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Ancestry and Life
OF
Josiah Sibley
OF
Augusta, Ga.

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958



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ERRATA

- Page 37—Fourth line, third word 1661 read 1629
- “ 38—Top line, second word, Joseph read Jonathan
- “ 41—Twentieth line from top, 1689 read 1687.
- “ 44—Twenty-first line from bottom, fourth word, Lonstreet read Longstreet.
- “ 52—Fifth line from bottom, Wm. C. read Wm. A. I. Sibley
- “ 57—Sibley Home, Soochow, China, not indexed.
- “ 90—Confederate Certificate for R. P. Sibley signed by Capt. Geo. T. Barnes not indexed.
- “ 90—Twenty-second line from top have 1893 read 1903
- “ 96—Catherine Elizabeth Sibley not indexed.
- “ 103—Second line from top, second word Lonstreet read Longstreet.
- “ 103—Fifteenth line Ulysses Maner read Ulysses Maner Erwin.
- “ 103—Seventeenth line, fifth word Allen read Allan.
- “ 111—Thirty-fourth line from top sixth word 1678 read 1687.
- “ 111—Thirty-fourth line from top eighth word Zerniah read Zeruiah.
- “ 114—John Sibley omitted accidentally from index.
- “ 114—Third line, sixth word Zerniah read Zeruiah.
- “ 115—Twenty-second line, second word widow, read wife of Gen. Chas. E. Smedes, C. S. A.
- “ 118—Eighteenth line from bottom, first word, Francis, read Frances.
- “ 118—Twenty-seventh line, first word Francis read Frances.
- “ 120—Twelfth line Constance Maxwell Cooper should be Couper accidentally unindexed.

Josiah Sibley, of Augusta, Georgia, born April 1st, 1808.

(Joel ⁶, Stephen ⁵, John ⁴, John ³, Joseph ², John ¹.)

Gen'l Henry Hastings Sibley, of Detroit, Michigan, born February 20th, 1811 (Solomon ⁶, Reuben ⁵, Jonathan ⁴, Joseph ³, Joseph ², John ¹.) are of the fifth generation from Joseph Sibley ².

Ancestry and Life

OF

JOSIAH SIBLEY

Born April 1st, 1808, at Uxbridge, Mass.

Died December 7th, 1888, at Augusta, Ga.

COMPILED BY

ROBERT PENDLETON SIBLEY

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EXECUTORS

PART I.

The Ancestry, Life and Times

— OF —

Henry Hastings Sibley

FROM BIOGRAPHY WRITTEN BY

NATHANIEL WEST, D. D. (1889)

HENRY HASTINGS SIBLEY

Henry Hastings Sibley was born in the city of Detroit, February 20th, 1811. He was the fourth child and second son of an honorable sire, Chief Justice Solomon Sibley, of Detroit, whose wife Sarah Whipple Sproat, was the only daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, an accomplished officer in the Continental Army, and the granddaughter of Commodore Abraham Whipple, of the Continental Navy, an illustrious commander, the first who fired upon the British flag on the high seas, during the Revolutionary War, and the first to float the star-spangled colors from his masthead in the Thames at London. Judge Solomon Sibley was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, October 7th, 1769, and was the third son of Reuben Sibley, born in the same place, February 20th, 1743, who was the second son of Jonathan Sibley, born in the same place, Sept. 11, 1718, who was the fourth son of Joseph, son of Joseph Sibley II., born in the same place, November 9th, 1684, who was the first son of Joseph Sibley I., born in the same place, 1655, who was the third son of John Sibley I., of Salem, Massachusetts, the brother of Richard Sibley I., of Salem. Tradition vibrates somewhat as to the precise time when these two brothers first appeared in America. One account states that, "In the year 1637, John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell and John Pym, and others, weary of the tyranny of Charles Rex and Archbishop Laud, determined to emigrate, in a body, from England to America, with the purpose of establishing themselves as the nucleus of a free community; but the king prohibited their embarkation. Among the many young men who were thus balked in their purpose were two Sibley brothers, natives of Middlesex County, near London; John and Richard Sibley, who contrived to escape, however, and safely landed in that part of America, then known as "North Virginia," but now as "New England," locating themselves in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts. Both these brothers were unmarried. The date of their arrival is somewhat conjectural, one authority fixing it at 1614, another at 1620, still another at 1624; Derrick Sibley, of Cincinnati, saying his record is at 1632. The precise fact is not yet decided. On the other hand, the later and larger number of authorities, so far as accessible, place the appearance of the Sibley brothers, John and Richard, about, or at the time of the "Winthrop Fleet," 1629, only nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower, 1620, at Plymouth Rock, and the settlement of "New

Plymouth," the first permanent civil foundation ever laid in New England; Charles I. being King of England. Calculated from whichever date, the generations of the Sibley family in America, from John I. of Salem, to Henry Hastings Sibley, of Detroit, are seven generations, and, including his children and grandchildren, are nine generations, covering a period of two centuries and a half.

Ogilsby, in his early classic "History of America," published 1671, narrates that, between 1620 to 1650, a period of thirty years, or one generation, the English had planted forty-five chief towns in "New England," the first one, after the location of Fort St. George, being "New Plymouth;" the second being "Salem," called Mahumbeak by the Indians, and built, in the year 1628, by "merchant adventurers;" the third being Charlestown, or Mashawmut; the fourth, "Dorchester, in the form of a serpent;" the fifth, "Boston, the metropolis of all the rest, in the form of a heart;" the nest, "Roxbury, which resembleth a wedge, situated between Boston and Dorchester."

From the early records, it appears that a "John Sibley" resided at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, while another "John Sibley" resided at Salem, Massachusetts, 1634 also. From these two Sibleys, with "Richard Sibley," a brother of John of Salem, all of Puritan stock, have descended the widespread connection of Sibleys, not only in New England, but throughout the whole United States. From the Salem Sibley, John I. of Salem, came Henry Hastings Sibley of St. Paul, through the line of Joseph I., son of John I. of Salem, Joseph II., son of Joseph I., Jonathan, son of Joseph II., Reuben, son of Jonathan, and Solomon son of Reuben, as already stated. Of the first two John Sibleys, the one at Charlestown, the other at Salem, we shall speak more hereafter. It is enough for our present purpose to state, that in the lines of both John and Richard Sibley of Salem are found a multitude of men and women of high distinction, adorning the annals of the nation, in all the various walks of private and public life.

The name "Sibley" is a name of long standing in English history, as it is of various orthography, betraying differences as marked in its development as are the differences between our English now and that of the times of Spenser and Chaucer. In the successive genealogies, heraldries and public records of English history, it assumes a multitude of variations; as, "Sibell," "Sibille," "Sible," "Siblie," "Sibile," "Sibili," "Sibilie," "Sibely," "Sibley," "Seble," "Sybly," "Sybele," "Sybeli," "Sybyle," "Sybely," with an "alias Sybery," the liquid "r" being interchangeable with the liquid "l," and moreover drawn into close relation with "Sileby," by means of the marked agreement between the armorial bearings of the

families of "Sibley" and "Sybly." The etymology of the name is somewhat conjectural. It is certainly not of Greek derivation cognate with "Sibyl" from the Doric genitive of "Zeus" (Sios), Jupiter, and "Boule," the counsel or oracle of Jove, which the ancient Sibyl professed to be, even though we find the names "Sibyl," "Sibley," and "Sibylla" in the published pedigrees. It can hardly be of Norman derivation, meaning a "field of wheat," "Si," and "ble," since this violates the syllabic division of the word. It is doubtless true that some of the family were found in England at the time of William the Conqueror, but the genealogies do not favor a French origin. The word is clearly Anglo-Saxon, from "Sib," which means "alliance," "relationship," "peace," and "leagh," contracted to "lea," contracted to "ly," which means something laid down, and, therefore, either a "law," or a "land," i.e. territory. The line in Gray's *Elegy*, "The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea," gives us one of the senses plainly. The other sense, cognate to that of the German "legen," to lay, and hence, a rule laid down to go by, a law, is familiar to all. The meaning of the word "Sibley" is, therefore, either (1) Law of Peace, or Peace Law, or (2) Land of Peace, or Peace Land, i.e. Alliance Land, Union Land, the idea being that of rest, or cessation, from strife. The Rev. John Langdon Sibley, many years librarian in the University of Harvard, regards the name as a synonym for "Kinsmen's Land," rejecting the primary sense of the "lea," or "ly," viz., a "law," and of "Sib," viz., "peace,"—these two senses giving us "Peace Law," as "conjectural." On the contrary, it is an established rule in philology, and respected by all the later lexicographers, that the primary sense must run somehow, and be seen somewhere, in all the subsequent variations. We cannot reject it, but must hold to both senses in their fulness of historic usage. The combination "Sibley" is the same as in the words "Dudley," "Horsley," "Morley," "Huxley," "Shipley," "Beverly," and seems to express the fact of peace and brotherhood enjoyed after times of discord and war. The variations in the form of the word do not affect its root meaning. These are common to all words in the progress of their development. In the *New England Genealogical Dictionary* the forms "Sibly," "Sebley," "Sybley" are given as among others of the same name, and found everywhere in the history of the family, precisely as we find the different forms of the name "Selby," "Selebi," "Selebe," "Silibie," and "Silby;" a circumstance which, in connection with the close resemblance of the armorial bearings of the two families, has led to the supposition that the name "Selby" is only a variation of the name "Sibly." In the town records of Sutton, Mass.,

from 1718 to 1876, we find "John Sible," "Samuel Sible," "Joseph Sibly," "Martha Sibley," all of the same family, a variation frequent both in Old and New England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The armorial bearings of the different branches of this ancient and widespread family are diversified, representing both peace and war, a necessity in the national history of any family. In the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," London, 1837, the arms of the Poynes and Sibells are given as copied from an old worn stone below the east door of the chapel of St. Dunstan's in the west of London. The inscription reads, "Armes of the Poynes and Sibells; Barry, or and gu., in chief a mullett, impaling; Gyronny of eight az., and or; four martlets in lozenge counterchanged." In "Fairbairn's Crests of Great Britianand Ireland," we have still another heraldry, (1) "Sybells," five halberds in pale, az., corded together, of the first and gu., and (2) "Sybele," Engl.; out of ea ducal coronet, or, a swan's head between wings." Another coat of arms we find described as "per pale, az., and gu., a griffin between three crescents, ar.," and this is given as "the arms of the Sibley family of St. Albans, certified to their decendants in this county (Hertford) by the present officers of the Herald's College." This is the crest George E. Sibley, Esq., of New York City, has published as the crest of the Sibleys from whom came the first Sibleys of Charlestown and Salem, Massachusetts, and is also given by Burke, in his General Armory.—"per pale az. and gu., a griffin passant between three crescents, ar,"—as the arms of the same family,—the griffin or half lion and half vulture symbolizing swiftness, ferocity, and readiness for attack; a heraldry assumed, doubtless, at some period of the family history, by one of its great branches, to commemorate some important achievement, or mark some new distinction. This in no way conflicts with the more peaceful heraldry of the ducal coronet and swan's head with wings, as given in Fairbairn's Crests, a coat of arms believed by the Sibleys of St. Albans to be the true crest of the family, the one question being whether it is the crest of the Sibleys from whom came "John Sibley, Mayor of St. Albans," or from whom came Henry and Thomas Sibley, High Sheriffs of Hertfordshire.

There is still another coat of arms belonging to the Sibley generation, and of marked historic interest. It is that of John Sibley of Gray's Inn, London. In Dugdale's celebrated "Origines Juridicales," a rare historical memorial of the ancient English law courts and forms of trial, we find the record "Iohannes Sibile, 1559," his coat of arms described as fixed "in Borealibus dictae Aulae Hospicii Grayensis

Fenestris," that is, "on the north window of the hall called Gray's Inn," one of the most renowned seats of English legal learning. The coat of arms of this distinguished man is a shield, quarterly; in first and fourth a tiger, gules, viewing himself backward, in a mirror, az.; in second and third a chevron, gules, between three cows' heads, caboshed, fable." Burke, in his General Armory, gives "the tiger looking backward in a mirror, en reguard," as the heraldry of the Sibells of Kent county, this "Sibell (County Kent), ar., a tiger looking down in a glass, reguard, az." This accounts for the first and fourth quarters of the shield, and identifies the "John Sibile" of Gray's Inn with the "Sibells of Kent," famous in defense of the nation. The explanation of the second and third quarters is given by Hasted in his "History and Survey of the County of Kent." Writing of Axton Hundred Kent, he describes the estate of the "Sibills of Little Mote" as one which, in 22 Henry, Vol. VIII, was greatly increased, and subsequently passed over, through Anne, daughter of "Lancelot Sibill," to John Hope, in the time of Charles I. At the time of the survey of Domesday, the estate became the possession of Odo, bishop of Baiens, and half-brother of William the Conqueror, and was unquestionably reclaimed in some late period of English history; an estate which, held, at first, by its Saxon owners, either from Harold or Edward the Confessor, 1042, was, doubtless, confiscated in 1066, and given, like others, by the Conqueror to his relatives, nobles and friends. The explanation of the three cows' heads is that the manors of Little Motes, possessed by the Sibells were increased by the marriage of one of the Sibells to the heir of Cowdale, and the heraldic emblem, commemorating this accession, is the "three cows' heads" in the third and fourth quarters of the combined esutcheon. Among these Kentish "Sibells," in the time of Henry VII, we find "Thomas Sibell," and "Nicolas Sibell" in the time of Edward VI., both men of distinction.

The coat of arms, therefore, of "John Sibile, 1559," of Gray's Inn, connects him with the Kentish Sibells, and commemorates the increase of their estates by the marriage referred to. The names with which the name of this eminent and "utter barrister" of Gray's Inn is associated are second to none in English history, being those of Spelman, Sackville, Lovelace, Walsingham, Lord Bacon, Yelverton and others, all fellows of the same renowned hospice. As to the St. Albans branch of the family, authoritative history has preserved the name of "John Sibley, Mayor of the Borough of St. Albans, 1557, 1569, 1578," and, among the contemporary mayors of St. Albans, "William West, 1535; William West, 1568, 1576, and

Richard West, 1813." The contemporaneous association of these names in the same county and city in Old England, and the contemporaneous appearance of the same names in Charlestown and Salem, in New England, with others similarly associated and in both places, go far to establish the fact of a common geographical origin and relation of the Sibleys of New England to the Sibleys of Hertfordshire, and of Kent also. They were numerous, and occupied prominent positions on both sides of the water. Among the high sheriffs of Hertfordshire we find "Henry Sibley, Esq., of Yardley," and "Thomas Sibley, Esq., of Yardley," during the reign of George I., and "Edward Sibley of the Monastery of St. Albans, pensioned in the reign of Queen Mary after the dissolution of the religious houses in the county of Hertford."

That the Sibleys of Hertfordshire and Kent were of the same family is indisputable to anyone who understands the English history. What the relation of "John Sibile, 1559," of Gray's Inn—the Kentish Sibley—was to "John Sibley, mayor of St. Albans, 1557," is a question of interest. Whatever the solution as to the special branches of the family and their various heraldries, there is no doubt that from these descended the "John Sibley" of Charlestown, and the "John Sibley" of Salem, Massachusetts, the last the blood progenitor of the Henry Hastings Sibley of St. Paul, Minnesota. In one of the most painstaking investigations of a portion of this vast connection, found in the work entitled "Wells of Southhold," the result of the study is thus stated: "John Sibley L., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was a lineal descendant of the Sibley family of St. Albans, Herts, England, where John Sibley was burgess and mayor in the time of Edward VI."—a monarch who ruled on the English throne from 1547 to 1553, the patron of Crammer, whose catechism was called the "Catechism of Edward VI." Only one and a half generations lie between the John Sibleys of Hertford and Kent, on the one hand, and the John Sibleys of Charlestown and Salem, on the other, and less than one generation between their immediate descendants and the Sibley immigration to America. English history seems to give us no other contemporary "John Sibley" outside the John of Gray's Inn, and the John of St. Albans, the one 1559, the other 1557, and if these were the same person, seen under different relations, then we have but one "John" known to history whose name the Johns of Charlestown and Salem could have borne. The traditions of the Sibley family from its earliest intimation near the time of the Conqueror; then, later still, siding with the Duke of York against the king in the battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455, where the first blow was struck between the houses of York

and Lancaster; their hereditary love of freedom and hatred of religious oppression; the fact that, not only among the Cavaliers but also among the Puritans in still later times, the sons of men of distinction, some competent as merchants, some less affluent than others, sought a home in Western Wilds; the conspicuous prominence of the Sibleys in New England affairs so soon after their arrival; the identity of the proper names in the family on both sides of the sea, and of associated families also; all seems clearly to determine the whole question of family affiliation. The two following letters, however, recently communicated to General Henry Hastings Sibley, by his relative, a gentleman of high distinction in the city of London, must be conclusive in the judgment of reasonable men:

“32 St. George’s Square, S. W.

“London, January 1, 1888.

“General Henry Hastings Sibley,

“Dear Sir:

“I have always regretted that the ties between Old and New England were allowed to slacken and almost die off. Now, however, there is a new spirit, and as the main body of the English speaking races are now on your continent, so I hope the intercourse will be better kept up. I am, as you are aware, descended from Elizabeth Sibley, one of the main stock in our county of Hertford. In the course of events it has fallen to my share, in association with my Sibley connections here, to assist in elucidating the genealogy, as I informed you, through the help of the authorities of St. Albans, and I have been enabled to settle for your American tribe the filiation from that branch.

“It is, therefore, as a simple tribute to a national and family feeling that, on the occurrence of new year, I salute, in your person, one of those who have conferred high distinction on the Sibley family. It may be that it will not be my lot to do so for many more years.

“We have our General Sibley here, also, my associate in his boyhood, who joined his family in India, and has now retired from the service. His brother, George, holds the Indian decoration. Faithfully yours,

“HYDE CLARKE.”

The second letter, written a few months later, is equally important and interesting:

“32 St. George’s Square, S. W.

“London, April 23, 1888.

“General Henry Hastings Sibley,

“Dear Sir:

“I had the pleasure of receiving your kind letter

of February 6th. In the north window of the great hall of Gray's Inn, in London, one of our ancient law colleges, stood the arms of John Sibley, 1559.

"These arms are recorded by the famous Dugdale in his '*Origines Juridicales*.' They are not the same as those afterward granted to the Sibleys, the sheriffs. It appears, therefore, that the Sibleys had their arms, at least, in the sixteenth century. This Sibley was most probably your forefather, John Sibley, the mayor of St. Albans, although there may have been some other John. The Gray's Inn Sibley was a man of consideration. An event in the history of our family is the part it played in New England. It has not, however, been without a share in our Indian empire. Besides the Sibleys, mostly in the military service, the Rivett-Carbaes (Burnetts), a great civil family, descended, by marriage, from a Sibley. The great civilian, Sir Richard Temple, baronet, and grand commander of the Star of India, who was lieutenant governor of Bengal and ruled 1,000,000,000 of the human race, was also descended from the Rivett Carnaes. We have sent you some colonists to the Pacific. My cousin, Arthur Clarke, is, for the time, in Santa Barbara, California, beaten out of New Zealand by the climate, and my cousin Gertrude, married to Captain H. A. Mellon, of Vancouver, British Columbia, is taking shelter there from the cold of Winnipeg, together with her brother Frederick Clarke and family. So we spread out.

"Yours faithfully,

"HYDE CLARKE."

