THE LYNAH FAMILY GENEALOGY

BY

J. HEYWARD LYNAH - 1965

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The most outstanding characteristic of the Lynah family is its small size. Although eight generations are covered in this genealogy there remain today only a half dozen or so to carry on the name. You will find for example that although there were eight males in the family as early as the fourth generation, only one bore sons who lived to maturity. In the next generation there were seven sons, but only two produced male heirs. Thus the family name was barely kept in existence, and so in the ninth generation there are still only eight to carry on the name. Many died young, others never married, and quite a number married and were childless. Perhaps the new generation will do better. Conditions are certainly more favorable.

Prior to the War Between the States, the Lynahs were planters and doctors. It was not until after the disasterous defeat and economic chaos of the War Between the States that the men went of necessity into banking and commerce. There are no politicians. Political offices that were held were of a minor nature. Many served their country in time of war, but none were professional soldiers. The ranks they attained were modest.

Of Irish background, the Lynahs generally seem to have kept the physical strength and good humor of their heritage. Usually successful, some exceptionally so, they provided well for their families except during reconstruction. Avoiding the limelight but enjoying the fruits of their endeavors, they are representative of that strong segiment of industrious, intelligent, and capable men and women who have formed the backbone and strength of our Nation.

J. Heyward Lynah
1965

I. 1. Dr. James Lynah 1735-1809

II. 2. Edward 1759-1834 3. James 1761-1816

III.

(Edward 2)

4. James 1793
5. Infant 1796
6. Eleanor Monica
7. Mary Anna
8. Elizabeth Isabella
9. Edward Thomas

(James 3)

10. Edward 1795
11. Ellen 1801
12. Maria 1806
13. Sarah

IV.

(James 4)

14. Susan Elizabeth
15. Henrietta Parker
16. Edward
17. Emma Middleton
18. Arthur Middleton

(Edward Thomas 9)

19. Ellen Rose
20. Elizabeth
21. Edward Thomas
22. Mary Rebecca
23. William Kirkland
24. Barnard Fickling
25. Thomas Nichols
26. Paul Hamilton
27. Edward

V.

(Edward 16)

28. James
29. Edward
30. John Heyward
31. Arthur
32. Eliza Glover
33. Emma Parker
34. Joseph Chapman
35. Marie Glover
36. Henrietta Parker
37. Jane Louise
38. Susan Norris
39. Katherine
40. Anne
41. Drayton

(Arthur Middleton 18)

42. Henrietta
43. Ellen
44. Julia Ogier

(Paul Hamilton 26)

45. Paul Hamilton

VI.

(John Heyward 30)

46. Savage Heyward
47. James
48. Lilly Heyward
49. Eloise
50. John Heyward
51. Marie Glover
52. Edward
53. Anne Cuthbert

(Arthur 31)

54. Arthur Ancrum
55. Richard Norris
56. John Heyward
57. Henry Lands
58. May

VII.

(Savage 46)

59. Mary Manning

(James 47)

60. Elizabeth Beckwith
61. Marie Glover
62. Ella Louise Heyward

(John Heyward 50)

63. John Heyward
64. Mary Howard
65. Savage Heyward
66. Wallace Howard

(Arthur Ancrum 54)

67. Francis Pelzer
68. Marion Pelzer
69. Arthur Ancrum

(John Heyward 56)

70. Charlotte Heyward
71. Mary Elizabeth
72. Jeanne Heyward

VIII.

(John Heyward 63)

73. Nancy Colquitt
74. Mary Savage
75. John Heyward

(Mary Howard 64)

76. David Wallace
77. Samuel Heyward
78. Nancy Savage

(Savage Heyward 65)

79. James
80. Thomas Ravenel
81. Kathrine S.
82. Savage Heyward

(Wallace Howard 66)

83. Helen Fairchild
84. Charles Wallace

(Arthur Ancrum 69)

85. Arthur
86. Marion

(1) Doctor James Lynah

1735 - 1809

Early Beginnings

That the family name, and in fact the family itself, had its beginning in Ireland, there is no doubt. (1) The name is a mutation of the word "Leinsterman" a place name, meaning out of, or from, Leinster, one of the four provinces of Ireland, and dates from the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Many variations of the name can be found in Ireland, and some are still in general use. (2) At this writing only one reference worthy of note has been found in Ireland and its connection, if any with the family, is yet to be established. (3) There are two records of other Lynah immigrants to Charleston, but the writer has not found evidence of family relationship. (4) The first written record of Doctor Lynah appears to be July 1, 1766. (5) His grandson, also James Lynah, has, in a letter written at age 73, stated that he immigrated somewhere about 1765 or 1766(6). This letter is remarkable for its accuracy and so worthy of note that it will be the basis of the early history of Doctor Lynah with footnotes added to elaborate where necessary. To quote:

"I was in my 16th year when my grandfather died in Charleston, corner of Meeting and Queen Streets.(7) He bore the reputation of a fine surgeon and physician, and in a practice of more than fifty years, grew rich.(8) He was 74 at the time of his death of consumption, produced by accidental catarrah, taken at one of the great conflagrations in Charleston, where he worked and exerted

(1) Parish Register St. Mary's Church Vol. 11 pg. 138 (Jan. 13, 1814) was buried Eleanor Lynah, widow of Dr. James Lynah, in the eightieth year of her age, by birth an Irishwoman and by religion, a most ardent Catholic.

(2) Laighneach, Leynaugh, Lynaugh, Lynagh, Linagh, Lynam, etc. from Woulfe's Irish Names and Surnames.

(3) St. Johns Parish Rigister. Dublin 1720 Mar 16 marriage Andrew Lynah and June Hughes, widow, by the Rev.Mr. Hugh Vaughn. The early generations of the family believed that the original surname was Welch, Lynor, and later O'Neil (the maiden name of an early wife, taken because of inheritance rights). It was thought that this Dr. James Lynah was the first or second of this name. Dr. Bulloch, the noted Georgian genealogist has recorded this tradition. The "O'Neil" being that great family of Ulster. If this is so, tracing the line will be even more difficult, if not impossible.

(4) St. Phillips Parish Register, pg. 321: died, Lynah, John of Ireland. Burried Oct. 7, 1762. Charleston County Dept. of Health, died, Timothy Lynah, age 32 of Ireland (Sept. 1838).

himself with the vigor of a young man. As I lived with him and loved him dearly, my recollections are perfect of his features, dress, habits, and manners up to this day. His face was noble and beautiful. He could strictly be classed as a gentleman of the old school. The antique style of dress typified his person. He was of statue that was of perfect symmetry and of great strength.(1) He powdered and wore a long queue of very fine hair now in my possession. Shorts, with black or white stockings and gold Buckles; a full suit of black in summer; and a rich velvet in winter were his invariable habitments--a charming smile and a happy jest always went along with him so that he inspired cheerfulness everywhere."

An insight into his earlier nature is found in a modern account of an early Charleston murder,(2) in 1788. In this account of the murder of Nicholas John Wightman, Dr. James Lynah is referred to thusly:

"When called to minister to the wounded man, Dr. Lynah bustled in. Like so many of our Characters, the doctor was Irish. Like none of the others, he had an overwhelming taste for the center of the stage. Reporting on his first action is not satisfactory, but the story as told in one version would make us believe that the Doctor counted eight wounds and probed them before he thrust his finger into the largest and pronounced the man dead. Thereupon he announced dramatically that this was a murder and the murderers must be at once pursued. Probably he got the worst wound first but he loved effect. Later he would believe and say that he had sent for the constables, but we know that they had come with him. Also he would tell how he first directed the search towards Jones. Though it must have been in the minds of all who knew the neighborhood"...Nevertheless the newspaper account ending the story of the hearings reads as follows, "The citizens are greatly obliged to Dr. Lynah and Cap. Davis for their spirited exertion in breaking up a desperate gang of thieves who have long committed their depredations in and about the city."

(5) Deed from John Pamor & Wife to Dr. James Lynah for 289 acres north side Santee River. St. Marks Parish dated July 1, 1766. Price concealed. The property was bounded on the north by that of Peter Porcher. RMC book N3, pg. 288.

(6) His obituary reads in part as follows: Died on the 17th, Dr. James Lynah, physician in this state, age 72 years, 46 of which he has been a resident thereof. (The obituary is in error as to his age but confirms the time of immigration.) (Oct. 1809)

(7) The house #55 Meeting Street was destroyed by fire in 1861. However an interesting description of it appeared in the CITY GAZETTE of Jan. 10, 1829. See Appendix I.

(8) First U. S. Census 1790 lists: Lynah, James having 2 white male 16 years & upward
1 white female
11 slaves
11 slaves should be adequate to staff a household. In addition to the residence on Meeting and Queen Street he is known to have acquired additional properties. See appendix.

Back to Grandson James' letter:(3) "By birth he was a native of Dublin, Ireland,(4) where he received his collegiate education and received his diploma of M.D.(5) He was married and commissioned a surgeon in the British Service.(6) While cruising off the West India Islands in a frigate, the vessel was wrecked when many of the crew and some officers perished before being rescued. The survivors were taken into Kingston nearly naked. My grandfather, having made himself known to a Masonic lodge in that town, was instantly taken in their care.

Hearing from them that there was a good opening for professional men on the "Plantations" as the Carolinas and Georgia were then designated, he left the British Service and received an outfit of surgical instruments and 50 guineas. He sailed for and landed in Charleston, somewhere about the year 1765 or 1766.

