

REV. PATRICK NEAL MADDUX AND MARTHA NEVILLE

On November 21, 1826, **Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)**, a twenty-five-year-old Georgia-born Methodist preacher, married **Martha Neville (1807–1873)**, a nineteen-year-old from Charleston, South Carolina.

Neville's Maddux heritage¹ is likely derived from notable Welsh ancestors who settled along the Potomac River in Maryland in the seventeenth century. In fact, family records trace the Maddux lineage back for over one thousand years. Unfortunately, we have documented proof for this line only as far back as Neville's third great-grandfather **Thomas Maddux (c. 1767–1848)**, a Virginian who migrated to Warren County, near Augusta, Georgia.

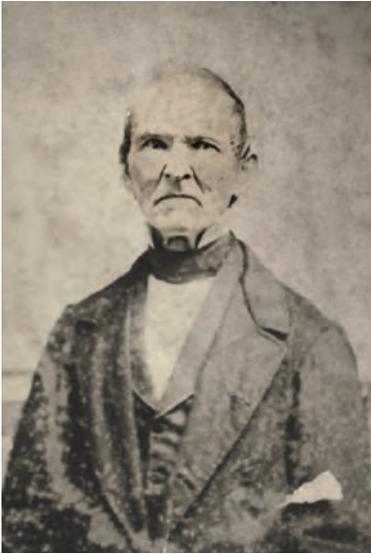
Patrick Neal Maddux was the first of seven children born to Thomas Maddux and his wife, **Mary Ann "Polly" Neal (1782–1854)**. Patrick Neal Maddux and his six siblings were all born in Warren County.

The Neal heritage² of Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux can be traced back to Neville's double fifth great-grandfather, **Captain Thomas Neal Sr. (1735–1799)**, who served in the Revolutionary War in 1775 and came to what is now Warren County, Georgia, in 1793. Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux's grandfather, **Captain David Ferdinand Neal (1755–1811)**, also fought in the Revolutionary War.

At age twenty-two, Patrick Neal Maddux was admitted to the Methodist ministry and became a Methodist circuit rider, taking religion to the people.³ His family would be devoutly Methodist for several future generations. In 1828 he and his wife, Martha Neville Maddux, moved to a farm thirteen miles outside of Warrenton, in Warren County. For at least the next twenty-five years, he was a farmer and preacher. In census records, he is listed as a farmer and clergyman. He owned seven slaves in 1840 and sixteen in 1850. Rev. Patrick Neal and Martha Neville Maddux had ten children (five boys and five girls), born between 1827 and 1849.⁴

Sometime in the 1850s, Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux and his family moved to Zebulon in Pike County, Georgia,* about fifty miles south of Atlanta.

**Pike County, formed in 1822, was named for General Zebulon Pike (1779–1813), who discovered Pike's Peak and was killed in the War of 1812 (1812–15).*



In 1858 Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux commissioned an Atlanta artist, John Maier (1819–1877), to paint portraits of himself and his wife.

Patrick Neal Maddux, Neville's great-great-grandfather, at about age sixty-six, shortly after the end of the Civil War. This is a tintype photograph.

During the time they lived in Pike County, Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux and his wife were recorded as early members of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church. The church, built in 1840, is still

standing today. It is located between Zebulon and Barnesville, Georgia, in what is now Lamar County (created in 1922 out of Pike County).

In December 1869, at age sixty-eight, Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux wrote his will. He died about six months later, on July 4, 1870. He and his wife are buried in the cemetery next to the Ebenezer Methodist Church.⁵



Martha Neville was the oldest of five children born to **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)** and his second wife, **Esther Ann Cox (1785–1823)**. Joshua was an Irish Quaker who came to Charleston in 1781.⁶ For almost fifty years, he was a cabinetmaker in Charleston.⁷ He died of asthma in early 1851, at age eighty-five, at the home of his daughter Martha Neville Maddux in Warren County, Georgia.



Martha Neville Maddux, Neville's great-great-grandmother, at age fifty-one, in an oil painting dated 1858 and signed by John Maier.

For three years, from 2011 to 2014, we searched for recorded portraits of Joshua and Esther Ann Cox Neville. We did find and restore the lost portrait of Joshua, and we later obtained a photograph of the portrait of Esther Ann.⁸ Unexpectedly, we also discovered, identified, and purchased a remarkable portrait of Martha Neville Maddux, Neville's great-great-grandmother.

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1. NEVILLE'S MADDUX HERITAGE: THOMAS MADDUX AND MARY ANN "POLLY" NEAL

Thomas Maddux (c. 1767–1848)	m. 1800	Mary Ann "Polly" Neal (1782–1854)
Rev. Patrick N. Maddux (1801–1870)	m. 1826	Martha Neville (1807–1873)
Esther A. Maddux (1839–1909)	m. 1871	John Whitfield Purifoy (1829–1900)
Stanley Neville Purifoy (1879–1942)	m. 1904	Ola F. Gillespie (1881–1934)
Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)	m. 1931	Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)

Neville's Maddux heritage is only proven with certainty back to **Thomas Maddux (c. 1767–1848)**, who married **Mary Ann "Polly" Neal (1782–1854)** on February 10, 1800, in Warren County, Georgia. Polly Neal was a native of Warren County, Georgia, and the granddaughter and daughter of officers in the American Revolutionary War (1775–83), **Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. (1735–1799)** and **Capt. David Ferdinand Neal (1755–1811)**.

Thomas Maddux, we believe, was born in Virginia (perhaps in Fauquier County) and came to Warren County, Georgia, in the late eighteenth century. He and his wife, Polly Neal Maddux, had seven children, four boys and three girls, and all were born in Warren County, Georgia.

- **PATRICK NEAL MADDUX (1801–1870)** is Neville's great-great grandfather.

- **CHAPMAN FLETCHER MADDUX (1803–1867)** married Mary Ann Day (1808–1879) on December 30, 1826, and had seven children. In the 1830s, he moved to Marion County, Georgia, and before 1860, his family moved to Rusk County, Texas. Chapman F. Maddux died at age sixty-four in 1867 in Rusk County and is buried in the Old Gould Cemetery there.

- **JOYCE MADDUX (1808–after 1880)**, called Joice, married Edward Wooding (c. 1805–before 1850) on September 24, 1829. They had at least seven children

- **LAVINIA MADDUX (1810–1856)** married William P. Butt (c. 1808–before 1850) on February 16, 1830. They lived in Buena Vista in southwest Georgia. Seven of her children are recorded in her father's will.

- **DAVID NEAL MADDUX (1813–1894)** married Sarah Elizabeth Glaze (1826–1905) on October 25, 1846, in Marion County, Georgia. They had at least six children and lived in Buena Vista, Georgia. David Neal Maddux



*Neville's third great-uncle
David Neal Maddux.*

was a farmer and a sheriff. He died at age eighty-one. He and his wife are buried in the Buena Vista City Cemetery.