Few pedigrees of three centuries and a half are better established. That the Sibleys, of Hertford, were of the same family as the other Sibleys of Somerset, Kent, Northampton, Middlesex, Essex, Sussex, Leicester and Huntingdon, is attested by various genealogies. Everywhere, wherever their intermarriages are found, some are among those of the highest culture in the realm. In "*Marshall's Genealogist*," the entry is made that Richard Sibley of Cogenhoe, Northampton, married, 1711, Elizabeth, daughter of William Dodington, of London, son of George Dodington, of Horsington, Somerset, son of the celebrated Christopher Dodington, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, who married the daughter of the Rev. William Gouge, D.D.,—one of the most eminent divines of the Westminster Assembly. This pedigree is attested by E. S. Dendy, the Chester herald, and G. W. Callen, the porteuillis pursuivant of arms. Richard Sibley was thus great grandson, by marriage, of the eminent counselor of Lincoln Inn, who was the son-in-law of Dr. Gouge. Mrs. Sibley was thus the great-granddaughter of the same eminent counselor. These relationships are samples of many

that crown both sides of the house with distinction, and show the high social position of the Sibleys in great part, during the memorable times of the Stuarts, Cromwell, and James; in fact, from the time of Edward to Queen Anne, a period of over a century and a half, 1547-1714.

That the Sibley family is of great antiquity there is no question. From Charles I. to William the Conqueror is a long road, but the Sibley line runs the whole way, retrograde from the landing of the "Winthrop Fleet," 1629-30, to the time of the Plantagenet Henry II., if not to the battle of Hastings, 1066. Eminent as were the Kentish and St. Albans Sibleys, in the time of the Tudors, when "John Sibley" was mayor and burgess of the city, sixty years before the Mayflower sailed, we find them no less so during the times of the "Wars of the Roses," and memorable battle of St. Albans, where Somerset died on the field, and of Northampton, where the royal forces were routed and Henry VI. himself was captured, 1460. In "Willis' Cathedrals of England" we find the following: "John Sibley, 1459, succeeded Roger Mersham as prebendary of Lincoln." In the age of Henry V., we find the name spelled "Sibyle," in the reign of Richard II., son of the Black Prince, the time of Wat Tyler and the peasants' rebellion against taxation, the name is written in the record commission, "Sibille." Far back as the time of Wallace and Bruce, and Edward I., we meet it ever recurring in various forms. In the "Rotuli Hundredorum," 1307-1272, it stands in the lists of the owners of lands in the counties of Kent, Oxford, and Suffolk, written as "Sibeli," "Sibili," "Sibli," "Sybli," and so, in other rolls or registers preserved in the Tower of London. In the "Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum," it appears as "Sebley," and Sybly," just as we find "Selebi" and Selebie" for "Selby," and "Wynthroop" for "Winthrop." Beyond the "Magna Charta," back to the time of Richard the Lion Heart, the Crusades, and the Conquest of Ireland, we find it, 1201-1189, in the "Rotuli Chartarum," again spelled with two "l's" as before; "ex dono Sibille de Rames cum Cloucestre." As in later times, so here, in the heart of the Middle Age, we encounter the name in the feminine form, "Sibilla," from which doubtless the combination, "Sibilla Sibley," and "Sibly Sibley," of more modern date, have sprung. Whether the combination was made in deference to her who muttered from the tripod of Cuma, and the authority of whose interpolated words was great in the Middle Age—"teste David cum Sibylla"—we have no means of knowing. Romance gives to Charlemagne's queen the name "Sibilla." So, also, we find the name "Fitz-Sibly," the saxonized form of "Filius Sibillae," a name occurring in the parishes of Essex. In the

"Rotuli Clausarum," 1201, we meet with "Sifilla, filia Roberti Filii Hugonis de Sibbeford";—Sibilla, daughter of Robert Fitzhugh of Sibford, and in the same Rotuli we find "Sibilla filia Agnetis de Lasecio," and again "Sibilla uxor Jordani." So in the Rotuli of Patents, we find "Sibilla mater Wilhelmi de Fulbrok," standing in connection with such phrases as "Sutton litteris attestata," "Sumerst custodia portium," "Sumest foresta," "Somerst in terra," and "Somers." And, in the rolls of patents in the time of King John I., 1186, after the conventional "Sciatis quod," we find a grant made to "Ricardus de Sibton,"—the Sib-town being simply the Sib-lea, inhabited;—another to "Sibilla uxor Arsic," and another to "Sibilla, Priorissa et Abbatissa Electa de Berking."

One step more concludes our backward journey. We have reached the twelfth century, A.D. 1186, covering a period of nearly four centuries and a half, dated backward from 1629, the time of the "Winthrop Fleet," or seven hundred years from the present day.. It is but a step to William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066, the eleventh century. The "Domesday Book" (Liber Domes Dei) is the oldest national record in the archives of England, the record of the "Great Survey" of England at the time of the Conquest, made in order to ascertain who were rightful holders of lands and estates under Kings Edward and Harold, whether as allodial or under tenants. That no record of Sibley estates or lands is here found is no proof that none existed; for, first of all, the survey was incomplete, and next, it is well established that William, bent on punishing those who dared resist his invasion, confiscated their estates, giving the same to his Norman knights, while their Saxon owners were left to shift for themselves. Nevertheless we find ancient traces of the "Albani," "Salebi," "Siboldas," and "Sybton," which taken in connection with the history of the Sibley family in England, justifies the reasonable conclusion that the ancestral line of Henry Hastings Sibley of St. Paul, Minnesota, extends backward, from the present moment, to the eleventh century, the time of the Norman Conquest, A.D. 1066, a period of over eight hundred years.

If, now, we start from the same epoch that formed the base for our backward search, namely, A.D. 1629, and come forward to the present time, our labor will be no less richly rewarded. As a preliminary word, it is proper to say that, while the Sibley family seem in English history to side with the men who fought for civil and religious liberty and against the oppression of tyrants and kings, yet some in the line seem to have been of opposite views. In Rymer's *Eadera* we find the following: "For John Sibley. The king, May 26, 1632..

granted to John Sibley et al., the office of clerk and clerks in the star chamber, during life;" and in the famous Dugdale's "Warwickshire Knightlow Hundred," the record, "Thomas Sibley, clerk." This, however, is offset by history of another hue. In Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers," we find that "Thomas Sibley, 1684, and William Sibley, 1685, were sent to gaol for being at an unlawful meeting, a conventicle in Somersetshire." In the same volume, "William Sibley" is chronicled as a prisoner in 1685 in Leicester, for like offense, this place being the town where the Rev. Higginson was settled as pastor before he sailed in the "Winthrop Fleet" to Massachusetts, 1629; the time about which the first Sibleys came to the New World. This piece of history illustrates the period. The "Camera Stellata" and the "Conventicle" were but obverse sides of the same historic epoch, adorned with the face of Charles on the one side and of Cromwell on the other, and it was but natural that then, as now, in every great national question, families were represented on both sides. The burden of record, however, goes to show that the Sibleys were of Puritanic stock, men of the same mind with those who accompanied John Robinson to Holland, or Winthrop to Salem. The same counties from which the sires came are the counties in which, today, their children are enrolled as "Owners of Land in England," the counties of Kent, Middlesex, Northampton, Essex, Sussex, Hertford, Somerest, Leicester, Lincoln, Warwick and Devon.

The epoch of history when the "Winthrop Fleet" bore "John Sibley" to Massachusetts, was, next to that of the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, and of which it was only an echo, the grandest in modern times. It was a time when the spirit of Liberty rekindled her torch, and a Hampden, Sydney, and Pym were abroad in the majesty of popular rights; a time when the commons in Parliament dared to affirm the freedom of speech as their ancient right, and the watchwords "Petition of Right," and "Freedom to Worship God," sounded from Puritan tongues. Both denied by king, lords, star chamber, and high commission, the eyes of thousands were turned to where the Pilgrims, but nine years before, had made their home. A remarkable circumstance, scarce known to the American people, is that the Winthrop expedition was conditioned on a fact which bore in its breast the germ of the whole American Revolution and the absolute independence of the colonies in 1776. That fact was the surrender of the charter and the transfer of the whole government of the colony and company of Massachusetts Bay to the company itself; a present, absolute, and total release of the colonists from a foreign jurisdiction, forever. Certain men of learn-

ing and wealth, with wide influence over others, and who, for several years, had discussed the matter, met, August 26th, 1629, under the shadow of the walls of the University of Cambridge, in Old England, and "having weighed the greatness of the work in regard of its consequences, God's glory, and the church's good," offered to the general court of the Massachusetts company, to cross the high seas under God's protection," and make a new and firm plant in the New World, taking with them their families, friends and all things needed, "provided the whole government, together with the patent for said plantation (the Plymouth company's plant) be first, by order of court, legally transferred and established to remain with us and others who shall also inhabit said plantation." Not as mere adventurers they came, but to stay forever; yet only upon condition that the "whole government" go with them to Salem, and the company be free forever from subordination to a foreign jurisdiction. The immensity of that proposition was felt by the general court, but the splendor of the offer extorted assent, and "Winthrop's Fleet" was the result. Tradition relates that in one of the vessels of that fleet of fourteen sail, came "John Sibley," the ancestor of Henry Hastings Sibley, of St. Paul, Minnesota. It was a fleet, departing from different ports and landing at different dates, "furnished with men, women and children, all necessaries, men of handicrafts, and others of good condition, wealth and quality, with two hundred and sixty kine and other cattle to make a firm plantation in New England." Godfearing men, among whom were "merchants and capitalists of London, and others also who mingled hopes of profit with a desire to do good and advance the cause of religion;" men like Governor Winthrop, Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Dudley, Humphrey, Sibley, Saltonhall, West, Coddington, Southcoat, Johnson, Lothrop, Thorndike, with some fifteen or twenty ministers, such as Higginson, Davenport, Skelton, Nye, Ward, Maverick, Bright, and Smith, a company, in all, of nearly two thousand souls.

The difference between old and new style reckoning has caused some confusion in the early records, embarrassing, on some accounts. Of this, Prince and others have complained. The fact is that the "Winthrop Fleet" is so called from its chief personage, John Winthrop, first governor of the colony under its surrendered patent. Its preparation began in the year 1628-1629, and was in progress during the consideration of the proposal to bring the government of the colony, this time, along with the emigrants themselves. As early even as the autumn of 1628, six vessels, bearing two hundred English emigrants, entered the harbor of Salem in Massachusetts Bay,

their governor, John Endicott, selecting for them the place of their settlement. This was the advance guard of the "Winthrop Fleet." The Plymouth company, March, 1628, having granted to Endicott and twenty-five others the territory from three miles south of the bay to three miles north of the extremest point of the Merrimac, Endicott sailed from England and landed at Naumkeag (Salem), where Conant welcomed his arrival. In June, 1629, Rev. Francis Higginson, with another large company, arrived in Salem, and July 4, 1629, founded Charlestown, the charter already alluded to being assigned to the colonists, August, 1629. This, a purely mercantile company, became an independent provincial government, Winthrop being elected as the first governor of the colony under its new regime, one detachment of vessels bearing 406; another, in June, 1630, bearing 800, and another, in July, 700 more emigrants to the New World. In short, Endicott's and Winthrop's fleets were parts of one vast emigration, in the years 1628-1630, impelled by the "new idea of an independent existence on the transatlantic side," the vessels departing at different dates, and from different ports, and arriving at Salem at different times. The great movement, of which the "Winthrop Fleet" was the main body, included all who sailed immediately before and immediately after the main body. In the absence of complete shiplists of emigrants, port records being either lost or not accessible, room exists for some latitude of conjecture as to the precise date of the arrival of certain persons. All the more is this so, inasmuch as a number of the ships of both Endicott's and Winthrop's fleets continued to sail under their charters, repeating their trips, to and fro, for several years after 1628-1630. The date of the arrival of the *Arabella*, or admiral ship, of twenty-eight guns, bearing Winthrop, is, however, well ascertained, being June 24th, 1630, the vessel landing at Naumkeag, or Nahumkeik (Salem), named from the Hebrew "Nahum-keik," "Haven of Comfort," and from Psalm 76:2, "In Salem also is His tabernacle." We read that "some of the company moved to Mishawum, to which Governor Endicott gave the name of Charlestown, on Massachusetts bay, and which received the company of Winthrop," the Pilgrims being now saluted by the newcomers as an "independent colony," the fleet having borne both charter and sovereignty into their hands.

In "Felt's Annals of Salem" the entry is made, like that of so many others, "Sibley, John, mr. c. fl., 1629;"—that is, "John Sibley, married, came over in the fleet, 1629;—an entry made when enumerating the "first settlers in Salem, many of whom came from Northampton, the north of Scotland, and

south of England." In Drake's "History of the Antiquities of Boston," the name "John Sibley" is enumerated in the list of names known to have been in Salem before and in the year 1629." Of this John Sibley (of Salem), John Langdon Sibley, librarian of Harvard University, says, that "he took the freeman's oath September 3, 1634; was the sixteenth on the list of members of the First church, Salem; was selectman in 1636 at Salem; had a grant of land of fifty acres at Manchester, 1636; was selectman there also in 1636; an extensive land owner; died in Manchester, 1661; had nine children, four boys and five girls; and his widow, Rachel, brought the inventory into court, and 'ye court doe order that ye estate he left in ye widoe's hands to bring up ye children till ye court take further order'." Hanson, in his "History of Danvers," says of this same Sibley, that "he had land near Salem village, now probably Danvers." Savage, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, says of this Sibley also that "he took the freeman's oath September 3, 1634; was selectman, 1636; had land at Manchester and Jeffrey's creek, 1637; died at Manchester, 1661; his widow, Rachel." And Barber in his "Massachusetts Historical Collections," says that the church to which he was admitted as a member, "was the first Protestant church formed in the New World." The early records, however, make mention of a John Sibley, of Charlestown, impossible to be identified with the "John Sibley, of Salem," inasmuch as though bearing the same name, yet they took the oath, and united with the church, at different dates, died twelve years apart, their families, the names of their widows, and inventory of their estates being different, also. Of the Charlestown John Sibley, it is recorded by Wyman, in his "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," as follows: "Sibley, John, adm. with wife, December 21, 1634. 5; mr. Sarah, who mr. Francis Chickering, (1) (3) John Bowles (1) died November 30, 1649. Issue, Sarah, mr. Francis Dwight. Estates: 4 acres planting ground; home 2 acres; 4 acres at Linefield; 1 acre at South Mead; 2½ acres cow common; 10 acres woods; 28 acres Waterfield." Of this Charlestown Sibley, Felt also says, "John Sibley, with Sarah, his wife, united with the church at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 21, 1634, and died at Charlestown, November 30, 1649. His name is spelled "Sibilic" in 1650, in the record of his estate." The inventory differs from that given by J. Langdon Sibley, as also does the record that John Sibley, of Charlestown, was married, and had issue, although their names are not produced. In the inventory in the probate office, East Cambridge, are mentioned things other than are found in Wyman's account, as, for instance, this en-

try, "Armes, a corslet, headpiece, sword and pike." This looks much like the costume of the "Hew-Againe-pieces" kind of men, who lived just before and during the Cromwellian times; men of the "Caput Rotundum," who always prayed before making a cavalry charge, then plunging, "with the high praises of God in their mouth, and a two-edged sword in their hands," dashed through the foe, and doxologized loud on the other side, shouting, "Such honor have all saints; Praise ye the Lord!" At any rate, it was the sort of stuff of which the stalwarts of yore were made; men who know how to take off the head of a king, demolish a throne, dismiss the commons at will, clear the seas of pirates, and demand cessation of persecution against the Piedmontese, the guns of Cromwell threatened to pulverise the castle of St. Angelo. Of such stuff, doubtless, were the New England Sibleys.

Plainly, the Salem Sibley and the Charlestown Sibley are different persons. That they were of the same connection, there can be no doubt. That they crossed together, at the time of the "Winthrop Fleet," is admitted by all writers except Savage, whose doubt is based simply on the fact that he had not seen the original record. He does not question Felt's statement that "John Sibley, Salem, came over with Higginson, 1629," but simply intimates that he has "not seen the evidence." He adds this, however, "John Sibley, Charlestown, 1634, wife, Sarah, freeman May 6, 1634, spelled with 'e' in first syllable, died November 30, 1649." The evidence we have, therefore, is that of contemporary history, official records of churches, courts, and colony, and uncontradicted universal tradition. It is certain that two Sibleys are found as early as 1634, or within three years of 1630, the one at Charlestown, the other at Salem, both uniting with the church the same year, and one declared to be the sixteenth on the list of members in the first church at Salem, the earliest Protestant church in the New World. Official records furnish public notices of both. This, and facts that both were selectmen so soon, land owners in many different places, prominent and influential in public affairs, argue their association with the 2,000 who came over in the fleet to make a "firm plant." And the universal tradition, uncontradicted for more than two and a half centuries, is more than enough to establish a claim, which, were its evidence applied to the investigation of an ancient title deed, would be deemed conclusive. The testimony of Prince, that some of the company made Salem their home, while others made Charlestown, is not without significance for our inquiry. The questions of importance are: (1) the relation of the Charlestown to the Salem Sibley,

(2) the immediate links between the English and American Sibleys in 1629, or even in 1634. To detect the immediate link that existed, in times of civil war, disturbance of the archives, and exchange of an Old World for the New, in a genealogy extending back nine generations, is a work of special difficulty. Like difficult it is to detect the immediate link in the line, still backward among the St. Albans Sibleys, fifteen generations ago. That such links are recorded, somewhere, no reasonable antiquarian or archaeologist can doubt.

That the "Salem Sibleys" are the blood progenitors of the "Sutton Sibleys," Massachusetts, is indisputable history, a history that rests upon the universal tradition and collateral proof that "John Sibley" of Salem crossed the high seas in the "Winthrop Fleet" of 1629. In the standard and painstaking "History of Sutton," a large volume of rare interest, the record is made by official action of the "Town of Sutton," thus: "The first Sibleys in this country came over from England in the fleet, A.D. 1629—only 9 years after the settlement of old Plymouth,—and settled in the town of Salem. They are supposed to be brothers, and their names were John and Richard. They both had wives. They united with the church December 21, 1634, and John Sibley took the freeman's oath May 6, 1635. He was a selectman of the town of Salem and went to the general court at Boston. He died, 1661, leaving nine children, five daughters and four sons. His sons' names were: John, born March 4, 1648, a captain and selectman; William, born July 8, 1653; Joseph, born 1655; Samuel, born February 12, 1657; Joseph Sibley, the son of John was born 1665. This Joseph was the father of the Sutton Sibleys, his wife's name was Susanna. They had seven children, one daughter, Hannah, who married Ebenezer Daggett, August 10, 1722. The sons were Joseph, John, Jonathan, Samuel, William, Benjamin. Three of these, Joseph, John and Jonathan, all brothers, were among the thirty families who were entered as settlers in the 4,000 acres. Samuel's name appears, soon after, as occupying a place with Joseph, and, in the seating of the meeting house, in 1731, the names of William and Benjamin Sibley are found assigned to the fifth seat on the lower floor." This clear record tells the story of the pioneer family, and reveals the Sutton ancestor of Henry Hastings Sibley, of St. Paul. That ancestor is Joseph Sibley, of Sutton, third son of John Sibley, of Salem, his Salem ancestor being seven generations distant from him.