(1) From his portrait, could be added that he was clean shaven, with a high forehead, and aquiline, prominent nose, and a firm protruding chin. His face is that of a keen, alert, humorous person. He was of muscular build, perhaps somewhat short in status, with powerful arms and strong tapered fingers. He conveys the impression of strength, vigor, charm and self-assurance.

(2) Charles Town Murders: The Footpads Memorial by S. G. Stoney

(4) No record of his birth or ever having been in Dublin has yet been discovered. But this is not surprising; at the time of his birth the penal barrior against Catholics was in full force and Catholics kept no records of baptisms or marriages, lest they be used as evidence of their proscribed faith.

(3) For continuity certain omissions have been made to be covered later.

(5) Not listed: Dublin Almanach 1764. Physicians and Surgeons Graduates Trinity College, Dublin.

(6) Not in Registry of either Army or Navy Surgeons (index to Surgeons, British 1742-1815) Neither Lynah nor O'Neil.

After a scrutiny he was advised the country parishes presented the best opening for a new comer. Then quitting Charleston, he finally selected and established himself in St. Stephens Parish, in a wealthy and respectable Huguenot settlement,(1) where indigo was then largely cultivated by the Gaillards, Porchers, Marions,(2) Ravenels, and other good families. In an interesting memoir from the pen of Dr. Samuel Debosque of St. Stephens Parish, published in 1858, Dr. James Lynah is thus alluded to "South of the road was the residence of Dr. James Lynah, a native of Ireland. From this place he attended to a large medical practice. Both this place and that of Mr. Couturier were to constitute a portion of Belle Island.(3)

"The above fact I had from my Grandfather, and that he was a neighbor of General Marion, where a firm and lasting friendship grew between them. He soon engaged in extensive practice, his rides traversing the adjoining parishes of St. John, Berkeley, and Goose Creek, even as far as Richland. Surgeons were scarce in those days. At this period his wife(4) and two children,(5) my father, Edward, being one of them, came over to him from Ireland."

(1) It is somewhat surprising that Dr. Lynah should have selected this Huguenot settlement for the establishment of his practice since he was an Irish Catholic. It is possible however that since there were few Catholics in the colony at that time and no Catholic Church he did not let his religious preference be known. D. D. Wallace tells us in his short history of S. C. that Catholics and Jews were unmolisted though not legally tolerated. They were not allowed to vote until 1704 and it was not until after the revolution in 1784 that they were given the right to hold public office. The first Catholic mass was held in 1786. In 1787 or 1788 mass was held in an abandoned Methodist Church which had been renovated as St. Mary's Church. 200 people attended. It was this church that was for many years to be that of the family. Son Edward was interred in the Southeast corner of the church. His tablet is still mounted on the wall of the present St. Mary's Church on Hassell St. in Charleston.

(2) A letter and a note for 25 pounds from Francis Marion to Dr. Lynah are in the Georgia Historical Library at Savannah.

(3) Dr. Lynah during his life acquired and sold several tracts of land on the Santee. On one occasion he purchased 500 acres (Aug. 10, 1779) for 10,000 pounds and sold it Aug. 28, only 18 days later for 14,000 pounds. This was during a period of high inflation in American money during the war. This property abutted the property of Mr. Couturier. RMC book S-5, D5 & Others.

(4) Wife, Eleanor, 1734-1813.

(5) Edward (1756-1831) from whom all American branches of this family are descended. James (1761-1816) who left this country and went first to Holland and later to the Isle of Man, where he died at Ramsey in July 1816.

The Revolutionary War First Period

Briefly, the S. C. colony had by this time entered upon its "Golden Era." The St. Cecilia (then a musical society) had been formed, (1732); the Library Society followed in 1748. Clan consciousness had begun with the landed aristocrats (planters) dominating the political and social life. By 1769 the colony had become a vigorous, alert, wholesome community, economically strong but not luxurious and loyal to the British crown. 1773 was the most brilliant theatrical season in colonial history with 118 performances. But the clouds of war were gathering. Protest over injustices against George III were put to the first Continental Congress in 1774 by Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heyward and others. The second Provincial Congress in 1775 was divided about a declaration of war, as were the colonies and in particular South Carolina. It is said that approximately one-third were in favor of and willing to sacrifice for independence, one-third were not and preferred to remain with the British, and one-third were indifferent but unwilling to make any sacrifice for the cause of independence when on July 4 the Declaration of Independence was signed.(1)

For Dr. Lynah's experiences in the early part of the War, grandson James has with well documented facts(2) stated it briefly as follows:

"When the Revolutionary War of 1776 broke out, he served at intervals with Marion's Partisan Corps: and subsequently placed my father, then a youth, under General Marion's especial care. As the war progressed, my Grandfather received two appointments as Surgeon in the service of the State of South Carolina--First in Colonel Joseph Maybank's Berkeley County Regiment of Cavalry, dated 4th December 1776. Secondly, in Colonel Daniel Horry's Cavalry, "as Chief Surgeon of the Regiment of Light Dragoons." This commission by old Governor John Rutledge, dated 22nd April 1779 in the 3rd year of the war-both papers above mentioned are in my possession at this writing. In this capacity he was with Colonel Horry and Count Pulaski at the seige of Savannah-and there present on the field when the disastrous assault was made on the Town by the Cavalry in which Pulaski was

(1) The Heyward family thrice married into lines which later joined the Lynah family resulting in many of the Lynahs being directly descended from this Thomas Heyward and also related but not descended from Arthur Middleton, both of whome signed the Declaration of Independence.

(2)All documents referred to here are at present on file in the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah as is also the bullet.

wounded. My Grandfather and my Father, then acting as Surgeon's Mate, a youth of 18, and a faithful negro servant named Buy, lifted and brought the Count out of the range of fire-and on the open field my Grandfather extracted the bullet, that caused the Count's death several days afterwards when he was on board the French fleet and attended by their surgeons. The bullet and a note from an Aide de Camp of Pulaski, are now in my possession."

Revolutionary War Second Period

With Savannah still in the hands of the British inspite of the bloody seige of October 1779 and the subsequent capture of Charleston in May 1780, the first part of the Revolutionary War came to a close. All persons in Charleston were treated by the new British masters as prisoners on parole. An appreciable portion of the population viewed the situation with pleasure. However, the majority felt regret but accepted the situation as inevitable.(1) The prospects were indeed gloomy and had it not been for the brutality of the British in their needless slaughter of over 300 Americans near the North Carolina border after they had surrendered and thrown down their arms, and their political folly by the revocation of the prisoner parole status(2) on June 3, the war might well have been over as many thought it was. However, these two acts were to give the colonies a unity of purpose that eventually resulted in the defeat of the British. The Charlestonians who were specifically guaranteed their parole rights were dragooned into accepting British allegiance by being denied their righ to sue in court, by being restricted in their movements and by being looted and robbed of their personal property. By March 1781 the proclamation was extended to close all occupations to any but Loyalists and Loyalists were forbidden to employ any but those who accepted British allegiance. Many were conquered, bowing to the necessity of feeding self and wife and children. To the poor it was submit or starve; to the rich it was submit or lose their estates, and then starve. This was the status of Charleston until the end of the war in Feb. 1782, and the conditions that Dr. Lynah and the rest of the citizens of Charleston were to be subjected.

(1) Extracted from A Short History of S. C.--D. D. Wallace

(2) The South Carolinians had returned from Savannah and many were in Charleston. It is said that but for a freak accident, Francis Marion would have also been among those captured. He was attending a party at which, as was the custom, the host had locked the doors and would let no one leave until they were thoroughly drunk. Marion, being a tea-totler, jumped thru a window, sprained his leg, and as a result was evacuated prior to the seige. So the story goes.

On February 26, 1782, the South Carolina State Legislature met at Jacksonburgh and passed what is called the Confiscation Act. This act was to confiscate the estates of certain people who had befriended or aided the British during the occupation of Charleston and to banish them from the state forever. Should they return they were to suffer the penalty of death without the benefit of clergy. Attached to the act was a list of names,(1) divided into six catagories. The fifth catagory being those who had been commissioned either civil or military, by the British. Prominent on this list was Dr. James Lynah.(2)

On the 14th of December 1782, 3,794 civilians including many British who had come before or during the war and a much larger number of Loyalists(3) who, for their virtue or vices, refused to desert the British flag, left Charleston on the British fleet. This was nearly one-half of the white population of Charleston. It was a scene of grief and joy. Many of the Tories, permanently bereft, so far as they knew, of every possession, were men and women of culture and character. They were leaving forever their homes under the stern compulsion of duty. Those who followed the American Army into Charleston were joyful to return to their homes, but saddened by the grief and ruin they witnessed.(4)

(1) Royal Gazette Mar. 20 and July 13, 1782.

(2) Those, whose names were on the list, promptly headed for the nearest tavern to determine their future course of action and no doubt to booster their spirits, spiritually in the usual Charleston manner. (Notice of the meeting at the Tavern was printed in the Royal Gazette following the publication of the list.)

(3) It is quite possible that Dr. Lynah's two sons were among these. We know that son James left around this time--never to return, and in the City Gazette of Nov. 3, that Edward, son of James Lynah, arrived from N. Y. (1786)

(4) D. D. Wallace: A Short History of S. C.

