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*David Lee Gibbs
— January, 2010*

GIBBS FAMILY GENEALOGY

BY NATHANIEL GIBBS

SOME THOUGHTS ON GENEALOGY

The American Heritage Dictionary defines genealogy as the study of family history. This definition points a literary finger at long hours of research, carried out over many years, that produce facts and suppositions that can be reduced to the written word.

The written word then affords a window in time that the present generation can gaze through and observe their kin in the distant past. Nothing can pique the interest in history or bring it into sharp focus as discovery of long deceased ancestors and the part they played in the evolution of our present-day life.

No reasonable person would argue against the preservation of history or its role in the civilization of mankind. It is codified by law, and its teaching is mandatory in our schools. History puts a spotlight on our beginning, illuminates the road we traveled, and, hopefully, directs us to the best path leading to the future. History, as taught in school, is panoramic in scope, covering a wide spectrum of people and events, but does not touch the individual, common man except for his membership in a memorable group. This is not a shortcoming of teaching, but rather its strength and mission. The personalized history of the common man is rightfully left to those most interested — the genealogists.

I, personally, became interested in my father's side of the Gibbs family history by reading a letter written by my great-grandfather during the Civil War shortly before his death. The letter aroused my curiosity and induced me to explore the past in libraries and institutions in various locations throughout the United States. As a result of this walk through the past, I'm now sharing my bounty with you.

This information is far from complete, and in reality, only wipes away some of the surface haze obscuring the past. The complete story would take years of effort and travel. I only hope that someone, now or in the future, will step forward and continue the search — adding to or even correcting some of my work.

AMERICA — FROM CONCEPTION TO BIRTH

The birth of America took a long time coming. The gestation period covered hundreds of years, and was dependent upon a chain of events bringing together many diverse requirements at a focal point in time. It was not until the fifteenth century that these requirements were met. At that time money, ships, men and a need came together and formed the basis for the next logical step — exploration of lands beyond the known horizon.

This event had its evolutionary birth at the beginning of time and extended through the period of the Roman Empire, the Dark Ages, and the Crusades. The Crusades served to awaken Western Europe from the Dark Ages that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. During the ill-fated Crusades, the desire for water-borne trade with the East was germinated. This led to sea voyages extending from the Mediterranean down the coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope, and into the Indian Ocean.

By this time, the compass and the astrolabe had been invented. The former enabling the seamen to determine the ship's direction of movement and the latter, the latitude of the ship. These two instruments made navigation at sea more precise and helped to replace superstition with confidence in the minds of the mariners of those days. This was the genesis of the extended, open-sea voyages that carried European explorers to the distant shores of America.

On August 3, 1492, an Italian sea captain named Christopher Columbus left Spain with a command of three ships and sailed into history. His idea was to sail west, circle the earth, and reach India to his east. His idea was revolutionary but sound; unfortunately, his geography was inaccurate. Instead of India, he hit the shores of the American continent. It is said of Columbus that when he left Spain, he didn't know where he was going; when he got there he didn't know where he was; and when he returned, he didn't know where he had been. To top all this off, he even got a woman to pay for the trip — Queen Isabella. In spite of this paradox, Columbus proved to be the pathfinder for later voyages of discovery by other Europeans seeking land, power and riches in the new world.

In 1584, an Englishman named Walter Raleigh convinced Queen Elizabeth to send two ships to the new world for exploration. These two ships landed on what is now the coast of North Carolina, and after exploring the region, returned to England. The Queen was so pleased with the expedition that she knighted Walter Raleigh and named the region Virginia after herself. She was known as the Virgin Queen. Spurred on by this voyage, seven ships were quickly assembled and colonists were sent out. These ships landed on present day Roanoke Island in North Carolina; but the stay was shortened by severe hardships coupled with death at the hands of the Indians.

In 1587, another try at colonization was attempted by Sir Walter Raleigh. One hundred and seventeen settlers were sent to Roanoke Island under the command

of John White, the appointed governor of the settlers and of the region. Governor White's granddaughter was born in the new world, making her the first English child born in America. Her name was Virginia Dare. It soon became apparent to the settlers that additional supplies and equipment were needed to sustain their stay in the new land. Governor White decided to return to England, obtain these needed supplies and hurry back to the settlers; but when he reached England in 1588, the Spanish Armada had arrived, and a state of war existed. Because of this, it was four years before he could return. When he finally arrived back at Roanoke Island, the colony had vanished. The only clue of their fate was the word Croatoan carved into the bark of a tree that formed part of the fence around the settlement. Later efforts to find the lost colony were in vain. The sixteenth century ended with no English colony in America.

One interesting fact attracted my attention to the lost colony of North Carolina. One of the married couples in this group was John and Molly Gibbs. The occupation of John Gibbs was farming.

A permanent English colony did not arrive in America until May of 1607. This was the famed Jamestown colony, the colony that finally breached the wall for later entry into the American wilderness by the Mayflower pilgrims in 1620. The gates were now open, and the immigrants began arriving by the thousands — the rich seeking additional wealth, the poor looking for land, the devout yearning for freedom of worship, and the adventurers craving excitement. Some came as freemen paying their own way, while others came as indentured servants, binding themselves virtually as slaves for a period of four to six years. These were heady days of dreams running wild, where fulfillment was only a gangplank step away, and each dawn brought the beginning of a new life for those who dared.

During these formative years of colonization, hundreds of men and women, both married and single, with the surname of Gibbs, arrived from Ireland, Scotland, and England. Undoubtedly, some had been driven from these European shores because of their strong Protestant beliefs. They had not accepted the official Catholic religion of their homelands. Official records of those times show a large influx of immigrants with the surname of Gibbs coming to all the colonies on the Eastern Seaboard, and some even making their initial destination Barbados, Bermuda, and San Francisco. The new world had finally given birth to a healthy and vigorous offspring — America.

FROM HERE TO THERE — THE GIBBS LINEAGE

My grandfather, Nathaniel Gibbs, was born in Wilcox County, Georgia in 1863 and migrated to Montgomery County, Texas as a youth. Since I was born in 1927 at Beaumont, Texas, I knew him before his death in 1949. During my childhood and early youth, I sat in his parlor on many occasions and listened to him talk about his ancestry. He said several things that stuck in my memory and helped me in my research of the Gibbs family. He said that he was born in Georgia while his father was serving in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His father had died during the war and was buried in the old confederate cemetery at Richmond, Virginia. In addition, he stated on many occasions that his ancestors were from County Cork, Ireland.

Before my Aunt Ruth, his daughter, passed away I was told by her that two brothers had come over from Ireland and entered the United States, then an English Colony, by way of Massachusetts. One of the brothers stayed a short time, then returned to Ireland. Later this same brother returned to America. The brother that returned to Ireland and later came back was the one that started the Gibbs line that is the subject of my research.

From this beginning, I have been able to weave a chain of causation extending back to 1770. Before 1770, the trail becomes obscured by a lack of documentation. Although an abundance of records exist that can tie the chain together, there is a gap that I haven't been able to bridge. This gap was created by the officials of Sampson County, North Carolina in 1927.

In 1986, I talked with the ex-president of the Sampson County Historical Society, Mr. Oscar Bizzell of Turkey, North Carolina. He told me that he witnessed the destruction of county records at Clinton, North Carolina, the county seat of Sampson County in 1927. At that time, the county had run out of storage space for records and had to make room for additional, newer records. To alleviate this problem, they threw all of the records prior to 1770 out of a second story window to the ground below. The records were then hauled off and burned. This action left a gap in the genealogical chain; but, I don't think it is fatal. I believe that duplicate information could possibly be found in the state archives. This would require someone to make an extended effort at the site, though.

In order to fully establish a linkage from one generation to the next, it behooves the genealogist to work from the present back to the past; but for dramatic effect the final written result should be presented beginning with the past and showing the linkage to the present. Accordingly, this is the pattern I have attempted. In the following pages, I have arranged the ancestors in a chronological format for easy reading and understanding.

THOMAS GIBBS 1770 - 1845

Thomas Gibbs was born in Sampson County, North Carolina about 1770. His wife, Nancy, was born there in 1777. The names of their parents are unknown. They had the following children:

1. John Born in 1795 in North Carolina and married Rebecca Turner.
2. Sarah Born in 1799 in North Carolina and married Elias Jernigan December 15, 1822.
3. Elizabeth Born 1801 in North Carolina and married Thomas Drawdy October 12, 1821.
4. **SAMPSON** Born 1802 in North Carolina and married Ruth Durham February 13, 1822 (Daughter of Jacob Durham).
5. Nancy Born 1806 in North Carolina, married Jonathan Walker, Jr. March 24, 1825.
6. Rebecca Born 1810 in North Carolina, married James Walker, Jr. March 24, 1825.
7. William Born 1813 in Georgia and married Mary Taylor February 5, 1846 (Daughter of Seaborn Taylor).
8. Thomas Born 1815 in Georgia and married Susan McAnally November 3, 1837 (Daughter of John McAnally).
9. Mary Born 1818 in Georgia and married John Marshall May 18, 1837.
10. James Born 1818 in Georgia and married Mehala Henderson September 19, 1841.

Thomas Gibbs and his family moved to Georgia about 1812 and first settled in Montgomery County, but after a short stay, they moved to Laurens County for a few years, then on to Irwin County in 1819. Thomas and his family were among the first settlers in Irwin County after it was opened to settlement. He lived in the first land district in what is now Wilcox County, not far from the Ocmulgee River. He died there in about 1845, and his wife there about ten years later.