The township of Sutton, where these six Sibley brothers began their pioneer work, was a tract of land eight miles square, embracing an Indian reservation bought from John Wampus by a company called the "Proprietors of Sutton,"

and consisting of thirty families, pledged to improve the same. In 1704, or seventy-five years from the time of the "Winthrop Fleet," it was founded. The deed conveying the land is quaint enough. It passes the right and title to the thirty families, of which the Sibleys were six, "together with all and singular the pastures, soils, swamps, meadows, rivers, pools, ponds, woods and underwoods, trees, timber, stones, fishing, fowling and hunting rights, members, hereditaments, emoluments, profits, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining; the same to be called Sutton; to have and to use and to hold, to exercise and enjoy; yielding to our sovereign lady, Queen Anne, and her successors, forever, one-fifth part of the fold, silver and precious stones, from time to time and at all times, which forever hereafter shall happen to be found, gotten, gained or obtained in any of said lands and premises, or within any part of parcel thereof, etc. Dated at Boston, May 15th, in the year of her Majesty's reign, Anno Domini 1704:—J. Dudley, Esq." Such the land, and the deed of the land, each bonafide settler and head of family having a "thirty-acre lot" and a "five hundred-acre right." Among the chief "ponds" are mentioned "Dorothy pond," "Ramshorn pond," and "Crooked pond;" and among the chief caves, "the cavern commonly called 'Purgatory,' where the icicles hang from the crevices of the rocks, and even solid bodies of ice are found, although the descent is to the south; a stupendous place that fills the mind of the beholder with exalted ideas of the infinite power of the Creator."

Like the early Puritan stock, the Sibleys were all a religious and God-fearing people, as were the Whipples with whom their names are always associated. At the town meeting, whose government was simply that of selectmen, chosen by the people, it was "voated," March 5, 1717, that "the carrying on of the worship of God and building a meeting house shall begin from this day, and twenty pounds be raised to be paid into the clerk's hands for that use," an enterprise prosecuted with vigor, the church edifice being completed within the following year, "40x36 feet, folding doors in front, lighted by two windows, of diamond glass, at each side and end of the lower floor, one of the same size for each end of the gallery, the seats ordinary benches, with backs; the minister to receive a yearly salary, and a committee to acquaint Mr. John McKinstree that the town has voted him a call to the ministry, and to ask his acceptance, and that he be ordained Wednesday, November 9, 1720." How thoroughly in earnest these Puritans were, with religion as the chief thing, and their "acres" of second importance,

the world knows. "It concerneth New England," says one, "to always remember that it is a religious plantation, and not a commercial one. The profession of pure doctrine, worship, and a godly discipline is written on her forehead. Worldly gain was not the end or design of the people of New England, but religion. If, therefore, any man among us shall make religion as twelve, and the world as thirteen, such a one hath not the spirit of a true New England man." Such was the tone not only at Chelmsford, where these words were spoken, but also at Sutton. In morals, the town of Sutton, under the rule of selectmen, such as the Sibleys and Whipples, seemed faultless. The only crime that appeared to disturb the conscience of the upright was the appalling outburst of luxury in connection with the town's increasing prosperity, as seen in the atrocious custom of "drinking tea with a silver spoon out of a china cup." It had already come to this in 1720, that "the tradesman's wife sips tea, for an hour at a time, out of chinaware, morning and afternoon, and there is a silver spoon, silver trays, besides other trinkets; the chief blame falling on Madame Hall, who had the first tea-kettle ever brought to Sutton, and Deacon Pierce's wife, the second: holding a pint each; and there has been no birth in our town for some time!" The times were changing. March 4, 1723, it was "voated," in view of the progress of the town, "to seat the meeting house so as to please the town," and also "to have respect to persons," especially inquiring "what charges they now bear, and what they are likely to do in the future," a wordly compromise with those of the teapot and silver spoon brigade against which Mr. Jonathan Sibley deemed it his duty "to dissent." To appease the rising indignation, Mr. John Whipple and Mr. Sibley, with others, were made a "comitty" to consider the matter, dispose of the pews righteously, assigning to each man his place, the pews not to be longer than four or five feet, nor deeper than about four, the "proper persons" to be seated therein. Upon the report of the "comitty" all things were satisfactorily adjusted, John Whipple's pew being "5 foot 3 inches long and 5 foot 6 inches deep;" Jonathan Sibley's "about the same," Joseph Sibley's "4 foot 3 inches long," and John Sibley's "3 foot 3 inches long;"—and so the "affares of the House of God were settled," the church commending the diligence and wisdom of the "comitty." In view, however, of the dangerous tendency to luxury, fulness of bread, and pride, it was deemed "expedient that there be a day of fasting and prayer." The town continuing to prosper, and a rearrangement of seats again becoming necessary, and social relations having somewhat changed, another "comitty" was duly appointed, whose re-

port, although adopted, was apparently not as satisfactory, in all respects, as could, by some, have been desired. It provided that "In ye front seat shall sit Mr. Samuel Sible and six others. In ye fifth seat William Sibly, Benjamin Sibly and four others. In ye second seat, in side galery, Joseph Sibly and ye widoes Rich and Stockwell. In ye fore seat, in ye front gallery, ye Widdoe Mary Sibly, by herself; and it is to be understood that all ye wimmin that have husbands of their own are seated equal with their own husbands, in their own pews."

If the pew system and its patrons required attention, not less, as even now is always the case, did the "music of the House of God" need special supervision. The young people, among whom were "Joseph, John, James, Elizabeth," and many other "Sibleys," were somewhat progressive in their tastes, and fond of "novelties." The worship, however, was simple and devout, the singing led by a precentor, the hymn or psalm being "lined out" that all might "take part in this important branch of divine service." The tunes were few and good, it being "voated that the old tunes, like old wine are ye better, and be studied and learnt, as Old Hundred and Canterbury, and that David Town and John Harback be helpful in this service, and don't set the tune called the 34th psalm which so many are offended at; and the following tunes, Buckland, Bangor, Funeral Thought, New York, Little Marlborough, Plymouth, St. Martins, Colchester, Windsor, Amherst, Trinity, and Aurora be sung, provided there be no objection made?" Tradition relates that things went on harmoniously till, one Sunday, the old puritan blood got somewhat the better of the grace that was in it, the singers running a competing race while singing, with Deacon Tarrant while reading the hymn, both trying to see which of the two would first reach the end of the verse, both landing at the same goal, about the same time, the harmony not quite as Sabbatic as it should have been. The congregation were confounded, and the pastor, Mr. Hall, standing up in the pulpit and saying "he had no hand in the matter," was replied to by the free remark of one who instantly rose in the audience, saying "David Hall, you lie! Sally, it's time for us to go home!"—the irate saint henceforth absenting himself from the stated means of grace.

What prominence the Sibleys had in early New England history the records abundantly show. They appear foremost in every good work. As selectmen they seem to have been perpetuated in office through all their generations. As leaders in the church, they are not less eminent. Their names stand among the founders of the church in Sutton. Their children

are recorded as "themselves entering into covenant with God, their parents presenting them for admission to the church." It is Jonathan Sibley who is on "ye comitty" to build the church, and seat the people. It is Samuel Sibley who, with others, are to "vu the meeting house and, with Reverent Mr. Hall, join in loaning out the ministerial land." It is Captain Joseph Sibley who "trects with ye Minister about ye Defieience in sallery," recommends "in vu of ye general run of Provisions and Clothing that we apprehend One Hundred and Fifty pounds," and "bring ye sallery up to ye standard," and again sees "whether ye Town hath fulfilled its original agreement with ye minister Cording to ye true intent thereof." And as to beautifying the town, and providing a "public Parke" it is John Sibley who appears in the foreground, and, because of his love for animals and law-abiding character, it is "voated that John Sibley, Junr., be a man to take care of ye Dear in ye Provence that they be not killed Contrary to law." Everywhere in all matters of importance relating to the common weal, in church or state, in agriculture, commerce, education, law, finance, order, politics, religion, war or peace, the Sibleys stand out as foremost figures in the history of New England. Their name is "Legion." They swarm. Sutton is their hive. In West Sutton we find Rufus, Nathaniel, Frank, Freeman, Levions, Almon, Darius, Moses, Sarah, Aaron, Gideon Sibley. In the Putnam Hill district are Elijah, Daniel, Stephen, Tarrant, Abner, Simeon, Elihu, Joseph, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, Samuel, Paul, Reuben, Francis, Nahum, Peter, Arthur, Timothy, Oliver, Hannah, Susanna, Huldah, Mary Sibley. In the "Eight Lots" district are Jonathan and Timothy. In the Centre district, Jonas, Jonas L., Pierpong, John M., Gibbs, Nehemiah, Elijah, Caleb, Sylvester, Mary Ann. And all are interlaced and intermingled in a net work of intermarriages crossing and recrossing with the Putnams and Whipples, the Bigelows and Summers, the Pierponte and Morses, the Lelands and Wheelocks, the Tarrants and Bancrofts, the Dudleys and the Spragues, and, later down in the flow of their generations, with the Wellses and Conklings, the Livingstons and Chases, and other influential families: a remarkable conection, found in almost every rank and profession of civilized life, artisans, farmers, merchants, business men of every description, ministers, elders, deacons, church wardens, rectors, canons, bankers, physicians, surgeons in the army, the navy, at the bar, on the bench, in academies and colleges, and in the halls of the Continental and the late National Congress; graduates of Harvard, Yale, Union, Williams, Dartmouth and Princeton colleges. Traced through their affiliated lines, and their various connections appear names of high distinction in the annals of several

states, and of the nation; Captains Nathaniel and Jonathan, noted in Revolutionary times; Samuel Sibley, raising money "to relieve Boston and Charlestown suffering under the Boston Port Bill," and "reporting approval of what the Continental Congress had done;" Colonel Timothy Sibley, securing "five thousand pounds sterling," after the battles of Lexington and Concord, "to pay the Continental men sent to Rhode Island," and, after the close of the war, "incorporating his own estate, with those of others, into the First Congregational Society of Sutton;" Hon. Jonas Sibley, Jonas L. Sibley, Esq., "a man of fine presence, pre-eminently a public-spirited man, a true lawyer, with a docket of cases no less than eighty for a single term of court;" Hon. Mark H. Sibley, of Canandaigua, a man of rare national distinction; Hon. Sumner Cole, of Sutton; Rev. John Langdon Sibley, librarian of Harvard, and full of literary labor; Rev. J. Willard Morse, of Sutton, "one of the finest of men, and ablest of preachers," a son of Huldah Sibley, "one of the noblest women of the West," and cousin of Henry Hastings Sibley; Chief Justice Solomon Sibley, of Detroit; the celebrated Dr. Henry Wells, "Henry of Montague," a young graduate bearing away the honors of Princeton, re-honored at Yale and Dartmouth with two separate degrees; the not less distinguished Dr. John Sibley, of Natchitoches, Louisiana; Oscar E. Sibley, of Albany, New York; the brilliant lawyer and monumental benefactor in the cause of education, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, New York; George E. Sibley, Esq., of New York City; Brevet Major General Caleb Sibley, of the United States army, a first cousin of Henry Hastings Sibley. To these must be added the names of Septimus Sibley, M.D., London, England; Hon. Henry Hopkins Sibley, of St. Louis, and Major General Henry Hopkins Sibley, of the Confederate army, with the distinguished name of Josiah Sibley, of Augusta, Georgia, at whose recent decease it was said, "He was one of those temperate, liberty-loving, God-fearing people whom they, who rise up after, call blessed; the leading elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Augusta, a man of vast wealth, large family, high public spirit; among the most esteemed of Augusta's citizens, giving stability to all her enterprises, and whose name has been associated with Augusta's progress for nearly fifty years. 'an honest man, the noblest work of God'."

Nor are we to forget Richard Sibley, of New York, who married Mary Wessels, 1744, and Richard Sibley, of Stamford, Connecticut, who married Mary Pett, of New York, 1792, both noted in their day. The names of Huldah, Elizabeth, Catherine Whipple, Sarah and Mary Ann, are among the shining ones in this vast connection. Many, indeed, occupied more humble

walks of life, but in whatever sphere, it is recorded as the "bright particular star" that beamed on the forehead of each, so far as tradition's tongue can speak, that "personal integrity was the family characteristic of all the Sibleys, from the highest to the lowest." The name "Sibley" became a "synonym for justice, honesty, and truth," not less than for "benevolence to men." "It has never been known," says the Rev. J. Langdon Sibley, "that any of our family were ever hanged, however much they might have deserved to be, nor to have been punished for any civil offense."

How thoroughly Puritanic this celebrated stock was, is seen in the names transmitted to the children, generation after generation. Adam, the great progenitor, we do not find. But among the antediluvians, Noah stands prominent as ever. Among the patriarchs are the three great stem-fathers of the Hebrew race, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and among the sons of Jacob we find Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Joseph and Benjamin. Among the prophets are Moses, Elijah, Joel, Amos, Jonas, Nathan, Nahum, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. Among the old generals and judges, Joshua, Caleb, Barak, Gideon, Jephtha and Samuel. Among the kings, David, Solomon, Josiah, Hezekiah and David's friend, Jonathan. Among the old reformers and restorers, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Zerubbabel. Among the evangelists, Matthew and Mark; and among the apostles, Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Thomas, Nathaniel, Thaddæus, Paul; with their helpers, Silas, Stephen, Timothy, Rufus. Nor less prominently do we find the names of Israel's women of renown; Sarah, Rachel, Hannah, Huldah, Tamar, Ruth, Naomi, Abigail, Azubah, with Esther, and Vashti, of Persian fame. Also, of New Testament names, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Anna, Joanna, Susanna, Lydia, Dorcas, Persis, Eunice, Priscilla, Phoebe. And not to be utterly restricted to Scripture names, we find Scripture words used as names, Pardon Sibley, Experience Sibley, Temperance Sibley, Patience Sibley, and Prudence Sibley. And, in memory of distinguished family connections, we read of John Pierpon, Sumner Cole, Edward Livingston, Franklin Sumner, Alexander Hamilton, John Hopkins, John Whipple Sibley, etc., family nomenclature crowned with Darins, Alexander, Augustas and Horace, Archelaus and Pliny, Frederick and Oliver, Luther and Calvin. True to their environment, heredity, and genealogy, some curious stories are told by the Sibleys, reflecting no more the color of the times than the individuality of the persons, impossible to be of neutral hue. A stone wall nine miles in circumference is a monument to the untiring diligence of Captain Samuel Sibley, of West Sutton, and his utilization of the streams of "Purgatory" for sawmill purposes attests his

shrewd practical character. The roots of pond lilies, planted by another, in Union, send forth their stalks and bloom to this day. The same love of beauty, however, was not without its sterner side. It is a well-authenticated fact that the very man who planted these lily roots, Jonathan Sibley, fourth son of Samuel and Sarah Sibley, of Sutton, "whipped his beer barrel because it worked on Sunday, and his cat because she caught a mouse when he was at prayers." While nothing is recorded as to what punishment was inflicted on those who frequented the spigot, or examined the bung, on the first day of the week, it is a breath of comfort, in our modern days of agitation upon the temperance question, to know that the original Pilgrims and children of the Puritans gave to the "beer barrel," at least, a sound tromeing for its Sunday transgressions, and that even mice were not exempt from accountability to Colonial Laws. It is related, further, concerning the same Sibley, that, when married to Sarah Dow, himself short of stature, his bride tall beyond ordinary height, "he stood upon a wooden oven lid," in order to overcome the inequality between them, and secure the tying of the knot more firmly. The length of his bride, was, moreover, of great advantage in the days of their pioneer life. Accustomed to carry, on horseback, his corn to the mill, nine miles distant, and bring his salt from Exeter,—his nearest neighbors three miles away,—his practice was to secure the courtesy of Mr. Benjamin Perkins, as protector of his wife in "keeping the bears off the corn patch," during his absence. It happened one moonlight night, "fair Cynthia smiling over Nature's soft repose," that a terrible crash was suddenly heard in the corn-stalks. Leaving her four children, and calling Perkins to her aid, Mrs. Sibley hastened to the scene of depredation, Perkins firing his gun, and wounding but not disabling the bear. With long-stepping motion, swiftly pursuing the game, "she caught the bear, at last, by the hind leg, as he was climbing over a log," and "held on," with the grip of a tar at the ship's rope, until Perkins came up and dispatched the animal by "cutting his throat with a jack-knife." Such brides and mothers are rare in our times. It is also stated that "the last wig" worn in Sutton was worn by Colonel Timothy Sibley, A.D. 1800.

The wife of Samuel Sibley, son of the first John Sibley, of Salem, 1692, was clearly a devout woman, yet of a keen inventive genius and withal deeply interested in devising some means whereby to detect "witches," whose love of Salem as a place for their equestrian broomstick aerial performances was proverbial. "She lived in that unhappy village," says her pastor, The Rev. Mr. Paris, "where she raised the devil by advising John, an Indian, how to make 'cake'." It seems the cake

was made—perhaps rather indigestible—a part of which Mrs. Sibley (Sister Mary) sent, in kindness, to the pastor's mansion. The result was, according to the pastor's testimony, that the whole village was "immediately and sorely vexed with the Devil, and amazing feats were done by witchcraft and diabolical operations; nay, it never broke forth to any considerable extent until by this cake-making under the direction of our sister Mary; since which time apparitions have been exceeding much; so that, by this means, the Devil hath been raised among us, and when he shall be silenced the Lord only knows; and that our dear sister should have been instrumental in such distress grieveth us much, and our godly neighbors." As a matter of course, Sister Sibley was "suspended from the communion of the church," because she taught Indian John how to make cake. "But, inasmuch as our honored sister doth truly fear the Lord, and did what she did ignorantly, and while we are in duty bound to protest against this cake-making as being indeed a going to the Devil for help against the Devil—a thing contrary to nature and God's work—we do, nevertheless, continue her in our holy fellowship, upon her serious promise of future better advisedness and caution." So Sister Mary's case was happily terminated. "Brethren," said the pastor to the church, at the close of the Sacrament, on the Lord's day, "if this be your mind, manifest it now, by the usual sign of lifting up your hands. The brethren voted universally. Then the pastor said, Sister Sibley, if you are convinced that you herein did sinfully, and are sorry for it, just let us hear now a word from your own mouth. And Sister Sibley did manifest sweetly to the satisfaction of all, her error and grief for the same. Brethren, if you are satisfied, continued the pastor, just testify by lifting your hands. And a universal vote was had, none excepting."