We might reasonably conclude that Dr. Lynah, having been commissioned by the British and banished from the state, would be among those leaving, but fortunately, it is not so. His regusal to accept this mass condemnation of guilt by association (probably without precedent in this country before or since) without benefit of trial or hearing brings to light the true character of the man more than any other single act or deed. The S. C. Legislature next passed an ammendment to the Confiscation Act which reads in part as follows:

"And whereas, not withstanding the said act, on the evacuation of the garrison of Charleston by the British forces on the fourteenth day of December, last many persons whose names are mentioned in the lists annexed to the said act, relying on the leniency of the American Government and the mercy of their fellow citizens did remain and continue in Charles Town, and have surrendered themselves to the custody of the sheriff of Charles Town district, and have been confined by virtue of and in pursuance of said recited act, in the common gaol of Charles Town district, andwhereas, such persons have severally preferred their humble petitions to the Legislature of said state, asserting their innocence of any of the crimes imputed to them, and praying for a trial and full examination of their conduct, which petitions have been received and referred to by both house and Legislature." (1)

The act goes on to provide for posting of bond and stops the sale of estates.

Attached to the act is a list of persons whose cases had already been faborably determined in the Senate; and others who have been favorably reported on in the House of Representatives which includes the name of Dr. Lynah.(2) He was then paroled on bail.

(1) Statutes at Large of S. C. Vol. IV page 553. Ammendment dated March 16, 1783. Therefore if Dr. Lynah was, as the act states, in jail, he was there a maximum of 3 months.

(2) S. C. Statutes at Large Vol. VI appendix pg. 633.

POST REVOLUTION

In 1784, Dr. James Lynah's name was officially taken off the list,(1) thereby restoring to him all of his estate, his rights of citizenship and removing this mark against his name forever.(2)

Thus, we see in Dr. Lynah a man who was unwilling, although banished forever, to leave his country which he had to best of his ability tried to free from the bondage of British tyranny; and, who having been accused falsely of what must have been called treason, was willing to stay behind to defend himself when many left. He would rather submit himself to the indignities of a common jail and rely upon his faith in God and his fellowmen for fair and just treatment than to leave behind a single blot on his name, be it ever so doubtful.

Following this, Dr. Lynah, in the first election after the incorporation of Charleston in 1783, was selected Warden from Ward 8 to represent his fellow citizens on their first incorporated board.(3) He wad one of the founders of the S. C. Medical Society begun in 1784 and incorporated in 1789.(4) He was in 1782 Senior Warden of the Fellowship Society.(5) He was also president of the Mount Zion Society.(6) He was twice Grandmaster of his Masonic Lodge and held various other offices in the Lodge during his life time.(7) He was a director of the Bank of South Carolina from 1801 until his death, (8) and Justice of the Peace 1789.(9)

(1) ibid; page 635.

(2) One can only speculate as to what actually happened. More than likely, Dr. Lynah, his services being much in demand by both the British and his fellow citizens, was forced by the British to accept some form of commission in order to practice. Regardless of what he was forced to do, it is obvious that if it had any effect at all, it was to elevate Dr. Lynah rather than to lower him in the eyes of his fellow citizens as we can see from what followed.
Some of the others were assessed 12% or more with various restructions ibid; page 634-635.

(3) Vol. 56 S. C. Historical Magazine. Charleston was divided into 13 wards, each to elect one warden to serve for one year. Election was in September 1787.

(4) S. C. Medical College Records. See Appendix II.

(5) Royal Gazelle March 20, 1782. See Appendix II. It was interesting to note that notice of his re-election as Senior Warden appeared in the same issue as the notice of his banishment.

(6) City Directory 1807, page 87. Appendix II

(7) City Gazette Jan. 1, 1805, and family records.

(8) City Directory 1801. City Gazette 10-28-1809.

(9) Indenture dated March 1789 witnessed by James Lynah, one of the Justices assigned to keep the Peace in Charleston District. Univ. N.C. - Lynah records.

Lastly, he was appointed in 1799 Physician General and General Director of all the Militia Hospitals of South Carolina.(1) There could be no finer tribute to Dr. Lynah than this notice which appeared in the Charleston City Gazette October 19, 1809.(2)

General Orders
Charleston October 18, 1809

The general staff of the state will wear the usual military mourning on Sunday next and all other public occasions for one month; a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. James Lynah, Physicial General, deceased. By order of his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

John Johnson, Junior, Aide de Camp
John Drayton, Governor

(1) Charleston City Directory 1801, 1803, 1806 & S. C. Medical Society records.

(2) Dr. Lynah died Oct. 17, 1809, and is buried at Laurel Springs Plantation which is located on Highway 17 between Charleston and the Beaufort turn-off on the Combahee River. The plantation at the time of his death belonged to the Elliotts, family of his son, Edward's, first wife Elizabeth Sanders Rose. The rectangular brick marker is well preserved and is enclosed in an iron fence given by his great grandson, the late James Lynah. The fence was made in my ironworks. The plantation is now owned by Mr. Oswald Lightsey.

(2) EDWARD LYNAH
1759 - August 27, 1834

We are informed by his son James in the previously mentioned letter that Edward Lynah, his father, immigrated from Ireland with his mother and brother around the year 1768-1770 and after serving in the Revolutionary War as a surgeon's mate in the seige of Savannah and with Marion's Corps, he married first on 6 December 1792 in Charleston:

Elizabeth Sanders Rose (1774 - 22 July 1815, age 42)
issue:
I. (4) James b 13 Sept. 1793
II. (5) Infant, unnamed, b & d 1796
III. (6) Eleanor Monica - Married (1) Arnauld St.Martin Remoussin (d Chas. 7 Aug. 1820) M (2) 30 Nov. 1836 Michel Esperanue DeHersant, Council of France for the Port of Phila. issue unknown.
IV. (7) Mary Anna m 13 May 1822, in Chas. Dr. William Lennox Kirkland (He died 12 July 1828 age 31.) issue unknown.
V. (8) Elizabeth Isabella m 1 January 1829 at Stono, St. Paul's Parish, Dr. Edward Wilkinson Hamilton, son of Gov. Paul Hamilton of S. C. They moved to Alabama in 1832. issue unknown
VI. (9) Edward Thomas m Adaline Fickling, neice of his stepmother.

Edward married (2) on 27 Nov. 1816 Elizabeth Fickling (d May 1841). There was no issue from this marriage.

Edward Lynah, planter, doctor, realtor, commission merchant, auctioneer, as he calls himself at various times was left trustee of his father's estate for both his and his brother James'(2) part. The estate was indeed formidable and through various purchases and alterations by 1825 consisted of the following:(1)

1. plantation: Laurel Hill, Combahee River, S. C. 1676 acres
Laurel Springs, Combahee River, S. C. 852 acres
(the old house tract adjoining Laurel Hill)
2. tracts of land: Pineland, Rummock Branch, St. Barthomew's Parish 1300 acres
Stono River, St. Paul's Parish 681 acres
St. Paul's Parish, Colleton County, 370 acres
St. Paul's Parish, Colleton County, 662 acres on Pon Pon River
St. Paul's Parish, Colleton County, 200 acres on Adams Run
East Florida, Alachua (?) Lands 4000 acres
3. City Property: Dwelling, Pitt & Montague Sts., Charleston
#4 & #5 King Street, Charleston
Dwelling Meeting and Queen Sts.
4. Slaves: 201

(1) Indenture RMC Bk MN9 pg 146

It would appear that Edward although he had been left a considerable estate was not as sagaceous or as competent as his father. At age 66, in 1825, he was forced to turn over the estate to his son James (4) and much of it had to be liquidated in order to pay his debts. This was done and James (4) managed to save a substantial portion; however, the settlement of the estate trust of Dr. James Lynah (1) was not to the liking of the various other grandchildren. As a result numerous lawsuits were initiated, even before Edward's death, by neices, nephews, and even his own son Edward Thomas.(1)

Edward lived the luxurious life of a planter and prosperous citizen of Charleston. He was a Mason, Director of the Bank of South Carolina, and active in the Catholic Church, assisting in the purchase of the Vauxhall Gardens where the present Cathedral was built on Broad and Legare Streets in Charleston.

Edward, certainly one of the most handsome of the Lynahs was, it would appear, to be somewhat atypical of a rich man's son. Apparently lacking the business acume of his father, he managed to lose a large part of his father's estate through various speculations. His vanity and pride are apparent in some of his actions. For example after removing some poor waif from the orphanage, he in turn, sued the directors of the orphanage for the maintenance and support of the child. An unheard of action as the court declared in finding against him.(2) He was obviously honest as his father trusted him, his son admired him, and he was not one to shirk his obligation or responsibilities, but he really depleted and complicated the family finances and consequently the friendly relationships which should have existed between sons James and Edward Thomas were broken and as far as has been determined were never restored.

(1) Archives Dept. of S. C.

(2) McCordes, Bk 6 SC Reports

(3) JAMES LYNAH
1761 - July 1816

The second son of Dr. Lynah also came to this country about 1768-1770 with his mother. Presumably he was also born in Dublin, Ireland. He is listed in the Regimental Muster of Capt. James Bethams Company of militia as a private, whether he was in any action in the Revolution is not known. At an unknown date after the Revolution (probably with the British evacuation of Charleston) he and his wife Sarah Gordon left this country and took up residence in Holland. Following a stay of about 10 years they left Holland for Ramsey, or Isle of Mann, where they resided until their death. Their children were:

I. (10) Edward b 1795 in Holland, a surgeon unmarried 1851
II. (11) Ellen b 1801 in Holland, unmarried 1851
III. (12) Maria baptised 1806 in Ramsey, Isle of Mann, unmarried 1851
IV. (13) Sarah married Charles Bland, issue unknown

James Lynah(3) was commissioned Captain in the Royal Manx Fencibles 15 June 1809. This Manx Regiment was formed to protect the island from possible invasion by Napoleon. However, the expected invasion never took place and the most serious problems confronting this militia regiment seems to have been preventing the desertion of their troops. Sargeaunts, the Royal Manx Fencibles, mentions Capt. Lynah moving a detachment from one part of the Island to another, and thats about all.