SPECULATION: Although I have not been able to penetrate the past beyond 1770 and link up Thomas and Nancy with their parents, I have run across many possibilities for the father of Thomas. A Thomas Gibbs bought land in Sampson County, North Carolina and settled there in about 1758. In addition, a Nathaniel Gibbs was in the area at that time and was shown in the census of 1790 as residing in Carteret County. Also, a John and Stafford Gibbs bought and sold land in Duplin County (which later became Sampson county) in 1765. These men could have been

brothers, or one of them could have been the father, of Thomas Gibbs.

In 1985, I was doing some research in the state archives in Raleigh, North Carolina and traced the migration of a group of people with the surname of Gibbs from Virginia to North Carolina when the first permanent colony was established in 1653. These early colonists were banished from Scotland, where their strong Protestant views irked the religious leaders at that time. Thousands of them were transplanted to Ireland where they remained long enough to get an opportunity to go to the new world. The Thomas and John, mentioned in the previous paragraph, were probably descendants of this group, although I can't prove it.

After leaving Raleigh, I went to Clinton, North Carolina, the county seat of Sampson County, and did some research at the J. C. Holliday Genealogy Library. It was here that I found the deed to land purchased by a Thomas Gibbs in 1758. This leads me to believe that he was the father of Thomas Gibbs born in 1770; but you can not discount the other adults with the surname Gibbs. A Nathaniel Gibbs, shown on the 1790 Federal Census, could have been his father, since the next generation produced a Nathaniel Gibbs, the son of Sampson. To carry this speculation further, the father of Thomas might have been John, since he named his first son that name. In any event, I have not been able to get past 1770.

Incidentally, as a matter of interest, the land deed for the 1758 purchased shows the land as being on Great Cohara Creek adjoining Gum Marsh. The creek has since been renamed the Black River.

During a long conversation with a resident of Turkey, North Carolina, Mr. Oscar Bizzell, the ex-president of the Sampson County Historical Society, he stated that the Gibbs land of 1770 might have been located about four miles south of Newton Grove. He and his wife have written many books and articles concerning the county history and are very knowledgeable about Sampson County. Their knowledge is backed up by years of research of land records of that era.

I received a letter dated October 8, 1988 from Mrs. K. R. Crotty of Birmingham, Alabama that I'm convinced, nailed down the exact place of the land. Her letter was in response to a newspaper request I had made for information on the location of the land. The land is located west of Great Coharie Creek (now Black River) and south of Seven-mile Swamp to the left of highway 1636 going east at Dameron Bridge spanning Great Coharie Creek.

SAMPSON GIBBS 1802 - 1878

Sampson Gibbs was born in 1802 in Sampson County, North Carolina, the son of Thomas and Nancy Gibbs. The family moved to Irwin County, Georgia when it was first laid out and was among the very first to settle there. Sampson was married there February 14, 1822 to Ruth Durham, born in 1803 in Georgia. She was the daughter of Jacob Durham, another very early settler of Irwin County. The following children were born to them:

1. Margaret Born in 1823 and married Dennis Taylor.
2. **Nathaniel** Born in 1825 and married Elender Fountain July 12, 1849 (Daughter of Henry Fountain from Florida).
3. Catherine Born in 1827 and married Josiah Owens July 2, 1852.
4. Allen Born in 1831 and married Mary Land April 1, 1855 (Daughter of Frederick Land).
5. Mary Born in 1833 and married Byrd Owens on March 27, 1851.
6. John A. Born in 1835 and married Martha Fortner on March 26, 1854.
7. Sarah Born in 1838 and married Clayton L. Powell on May 17, 1853 (Sarah was granted a divorce in Irwin County Superior Court in October 1857 and married Irby iley Easters of Berrien (now Tift) County.
8. James Born 1846 and probably died young.

Sampson and his wife, Ruth, lived in the first land district of Irwin County, which was cut into Wilcox County in its formation out of Irwin County in 1858. Sampson served as an ensign in the Irwin County Militia, 433rd district from 1823 to 1829. The three sons, Nathaniel, Allen and John all died while in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Nathaniel was a private in Co. E, 49th Georgia Regiment, enlisting December 22, 1862 and dying of pneumonia in Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Virginia on April 21, 1863. John enlisted in the same company March 4, 1862 and was captured at Gettysburg on July 6, 1863. He was sent to Fort McHenry, Maryland on July 6, 1863 and then to Fort Delaware prison where he died of smallpox on November 4, 1863. Allen enlisted March 4, 1862, also in the same company and died of typhoid fever on December 11, 1862.

Sampson died in 1878 and was buried in the New Hope Church cemetery. His wife, Ruth, was a member of New Hope Primitive Baptist Church in present day Ben Hill County, being baptized into the church september 3, 1843. She died a member in 1879 and was laid to rest beside her husband, Sampson, in the church cemetery.

NATHANIEL GIBBS 1825 - 1863

Nathaniel Gibbs, the son of Sampson and Ruth Gibbs, was born in Irwin County, Georgia. This became Wilcox County after being divided in 1858. He married Elender Fountain July 12, 1849. She was born in Florida June 15, 1830, the daughter of Henry Fountain, a resident of that state.

After their marriage, they were farmers in Irwin County before Nathaniel's entry into the Confederate Army during the Civil War. After Nathaniel's death while in the service, she continued to farm. The following children were born there to them:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Gaulphin | Born 1850 in Florida |
| 2. Sampson | Born 1852 |
| 3. John A. | Born 1853 |
| 4. Roxey Ann | Born 1856 |
| 5. Milley | Born 1856 |
| 6. James T. | Born 1859 (Died young) |
| 7. Andrew | Born 1862 |
| 8. Nathaniel | Born 1863 |

It appears that Nathaniel might have gone to Florida and stayed a few years prior to returning to Georgia. The 1870 census shows that both Elender and her first born child, Gaulphin, were born in Florida. Since Gaulphin was born in 1850 in Florida and their later children in Georgia, it leads me to believe that Nathaniel might have gone there after his wedding in Irwin County, Georgia. Not to be ignored, though, is the possibility that Elender's parents were there, and she might have returned only to be with her mother during the birth of her first child.

Nathaniel, and two of his brothers, John A. and Allen, died while in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. John and Allen enlisted March 4, 1862 in Company E of the 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment. Nathaniel enlisted on December 22, 1862 in the same company. Allen had died on December 11, 1862, which probably prompted Nathaniel to enlist. Nathaniel died at the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on April 21, 1863 of pneumonia. John was captured by Union Forces on July 3, 1863 at the battle of Gettysburg and died in a prisoner of war camp at Fort Delaware, Delaware on November 4, 1863.

Wilcox County, Georgia supplied the en for Company E, 49th Georgia Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America (The States rights Guards). This company was part of the vast war machine of the South, commanded by General Robert E. Lee. Captain Samuel D. Fuller was the commanding officer of the company. The company consisted of eleven men with the surname of Gibbs, all brothers or cousins of Nathaniel. The remainder of the company contained untold numbers of others who were kin to him through marriage.

The company was extremely active during the war years, and to the best of knowledge participated in twenty-two battles.

I have been able to find only one battle that Nathaniel participated in during his four months in the Confederate Army — the siege of Richmond, Virginia. He enlisted on December 22, 1862 at Abbeville, Georgia for three years, or the duration of the war. He enlisted for duty in Company E, 49th Regiment, the same company as his brothers. On February 15, 1863, he was detailed as a male nurse at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. He worked as a nurse until March 3, 1863; at which time, he contracted pneumonia. His personal effects consisted of sundry items plus \$16.00 in cash. This was turned over to Dr. S. E. Habersham, the surgeon, for safekeeping. Nathaniel died without seeing his latest son, Nathaniel, who was born the previous month on March 4, 1863.

During his lifetime, the son Nathaniel, who was my grandfather, told me that his father had been buried at the “old Confederate Cemetery” at Richmond, Virginia. At that time, it was assumed that there was only one “old Confederate Cemetery” at Richmond. Years later, while researching this work, I discovered that several old Confederate cemeteries existed.

In 1986, during a research visit at Richmond, Virginia, I discovered the actual burial place of Nathaniel, his brother Allen and his kin, Thomas Gibbs. All members of the same infantry company. They are all buried a few miles from Chimborazo Hospital at Oakwood Cemetery, 3101 Nine Mile Road, in Richmond.

Nathaniel is buried in Grave #4, Division D, Row 19.

Allen is buried in Grave #69, Division A, Row L.

Thomas is buried in Grave #136, Division A, Row L.

Since there were two Thomas Gibbises in Company E, 49th Georgia Infantry, a Jr. and Sr., I don't know which one this is.

Chimborazo Hospital is located on the north bank of the James River in the outskirts of Richmond and adjacent to the “killing ground” during the siege of Richmond. The hospital consisted of 150 wooden buildings housing from 20 to 40 patients per building and was about 100 yards back from the river. The main building, which was constructed of brick, is still standing and is now a National Park run by the U.S. Park Service.

Old Hollywood Cemetery, also on the bank of the James River, is still an active cemetery. It was established in 1847 and contains over 60,000 graves, including 18,000 Confederate soldiers. Eleven thousand of these soldiers are buried

in a common grave and are unidentified, while seven thousand are identified by name. A lot of good men are at parade rest beneath this hallowed soil.