In our days of modern progress and religious culture, we affect indignation and greet with contempt what we call the "superstitions of the Puritans." It would be more to our credit, could we ever attain to their downright earnestness in religion, fear of God, and respect for his word, notwithstanding their mistakes in many things. In language the most express he had legislated, saying, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," Exod. 22:18. He sent a king of Israel into fetters and a dungeon, because he "used witchcraft and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with a wizard," 2 Chron. 38:6, that "sorcery" and "witchcraft" which an apostle has placed among the "works of the flesh," and whose doom is "the lake of fire." Gal. 5:20, Rev. 21:8. Before condemning the Puritans too roundly, it were well to remember that, not only the Witch of Endor, the Gadarene demoniac, and the Pytho-

ness who followed Paul, and ancient history, sacred and profane attest the reality of the commerce of "evil spirits" with mankind, but that, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, their influence overspread all Europe. Already, in 1317, Pope John XXII. complained that his courtiers had "made a compact with hell, demanding of the demons speech and answer." Papal bulls were issued in 1404, 1448, against "the increase of sorcery, and seeking to the dead." In the fifteenth century, not only the Maid of Orleans was burned as a witch, by order of the Earl of Bedford, but 100,000 in Germany, 1,500 in Switzerland, 1,000 at Como, and 900 females at Lorraine, suffered at the hands of the executioner, for witchcraft, the jails being insufficient to hold, and the judges too few to try them. In the sixteenth century, Bishop Jewell appealed to Queen Elizabeth to enforce the laws, severe as they were. No less than 30,000 were executed in England, among whom were the Maid of Kent, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duchess of Gloucester, and Lord Hungerford. Bibles were burned as a pledge of fealty to the new faith, and the truths of Christianity began to be rejected as irreconcilable with the new revelations made. It was the same influence that afflicted the Puritans of the seventeenth century, the demonic spiritism that afflicts our own age, to an extent not realized, a form of satanic manifestation of which it was predicted, that, "in the last times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of demons, speaking lies, in hypocrisy," I. Tim., 4:1. Witchcraft is no unsolved phenomenon, and modern media conversing with "the spirits of the dead," are but the reappearance "of Bessie Dunlop interviewing Thomas Reid, killed in battle, and of Miss Throgmorton speaking with Pluck Hardman, deceased." We must give the Puritans the benefit of this. The Salem pastor, were he living, would rebuke our modern necromancing with familiar spirits. As for "Sister Mary," her awful crime was that of teaching Indian John how to make cake, wholly indigestible. That was certainly an atrocious offense, more due, however, to the character of the ingredients, the condition of the fire, or want of experience, than to the immediate influence of Satan, and all historians of the circumstance rejoice at her escape so easily, from a sentence which only was averted by the goodness of those whose love of justice and tenderness of heart were equal to their fear of God and hatred of the Devil. Say what we may of these God-fearing men and cake-making women, who whipped their beer casks for working on Sunday and punished their cats for catching mice during prayer, and "raised the Devil in Salem," they were yet the stock whose offsprings were the

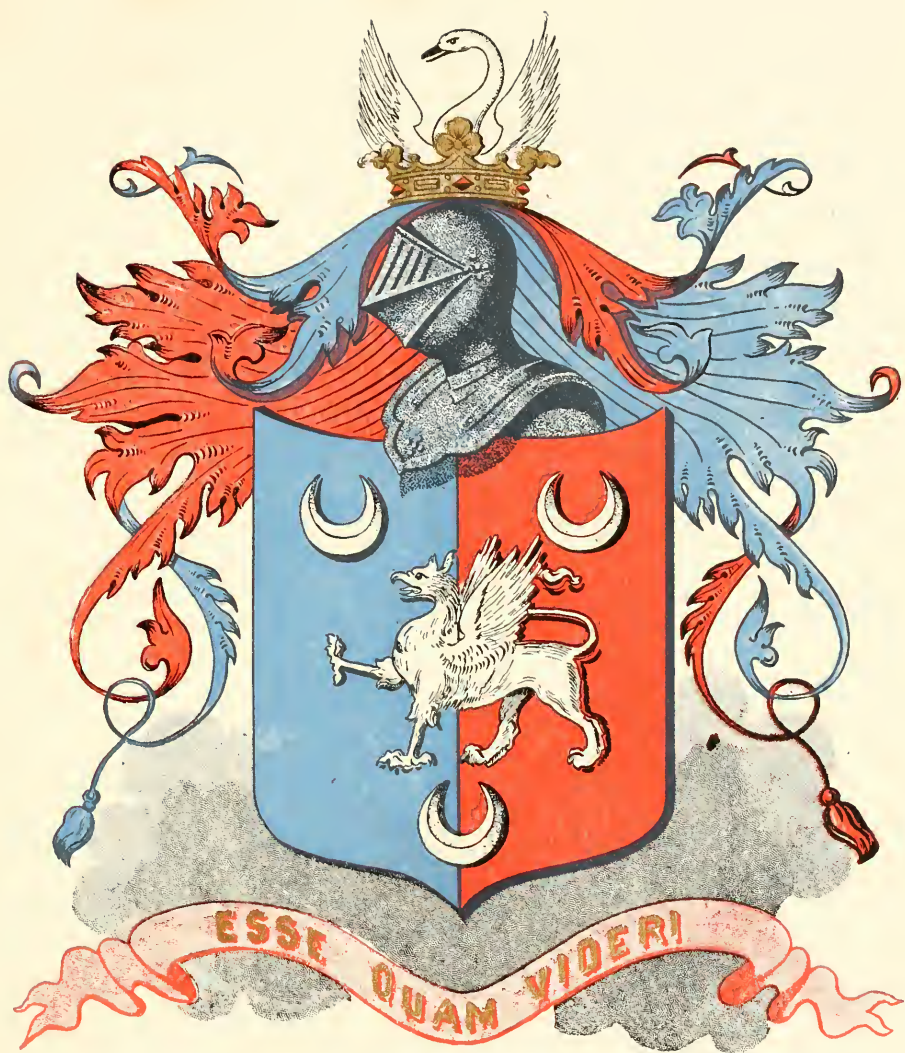
founders of our institutions, and bulwark of our civil and religious liberties, and whose descendants now tread the continent from the Atlantic to Pacific, and from the Southern Gulf to the Frozen Zone. It was of them Berkeley sang in his ode on the "Planting of Arts and Learning in America;" a race of men

"Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,
But as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future ages to be sung.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama of the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The Sibleys have a proud record in Colonial and Revolutionary times. In civil life, they appear continuously as selectmen, assessors, moderators of council, lawyers, representatives and physicians in one unbroken stream, ever widening and deepening as it flows to the present day. In military life they seem to be ubiquitous, holding every rank, from the lowest to the highest, save that of supreme commander of the forces of the nation: private, drummer-boy, ensign, corporal, sergeant, captain, major, lieutenant, colonel, general, major-general, promoted, brevetted and praised by legislature and by Congress for their meritorious service. From 1755 to 1761 we find the names of Ensign Jonathan, Drummerboy Elijah, Captain John, Captain James, the son-in-law of the renowned General Israel Putnam, and Privates John, Jonathan, Elihu, David, Joseph, Sr., Joseph, Jr., father and son, side by side with shouldered musket in the same company. William, Sr., William, Jr., Stephen, Jonas, Samuel, Henry and Frank. In the Revolutionary Army is Captain Nathaniel, Captain Jonathan, Captain Solomon, Corporal David, Colonel Timothy and Privates Daniel, David, Richard, Stephen, John, William, Joseph, Abner, and others too many to name. Among the "Minute Men," who marched "on the Alarm" from Sutton to Concord, August 19, 1775, when Putnam left his plow in the furrow, and Paul Revere struck fire from the hoofs of his bounding steed, and the "first blood for independence" was shed, were Joseph, Daniel, Elihu, Gideon, Peter, Samuel, Tarrant, William, Jonathan, John. At Ticonderoga they fought under Colonel Jonathan Holmes of the Fifth Massachusetts, brother-in-law of Joseph Sibley. From the days of the infamous "Stamp Act," 1764,

passed by Parliament to tax unrepresented men for revenue, and support the crown in its purpose to oppress, down to the time of the "Boston Port Bill," and thence to the close of the war for independence, the Sibleys were among the first, in the ranks of the army, on the sea, in colonial councils, and in the Continental Congress, battling for freedom, serving their country, enduring all manner of self-sacrifice, and earning a name that will not pass away.



Sibley

PART II.

SIBLEY

SIBLEY

History of Josiah Sibley, Joel Sibley and Stephen Sibley of Revolutionary War to landing of John Sibley at Salem, Mass. 1661.

The first Sibleys in this country came over from England in the fleet, in A. D. 1629, only nine years after the settlement of Old Plymouth, and settled in the town of Salem, Massachusetts. They were supposed to be brothers, and their names were John and Richard. They both had wives. They united with the church at Charlestown, December 21, 1634, and John Sibley took the freeman's oath May 6, 1635. He was a Selectman of the town of Salem and went to the general court at Boston. He died in Manchester, 1661, leaving nine children—five daughters and four sons. His sons' names are: John, born March 4, 1648, was a captain, selectman, etc.; William, born July 8, 1653, was a yeoman, butcher, etc.; Joseph, born 1655, was a fisherman; Samuel, born February 12, 1657. His wife's name was Mary of Salem.

Joseph Sibley, the son of John, who was born in 1655, on his return from a fishing voyage, was impressed on board a British frigate, put to hard service for seven weeks, then released and sent home. This Joseph Sibley was the father of the Sutton Sibleys. His wife's name was Susanna. They had seven children—one daughter and six sons—viz.: Joseph III, John III, Jonathan III, Samuel III, William III, Benjamin III, and Hannah, who married Ebenezer Dagget, August 10, 1722.

All these brothers settled in this town; three of these: Joseph, John and Jonathan, were among the thirty families who were entered as settlers in the four thousand acres. Samuel's name appears soon after as occupying a place with Joseph. In the seating of the meeting house in 1736 the names of William and Benjamin Sibley are found as assigned to the fifth seat on the lower floor.

Stephen Sibley V, (John IV, John III, Joseph II, and John I) went to Rutland about 1792, and purchased the farm owned by General Rufus Putnam. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the taking of Burgoyne, in 1777. Very little is known of Benjamin, or of his descendants.

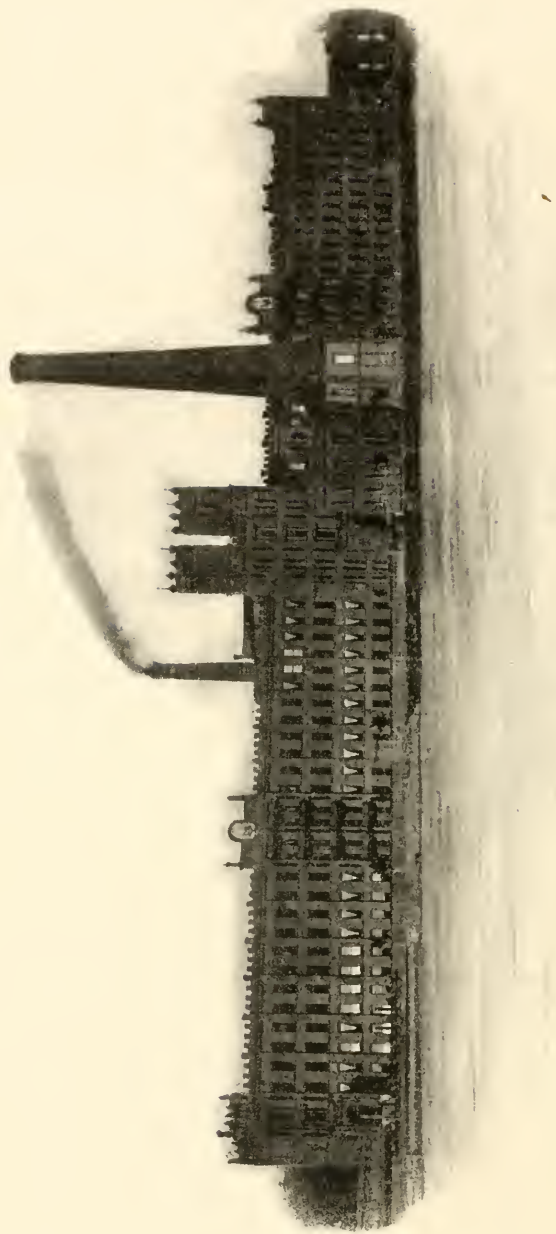
Of Joseph, one of the original six brothers, very little is known. His name is entered as one of the thirty proprietors of the four thousand acres, owning "lot 7 in the eight lots." He probably left Sutton at an early date.

Stephen Sibley V, in Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, known as the "Sutton Regiment," had a very severe and long-continued service of nearly two years, during which it was engaged in many battles with the enemy, and finally, if we accept the evidence of a high British authority, in the great decisive battle of the war—the battle of Saratoga. This regiment returns, made September 11, 1776 is found in Force's Archives, fifth series, volume two, page 327 of the Army in the Service of the United States, this regiment was ordered to join the army of General Gates, then massed near Saratoga. In the battle that ensued, Colonel Holman's regiment was actively engaged, and that they acquitted themselves bravely may be justly inferred from the fact that after the battle this regiment was designated "to take possession of Fort Edward and to hold it, until the dispersion of Burgoyne's army," which they did. The regiment was then honorably discharged and the men returned to their homes. The surrender of Burgoyne and his whole army, virtually ended the war in New England.

Colonel Holman was born in 1732, and was 43 years of age when the Revolutionary war broke out. He embraced the war freedom, with great ardor. He had been in the British service during the French war. He married for his first wife, Hannah Sibley of Uxbridge, Mass., sister of Stephen Sibley V, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.—Extracts from History of Sutton, 1704-1876: pages 717, 718, 724, 726, 721, 773, 775 and 785.

Stephen Sibley was the brother-in-law of Colonel Holman, who not only devoted his services, but much of his fortune to the Revolutionary cause, and is the father of Joel Sibley, born April 25th, 1766, who is the father of Josiah Sibley, born April 1, 1808, the subject of this sketch. The family feature, generally speaking, of all the Sibleys, is blue eyes, including the ninth lineal descendants of John I, with the exception of Robert Pendleton Sibley's children, only one of whom, Professor Robert Sibley, of Montana, has blue eyes. Neither do we find where a Sibley was divorced.

PART III.



THE SIBLEY MANUFACTURING CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

Biographical Sketch of the Late Josiah Sibley, Born at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, April 1st, 1808—Died at Augusta, Georgia, December 7th, 1888—By Bolling Sibley, of Memphis Tenn., Grandson of Josiah Sibley.

As will be seen from the chapter on the origin of the Sibley family, the first Sibleys to settle in America were John Sibley and his brother, Richard Sibley, who were born at or near St. Albans in Hertfordshire, England, and were among the early settlers of New England. In 1629 the "Winthrop Fleet" set sail from England, carrying a large number of the best and most sturdy men of that day who were the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. From these early settlers have descended some of America's greatest men. These settlers were for the most part men and women of distinction, and above all a God fearing and an upright people.

Among this distinguished company were the two Sibley brothers (John and Richard) mentioned above. These brothers settled at Naumkeag (Salem), Massachusetts, in 1629.

John Sibley died in 1661, leaving nine children. There was a John Sibley, born September 18, 1689. This John had a son (born November 13th, 1714) named John, who had a son (born at Sutton, Mass., July 12, 1741) and named Stephen. Stephen had a son named Joel, who was born at Grafton, Mass., April 25th, 1766, and died at Grafton, Mass., April 10th, 1839. This Joel was the father of Josiah Sibley, of Augusta, Georgia, the subject of this sketch, who was born April 1st, 1808, at Uxbridge, Mass., being the seventh in lineal descent from John of Salem. His mother was Lois, a daughter of Colonel Ezekiel Wood, of Uxbridge, Mass. Josiah was the third of four sons (Royal, Amory, Josiah and George.) Until 1821 Josiah lived with his parents in Uxbridge. His early education was acquired in the district school of his native town.

In the year 1821, when only thirteen years of age, he left the parental roof and began life's battle at this tender age, joining his brothers, Amory and Royal, who sometime prior to this had located in Augusta, Georgia. His first employment was a clerk in his brother's store. His compensation was small, being his board and clothes and whatever he could realize in cash from the sale of fishing tackle and pocket knives. Later he was permitted to deal in oranges and appropriate to his own use whatever pecuniary profits might accrue from the sale of this fruit. The dealings begun in this

modest way developed in after years to large and profitable transactions covering the staple commodities of this region. When he located in Augusta, Ga., it was a frontier town of six thousand inhabitants. Its trade, however, exceeded what might have been expected from a town of that size. Royal Sibley dying in 1822, Josiah continued with his brother Amory until 1828, when he was admitted into partnership with him, to begin business as A. & J. Sibley, Hamburg, S. C. One year thereafter he purchased his brother's Amory's interest in the business for the sum of ten thousand dollars. This was a wholesale and retail merchandising house, doing a cotton business in addition, and was located in Hamburg, S. C., across the river from Augusta. Hamburg was a thriving town in those days, being the terminus of the South Carolina railroad. Taking advantage of the situation he transacted for several years a large and lucrative business at that point. In 1853 he admitted into partnership with himself his eldest son, William C. Sibley. The firm was then known as J. Sibley & Son. In 1855, the town of Hamburg being on a decline, the firm moved to Augusta. In 1857 his son Samuel H. Sibley was admitted and the name changed to Josiah Sibley & Sons.

As they respectively attained their manhood, George and Robert (sons of Josiah Sibley) were successively admitted to the firm. The firm was for a time known as Josiah Sibley & Sons, and later, when William C. Sibley withdrew and removed to New Orleans, it was J. Sibley & Sons.

The firm did a large and profitable cotton business. No mercantile house in Augusta stood in higher repute. By none were more important commercial transactions conducted.

Although the subject of this sketch came from a long line of New England ancestry, and although he voted in 1861 against secession, he gave the Confederacy his best moral and financial support. The Mechanics Bank of Augusta, Ga., of which he was a director, became a Confederate States depository and, after the war closed, he had to redeem \$90,000 of bank bills for \$30,000 stock he owned in the bank.

He foresaw that the Confederacy could not succeed, but, notwithstanding this, he encouraged his five sons to volunteer in the Confederate army, and later, when those entering the evening of life were called upon to defend their firesides, he enlisted for the defense of Augusta. At the outbreak of the civil war, with wonderful business foresight, his firm, Josiah Sibley & Sons, chartered a sailing vessel and shipped 1,200 bales of cotton to England, instructing his British agents, Guion & Co., and Baring Bros., to hold an accounting of the shipment until the close of the war.

As stated above, his five sons (William, "Henry-Josiah," Samuel, George and Robert) volunteered in the Confederate army. William was a member of Oglethorpe Infantry, and afterwards Commissary for General John K. Jackson's brigade. Henry Josiah, joined the Clinch Rifles; at the evacuation of Atlanta, in attempting to save a comrade's baggage, he fell from the top of the train and sustained such serious injuries that he died on the fourth day afterwards. Samuel at first volunteered with the Georgia Light Guards; later he became a member of Cobb's Legion of Hampton's division, stationed in Virginia.

George R. was Assistant Quartermaster in Heath's division of General Kirby Smith's command in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Robert P., on March 9th, 1864, being just sixteen years of age, became a member of the Augusta Volunteer Artillery. This battery was better known as "Barnes Battery of Artillery."

In 1864 the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad was incorporated and Josiah Sibley became a life long director. He was also one of the earliest directors of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad, and for years prior to his death was a director of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

The Sibley Manufacturing Company, one of the largest and handsomest cotton mills in the South, was organized in May, 1880. The promoters of this enterprise called on him and requested that this factory be named in his honor, believing if it became known that he was interested in the undertaking the six hundred thousand dollars capital (which was afterwards increased to one million) could be more easily raised. His son William was made president, being also president of the Langley Manufacturing Company, of Langley, S. C. (Near Augusta). He and his son William were also the foremost promoters in the Langley Mill. Josiah was also a director in the Iron Steamboat Company, whose boats plied the Savannah River. He was also the prime mover in many other enterprises. His counsel and advice were often sought. In 1865, when the City of Augusta was in need of financial assistance, he, acting under authority of the City Council, went to New York and borrowed one hundred thousand dollars for the City at a reasonable rate of interest.

He was one of the few men in Augusta in 1865 and 1866 who could and did sell his check at par on New York for sums as high as one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1874 he retired from active business. After that time until his death in December, 1888, he gave his personal attention to the management of his large estate. Besides being

largely interested in numerous corporations, he left large tracts of land, having forty-four thousand acres in Georgia and six thousand acres in Ohio, besides other real estate in small amounts. As we have seen from the foregoing, he began life with practically nothing, yet he was a man of so much business capacity and frugality that his executors have since his death divided among his heirs something like four hundred thousand dollars.

We have covered the business career of our subject and will next take up his domestic and religious side. Josiah was twice married. On July 25th, 1831, he married Miss Sarah Ann Crapon, daughter of William (merchant) and Hannah Crapon, of Providence, Rhode Island. Eleven children were the fruit of this marriage, viz.: William Crapon, born May 3, 1832, died April 17th, 1902; Henry Josiah, born November 19th, 1833, died July 25th, 1864; Samuel Hale, born September 9th, 1835, died December, 1884; Sophia Matilda, born October 16th, 1837, died 1897; George Royal, born July 19, 1839, died July 1887; Fannie Maria, born October 13, 1841, died December 20, 1842; Mary Lois, born September 3, 1843, died February 23, 1864; Alice Maria, born February 9, 1846; died July, 1907; Robert Pendleton, born February 17, 1848; Amory Walter, born June 19, 1852, died July 28th, 1899; Caroline Crapon, born February 21, 1850, died November 16, 1858.

