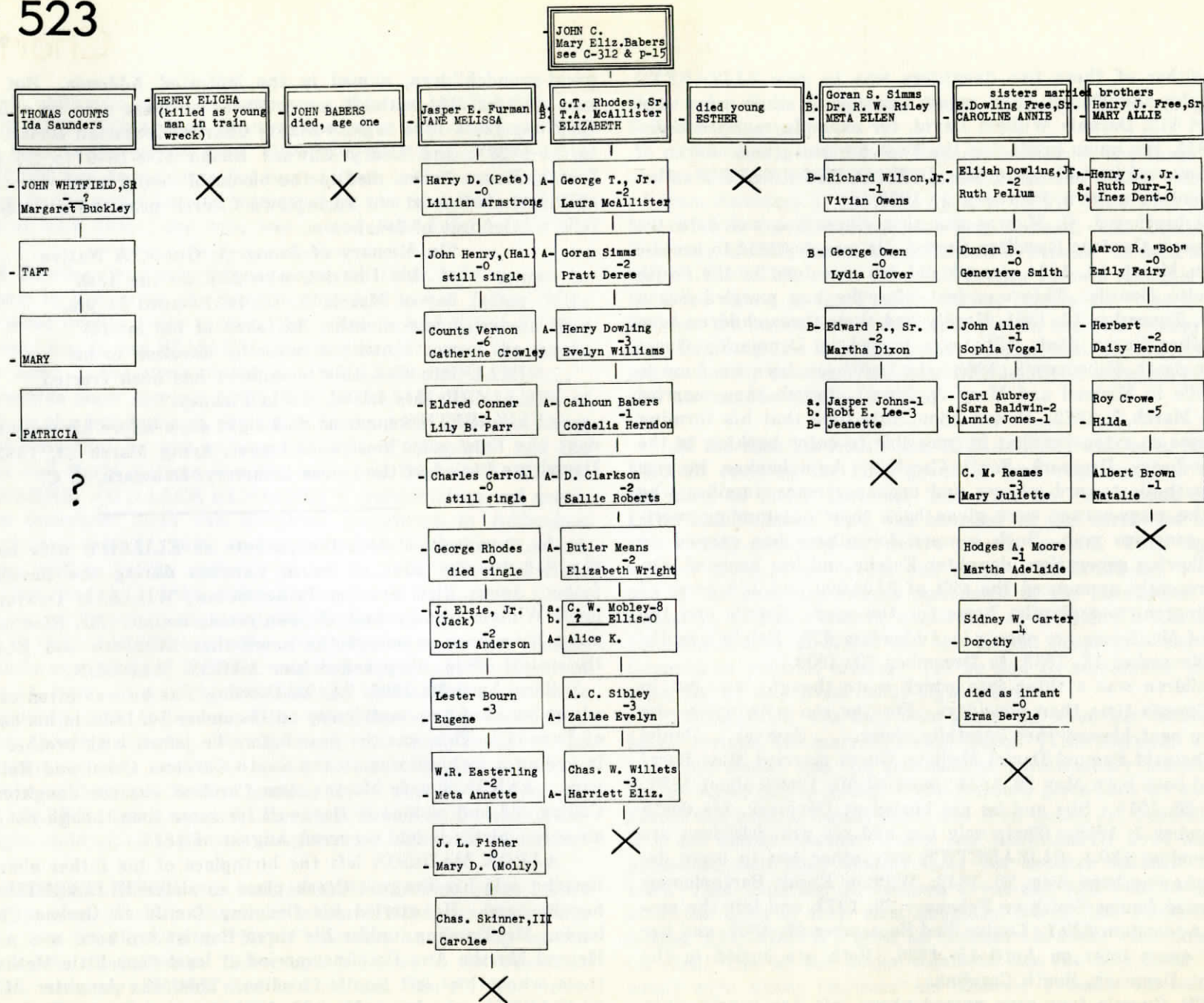