Old Hollywood Cemetery is a quiet and peaceful place, well suited for its mission. Narrow, red gravel roads twist and turn through weathered grave stones — all cradled by the shade of Oaks, seemingly as old as time itself. Here can be found the names of the Civil War giants — Jefferson Davis, George Pickett, Jeb Stuart and scores of others; but it is also the final bivouac of 18,000 common soldiers who died in a struggle that echoes even till this day. The ashes of war have been reclaimed by the earth. The thunder of cannons is heard no more, and the guns that produced heroes and widows are silenced now. The strutting and posturing is over; the crying is over; the sorrow is over; only the presence of God is felt, walking among the spirits of a bygone era. Mule carts that once carried the dead have been replaced by the modern automobile carrying the tourist. Yet, deep in the recesses of the mind, if you listen closely with your heart, you can still hear the muted sound of the rousing strains of *Dixie*, the marching song they lived and died by. The sounds of war have now been reduce to the mating call of the Bob White Quail, so plentiful among the graves. These men died undefeated, and they died with honor.

At the center of the Confederate section of the cemetery, an imposing four-sided, pyramidal shaped monument dominates the view. Hugh, granite blocks form a base of approximately 70 feet on each side that rises to a height of 200 feet above ground level. This monument was erected in 1878 by the Daughters of The Confederacy and fulfilled a heartfelt desire by them that began shortly after the Civil War. The Daughters of The Confederacy raised the money to bring their beloved dead to this final resting place in Southern soil so they would not have to spend eternity in the land of their foes. It is to their everlasting credit that not one Confederate soldier is buried at Gettysburg.

Of the 138 men in Company E, 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment, 21 were killed in action, 25 were wounded in battle, 51 died of disease (mostly pneumonia and typhoid fever, while a lesser number died of smallpox, measles and diarrhea). Of those surviving the war, 27 were captured, disabled of various causes or were missing in action. Only 14 of the company came through the war without being disabled, captured or wounded. Thus: 52% of the company paid with their lives, 25% were wounded and disabled, 12% were captured or dropped from the rolls missing in action, only 10% lived and were discharged relatively unscathed. Only 1% were dropped from the rolls for other reasons.

These men gave a good accounting of themselves in their time of crisis.

Nathaniel's wife Elender died August 26, 1914 and was buried at Salem Baptist Church Cemetery in Ben Hill County.

NATHANIEL GIBBS 1863 - 1949

Nathaniel Gibbs, my grandfather, was born in Wilcox County, Georgia on March 4, 1863, the son of Nathaniel and Elender Gibbs. Nathaniel left home while a youth of 16 or 17 and attended Male and Female College — believed to be Mercer College in Macon, Georgia, but not proven. After school, he taught in the state of Georgia for some time before migrating to Montgomery County, Texas in about 1885 - 1887. He met and married Joanna Dampier, my grandmother, the daughter of James Hamilton and Martha Elizabeth Cunningham Dampier, on October 2, 1887, after knowing her for only six months. They were married in the McCaleb home, a neighboring early settler in that region.

Nathaniel bought 84 acres of land from Lester Peal, which Lester financed for him, and began farming. This farm was located about 10 miles west of Conroe, Texas on what is now Highway 105.

Nathaniel and Joanna had the following children:

1. Selma Born January 12, 1890 and married Horace K. Fultz.
2. Lila Born November 4, 1891 and married (1st) Remus Fultz and after his death (2nd) Albert Horton.
3. **Ancil Parrish** Born October 6, 1893 and married Viola Blanche Brackin from Kountze, Texas. (These were my parents.)
4. Infant Child Stillborn on August 22, 1896.
5. Leora Born September 9, 1897 and married Walter Wilson.
6. Ruth Born June 16, 1900 and married Thomas Monroe Donahoe.
7. Mabel Born September 21, 1902 and married Walter Steffen.
8. Tommy D. Born April 30, 1905 and married Katy Rozell on March 23, 1929.
9. Clarence K. Born July 7, 1907 and was married to Fredrica W. Klein.

Nathaniel and Joanna decided to move in closer to town; so, in 1925 they kept their original farm and bought another one near the small town of Conroe, Texas.

They continued farming for the rest of their lives and were quite successful

at it. They were entirely self-supporting, making their own butter, cheese, bacon, ham, sausage, soap and other items consumed by the typical farm family of that period of time. They also had quite a few heads of cattle, mostly milk cows that produced necessary money through the sale of milk.

Although Nathaniel worked hard all his life, he still found time to devote to the county school system. He was elected Montgomery County School Trustee from Precinct #1 in 1918, at large in 1923, and trustee from Precinct #2 in 1925. From then, until his death, he was a life-time trustee. He was a member of a three-man team that journeyed to Austin, Texas shortly after the turn of the century to petition the State of Texas for public schooling in Montgomery County. The petition resulted in public schooling in that county.

Nathaniel's wife, Joanna, was born in Macon, Georgia, from best accounts, and later moved, as a child with her parents, to Valdosta, Georgia. While in Valdosta, her parents heard and read in the papers that "land was cheap and money grew on trees" in Texas. They packed up and moved to a farm about 5 miles west of Conroe, Texas. It was here that she met Nathaniel.

Nathaniel died on March 10, 1949 and was buried at the Copeland Chapel Cemetery in Montgomery County about 10 miles west of Conroe on highway 105. Joanna died at the home of her daughter, Leora, in Houston, Texas on February 20, 1955. She was buried next to her husband, Nathaniel, in the Copeland Chapel Cemetery.

In 1986, I learned of a secret that had been kept by all my uncles and aunts, even my own parents, for years. The secret was not to be revealed until after the deaths of Nathaniel and Joanna. It concerned the reason for Nathaniel's migration to Texas in the late eighteen hundreds. The secret was revealed to me by my Aunt Ruth and verified by my Uncle Tommy and Aunt Katy.

Nathaniel, known to me as Paw Gibbs, was teaching school in, probably, Moultrie, Georgia before coming to Texas. He and his date were attending a barn dance when another suitor became drunk and belligerent. The drunk finally pulled a knife on Paw Gibbs and attacked him. Paw Gibbs grabbed a hand sickle (used for cutting hay) and defended himself. During the fight, Paw Gibbs inflicted a wound on the drunk which led to his death a few days later. The drunk was the son of a powerful politician — the local sheriff.

Paw Gibbs, believing he could not get justice in that county, packed up and moved quickly to Texas. It was only after his marriage, with his wife pregnant with her first child, Selma, that the sheriff from Georgia located him. He and the local Texas sheriff rode up, on horseback, to Paw Gibbs' farm house and asked to talk with Nathaniel. Maw Gibbs told them that he was not there and didn't know where he was. The two sheriffs departed and returned to town. After the Georgia sheriff determined, from local people, that Paw Gibbs was an honorable and law-abiding person, he returned to Georgia, never to return.

My Aunt Ruth told me that all the time the sheriffs were talking to Maw Gibbs, Paw Gibbs was hidden under the bed.

ANCIL PARRISH GIBBS 1893 -1965

Ancil Parrish Gibbs, my father, was born October 6, 1893 on a farm in Montgomery County, about 10 miles west of the small town of Conroe, Texas. He was the son of Nathaniel and Joanna Gibbs.

Ancil joined the army on July 15, 1917 at Conroe, Texas. His enlistment records show that he was 23-3/4 years old at that time, with the occupation of bookkeeper. In addition it shows he was 5' 8" in height with blue eyes, brown hair, and dark complexion. He was enlisted as a private and given the army serial number 1495827. He was assigned to Company J, 5th Texas Infantry; but sometime during his service he transferred to Company K, 143rd Infantry.

He saw service in the European Theater of Operations during his tour of duty. He sailed overseas on July 18, 1918, and arrived there on July 31, 1918. From October 6, 1918 through October 29, 1918 he fought in the Meuse Argonne Offensive at Champagne, France. After the armistice, he sailed for America on May 20, 1919 and arrived back in the States on May 30, 1919.

He was honorably discharged at Camp Bowie, Texas on June 14, 1919. His discharge shows him being discharged from his last outfit, Company K, 143rd Infantry. At his discharge, he collected payment in full of \$86.95.

After his discharge, he settled in Beaumont, Texas and married Viola Blanche Brackin on November 30, 1919. Viola, known as Ola, was born in Kountze, Texas on July 27, 1894. He worked all his life at the Magnolia Petroleum Company Refinery (now known as Mobile Oil Company) in Beaumont. Those were tough times, and money was hard to come by; but Momma and Daddy raised four of us kids.

Ancil died in Beaumont at 893 Campus Street, his place of residence, on June 14, 1965. His wife, known as Ola, followed him in death on March 17, 1970. They are both buried in the Magnolia Cemetery in Beaumont. They had the following Children:

1. Ancil Parrish, Jr. Born November 25, 1921 and married Jean Elizabeth Ballard (Born June 14, 1921) on November 16, 1941. Ancil died July 2, 1998.
2. Maxine Vivian Born January 23, 1926; Died July 29, 2003. Married Joe Wilburn Carpenter (Born May 3, 1922) on June 11, 1955.
3. **Nathaniel** Born September 6, 1927 and married Blanche Face Ellis (Born April 2, 1929; Died April 15, 2007) on January 7, 1972.

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4. Charles Edward Born November 20, 1931 and married Elizabeth Lattimer (Born January 7, 1936) on February 1, 1957. Charles died on January 26, 2009.

Children born from these unions were as follows:

- To Ancil Parrish, Jr.: Jo Carolyn, Madolyn, and Glenda Gibbs
- To Maxine Vivian: Dave Scott Carpenter
- To Nathaniel: From Blanche's previous marriage; Lisa Kay Ellis, and Sharla Jean Ellis
- To Charles Edward: Charles Edward Gibbs, Jr. and Jenni Gibbs.