Josiah's second wife was a daughter of Gilbert Longstreet—Miss Emma Eve Longstreet—of Richmond county, Georgia, to whom he was married August 4, 1860. To them were born four children: John Adams, born September 1, 1861; James Longstreet, born August 4, 1863; Mary Bones, born March 29, 1865; Emma Josephine, born February 23, 1867.

Josiah was a kind and affectionate husband and father. His chief aim in life seems to have been making those around him happy. His family, though large, was given every advantage. In 1879 he made a tour through Europe, being accompanied by his wife and five of his children. On Christmas and other occasions he would have his sons and daughters, nieces and nephews and their husbands and wives and children assemble at his home, corner Bay and Elbert streets, in Augusta, and the event was always a most notable one. On Christmas he would have his numerous grandchildren (under eighteen years of age) sit on a large joggling board, and each was presented with a silver dollar and a package of fire crackers as his personal gift.

In 1859 he gave his heart to God and united with the Presbyterian Church in Augusta, and was a consecrated Christian the remainder of his life. When the Second Presbyterian

Church of Augusta was organized, he gave his support to it and in later years voluntarily cancelled a mortgage of several thousand dollars held by him on the church property. He served as an elder in both of these churches.

His sterling integrity, kind and gentle disposition and his love for God and his fellow-man were an inspiration for all who knew him. He was a leader in the religious and charitable organizations of Augusta. The distinguishing traits of character were absolute integrity, inflexible honesty, tireless industry, and generous philanthropy. His influence was always on the side of justice and right, and he left an indelible impression on his family and his fellow citizens. Although it has been a score of years since his death, the influence of his majestic character still lingers among his descendants and friends. He truly left his impress for good upon his own and succeeding generations. It was said of him shortly after his decease by a distinguished friend who knew him intimately for many years, "In his domestic relations, in his intercourse with his fellow man, in his business transactions, and in his association with church and community, Mr. Sibley's conduct was marked by purity, probity, liberality, public spirit, and Christian integrity. He was emphatically a just, an honest, an influential and a God fearing man."

The subject of this sketch appears to be the first Josiah named as a descendant of John Sibley, landed at Salem, Mass., 1629.

MR. JOSIAH SIBLEY.

A Handsome Tribute to the Memory of an Honored Citizen.

The session of the Second Presbyterian Church has adopted resolutions embodying a handsome tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Josiah Sibley. He was an honorable and honored citizen of Augusta, and a valuable and valued officer in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The resolutions are as follows:

“WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to translate from the labors of the church on earth and the sufferings of this life to the fellowship and rest of the saints in heaven Mr. Josiah Sibley, on the 7th of December, 1888, in the 81st year of this life, and

“WHEREAS, We desire to place on record our esteem for his life and labors,

“Resolved, That in his life and death has been fulfilled the word of God, which saith: ‘Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age: like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.’ Job 2:26.

“ ‘The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness.’ Prov. 16:31.

“ ‘The memory of the just is blessed.’ Prov. 7:31.

“ ‘The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.’ Paul 112:6.

“2. That we recognize in Mr. Sibley a man of pure life, staunch integrity, and an amiable disposition, a citizen who was an honor to this, his adopted city, who ever held near his heart its welfare, and who constantly prayed, labored and hoped for its material advancement;

“A Christian gentleman in whom there was no guile;

“An elder in the church of Christ, trusted and beloved, ever faithful in the discharge of every duty devolved upon him as an officer called to bear rule in God’s house, and zealous for the advancement of the Presbyterian church, but always rejoicing in the welfare of Christ’s kingdom in every denomination.

“3. That we cheerfully bear our testimony to his ardent love, zealous labors, and liberal gifts in behalf of the Second Presbyterian Church, and to his firm faith, and godly but

unostentatious walk in our midst. We feel this church has sustained a heavy loss in his death, and we have need to pray with the Psalmist: 'Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men.' Ps. 112:1.

"4. That while we bow into submission to the King and Head of the church, we also give thanks for the grace that enabled him so to live that, in all the relations of life, he set us an humble, pious and godly example that is worthy of imitation.

"5. That a page in our sessional records be set apart to his memory, these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the family and offered to the city papers and The Christian Observer for publication.

"By order of the Session,

"T. M. LOWRY, Pastor.

"C. A. ROWLAND, Clerk of Session.

"December 16, 1888."

In Memoriam.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Feb. 20, 1889.

Josiah Sibley, Esq.,

As a Merchant, a Christian Gentleman

Resolved:

One of its most Honored and Trustworthy Citizens.

Resolved:

Secretary.

Committee.

Telegrams received at the Josiah Sibley

Centennial Celebration.

At 11:38 a.m., Missoula, Mont., 4-1-08.—Mrs. Albert Gardner, “Cottage Hill,” Marietta, Ga.—Montana contingent sends love, best wishes to all the family.

ROBERT, CATHERINE AND ELIZABETH SIBLEY.

Augusta, Ga., April 1, 1908.—Mrs. A. S. J. Gardner, Marietta, Ga., Here’s to the memory of my Grandfather. It is as strong and fresh with me today as was my love for him in life. May we emulate his many virtues.

MACPHERSON B. WILLIAMS.

7:40 p.m., Glendora, Cal., April 1st, 1908.—Mr. R. P. Sibley, Care A. S. J. Gardner, Marietta, Ga.—Mother, sister, Adeline, and myself send greetings this Family day.

JOSIAH SIBLEY.

April 1st, 1908.—Birmingham, Ala.—Mrs. A. S. J. Gardner, Marietta, Ga.—Owing to Grace’s sickness she and I regret being unable to attend father’s centennial.

MRS. JANE E. SIBLEY.

The Celebration of Mr. Josiah Sibley's Birthday.

By JENNIE HART SIBLEY.

The celebration of Mr. Josiah Sibley's centennial birthday, April 1st, 1908, at his former summer home, "Cottage Hill," Marietta, Ga., was the occasion of a delightful family gathering. It was a happy thought that came to the fertile brain of Prof. James L. Sibley, one of the grandsons, in suggesting this Jubilee Memorial, and the ever responsive devoted daughter Mary—Mrs. A. S. J. Gardner—after some consultation with others, immediately chrystalized the idea and sounded the tocsin—calling the loyal clans, his lineal descendants from the North, from the South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific to meet in reunion, to reverence and give praise to the name of Father, Grandfather, Great-grandfather and Great-great-grandfather; yea, from the first to the fourth generation.

The occasion was so rare and the pleasure experienced by those in attendance so exquisite, it was a matter of much regret that distance, family cares, and illness prevented a full reunion; there being present only twenty out of a family of one hundred and ten—sons and daughters, natural and in-law— of the two sets of children of the first generation, which at one time numbered fifteen. Today only five remain. Of these Mr. Robert Pendleton Sibley, of the first set of children; James Longstreet Sibley, Mary Sibley-Gardner, Josie Sibley-Cooper and John Adams Sibley, of the second set. All were present save the last, who was away in old Mexico; but was represented by his son, Prof. James L. Sibley, more recently of the Philippines. Alice (Mrs. W. T. Williams) deceased, a daughter of the first set of children, was charmingly represented by her daughter Emma—Mrs. John Harper Davison. The second son among the first set of children, Samuel Hale Sibley (deceased), was represented by his wife, Jennie Hart, and their two sons, Samuel Hale Sibley, Jr., and James Hart Sibley. Among those present were Albert S. J. Gardner, husband of Mary, and Mattie Erwin Sibley, wife of James L. Sibley, with their sons Josiah Sibley and William C. Sibley, as well as Constance Couper, daughter of Josie Sibley-Cooper.

Many are the memories that cluster about "Cottage Hill." Some historic, some sad, and many joyous. All these com-

bined make an ideal spot—a complete background for the setting of this delightful day of social and joyous reunion, freed from formality of any kind whatsoever. Whilst old “Cottage Hill” has undergone an entire renovation—in fact it is a new and beautiful structure—its old battle-scarred portals still do duty in swinging wide its door in the lavish hospitality of its incumbents—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. J. Gardner and their four lovely children, Emma, Charlie, Jordan and Lois, as was evidenced in the Jubilee feast on this occasion; which, it may be truly said, was indeed peerless, baronial in abundance, beautiful in appointment, and every viand toothsome and delicious, prepared by the masterly hand of the old cook “Aunt” Ophelia. Recounting the pleasures of the past, visiting the old familiar places, calling up memories of the loved and lost, this long happy day was nearing its close: the sun, sinking behind old Kennesaw, and in the western glow long golden fingers of light pointed across the fields, through the tree tops and stole up through the parted lace curtains of the great hall, to a picture, a family circle, illuminating in it a benign lovely face that beamed out from the canvas, and gilding each bent head in this sacred hour of thanksgiving and praise to God for the gift of this our father and his rich life that now falls in blessings on his descendants. These services were conducted by James Hart Sibley. He read from the XXI Chapter of Revelations those beautiful words descriptive of the home-going of the church, where there will be no need of the sun “for the Lamb is the light thereof,” and where there will be no more parting, for God will wipe away all sorrow and tears from our eyes with a napkin of love. The closing prayer was touching, earnest, and beautiful. We would that its burning words might have been perpetuated. Then followed Judge Samuel Hale Sibley in a brief life sketch of his Grandfather from data furnished by a granddaughter, Mary Sibley, Mrs. Oswell R. Eve, which sketch will be herewith given. In the interval remaining was held a symposium, each child giving his first impressions and recollections of Father and Grandfather.

The sun had sunk to sleep and the candles were lit—we hied to the banquet hall, where for two hours a “feast of reason and flow of good cheer” reigned supreme. After which in the great hall, young and old alike, rolled back the years, and games and frolic filled the wee small hours, till the whistle of the outgoing train reminded us we must say good bye to this happy day, that could not return but to memory dear.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF JOSIAH SIBLEY

Read on His Birthday, April 1, 1908, at a Family Gathering
at the Home of Mrs. Mary S. Gardner.

The poetically religious do declare unto us, that the tender human relationships of husband, wife, father, mother, child, and the lesser ties of kinship that radiate from these, were Providential inventions to instruct and to aid mankind in all their generations in the divine art of loving. It is unquestionably true that the best we get from earthly life is inseparably connected with these relationships; and one is dear to us, who is of our blood, though personally unknown to us. "The Sibley family," as we know it in our circle, has always been remarkably clannish, and no doubt those of us who meet here for the first time feel the impulse of loyal affection for one another born not of personal association and acquaintance, but of our common blood. The prosy law writers tell us that our collateral kindred are bound to us by no direct tie between person and person; but that the tie consists at last only in a descent from a common ancestor, whose blood actually flows in the veins of each; and that the nearness or remoteness of the relationship depends only on the nearness or remoteness in the line of descent of the common ancestor, with the consequent less or greater admixture of other blood. The unsentimental law therefore makes the whole of our relationship to consist in the identification of our common ancestor; and while we know how greatly that foundation may be builded upon in personal association and the development of sincere personal affection and admiration, we readily perceive that among blood kindred the logical origin of the tie lies in the fact that in the not remote past the ancestors of each called one man "Father." The kinship which we recognize by marriage, rests on the beautiful theory, often happily realized in fact, that husband and wife are each adopted into the family of the other in all its ramifications, each thus claiming the kindred of the other by that title by which alone heavenly joys and possessions are held—adoption.

Disregarding the numberless other ties that may bind us today, that which brings us together AS SIBLEYS lies in our common descent from him the centenary of whose natal day we celebrate, Josiah Sibley. Bearing, many of us, as an inheritance from him his name, is it then one of which his life need make us ashamed? Having, all of us, his blood, is it an

inheritance of evil? Having had his example, is it one that we may follow?

Children of the third generation who never knew their great-grandfather Sibley, and some of the second who cannot recall him as their grandfather, must needs be told what manner of man he was; and may listen with the assurance that the knowledge may and should be one of the treasures of the sacred past.

As has been said, this is the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The family in which on that occasion he took chief place for the time being, was that of Joel Sibley, a farmer of Uxbridge, Massachusetts. Joel Sibley could count back eight generations of Sibleys to John Sibley, who had lived at St. Albans in Hertfordshire, England; and probably because of the quality of his religion, had followed the Mayflower to Massachusetts in 1629, becoming thus one of the early settlers of the colony, and no doubt taking a proper part in the trying contests with nature and the natives which ensued. In 1808, however, Josiah found a much more modern Massachusetts, and we cannot surround him with the halo of the heroic age of America. There were his older brothers, Amory and Royal, to teach and to tease him: to instruct his budding curiosity in all the wonders of Massachusetts "chores," and then to see that the youngster was kept in constant practice by doing as much of them as possible. The then Mrs. Sibley had been Lois Wood, a daughter of Ezekiel Wood, and from the influence a mother usually has on sons, we may imagine her to have been a model of the exact and frugal Puritan housekeeper.

Perhaps farming was not the natural hereditary occupation of the Sibleys. Certainly it did not pay—Massachusetts farming never did. Amory and Royal Sibley by some chance got to Augusta, Georgia, and started a thriving little business there. This point was the head of navigation of the Savannah for the larger boats; and as in the case of every other river before the days of railroads, that fact determined the location of the emporium of trade for the country on the headwaters. After some years of schooling at home, young Josiah Sibley, then 13 years old, followed his brothers south, and with one dollar as his fortune arrived at Augusta, Georgia. He served his brothers as clerk for his food and clothes, and the profits realized on a line of fishing tackle and pocket knives which was put under his especial care. This limited income, depending for its existence as well as its size upon his own efforts, does not indicate so much a want of liberality and affection for the younger brother, as a shrewd and long-sighted policy of throwing him on his own resources, and

developing what was in him. And while we have extant no inventory of the stock of Sibley Bros., remembering that the savage was then a principal inhabitant of the upper waters of the Savannah, and all the people who came down to trade were sons of the forest, this line was by no means an unimportant or limited one. And the young merchant soon won his mercantile spurs, being permitted to undertake also a trade in fruits, especially oranges, from Savannah, where a Mr. Padelford represented his interests. This enterprise proved a success, and attained considerable proportions. In 1822, Mr. Royal Sibley died, and in 1828, at the age of twenty, Josiah Sibley took his brother's place as the partner of Amory Sibley, the firm name being A. & J. Sibley, at Hamburg, S. C. The business was now specialized to the handling of cotton, and became both extensive and remunerative. It was done at Hamburg still, though Augusta was rapidly growing, and was soon to take the commercial scepter from Hamburg, and later to take its commercial life. (Since Georgia "went dry," however, it may be remarked, the Hamburg side is coming to the front again as a place where "business may be done.") Mr. Amory Sibley died in 1849, having previously sold his interest to his partner.

But meanwhile some very interesting things were happening at home. On July 25, 1831, the young merchant of 23 had induced Miss Sarah Ann Crapon—I think my father used to tell me his mother's name was Sarah Ann Sophia, a name that he spoke with affection and reverence, though not a euphonious one to my boyish ears—to leave the home of her parents, William and Hannah Crapon, in Providence, Rhode Island, and become Mrs. Josiah Sibley. William Crapon Sibley was the first born of this union. Following him were Henry Josiah, Samuel Hale, Sophia Matilda, George Royal, Fannie Maria, Mary Lois, Alice Maria, Robert Pendleton, Caroline Crapon, and Amory Walter—eleven in all. Several of these died in infancy or youth. Others, as we know, lived useful and honorable lives. All save one have joined their father and mother on the other side of the river, whose dim mists may be penetrated by the eye of faith alone.

In 1853, W. C. Sibley, the oldest son, became a member of the firm of J. Sibley & Son, and two years later the business was transferred to Augusta, turning in no slight degree the scale of commercial importance in favor of Augusta. In 1857 his son Samuel H. Sibley was admitted to partnership, forming firm of Josiah Sibley & Sons. Soon after the war W. C. Sibley began business on his own account in New Orleans, and for distinction's sake, when firm of Josiah Sibley & Sons was dissolved, and firm of J. Sibley & Sons formed, consisting of him-

self and his sons Samuel H. and George R. Later R. P. Sibley became a member of the old firm. But through all changes of membership or name, the firm stood synonymous in middle and east Georgia for unvarying fairness and integrity, and easily ranked first in the largest and most important of business in Augusta—the cotton business.

In 1860, the first Mrs. Sibley having died, Miss Emma Longstreet, of Richmond county, Georgia, became Mrs. Josiah Sibley. She became the mother of John Adams, James Longstreet, Mary Bones, and Emma Josephine—the always jolly, loving and loveable “Uncle John,” “Uncle Jim,” “Aunt Mary,” and “Aunt Jo” of present times. This, the “Grandma Sibley” that I knew was in every way fitted to fill the place of prominence in Augusta which she occupied, and not less to be the mother of her husband’s household. The children of the former marriage were nearly all grown when she entered the family, but joined her own children, and later the grandchildren, in the respect and love that was universally accorded her as her just and lasting tribute. If space permitted, I would like to tell at length of her character and accomplishments, of her charities, her consuming zeal for foreign missions, at least one monument to which is the “Sibley Home,” in Soochow, China, built most largely through the prayers and efforts of Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Werner.

In 1874, Josiah Sibley retired from active business, but, having accumulated much wealth, gave his time still to his private business affairs. He had always been interested in public affairs. One of the early mayors of the city, Mr. Samuel Hale, who figured so prominently in many of the developments of the city, was so warm a friend as to give name to the third son of the first marriage. In 1867-8, Josiah Sibley served upon the city council. In 1870, he was a hearty mover in the establishment of the Langley Manufacturing Company. In 1880 his activity in organizing another, the most beautiful of the Augusta cotton mills, was rewarded by having it called for him the “Sibley Manufacturing Company.” He was prominent in the building and early management of the Georgia Railroad, and in my childish estimation, for many years in the early eighties the greatest honor that my grandfather had ever shown him, or that the family was ever likely to boast, was that locomotive of heroic build, No. 36, bore the title, “Josiah Sibley.” He was a director in several financial institutions, besides the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, was identified with the building and enlargement of the Canal, and with the administration of the Augusta Orphans’ Asylum.

This last leads naturally to emphasize the fact that his wis-

dom was not all of this world, and that there was no neglect to lay up treasures in heaven. Besides the countless charities of the right hand of which the left hand knew nothing, and the public charities not strictly religious, Josiah Sibley's name and money were always identified with the church. As a young man, when not even a member, it is said that his attendance was so regular upon services, and his conduct so exemplary, as to lead to his being pitched upon as a deacon under the mistake that he was a member of the church. He soon became a member of the First Presbyterian Church. We may imagine that the call to higher duty may easily have accentuated a sense of neglect of the lower, and the neglect was promptly remedied. For many years he was an elder in that church, that highest dignity in the spiritual commonwealth, as the Presbyterians see it. He practically sustained the little church known as the "Sibley Mission" for many years. When the Greene Street Presbyterian Church was struggling for existence, he readily threw such aid and support, as his membership meant, to it; though farther removed from him, and though breaking old church ties, and leaving most of his sons in the other congregation.

He was called to his eternal reward from Summerville, Augusta, Ga., on December 7, 1888, when in his eighty-first year.

For most of the facts here related, we are indebted to the accurate research of our cousin (or niece, as the case may be), Mrs. Mary Lois Eve. While my own recollections of "Grandpa Sibley" are limited by the horizon of a boy of eleven or twelve years—for I was not older than that when I last saw much of him—I feel that some effort to picture the real man around this skeleton of fact, is appropriate and excusable.

