

(The first three pages of this history have been misplaced)

My Grand Father, Arthur Patton, while in the Army was twice taken prisoner of War by the British soldiers--often called the Tories or Red Coats. The second time he was captured he was condemned to be shot as a spy, but while on the way to headquarters the soldiers each on horses had a difficult boggy piece of ground to pass over--he took advantage of the Red Coats having to select a sure footing for their horses--put spurs to his horse and escaped under a shower of bullets.

My Grand Father, Arthur Patton, then moved further west to what is now Wayne County and settled on the east side of the Chickawaway River, nine miles south of Winchester. He died and was buried at that place. My Grand Mother moved nearer my Father, William Patton, but died a few years later and was carried to the old homestead and buried by my Grand Father. She was a noble Christian woman, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church and well loved by all who knew her. My mind who often reverts to my childhood when she would have me and my only Sister Margaret to kneel at her knee and repeat "Our Father Who Art In Heaven". These memories of her religious teachings will, I hope, never be erased from my memory.

Premious to that time in about 1811 or 1812, was was declared between Great Britian and the United States of America. Four months after my birth in the Autumn of 1813 the Creek Indians, a warlike tribe having joined the British in their hostilities, all of the non-combattants of the neighborhood, the old men, women and children, and negro slaves, were placed in Fort Patton, a stronghold named in honor of Gen. James Patton, a brother of my Father, who was a General in the Army and remained there until the close of hostilities. He too was buried at the old family burying ground near Winchester. I well remember hearing my Mother recall the days of anxxety and vigilance and of the fearful massacre at Fort

Wayne, where the Indians forced an entrance through a gate that was not securely barred--on account of the sand that had washed down and accumulated against it. All in the Fort were killed but one small white child and its negro nurse, who made her escape during the massacre.

The Country being but sparingly settled, it was difficult to have permanent schools and the people were compelled to be contented with short terms of three or four months taught by Tramp or Journeymen teachers--consequently, the youths of the neighborhood had but limited educational advantages. Still, I recall with pride that some of Mississippi's best and most prominent men in both public and private life had their start in the Battle of Life in those little backwoods log schools. I can recall the names of Clint Gray, Powhattan Ellis, John McRay, afterwards Gov. of the State of Miss., Dr. McGehee--father of Dr. E. L. McGehee, who still resides at the old homestead at Woodville, Miss.

Mr. Father, Wm. Patton, married Miss Edna George 1809--she was the only child of a prominent Scotch family who came to America during the reign of terror between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics soon after Martin Luther's reformation. They were staunch Presbyterians and I still possess her Bible and other religious books that were published at the time that the letters "s" - "S" had the shape of a letter "F"--f- minus the mark across the upper part of it. Two children were the result of their union. My Sister Margaret Cynthia and myself. My Father's practice as a physician extending over fifty miles compelled him to be from home a great deal and the care and rearing of the children was left much to our Mother. She lived to be 53 years old, loved and honored by all who knew her. My Father survived her two years. He died at Patton's Hill, now known as Sumpsterville, Alabama.

I was married to Frances Ann Webb--daughter of Capt. Samuel Smith Webb and Ann Moore Dickens Webb in 1834. We were the parents of eleven

children, two of whom died in infancy. Our eldest boy was killed at Malvern Hill near Richmond, Va. July 1st, 1861. My wife died at Old Marion Lauderdale Co. Miss. Jan. 10, 1865. My home a large two-story residence with barns outhouses and servants houses were destroyed by fire during my absence in the Confederate Army= in 1862. Sherman's Army passing through Old Marion on their so-called famous "March to the Sea" destroyed the entire village not sparing churches, school houses or only a few private residence. They carried off some of my most valuable negroes- and all of my stock, vehicles, etc. I moved to Meridian in 1867 with my remaining small amount of household goods and all of my children who had been spared to me.

Judge M. H. Whitaker who had married my eldest daughter, Sarah Francis Whitaker, moved to Meridian two years later and engaged in the practice of Law with Capt. Wm. P. Evans who succeeded me as Capt. of Co. A 37th Miss. Regiment after I was promoted as Col. of the Regiment at the death of Col. Robt. McLean, who was killed at the Battle of Iuka, Miss. Sept. 19, 1862. My life since then has vwn onw of struggle and disappointments but I trust as the Psalmist who said "Trust in the Lord and verily thou shalt be fed". Then again, he said, "The deed of those who love and fear God shall never beg bread."