Incidentally, all of Ancil and Ola's children turned out to be honorable, law-abiding, good and successful citizens.

Ancil Parrish, Jr. (known as A. P.) followed in his father's footsteps by working and retiring from the Mobil Oil Company Refinery. He is buried at Magnolia Cemetery.

Maxine married a great guy, worked in the insurance business and raised a great son. She is buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Beaumont, Texas alongside her husband.

Nathaniel, that's me, graduated from the University of Texas, served in the Marine Corps, the Army, and twenty-nine years in the Merchant Marine. I'm as happy as a field lark in the middle of a rice field on a warm, summer day.

Charles Edward is a real estate, insurance man and rancher with half the money in Beaumont belonging to him. His only worry is getting the other half of it. So, we all turned out OK.

DOCUMENTS AND SKETCHES

The following documents should be of interest to anyone interested in genealogy or history of the Civil War. The documents were found during my research of the Gibbs Family history. In addition, I have included information and sketches on my great-uncles and other kin, as well as people of interest in the Gibbs family.

BATTLES FOUGHT BY COMPANY E, 49TH GEORGIA INFANTRY REGIMENT

1. Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia
2. Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia
3. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia
4. Battle of Second Manassas, Virginia
5. Battle of Cedar Run, Virginia
6. Battle of The Wilderness, Virginia
7. Battle of Appomattox, Virginia
8. The siege of Richmond, Virginia
9. Battle of Frazier's Farm, Virginia
10. Battle of Mine Run, Virginia
11. Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia
12. Battle of Fort Steadman, Virginia
13. Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
14. Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia
15. Battle of Petersburg, Virginia
16. Battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland
17. Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia
18. Battle of Malvern hill, Virginia
19. Battle of Mechanicsville, Virginia
20. Battle of Hanover Junction, Virginia
21. Battle of Rappahannock River, Virginia
22. Battle of Macon, Georgia

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E, 49TH REGIMENT

GEORGIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
WILCOX COUNTY, GEORGIA
STATES RIGHTS GUARDS

1.	Fuller, Samuel D.	Captain, enlisted March 4, 1862. Resigned with disability on July 28, 1863. He was born in 1828 and died in 1885.
2.	McCall, David L.	Elected 1st Lieutenant of Company H, 10th Regiment, Georgia Infantry on May 20, 1861 and resigned on October 11, 1861. He was then elected 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 49th Georgia Infantry on March 4, 1862. He died of disease in General Hospital at Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia on August 2, 1862. He was born in 1829.
3.	Brown, Phillip	Elected 2nd Lieutenant on March 4, 1862 and dropped from the rolls on October 9 (or 29), 1862. He was born in 1837.
4.	Bowen, Robert V.	Elected Junior 2nd Lieutenant October 29, 1862 and resigned in 1862. He was born in 1839.
5.	McLennan, Alexander C.	1st Sergeant March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia on June 27, 1862. He was then elected 1st Lieutenant August 15, 1862. He was wounded in the thigh at Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862. He was elected Captain on July 28, 1863. The company rolls dated February 28, 1865 show him on furlough of indulgence to expire March 1, 1865. He was born at Lumber City, Telfair County, Georgia in March 1840.
6.	Roberts, William B.	2nd Sergeant on March 3, 1862. Wounded at Seven Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Camp Gregg, Virginia on April 1, 1863. He was born in 1844.
7.	McCartney, Thomas M.	3rd Sergeant March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Richmond, Virginia on December 15, 1862. He was born in 1839.

8.	Peacock, Merrill Jefferson (or Jefferson Merrill)	4th Sergeant, 4 March, 1862. Wounded at 2nd Manassas, Virginia on August 30, 1862. Died of chronic diarrhea at Richmond, Virginia on September 5, 1862 and buried there in the Old Hollywood Cemetery. He was born in 1838.
9.	Handley, John A.	1st Corporal on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. Hew was appointed 5th Sergeant on August 9, 1862. He was captured at Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864 and released June 15, 1865. He was born in 1826 and died in 1887.
10.	Covington, John D.	2nd Corporal on March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia in General Hospital #12 at Richmond, Virginia on November 15, 1862. He was bon in 1839.
11.	Luke, James C.	3rd Corporal on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Seven Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. Discharged upon election to civil office on February 26, 1864. He was born in 1820.
12.	Walden, Charles R. (or Waulden)	4th Corporal on March 4, 1862. Elected Junior 2nd Lieutenant on July 28, 1863, and 2nd Lieutenant on July 28, 1863. He retired by Special Order #115 dated May 18, 1864 and restored to duty by Special Order #159 dated July 8, 1864. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in 1835.
13.	Adams, John	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Camp Gregg, Virginia on March 5, 1863.
14.	Ball, G. C.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of typhoid fever in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on July 18, 1862.
15.	Barker, William	Private on March 4, 1862. Died at Staunton, Virginia in 1862.
16.	Barrett, Henry A.	Private on March 4, 1862. The company roll for February 1865 (the last on file) shows him absent without leave since December 4, 1864. Pension records show he suffered a sunstroke on June 1, 1864 and was furloughed for 60 days. Furlough extended for 60 days. He was unable for further service. He was born in Twiggs County, Georgia on November 26, 1844.

17.	Bell, Reddick W.	Private on May 10, 1862. Admitted to C.S.A. General Hospital at Danville, Virginia with fever on April 3, 1865. He was paroled at Danville, Virginia on July 7, 1865. He was born in Houston County, Georgia on March 15, 1833.
18.	Brooks, W. T.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died at Richmond, Virginia on July 6, 1862 and buried in the Old Hollywood Cemetery.
19.	Brown, Abner	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of brain fever at Wilmington, North Carolina on April 10, 1862. He was born in 1836.
20.	Brown, John	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of disease on July 21, 1862.
21.	Brown, Samuel	Private on May 10, 1862. Discharged as disabled on November 24, 1862.
22.	Cason, Bryant	Private on May 10, 1862. Wounded and permanently disabled at 2nd Manassas, Virginia on August 29, 1862. He continued in the service even with the disability. He was admitted to the Augusta, Georgia Hospital on February 28, 1865. He was captured at Macon, Georgia on April 20 or 21st, 1865. He died in Dooly County, Georgia on March 20, 1879.
23.	Cason, Sampson	Private on May 10, 1862.
24.	Cason, Wherry	Private on May 10, 1862. He was wounded at Seven Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. He died in 1863.
25.	Cason, Whitehouse	Private on September 4, 1862. He was killed at Wilderness, Virginia on May 5, 1864.
26.	Conner, Andrew	Private on March 4, 1862.
27.	Conner, Hugh G.	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of diseases in Winder Hospital, Virginia on November 29, 1862. He was born in 1844.
28.	Conner, James	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged on account of chronic rheumatism on September 23, 1862.
29.	Conner, Lewis B.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was killed at Frazier's Farm, Virginia on June 30, 1862. He was born in 1842.

30.	Covington, John	Private on March 4, 1862. Died in 1862.
31.	Covington, Joseph L.	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Mine Run, Virginia on November 29, 1863. He was furloughed for 30 days on February 3, 1865. He was born in 1827.
32.	Covington, Martin V.	Private on May 10, 1862. Wounded at Rappahannock Station, Virginia on November 8, 1862. He died of pneumonia at Guinea Station, Virginia on April 7, 1863.
33.	Crawford, James	Private on May 10, 1862. Dropped from the rolls for prolonged absence without leave on February 15, 1865. He was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia on July 12, 1831.
34.	Davie, Joseph D.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of measles in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on July 26, 1862.
35.	Doster, Andrew J. (or Doseter)	Private on March 4, 1862. Appears on company rolls for December 1864. Does not appear after that. Born in 1841.
36.	Dunn, Elijah J. H.	Private on March 4, 1862. Company roll for May and June, 1864 shows him sick in hospital. He died of pneumonia at Richmond, Virginia in 1864. He was born in 1838.
37.	Dunn, Zachariah S.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Lynchburg, Virginia on December 17, 1862. He was buried there at Confederate Cemetery #2, 1st line, lot #123, of Christian's plot. He was born in 1833.
38.	Eason, John J.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Camp Gregg, Virginia on March 24, 1863. He was born in 1838.
39.	Faircloth, James M.	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862. Died from wounds on February 12, 1863. He was born in 1844.
40.	Faircloth, Sugar F.	Private on May 10, 1862. Killed at Frazier's Farm, Virginia on July 3, 1862.

41.	Fitzgerald, James B.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of typhoid fever in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on August 23, 1862 and buried in the Old Hollywood Cemetery there.
42.	Fitzgerald, John	Private on March 4, 1862. Killed at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. He was born in 1841.
43.	Fitzgerald, Thomas J.	Private on September 6, 1862. Appointed 2nd Corporal February, 1863. Detailed for light duty by Medical Examining Board at Richmond, Virginia in 1865 and captured there on April 3, 1865. He was paroled at Newport News, Virginia on June 25, 1865.
44.	Fortner, Jonathan L.	Private on March 4, 1862. Appointed 1st Corporal on August 7, 1863. Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in 1842.
45.	Gibbs, Allen	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of typhoid fever on December 11, 1862. He died at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and is buried in Richmond at Oakwood Cemetery, 3101 Nine Mile Road in grave #69, Division A, Row L.
46.	Gibbs, Elbert S.	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. Detailed in hospital in March 1863. Killed at Fort Steadman, Virginia on March 25, 1865. He was born in 1843.
47.	Gibbs, Isaac	Private on March 4, 1862. Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in 1842.
48.	Gibbs, Jerry	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged on July 1, 1863. Died in Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia in 1863. He was born in 1844.
49.	Gibbs, John A.	Private on March 4, 1862. Captured at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 3, 1863. He was sent to Fort McHenry, Maryland on July 6, 1863 and then to Fort Delaware, Delaware in July 1863. He died at Fort Delaware of smallpox on November 4, 1863 and was buried across the river in the Finn's Point National Cemetery at Salem, new Jersey. He was born in 1834.