I recollect him as of medium height, inclined to be stout, erect even in old age. His face was clean-shaven, except for some beard allowed to grow in front of the ears and upon the cheeks, of silvery whiteness. His face was one of the kindest and gentlest I remember. I recall wrinkles about the eyes that come from smiling. I remember none of those on the brow that are the children of the frown. I do not call to mind his ever giving away to temper, or harsh or rough or coarse language. The only instance of impatience that I remember were occasioned by the laziness or carelessness or indifference to duty of people about him.

Contact in later years with his business investments has taught me his farsightedness and sound judgment. Even as a boy I was impressed that he was pre-eminently a business man, and that the first business principle he followed was "honesty and accuracy." I have often heard him refer to the

duty to make one's "word as good as one's bond." I have often heard exactly that thing said to be true of him. What a relief to meet such men in this day, when refuge from some bad bargain is so often taken in a claimed "misunderstanding," so that "bonds" alone are commonly esteemed safe and binding! And in the matter of accuracy, the slightest deviation from correctness worried him, regardless of the amount involved. He desired every one in a business transaction to render to him his full and exact due, not as a matter of graspingness, but for the sake of accuracy, and his desire was equally as apparent to render to every one else their exact due. And I have yet to hear of a single instance in which he did not render it. Considering that in commercial life of ordinary duration, statistics show that 95 per cent. fail, what a record is a career of 67 years on the treacherous shoals of finance, paying dollar for dollar in every vicissitude of business.

And Grandpa believed in redeeming the time, and looking after the dimes. I well remember going to walk with him, and his requiring me to bring home some old iron that had lain around for years, as being worth so much per pound. At Marietta, whither often he would have his grandchildren come to visit him and eat apples, at this very homestead, I remember the severest reproof he ever gave me. Mac Williams and I were in need of something to do, and he told us to gather into piles the rocks in the grove, down towards the gate, and he would give us each a quarter. There were a good many rocks there, and we decided it was worth about two dollars, and struck for higher wages, or rather declined the job. His pointing out to us that it was better to work for nothing than to be idle, and that to do a dollar's worth of work for twenty-five cents was preferable to doing nothing and earning nothing, and that one's time was worth only what one could then get for it, and nothing if one did not do something with it then and there, because it would otherwise be gone beyond recall—I will never forget.

With all his business strictness, he was generous when it came to giving. Satisfy him of real need, and his response was ready and bountiful. And he loved his family. I suppose there must have been then thirty grandchildren, but not too many to come to see him, in installments, or all at once. Each Christmas we were expected in force, and after dinner were ranged on the back porch of the Riverside Home on the joggling board and elsewhere, and each given a round silver dollar; often with the remark that such a dollar was the capital on which he began life. We children had fifty-cent uncles, and twenty-five-cent aunts, and ten-cent other

kins folk—that was the way we rated them on Christmas—but only one dollar Grandpa! Those dollars were so marvelously large! and while we did not start life on them just as he did, we made them at least contribute some to life for a few days.

The year after my father died, Christmas with us was spent away from Augusta. Before me now lies a letter to me in Grandpa's own handwriting, dated Christmas day, telling me that he would miss us, and that a five-dollar bill was enclosed for us four children! I prized the enclosure then, I fear. I prize the letter now, and its thoughtful love, the most precious though unspoken enclosure.

I trust that we may take as the most lasting and valued heritage from this our common ancestor, his example and character. Nothing can surpass as a possession that good name, which is to be chosen above great riches. What trait in our contact with the world more desirable than scrupulous honesty and integrity, and unremitting industry in business! What manifestation more lovely of the inner man than generosity guarded by judgment, and an abiding love for those around and about us! I trust that the common blood of this ancestor may continue in all generations, as it has in the first, to find expression in lives of honor led by his descendants, and in a living affection one for another.

SAMUEL H. SIBLEY.

“Augusta, December 25th, 1884.

“Master Sam'l H. Sibley,

“My Dear Grand Son:

“I was sorry to learn by your mother's letter that it was not convenient for all of you to spend Christmas with us today as usual.

“I have no doubt but what you will have a nice time at Union Point. Enclosed you have five dollars to divide out with your brother and sisters, with much love to your mother and your grandma and all.

“Your Grandpa,

“JOSIAH SIBLEY.”

PART IV.

Lives of Wm. C. Sibley, Samuel H. Sibley, George R.
Sibley, Robert P. Sibley, John A. Sibley
and James L. Sibley.



W^m C. Sibley

MAJOR WILLIAM C. SIBLEY.

Georgia.

William C. Sibley, eldest son of Josiah Sibley, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 3d, 1832. He received his education at private schools, and was prepared for college at the Richmond County Academy, Augusta; but being destined for a mercantile career he decided to forego a collegiate course, and entered his father's store in Hamburg, S. C., in 1848, being then sixteen years old. He commenced in the most subordinate position, but in the following year had made such progress as to be intrusted with the books of the firm. At twenty years of age, during a somewhat lengthened absence of his father, he had the sole charge of the business, and acquitted himself with great credit. In 1853 he was taken into partnership with his father under the style of J. Sibley & Son, and in 1855 the business was removed to Augusta, Ga. In 1857 his brother, Samuel H. Sibley, was admitted into the firm and the name changed to Josiah Sibley & Sons. In 1859 he became a member of the City Council of Augusta, in which he took a prominent part in advocating and subsequently inaugurating the Augusta water works, which now supply the city with an abundant quantity of water. In November 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Oglethorpe Infantry, Company B, and served for six months on the coast of Georgia. Their term of service having expired, he then volunteered in Caper's Battery of Artillery, but before he could join his Company, he received a telegram from Brigadier-General John K. Jackson, of Augusta, then at Tupelo, Miss., offering him the position as Brigade Commissary on his staff with the rank of Captain. Accepting this appointment, he accompanied the expedition of General Bragg through Kentucky, and, although at times the army was under half rations during that campaign, he managed through his individual exertions to keep General Jackson's brigade on full rations, besides issuing rations from his supplies to several other brigades on the retreat from Kentucky. On their arrival at Knoxville, he had a wagon-load of wheat and some 2,800 pounds of bacon still on hand. His arduous duties and the exposure during this campaign brought on an attack of chronic diarrhoea, notwithstanding which he attended to his duties as usual, keeping the brigade well supplied with provisions. In this campaign of six weeks he was reduced fifty-nine pounds in weight

by this attack, and at its conclusion, being too ill to remain in camp, was transferred to the hospital at Augusta. Rejoining his command the day after the battle of Murfreesboro, he was again prostrated by the disease and confined to his quarters for some weeks at Bridgeport, Ala. On his recovery, he was transferred to Chattanooga, where he was on duty until that city was evacuated; he remained in the field until the army fell back to Dalton, when, being broken down by a return of his old disease, he was furloughed and sent home, and finally retired from active service in 1863. In 1864, at his own request, he was placed on duty at Augusta as Post Commissary, with the rank of Major, dating back to General Bragg's Kentucky campaign, and filled that position until the close of the war. For several weeks after the surrender, at the request, first of General Upton and afterwards of General Molyneux of the United States army, he continued to act as Commissary, issuing rations to the Confederate soldiers returning from Lee's and Johnston's armies en route to their homes and to the hospitals in Augusta.

In 1865 he withdrew from the firm, George R. Sibley being admitted in his place, and removed to New Orleans, where he became a member of the firm of Sibley, Guion & Co. This firm was dissolved January 1st, 1868, and Mr. Sibley continued in the shipping and commission business on his own account in New Orleans until the spring of 1870, when he was unanimously chosen President of the Langley Manufacturing Company, then just organized. He consequently removed to Augusta where the financial business of the company was conducted and at the same time was associated with B. S. Dunbar as buyers of cotton on commission, under the firm name of Dunbar & Sibley. This firm was dissolved in April, 1878, and from that time Mr. Sibley gave his whole time to the interests of the Langley Manufacturing Company. This Company was organized in March, 1870, the factory being situated at Langley, S. C., about eight miles from Augusta, Ga., where the general management was conducted.

Mr. Sibley was a director of the Commercial Bank of Augusta, and a director of the Augusta Land Company. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, Augusta.

He married November 7th, 1860, Jane E. Thomas, daughter of Judge G. E. Thomas, of Columbus, Ga., and had nine children—six boys and three girls. One boy, Josiah, and daughter, Annie, dying in infancy.

Confederate War Price of Salt in 1865 at Augusta, Georgia.

Sale 3 bbls. of Salt, 829 lbs., sold \$4.50 per lb., or.....	\$3,730.50
Sale 2 bbls. of Salt, 544 lbs., sold 4.15 per lb., or.....	2,075.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,805.50
Out of which City of Augusta charged a Tax $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, or....	\$87.00
	<hr/>
Paid Drayage of \$10.00 a barrel.....	\$50.00

Confederate States of America,

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Richmond, April 30th, 1864.

*Maj: W. C. Sibley C. S.
Care of Josiah Sibley & Sons
Augusta, Geo.*

Major,

*Herewith enclosed please find
Receipts of Treasurer Confed: States for Seven
Thousand Two hundred and thirty two $\frac{46}{100}$ Dollars
($\$7,232\frac{46}{100}$) to be placed to account of "Appropriation
for purchase of Sub Stores & Com'y Prop'y."*

The Triplicate is retained in this office.

I am, Major Very Resp'y,

Your obt. Servt.

T A Dudley, Jr.

Capt. & A. C. S.

Treasury of the Confederate States of America,

No. 715

Richmond,

April 30th, 1864

Be Certify, That *W. C. Sibley, Mayor &c.*

has this day deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of

the CONFEDERATE STATES, Seven Thousand two hundred & thirty two
 $\frac{46}{100}$ Dollars, on account of Purchase Subsistence,

Stores & Commissary Property

for which I have signed Three receipts.

\$ 7,232 $\frac{46}{100}$

E. C. Clinore

Treasurer Confederate States.

MEMORIAL—WILLIAM CRAPON SIBLEY

In the Early Morning of April 17th, 1902, William Crapon Sibley, Senior Ruling Elder of This the Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Ga., Entered Upon His Reward,
Aged Seventy Years.

The Session of the church would memorialize his inspiring example and make submissive but painful record of our sense of loss at his departure. His was an unblemished record. His life was lived to the glory of God and the blessing of his fellow man. In every relation of life he was faithful. In character his strength was rugged as the granite cliff; his tenderness was soft as the perfume of the flower; he was unobtrusive in spirit, unconventional and simple in manner; direct in speech and independent in action. He was afraid of nothing on earth but to do wrong, he trod the path of duty and seemingly feared no evil and dreaded no consequences; he feared God and kept His commandments.

He loved his native State as a child loves its mother; and when, she, affrighted and distressed, during the civil war, cried to her sons for defense he gave her the patriotic service of the strongest years of his manhood. In times of peace he was no less devoted. Intelligently and with zeal he worked for her material and intellectual development; he was ever zealous for the moral and spiritual uplift of her people. As a citizen he was public spirited, intelligent and courageous, he shirked no duty, he shared every responsibility.

In business he was a pleasant man to have dealings with;—he was so just, so honest, so correct, so straightforward, that whatever he said might be implicitly relied upon.

In benevolence his life abounded, and many were the hungry he fed, the naked he clothed, the unfortunate to whom he ministered. In the support of his church and her benevolent causes he was abundant in his liberality. He had learned the lesson of his Master, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." A truer, kinder heart or one that leaped with more generous impulse to every cry of need will not be found.

He was the soul of hospitality, and few knew how better to dispense the comforts of a luxurious home than he. The preacher of righteousness seemed especially welcome; and our brother never seemed more happy than when entertaining such

messengers as they went about doing their Father's business.

He was the father of nine children, seven of whom survive him. He was devoted and indulgent to them; and to see them grow up in morality, temperance and piety and take their places as useful, worthy and religious citizens was his supremest wish. We rejoice that his heart's desire was gratified; and that in all of his children he has left society an heritage that remains to his honor; and that through them his name is still honored in the active membership, the eldership and the ministry of the church of God.

For nearly forty-two years he had been united in marriage to a noble wife. With peculiar and sensitive care he had watched over her, blessed and protected her; and it is hers to bear the heaviest weight of this great affliction. She shared with him his vicissitudes and our tenderest sympathies go out to her as she bends under this stroke which calls upon her now in the evening of life to travel, without his supporting arm, the remainder of life's way. As a man among men, in every relation of life, we can say of him:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

Above all and beneath all else, our brother was a Christian man. In every place, under all circumstances, he gave unmistakable evidence of his sonship. He gave heed to the commandments of the law, and in a day of laxity was conspicuous in his observance of the Sabbath as a holy day unto the Lord. His charity was broad, his faith so strong that no variation of fortune could shake it; his testimony so unqualified that men paused and said as he passed, "he walks with God!" In faith he was an uncompromising Presbyterian. He loved and was loyal to his mother church because he understood the scripturalness of her doctrine and government. Whether in the local church or in the wider field of presbyterial or synodical work he was dutiful in service, and most sadly will his wise counsels and his active endeavors be missed as we study the things that make for the peace of Zion. His regular attendance upon the worship of the sanctuary was characteristic and often in the prayer circle have we been reminded of the beloved John as this second patriarch would pray, "Give us more love to Thee and more love to one another."

He died as he had lived; with the opening of the day, a radiance not born of earth rested upon his face, and while looking steadfastly at the things which are eternal, he whispered, "Its all right," and fell on sleep. Thus passes away another of the honored Ruling Elders of this venerable church, full of years, as full of honors; his life a ministry, his memory a benediction!

“I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; while their works do follow them.”

GRIGSBY T. SIBLEY—

Grigsby T. Sibley first engaged in the cotton factorage business in Augusta, Ga., and after a number of years turned his attention to the study of life insurance, starting at the bottom of the ladder and has served a number of the leading companies of America, but for the past seven years has been with the Equitable Life, having charge of the agency at Wilmington, Del., and then at Philadelphia, and for the past three years has been general manager of the Equitable for the State of Alabama with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.

As a result of his efforts and influence with the Home Office, the Equitable has made large loans for the development of real estate in the larger cities of Alabama and the Equitable building at Birmingham is a monument to his successful work.

REV. JULIAN S. SIBLEY—

Rev. Julian S. Sibley spent several years in the mercantile business in Augusta, Ga., but felt and answered the higher call to the ministry of God's word, so took the regular course at Theological Seminary of the Southern Presbyterian Church, at Louisville, Ky. His first pastorate was at Lawson, Mo. From thence he went to the Wallace Memorial Church, in Atlanta, Ga., thence to the First Church at Winchester, Va., and for the past four years has been pastor of the First Church at Pensacola, Fla.

Under the blessing of God during his ministry the Church at Pensacola has made greater progress in all departments than for any similar period of its history. Many additions have been made upon profession of faith, and the universal love and support of his people is a high testimonial to the fact that his faith is being justified by his work.

JOHN W. SIBLEY—

John W. Sibley, after a few months service for his brother, Grigsby T. Sibley, in Augusta, Ga., went to Coaldale, Ala., in the celebrated Birmingham district, and engaged in the brick manufacturing and coal mining business. He has continued in same for the past twenty years.

Under his management the Coaldale Vitrified Paving Brick was perfected and put on the market and many miles of streets and road-ways of the South are paved with this durable brick.

In 1904, he sold out his interests in the Coaldale plant and, with his associates, built the magnificent plant of the Sibley-Menge Press Brick Company, of which he is President, at Sibleyville (about two miles from Coaldale) for manufacturing high grade press brick in various colors.

These brick have been extensively used in residences, churches, sky-scrapers, court houses, etc. all over the South.

He has been treasurer of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association for sixteen years and was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials.

He is president of the Sibley Bros. Coal Company, miners of the famous Black Creek Steam Coal, with mines near Sibleyville.

For the past eleven years has resided in Birmingham, Ala., and is an elder in the South Highlands Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday School.

DR. B. DUNBAR SIBLEY—

Dr. B. Dunbar Sibley served in the mercantile business with his brother Julian, at Augusta, Ga., for a while, then went to Coaldale, Ala., and was superintendent of the brick plant for a few years.

Like Julian, he felt called to a professional life and took a course in medicine at the University of Georgia, and then at the Birmingham Medical College.

He began his practice at Warrior, Ala., where he was Company physician for several mines and the brick plant at Coaldale and did general practice besides.

After several years, he decided to confine his practice to special work on eye, ear, nose and throat, and took a course at New York and Philadelphia, where he enjoyed the privileges of the leading hospitals.

For the past three years, he has practiced in a most successful manner at Birmingham, Ala., and has handsome and well appointed offices in the First National Bank building.

He has read several papers before the Medical Association, which have been published in their journals.

WILLIAM LANGLEY SIBLEY—

William Langley Sibley, immediately after leaving college, accepted a position with his brother, John, at Coaldale and began a persistent study of brick manufacturing and coal mining. He stuck steadfastly to his chosen work and by his energy and capability rose rapidly to the general management

of both enterprises at that end of the line, and may be truly said to fill the position of the "Man behind the gun."

He, not only has under his grasp every detail of the operations but in the handling of employees has shown such splendid executive ability and wisdom, that not only is a strike unknown, but "Mr. Lang." has the affection of all employees, both foremen and laborers.

To his research and experiments the building public is indebted for many of the beautiful color effects in the Sibley-Menge Press Brick.

His method of mining the coal and clay at the Sibley mines has established a reputation without a peer for the Sibley Black Creek Coal.

He resides in a picturesque bungalow of his own design at Sibleyville on the Highlands overlooking the plant.

Samuel Hale Sibley,

GEORGIA



SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY

Georgia.

Samuel Hale Sibley, third son of Josiah Sibley, was born in Augusta, Ga., September 9th, 1835. He received his education in private schools finishing it at Worcester, Mass., in 1856, and in 1857 was admitted into co-partnership with his brother, William C. Sibley, and his father, Josiah Sibley, under the firm name of Josiah Sibley & Sons, Augusta, Ga.

On March the 4th, 1862, he enlisted in the Georgia Light Guards of Augusta, under Captain Joshua K. Evans, at Augusta, Ga., known as Company "C" 48th Georgia Infantry C. S. A. He fought in the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia, and with some others of his Company became cut off from his command, subsisting for days upon roots and barks, and drinking water through his handkerchief from a wallow from which he had driven an old sow, returning home in broken health, he put in a substitute in the army, after learning that his substitute had been killed in the battle of Sharpesburgh, he purchased a horse at Augusta, Ga., and rode on horse-back all the way to Richmond, Va., where he joined Cobbs' legion of cavalry in Hampton's division, under General Stonewall Jackson. He was engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville and many encounters around Richmond, and especially the Seven Days' Fight, in one of which he was in the battle of Seven Pines. He said when returning home, that it was one time he had gone ten days without taking off his boots, he was wounded in the side in one of these engagements, and his bad health at the time of General Lee's surrender found him sick at home from his wounds.

In 1857 the firm of Josiah Sibley & Sons was formed, consisting of Josiah Sibley, William C. Sibley and Samuel H. Sibley. In 1865 it was dissolved and the firm of J. Sibley & Sons was formed—consisting of himself, his father, Josiah Sibley, and his brother George R. Sibley. They did a wholesale grocery business and a cotton business, being, probably, the wealthiest firm in Augusta, Ga.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Augusta, Ga., and was always noted for his love and kindness to others; being a devoted husband and father.

He married Sarah Virginia Hart on November 15th, 1865, daughter of James B. Hart. Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, pastor of

the First Presbyterian Church, Augusta, officiating. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. Josiah Sibley, Jr., died at the age of 12 years, in 1879, and Grace Pendleton, aged 2 years, died July 31st, 1870.