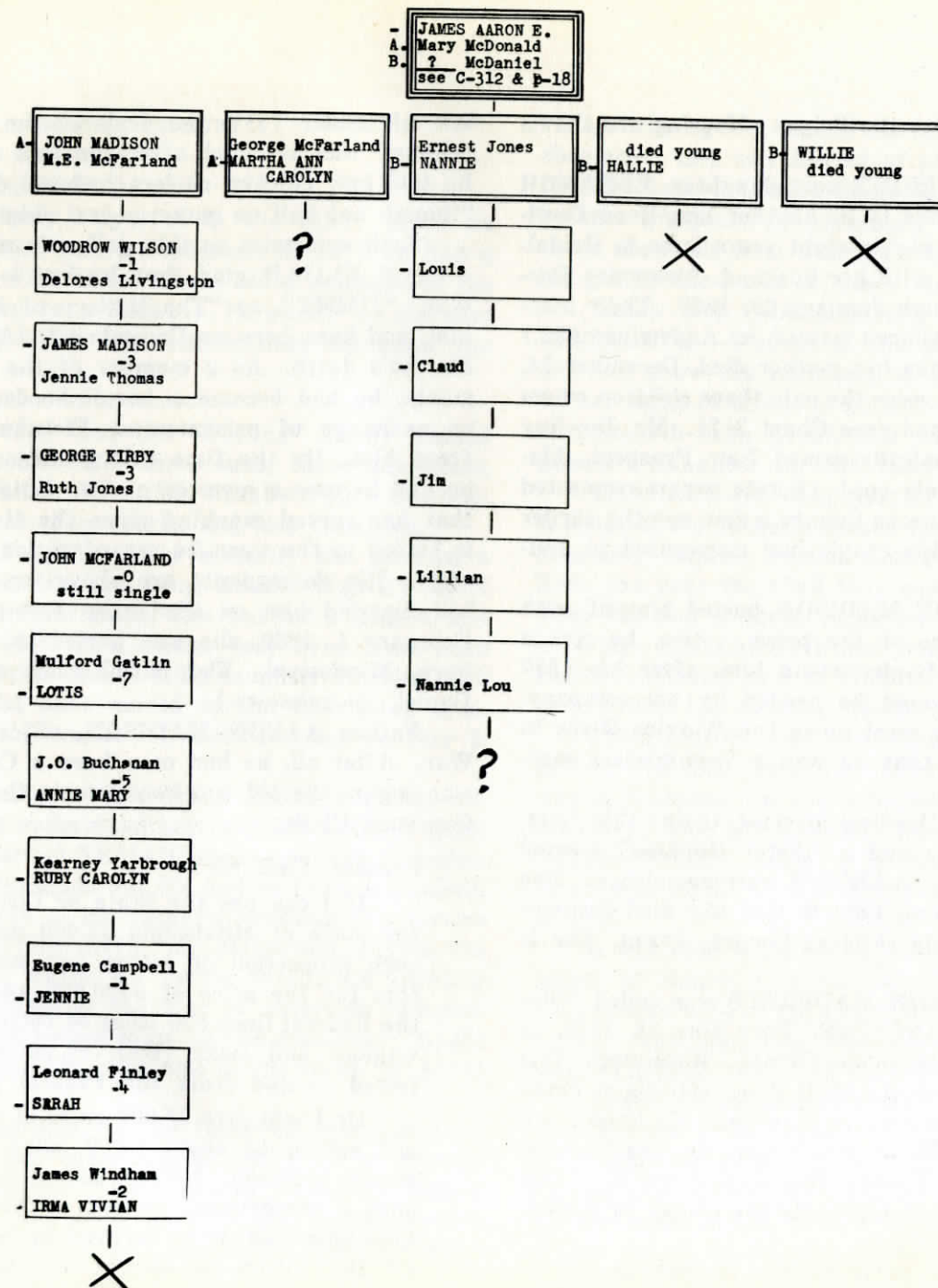