50.	Gibbs, John J.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of measles in camp near Richmond, Virginia on July 29, 1862.
51.	Gibbs, Nathaniel S.	Private on December 22, 1862. Detailed in Richmond, Virginia Hospital on February 19, 1863. Died of pneumonia in Chimborazo Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on April 21, 1863 and is buried in Richmond at Oakwood Cemetery, 3101 Nine Mile Road, in grave #4, Division D, Row 19.
52.	Gibbs, Richard	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged with disability on May 23, 1862. He was born in 1833.
53.	Gibbs, Thomas T., Jr.	Private on March 4, 1862. He died on December 5 or 10, 1862.
54.	Gibbs, Thomas T., Sr.	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of pneumonia at Richmond, Virginia on January 15, 1863. <i>Speculation: He might be the Thomas Gibbs buried in Richmond at Oakwood Cemetery, 3101 Nine Mile Road, in grave #136, Division A, Row L. It is either him or Thomas Jr. I feel it is Thomas Sr. because of the date of death and also the fact that seniors are never referred to as Sr. while the term junior is always referred to as Jr.</i>
55.	Gibbs, William M.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. He was appointed 4th Corporal in December, 1863 and 3rd Sergeant in October, 1864. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in Irwin County, Georgia in 1843.
56.	Gordon, Francis H.	Private on May 15, 1862. Appointed 1st Corporal in April 1862. Detailed in Commissary Department in August 1863. Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1862. He died in 1865.
57.	Ham, James	Private on May 10, 1862. Killed at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862.
58.	Harsey, Bethell Washington (or Horsey)	Private on March 4, 1862. He died that same year in 1862. He was born in 1834.
59.	Harvey, Henry A. Jr.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died in 1862.
60.	Harvey, Henry A. B.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died at home of disease on November 6 or 26, 1862. He was born in 1827.

61.	Hollingsworth, James V.	Private on March 4, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was born in 1844.
62.	Hollingsworth, John W.	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was appointed 2nd Corporal in December 1863 and 1st Corporal in February, 1864. He died at Richmond, Virginia. He was born in 1846.
63.	Holt, J. Calvin	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of smallpox in General Hospital at Camp Winder in Richmond, Virginia on November 20, 1862.
64.	Howell, Robert W.	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged with disability on February 11, 1863. He was born in 1842.
65.	Humphrey, Irwin (or Umphrey)	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded in arm, necessitating amputation, and captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. Paroled at Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C. on June 25, 1863. Roll for February 28, 1865, the last on file for him, shows he was detailed at home to collect stragglers. He was born in 1841.
66.	Hunter, Elijah J.	Private on June 13, 1864. Roll for February 28, 1865, the last on file for him, shows him present. Pension records show he surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in Irwin County, Georgia in 1847.
67.	Hunter, Hardy E.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded in 1862. He died of measles and wounds in Chimborazo Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on November 25, 1862. He was born in Georgia in 1841.
68.	Hunter, Hardy E. M.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Richmond, Virginia on June 29, 1862. He was discharged with disability on February 16, 1863. He was born in 1841.
69.	Hunter, Hezekiah	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. He was furloughed for 30 days on February 12, 1865. He was born in 1842.

70.	Hunter, Redding F.	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged with disability on February 24, 1864. He was born in 1819 and died in 1886.
71.	Land, Robert	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of typhoid fever in Camp Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on July 6, 1862. He was born in 1830.
72.	Lawson, Allen	Private on June 13, 1864. Was on furlough from January 29 through March 14, 1865. He died in 1884.
73.	Lawson, Henry A.	Private on March 4, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Fort Steadman, Virginia on March 25, 1865. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in 1838.
74.	Lee, Clifford M.	Private on March 4, 1862. Appointed 2nd Sergeant in December, 1862. Wounded and captured at Petersburg, Virginia on April 3, 1865. He died from wounds in Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on April 25, 1865. He was born in 1831.
75.	Luke, Thomas A.	Private on May 10, 1862. He died of measles in camp near Richmond, Virginia on July 19, 1862.
76.	Luke, William A.	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of pneumonia in General Hospital #19 at Richmond, Virginia on January 20, 1863. He was born in 1836.
77.	McCall, A. J.	Private on May 10, 1862. Elected Jr. 2nd Lieutenant on December 24, 1862; 2nd Lieutenant on February 2, 1863; and 1st Lieutenant on July 28, 1863. He was killed at Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864.
78.	McCall, Joshua A.	Private on March 4, 1862. Appointed 1st Corporal in December 1863. Absent without leave from November 5, 1864 through February 28, 1865. He was born in 1841 and died in 1880.
79.	McCall, William	Private on March 4, 1862. Died from typhoid fever on November 2, 1862.
80.	McCartney, James R.	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of pneumonia in General Hospital #16 at Richmond, Virginia on December 10, 1862. He was born in 1841.

81.	McCartney, John	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland on September 17, 1862. Appointed 3rd Sergeant on December 20, 1862. Appointed 2nd Sergeant. Absent without leave January 25, 1865. He was born in 1839.
82.	McCrimmon, Duncan F.	Private on March 4, 1862. On furlough April 24, 1862. Discharged to practice medicine in 1862.
83.	McCullar, Andrew J.	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Seen Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. Died from wounds at Richmond, Virginia on July 8, 1862. He was born in 1841.
84.	McLennan, Kenneth M.	Private on March 8, 1862. Died of typhoid fever in General Hospital #16 at Richmond, Virginia on June 25, 1863. He was born in 1843.
85.	Merritt, Mathew J.	Private on March 4, 1862. Killed at Spotsylvania, Virginia on May 12, 1864. He was born in 1832.
86.	Minchew, Isaac	Private on March 4, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 2, 1863. He was born in 1840.
87.	Minchew, James	Private on May 10, 1862. Died at home of disease on September 29, 1862.
88.	Mulkey, William	Private on May 10, 1862. No later record.
89.	Nasworth, Lewis	Private on March 4, 1862. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Virginia on July 1, 1862. Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in Wayne County, North Carolina on March 8, 1830.
90.	Newell, John	Private on March 4, 1862. He was captured at Petersburg, Virginia on April 3, 1865. He was released at Hart's Island, New York harbor on June 15, 1865. He was born in 1831 and died in 1870. Mrs. E. J. Newell, widow of John Newell, stated in her pension application, approved in Wilcox County in 1891, that John Newell came home sick with chronic diarrhea and died October 26, 1864.
91.	Odom, Robert I.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of measles in camp near Richmond, Virginia on July 22, 1862.

92.	Owens, George W.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was killed at Mechanicsville, Virginia on June 26, 1862. He was born in 1841.
93.	Peacock, Merrill	Private on March 4, 1862. He was discharged on February 16, 1863. He died in 1863. He was born in 1841.
94.	Peacock, Seaborn S.	Private on September 10, 1862. He died of disease at Huguenot Springs, Virginia on August 5, 1862. He was born in 1844.
95.	Player, George W.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Cedar Run, Virginia on August 9, 1862. He was captured at Hanover Junction, Virginia on May 23, 1864. He was exchanged on September 18, 1864 and received at Varina, Virginia on September 22, 1864. He was absent without leave on October 27, 1864 through February 28, 1865. Pension records show he was at home, disabled by wounds at close of war. He was born in 1841 and died in 1875.
96.	Player, Thomas G.	Private on May 10, 1862. He was killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 2, 1863.
97.	Player, Zinnamon D.	Private on September 10, 1862. He was killed near Petersburg, Virginia on March 25, 1865.
98.	Reid, Drury	Private on May 10, 1862. He was appointed 1st Sergeant on October 18, 1862. He was wounded at 2nd Manassas, Virginia on August 30, 1862; Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862, and again at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was discharged on December 15, 1863.
99.	Reid, George W.	Private on May 10, 1862. Surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865.
100.	Reid, Henry L.	Private on June 13, 1862. He was killed at 2nd Manassas, Virginia on August 29, 1862.
101.	Rhodes, Joseph	Private on May 10, 1862. He was wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland on September 17, 1862. He was captured near Petersburg, Virginia on March 25, 1865. He was released at Point Lookout, Maryland on June 27, 1865.