"Today- Sunday- June 20 (at sunrise) 1875 is my 62nd birthday- I was born in Wayne County Mississippi territory five miles east of Winchester, the former County Seat of Wayne County, named for General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame.

My Father was Dr. William Patton, son of Arthur Patton, who emigrated from Ireland with his Brothers Samuel and James. They settled in the State of Pennsylvania; afterwards moving to South Carolina. This was previous to the Revolutionary War. All three joined the American Army- or Rebel Army- Samuel Patton was killed the third year of the War. My Grand Father and Great Uncle James survived. James Patton married a Miss Lawson and moved to Tennessee. Arthur Patton went through the War and was promoted for his bravery and daring deeds. He was captured twice by the British soldiers but succeeded in making his escape- Was captured with important papers from General Green, on his person, and was condemned to be shot as a spy. While on the way to the British headquarters, in crossing a swamp or morass, where it was necessary to travel "Indian File"- or "Single File", he seeing his captors occupied in securing solid and safe footing for their horses, although bound hands behind him, suddenly turned and putting spurs to his horses escaped under a shower of bullets.

At the close of the War he settled in what was called Calhoun Neighborhood (No Counties or Districts then) and married a Miss Margaret Lockridge. There were only three sons- William (My Father), James, who was Lieut. Governor of the Territory of Mississippi, and who died at Winchester. He served as a Brig. General in the War of 1809 to 1812. My Father was appointed Surgeon of the U. S. Army at the same time. Both served with distinction through the whole War-Uncle James in General Jackson's Army from Tennessee to Louisiana, and my Father as Surgeon at the City of New Orleans, and all along the line to what is called Fort Stevens, Alabama on the Tombigbee River in what is now Washington County, where the fearful massacre of Fort Mimms aroused the

Country to arms again. My Mother and her two children-Margaret and myself- were taken with many others to Fort Patton until the trouble with the Creek Inaians was over.

The remainder of the family history has no bearing on the War- but Lowry's and McCardy's- or McCardle's (or something like that) History of Mississippi will verify what I have said."

May 12th, 1862

2nd R La V. New Kent (?) County Va

Dear Ma & Onie Your's of the 21st was received a day or two since, which I was delighted to receive. I now have an opportunity of sending a letter to the office & will accept the opportunity. Since I last wrote we have been on the march almost daily - without tents-cooking utensils & but little to eat. Some of the boys complain a great deal. I take it Easy. & tell the boys I am the Happiest man living. We Evacuated Yorktown on the 3rd of this month are now about 20 miles East of Richmond - where we will be apt to make a bold stand. Have had fighting to do almost every day- & whiped the enemy in every Engagement. Our Brigade has not been Engaged since being on the Retreat, but have been in hearing of the Cammonading most (cannonading) of the time. My health is very good at this time- & trust that it may remain so. Write to Pa to try to get me a transfer to (over to back page) the Regt he is in, if possible. I will close as I have said Enough to let you know that I am well & in fine spirits- & have not been hungary since I have been in the army.

Hoping to returne home soon
I subscribe myself affectionately
Your son William S Patton J.

P.S. I will have to trouble you to pay the Postage on this as I have no stamps.

Wm

OBITUARY.

*

Among the many victims of this unholy war, no braver or nobler son of the South has fallen than William S. Patton, Jr. He was born in Sumter county, Alabama, January 13th, 1838; received a liberal education, and then prepared himself to practice the profession of dentistry at the Baltimore Dental College. On his return from college, he settled in Homer, Louisiana, where, on the first call of his country, he volunteered May 1st, 1861, in the 2d Louisiana regiment, for twelve months, and at the expiration of the twelve months he re-
volunteered for the war. He fell in the hard-contested field of July 1st, 1862. To use the language of a friend, writing from the scene of action, "in the front ranks, and at the very mouth of the enemy's cannon." He leaves behind a father, mother and several sisters to mourn his untimely death, but they are patriots all, and though they mourn his loss, will not repine, since he died in the cause of his country. His father, Wm. S. Patton, Sr., commanded a regiment at Bowling Green Kentucky, last winter, and is now Captain of a company in the 37th Mississippi regiment, at Columbus. His brother-in-law, Lt. Col. Whitaker, the only remaining male member of the family, was with the 13th Mississippi, in Virginia, leaving the mother and five daughters with no other protection than that afforded by their own patriot hearts; and the writer of this, from spending several days with them, can bear testimony to how heroically they have borne the absence of father, husband and brother. They have been bereft of a dutiful son and affectionate brother, but they have the consolation of knowing that he fell at the post of honor and duty, and has died in a just cause. Nor is this the only consolation. He was not only a soldier of his country, but a soldier of the cross, and they have the precious hope of a meeting with him where wars and death cannot intrude. Though brave and fearless almost to desperation, he did not rush thoughtlessly upon death, but recognized the fearful event before him, and calmly told his Captain as he started upon the charge, "If I get killed, inform my mother and father of it, and tell them I died in a good cause." With these his last words, he rushed upon the enemy and fell (pierced by their deadly shots,) where all true soldiers should fall, in the front ranks, leading his comrades to the cannon's mouth. He was a kind brother, an obedient son, and a reliable friend, ready even to give his life in the cause of those he loved. He was generous even to a fault, and looked upon anything low or mean with that severe contempt that springs only from an honest and noble heart. Noble youth, he is gone from among us, but we will cherish his memory, hoping that our loss may be his eternal gain.