Chart 526



lived for a time in Greensboro, Alabama; the Briggs offspring are shown in Addendum 631.

On August 4, 1834, AARON MADISON'S next daughter, ELEANOR KITTURAH, was born. She would prove to be another long-lived Dowling! For her death did not come until eighty-eight years later in Heidelberg, Mississippi. (She is buried there with her husband, Alexander Taylor, who lived from July 8, 1832, through January 29, 1869. Their marriage June 3, 1852, resulted in the children named in Addendum 632.) Little KITT was only two years old when her mother died, December 14, 1836; KITT, MARY, and JAMES below, were the only three children whom AARON MADISON'S first wife ever had (see Chart 312). Mr. Dowling buried Martha there in Greene at ironically-named New Prospect, Alabama; the young mother was only twenty-one! (Estate papers connected with the death of Martha's father in Greene County a few months earlier make it likely that Mr. Collins and this couple had cooperated in emigrating from South Carolina.)

Following his wife's death AARON MADISON busied himself with such duties as befall a pioneer justice of the peace. Also, he was a militia captain. Alabama's Governor Bagby wrote him, after his 1837 appointment, concerning arms that would be needed by his company. Shortly after the 1840 census Dowling went down the Warrior River to Mobile. An old city directory shows that he was a "commission merchant" there, in 1842.

In March of that same year Mr. Dowling married again; this time, a widow named Mrs. Lota Cato. Lota and a "Sister Hopkins" seemed quite close to each other judging by AARON'S correspondence. The author's only other knowledge concerning Lota is that she died September 18, 1878, while living with her only child at Cooper, Texas. She is buried in that town's cemetery.

This only child of Lota's and AARON MADISON'S was called "Ginny"; and her name was VIRGINIA CAROLINE. Born May 31, 1845, at the last residence of Mr. Dowling's, Noxubee County, Mississippi, this cousin of ours had married shortly after the Civil War. (Husband Francis M., "Frank", Adams had also been born in Noxubee. He lived from November 7, 1840, to February 9, 1886, at which time he was interred in East Mount Cemetery, Greenville, Texas. She died April 11, 1878, and was buried at Cooper. The Adams descendants are shown in Addendum 633.)

AARON MADISON was a great letter-writer. In one to son-in-

law Alexander Taylor he deplored the chills and weakness with which "Ginny" was afflicted after the loss of a child. In another, in 1872, he told how chicken cholera had killed many in his area that summer "though not half as many as last season"!

Such epidemics as this evidently made AARON'S only son, JAMES AARON ELIJAH glad that he had learned medical work in the Civil War. "JIMMY", as "The History of Newton County Mississippi" calls him, had been born on December 1, 1836. His birth had caused mother Martha's death. As a member of the 24th and 27th Mississippi Regiments, he had become a hospital-orderly. Once he was captured, but an exchange of prisoners at Vicksburg on November 15, 1862, had freed him. By the time this grandson of ELIJAH died May 7, 1896, he had become a member of The Knights Hospitallers, a medical order that has served mankind since the times of the Crusades! (JIMMY is buried in the town he served so long as a druggist, Hickory, Mississippi. His descendants are shown on Chart 526. Mary E. McDonald had married him on Christmas Eve of 1864; yet shortly after that, February 1, 1869, she was buried in a "family graveyard" at Heidelberg, Mississippi. The burial place of his second wife, a Miss McDaniel, is unknown.)

Father AARON MADISON, of course, had his part in the Civil War. After all, he had once been a Captain! . . . So a year after the war began, the old war-horse wrote the following letter to Mississippi's Governor Clark:

Present, Dear Sir:

If I can use the State or Confederate notes, I propose to give the state of Mississippi 15,000 pairs of Cards (combing tools) in such proportion of cotton and wool cards as you may designate; this for the price of \$100,000 and the privilege of selling within the Federal lines 500 bales of cotton, provided my teams, teamsters, wagons, and loads (both of cotton and the back-loads) are protected to and from the Federal pickets.

Or I will give 25,000 pairs of cards for the privilege of hauling and selling as above 1,000 bales of cotton and your payment to me of \$100,000. Not exceeding one-half of the money to be paid until a proportional portion of the cards are delivered. The money thus advanced, to be secured by bond for the delivery of the cards (if the cotton be bought and sold as above mentioned, or the

money to be refunded if it cannot be used.)