An interesting playbill from the Manx Museum, Douglas, lists Capt. Liner (we've had trouble with the spelling) as sponsoring a play "Secrets Worth Knowing" at the Theatre Royal, Ramsey, for the benefit of one Mrs. Newton, thus indicating either his interest in the theatre or Mrs. Newton or both. Exactly where his interest lay has not been determined. His death in July 1816 was followed by his wife's death on 10 Nov. 1816.

Of his children very little information has been found. Edward, Maria, and Eleanor were all unmarried and living on the Isle of Mann as late as 1851. Therefore it is unlikely that these three ever married. The two daughters are listed as "annuitists" indicating that some of Dr. James' estate had reached them. Their other daughter Sarah according to family records also lived on the Isle of Mann and married a Charles Bland. No records of her or her marriage had been uncovered on the Island. It is fairly certain that the name died out on the Isle of Mann with the death of Edward some time after 1851.

(4) LT. COL. JAMES LYNAH

This James Lynah, born 13 Sept., 1793 in Charleston, married Emma Angelina Parker, born 26 August, 1793 in Charleston. She was the daughter of John Parker, Jr. (1759-1832) and Sussanah Middleton (1760-1834). Susannah Middleton was the sister of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Lt. Col. Lynah, age 84, died 5 April, 1877 at the home of his daughter Susan Norris at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia. His wife had died there earlier on 18 Nov., 1865. Their children, all born in Charleston, were:

I. (14) Susan Elizabeth, b 1 Nov. 1817 d 1 Aug. 1896 at Chestnut Hill near Philadelphia. Married Richard Norris (1807-1874), industrialist. It is from this line that the Brice, Chase, Boykin, and Glendenning familied are descended.
II. (15) Henrietta Parker, b 4 Jan. 1819 d 21 March 1912 in Grahamville. Married 1st John Chapman Huger. Issue Alfred (1841-1851. Married 2nd Joseph Glover 1830-1895. Issue Joseph Glover b 1860. It is from this line that the Glover family of Savannah is descended.
III. (16) Edward b 24 Oct. 1821
IV. (17) Emma Middleton married C. G. Tillou and had issue
V. (18) Arthur Middleton b 8 Aug. 1825

Col. Lynah resided with his grandfather, Dr. James Lynah(1) at Meeting and Queen Street until his death in 1809. He acquired the Combahee plantation from his father and spent considerable time there. As he put it to his grandson James "Whatsoever I can do to promote your welfare and that of all my grandchildren will be cheerfully done, but it seems we can get along without the lawyers." As a result of the aforementioned lawsuits he was forced to give up the Combahee properties and prior to 1860 moved to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia where he resided with his daughter Susan and her husband Richard Norris, who was owner of the Norris Locomotive Works, later to become Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In 1832, prior to moving to Philadelphia, Col. Lynah attended the convention in S. C. which passed the "Nullification Ordinance". This ordinance was in opposition to certain tarrifs and taxes imposed by the Congress of the United States. The ordinance declared these taxes to be null and void, utterly.

On Friday, July 24, 1835, the following notice appeared in the Charleston Courier.

"Troops of Calvery"

"We were gratified yesterday with the welcome sight of a new troop of Calvery. Although out of uniform they made a remarkably fine appearance. The horse and his rider giving equal promise of efficiency. The revival of this right arm of our local militia will doubtless be a sourse of general gratification. James Lynah, Esquire, commands the new troop."

Col. Lynah was 67 at the outbreak of the Civil War and living at Chestnut Hill. Because of his age it is unlikely that he took any part in the War. However, following the Civil War the Norris family did much to relieve the suffering and poverty of Col. Lynah's family and their children who remained in the South.

(9) DR. EDWARD THOMAS LYNAH
born 1805, Charleston, S. C. Baptized 1816
died 1862, Warrenton, Ga.

He married Adeline Fickling, the neice of his stepmother. She was born in 1817 in Beaufort and died at Warrenton, Ga. in 1869.

Dr. Tom, as this Edward was called, also claims to have received his medical degree in Dublin, Ireland.(1) He was, nevertheless, a practicing physician in Warren County and Warrenton, Georgia. He is buried in the Old Methodist Cemetary. Their home was on Federal Road (Warrenton to Mayfield, Ga.) purchased in 1847. In 1853 he deeded property 645 acres and slaves to his wife and children for love and affection.

I.	(19)	Ellen Rose born cia 1837 m. Joshua Nichols (issue unk.)
II.	(20)	Elizabeth born cia 1839 m. Dr. J. T. Baker 1843-1902
III.	(21)	Edward Thomas born 1840 died 1843 (Issue unk.)
IV.	(22)	Mary Rebecca born 1843 died 1862
V.	(23)	William K. born 1845 died 1862
VI.	(24)	Barnard F. born January 29, 1847 died March 13, 1848
VII.	(25)	Thomas Nichols born 1848 died 1906 No issue
VIII.	(26)	Paul Hamilton born c 1854
IX.	(27)	Edward born February 22, 1856 died 1857

(1) no record

(16) EDWARD LYNAH
born 24 October 1821 died 7 January 1872

The eldest son of James(4) married first on 28 Feb. 1844 Elza Glover who was born 21 July 1822 in Walterboro, S. C. She died 24 July, 1861, and was buried, as was Edward, in the Grahamville, S. C. cemetery. Their issue were numerous.

I. (28) James born 3 April 1845
II. (29) Edward born 29 October 1846
III. (30) John Heyward born 10 May 1848
IV. (31) Arthur born 25 October 1849
V. (32) Eliza Glover born 30 June 1851 died Jan. 1872 N.I.
VI. (33) Emma Parker born 5 July 1852 died 20 Aug. 1937 N.I.
VII. (34) Joseph Chapman born 6 July 1853 died 28 Nov. 1886 NI
VIII. (35) Marie Glover born 8 Dec. 1854 married John Jenkins
IX. (36) Henrietta Parker born 17 June 1856 died 7 Jan. 1861 N.I.
X. (37) Jane Louise born 28 March 1859 died 13 Feb. 1927 N.I.
XI. (38) Susan Norris born 6 Sept. 1860 died 27 Apr. 1947 N. I.

One would think that having produced the above crop Edward(16) would have been content. However following the death of his first wife he married second Jeanne McDonald and had issue.

I. (39) Kathrine (Kate) who married Charles A. L. Cunningham and had issue

II. (40) Anne married 1897 Dr. William Trenholm Hopkins and had issue

III. (41) Drayton, died young.

Edward received his education at the Institute of Flushing (later the College of St. Paul) in Flushing, New York, entering in 1836. He was to continue the line of planters in the family. He moved to Grahamville, S. C. (near Ridgeland) where he planted rice on his plantation called Verenzobre, located on the "Back River" of the Savannah River. The plantation contained roughly 2000 acres and prior to the Civil War he employed 134 slaves. His summer home in Grahamville was burned by Sherman's troops as his army swung north after the capture of Savannah. Following the War the plantation life became one of poverty and want. In a letter left to be read to his sons after his death he put it to them this way, "The event of the late War not only cut you off from obtaining anything more than the rudiments of an education, but the destruction of my property has robbed you of the means of purchasing further instructions; upon your own individual exertions therefore does it depend, whether you will remedy your defects in this matter, and attain such an amount of education as beseems you both. You can do this if you will--building up little upon little on what you already have. Be not ashamed of your poverty. You may by your own act make it degrading, but it can never degrade you."

(18) DR. ARTHUR MIDDLETON LYNAH
born 8 August 1825, Charleston, S. C.
died 11 October 1890, Charleston, S. C.

The youngest child of James(4) married Sallie Ogier born 1845 died 6 November 1913 in Washington, D. C. Their issue were:

I. (42) Henrietta born 1864 died 1866
II. (43) Ellen born 1866 died 1876
III. (44) Julia Ogier born 1869 married Charles D. McCoy and had issue

The highlights of Dr. Arthur Middleton's life are best described in a memorial of the S. C. Medical Society of which he was a member. It reads in part as follows:

"A gentleman by birth and education, all the instincts of his nature were high and honorable: as a member of our profession he was above reproach and we gladly unite in adding our testimony both to his high character and to his professional attainments. He attended a course of lectures in the Medical College in this city and graduated in Philadelphia in 1850. Practicing some years, he prepared himself with great care for admission into the United States Navy, and entered that service with great distinction, at a time when requirements were high and such positions much sought after. Your Committee has seen testimoniable from Surgeon Barrington of the Naval board of examiners and from Commodore G. W. Pages as to the high standing and the estimation in which Dr. Lynah stood. Our late Colleague had the honor of serving throughout the expedition to Japan, under Commodore Perry, Cruising for three years around China and Japan, and we can imagine the varied and valuable experience a man of culture and refinement must have acquired under such circumstances. He also assisted in laying the Atlantic Cable in the Niagara and served in the Cholera hospital in Philadelphia during the epidemic prevalence of that disease. The subject of our notice entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the war under Commodore Ingraham, and was attached to the Iron-Clad gun-boats "Chicora" and "Palmetto State" stationed in this harbor. After the war Dr. Lynah was for sometime associated in the drug business with Dr. Roul. He practiced his profession with much success on Sullivans' Island until more recently when he entered into partnership with our venerable and esteemed associate Dr. T. L. Ogier. Our friend was a man of the most genial and attractive manners of great amiability and devoted to his family by whom he was greatly beloved, he was over zealous, if this be possible in his attentions to his patients often sacrificing his health and strength in remaining night and day with the humblest of the sick and needy, whenever by so doing he could rescue them from their peril. His funeral services were largely attended by every class of his fellow citizens and a striking tribute was thus paid to his Memory."