- **LUCRETIA MADDUX (1815–1841)** married Dr. S. P. Ivey and died at age twenty-five, on July 8, 1841. She is buried at the North Side Cemetery in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia. She had no children.
- **LUCIUS W. MADDUX (1818–1880)** (also spelled Lucious) married Mary Ann Comfort Brooks (1825–1864) in 1848. They lived in Buena Vista, Georgia.

Thomas Maddux wrote and signed his will on the eleventh day of December 1847. The will was sworn to by his executor, Patrick Neal Maddux, on September 4, 1848. In his will, Thomas Maddux left four slaves, some land, and his home to his wife, Polly Neal Maddux. Various other properties were bequeathed to his six surviving children.

Mary Ann “Polly” Neal Maddux is enumerated at her home in Warren County, Georgia, in 1850. Living with her at the time was Joicy Wooding, her widowed daughter, and Joicy’s six children. They lived on a farm adjacent to Patrick Neal Maddux and his family.

Polly Neal Maddux died at age seventy-two, on November 13, 1854, at Buena Vista in Marion County, Georgia. She is buried in the Buena Vista City Cemetery.



It should be mentioned that Neville’s family archives contain Maddux family records that presume the descent of Thomas Maddux from John (Sean in Welsh) Madog (1612–1682), Lord of Scethrog, who was born in Llanfrynach, Wales, a village in Powys County, about thirty-six miles north of Cardiff in Wales. The ancestry of John Madog is recorded for at least one thousand years prior to his birth. In fact, thirty-one generations of his antecedents are listed in family records and on contemporary websites. This ancient lineage contains many lords and knights.

The son of John Madog, Samuel Maddux (1638–1684), came to America in 1665 at age twenty-seven and settled in St. Mary’s County, Maryland. Samuel was a prominent and well-recorded American colonist during that period. As a result, he is the immigrant patriarch of many American Maddux descendants. Several online genealogical sites do, in fact, show that Samuel Maddux is a direct ancestor of Thomas Maddux.

For several years, we attempted to prove the linkage between Thomas Maddux, Neville’s third great-grandfather from Warren County, Georgia, and Samuel Maddux, the seventeenth-century emigrant from Wales to colonial Maryland. However, after considerable research, including professional assistance, we have not been successful.

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2. THE NEAL HERITAGE OF PATRICK NEAL MADDUX

Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. (1735–1799)	m. 1754	Sarah Harrell (1736–c. 1758)
Capt. David F. Neal (1755–1811)	m. 1780	Joyce McCormick (1764–1836)
Mary Ann “Polly” Neal (1782–1854)	m. 1800	Thomas Maddux (c. 1767–1848)
Rev. Patrick N. Maddux (1801–1870)	m. 1826	Martha Neville (1807–1873)
Esther A. Maddux (1839–1909)	m. 1871	John Whitfield Purifoy (1829–1900)
Stanley Neville Purifoy (1879–1942)	m. 1904	Ola F. Gillespie (1881–1934)
Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)	m. 1931	Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)

Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. (1735–1799), Neville’s double fifth great-grandfather, was born in England, Ireland, or Pennsylvania in 1735. In 1754 he married **Sarah Harrell (1736–c. 1758)** in South Carolina. They had at least two children who are Neville’s fourth great-grandfathers: **Captain David Ferdinand Neal (1755–1811)** and **Thomas Neal Jr. (1758–1807)**.^{*} We believe Sarah Harrell Neal died in about 1758, after which Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. married Sarah’s sister, **Susannah Harrell (1740–1784-99)** and had several more children.

During the American Revolutionary War (1775–83), Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. fought with Capt. (later Colonel) Matthew Singleton (1722–1787), who raised a company of Light Horse** under General Francis Marion (1732–1795). His service is recorded in September 1775. Capt. Thomas Neal Sr. and his sons David Ferdinand Neal and Thomas Neal Jr. are listed today as American Revolutionary War soldiers on a bronze plaque applied to a granite marker in 1940 outside the courthouse in Warren County, Georgia.



The names of three of Neville’s direct Neal ancestors who fought in the American Revolutionary War.

^{*}Thomas Neal Jr. was a Revolutionary War private and the father of **Dianna Neal (1774–1859)**, who in 1790 married **Jones Persons (1760–1850)**. They are the parents of **Martha Neal Persons (1809–1889)**, who married **Rev. Stanley Peurifoy (1800–1864)**. Thus, Martha Neal Persons and Patrick Neal Maddux are second cousins.

^{**}A Light Horse is a lightly armed and highly mobile cavalry.

Capt. David Ferdinand Neal married **Joyce McCormick (1764–1836)** in 1780, during the American Revolutionary War. The oldest of their nine children was **Mary Ann “Polly” Neal (1782–1854)**, who was born in Warren County on November 13, 1782, before the official end of the war. Polly Neal married **Thomas Maddux (c. 1767–1848)** in Warren County in 1800; their oldest child, **Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)**, was born the next year. Capt. David Ferdinand Neal is buried in the Neal family cemetery, near Warrenton, Georgia.

Capt. David Ferdinand Neal, Neville's fourth great-grandfather, is buried in the private burial ground of the old Neal home, about three miles from Warrenton, Georgia. The inscription on his grave marker reads: "The Grave of David Neal Sen'r Who moved from S. Carolina and settled near this spot in 1784 Where he lived and died Oct 8 1811, Aged 56 years, Leaving a wife and seven children, Mary Polly, James, Thomas, Martha, David, John, and McCormick."



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3. REVEREND PATRICK NEAL MADDUX, METHODIST PREACHER AND FARMER

In 1823, at age twenty-two, Neville’s great-great-grandfather **Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)** was “*Admitted on Trial*” as a Methodist minister in the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. About one hundred years later, his grandson-in-law Rev. Richard Wade Rogers (1850–1928) wrote a booklet entitled “The History of Pike County.” He had this to say about religion during Patrick Neal Maddux’s time: “*No people can be truly prosperous, in the truest sense of the term, unless the character of the citizens is built upon faith in the true God. But for the influence of the Christian religion, we would be no better than people in heathen lands.*”

Rev. Richard Wade Rogers proceeded to describe the early history of Methodist preachers in Georgia during Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux’s time:

Up to 1830, Georgia and Florida were in the South Carolina Conference. In those days the preachers were nearly all unmarried men. At first a preacher’s salary was \$60 per annum. After a few years, it was increased to \$80 and then, later to \$100.

They needed little money, as they rode horse-back, and carried their books and clothes with them.

The average circuit had two preachers with about twenty-five or twenty-six appointments at which they preached twice each month, having an appointment every day except Monday. Some of these Circuit Riders, though their education was limited, were wonderful preachers of the gospel.

*An illustration from the book
The Circuit Rider: A Tale of the
Heroic Age. It depicts a Methodist
circuit rider on horseback.*



GOING TO CONFERENCE.

Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux was first assigned to the Athens, Georgia, district of the South Carolina Conference. In 1825 he was granted a “*Full Connection*” and became a deacon. He was then reassigned to the town of Washington, Georgia, in the Milledgeville district. In 1826 Rev. Maddux was sent to serve in Charleston, South Carolina. It was there that he met and married **Martha Neville (1807–1873)**, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a Quaker cabinetmaker, **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)**. Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux and Martha Neville married on November 21, 1826. In 1827 Rev. Maddux gained the title of elder and returned to Georgia, where he was assigned to the Augusta, Georgia, district.

In 1828 Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux, Martha Neville Maddux, and their one-year-old daughter moved thirteen miles outside of Warrenton, Georgia, where they raised a large family. They probably lived on the family farm where Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux’s parents lived.

In 1828–29 Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux is recorded as posted to Warren County in the Augusta district of Georgia. In 1830 he is recorded as “*Located*”: no longer a circuit rider, he now preached at local churches and occasional camp meetings.

In 1850 Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux and his family were living in Warren County. In the U. S. census of that year, he defined himself as an “*M. E. [Methodist-Episcopal] Clergyman*.” In 1854, around the time of his mother’s death, Rev. Maddux’s family moved about 125 miles westward to Pike County, Georgia. In the 1860 census, he is listed as a fifty-nine-year-old farmer. In 1870 in Pike County, he is recorded as a sixty-nine-year-old “*Minister of Gospel*.” He was, thus, a preacher and a farmer.



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4. THE TEN CHILDREN OF REVEREND PATRICK NEAL MADDUX AND MARTHA NEVILLE

Neville's great-great-grandparents **Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)** and **Martha Neville (1807–1873)** had ten children—six boys and four girls. Except for the firstborn, they all faced the devastation of the Civil War and its aftermath.

- **ESTHER ANN MADDUX (1827–1829)** was born in mid-October 1827. She lived for nineteen months and sixteen days, and died on May 30, 1829. In the margin of a family bible, Rev. Maddux wrote these words: *“Esther Ann Ist was born in Warrenton, the others. . . . Were all born at my place 13 miles from Warrenton, where I settled in the year 1828.”*

- **MARY AMELIA MADDUX (1829–1896)** is recorded at ages twenty and thirty in the household of her father, Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux. In 1870, at age forty, she is recorded as living with her unmarried thirty-year-old sister, **Esther Ann “Hettie” Maddux (1839–1909)**, in Pike County, Georgia. In late 1871, Mary Amelia Maddux moved with her newly married sister Hettie Maddux Purifoy to Jefferson County, Mississippi. In 1880, at age fifty, she is enumerated in the household of her sister Hettie and Hettie's husband, **John Whitfield Purifoy (1829–1900)**, in Jefferson County.

On July 19, 1896, Mary Amelia Maddux died at age sixty-six in Crystal Springs, Copiah County, Mississippi. It appears that she lived all of her adult life with her sister Hettie Maddux Purifoy and never married. Interestingly, she is buried with her father and mother in the Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery in Lamar County, Georgia, about 460 miles east of where she died.

- **MARTHA ELIZABETH “LIZZIE” MADDUX (1831–1921)** was born on January 28, 1831, and at age twenty-eight, on July 5, 1859, she married thirty-eight-year-old Augustus Edwin Eubank (1821–1908) in Pike County, Georgia. They lived in Meansville, Pike County, near the Ebenezer Methodist Church. In 1870 Lizzie Maddux inherited \$500 in her father's will. Lizzie Maddux Eubank died at age ninety, on December 24, 1921.

Lizzie Maddux and Augustus Edwin Eubank's oldest child was Frances “Fannie” Elizabeth Eubank (1860–1922), who married Rev. Richard Wade Rogers (1850–1928) in Pike County on November 15, 1877. Later in life, Rev. Rogers wrote a booklet about the history of Pike County from 1822 to 1922. Richard and Fannie Rogers had ten children. The first was Lois Rogers (1878–1965), a second cousin of Neville's mother, **Margaret Alice Purifoy (1908–1973)**.

It was a letter written by Lois Rogers that initiated my search for the portraits of **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)** and his wife, **Esther Ann Cox (1785–1823)**. The search for these portraits led to introductions to several descendants of Rev. Richard Wade Rogers and Fannie Eubank Rogers, including Richard Wade Rogers IV (b. 1941) of Gulfport, Mississippi, and his son Richard Wade Rogers V (b. 1977), an enthusiastic genealogist who lives in Pegram, Tennessee, near Nashville.

- **DR. THOMAS HODGES MADDUX (1832–1920)** was born on September 26, 1832. In the 1850 census, he is listed as an eighteen-year-old student living with his parents in Warren County, Georgia. In the 1860 census, he is recorded as an unmarried physician in Jamestown, which is in Smith County, Texas, near Tyler.

Dr. Thomas Hodges Maddux was a contract surgeon with the Confederate Army during the Civil War (1861–65). He is also recorded as an acting assistant surgeon in Barnesville, Georgia, in 1864. Barnesville is near his father's home in Pike County, Georgia. Dr. Thomas Hodges Maddux was specifically excluded from his father's 1869 will. The will states, *"I leave out of these bequests, my son, Thomas H., for he has already received in Education as much as each of my other children."*

After the Civil War, Dr. Thomas Hodges Maddux moved with his brother Wesley Neville Maddux to Jefferson County, Mississippi. In Fayette, Mississippi, in 1868, Dr. Thomas Maddux married a woman recorded as Lelah Maddux (1850–1918) in the 1900 U. S. Census in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. They had one son, Neville Watts Maddux (1876–after 1940), who married Marie J. Lehmann (1884–after 1940) and lived in New Orleans. They had one daughter, Ince Leta Maddux (1878–1943), who married Harry B. Kniseley (1877–1942) and lived in Oklahoma. Dr. Thomas Maddux died at about age eighty-eight in Tishomingo in southern Oklahoma.

- **WESLEY NEVILLE MADDUX (1834–1905)** was born on July 18, 1834, and at age fifteen, in 1850, he was living with his parents in Warren County. At age twenty-five, in 1860, he is recorded in Pike County, with personal property worth \$1,700 (probably two slaves).

We have found no military service record for Wesley Neville Maddux. He was the right age to serve; he may have received a legal exemption.* In 1869, at age thirty-five, he, like his older brother, was left out of his father's will. The will states that he had already been given enough property.

Wesley Neville Maddux is recorded as a postmaster in Perth, a community in Jefferson County, on September 28, 1868. Thus, it is likely that he and his brother Dr. Thomas Hodges Maddux were

*In the Confederacy, legal exemptions were given to some government employees and workers whose occupations were considered necessary to maintain society (such as teachers, railroad workers, skilled tradesmen, and ministers), as well as to owners of twenty or more slaves.

the first of the Maddux family to come to Mississippi. They are surely the reason Neville's great-grandparents John Whitfield and Hettie Maddux Purifoy moved to Mississippi in late 1871.