(Note: The first three pages of this history have been misplaced.)

Arthur Patton emigrated from Ireland with his two brothers, Samuel and James. They settled in the state of Pennsylvania; afterward moving to South Carolina. This was previous to the Revolutionary War.

James married a Miss Lawson and moved to Tennessee.

In 1809 war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. Arthur Patton and his brothers, Samuel and James, joined the American (or Rebel) Army. Samuel was killed the third year, while Arthur and James survived throughout the war, 1809-1812, serving with distinction. Arthur was promoted for bravery and daring deeds. He was twice taken prisoner of war by the British soldiers, often called the Tories or Red Coats, but he succeeded in making his escape. The second time, he was condemned to be shot as a spy as he had important papers from General Green on his person. While on the way to the British headquarters, he took advantage of the Red Coats having to select a sure footing for their horses in crossing a difficult boggy swamp or morass, where it was necessary to travel "Indian File" (or single file). Even though his hands were bound behind his back, he turned suddenly, put the spurs to his horse and escaped under a shower of bullets.

At the close of the war Arthur Patton settled in what was called Calhoun Neighborhood (No Counties or Districts then), and married Miss Margaret Lockridge. They had only three sons. They moved further west to what is now Wayne County and settled on the east side of the Chickasawhay River, nine miles south of Winchester, Mississippi.

William Patton, son of Arthur, married a Miss Edna George in 1809. She was the only child of a prominent Scotch family who came to America during the reign of terror between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, soon after Martin Luther's Reformation. They were staunch Presbyterians. Two children were the result of their union, William S. Patton, Jr. and Margaret Cynthia. He served throughout the war and

was appointed Surgeon of the U. S. Army then; and later as Surgeon at the City of New Orleans, and all along the line to what is called Fort Stevens, Alabama on the Tombigbee River in what is now Washington County, Alabama, where the fearful massacre of Fort Mimms aroused the Country to arms again. Mrs. William Patton and her two children, William and Margaret Cynthia, were taken with many others to Fort Patton until the trouble with the Creek Indians was over.

The Creek Indians were a warlike tribe, having joined the British in their hostilities. In the autumn of 1813 all of the non-combattants of the neighborhood, old men, women and children, also negro slaves, were placed in Fort Patton, a stronghold named in honor of General James Patton, a son of Arthur Patton and a General in the Army; and they remained there until the close of hostilities. They had many days of anxiety and vigilance because of the fearful massacre at Fort Wayne, where the Indians forced an entrance through a gate that was not securely barred on account of sand that had washed down and accumulated against it. All in that Fort were killed except one small white child and its negro nurse, who made their escape during the massacre.

The country being but sparingly settled, it was difficult to have permanent schools and the people were compelled to be contented with short terms of three or four months, taught by Tramp or Journeymen teachers. Consequently, the youths of the neighborhood had but limited educational advantages. Still, we recall with pride that some of the Mississippians best and most prominent men in both public and private life had their start in the Battle of Life in those little backwoods log schools, namely: Clint Gray, Powhattan Ellis, John McRay--afterwards Governor of the State of Mississippi, Dr. McGehee--father to Dr. E. L. McGehee, who resided at the old homestead at Woodville, Mississippi.

Dr. William Patton's practice as a physician extended over fifty miles, compelling him to be from home a great deal; and the care and

rearing of their children, William and Wargaret Cynthia, was left much to their Mother. She lived to be 63 years old, loved and honored by all who knew her. Dr. William Patton survived her two years and died at Patton's Hill, now known as Sumpterville, Alabama. They and most of the other members of the Patton family are buried at in the old burying ground near Winchester, Mississippi.