(26) PAUL HAMILTON LYNAH
born cia 1854 died Warrenton, Ga., June 13, 1922
buried Savannah, Ga.

Paul Hamilton married Alice Guerrard Gadsen in St. Michaels Church, Charleston, June 7, 1877. She was the only daughter of Christopher John and Cathrine Blake Guerrard Gadsen. She died in Savannah January 6, 1904.

issue: (45) Paul Hamilton 1888-1893

Paul Hamilton lived a number of years in Charleston where he was married and employed in a printing firm. He resided in Bluffton, S. C. and Savannah until his later years when he returned to Warrenton, Ga., to plant cotton.

(28) JAMES LYNAH
born 3 March 1845, Charleston died 6 August 1901, Baltimore

This James Lynah married Harriet Paullain of Georgia, but had no issue. His education at the Charleston Military Academy was interrupted by the Civil War. After serving with destinction in the Confederatacy he like many others left the plantation. He became prominent in the coal mining and shipping business in Baltimore in the firm of Lynah and Read which he formed in 1890. He was described as fearless, upright in character, firm in convictions, and of unswerving character. He was a devoted southerner and a Democrat. Of striking personal appearance, he was strong and well built with clear piercing dark eyes. He wore a mustache but no other beard.

(29) EDWARD LYNAH
born 29 October 1846 died 7 July 1920, Savannah

This Edward died a batchelor. His obituary states that he was a Confederate veteran and one of the most prominent and best known rice planters in South Carolina

(30) John Heyward Lynah born May 16, 1848, in Grahamville married Ella Louise Heyward (Nov. 6, 1855 - January 27, 1925) and died Dec. 4, 1935 at Savannah, Georgia. Both are interred at Magnolia Cemetary, Charleston, S. C. Issue:

I. (46) Savage Heyward born 1879
II. (47) James born Oct. 5, 1881
III. (48) Lilly Heyward born July 5, 1884, married Harry Timrod Dearing (Aug. 6, 1877- June 16, 1962) and died March 21, 1956. N.I.
IV. (49) Eloise, born 1879, married Paul Trapier Palmer. From this marriage are descended branches of the Palmer, Dowdney, Bisco, and Buckley families.
V. (50) John Heyward born Dec. 19, 1891.
VI. (51) Marie Glover 1897 died infant.
VII. (52) Edward born 1897 died 1898
VIII. (53) Anne Cuthbert born Oct. 8, 1899 married Reider Arnljot Trosdal (born Feb. 14, 1880) one son, Reider.

How rice planters hated to give up the planting of rice, especially those who clung to it to the very last! It was their life.

John Heyward Lynah was one of the very last of the rice planters. His home during the latter part of his life was in Savannah, Georgia, but his plantation (Fife & Rice Hope) lay in South Carolina, just across the Savannah River. He visited it nearly every day and, toward the later part of his life, he planted only thirty acres; just enough for him to think of the old days.

Each year at harvest time, his family noticed that he hung a sheaf of rice on the wall of his house on the plantation, and removed the one he had placed there the year before. When he died at a ripe old age, he requested that his family place the sheaf on his casket instead of flowers. He wanted the sheaf of rice to go with him to the grave. (It was so.)

He was one who demanded, and because it was deserved, obtained the respect from those around him. On one occassion he is reported to have gone for his shotgun when one of his colored hands had the audacity to address him as "Mr. Heyward".

On another occassion he ran a poacher from Rice Hope by firing over his head with his rifle until the man was out of sight, sans gun, clothes, and game. This poacher turned out to be a physic's teacher in Savannah High School, later principal. Years later, I went to register for Physics and I was told the story and advised to take some other course of study, which advice was followed.

He was a very religious Episcopalian. Always active and attentive to Christ Church in Savannah. He was physically active and mentally alert until his death. He aided in the support of his three maiden sisters as long as they lived. He was of impressive appearance, tall, upright, and wore a moustache which extended and connected to his sideburns, and tickled.

His financial comeback after the Civil War was nothing short of phenominal. The usefulness of Venezobre, having been destroyed by government meddling with the tides of the Savannah River, he started planting on Rice Hope and later Fife, eventually acquiring both. He died a man of means who had made his way through troubled times.

His wife, who died many years before (1922), had wished to be returned to her home in Charleston for burial, and so she and later he, with one of their infant children, were interred in Magnolia Cemetary.

(31) Arthur Lynah born Oct. 25, 1849, married Mary Jane Ancrum (b. 1851) and died May 11, 1940. Their issue:

I. (54) Arthur Ancrum born April 4, 1872
II. (55) Richard Norris born 1874 d. Mar 4, 1922. Married Roberta C_____
III. (56) John Heyward born 1876. Married Marie Boyd.
IV. (57) Henry Lounds born Dec. 1, 1878, died Mar. 31, 1922. Bachelor.
V. (58) May born February 5, 1886, spinster.

Arthur Lynah, chariman of the board of directors and former president of the Miners and Merchants Bank, died Charleston, S. C. at 90 years of age.

Private funeral services were held with the Rev. Albert Rhett Stuart, Rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. Burial was in Magnolia Cemetary.

The keynote of his career as a banker was conservatism. In a period when other banks were expanding, Mr. Lynah kept the Miners and Merchants small and liquid. As interest rates began to decline and good investments became scarce, he instituted a policy of refusing to take new savings accounts. In 1932, after the failure of the Peoples State Bank, many holders of savings accounts withdrew their deposits. After the scare was over, when some of them attempted to reopen the accounts, Mr. Lynah refused to take them. In the summer of 1936, he made the statement that he could pay off all stockholders and depositors 100 cents on the dollar and then pay a 40 per cent dividend, if the bank were to be liquidated. Prior to relinquishing the presidency of the bank, July 1, 1937, Mr. Lynah practically handled every transaction of the bank personally.

For about twenty years prior to May, 1935, he was president of the board of trustees of the William Enston home and was a member for several years before that. During the period of his presidency, he kept strict but benevolent supervision over the institution. He spent many hors each week on the grounds, supervising pruning of the trees, mowing of lawns and erection of buildings. No detail of management was too small for his attention.

In 1888 when the first eighteen cottages of the home were completed, it was said that because of the depletion of the fund, following War Between the States, no others ever could be built, the remainder being necessary to provide funds for upkeep. A few years ago, the fund had been so increased through wise investment that five additional cottages could be erected.

Later, through his action and advice, the grounds were extended to Huger Street by purchase of an additional tract of land.

He was possessed of a keen sense of humor and liked to gather with friends to share a joke. In his younger days, he did a great amount of walking and it was only in his latter years that he was willing to relinquish his opposition to automobiles.

Extracted from the NEWS AND COURIER, Charleston, S. C., dated May 12, 1940.

(46) Savage Lynah, born 1879, died July 27, 1927. Married Anne Warren Butler. (1879 - Nov. 17, 1953)

I. (59) Mary Manning born Nov 3, 1911 married Guy Dertz. No issue.

(47) James Lynah, born Oct. 5, 1881, married Elizabeth Equnia Beckwith (born Jan 18, 1881) and died February 24, 1956. Their issue:

I. (60) Elizabeth Beckwith born Nov. 27, 1906 married first Bronson C. Rumsey in 1928 and second Dr. John W. Daniel, Jr. Two sons Bronson C. and James Lynah are the issue of the first marriage.

II. (61) Marie Glover born Sept. 8, 1908, married George Sherrill (b. 1902). Two sons, George and James Lynah are the issue from this marriage.

III. (62) Ella Louise Heyward born May 4, 1910 married Josepth Huger Harrison (Aug. 13, 1906) on April 26, 1930. One daughter Elizabeth Huger and two sons Robert and Joseph Huger are the issue of their marriage.

(50) John Heyward Lynah, born Dec. 14, 1891, married Feb. 14, 1917, August Clyatt Howard (Jan. 25, 1897) and died Sept. 30, 1935. Their issue:

I. (63) John Heyward born Nov. 14, 1917.
II. (64) Mary Howard born June 2, 1923.
III. (65) Savage Heyward born Sept. 2, 1924.
IV. (66) Wallace Howard born Sept. 2, 1924.

(54) Arthur Ancrum Lynah, born 1872, married Frances Pelzer and died Feb. 11, 1957. Issue:

I. (67) Frances Pelzer
II. (68) Marion Pelzer died Aug. 1, 1963 married John Hanson
III. (69) Arthur A.

(56) John Heyward Lynah, born Jan. 10, 1876, married Marie Bond, died Mar. 4, 1922. Their issue:

I. (70) Charlotte Heyward
II. (71) Mary Elizabeth
III. (72) Jeanne Heyward married Horton and had issue.

(63) John Heyward Lynah, born Nov. 14, 1917, married June 28, 1941, Anna Colquitt Hunter. Their issue:
I. (73) Nancy Colquitt born Feb. 9, 1943, married July 20, 1963, Nowell Stebbing; issue Clare Hunter.
II. (74) Mary Savage born Feb. 20, 1945.
III. (75) John Heyward born Jan. 30, 1955.