On April 5, 1875, at age forty, Wesley Neville Maddux married eighteen-year-old Lou Ola Watts (1857–after 1910) in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, just across the Mississippi River from Jefferson County. They had six children: Neville Neal Maddux (1876–), Emory Watts Maddux (1879–after 1930), Dezine Maddux (1882–1935), Thomas Watts Maddux (1883–1965), Albert Lewis Maddux (1884–), and Maud Maddux (1886–).

Wesley Neville Maddux died at age seventy-one at his home in Jefferson County in 1905. In 1910 his widow, Lou Ola Watts Maddux, was living in Louisiana with her thirty-year-old son, Emory Watts Maddux, and his family.

- **CLEMENT FLETCHER MADDUX (1836–1862)** was born on May 13, 1836. In the 1860 census, he is recorded as a twenty-four-year-old unmarried farm laborer living with his parents in Pike County, Georgia. On July 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A of the 13th Georgia Infantry Regiment. His company was called the Confederate Guards and was made up of men from Pike County. Four months later, on November 1, he was reported as absent and sick at Blue Sulphur Springs, Virginia (now West Virginia). On December 27, Clement F. Maddux was discharged from the army on account of an ailment called varicocele (pronounced “VAR-i-co-seel”), an abnormal enlargement of testicular veins in the scrotum near the testes.

On August 19, 1862, having presumably recovered, Clement Fletcher Maddux rejoined his previous military unit, which fought throughout the Civil War in the Eastern Theater. In December of 1862, the 13th Georgia Infantry Regiment was engaged in the Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11–15, 1862) in Virginia, just south of Washington, D.C. The battle was a crushing defeat for Union forces, led by Major General Ambrose Burnside (1824–1881),* against the forces of Confederate General Robert E. Lee (1807–1870).

Sadly, at age twenty-six, on December 14, 1862, Clement Fletcher Maddux was one of 608 Confederate soldiers and 1,284 Union soldiers killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg. He is buried in the Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery in Pike County.

- **ESTHER ANN “HETTIE” MADDUX (1839–1909)** was born on September 28, 1839. She is Neville's great-grandmother and was given the same name as her oldest sister, Esther Ann Maddux, who had died as a baby ten years earlier.

*General Burnside, known for his incompetence, tended to “get things the wrong way ‘round.” His peculiar facial hair pattern inspired the word sideburn.

• **EMORY ANTHONY MADDUX (1841–1884)** was born on November 29, 1841. In 1860 he is listed as an eighteen-year-old living in Pike County, Georgia. At age nineteen, with his twenty-five-year-old brother, Clement Fletcher Maddux, he enlisted in the Confederate Guards, the Pike County unit that became Company A of the 13th Georgia Infantry Regiment on July 8, 1861. In August 1862, Emory Anthony Maddux was assigned to work as a clerk in the headquarters of the Georgia Brigade. From numerous records, it appears that he remained there until the war ended. Emory Anthony Maddux mustered out of Confederate service as a private at his parole at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. He was among the 28,000 troops surrendered by Confederate General Robert E. Lee.

In 1870, when Emory Anthony Maddux was twenty-eight, his father, Patrick Neal Maddux, passed away. Emory Maddux was named executor of his father's estate. Also in 1870 Emory Maddux is enumerated as a merchant in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, just across the Mississippi River from Jefferson County, Mississippi, where he and his brothers Thomas Hodges Maddux and Wesley Neville Maddux resided.

On April 17, 1871, twenty-nine-year-old Emory Anthony Maddux married nineteen-year-old Margaret Arlone Torrey (1851–1918),* a Mississippian from Union Church, Jefferson County. They had five children: John Emory Maddux (1872–1942), Alice Evans Maddux (1875–1959), Margaret Estelle Maddux (1877–1949), Elizabeth Arlone Maddux (1879–after 1950), and Mary Elna Maddux (1881–1976).

Emory Anthony Maddux died in Jefferson County at age forty-three, on November 30, 1884. He left behind a wife and five children between the ages of three and twelve. His wife, Margaret Arlone Torrey Maddux, died at age sixty-seven and is buried in the Union Church Cemetery.

• **PATRICK HENRY MADDUX (1844–after 1935)** was born on February 26, 1844. He enlisted in Company A of the 13th Alabama sometime after January 1, 1862, probably shortly after he turned eighteen.

Patrick Henry Maddux was wounded at the Battle of Sharpsburg (also known as Antietam), fought on September 17, 1862, in Maryland. The battle was a strategic victory for the North, led by General George McClellan (1826–1885), over the Confederates under General Robert E. Lee. On account of his wound, Patrick Henry Maddux was given a medical furlough from September 19, 1862, until March 15, 1863. After his return, he was paid \$54.78 on April 15, 1863. This was his compensation for rations while on furlough. It amounts to a little over \$.30 per day.

*The mother of Margaret Arlone Torrey was Margaret Catherine Cameron (1829–1909), a first cousin of my great-great-grandmother Catherine Cameron (1811–1848), who married William Pinckney Montgomery (1799–1876) in Jefferson County in 1831.

The 13th Alabama Regiment, and presumably Patrick Henry Maddux, fought in the Battle of Gettysburg on July 1–3, 1863, in Pennsylvania. Often considered the turning point of the war, this was the Civil War's bloodiest battle (almost 8,000 were killed and over 25,000 wounded). Gettysburg was General Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North, and it was repulsed by Major General George Meade (1815–1872). The 13th Alabama Regiment lost well over one-half of its soldiers at Gettysburg.

On April 28, 1864, Patrick Henry Maddux was conscripted (drafted compulsorily) into Company E of the 29th Georgia Cavalry Battalion in Troy, Florida. His brother-in-law John Whitfield Purifoy had enlisted in this battalion in January of that year.

From later census records, we know that Patrick Henry Maddux's first marriage occurred in 1867, but we do not know to whom he was married. He is also later recorded with a son, Eddie, born in 1879 in Texas. On June 4, 1890, at age forty-six, Patrick Henry Maddux married twenty-eight-year-old Kittie J. Reeves (1861–after 1935) of Pike County, Georgia. Sometime after 1900, Patrick Henry and Kittie Reeves Maddux moved to Atlanta, where they are recorded through the 1920s and as late as 1935. These records suggest that Patrick Henry Maddux lived to be at least ninety-one years old.

- **WILLIAM “WILLIE” CAPERS MADDUX (1849–)** was born on November 6, 1849, and named for Reverend William Capers (1790–1855), who officiated the marriage of his parents in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1826. In the 1850 census, he is listed as a one-year-old in Warren County, Georgia. In the 1860 census, he is listed as a ten-year-old in Pike County, Georgia. Willie Maddux was only eleven years old when the Civil War began and fifteen when it ended. We have found no record for him beyond the 1860 census, conducted on June 13 of that year.