William S. Patton, son of William Patton, married Frances Ann Webb, daughter of Capt. Samuel Smith Webb and Anne Moore Dickens Webb, in 1834. They were the parents of eleven children, who of whom died in infancy. Their eldest/son was killed at Malvern Hill near Richmond, Va. July 1st, 1861. Frances Ann Webb Patton died at Old Marion, Lauderdale County, Mississippi January 10, 1865. Their home, a large two-story residence with barns, outhouses and servants houses were all destroyed by fire during William's absence in the Confederate Army in 1862. Sherman's Army passed through Old Marion in their so-called famous "March to the Sea", and destroyed the entire village, not sparing churches, school houses, and only a few private residences. They carried off some of the most valuable negroes and all of the stock, vehicles, etc. Dr. William Patton, Sr. moved to Meridian in 1867 with his remaining small amount of household goods and all of his children who had been spared to him.

Sarah Francis Patton, eldest daughter of William S. Patton, Sr. married Judge Mackerness Hudson Whitaker. They moved to Meridian, Miss. in 1869 and engaged in the practice of Law with Capt. Wm. P. Evans, who succeeded William S. Patton, Sr. as Captain of Co. A 37th Miss. Regiment after he was promoted as Col. of the Regiment at the death of Col. Robert McLean, who was killed at the Battle of Iuka, Mississippi September 19, 1862.

Dr. William S. Patton, Sr. gave the above history as his memoirs and ended it by saying the following:

" Life since then has been one of struggles and disappointments, but I trust as the Palmist said, "Trust in the Lord and verily thou shall be fed"." Then, again he said, "The seed of those who love and fear God shall never beg bread".

Most of the Pattons are buried homestead burying ground, south of Winchester, Mississippi.

Again quoting Dr. Patton, "My Grandmother was a noble Christian woman, a strict member of the Presbyterian Church and well loved by all who knew her. My mind reverts to my childhood, when she would have me and my only Sister, Margaret, to kneel at her knee and repeat, "Our Father Who Art In Heaven". These memories of her religious teachings will, I hope never be erased from my memory."

I still possess my Mother's Bible and other religious books that were published at the time that the letters "s" - "S" had the shape of a letter "F" - f - minus the mark across the upper part of it.

WILLIAM S. PATTON

Capt., Co. A, 37 Reg't. Miss. Vols.

Appears on Co. Muster Roll for Feb. 8 to April 30, 1862.

Dated May 7, 1862.

Enlisted:

When	Feb. 8
Where	Marion
By whom	W. G. Grace
Period	War

Appears on a Return of Post of Columbus, Miss. for the month of July, 1862.

Appears on a List of Commissioned Officers present for duty in the 1st, 3rd., and 4th, brigades, 1st. Division, Army of the West.

Lits dated Oct. 13, 1862

Brigade 4th.

Appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the Commanding Generals of the U. S. and Confederate forces July 4, 1863.

Roll dated Vicksburg July 9, 1863

Where captured Vicksburg, Miss.

When captured July 4, 1863

Appears on a List of Paroled officers and men of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, declared exchanged.

List dated Dec. 20, 1863

Appears on a Roster of the 37 Reg't of Miss. Vols; organized
April 28, 1862;

Term 3 years or the war

Roster dated Feb. 5, 1864

Date of entry of Muster into Confederate service Feb. 8, 1862

Date of rank, and whether by appointment, election or promotion -
Elected Feb. 8, 1862

Date and cause of vacancy Rsv. Feb. 9, 1863

Name of successor W. P. Evans

Appears on a Register containing Rosters of Commissioned officers,
Provisional Army Confederate States.

Remarks Resigned Jan. 26, 1864

Enclosures (17)

Furloughs or L. of A.	1
Orders	3
Pris. of War Record	1
Resignations	1
Misc. Information	3
Pay or clothing	8

Returns of ordance and ordance stores of the 37th Regt. Miss.
Vol. for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1863

Enterprise, Miss. Jan. 9, 1864

Small Arms -

4 Enfield Rifles Cal 577

2 " " Cal 54

9 Percussion Muskets Cal 69

16 total No. of guns

Accretments:

13 Cartridge Boxes
13 Waist belts
13 Waist belt plates

Equipment:

200 Knapsacks
204 Haversacks
208 Canteens
208 Canteen straps

Remarks:

It is impossible for me to make a correct report as my books were all lost at the surrender of Vicksburg.