(64) Mary Howard Lynah, born June 2, 1923, married Sept. 9, 1944 David Higginbottom born June 6, 1919. Divorce ended this marriage and the children's surnames were legally changed to Lynah.
I. (76) David Wallace born June 27, 1945.
II. (77) Samuel Heyward born Sept. 6, 1946.
III. (78) Nancy Savage born Feb. 6, 1948.

(65) Savage Heyward Lynah, born Sept. 2, 1924, married Sept. 14, 1948, Ruth Cain born June 20, 1927. Their issue:
I. (79) James born June 24, 1950.
II. (80) Thomas Ravenel born Nov. 4, 1952.
III. (81) Kathrine S. born April 29, 1955.
IV. (82) Savage Heyward born Oct. 25, 1961.

(66) Wallace Howard Lynah twin to Savage (64) born Sept. 2, 1924, Married July 16, 1955 Helen Rowland, born May 8, 1925. Their issue:
I. (83) Helen Fairchild born April 15, 1956.
II. (84) Charles Wallace born April 12, 1958.

(67) Arthur Ancrum Lynah, married Edna Bicaise and their issue:
I. (85) Arthur
II. (86) Marion

APPENDIX I

City Gazette 1-10-1829 Public Sales

Valuable city property by Ogier, Bee & Carter between the legatees of Dr. Jas. Lynah, deceased, complaintants and Dr. Edward Lynah and other defendants.

On Wed. 14 January will be sold virtue of decreal order of the Court of Appeals. The following valuable real estate belonging to the legatees of Dr. Jas. Lynah. The fine tenement brick house on the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen Streets containing six large upright tooms with extensive garrets and vaulted cellars(1) measuring in front on Meeting Street 22'11" and in rear or depth 164'3" on Queen Street,(2) with all the buildings thereupon comprising a two story brick kitchen, brick stable, and two story brick house fronting on Queen Street and now producing a rent of $100 per annum. The above has ever been considered one of the best professional residences in this city.

The 3 story wooden house and lot in Meeting Street in possession of Thos. Inglir, hairdresser. The above rents for $300 per annum and is deemed valuable, the house being built of black cypress.

The adjoining small house and lot with other buildings thereon.

The two story wooden house and lot 35'6" x 103'6" on Wentworth Street.

(1) Recently the existing structure was razed and the writer had the opportunity to examine the cellars which still remain from the original building. They were ample to accomodate the most lavish of taste in wine and other beverages, as befitted a Charleston gentleman.

(2) The house on Meeting Street was acquired Oct. 13, 1785 for the sum of 2830 Guineas from Wm. Hasell Gibbes. The description of the land being similar to that above. It was bounded on the north by the property belonging to Bernard Elliott and an alley at the rear. RMC book Y-5 pg. 212

APPENDIX II

"Societies"

The Fellowship Society: The Fellowship Society organized in 1762 with the purpose among other charities of founding a hospital for the needy, had accumulated funds and was incorporated in 1769. Ransey, whose memory should be reliable here, says they planned for the insane, but his words incline us to believe that they confined their charities to education. If they did indeed care for the insane, only the establishment of an insane ward in the Pennsylvania Hospital antedates this.
from D. D. Wallace Short History of S. C.

The Mount Zion Society: The Mount Zion Society supported the Mount Zion College at Winnsboro until it was ruined by the Revolution. Reorganized in 1784, it chartered 3 institutions (colleges), one at Winnsboro, Cambridge, and Charleston. That in Charleston began in 1790 although it did not acquire college rank until 1825. Jas. Lynah, President 1777-1804.
(Vol. 32, pg. 75, S. C. Magazine)

The South Carolina Medical Society: The Medical Society of S. C. organized by Charleston physicians in 1789, incorporated in 1794, promoted the scientific tendencies prominent almost throughout the city's history. From it sprang the Humane Society, the Medical Dispensary and in 1805 the Botanic Society with a scientifically kept garden. It was said that in 1808 every operation that could be performed in Paris or London could be equally well performed in Charleston. The Society originated with 14 members, one of which was Dr. Jas. Lynah. Monthly meetings were held to discuss prevailing diseases, examine and record their meteorological readings and discuss some medical question or subject. The members were by their rules required to furnish in rotation some original medical paper. Some have been published. The Society procured an apparatus for the recovery of persons suffering under suspended animation (passed-out) and kept it near the most frequented wharves. They applied to City Council requesting that any retailer of spirituous liquor who refused the use of his house for trying the process of resuscitation should receive no new license for carrying on his business.

Around 1800 the practice of physic was regulated in Carolina by the Boerhaavian system and the surgery by the writings of Heister and Sharp. Diseases were ascribed to be a morbific matter in the blood. Medicines were prescribed to alter its qualities and to expel from it the cause of the disease. To insure its discharge, patients were confined to bed; fresh air excluded by closed doors and curtains. Neutral mixtures, sweet spirits of niter, saffron, Virginia snake root and camphor were used. Purges and vomits, sweating machines, opium and bark were prescribed also. Bleeding and blistering were practiced. Diseases of the eye were not understood and few operations performed on them. Fractures were repaired, luxation reduced and amputations performed with considerable pain and discomfort.

Licensing of physicians was not required until 1817 and it was not until 1828 that a medical diploma was required.
from D. D. Wallace and other references

HEYWARD

This family is so interrelated to the Lynahs that in this study one begins to question whether it is a study of Lynahs or Heywards. Alarmingly, one becomes concerned as to whether the Lynahs are not more Heyward than Lynah.

Consider the following relationships:

1. Daniel Heyward cia 1634
2. Thomas Heyward 1673-1699
3. Thomas Heyward 1700-1737
4. Thomas Heyward 1723 married (1) Anne Miles — Thomas Heyward 1723 married (2) Anne Gignilliet — Daniel Heyward 1720 married (3) Mary Miles (sister of Anne Mile
5. Margaret Heyward m. Wilson Glover — Mary Dupre Heyward m. John Alex Cuthbert — Thomas Heyward 1746-1809 m. Elizabeth Savage
6. John Heyward Glover m. Eliza Vincent — Anne Elizabeth Cuthbert m. Thomas Heyward 1789-1829
7. Eliza Glover m. Edward Lynah 1821-1872 — Thomas Savage Heyward 1815-1881 m. Georgianna Hasell
8. John Heyward Lynah 1848-1935 m. Ella Louise Heyward 1855-1925

The first intermarriage is that of Thomas and Daniel to the Miles sisters. It is from this Thomas(4) that the first John Heyward Lynah got his name. Anne Cuthbert then married her second cousin Thomas Heyward(6) and finally John Heyward Lynah married his cousin Ella Louise Heyward(8). Thus there are three separate lines which finally merge to form the 9th generation of Heywards and the 6th generation of Lynahs in this country.

Excerpts from the Heyward Family of South Carolina complied by James B. Heyward

Arms: Azure, a chevron per pale or, and ermine between three garbs of the second.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a dester arm embowed, habited gules in the hand proper, a tomahawk.

Arms: The Heywards are one of the few colonial families to whom a Patent for Arms was issued directly, most families in the new world continuing to use the coat of arms used by the European branches of the family. A Patent dated December 1, 1768, from the Herald's College, London, England (Grants, XI, 326), issued to Thomas Heyward, Jr., while a student of law in London.

Whether the names Heyward, Heywood, and Hayward stemmed from a common origin is a matter of conjecture; but it is known that the three variants of the name have existed in England at least as far back as the reign of Richard II, and that the South Carolina branch of the Heyward family descends from DANIEL HEYWARD, who came to the Province of South Carolina in 1672, in the reign of Charles II, from the County of Derby, England.

Daniel Heyward brought with him an old book published in 1532, which he apparently used as a family Bible, within which he recorded the names and dates of birth of his children. A signed memorandum in the handwriting of Captain Nathaniel Heyward of the fifth generation of Heywards in South Carolina, says this book; "In a curious old book published in 1532 called "An Exposition of the Creed" by John Smith, it appears that Daniel Heyward wrote his name in 1672 and by his memorandum they had two sons born 19th August, 1673, Daniel and Thomas; also a daughter Elizabeth, born October 18, 1676; also another son, Samuel, born September 20, 1678."

Daniel Heyward died in September 1684 and left a will, the recorded copy of which may be found in the State Archives Department, Columbia. From this document it appears that his wife, whose name is unknown, his son Daniel, and his daughter Elizabeth had predeceased him, for he directs that his whole estate be equally divided between his two sons Thomas and Samuel when his son Samuel reaches the age of twenty years. In the meantime he directs that his estate be left together, and both children maintained upon it, and if either child should die before the time for distribution, the survivor should take the entire estate. He then appoints as executors of his estate two men in and near Charles Town, and his "deare brother Thomas Heyward of Little Easton, near Derby, England." He directs that his children be sent to his above named brother in England, "whom I entreat to be careful in the education of my children and in the improvement of my estate for them." From the above, it would appear that Daniel Heyward was seized of an estate in England as well as in South Carolina.

Colonel Daniel Heyward married (1) on March 8, 1744, Mary Miles (1727-1761), a daughter of William Miles of St. Andrews Parish, by whom he had six children; (2) Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat (1743-1771), by whom he had three children; (3) September 8, 1771, Elizabeth Simons (1747-1788) of Charles Town, by whom he had two children.