JUDGE SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY—

Judge Samuel Hale Sibley, born at Union Point, Ga., July 12th, 1873, is a first honor graduate of the University of Georgia. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church at Union Point, Ga., and none stands higher than he as a devoted Christian, husband, father, brother, son or friend. His future is indeed bright, as he is at this time considered among his brother lawyers one of the ablest at the bar.

JAMES HART SIBLEY—

James Hart Sibley, born at Union Point, Ga., September 25th, 1875, is a model Christian gentleman of many shining virtues, being a dutiful son and a promising business man, being general manager of the Union Point Cotton Seed Oil Mills, as well as the Ogeechee Brick Company, at Union Point, Ga.

George Royal Sibley,

GEORGIA



HON. GEORGE R. SIBLEY,

Deceased.

As a citizen and public man, the record of the late Hon. George R. Sibley, of Augusta, Ga., is worthy of all the praise and honor which man can bestow on man. His ability was universally acknowledged, and he was known and loved by all. Born and reared in Augusta, he made that city his home for nearly fifty years, and in business matters and public affairs he was ever regarded as a leader and a sound adviser. Successful in private affairs, he was even more successful in the public trusts which he was often called to administer. Full of public spirit and enterprise, the friend of the struggling young man and of the children, George R. Sibley easily took rank as the foremost citizen of Augusta. In the home circle, in the great world of business, he was esteemed and beloved for his grandeur of character and the spotless purity of his life. The most touching incident, possibly, in the entire life of this nobleman of God was his connection, as president of the Augusta Orphan Asylum. His visits, almost daily, to that charity were hailed with enthusiasm by the childish inmates, and the great love and charity he there dispensed were as lavish and substantial as they were beautiful. He treated the young orphans as he would his own little ones and completely won their love and respect. His beloved wife and children idolized him as husband and father, his own brothers and sisters regarded him as a leader and counselor, and his aged and honored father rejoiced in the achievements of so noble a son. George R. Sibley was born in the City of Augusta, Ga., June 19, 1839, and passed the full term of his useful life in that community. At an early age he gave decided evidence of that strong will and resolute determination to succeed, which in after years, was so abundantly illustrated by the places of honor and trust he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Beginning his manhood with the benefits of the liberal education he had received from the old Richmond Academy, and Yale College, New Haven, Conn., he devoted himself to mercantile affairs and became, in all that characterizes such a calling, a model of wisdom, sound judgment and commercial honor.

Mr. Sibley was happily married during his twenty-second year, on January 21, 1862, to Miss Emma, the lovely and highly accomplished daughter of Judge Daniel R. Tucker, a leading

and prominent citizen of Baldwin county, Georgia. Soon after he began his business career in Augusta. Mr. Sibley attracted the attention of the business talent of that municipality. His thorough knowledge of men, his firm, yet courteous demeanor, his extended information in reference to improved business methods, his industry and close attention, soon attracted not only the endorsements of his associates, but marked him in the eyes of the public as a citizen upon whom distinction as well as wealth could be worthily bestowed. The natural results of such a disposition, combined with such talents and qualities of head and heart, were soon witnessed by his friends and neighbors in the rapidity with which wealth and public duties came to him.

Many years ago, when the enterprise of Augusta's merchants found a substantial exhibition in the organization of the Exchange, he willingly became a charter member and was several times called to the presidency of that body, in whose prosperity he felt a profound interest, manifested by judicious counsel and pecuniary aid whenever either was required. It may be declared without reflection upon the living, that the memory of the dead holds high place in the history and progress of what today is a fitting monument of the liberal and public-spirit which actuated his life and conduct.

When the war between the States called for defenders of the South, Mr. Sibley entered the army as a Confederate private, in 1862, and was subsequently made quartermaster-sergeant, serving until the close of the war. In 1877 when the people of Georgia called to their assistance the intelligence and manhood of the State, to prepare a fundamental law in keeping with the needs of the hour, he went into the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention as one of the delegates from this district, fully armed to meet all the necessities of the occasion, and the record of his labors will demonstrate that his practical sense, firm judgment and progressive spirit found expression in many of its provisions. And when the Constitution received the endorsement of the people he was called to the halls of the General Assembly as a representative from Richmond County to enforce its requirements by appropriate legislation. In the matter of public education he was fully abreast of the most advanced thought on that important subject, and he placed himself in sympathy with the cause, exhibiting a vigor and zeal which tired not, even in the moment of his sudden taking off. He was for several terms the distinguished president of the board, and gave, as the system needed it, the amplest proof of how near to his large and generous heart was the education of the masses. Nor did his restless purpose to serve his day and generation cease with these important

offices of public service. The homeless and the orphan found ready sympathy and substantial help at his hands, and when he accepted a call, unanimously made, to the presidency of the Augusta Orphan Asylum, he entered upon a work most congenial, and to which he brought a liberal mind, coupled with a tender heart. The orphans miss his regular visits, in which he was ever the bearer of kind words and attractive gifts that made gladness come to the little ones whose pleasures follow from footsteps of the good and charitable.

In municipal affairs he ever felt a deep concern and interested himself in all matters which tended to promote the advance of the city's welfare. As chairman of the finance committee of the council he rendered valuable service in promoting the credit of the municipality at a time when the utmost care was needed to protect its good name and credit, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing its bonds become a much sought for security in the markets of the country at a price that indicated a financial strength most desirable.

In the membership of the Presbyterian church, and as one of the most constant contributors to all the good works in which it is engaged, he came up to the full stature of a Christian man—and while the charities of his right hand were carefully concealed from the knowledge of his left, the blessings which follow them rise up today in eloquent commendation of the generous giver, who sought not applause so much as he did the relief of suffering and want.

He was a valued counselor in the board of directors of the Augusta Factory, and National Exchange Bank, and filled most acceptably the high and responsible position of President of the First National Bank, whose interests under his care and guidance were well protected, while at the same time the accommodations afforded the public were constantly enlarged. His administration of the duties of this and other offices, though well and faithfully performed, did not prevent proper attention to a large private business, the successful management of which commanded the best care and talent. In the very meridian of his mental and physical manhood, on July 15, 1887, he died in the faith of his Father's and entered into the rest promised the faithful. The death of George R. Sibley was felt throughout the City of Augusta, and his late associates in business commemorated his death in a most fitting manner.

“His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, ‘This was a man’.”

—From Memoirs of Georgia.

Robert Pendleton Sibley,

GEORGIA



Robt. Pendleton Hilkey
at age 24

ROBERT PENDLETON SIBLEY,

Georgia.

Robert Pendleton Sibley 8, (Josiah 7, Joel 6, Stephen 5, John 4, John 3, Joseph 2, John 1), being the fifth son of Josiah Sibley and his wife Sarah Ann Sophia Crapon Sibley, who was a daughter of William (merchant) and Hannah Chafee Crapon, of Providence, R. I., and first cousin to United States Senator and banker Amos C. Barstow, of Providence, who told G. T. Sibley the first time he met him, when speaking of his grandfather, Josiah Sibley, "that he was a man whose word was as good as his bond." His mother and father were both Christians and at their death were members of the Presbyterian church.

He received his education at private schools and was a scholar at the Richmond Academy in 1864, when Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, on March 1st, issued a proclamation on account of General Wm. T. Sherman's army invading Georgia, called out the Georgia militia between 16 and 18 and 48 and 50 years of age to defend their homes. He having reached his 16th birthday on February 17th, 1864, on March 9th, 1864, volunteered and was sworn into the Confederate army by the late United States Congressman George T. Barnes, as a member of the Augusta Volunteer Artillery, being at that time Captain. After the battle of Chickamauga this Company acted at times in Augusta as infantry to guard and take charge of prisoners so as to relieve the guards, so they could rest for a few hours. On one occasion they were on continuous duty about thirty hours.

When the battle of Atlanta, Ga., was being fought they were ordered to Atlanta on about a four-hour notice, to take with them their battery consisting of four 12-pound Napoleon brass cannon and four Cossacks of ammunition, leaving with about 60 men and 34 horses. On reaching Macon, Ga., they were ordered back to Augusta, as the battle had been fought. About October 1st, 1864, they were mustered into the active army of the Confederate States, having 54 men rank and file. The officers were: George T. Barnes, captain; Chas. E. Spaeth, first lieutenant; Robert Phinizy, second lieutenant, and Larkham, third lieutenant; Chas. H. Sibley, orderly sergeant. They were then ordered to Jonesboro, Ga., but arriving at Griffin they went into camp as the battle of Jonesboro had been fought.

On the march to Savannah, in November, owing to the scarcity of cavalry horses at Macon, Ga., they were ordered to turn their horses over for cavalry service, and were ordered to Savannah, Ga., via Albany and Thomasville, having a distance of 52 miles to march between Albany and Thomasville. Arriving at Albany about sunset, at 7 p. m., they took up the line of march, reaching Thomasville about 3 p. m. the next day, having halted for three hours at Mr. Wm. Turpin's plantation, who was living in Augusta and a member of Barnes' Battery of Artillery, the name our Company was commonly called. This was a forced march of 52 miles in less than fifteen hours of actual marching time. Reaching Savannah, Ga., they were stationed in the center of the front of Lieut. General Hardee's line, at Lawton's farm, 6 miles out of Savannah, Ga., on the Ogeechee Shell road, which is near the Central railroad, where they finished building a dirt battery around two 50-pound siege cannon and had a 12-pound howitzer. They had been at work only a few hours filling up sand bags, when some member of Barnes Battery hollowed, "Look out Sibley, that cannon ball might hit you!" He had seen it ricocheting on the ground and the subject of this sketch was helping to fill the sand bag, to place around the cannon for protection when the battle should come on. He paid no attention to the warning as he too could see the ball plowing up the soil. The second shot came much nearer and when the next one was fired the command was given to cease work and lay down, which was obeyed.

Finally night overshadowed the army. When scarcely day light the Company went on completing their breastworks, and by 10 o'clock it was finished. General Sherman did not renew the cannonading but he did demand the surrender of the city of Savannah several times, which had only an army, estimated, including the Georgia militia, at about 11,500 soldiers for its defense, whilst General Sherman's army was estimated at 55,000 soldiers. His demand for surrender was not acceded to till about the Saturday before Christmas, in December, 1864. Before leaving, Barnes' Battery, the Thursday night before, were practically up a whole night to attend the Company's roll call every three hours, expecting a battle at any time the next morning.

At 9 a. m. the Confederate pickets were driven in, the Company's bugle called them to arms at which time Private Robert P. Sibley was seen to take a handful of tin canteens to a spring about 200 feet to the right of the battery entirely exposed to the United States troops' fire. There were no trees there, but an open field. He had scarcely filled a canteen with water, when a rifle ball came near him. He stopped,

stood straight up, soon saw the smoke from the rifle and heard the singing noise of bullets passing him on all sides. He felt water was essential in battle and believing that he would not be hit, he filled his five canteens and went to the battery, and as soon as the Confederate pickets got in the lines, as they had only one road to come on, which was immediately in front of the battery. The first shell fired, to his delight, fell where the Federals had fired at him, while he was getting the water and he thinks that General Joseph Wheeler, who happened to be passing along the line at that time, asked permission of our Company's officer to let him direct the first shot, which was done and every expectation happened, bursting over the place where he last saw the firing, which place was covered with sage brush waist high, and he believes that it was fatal as no more shots came from that direction.

Gen'l Sherman did no more firing on Barnes' battery, and on Friday night Barnes' Battery had spiked their guns before retreating. By Saturday night they had marched to Hardyville, S. C.; having crossed the Savannah river on a pontoon bridge; suffice it to say, they then had a ration issued to each man consisting of three crackers, commonly called "hard-tack," and a strip of bacon about the width of two fingers and four inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, with the understanding that they would be rationed on Monday. But Wednesday found the army at Adams Run, where they got a light ration—having gotten potatoes through the country they were marching. Staying there several days without tents or houses, sleeping in the open air at night by the fire of a large pine tree, cut down into three lengths, then piled, fired, and the Company distributed on each side with their feet to the fire. Their next camp was at Wiltown Bluff on the Edisto river, South Carolina.

Becoming unwell, Robert was sent to a hospital at Augusta, Ga., after a month's stay Dr. W. H. Doughty, in charge of the Board of Surgeons, pronounced him unfit for field service. He was then assigned to the Post Commissary, at Augusta, Ga., under his brother, Major Wm. C. Sibley. He stayed in the Commissary after General Lee surrendered some two weeks, issuing rations to the Confederate soldiers without receiving any thing whatever from the United States, notwithstanding they had been in charge since about May 1st. He was paroled at the Richmond county court house about May 8th, 1865.

Be it stated whilst several pay rolls were made out for Barnes Battery to the Confederate government, he never received any pay, which was to be \$16.00 per month in Con-

federate money; and only remembers getting a blanket and one pair of shoes from the government for his entire enlistment; frequently rations were beef and a few turnips and corn bread, which was expected to last two days, in order to make it do so, soup was made for the first day and whatever was left was used the next day.

In July, 1865, he went to the University High School, at Athens, Ga., under a Mr. Carroll and Prof. Charbonnier. In 1867 he went regularly to work for J. Sibley & Sons without compensation until he reached his 21st birthday, and in September following was admitted into the firm, which, in July, 1874, was dissolved.

At the age of 26 years he was chairman of Finance Committee of Board of Directors of the National Exchange Bank, of Augusta, Ga.; was offered the Presidency of the Round Mountain Coal and Iron Company, which he accepted but, owing to bad health, resigned a few months after. He is now in (1908) President of the Southern Slate Company.

In 1891 he moved to Los Angeles, California, there joined Camp No. 770 U. C. V., and received from a committee of ladies of United Daughters of the Confederacy, from Atlanta, Ga., the Southern Cross of Honor. Returning to Georgia in 1893 to attend U. C. V. meeting at Augusta, Ga.

On the 4th of September, 1872, he married Susie Wheless Bolling, daughter of Robert P. Bolling, of Memphis, Tenn., and had six children—five sons and a daughter.

He and his father, Josiah Sibley, were charter members in organizing the Second Presbyterian Church of Augusta, Ga., and served as a deacon. He and his friend, Wm. J. Cranston, having paid for the expense of the Church Charter.

Confederate Certificate.

Augusta, Ga., May 10th, 1898.

Mr. R. P. Sibley,

Los Angeles, Cal.:

This is to certify that you were a member of the Battery, known as Barnes Battery, which was mustered into the Confederate States army in October, 1864; that the said battery was an independent company, forming no part of any regiment or brigade, but attached from time to time to different commands; said company served during Sherman's march through Georgia, in Georgia, with the Confederate army, and during the siege of Savannah was attached to the brigade of General Mercer, of General Hardee's command, at Lawton Farm, seven miles from Savannah. After the evacuation of Savannah by the Confederate troops under

General Hardee, the said company served on the coast of South Carolina until withdrawn and placed at New Savannah, on the Georgia side of the Savannah river, where it remained until the close of the war. I further certify that at that time you were about sixteen years of age, and that you served as a member of said company.

GEO. T. BARNES,

Former Captain of Barnes Battery of Artillery, of Augusta, Georgia, and Ex-Member of United States Congress from Georgia, Being a Member of the 49th, 50th and 51st Congress.

Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1907.

Dear Mr. Sibley:

I have carefully filed your letter of Dec. 10, '07, giving account of Barnes' Battery in the Confederate war. The letter is now with E-Gov. A. D. Candler, Supt. in Ga. Confederate records, at State Capitol, Atlanta.

Thank you for the letter and copy of Certificate of Maj. Barnes, May 10, 1898.

Yours truly,

CLEMENT A. EVANS.



Badges Presented to Robert Pendleton Sibley.

BOLLING SIBLEY—

Bolling Sibley, eldest child of Robert P. and Susie B. Sibley, was born in Augusta, Georgia, August 20th, 1873. He graduated at the Richmond Academy before he attained the age of sixteen. Shortly after graduation he secured a position in Memphis, Tennessee, where he has resided ever since.

For many years he held a responsible position in one of the Memphis banks, which he voluntarily resigned several years ago to embark in the life insurance business. He is now a member of the firm of Sibley & Erskine, representing the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, as general agents for West Tennessee.

When fourteen years of age he united with the church, and at this time is a member of the First Methodist Church, of Memphis.

He was married September 17th, 1903, to Miss Harriet Erle Beasley, of LaGrange, Tennessee. The ceremony was performed by his brother, the Rev. Josiah Sibley. One daughter, Dorothy Leigh Sibley, born March 24th, 1905, has been born to them.

REV. JOSIAH SIBLEY—

Rev. Josiah Sibley, second son of Robert P. and Susie B. Sibley, was born in Augusta, Georgia, May 12th, 1877. He graduated from Pomona College, California, in 1899, and deciding to enter the Presbyterian ministry, he took his theological course at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn., graduating in 1902. Prior to graduation he represented Yale on the debating team against Princeton and won for Yale the decision of the judges, when upholding the negative of the question of the justification of the 15th amendment to the United States Constitution.

He married Miss Adeline Webb, daughter of W. R. Webb, of Bell Buckle, Tennessee, September 4th, 1906, who was born in Murray county, Tennessee, May 31st, 1879.

He is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach, California, which has over seven hundred members. This congregation under his leadership is now erecting a handsome church, costing eighty thousand dollars.

GEORGE ROYAL SIBLEY—

George Royal Sibley, third son of Robert P. and Susie B. Sibley, was born in Augusta, Georgia, January 8th, 1879. He received his education in the public schools of California. As he decided to follow a mercantile life, he declined a college education, and at this time is a stockholder and general

manager of the largest plant of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, of Seattle, Washington, which uses the milk of over twenty-three thousand cows, and their annual sales, at wholesale, was over three million dollars in 1907.

He was married by Rev. Josiah Sibley, of Long Beach, California in Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Chehalis, Washington, on September 4th, 1907, to Maud Maynard, born in Olympiah, Washington, August, 1882, daughter of Chas. Warren Maynard. The groom's mother and his sister, Francis, from Augusta, Ga., were among those present.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church in Chehalis.

ROBERT SIBLEY—

Robert Sibley, fourth son of Robert P. and Susie B. Sibley, was born in Round Mountain, Alabama, March 28th, 1881. He graduated at the University of California in 1903 with the highest honors as an electrical engineer. While at the University he received the rank of colonel in the battalion of cadets, attaining 147 points out of a possible 150 in his military record. He was offered a commission in the United States army as first lieutenant, which he declined, as he preferred to follow his profession. Later he accepted the chair of engineering in the University of Montana, at Missoula. After holding this position for several years he voluntarily resigned to practice his profession. At this time he is making an important survey of seven hundred miles for the United States government in Montana.

He was married by Rev. Josiah Sibley, September 5th, 1904, to Catherine Stone, born in Oakland, California, September 23d, 1883, daughter of George A. and Ella Sherman Stone. Their daughter, Catherine Elizabeth Sibley, was born in Missoula, Montana, April 20th, 1907. Both parents are members of the Episcopal church.

John Adams Sibley,

GEORGIA



JOHN ADAMS SIBLEY.

John Adams Sibley, eldest son of Josiah Sibley and Emma Eve Longstreet, was born September 1st, 1860. He attended the Virginia Military Institute three years. Engaged in farming, life insurance and real estate.

In October, 1890, elected member of the legislature from Cobb county, Georgia, as a democrat, serving two years. In 1892, nominated by the Populist Party for congress from the 7th Congressional District of Georgia. In 1896, while residing at Tifton, Georgia, was the nominee of the same party for the Second Congressional District of Georgia. In 1904, was a candidate for elector from the state at large on the Populist ticket.