102.	Robertson, Allen	Private on May 10, 1862. He was killed at Frazier's Farm, Virginia on June 30, 1862.
102.	Rollins, Joseph W.	Private on March 4, 1862. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in 1844.
103.	Scaff, Ezekiel	Private on March 4, 1862. He was captured at Seven Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. He was later exchanged. He appears for the last time on the rolls for December, 1863. Pension records show he was discharged with disability. He was born in 1810 and died in 1870.
104.	Smith, Allen	Private on March 4, 1862. He was sick in Macon, Georgia Hospital on February 28, 1865. He was paroled at Albany, Georgia on May 23, 1865. He was born in 1822.
105.	Smith, Daniel W.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 2, 1863. He was appointed 3rd Corporal in December, 1863. He was captured near Petersburg, Virginia on April 3, 1865. He was released at Newport News, Virginia on June 25, 1865. He was born in South Carolina on August 14, 1841.
106.	Smith, George	Private on March 4, 1862. He was killed at Richmond, Virginia on June 28, 1862.
107.	Smith, Griffin	Private on March 4, 1862. He was captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia on May 3, 1863. He was exchanged on May 10, 1863. Sent from City Point, Virginia to Washington, D.C. on April 12, 1865 and furnished transportation to Norfolk, Virginia. He was born in 1840 and died in 1865.
108.	Smith, Jacob M.	Private on May 10, 1862. He was appointed 3rd Corporal in February, 1863 and 1st Corporal on August 17, 1863. He was captured at Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864 and exchanged on October 3, 1864. He was appointed 4th Sergeant in October 1864. He surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. He was born in South Carolina on December 2, 1839 and upon his death was buried near Rochelle, Georgia.

109.	Smith, Jasper	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of brain fever in Danville, Virginia Hospital on November 23, 1862. He was born in 1837.
110.	Stephen, Ansel	Private on May 10, 1862. He died of fever at Richmond, Virginia on July 20, 1862.
111.	Stone, H. J.	Private on September 12, 1862. He was appointed 4th Corporal in October, 1864. He was wounded at Petersburg, Virginia on March 25, 1865. He was in the C.S.A. General Hospital at Danville, Virginia from April 4, 1865 to close of war. He had been a resident of Georgia since 1846.
112.	Stone, Samuel B.	Private on March 4, 1862. Absent without leave April of 1862. Pension records show he was on sick furlough. He was born in 1824.
113.	Stone, William	Private on March 4, 1862. He was in Richmond, Virginia Hospital on February 28, 1865. He was paroled at Lynchburg, Virginia on April 15, 1865. He was born in 1822 and died in 1876.
114.	Swain, Robert H.	Private on March 4, 1862. No later record in this company. He enlisted as private in Company G, 10th Regiment, Georgia Infantry on March 8, 1862. He was on detached duty as a nurse in Richmond, Virginia hospital on March 30, 1865.
115.	Taylor, Dennis M.	Private on May 10, 1862. He died of typhoid fever on October 1, 1862.
116.	Taylor, George W.	Private on May 10, 1862. Died of variola Howard's Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on February 18, 1863. He was born in 1840.
117.	Taylor, Henry H.	Private on September 16, 1862. Discharged with disability on December 26, 1862. He was born in 1839.
118.	Taylor, John A.	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged on account of chronic disease of kidneys on December 20, 1862. He was born in Georgia on January 26, 1833.
119.	Taylor, William Frank	Private on September 12, 1862. He was on furlough on February 28, 1865. He was born in Columbus, North Carolina and died at Pineora, Georgia on December 3, 1911.

120.	Thomas, W. T.	Private on March 4, 1862.
121.	Tomberlin, Henry W.	Private on March 4, 1862. He was captured at Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864. He died of typhoid pneumonia at Elmira, New York on October 1, 1864. He was buried in grave #410 at Woodlawn National Cemetery. He was born in 1844.
122.	Tomberlin, John A.	Private on March 4, 1862. Appointed 3rd Corporal in August, 1863 and 1st Sergeant in December 1863. He was captured at Fort Steadman, Virginia on March 25, 1865 and released at Point Lookout, Maryland on June 20, 1865. He was born in Irwin County, Georgia on February 20, 1843.
123.	Tomberlin, John W.	Private on May 10, 1862. He was appointed 4th Sergeant in 1862. He was elected Junior 2nd Lieutenant on August 7, 1862. He was captured at Wilderness, Virginia on May 10, 1864 and incarcerated at Fort Delaware, Delaware Prison on May 17, 1864. He was released there on June 16, 1865.
124.	Turner, Gibson G.	Private on September 1, 1862. He was discharged on account of chronic diarrhea. Later he was sent back to the army and there died of disease contracted in the service.
125.	Turner, Stephen Ellis	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of typhoid fever in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on July 22, 1862. He was buried there in the Old Hollywood Cemetery. He was born in 1826.
126.	Turner, William	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of disease in hospital.
127.	Walden, William G.	Private on November 18, 1862. He died of pneumonia at Richmond, Virginia on December 22, 1862.
128.	Walker, James	Private on March 4, 1862. Died in 1862.
129.	Walker, Washington	Private on March 4, 1862. Died of typhoid fever on August 11 or 12, 1862. He was born in 1816.
130.	Warren, Merritt	Private on March 4, 1862. He died of disease in General Hospital #26 at Richmond, Virginia on November 28, 1862. He was born in 1844.

131.	Whittle, William H.	Private on May 10, 1862. He was wounded and captured at Wilderness, Virginia on May 6, 1864. Later he was exchanged. He was on 30 day furlough on February 28, 1865.
132.	Willcox (or Wilcox), Woodson L.	Private on March 4, 1862. Discharged as under aged in April, 1862. He was born in 844.
133.	Wilson (or Willson), Giles	Private on March 4, 1862. Died with ascites in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on September 1, 1862. He was buried in Old Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. He was born in 1844.
134.	Wright, George James (or James George)	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Seven Pines, Virginia on May 31, 1862. He was died of pneumonia in Chimborazo Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on January 17, 1863. He was born in 1842.
135.	York, William A.	Private on May 10, 1862. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862. He died of wounds in Winder Hospital at Richmond, Virginia on December 18, 1862.
136.	Young, William	Private on March 4, 1862. He was wounded at Rappahannock River, Virginia on March 29, 1862. He died of inflammation of lungs at Camp Gregg, Virginia on May 17, 1863. He was born in 1840.

LETTER WRITTEN DURING CIVIL WAR FROM NATHANIEL GIBBS TO WIFE ELENDER

(Copied from original, hand-written letter — Spelling as in original — written 28 days before his death.)

Richmond, Virginia
March 25, 1863

Dear Wife,

I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines, to let you no that I am well at this time and hope these lines will find you and the children all well Dear Wife I want you to write me just as soon as you get this letter. No tongue can tell how bad I want to hear from you and the children. elen tel Lam taylor and father I want them to shir my sheep and mark the lams I spoke to james W. Smith to sell the wool an elen whn hit is sold I want you to take the money and when you need meat and bread by hit with the money Dear wife I want to be at home but I cant teel when I will come but I hope I will come home again some time I hav wrote three letters before this tell me if you got them I am not satisfied hear I am in dread of the small pox elen tell me how you are getting along you must have he cows pend

(Second Page)

elen tell father an mother howdy for me and father to write to me direct his letters Richmon virginia Chimborazo horspittle tell me if brother John has come to the company yet I hant drawn no money yet elen tell me how the oats look and tell me if you had planted anything an tell me if you had a cold winter there has been a little fiting hear with the yankees but our men drove them back elen I want to see you an the children very bad you must write as soon as you can and write all the nuse Direct your letters richmon virginia Chimborazo horspittle elen if you hear of anyboddy coming out hear tell them to come to see me So nothing more at this but I remain your effectsonatt husban until Death Nathaniel Gibbs I must tell you to elenorr Gibbs about the times heare sweete potatoes sells for 16 an 20 dollars a bushil surrope 12 Dollars a gallon.

(Envelope)

privit Nathaniel Gibbs
49 ga/ reg/ Co E

Mrs. Elender Gibbs
Abbeville po
Wilcox County ga

JOHN A. GIBBS 1835 - 1863

John A. Gibbs was my great-granduncle. He was born in 1835, the son of Sampson and Ruth Gibbs of Irwin County, Georgia. He, along with his brothers, Nathaniel and Allen, died during the Civil War. John married Martha Fortner on March 26, 1854.

John enlisted in Company E of the 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment on March 4, 1862, along with a lot of other men from the area. He was enlisted by Captain S. D. Fuller, the commanding officer, at Abbeville, Georgia. He was paid an enlistment bounty of \$50.00.

On June 29, 1862 he was admitted to Camp Winder General Hospital in Richmond, Virginia with typhoid fever, and transferred July 27, 1862 to Huguenot Springs, Virginia Hospital where he remained for an indeterminate time, at least through October 1, 1862. After release from the hospital, he went on furlough from October 11, 1862 through March 8, 1863. He was paid for this furlough at the rate of 33 cents per day for 147 days. He drew a total of \$48.57 on April 1, 1863.

John had participated in the battles experienced by his company during the time of his enlistment; but his luck ran out on July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. At that time, John's company, along with the 14th, 35th and 45th infantry was a member of Thomas' Brigade in Pender's Division of Hill's Corps. On July 1, 1863, they were in reserve north of Chambersburg Pike at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. John's company was on the left flank of the division during the day; but at sunset, they moved to a position in McMillan's woods on Seminary Ridge.

The battle of Gettysburg had really begun for John's company the previous day, June 30, 1863, when they had attempted to seize a supply of badly needed shoes from the Union Army in the town of Gettysburg. They had been driven back by two cavalry brigades under the command of General John Buford. On July 1, 1863, the first official day of the battle of Gettysburg, Union troops had been routed from their positions on Seminary Ridge, even though the Union forces had been equipped the previous day with the new Spencer repeating rifles. Thus the first day of battle had ended with the Union Army defending Cemetery Ridge, and about one mile across from a wheat field, the Confederate Army was encamped on Seminary Ridge. John Gibbs, along with his company, spent the night in McMillan's Woods on this ridge.