Daniel Heyward(1) was born on July 20, 1720, and died October 4, 1777. He married (1st) March 8, 1744, Mary Miles (1727-1761), daughter of William Miles of St. Andrews Parish. Children:

I. Thomas Heyward, b. July 28, 1746, died April 17, 1809.

He married (2nd) Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat (1743-1771) daughter of John Gignilliat and his wife Mary M. DePre. Children:

VIII. Nathaniel Heyward, born January 18, 1766, died April 185

THOMAS HEYWARD, son of Thomas and Hester, was born January 26, 1723. Se spent his early life of James Island but later moved to Granville County, where he acquired and developed large plantations on the Pocotaligo and Tulifinny Rivers. He married (1) in March 1746, Ann Stobo, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy; (2) on February 14, 1748, Anne Miles (1731-1763), a daughter of William Miles, and younger sister of Mary, first wife of Daniel Heyward, by whom he had nine children, five of whom died in infancy.

Margaret Heyward, born March 31, 1753, died May 6, 1832. She married (1st) her cousin Daniel Heyward. No issue. She married (2nd) Col. Wilson Glover (1736-1807) and left issue. From their daughter, Pegg Ann Glover, who married Major John Huger, are descended branches of the Elliott, Gaillard, and Sinkler families; from their son, John Heyward Glover, who married Eliza Vincent, are descended branches of the Glover, Lynah, (see Glover) and Jenkins families of Grahamville and Beaufort.

THOMAS HEYWARD, JR., the Signer (designated "Jr." to distinguish him from his uncle Thomas Heyward), son of Daniel Heyward and his wife Mary Miles, was born on his father's Old House Plantation, July 28, 1746. Sent to England by his father to complete his education, he was admitted to Middle Temple, London, January 10, 1765, was called to the Inns of Court, May 21, 1770, and to the bar of the Province of South Carolina, January 22, 1771. In 1772 he was elected a member of the Commons House of Assembly from St. Helena's Parish, in 1774 served as delegate to the Provincial Congress, and in 1775-6 as member of the Council of Safety. As a delegate to the Continental Congress at Philadelphis he was one of the four South Carolina signers of the Declaration of Independence. He served as a captain in the colonial forces during the American Revolution and while in command of the Charles Town Battalion of Volunteers at the siege of the city of May 12, 1780, was taken prisoner and sent to St. Augustine. Elected a circuit judge for South Carolina in 1778, and his term being interrupted by the war, at the end of the Revolution he returned to the cirucit

From later records it appears that by 1690 Thomas Heyward, still a minor, was the only surviving child of Daniel Heyward.

That THOMAS HEYWARD (born August 19, 1673) was sent to England for his education seems highly probable in view of the instructions in his father's will and the fact that there were no living relatives in the colony to look after the eleven-year-old boy and his younger brother at the time of their father's death. By 1698, however, Thomas was back at Charlestown; for records show that he held at that time the position of Powder Receiver for the colony--an office he filled to the time of his death. About this time he married Margaret Wright of the family of Wrights of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, descendants of Thomas Wright of Kilverstone Manor, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Carolina at this time and shortly thereafter, were several distinguished members of this Wright family. John Wright of Virginia, an early commissioner for Indians and at times a member of the Assembly of Carolina, was slain by the Indians at Pocotaligo with Captain Nairne and was succeeded by his sons, John, Richard, and Thomas, all weathly and prominent citizens; Robert Wright was Chief Justice from 1729 to 1738; and his son, Sir James Wright, was last provincial governor of Georgia. Family tradition indicates that Margaret may have been a sister of John.

In the fall of 1699 Thomas Heyward died, probably in the virulent epidemic of yellow fever which is said to have killed one hundred and sixty persons. The place of record of his will is unknown, but it is referred to and portions are recited in an instrument executed November 18, 1700, by Margaret Heyward, to the effect that Thomas Heyward, deceased, her late husband, owned one quarter part of a town lot, (No. 26 on the Grand Model; the southeast corner of Broad and Church Streets) "with the appurtenances thereunto belonging," and left a will dated September 28, 1699, devising all his worldly estate to her. He was survived by his window, Margaret, and one son, born at about the time of his father's death; he was also named Thomas.

THOMAS HEYWARD, (born c. 1700, died March 1736/7), son of Thomas Heyward and Margaret Wright, was the sole representative of this generation. From early youth he led an adventurous life, as a boy taking part in the expedition fitted out by Governor Charles Craven to fight the Indians during the Yamassee uprising in 1715; his mother is said to have petitioned the Governor for his release, as he was an only son just sixteen years of age. In 1718 aboard the sloop "Revenge" in a naval expedition fitted out by Governor Robert Johnson, he participated in the engagement which resulted in the death of the pirate Richard Worly and the capture of his sloop near the mouth of Charles Town Harbor. It is a matter of record that he applied for prize money as one of the volunteer crew of the sloop "Revenge".

On March 25, 1724, Thomas Heyward was elected a member of the Assembly. On April 10, 1725, the commissioners were directed to be "forthwith prepared for Mr. Thomas Heyward to be Captain of the James Island district.

On June 4, 1719, he married Hester (Ester) Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of St. Andrews Parish, and his wife Ester. By her he had seven children. He was apparently a citizen of means, for besides his plantations and slaves on James Island, his advertisements in the SOUTH CAR OLINA GAZETTE indicate that he owned considerable real estate in Charles Town.

Thomas Heyward left a will dated March 7, 1736, giving his executors specific instructions to sell certain lands for the payment of his funeral expenses and lawful debts. It was not probated and recorded until January 20, 1743. He and his family are said to have been buried on his plantation on James Island bordering on the Stono River.

Thomas Heyward, the son of Thomas Heyward and his wife, Margaret Wright, and grandson of the first Daniel Heyward, was born c. 1700 and died March 1737. He married June 4, 1719, Hester or Ester Taylor, the daughter of John and Ester Taylor. She died November 25, 1757.

Children:

I Daniel Heyward b. July 20, 1720, d. October 4, 1777.
II Thomas Heyward B. Jan. 26, 1723, d. October 20, 1795.

DANIEL HEYWARD, eldest son of Thomas and Hester, was born of James Island, July 20, 1720, and seems to have lived there until his father's death. Shortly after this, he set out for what was known as Indian Land in Granville County. He was the first Heyward rice planter, and in connection with this industry acquired a large number of Negro slaves. His home plantation was known as Old House, not many miles from the present town of Grahamville. There he planted an avenue of live oaks and built his house on a bluff facing the marshes and rice fields of Hazzard Creek, which flows into Port Royal Harbor. From 1759 he begain to acquire large tracts of land and cypress swamps along the Colleton County side of the Combahee River, which he obtained partly by direct grant and partly by purchase from persons and estates holding former grants. These lands, in particular the swamps, he proceeded to mold into rice fields, damming the banks of the river and creeks, clearing the cypress forests, and ditching and leveling the lands for river rice planting. In Charles Town he built the house on Church Street now known as the Heyward-Washington House and owned other property both in that city and in Beaufort. In Saint Luke's Parish, Granville County, he served as a justice of peace and took part in some expeditions against the Indians. At the time of his death he was possessed of some 25,000 acres of land and a great body of slaves, said to have numbered between 900 and 1000. He died October 4, 1777, and is buried at Old House.

bench, where he served from 1779 to 1789, at which time he resigned. In 1790 he served as a member of the state Constitutional Convention. Interested in the development of agriculture, he was active in the formation of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina and in 1785 became its first president. He divided his residence between Charleston and his plantation While Hall (a few miles from Old House), where he planted what was to become a magnificent double avenue of live oaks leading to the house. He died April 17, 1809, and was buried near his father in the family graveyard at Old House. Over his grave the State of South Carolina in 1922 erected a handsome stone, nine feet high, mounting a bronze bust of the Signer.

Thomas Heyward married (2) May 4, 1786, Elizabeth Savage, daughter of Thomas Savage and his wife Mary Elizabeth Butler. By her he had two sons and one daughter.

Thomas Heyward, born July 14, 1789, died April 15, 1829. He married Ann Elizabeth Cuthbert (born March 12, 1792, died January 16, 1831.), daughter of Gen. John Alexander Cuthbert and his wife Mary DuPre Heyward, their second child.

Thomas Savage Heyward was born in Beaufort County October 18, 1815, died May 26, 1889. He married (1st) Georgianna Hasell daughter of Major Andrew Hasell and his wife Anna Ashe.

Their eleventh child Ella Louise Heyward, born 1855, married John Heyward Lynah.

ALLIED FAMILIES

There has been no attempt in the following resume' of families who married into, or whose descendents married into, the Lynah family to cover all families.

However, many of these families are noteworthy and of historical interest. They played an important part in the development of the colonies and our country and their relationship to the Lynah family, is in many instances, significiant.

ASHBY

John Ashby, a merchant of London, was a cadet of the family of Ashby of Quinby, and a descendent of the Lord of Manors of S. Croxton and Quinby, County of Leincester in 1297, This family was one of the original owners of the Baronies of S. C. and at one time owned several thousand acres of land in South Carolina.

One granddaughter, Catherine, of John Ashby married John Wigfall. The other, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Thomas Hasell. The children (first cousins) of these two marriages were married (Sarah Wigfall and Andrew Hasell), this being one of the many interfamily marriages that occurred in these times. Ella Louise Heyward is the great-grandchild of Sarah and Andrew Hasell.

BECKWITH

The Beckwiths derived their name from Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce, daughter of Sir William Bruce, Lord of Uglebarby, which Lordship and Lands he had inherited from his ancestor, Sir Robert Bruce of Skelton Castle, the progenitor of the Royal Bruces of Scotland.