The ordance and ordance stores now on hand have been brought in by men that were on detail and duty at the time of the surrender and some brought out from Vicksburg by the men.

I certify that the above return is correct as to what we have on hand.

Wm. S. Patton

Prisoner of War

Vicksburg, Mississippi

July 5, 1863

To all whom it may concern, know ye that: I, William S. Patton, a Captain of Co. A 37th Regt. Miss. Vols. C. S. A., being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its Garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. D. A., Commanding, on the 4th of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this my solemn parole under oath---

WILLIAM S. PATTON

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any Military, police, or constabulary force in any Fort, Garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of any prison, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Wm. S. Patton

Capt. Co. A. 37 Miss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss., this 5th day of July, 1863.

Parole Camps

Near Enterprise, Miss. Oct. 19, 1863.

Col.

I would respectfully ask a furlough for (30) thirty days, commencing on Wednesday the (28) twenty eight inst.

I am a member of the State Senate from the district composed of the Counties of Lauderdale and Newton State of Miss. is the cause of my asking for furlough.

Respectfully,

To

Wm. S. Patton

Col. T. B. Roy

Lt. Col. Com.

A. A. S.

37 Mip. Regt.

This is taken from a newspaper clipping:

Marion, -----r 10, 1863 No. 85

Election Returns.

Returns come in slowly.

Lauderdale-

State Senator: W. S. Patton, 440; Thames, 73.

5 E.

WILLIAM S. PATTON

Representatives: J. R. McLaurin, 218; W. G. Grace, 210; W. F. Crumpton, 109.

Newton County

State Senate: Patton, 135; Thames 169.

Camp 37th Mip. Regiment

Near Enterprise, Mip.

Jan. 13th, 1864

Colonel

I have the honour respectfully to tender my immediate and unconditional resignation as Lieutenant Colonel of this Thirty Seventh Regiment Mip. Infantry.

U. Cooper
Adj. Genl.
Richmond

Respectfully,
Your Abt. Servt.
Wm. S. Patton
Lt. Col. 37 Mip. Regt.
Enterprise, Mip.
Jan. 13th, 1864

Col.

I am a member of the State Senate of Mississippi for the next four years, during my absence in Dec. last in Attendance on the Legislature, had the misfortune to have my entire premises, together with the greater portion of my furniture, all my supply and meat and bread stuffs on hand consumed by fire. It is highly necessary that I resign to attend the wants of my family.

Respectfully,
Wm. S. Patton

H. Qrs. Meridian, Mip.

January 16, 1864

Respectfully forwarded for Lt. Genl. Polk

There are three orders on file at the War Dept. written by Wm. S. Patton in placing the city of Columbus, Miss. in a state of defence April 22, 1862.

Vouchers of pay to Wm. S. Patton:

Captain From Aug. 1st to Aug. 31st, 1862	\$130.00.
Rec. from Maj. Shepard at Columbus,	
Captain 1st. Sept. to 1st. Oct. 1862	\$130.00.
From Maj. I. A. Laundey	
Major 1st. Nov., 1862, to Jan. 1863	\$300.00
Captain 3rd. Sept. to 3rd. Oct., 1862	\$130.00
Major Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 31, 1863	\$150.00

Confederate

Capt. Patton's Company, Mississippi

State Troops

W. S. Patton, Capt., W. S. Patton's Company of 30 day Infantry, State Troops.

Appears on Company Muster Roll for July 13 to July 19, 1864

Enlisted:

When	July 13, 1864
Where	Artesia
By whom	Col. Foote
Period	30 days

Co. K. 1st. Reg. Patton's, Mississippi Infantry (Army of 10,000)

Captain

Capt. Wm. S. Patton's Company (Miss. Boys), 5 Reg't. Miss. Vols. 60 day troops.

This company subsequently became Company K, 1st. (Patton's) Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Army of 10,000)

WILLIAM E. PATTON

Age 48 years

Appears on Company Muster in Roll

Dated Corinth, Miss., Dec. 7, 1861

Mustered into State Service Dec. 1, 1861

Joined for duty and Mustered:

When Dec. 1, 1861

Where Corinth

By whom Col. Haughton

Period 60 days

No. Miles traveled to place of rendezvous, 188

There are a number of vouchers on file at the War Dept. for supplies furnished the 10,000 - Army of Miss., 1861.