5. THE EBENEZER UNITED METHODIST CHURCH IN LAMAR COUNTY, GEORGIA

Neville's great-great-grandparents **Reverend Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)** and **Martha Neville (1807–1873)** were early members of the Ebenezer United Methodist Church, located today in Lamar County, Georgia, south of Atlanta. The church is about five miles west of Barnesville, Georgia, and on the road to Zebulon, which is twelve miles west of Barnesville. The church is located at the intersection of Highways 18 and 109. The church was founded in about 1840, and the Maddux family moved to Zebulon in about 1854.



The location of the Ebenezer United Methodist Church, just past the county line in Lamar County, Georgia. Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux and his family lived in Pike County, Georgia.



The Ebenezer United Methodist Church and Cemetery (behind the church), located in Lamar County, Georgia. Patrick Neal and Martha Neville Maddux were early members of this church, and they are buried in the church cemetery.

Patrick Neal and Martha Neville Maddux are interred in the Ebenezer United Methodist Church Cemetery, as is their son **Clement Fletcher Maddux (1836–1862)**, who died during the Civil War (1861–65). Their daughter **Mary Amelia Maddux (1829–1896)**, who was unmarried and died in Covich County, Mississippi, is also buried there.



Tombstones of Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux (left) and Martha Neville Maddux (right) in the Ebenezer Methodist Church Cemetery in Lamar County, Georgia.

Patrick Neal's tombstone is inscribed: "BORN Jan. 25, 1801—DIED July 4, 1870—Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them. Revelations 14:13."

Martha Neville Maddux's tombstone states that she was born on August 25, 1807, and died in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on July 28, 1873. (In 2013, Find A Grave [www.findagrave.com] mistakenly recorded Martha Neville Maddux's death year as 1878.)

6. JOSHUA NEVILLE: NEVILLE'S IRISH QUAKER ANCESTOR

William Neville (c. 1675–1752)	m. 1720	Anne Atkinson (1697–1741)
William Neville Jr. (1726–after 1779)	m. 1753	Anne Hancock (c. 1726–before 1773) Joshua
Joshua Neville (1765–1851)	m. 1805	Esther Ann Cox (1785–1823)
Martha Neville (1807–1873)	m. 1826	Rev. Patrick N. Maddux (1801–1870)
Esther A. Maddux (1839–1909)	m. 1871	John Whitfield Purifoy (1829–1900)
Stanley Neville Purifoy (1879–1942)	m. 1904	Ola F. Gillespie (1881–1934)
Margaret Purifoy (1908–1973)	m. 1931	Charles D. Frierson Jr. (1907–1970)

My wife's only given name is Neville, a forename that was the surname of her third great-grandfather **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)**, who held a birthright* in the Society of Friends (Quakers)** in Mountmellick*** in Queen's County (County Laois since 1922) in the southwest of Ireland.



Joshua Neville had a Quaker birthright in the town of Mountmellick in Queens County, Ireland, now called County Laois. Mountmellick is six miles from Ballyfin Demesne, a manor house hotel where Neville and I have stayed on three occasions.

*A birthright Quaker is a child born to Quaker parents who are practicing and in good standing.

**The Quaker sect, known as the Religious Society of Friends, was founded by George Fox (1624–1691), an English Dissenter, in 1652. The Quaker movement was introduced to Ireland by William Edmondson (1627–1712), who settled in Mountmellick in 1659.

***Mountmellick is six miles northeast of Ballyfin Demesne, Ireland's grandest Regency Period house, which was restored and converted into a country-house hotel by our friend Fred Krehbiel (b. 1941) from 2002 to 2011. Neville and I have stayed there three times, most recently with our son John III (b. 1960) and his wife, Louise (b. 1965), in October 2016, when we also visited Mountmellick.

After several years of research, we have concluded that Joshua Neville is the grandson of **William Neville (c. 1675–1752)** and his second wife, **Anne Atkinson (1697–1741)**, who were married in Mountmellick on February 29, 1720, a leap-year day. They lived in Mountrath, twelve miles south of Mountmellick. In 1729 they moved to Rosenallis, four miles west of Mountmellick. William Neville was a clothier, who bequeathed land in the village of Rosenallis to his three sons—Henry, William Jr., and Joseph—when he died there on March 22, 1752.

We have also concluded that Joshua Neville's father was **William Neville Jr. (1726–after 1779)**, who was born in Mountrath in Queen's County on February 22, 1726. William Neville Jr.'s elder brother, Henry, born in 1722, was disowned by the Quakers in 1747, and his younger brother, Joseph, born in 1734, was disowned in 1758. Since Joshua Neville was born in 1765 with a Quaker birthright in Mountmellick, his father could only be William Neville Jr.

On January 7, 1753, William Neville Jr. married **Anne Hancock (c. 1726–before 1773)** in Hillsborough in County Down, Northern Ireland. Anne Hancock was the daughter of a prominent Quaker linen merchant, **John Hancock (c. 1695–1725)**, and his wife, **Mary Forbes (1706–before 1745)**, from Lisburn in County Antrim. William and Anne Neville had several children, including Joshua Neville, who was likely born in Lisburn, where his parents lived in 1765. Joshua Neville's mother, Anne, died in the early 1770s, when Joshua was six or seven years old.

Also in the early 1770s, Joshua Neville's father, William Neville Jr., had severe financial difficulties, which led to a very stressful bankruptcy in about 1775. A letter, dated March 11, 1776, discussing William Neville Jr.'s financial situation states, *"You need not think that William Nevill's Friends will make up the deficiency, the [Quaker] Society will care for his children until they can earn for themselves, but that is all."*

On April 10, 1776, another letter states, *"William Nevill left town about 10 days ago, without being able to compromise matters with his Creditors. We hear that his son William [William Neville III (after 1753–1776)] who left here about two weeks ago for London has been drowned."* In 1777 there was an attempt to kidnap William Neville Jr., but it failed. And so in the latter years of his boyhood (ages ten to fourteen), Joshua Neville was likely cared for by the Quakers in Mountmellick, from where, according to records, he left at age fourteen.

The following statement about Joshua Neville, probably emanating from the early twentieth century, appears in family genealogical records: *"No record of ancestry. He came as a young man from England to Charleston. Tradition is that his home was in Warwickshire; also that his ship enroute to America saluted the ship bearing La Fayette home."*

Based on this family lore, we believe Joshua Neville went to England for two years, perhaps to be with his father, and came to America at age sixteen in late 1781, shortly after the Siege of Yorktown ended on October 19, 1781. He arrived during the American Revolutionary War (1775–83). He sailed to Charleston, South Carolina, a port city which was under occupied control of the British from May of 1780 to December of 1782. Joshua Neville most likely came as an immigrant bound for indentured service. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1814.

The earliest documentation of Joshua Neville in America is a record of his marriage to Eliza Marrett (1776–1801) on March 10, 1792 at the Trinity Methodist Church, a Primitive Methodist congregation in Charleston. Joshua and Eliza Marrett Neville had two or three children, the oldest of whom was **Henry William Neville (1796–1857)**, who, like his father, became a cabinetmaker in Charleston. In 1798 Joshua and Eliza Neville had a daughter named **Kitty Neville (1798–)**.