During the Spanish-American war was commissioned in July, 1898, by President McKinley, first lieutenant "E" Company, Third United States Volunteer Infantry (known by many as Ray's Immunes), sailing from Savannah, Georgia, August 13th, landing at Santiago, Cuba, August 17th, was appointed Regimental Quartermaster Commissary and Ordinance Officer, stationed at Guantanamo, Cuba. January, 1899, promoted to Captain and assigned to command of "M" Company, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, then stationed at Baracoa, Cuba; was mustered out at Macon, Georgia, May 2d, 1899.

James Longstreet Sibley,

GEORGIA



JAMES LONGSTREET SIBLEY,

James Lonstreet Sibley, the eighth son of Josiah Sibley, and second son by his second wife, Emma Eve Longstreet Sibley, was born at the "Cottage," six miles south of Augusta, Georgia, August 4th, 1863.

He was named for his mother's first cousin, James Longstreet, Lieutenant-General of the Confederate States army. He was a student of Richmond Academy, Augusta, Georgia; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., and Washington and Lee University, in the same state.

Soon after leaving college he engaged in farming in Baldwin county, Georgia, and, at the age of twenty-one, married Mattie Erwin, daughter of Ulysees Maner Erwin and Mary Tucker Erwin, of said county. Ten children was the result of this union, namely: Mattie; John Adams; Ulysses Maner, James Longstreet, Josie King, Mary Eve; Josiah, William Augustus Longstreet, Marion, and Allen Bowen, all of whom were living when this sketch was written.

James Longstreet Sibley was commissioned as Postmaster of the City of Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1901, by President McKinley, and again four years later by President Roosevelt.

PART V.

Genealogical

1629---SIBLEY---1908



Arch.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Office of the Secretary
Boston

July 28th, 1908.

Robert P. Sibley, Esq.

Rockmart, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 23rd instant, requesting a certificate of the Revolutionary War service of the Stephen Sibley who marched from Sutton to Saratoga and of the younger of the two men bearing the name Ezekiel Wood whose records appear here, was duly received and the certificate in the case of Stephen Sibley, is herewith enclosed.

The age of the Ezekiel Wood, of Northampton, is given as 48 years in 1781, but as the age of the Ezekiel Wood, of Southampton is not given, there is no way of determining which of the two men is the younger.

The two dollars remaining to your credit are accordingly herewith returned.

Yours respectfully,

Wm M. Olin
Secretary,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

—•—

REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE

OF—

— Stephen Sibley —

Stephen Sibley: Appears with rank of Private on Muster and
Pay Roll of Capt March Chase's co., Col Jonathan
Edman's regt. marched Sept 26, 1777. Service
to Oct 26, 1777. 30 days, including travel (285 miles)
to and from camp. Company marched from
Hutton to Barre to reinforce Northern army.
Vol 17: 219.

Boston, July 23 1908

I certify the foregoing to be a true abstract
from the Record Index to the Revolutionary War
Archives deposited in this office.

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.

W^m M. Olm

Secretary
C M E

Extract from Letter of Assistant Librarian of Harvard College.

WILLIAM C. LANE, Librarian
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Assistant Librarian.
A. C. POTTER, Assistant Librarian.

LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, Mass., June 16, 1908.

Mr. Robert P. Sibley,
Southern Slate Company,
Rockmart, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 10th, inquiring in regard to certain members of the Sibley family, was duly received.

The history of the town of Sutton, Massachusetts, by W. A. Benedict and H. A. Tracy, Worcester, 1878, contains a genealogy of the Sutton Sibleys and their ancestors. I have extracted from it the names of the children of John Sibley, the immigrant; of his son Joseph, and of Joseph's son John, which I enclose.

John Sibley died 1661.

His sons names are—

John, born March 4, 1648.

William, born July 8, 1653.

Joseph, born 1655.

Samuel, born February 12, 1657.

Joseph Sibley 2, born 1655; married Susanna Follet, February 4, 1684. Their children:

Joseph, born November 9, 1684.

John, born September 18, 1687. —

Jonathan, born May 1, 1693.

Samuel, born 1697.

William, born September 7, 1700.

Benjamin, born September 19, 1703.

Hannah, ———.

John Sibley, born September 18, 1678, married Zerniah Gould. Their children:

John, born November 13, 1714.

Ebenezer, born February 28, 1717.

Stephen, born October 1, 1720.

Bethiah, born October 2, 1724.

Timothy, born November 2, 1727.

Be glad to answer any other specific questions so far as our books will enable me to do so.

Yours very truly,

WM. H. TILLINGHAST,

Asst. Librarian.

GENEALOGICAL.

1629—SIBLEY—1908.

It has been truly said,

“If you would know who you are,
Learn whence you came.”

Some speak of genealogical study as dry and unprofitable; and they do this from misapprehension of its importance and interest; but even these have some pride in being considered as belonging to “good families.”

We often hear of families dying out altogether, or ending in females, that we come to think that such a fate is the eventual end of all families. Every man living could, if he only knew the date, count up from son to father, from father to grandfather, from generation to generation, until he came to Adam himself. This is the great difference between good families and families of all other kinds. The members of a good family can tell who their forefathers were; where they lived and whom they married; while those who belong to no families in particular are classed in a body, as those who don't know their own grandfathers, or who, perhaps, never had any to know.

John Sibley, the immigrant, landed at Salem, Mass., in 1629, and died in Manchester, 1661. His wife's name was Rachel. They had nine children—five daughters and four sons. Their sons were:

John Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., March 4th, 1648.

William Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., July 8th, 1653.

Joseph Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., 1655.

Samuel Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., February 12th, 1657.

Joseph Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., 1655, married Susanna Follet, born at Salem, Mass., February 4th, 1684. The children of Joseph and Susanna Sibley are:

Joseph Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., November 9th, 1684.

John Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., September 18th, 1687.

Jonathan Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., May 1st, 1690.

Samuel Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., 1697.

William Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., September 7th, 1700.

Benjamin Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., September 19th, 1703.

Hannah Sibley.

John Sibley, born at Salem, Mass., September 18th, 1687, married Zeruiah Gould, born in Salem, Mass., April 20th, 1694. The children of John and Zerniah Sibley are:

John Sibley was born in Salem, Mass., November 13th, 1714.
 Ebenezer Sibley, born in Salem, Mass., February 28th, 1717.
 Stephen Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass., October 1st, 1720.

Bethial Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass., October 2, 1724; married Samuel Trask, November 3, 1743.

Timothy Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass., November 7th, 1727.

John Sibley, born in Salem, Mass., November 13th, 1714, married Abigail Towne, who was born in Topfield, Mass., April 2nd, 1715. The children of the above John Sibley and Abigail Towne Sibley are:

Stephen Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass., July 12th, 1741.

Hannah Sibley, born in Sutton, Mass., September 26th, 1742; married Col. Jonathan Holman.

Lydia Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., June 28th, 1745.

Peter Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., September 16th, 1749.

Mary Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., June 20th, 1751.

Stephen Sibley who was born in Sutton, Mass., July 12th, 1741, died August 25th, 1828, in Grafton, Mass., married Thankful Sibley, born in Grafton, Mass., 1745, died October 26th, 1837, in Grafton, Mass. The children of Stephen and Thankful Sibley are:

Lydia Sibley.

Joel Sibley, born at Grafton, Mass., April 25th, 1766; died April 10, 1839, in Grafton, Mass.

Hannah Sibley.

Joel Sibley who was born in Grafton, Mass., April 25th, 1766, and died at Grafton, Mass., April 10th, 1839, married Lois Wood, who was born June 24th, 1767, daughter of Ezekial Wood, died November 21st, 1832. The children of Joel and Lois Sibley are:

Amory Sibley, born at Uxbridge, Mass., June 20th, 1792; died in Augusta, Ga., June 22, 1849.

Royal Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., November 30th, 1793; died in Uxbridge, Mass., September 28th, 1822.

Elmira Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., October 26th, 1797; died in Grafton, Mass., February 13th, 1835.

Abigail and Nancy Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., July 29th, 1799, and Nancy died at Uxbridge, April 2nd, 1800; Abigail Sibley died at Providence, R. I., 1876.

Mary L. Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., December 28th, 1802; died in Oxford, Mass., July 17th, 1847.

Martha Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., December 31, 1804; died at Grafton, Mass., February 11th, 1838.

Josiah Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., April 1st, 1808; died in Summerville, Augusta, Ga., December 7th, 1888.

George N. Sibley, born in Uxbridge, Mass., August 12th, 1810; died in West-Boro, Mass., June 17th, 1858.

Josiah Sibley who was born in Uxbridge, Mass., April 1st, 1808, married Sarah Ann Crapon, born at Providence, R. I., October 24th, 1809. (first wife) daughter of William and Hannah Crapon, died in Augusta, Ga., May 17th, 1858.

The children of Josiah and Sarah Ann Crapon Sibley are:

William Crapon Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., May 3rd, 1832; died April 17th, 1902, at Augusta, Ga.

Henry Josiah Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., March 19th, 1833; died at Bear Creek, near Griffin, Ga., July 25th, 1864.

Samuel Hale Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., September 9th, 1835; died in Atlanta, Ga., September 11th, 1884.

Sophia Matilda Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., October 16th, 1837; died in Mississippi City, Miss., October 29th, 1897; being the widow of General Chas. E. Smedes, C. A. S.

George Royal Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., June 19th, 1839; died in Summerville, Augusta, Ga., July 15th, 1887.

Fannie Maria Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., October 13th, 1841; died in Augusta, Ga., December 20th, 1842.

Mary Lois Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., September 3rd, 1843; died in Augusta, Ga., February 23rd, 1864.

Alice Maria Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., February 9th, 1846; died in Augusta, Ga., July 13th, 1907.

Robert Pendleton Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., February 17th, 1848.

Caroline Crapon Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., February 21st, 1850; died in Augusta, Ga., November 16th, 1858.

Amory Walter Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., June 19th, 1852; died in Augusta, Ga., July 28th, 1899.

Children of Josiah Sibley and Emma E. Lonstreet (his second wife), the daughter of Gilbert Longstreet, of Augusta, Ga., are:

John Adams Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., September 1st, 1861.

James Longstreet Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., August 4th, 1863.

Mary Bones Sibley, born in Clarkesville, Ga., March 29th, 1865.

Emma Josephine Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., February 23rd, 1867.

GENEALOGICAL TREE—WM. C. SIBLEY.

William Crapon Sibley—Born, May 2, 1832—Died, April 17,
1903—Married, November 7, 1860, Jane E. Thomas.

-
1. Annie Sibley—Born, March 11, 1862; died, June, 1863.
 2. Josiah Sibley—Born, Jany. 10, 1864; died Aug. 11, 1866.
 3. Grigsby T. Sibley—Born, Dec. 21, 1865; married, Feby. 16,
1887, Mary Hinson Smith.
 - Hinson S. Sibley—Born, Dec. 6, 1887.
 - Jennie Thomas Sibley—Born, Jany. 10, 1889.
 - Rosina Sibley—Born, Aug. 30, 1890.
 - Annie Sibley—Born, Dec. 29, 1892.
 - Mary Smith Sibley—Born, Nov. 18, 1895.
 - Grace Sibley—Born, Oct. 23, 1897.
 - Wm. C. Sibley—Born, Oct. 4, 1899; died, Apr. 19, 1900.
 - Lillian Pearl Sibley—Born June 15, 1901.
 - Dorothy Sibley—Born, Nov. 9, 1904; died, Nov. 24, 1904.
 - Grigsby Thomas Sibley, Jr.—Born, March 2, 1906.
 4. Rev. Julian S. Sibley—Born, Aug. 27, 1867; married, Oct.
31, 1888, Cora B. Haddon.
 - Warren Sibley—Born, Apr. 28, 1891.
 - William L. Sibley—Born June 13, 1897.
 - John Carey Sibley—Born, Aug. 23, 1901.
 - Marjorie Sibley—Born Sept. 6, 1903; died July 16, 1905.
 5. John W. Sibley—Born Jany. 5, 1869; married, Jany. 9,
1890, Hattie Alma Cole, who died Oct. 24, 1890; mar-
ried second time, Nov. 10, 1892, Willie Richards Casey.
 - Hattie Camiele Sibley—Born, March 20, 1894.
 6. Barney Dunbar Sibley—Born, Oct. 18, 1870; married, Nov.
10, 1892, Carrie Harris.
 - Marguerete Sibley—Born Aug. 7, 1895.
 - Campbell Sibley—Born Dec. 2, 1896; died May, 1905.
 - Wm. Langley Sibley—Born, July 7, 1906.
 7. W. Langley Sibley—Born, March 13, 1872; married, May
7, 1907, Kate Davis Marshall.
 - John Davis Sibley—Born, February 7, 1908.
 8. Lillian Pearl Shivers Sibley—Born, January 17, 1875; mar-
ried John A. Law.
 - Jennie Thomas Law—Born, Jany. 28, 1902.
 - Annie Elizabeth Law—Born, June 25, 1903.
 - Margaret Adger Law—Born, Feby. 8, 1905.
 - John Adger Law, Jr.—Born, March 30, 1907.
 9. Grace Isabel Sibley—Born, April 1, 1877. (Easter Sun-
day, and anniversary of birthday of her grandfather,
Josiah Sibley.)

FAMILY REGISTER OF SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY I.

Samuel Hale Sibley, third son of Josiah Sibley, was born in Augusta, Georgia, September 9, 1835. Died in Atlanta, Georgia, December 11, 1861. His wife, Sarah Virginia Hart (Jennie Hart), born in Augusta, Ga., October 22, 1846. Married November 15, 1865, by Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, First Presbyterian Church, Augusta; the first large wedding after the close of the civil war; special train, next day, carrying wedding party of a hundred to Union Point (the home of the bride) for grand reception, other special trains bringing guests from neighboring towns.

The Children of This Marriage:

1. Josiah Sibley, Jr.—Born, Union Point, Greene county, November 29, 1866; died, August 29, 1879.
2. Grace Pendleton Sibley—Born, May 26, 1868; died, July 31, 1870.
3. Jennie Hart Sibley—Born, December 28, 1869.
4. Katherine Collier Sibley—Born, Augusta, Ga., January 14, 1872.
5. Samuel Hale Sibley, Jr.—Born, Union Point, July 12, 1873.
6. James Hart Sibley—Born, Union Point, Sept. 25, 1875.

Marriages of the Children:

Jennie Hart to Harold Lamb, of Charleston, S. C., January 7, 1891. No issue.

Katherine Collier to Robert F. Bryan, Union Point, Ga., February 20, 1896.

Issue—Francis Sibley—Born, September 2, 1897.

Sara Virginia—Born, May 14, 1900.

Harold Lamb—Born, October 10, 1902.

Robert Francis, Jr.—Born October 24, 1904.

Samuel Hale Sibley, Jr., married Florence Weldon Hart, April 19, 1898, of Union Point, Ga.

Issue—William Hart Sibley—Born August 4, 1898.

Luey Bentley Sibley—Born, June 22, 1900; died at birth.

Sara Virginia Sibley—Born, August 9, 1901.

Florence Weldon Sibley—Born, August 20, 1906.

FAMILY TREE—GEORGE ROYAL SIBLEY.

George Royal Sibley—Born in Augusta, Ga., June 19, 1839. Married, January 21, 1862, Emma Tucker in (Midway) Milledgeville, Ga.

Their children are: Alice Reese, Mary Lois, Anna Belle and George Royal Sibley.

Alice Reese Sibley married Asbury Hull, in Augusta, Ga. Their children are Emma Georgia, Jephthah Rucker, Alice Sibley and Asbury (the last died in 1902.)

Emma Georgia Hull married Andrew Claudius Perkins, and their children are Alice Hull and Andrew Claudius, Jr.

Mary Lois Sibley married Oswell Roebuck Eve, and their child is Mary Lois Sibley.

Anna Belle Sibley married James Hambleton Brinson. George Royal Sibley (son of Geo. R. Sibley born June 19, 1839) married Margaret Belle Schweigert.

FAMILY TREE—ROBERT PENDLETON SIBLEY.

Robert Pendleton Sibley—Born in Augusta, Georgia, February 17, 1848; was married, by Rev. Warner T. Bolling, in Memphis, Tenn., September 4, 1872, to Susie Wheless Bolling, daughter of Robert P. Bolling, born in Nashville, Tenn., January 19, 1851.

Their children are:

Bolling Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., August 20, 1873.
Francis Wheless Sibley, born at Memphis, Tenn., January 2, 1875.

Josiah Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., May 12, 1877.

George Royal Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., January 8, 1879.

Robert Sibley, born in Round Mountain, Ala., March 28, 1881.

Herbert Sibley, born in Augusta, Ga., October 13, 1885. died at Memphis, Tenn., August 6, 1904, by drowning when learning to swim.

FAMILY TREE—ALICE MARIA SIBLEY WILLIAMS.

Alice Maria Sibley—Born in Augusta, Georgia, February 9th, 1846; died July 13th, 1907. Married William Thorne Williams, of Savannah, Georgia, 1865.

Their Children—

Emma Wilhelmina, born in Augusta, Georgia, October 6th, 1867. Married John Harper Davison, of Belfast, Ireland, February 6th, 1889.

Mary Lois, born in Augusta, Georgia, September 10th, 1869. Married James Bishop Alexander, of Augusta, Georgia, November 14th, 1894.

Macpherson Berrien, born in Marietta, Georgia, August 10th, 1872. Married Julia Sanders Carmichael, of Augusta, Georgia, November 20th, 1900.

FAMILY TREE—JOHN ADAMS SIBLEY.

John Adams Sibley—Born September 1, 1861. Married, June 1, 1882, Sarah Louisa Chandler, born January 11, 1859; died, April 8, 1905, daughter of Isaac C. and Sarah Thomas Chandler, of Juniper, Ga.

Children—James Longstreet, born June 7, 1883.

Eugene, born May 29, 1885.

Frank Chandler, born February 17, 1888.

Married, January 26, 1907, Susan Cunningham McPherson, of Detroit, Mich.

FAMILY TREE—JAMES L. SIBLEY.

James Longstreet Sibley—Born August 4, 1863. Married, November 11, 1884, to Mattie Erwin, daughter of Mary (Tucker) and Ulysses Maner Erwin.

Their Children—

Mattie (Sibley) Case, wife of I. C. Case; born February 13, 1886; married September 5, 1905.

John Adams Sibley, born January 4, 1888.

Ulysses Maner Erwin Sibley, born April 9, 1890.

James Longstreet Sibley, Jr., born August 29, 1891.

Josephine King Sibley, born May 13, 1893.

Mary Eve Sibley, born November 28, 1895.

Josiah Sibley, born September 16, 1898.

William Augustus Longstreet Sibley, born February 12, 1901.

Marion Erwin Sibley, born January 12, 1902.

Allan Bowen Sibley, born September 22, 1903.

FAMILY TREE—MARY B. SIBLEY GARDNER.

Mary B. Sibley—Born in Clarksville, Ga., on March 29, 1865. Married December 28, 1887, by Rev. D. L. Buttolph, at Augusta, Ga., to Albert S. J. Gardner, who was born at "Ingle-side," near Augusta, on September 22, 1863.

Their Children—

Albert Gardner—Born at "Cottage Hill," near Marietta, Ga., on September 21, 1889; died June 7, 1890.

Emma Eve Gardner—Born at "Cottage Hill," near Marietta, Ga., on November 1, 1890.

Charles Schley—Born at "Cottage Hill," near Marietta, Ga., on August 9, 1892.

Jesse Jordan—Born at "Cottage Hill," near Marietta, Ga., on March 17, 1894.

Mary Lois—Born at "Cottage Hill," near Marietta, Ga., on January 11, 1899.

FAMILY TREE—EMMA JOSEPHINE COUPER.

Emma Josephine Sibley—Born February 23, 1867. Married Butler King Couper, born March 20, 1851, on May 27, 1891, at Marietta, Ga.

Their Children—

Constance Maxwell Cooper—Born August 12, 1897.

Butler King Couper, Jr.—Born January 1, 1906.

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