Very Respectfully,

A. M. Dowling

AARON MADISON was highly respected in the thirty years he lived near Macon, Mississippi. Just before Christmas of 1875 he had a premonition; he ended a letter with this: "Every date admonishes me that my time is rapidly drawing to a close.... Farewell!"... He died fifteen days later, December 12, 1875. The author does not know the location of his grave.

The 1810 census-taker recorded that the "Dooling" family headed by our ELIJAH contained him, his wife, three sons, three daughters, and six slaves. The following year on June 18th Elizabeth Rice Dowling, at the age of thirty gave birth to their fourth and last daughter.

ELIJAH named her NANCY ANN. After maturity she married a Rosier by whom there was at least a son, Sing Rosier. NANCY ANN also had at least two Rosier daughters: Eliza, who married a Kearsse, and Sarah Helen, who married a Snider. Mrs. Snider only lived from 1833 to 1855. NANCY ANN also married James Hill; daughter Harriett Hill married W. H. Colson and might have moved to the Charleston area. NANCY ANN Hill was buried in Denmark's Guess Cemetery on May 9, 1852.

Daughter NANCY ANN was only five when father ELIJAH became deathly sick. She could not understand her mother's concern about her "Daddy"; but thirty-eight year old ELIJAH was old enough to understand what was happening. . . . He made out his last will and testament. In it he left proof for all posterity of his father's revolutionary service in bequeathing that: "Lastly, to DECANIA, my oldest son, I give the tinderbox, rifle, and powderhorn, which my father WILLIAM Dowling used in the war with General Marion in the War of American Independence." ELIJAH'S brother JABEZ helped draw up the document; ELIZABETH'S father-in-law, John Guess, Jr., was also in the room. ELIJAH asked them to witness it.

This treasured document was filed in the Barnwell courthouse on September 6, 1816, for his end had come August 16th. It is through this will's wording that the researcher first learns of ELIJAH'S eighth child. . . . The young father had known there would be one; so he provided a share of his estate for the unborn one "by number". When the baby arrived, Mrs. Dowling named him CHARLEIGH.

At the age of twenty-one CHARLEIGH Dowling left the Salkehatchee area; this was August of 1837. He went to brother AARON MADISON'S Greene County home in Alabama, where three years later he became a captain in Alabama's Third Militia Division. County records there show his first marriage, December 17, 1844, to an eighteen year old girl by the name of Nancy Holbrook.

Nancy and CHARLEIGH'S first child bore the honored name of ELIZABETH. A count of the grandchildren named Elizabeth on Chart 312 will show the reverence in which Elizabeth Rice Dowling was held by her eight children; if ELEANOR'S daughter "E. Jane" had the name of Elizabeth then ELEANOR was the eighth child of Elizabeth's who named a daughter for the venerated grandmother.

CHARLEIGH'S daughter, ELIZABETH, was born November 2, 1845. A letter of her father's fifteen years later stated that she was "at present attending Baptist Female College in Winchester, Tennessee". On May 25th, the year the Civil War ended, she married Bemberry Bond Jones. They had four children, including a daughter Annie and a son who became a doctor. (ELIZABETH died young, September 1, 1888; she is buried at Delhi, Louisiana, east of Monroe. Mr. Jones, whose birthdate was October 14, 1841, had died on March 10, 1886.)

CHARLEIGH and wife Nancy Holbrook had only four years together; she died November 13, 1848. Death must have struck her near Akron, Alabama, for she is buried near there in the old Holbrook private cemetery. But she and Mr. Dowling might have previously moved to Noxubee County, again to be near AARON MADISON; Mississippi archival records list CHARLEIGH as a captain in the 28th Militia Regiment in 1846.

It was nine years before Dowling remarried (Colonel Jacob Holbrook, father of Nancy, took care of the Dowling children in the meantime). This second wife of CHARLEIGH'S, Eliza Ann Scuddy, was forty at the time of their marriage, February 10, 1857, a native of Abbeville District, South Carolina. She had been previously married to a Griggs.