The following day, July 2nd, John's company began the day with supporting fire from the artillery; but at 10 AM, they advanced across the wheat field under heavy Union fire. After achieving the crossing, they took position in Long Lane, a street on the outskirts of Gettysburg adjacent to Union Forces on Cemetery Ridge. Their left flank touched McGowan's Brigade, and their right flank was near Bliss house and barn. Bliss house and barn was full of Union sharpshooters who were taking a terrible toll of the Confederate troops. Because of this intolerable situation, John's company attacked the house and barn and succeeded in burning it down. That night was spent in place by John's company. Sporadic fire ceased at 10 PM.

The following morning, July 3rd, saw the sun come up on a dreary day, with dark clouds and thunderheads on the horizon. A stiff breeze, heavily laden with moisture, whipped across the wheat fields south of Gettysburg.

John's company began the day with severe skirmishing, while exposed to heavy Union artillery fire at point-blank range. This continued till 1 PM; at which time, General Longstreet began a heavy bombardment of the Union lines preparatory to an attack. Two hours later, at 3 PM, General Longstreet nodded his head toward General Pickett and launched the greatest infantry charge ever made, before or since, on the American continent. This action went down in the history books as "Pickett's Charge".

Ten thousand Union infantry troops, against whom the charge was directed, waited behind stone fence rows and watched in awe as the Confederate troops left the woods on Seminary ridge and started across the 1,400 yards of open field in parade formation. At about 700 yards, the Confederate troops encountered a solid wall of artillery shrapnel and bullets. The Southern spearhead broke through and penetrated onto Cemetery Ridge; but due to the tremendous loss of life during the charge, they could not hold the ridge.

Piles of dead Southern soldiers marked the "high tide" of their charge. Leaving 19 battle flags and hundreds of prisoners, the Southerns retreated, demoralized but without panic. After nightfall, John's company retired to Seminary Ridge. His company retired but John Gibbs was not with them. He had been captured at Cemetery Ridge near the "high tide" mark. His luck had run out.

General Robert E. Lee held his army along Seminary Ridge all day on July 4th awaiting a counter-charge by the Union Forces. The counter-charge never came, and due to the condition of his troops, he withdrew under the cover of darkness and began the march back to Hagerstown, Virginia. The battle of Gettysburg was over, and to a large extent, the Confederate States of America. The war continued on till April 9, 1865 and ended in Appomattox, Virginia.

The Battle of Gettysburg was the decisive battle of the Civil War. The Northern Army lost 23,049 men out of 88,289 taking part in the battle, while the South lost 20,448 men out of approximately 75,000 taking part.

While at Gettysburg Battlefield in April of 1984, I saw many photographs of the battle area taken immediately after the battle was over. One photograph, in particular, was memorable. It showed the dead bodies in the wheat field after Pickett's charge. The wheat field was about 1/2 mile across and about 3/4 mile in length. It was possible to walk across the entire field and never touch the ground by, simply, walking on dead bodies.

During my visit in April of 1984, I went to the spots where John Gibbs had been. With the help of the National Park rangers and hundreds of monuments that dot the area, I was able to retrace his movements. McMillan's Woods are still there. The Boy Scouts of America now have a camp located in the center of the woods. Long Lane is a residential street now, and is about 150 yards from the monument that marks the spot where Bliss house and barn stood before being burned down.

The spot where John Gibbs was captured is about 150 yards from the Bliss house marker, toward High Tide Street.

After John's capture, he was sent to Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland. He arrived there on July 6, 1863 and detained until the middle or latter part of the month; at which time, he was sent to Fort Delaware, Delaware. He died there on November 4, 1863 of smallpox. Upon his death his body was shipped across the river and buried in what is now Finn's Point National Cemetery in Salem, New Jersey.

In April of 1984, I visited Fort McHenry and also Fort Delaware and Finn's Point National Cemetery. Since I had been to the place of his capture, I thought that my trip would not be complete until I followed him to his final bivouac.

Most school children know the story of Fort McHenry. It was the fort where Francis Scott Key wrote *The Star Spangled Banner* in 1814. Most people, though, do not know that it was a staging area for Southern prisoners of war during the Civil War. Prisoners from the South were sent there and held until enough were gathered for shipment to a permanent prisoner of war camp. Most of the Gettysburg captives were sent there for transshipment to other camps. Although the fort was made of brick and stone, and could have held many prisoners, it was not used in that manner. While at Fort McHenry, the prisoners were housed in tents in front of the fort.

During my research, I found no indications that the prisoners were mistreated while there.

It is a different story, though, at Fort Delaware. Fort Delaware is located on Pea Patch Island — a small spit of land in the middle of the Delaware River across from New Jersey. It was known as the worst possible prison during the Civil War; not so much for guard brutality, although there was some of that; but more so for the living conditions imposed upon the prisoners.

The fort, itself, is located on the sound land and is a pentagon-shaped fortification of solid granite blocks erected on six acres. The walls vary in width from seven feet to thirty feet and are thirty-two feet high. The entire structure is surrounded by a thirty foot moat crossed by a drawbridge. At the time of the Civil War, the fort had 200 cannons mounted on its walls and fire holes in the walls for the use of 500 muskets.

After the Battle of Kernstown in 1861, the first contingent of about 250 prisoners was sent to the fort for confinement; but as the Civil War progressed, the prisoners were housed outside the fort on the grounds — even the swamp and marshy part. By June of 1863, the Confederate prisoner population grew to 12,595 men.

The prisoners were housed in buildings constructed of rough lumber, parallelogram in shape, with plank partitions every 60 to 80 feet. Each partitioned space had a coal burning stove that was inadequate for heating such a large area. Each prisoner was allowed one blanket each. The Clothes that the prisoner wore at his time of capture was the only clothing he was allowed. No clothing was issued at the fort. During the cold months, sleep was impossible. The cold wintery air,

coupled with the fog and mist from the river, easily made its way through the shoddy plank construction. This led to hundreds of deaths from pneumonia.

With the exception of bread, food was scarce and of poor quality. The baker was a man who took great pride in his bread, and it is interesting to note, that while all the prisoners objected to the food, and especially the lack of it, all of them praised the quality of the bread they received.

About 2,700 prisoners died at the Fort Delaware Prison compound during the Civil War. Of those dead, most were buried at Finn's Point across the Delaware River in New Jersey. They died more because of the unhealthy conditions on the island and the backwardness of the medical science of that era, rather than from intentional neglect.

The National Archives in Washington, D.C. has identified 2,496 prisoner deaths at Fort Delaware; but the list is not complete, due to inadequate record keeping at that time.

Fort Delaware is now under the jurisdiction of the Delaware State Parks Commission, and is administered by the Fort Delaware Society.

The weekend following my visit to Fort Delaware, I went to Salem, New Jersey and visited the Finn's Point National Cemetery. The cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the veterans Administration, and is a well-kept and attractive installation. It is small compared to other national installations, covering only 4-1/2 acres; but it is the final resting place of 2,496, possibly more, known dead of the Confederate Army. The common method of burial was by mass grave. Trenches were dug, and the bodies placed side by side and covered over.

In 1910, the United States government erected a monument to the known dead at that time. The names of 2,436 Confederate prisoners of war, whose remains are interred nearby, are inscribed on bronze plaques affixed to the base of the monument. This obelisk-type structure is built of reinforced concrete, with white granite facing, and stands 85 feet high.

While at the monument, I checked to see if John Gibbs' name was among the ones shown on the bronze plaques. His name was not shown, even though I had documented proof from the National Archives that he had died at Fort Delaware, had been shipped across the river and was buried at Finn's Point. I checked with the Civil War Round Table and the Fort Delaware Society, both organizations with offices in Wilmington, Delaware, and they consulted with their publication, *To Those Who Wore The Gray*. It was then that I found that many mistakes were made in the graves registration procedure of the Civil War, and this led to mistakes even till the present day.

The monument plaque and the book, *To Those Who Wore The Gray*, both show a J. A. Gill, Private, Company G, 49th Georgia Infantry died on November 4, 1863 and was buried at Finn's Point. Checking with the Archives, and the roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia between 1861 - 1865, I found that no such soldier existed. It became apparent that John's name and company designation should have been confused at the time of his death and burial. It should have been J. A. Gibbs of

Company E. All the other information matched up correctly. Undoubtedly, when he died and was buried, his body was mislabeled. This was not uncommon at the time.

ALLEN GIBBS 1831 - 1862

Allen Gibbs was my great-granduncle. He was born in 1831 in Irwin County, Georgia, the son of Sampson and Ruth Gibbs. On April 1, 1855, he married Mary Land, the daughter of Frederick Land. He died in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, as did his two brothers, John A. and Nathaniel.

Records show that he enlisted in Company E, 49th Georgia Infantry Regiment on May 10, 1862. This was the same company that his two brothers served in. He was enlisted in Abbeville, Georgia as a private by Sam D. Fuller, the company commander.

Pay records show that his first payment for service was made on October 25, 1862 for \$93.23. This sum included base pay for one month and twenty days at \$11.00 per month, \$25.00 for clothing and rations and \$50.00 for enlistment bonus.

Medical records show that Allen was admitted to Chimborazo Hospital #3 at Richmond, Virginia on December 7, 1862 and died there of typhoid fever - pneumonia on December 11, 1862.

On March 31, 1863, Allen's widow, Mary Gibbs, filed a deposition asking for "whatever may have been due him at the time of his death for pay, bounty or other allowances for his services". Her lawyer, William A. Walton, helped her to file the document. On April 28, 1864, thirteen months after she executed the document, the Confederate States of America paid her attorney, William A. Walton, an unspecified amount. I presume the money was passed on to her at that time.