Henry William Neville is a great-great-grandfather of Bill Neville (b. 1941), with whom I have recently corresponded. Bill Neville is a one-half fourth cousin of my wife, Neville, and he lives in Princess Anne, a town on the eastern Shore of Maryland.

Eliza Marrett Neville died in 1801, and in about 1805, Joshua Neville married **Esther Ann Cox (1785–1823)**, with whom he had five or six children. Their oldest child was **Martha Neville (1807–1873)**, Neville's great-great-grandmother. Other children were **Thomas C. Neville (1809–)**; perhaps a daughter named Jane; **Harriett E. Neville (1815–1838)**; **Clement B. Neville (1818–1851)**; and **Mary E. Neville (1822–)**.

In 1819 Joshua Neville was visited by a Philadelphia Quaker who had been sent to Charleston to investigate the state of Charleston's Quakers. A diary account of that meeting was recorded in the May 1920 article "A Visit to Friends in Charleston S.C., 1819" by Ellis Yarnall; the article was published in the *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia*. According to the diary account, a three-man committee of Quaker investigators sailed from New Castle, Delaware, to Charleston, where they arrived on November 20, 1819. The diary entry for the next day reads:

21, 10 O'clock went to Meeting house situated in King Street east side, near to Queen St is a small frame building raised and supported on brick pillars 2 or 3 feet above the ground. Piazza on the south side and front Contains a raised seat for ministers and bench under it and 10 benches which hold 5 or 6 persons each; will seat 60 or 70 persons. Present D[aniel] Latham, J[ohn]. K[irk], Wm. Wadsworth, Joshua Nevil [sic.], Coates, 2 of D. L.'s daughters, B. Swift, a stranger, member of Society from Sandwich, Massachusetts, and ourselves, in all. Dined at D. Latham's.

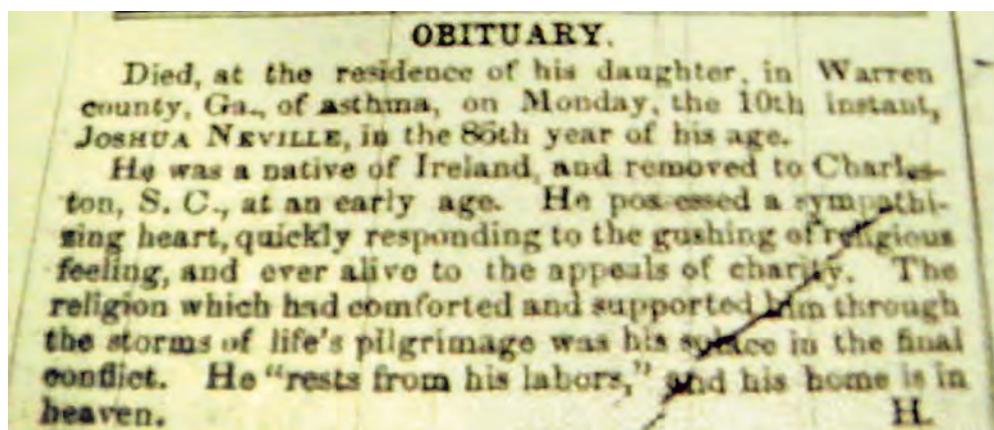
On November 24, the fourth day of the investigators' visit to Charleston, the following entry was made in the diary:

Went to see Joshua Nevil [sic.] who has resided here a number of years; had a birthright in Society in Mountmellick in Ireland, left there in his 14th year, has been married but not disowned; his wife and family of the Methodists; his son Henry, a young man [he was twenty-three years old], we were interested in; appeared to be a thoughtful person. After taking tea with them, Joshua and Henry came home with us, to whom we handed books.

On the fifth day, November 25, the diary records the committee's conclusion about Joshua Neville: "Joshua Nevil [sic.] never been disowned; his right of membership in Ireland. Attends meetings mostly on First days (Sundays)."

On July 20, 1823, at age thirty-eight, Joshua Neville's second wife, Esther Ann Cox Neville, died of "rheumatism." Joshua was about fifty-eight years old and never remarried. Sometime later, probably in the late 1840s, he moved to Columbia, South Carolina, where he is enumerated in 1850 at age eighty-five. His son Henry W. Neville was also living there.

Joshua Neville's obituary appeared in the *South-Carolinian*, a Columbia newspaper, on February 10, 1851.

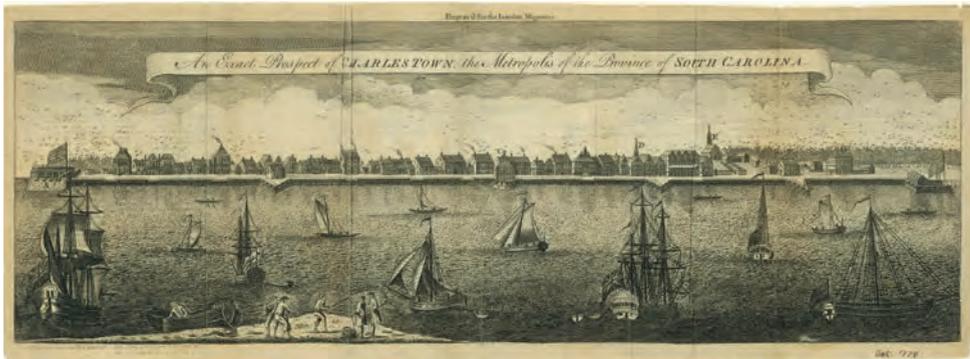


Joshua Neville's obituary, which appeared in the South-Carolinian, a Columbia, South Carolina, newspaper on February 13, 1851.

At the end of his life, Joshua Neville was cared for by Neville's forty-three-year-old great-great-grandmother, Martha Neville Maddux, who was married to **Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)**, a Methodist preacher in Warrenton, Georgia. Also in the household when Joshua died was his twelve-year-old granddaughter **Esther Ann "Hettie" Maddux (1839–1909)**, Neville's great-grandmother.

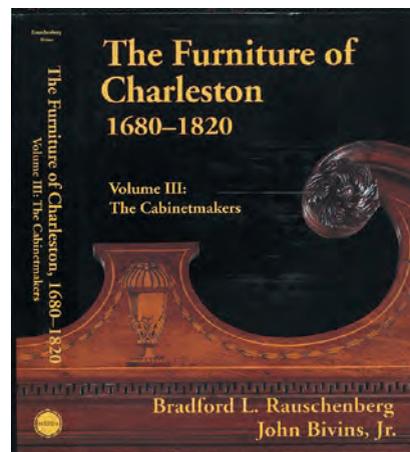
7. CABINETMAKER JOSHUA NEVILLE

For about fifty years in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)**, Neville’s third great-grandfather, was a cabinetmaker in Charleston, South Carolina. During Joshua Neville’s time there, Charleston was one of America’s wealthiest cities and its fourth-largest city in terms of population; only New York, Philadelphia, and Boston had larger populations.* Charleston was also the most British of the American cities, and it had a thriving cabinetmaking trade that produced furniture derived from London designs.