Again, CHARLEIGH'S marriage would last only four years. This time the mate who died was CHARLEIGH himself. . . . Two months after enlisting as a lieutenant in the 1st Mississippi Cavalry Regiment he was accidentally wounded by his own pistol. His men were able to get him home before he died. May 28, 1862, he was buried in the Mahoner Bridge Cemetery, near his home area of Macon, Mississippi. Wife Eliza did not die until August 20, 1900; she is buried at Macon.

CHARLEIGH'S only son was also in the Civil War; JACOB ELIJAH, bearer of his two grandfathers' names, went to Scottsville, Mississippi, after his father's death and joined an Alabama outfit, the 8th Cavalry. But Vicksburg had already fallen... Rebels in the Mississippi Valley were being captured in large numbers. One of these was this young cavalryman; luckily, he was not wounded. While peace and serenity were returning to his Mississippi homeland, JACOB ELIJAH married Emma Brozolia Dotson. The children they raised are listed in Addendum 634. At one time he served as a Marshall of Noxubee, County. His grave is in Noxubee in Brooksville's City Cemetery as is wife Emma's. (Emma was the daughter of Elisha Walpole Dotson; she lived from November 23, 1846, to October 17, 1942.)

Back in the Salkehatchee area of South Carolina CHARLEIGH'S mother, Elizabeth Rice Dowling lived until October 5, 1852. After ELIJAH'S death she had married a Mr. Priester, by whom there were no children, and then Hamilton Martin, Sr., by whom Hamilton, Jr., was born. The first of these marriages most likely occurred after 1819 for South Carolina granted a 128-acre tract of land bordering Lemon Swamp on the Salkehatchee to a Mrs. Elizabeth Dowling in that year. During the last year or two of her life the various Dowling letters to Mississippi mentioned that daughters ELIZABETH Guess and NANCY Hill were caring for her.

WILLIAM'S SON CAGEBY

(See Chart 101)

This is the grandson of ROBERT'S whose descendants are so completely unknown by the author. Evidence now being unfolded points toward the settlement of some of them in the midwest. The author estimates that there could be one hundred contemporary families with the Dowling surname descended from this one man. Most all of them would be of the Protestant faith.

First-cousin DEMPSEY, during the 1857 conversation mentioned in this book's preface, called this brother of JABEZ and ELIJAH by the

name of MICAHAH. But the subject used "CAGEBY" on the deed and bond mentioned below so the author uses the same.

CAGEBY was born, like his two brothers, to WILLIAM and Rebecca in the Salkehatchee area of South Carolina's old Orangeburg District. (Later this area was part of Barnwell District and County, and still later it became part of present-day Bamberg County.) His wife was named Sarah. On July 7, 1801, she and CAGEBY sold their 142 acre farm on Lemon Swamp, probably in preparation for a move to some other part of the state or the South.

By 1816 CAGEBY and his family lived in Green County, Mississippi. A special census made that year shows him, a wife, four sons, and a daughter. The parents were in the 30-40 age bracket; one of the Dowling boys had reached adulthood; the family's other members were under twenty-one. The author feels that one of the younger children was named LEWIS M., for such a person and his wife are shown on the 1830 Green County census, the only Dowlings there. (LEWIS had married Tebetha C. Poole in Natchez, on the opposite side of the state, May 17, 1827. Evidently, this couple did not reside much longer in Green than had CAGEBY, for by 1840 they were back in the county of their marriage, Adams, where the census-taker recorded a five year old daughter as a member of their family. LEWIS and his wife were in the 30-40 age bracket at this time.)

On April 24, 1827, CAGEBY went to the courthouse at Raymond, Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Jackson; he signed the marriage bond of Jane Lacy, who was to marry Milton Dement. Within four years of this, CAGEBY and at least two of the four sons mentioned above must have left Mississippi. For a search of every county's 1830 census only uncovered LEWIS M., above, and a thirty to forty year old batchelor, named JOHN H., in Washington County.

If any additional information concerning CAGEBY is found before the closeout date of this book's Addenda, it will be printed as the last one with the title of "Special Addendum".