Lady Beckwith Bruce possessed by inheritance an estate or manor of land called Beckwith in the old Anglo-Saxon Beckworth from "Beck" a brook and "Worth" an estate. With a view evidently to the preputation of the name she required her husband Sir Hercules de Malebisse by a marriage contract dated 1226 to assume the name Beckwith. Sir Hercules was the great-grandson of Sir Hugo de Malebisse c.1066 who held lands in the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Hugo had three sons, the youngest also Hugo c.1138 married Emma daughter of William de Percy, a Norman Baron. Their fourth son, Sir Simon de Malebisse, Lord of Cowton, in Craven, married the daughter of John Lord de Menthly. Their son Sir Hercules married in 1266 Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce.

22. Sir Hugo de Malebisse c. 1066 m?
21. Hugo de Malebisse c. 1138 m. Emma daughter of William de Percy and Adalaid de Tonbridge
20. Sir Simon de Malebisse (8th child) Lord of Cawton in Craven m. the daughter of John Lord of Methley.
19. Sir Hercules de Malebisse changed name to Beckwith m. 1226 Lady Dame Beckwith Bruce.
18. Sir Hercules Beckwith m. daughter of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth Castle .
17. Nicholas Beckwith de Clint m. daughter of Sir John Chatworth.
16. Hamon Beckwith c. 1339 m. daughter of Sir Philip Tynley, Knight.
15. William Beckwith c. 1364 m. daughter of Sir Gerard Urfleet.
14. Thomas Beckwith m. daughter of John Sawley of Saxton.
13. Adam Beckwith de Clint m. Elizabeth de Malebisse, thereby reuniting two families of older union.
12. Sir William Beckwith de Clint m. daughter of Sir John Baskerville
11. Thomas Beckwith of Clint m. daughter of William Heslerton.
10. John Beckwith m. daughter of Thomas Radcliff of Mulgrove.
9. Robert Beckwith living in 8th year of King Edward IV.
8. John Beckwith of Clint & Thorpe.
7. Robert Beckwith c. 1536 m. Jennet.
6. Marmaduke Beckwith of Clint and Dacre c 1597. married Anne, daughter of Dynly of Bramhope County, York.
5. Matthew Beckwith imigrant to Anerica 1635 at Saybrook Point, Conn. m. Elizabeth.

4. Matthew Beckwtih born Conn. 1637-1727, m. Elizabeth.
3. Jonah Beckwith b. N. London, Conn. 12-27-1673 d. 1744
m. Rebecca 7-12-1701.
2. Jonah Beckwith b. Lyme, Conn. 9-17-1702 died 1794
m. Sarah 1744. Chaplin 1st Reg. Conn. Vol. French & Indian
1705-1797 Wars
1. Barzillian Beckwith 1736-1818 m. Mary Butler.
0. Dr. Baruch Beckwith, M.D. b. E. Haden 7-6-1779
m. Lucy Mather b. Lyme, Conn. 11-11-1777 d. Beckmantown
2-28-1833.
+1. Samuel B. M. Beckwith b. Beckmantown 4-16-1814 lawyer,
m. Mary Beckwith 5-26-1842.
+2. Dr. Geo. M. Beckwith b. 9-10-1853 Plattsbrug, N. Y.
d. May 26, 1901 m. Carrie Kitchell 10-1-1877, d. 12-21-1887.
+3. Elizabeth E. b. 1-18-1881 m. Jas. Lynah.

BARNWELL

Colonel John Barnwell was born in Dublin, Ireland. In 1670 he was a resident of the colony of South Carolina. He was speaker for the colony before the Lord Regents and Secretary of the Province of S. C. in 1702.

Colonel Barnwell was dubbed "Tuscarora" from having commanded the expedition sent by S. C. to aid in repression of the Tuscarora Indians in N. C. He was a cadet of the family of "Trimlestown" Barnwell; and Earldom created in 1461 for a younger son of Barnwell of "Crickstown", County Meath, Ireland--the heads of which family had been Knights since 1301.

The first Baron of Trimlestown was Robert Barnwell, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland and probably the most notable character of the name. The family in Ireland have ever been staunch Roman Catholics and tradition says that the cause of the emigration of "Tuscarora" John was "the marble head" of his family towards his becoming a member of the Anglican church.

The son of Col. John Barnwell, also John, had two daughters, Anne and Catherine. They married two brothers, William and Andrew Deveaux. Again we have a double line through some of the family (Heyward-Howard).

DANIEL

Major Robert Daniel arrived in this country in S. C. from Barbados in 1679. He was increasingly important in politics and sufficiently important by 1692 to be especially exempted with James Moore (later himself Governor) from the general pardon of the Proprietors to the rebellious Provincials for banishing Governor Colleton. Six years later the Proprietors had sufficiently changed their attitude to make Daniel a Landgrove and send in his care a new constitution they had composed for S. C. This the inhabitants of that province, even then believers in states rights, promptly rejected.

Later as Col. Daniel commanded the land forces in Gov. Sir Nathaniel Johnson's expedition against St. Augustine. Thrice he was Governor (1716) and Deputy Governor.

He was proprietor of plantation on Daniels Island on the Cooper River at the junction of the Wando.

CUTHBERT

Lord John Cuthbert, Baron of Castlehill, Inverness, Scotland, grandson of William Cuthbert and Janet McKenzie, grandson of Lord John Cuthbert - 1611, great grandson of Lord John Cuthbert - 1593, great grandson of Lord George Cuthbert - 1548, great grandson of Lord William Cuthbert - 1478, great grandson of Lord George Cuthbert, Commander of the Forces of the battle of Harlow against "Donald of the Isle" on May 17, 1412, under his kinsman, the Earl of Mar, from Baron George Cuthbert, AD 1412. For his reference may be had to the "Cuthbert or Colbert" Birth Brief, issued in AD 4th June 1686 by the Parliament of the Kingdom under the Great Seal of the King of England and signed by the Duke of Gordon, the Duke of Landerdale, Keith Earl Marshall of Scotland and twenty other Earls and Barons, kinsmen of the "Colberts", wherein it is shown that these Colberts or Cuthberts were of most illustrious descent, thus deing descendants, lawfully begotten of Robert the Bruce, for his daughter Marjory was the wife of Walter Stuart, whose son was Robert II King of Scots and the first of the Sovereigns of the house of Stuart, now on the throne of England. The Cuthberts were also linial descendants of the great McDuff Earl of Fife, the Duke of Somerset, John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, and his Majesty Edward III.

General Lachlon Cuthbert died at Calais, France. He was a general in the French Army. He and Alexander Cuthbert were united to France by the family of "Colbert", their cousins, descendants of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of Seignalay, minister of Finance and Navy to Louis 14th, King of France. Jean Baptiste Colbert was born at Rheims July 29, 1619, and died at Paris 6th October 1683.

DEVEAUX

Col. Andrew Deveaux of St. Andrews Parish, South Carolina, was one of the earliest of the Indigo planters (cia 1744). Col. Deveaux and his son Andrew appear on the list of persons whose estates were seized (along with Dr. James Lynah) and banished from the state by the confiscation act of 1782.

GLOVER

Col. Joseph Glover was a splendid example of useful citizenship as a churchman, lawyer, soldier, and planter. He was vestryman of the Episcopal Church and landowner of some 5000 acres of land on the Edisto River, in South Carolina. He was Colonel of the Colleton County Regiment, member of the S. C. Assembly and Justice of the Peace.

His great-granddaughter Eliza married Edward Lynah (1821-1872) and his son Joseph married Henrietta Parker Lynah, Edward's sister and widow of Joseph Chapman Huger.

HOWARD

Samuel Howard of Boston was one of those participating in the Boston Tea Party, 1773, and a neighbor of Paul Revere. His son Charles moved to Savannah. Charles was a part owner in the first steamer to travel the Savannah River and a substantial owner in the S. S. Savannah, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. His son the Rev. Charles Wallace Howard was the first pastor of the French Huguenot Church in Charleston, S. C. on its reorganization in 1845. The church had been destroyed by fire a hundred years prior. His great granddaughter, Augusta Clyatt Howard married John Heyward Lynah (1897-1935).

MIDDLETON

One of South Carolina's most prominent families, the Middletons, were of English origin and came to South Carolina early in the 17th century. They had received large grants of land and owned many plantations. Henry Middleton, father of Susanna Middleton, was perhaps the greatest landholder in South Carolina, holding some 50,000 acres and 800 slaves. He was prominent in church affairs, a delegate, and once president, to the first Contential Congress, a member of the first Provincial Congress. His son Henry was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His daughter Susanna married John Parker. Their daughter Emma Angelina Parker married James Lynah (1793-1877).

PARKER

John Parker, son of the Rev. John Parker of England, came to the colonies prior to 1694. He was a planter. His son John, a planter and a member of the First Provincial Congress, married Susanna Middleton.

ROSE

Thomas Rose of Charleston, S. C., America, settled here about the year 1700. He married first 1704 Elizabeth Bennet of AKB (Accabee) plantation situated between Ashley and Cooper Rivers near Charleston. He was a physician and came from Thame in Oxfordshire and was descendant from Hugo Bennet high sheriff of Oxfordshire in the region of King Henry VI and ancestor of Lord Tenkerville.

Part of a Chatham County Map
1875
Taylor
Heyward
WRELL
Isard
RECESS
Allen Isard
MORELAND
Rice Hope
Planters
Cut
CLYDESDALE
Savannah
Wilkins