Allen was buried at Oakwood cemetery, 3101 Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Virginia in Grave #4, Division D, row 19. The same cemetery that is the final resting place of his brother, Nathaniel.

JAMES AND MARTHA DAMPIER

James and Martha Dampier were my great-grand parents, since they were the parents of my grandmother, Joanna, who married Nathaniel Gibbs on October 2, 1887. Their full names were James Hamilton Dampier and (maiden name) Martha Elizabeth Cunningham.

James was born in Effingham County, Georgia on March 5, 1835. Martha was born on June 18, 1845 in the same community. They were married on February 19, 1863.

When they were first married, he was an overseer guard on a plantation. Martha told of riding in the saddle in front of him with his rifle across her lap as he guarded the field and slaves. She was impressed by the way the slaves communicated with one another by a “clicking language”.

James built a home in the neighborhood of his parents and bought a peach orchard and some cattle. They were happy and doing well for about 15 years until they decided to move on to bigger and better things. This took the form of moving to Valdosta, Georgia in 1877 after selling their home, cattle and orchard.

The Dampiers again made a success of their endeavor. Again, they were happy and prosperous in their farm life; but in about 1887, they sold out and moved to Texas. They had been lured by newspaper articles touting Texas as being “the land of plenty where money grew on trees”.

They settled in Montgomery County, five miles west of Conroe. Here he bought a farm, built a home and bought more cattle.

James was greatly handicapped by an impaired vision. While a youth, a Negro slave child he was playing with threw sand in his face and hit him in the eye with a green peach. This led to blindness in one eye and damage to the other. Many men would have given up in despair; but despite the affliction, and spurred on by a strong, energetic ambition to succeed, he was successful above the average man. He always provided well for his family.

He was extremely talented in architecture and put his talent to good use. After he settled in Montgomery County, he could not live in one place very long. His workmanship was so far above his neighbors that they would buy the roof out from over his head. This was a good business for there was a profit in resale of his homes. Building and selling became his occupation until his eyesight deteriorated to the point that he could no longer carry on his work. When this occurred, he sold his home, farm and cattle and moved in with his children. Both James and his wife, Martha, lived with their children the last few years of their lives. Martha outlived him by several years.

They were both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and from an early age were true to their church.

They both lived long, eventful and useful lives, and reared a large, interesting family. Most of their descendants remained in Montgomery County and became valuable citizens of the community.

There were twelve children born to this family, and all but one lived to be adults. The children born were:

1. Child Dead Born February 25, 1864
2. Joanna (Jo) Married Nathaniel Gibbs
3. William (Willie) Married George Herndon
4. Harley Iverson Married Lou Wood
5. Walter Lee Married Lizzie Steussey
6. Virena (Rena) Married Tom Ezra Weisinger
7. Fannie Jane Married Hood Rankin, R. D. Ritchie and a Mr. Henry
8. Sarah (Sallie) Married Tom Gray
9. Blannie G. Married Fred Nutter
10. Margriet Lee Married Ernest Fultz
11. Thomas S. Died single, young adult
12. Timothy Willis Married Edna Scott

John Hamilton Dampier was descended from settlers that came to Georgia by way of Virginia and North Carolina during the American Revolution.

ANSEL PARRISH 1824 - 1891

I have included Ansel Parrish in this book because he was the preacher that serviced the spiritual needs of the people in and around Valdosta, Georgia during the lifetime of James Hamilton Dampier while a resident in that area.

Ansel Parrish was kin to James Hamilton Dampier through their distant ancestor's marriage. This made the Parrish and Dampier families distant relatives.

Ansel Parrish was the resident preacher that left enough of an impression on Joanna Dampier Gibbs, the wife of Nathaniel Gibbs of Montgomery County, Texas, during her childhood in Valdosta, Georgia to cause her to name one of her sons Ancil Parrish. This son, in turn, named one of his sons after himself — Ancil Parrish Gibbs, Junior.

Elder Ansel Parrish was one of the ablest and best-known Primitive Baptist preachers in his day for over thirty-five years prior to his death in 1891. He was considered a great power in the church as well as out of the church.

Ansel was born in Bulloch County, Georgia on July 7, 1824, a son of Henry and Nancy Parrish. He was married on December 15, 1842 in Lowndes (now Berrien) County, Georgia to Moley Knight. His wife, Moley, was born November 7, 1826, the daughter of William Cone Knight. To them were born the following sixteen children:

1. Rachel Born October 19, 1844 and married Henry C. Connell August 10, 1866.
 2. Elizabeth Born November 25, 1845 and married Marion Register January 10, 1869.
 3. James W. Born March 2, 1847 and married Christina Devane (a daughter of Thomas Devane).
 4. Nancy E. Born ____ 17, 1847 and married Sylvanus D. Shaw on December 9, 1866.
 5. Mary E. Born June 21, 1849 and married John Lee on April 16, 1865.
 6. William Henry Born April 25, 1851 and married Hester Jane Gibson on December 26, 1869.
 7. John A. Born April 25, 1853 and married Susan Mathis April 23, 1876.
 8. Sarah L. Born October 17, 1854 and married William Register on April 2, 1874.
 9. Ezekiel C. Born November 3, 1856 and married Martha Luanna Shaw (a daughter of Martin, Jr.).
 10. Molly K. Born August 28, 1858 and married James Warren Parrish February 24, 1878.
 11. Martha K. Born may 20, 1860 and married Aaron Knight October 28, 1877.
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| 12. Josiah A. J. | Born June 6, 1861 and married Mollie Wilkes (a daughter of A. D. Wilkes). |
| 13. Jesse A. | Born April 21, 1864 and married Celesta Indiana Shaw on May 21, 1890. |
| 14. Amanda C. | Born February 21, 1866 and married Mitchell devane on December 16, 1883. |
| 15. Naomi | Born on November 27, 1867 and married Thomas I. Griffin. |
| 16. Alderman B. | Born February 7, 1871 and married Sallie Grimes. |

Elder Parrish was first converted and united with Pleasant Church in Lowndes (now Berrien) County, Georgia on August 19, 1843 and was baptized in that church. Mrs. Parrish followed him into the church, and was baptized in November 1847. He was ordained a deacon in his church on February 2, 1848 and served in that office until he was licensed to preach on January 17, 1852. Two years later, on March 19, 1854, he was ordained to the full gospel ministry by a presbytery composed of Elders William A. Knight, J. B. Smith and J. E. W. Smith.

From then, until his death on January 16, 1891, his was a very busy and fruitful ministry among the Primitive Baptist Churches in Berrien and adjoining counties.

His first cousin, Elder E. J. Williams, was pastor of Pleasant Church when Elder Parrish was ordained, and continued as such until 1881 when he declined reelection; thereupon Elder Parrish was called. He continued as pastor of his home church until his death.

At the time, in 1881, he was already serving Cat Creek Church in Lowndes County. In April of 1881, he was called as pastor of Friendship Church near Hahira, and Salem Church in Adel.

He continued to serve as pastor in all four churches until his death thirteen years later. In addition to his pastor duties, he served as Moderator of the Union Association for several years.

Elder Parrish owned a large tract of land in Berrien County, Georgia and gave each of his sons a farm when they married.

Mrs. Parrish died on June 25, 1897 and was buried next to her husband in the Lois Cemetery near Pleasant Church.

**MALE IMMIGRANTS WITH SURNAME OF
GIBBS ARRIVING IN NEW ENGLAND COLONIES
FROM IRELAND BEFORE 1770**

Year	Name	Arrival Port	Ref.	Page
1619	John	Virginia	3520	16
1620-1650	Giles	New England	275	34
1620-1650	Henry	Charlestown, Mass.	275	116
1622	John	Maine	8880	19
1623	Francis	Virginia	3520	28
1623	John	Virginia	1272	39
1623	John	Virginia	3283	171
1624	Francis	Virginia	3283	223
1624	John	Virginia	3282	211
1630	Giles	Nantasket, Mass.	281	103
1630	Giles	Nantasket, Mass.	4477	5
1633	Henry	Boston, Mass.	263	103
1635	Edward	Sommers Island	3283	211
1635	Jo	Virginia	9151	92
1635	Jo	Virginia	3283	105
1638	Edward	Virginia	2772	127
1639	Humphry	Virginia	2772	127
1649	John	Virginia	2772	127
1650	Joell	Virginia	2772	127
1652	Edward	Virginia	2772	127
1652	Joell	Virginia	2772	127
1652	Natha	Virginia	2772	127
1653	Edward	Virginia	2772	127
1654	Edward	Virginia	2772	127
1654	William	Virginia	2772	126
1654-1663	George	Nevis	943	78
1655	Robert	Virginia	2772	127
1663-1679	John	Virginia	943	78
1679	Edward	America	3283	371
1679	Richard	Bristol, R. I.	3283	371
1684	Francis	Virginia	2524	35
1687	Thomas	America	1222	105
1716	Daniel	Boston	9750	12
1732	John	Virginia	1222	105
1738	Charles	Maryland/Virginia	1222	105
1742	John	Maryland	1223	59
1746	Alexander	Philadelphia	9041	363
1760	William	America	1223	59
1762	John	America	8530	39
1762	Joseph	America	8530	39
1768	Samuel	Boston, Mass.	9750	84

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Fort Delaware National Park - Delaware City, Delaware
Finn's Point National Cemetery - Salem, New Jersey
Chimborazo National Park - Richmond, Virginia
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