An eighteenth-century etching entitled *An Exact Prospect of Charleston the Metropolis of the Province of South Carolina*.

In 2003 a three-volume book entitled *The Furniture of Charleston, 1680–1820* was published by Old Salem, Inc., and the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The third volume of that book, entitled *The Cabinetmakers*, devotes three pages to historical records about Joshua Neville.



This three-volume book is the major source for information about Joshua Neville’s cabinetmaking career in Charleston, South Carolina.

*In 1790 Charleston had a population of 16,359. New York City had a population of 33,131, Philadelphia of 28,552, and Boston of 18,420.

The following is a chronological listing of public notices related to Joshua Neville's business. The notices date from 1794 to 1841 and provide us with information about his numerous business locations in Charleston during these years.

1. 1794: Charleston directory—"Joshua Nevil [sic.], 6 Clifford's Alley, cabinetmaker"
2. 1801: John D. Nelson's Charleston city directory—11 Clifford's Alley
3. 1802–03: Charleston city directories—43 Queen Street
4. 1804–07: *Negrin's Social Magazine & Quarterly Intelligencer*—49 Tradd Street
5. 1809: Charleston city directory—30 Tradd Street
6. 1811, 1813, 1816: Notice in the *Times* and in Charleston city directories—322 King Street
7. 1817–19: Notice in the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser* and Charleston city directories—79 and 80 Meeting Street
8. 1819–20, 1822, 1824: Notices in various newspapers—293, 280, and 260 King Street
9. 1829: Joshua and his son **Henry W. Neville (1796–1857)** had separate listings in the Charleston directory—Wentworth Street
10. 1840–41: Charleston city directory—98 Church Street



An 1849 street map of Charleston, South Carolina, denoting ten locations at which Joshua Neville operated his cabinetmaking business from 1794 to 1841.

In 1814 Joshua Neville had a cabinetmaking concern in Augusta, Georgia, as well as one in Charleston. On May 21, an announcement in the *Augusta Chronicle* appeared:

NOTICE. The co-partnership of PATRICK H. GRACE & Co, cabinetmakers, of Augusta, Georgia, was Dissolved on the 12th inst. The Business in the future, will be carried on by the Subscriber in BROAD STREET, opposite the City Hotel, all orders from the Town or Country will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. There will be kept a constant supply of HARDWARE, SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY CABINETMAKERS. As the subscriber will be absent at times, the Business will be attended to by H. N. CHURCH. Joshua Neville

In August 1817, Joshua Neville printed an announcement in the *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser* because his apprentice, George Seaman (1802–1893), had run away. He offered a \$20 reward for the boy's return, adding, "If his uncle that bound him to me will come forward and give me what is reasonable for the time he has to serve, I am willing to give up his indentures, as he hinted some time before he went away, he wished to purchase his time."

In September 1817, Joshua Neville placed this notice in Charleston's *City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser*:

Five Dollars reward. Stolen out of the Subscriber's yard, a pair of mahogany BEDPOSTS, seven feet one or two inches long, about four inches square: one of the posts is a little rotten on one side. If they should be offered for sale, or sent to be turned, it is requested they may be stopped and information sent to No. 80, Meeting Street.

In July 1819, there was a massive fire in Charleston. Joshua Neville was among the victims, losing his shop on the west side of Meeting Street. In November of that year, he placed an advertisement to alert the city's citizens that he had recommenced his cabinetmaking at "No. 293, King Street, third door above Market Street, on the east side."

In March 1823, Joshua Neville and his son Henry W. Neville sent a bill for the purchase of furniture to Edward Neufville (c. 1760–1825), a Charleston merchant. In February 1827, Joshua Neville and his son won a court action against the administratrix of Edward Neufville's estate for nonpayment of that bill; they were awarded \$232.75.

As one who has avidly collected and studied English and American furniture for almost fifty years, I would be quite excited to find a piece of Charleston furniture made by Neville's third great-grandfather Joshua Neville. But, alas, we have learned that almost all early Charleston furniture is unsigned.



REV. PATRICK NEAL MADDUX | MARTHA NEVILLE
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8. THE SEARCH FOR THE PORTRAITS OF JOSHUA NEVILLE AND ESTHER ANN COX

Sometime in 2011, I found in Neville’s family records a letter written in 1930 by Lois Rogers (1878–1965), a second cousin of Neville’s mother **Margaret Alice Purifoy (1908–1973)**. Lois was a spinster schoolteacher at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia. She and Margaret Alice Purifoy were both great-granddaughters of **Rev. Patrick Neal Maddux (1801–1870)** and **Martha Neville (1807–1873)**. In the letter, which Lois Rogers wrote to a relative, she said:

Grandma’s mother was Martha Neville of Charleston, S.C. Her father [Joshua Neville] came directly from Warwickshire [sic.] to Charleston. [Probably around 1781] The Nevilles were wealthy and aristocratic. A fine painter was employed to paint Grandma and Grandpa Neville’s portraits. We have these paintings at home, it is really good art. The portraits are much over 100 years old.

It was these words that led me on a search for the portraits of Neville’s third great-grandparents **Joshua Neville (1765–1851)** and his second wife, **Esther Ann Cox (1785–1823)**.

In the fall of 2012, when Internet searches and inquiries at Wesleyan College had produced nothing, I engaged a researcher to identify the descendants of Lois Rogers’s siblings. Lois was the oldest of the ten children of Rev. Richard Wade Rogers (1850–1928) and Frances Elizabeth “Fannie” Eubank (1860–1922), one of Joshua Neville’s granddaughters. I presumed (correctly, as it turned out) that Lois Rogers left the portraits to one of her nieces or nephews.

On February 12, 2013, I sent letters to seventeen of Lois Rogers’s collateral descendants* whom I had identified. One of the responses was an e-mail from Darwin Schley Ricketson Jr. (b. 1943), who lives in Donaldson, Georgia, in the southwestern corner of the state. In part, he wrote:

*My mother [Elmir Frances Rogers Ricketson (1911–2005)] was in possession of two framed portrait paintings on her death. The paintings were of a man and a woman, I was never told who they were and no names were on the back of the frames. I think she said she got them through inheritance from Lois Rogers of Clayton, GA. I was executor of my mother’s estate, no one in the family indicated a desire to have the paintings, and so they were sold to a local second hand store.** . . . I believe these paintings are long gone.*

*A collateral descendant is a legal term for a relative descended from a brother or sister, such as a niece or nephew.

A lineal descendant, in contrast, is a blood relative in a direct line of descent, such as a child or grandchild.

**Darwin Schley Ricketson Jr. later told me that the paintings were sold for \$30—what he considered the value of the frames.

The portraits had passed in 1965 from Lois Rogers to the oldest of her siblings' children, Elmir Frances Rogers Ricketson, who lived in Warrenton, Georgia, about forty miles west of Augusta. Elmir Rogers Ricketson, who was Neville's third cousin, had owned the paintings for about forty years when she died. Interestingly, during that time, the portraits resided in the same county, Warren County, where Joshua Neville died in 1851.

We next made contact with the "local secondhand store" to which Darwin Schley Ricketson Jr. had sold the paintings. The proprietor, Marie Kaney (b. 1947), explained that she had actually purchased only one portrait from Elmir Rogers Ricketson's estate. Marie called it "the Old Lady," and she sent me a photograph. She recalled seeing other portraits from the estate, but she had not bought them. Though it seemed unlikely to me that the portrait in Marie Kaney's possession depicted Esther Ann Cox Neville, who had died at age thirty-eight, in 1823, I did offer to buy it. Marie Kaney, however, said she had "fallen in love" with the painting and would not sell it.



Painting of the "Old Lady" hanging in "a local secondhand store" in Warrenton, Georgia, about forty-four miles west of Augusta, Georgia.

Meanwhile, Marie Kaney, the secondhand store's proprietor, told us we should talk to Elmir Rogers Ricketson's daughter-in-law Brenda Ricketson (b. 1951), the widow of Elmir Ricketson's son Joe Ricketson (1948–2011). Brenda lived forty miles east of Warrenton, in Martinez, Georgia, near Augusta. We obtained Brenda's contact information from Darwin Schley Ricketson Jr., Joe's older brother. Darwin Schley Ricketson Jr. had been the executor of his mother's estate.

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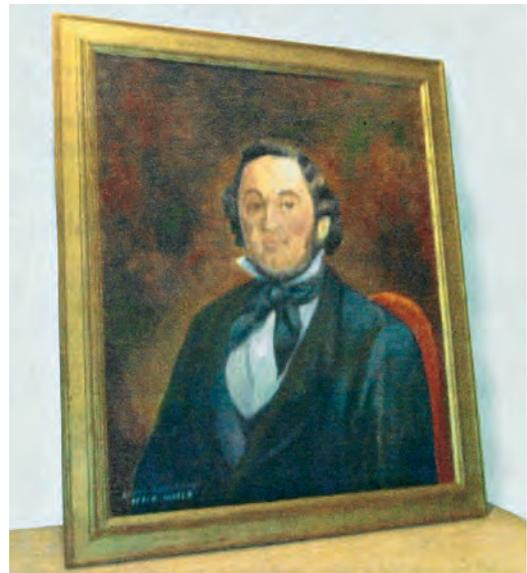
EUREKA! Brenda Ricketson had not one but three paintings, which her husband had taken from the attic at his mother's house after Elmir Frances Rogers Ricketson's death in 2004.



The "Dark Man" in the home of Brenda Ricketson in Martinez, Georgia, a suburb of Augusta.



An amateurish painting of a woman in the home of Brenda Ricketson in Martinez, Georgia. The painting is signed "Elmir Ricketson," and a note on the back of the frame reads, "Esther Ann Cox Died July 30, 1823, age 38."



An amateurish painting of a man in the home of Brenda Ricketson in Martinez, Georgia. The painting is signed "Elmir Ricketson after Meier." On the back of the frame is the date 1978 and the name of the framer, Nathan Bindler.

And so, having located four portraits that had been in the possession of Neville's third cousin Elmir Frances Rogers Ricketson, we began the discovery process. The most important clue appeared on the amateurish painting of the young woman. It is signed "Elmir Ricketson." On the back of the frame is the name Nathan Bindler (the framer) and the date August 1980. Elmir Ricketson also wrote the name of the sitter and her descendants on the frame. Thus the identities of the four persons in the painting are revealed.



Writing on the back of the frame of an amateurish copy of a portrait of Esther Ann Cox Neville.

The "Old Lady" in Marie Kaney's painting is actually Martha Neville Maddux, Joshua Neville's daughter and Neville's great-great-grandmother. She was probably painted in Warrenton. The painting was done by John Maier (1819–1877) and is dated 1858; Martha Neville was fifty-one years old at the time it was painted. John Maier was a highly accomplished German immigrant artist who moved from New Haven, Connecticut, to Atlanta, Georgia. There he painted portraits of many notable Georgia citizens. Several of his portraits hang in the Capitol Rotunda in Atlanta, and one is in the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C.

The "Dark Man" is Joshua Neville, Neville's third great-grandfather. This portrait was painted in Charleston around 1815, and it is the same size as the amateurish painting of the young woman.

The two amateurish paintings are copies of the missing portraits of Esther Ann Cox Neville, Neville's third great-grandmother, and Patrick Neal Maddux, Neville's great great-grandfather. These copies were executed in 1980 and 1978 by Elmir Rogers Ricketson, Neville's third cousin. We believe that the originals of these two paintings were acquired by Elmir Rogers Ricketson's first cousin Anna C. Rogers (1921–2004), who was married to Kenneth Sinclair Law (1917–2004) of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

After several years of diligent search, we received a photograph of the original Esther Ann Cox Neville painting. It was sent to us on March 27, 2017 by an unidentified family member. We are thus able to present together, at least photographically, the original pair of portraits of Neville's third great-grandparents. The original portrait of Patrick Neal Maddux has not as yet been located by us.

NOTES

We were able to acquire the portraits of Joshua Neville and Martha Neville Maddux. For the John Maier portrait of Martha Neville Maddux, Marie Kaney asked \$4,000, a price within the range of prices paid for other Maier portraits; I acquiesced. For the portrait of Joshua Neville, Joey Ricketson (b. 1984), Brenda Ricketson's son, suggested a price of \$1,000, and we agreed. I also provided the Ricketsons with a high-quality framed reproduction of the restored portrait of Joshua Neville.

The two portraits were restored and reframed at the Atlanta Art Conservation Center by Larry Shutts (b. 1972), the conservator of paintings there. Today they reside with other ancestral portraits at the Summer House at Crab Tree Farm.



Martha Neville Maddux, Neville's great great-grandmother, at age fifty-one. She is the daughter of Joshua Neville and Esther Ann Cox Neville. This portrait, dated 1858, was painted and signed by John Maier. The painting is 25 X 30 inches.



Joshua Neville, Neville's third great-grandfather, at approximately age fifty. The portrait was painted around 1815 in Charleston, South Carolina. The painting is 22 x 26 inches.



Esther Ann Cox Neville, Neville's third great-grandmother and wife of Joshua Neville. She is approximately age thirty. This portrait was painted in Charleston, South Carolina in about 1815. We are grateful to a family member who recently sent to us a photograph of this original portrait, and thus enabled us to re-unite this pair of portraits.