



WALTON

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Walton County Heritage Association

May 2023



WALTON COUNTY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, INC.

OFFICE LOCATION

Walton County Heritage Museum, (Old Train Depot)

Hours: Open Tuesday – Saturday, 1:00 – 4:00 PM

Postal Address

**Walton County Heritage Association, Inc.
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Newsletter Cover Collage Photos

Clockwise from top left:

1. **Darlington, Florida, early 1900s, Courtesy of Baker Block Museum, photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley.**
2. *Henderson-Mathis turpentine still in Glendale or Gaskin.* 1904. Black & white photoprint, 4 x 6 in. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. <<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/42107>>, accessed 28 June 2017 by Sam Carnley.
3. **William Lewis (Luke) Hurst Family, Fleming Creek/Clear Springs area, north Walton County, ca 1894, from “The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,” p. 190.**
4. **Old Paxton High School, “1961-62 Paxtonian” Year Book, photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley**
5. Walton County Heritage Museum, photo and editing by Sam Carnley.
6. Gladys D. Milton (1924-1999), Midwife, Flowersview/Paxton, photo by her daughter, Maria Milton. Also in “**The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,**” p. 249, and the September 2018 Newsletter at <http://www.waltoncountyheritage.org/GenSoc/NL2018Sep.pdf> Edited by Sam Carnley.
7. Lake Jackson, South Side, in Paxton City Limits, photo and editing by Sam Carnley.
8. Paxton Water Tower, Paxton, Florida, photo and editing by Sam Carnley.
9. Old Freeport School, constructed ca 1908, burned 1943. Photo from “**The Heritage of Walton County, Florida,**” p. 45. **Photographer unknown. Edited by Sam Carnley.**
10. *Floralia Saw Mill Company's engine number 3 - Paxton, Florida.* 1907. Black & white photonegative, 4 x 5 in. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. Photographer unknown. <<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/146972>>, accessed 7 September 2019 and edited by Sam Carnley. [Built in 1873 and Originally owned by New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company as engine number 60; then owned by Southern Iron and Equipment Company as engine number 568 in 1907; then owned by Floralia Saw Mill Company as engine number 3 on March 3, 1907; returned to Southern Iron and Equipment Company and number changed to 915 on March 13, 1913; then owned by Louisiana Saw Mill Company as engine 50 in May, 1913.]

The Walton County Heritage Association, Inc. is a 501 (C) 3 Florida Not for Profit Corporation Recognized by the IRS as a Public Charity Organization for Tax Deductible Donations.

The Walton County Heritage Association was organized for four main purposes:

- To promote the preservation and restoration of buildings and other landmarks of historical interest within Walton County;
- To maintain the Walton County Heritage Museum to preserve the heritage of Walton County for the education and enjoyment of current and future generations by collecting, preserving, and exhibiting artifacts and information from the time of its original inhabitants to the present;
- To foster and enhance the development, education, and sense of history which is unique to Walton County; and
- To secure cooperation and unity of action between individual citizens, businesses, and other groups as may be necessary to fulfill these purposes.

The Association depends upon the support of its members and the business community to accomplish its goals. Annual dues are \$25 for individuals, \$40 for families and varying amounts for donors as shown on attached Annual Donor/Member Application for 2023. Donor logos are also shown on the attached Donor page in the monthly newsletter.

Annual Member/Sponsor Application 2023; See attached.

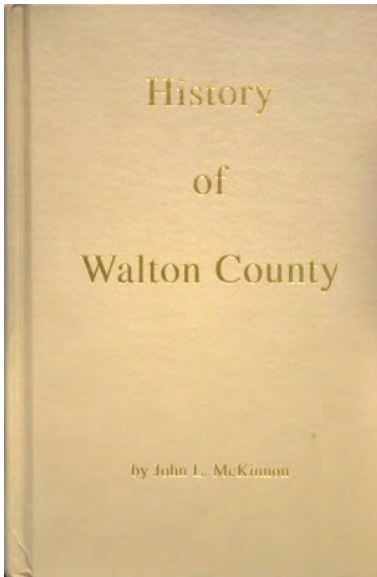
Member Benefits:

- Automatic membership in the **Walton County Heritage Museum** and the **Walton County Genealogy Society**.
- Invitations to Quarterly Members Meetings
- **Discounts** on Special Events
- **The Museum Research Center:** Members get free copies of documents and use of the Genealogy Society computer when the Museum is open.
- **The Museum Gift Shop:** Members receive discounts on books, special publications, postcards, photographs, CDs, DVDs, videos, and gift items.
- Free **subscriptions** to the WCHA Newsletter.

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From the Museum Gift Shop

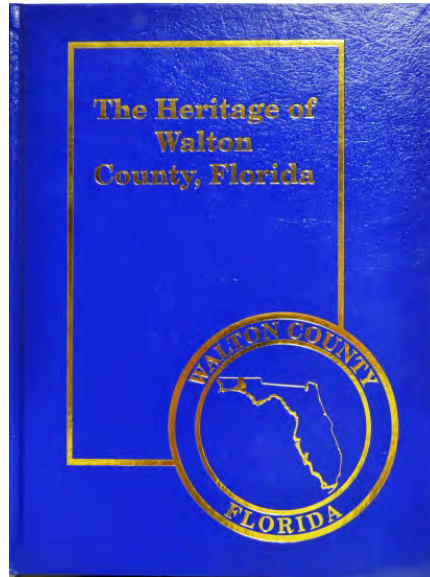
Our most popular books



History of Walton County

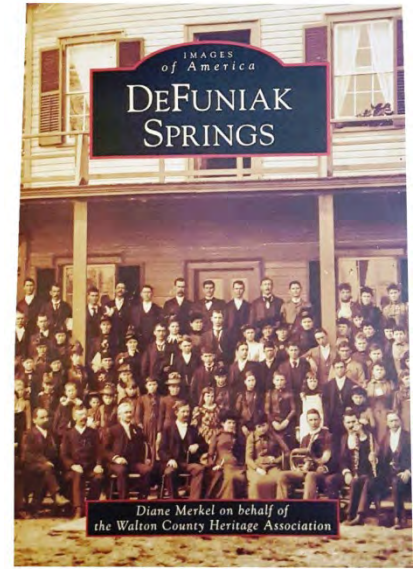
by John L. McKinnon. The Museum has sold out of this book and it is out of print, but it is available at these links;

<https://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/georgiabooks/pdfs/gb0503.pdf>, and <https://www.alibris.com/booksearch?mtype=B&keyword=history+of+walton+county&hs.x=0&hs.y=0>



The Heritage of Walton County, Florida. Item code B13.

Price: (Reduced) \$40.00
 Tax: 2.80
 Shipping: 8.00
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Images of America, DeFuniak Springs. Item code B06.

By Diane Merkel. Price, including tax, **\$23.53.**

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Walton County Heritage Association
 1140 Circle Drive
 DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435

Customer Name: _____

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Qty	Description	Item Code	Price Each*	Amount
	The Heritage of Walton County, Florida	B13	50.80	
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Walton County Heritage Association, Inc.

1140 Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs, Florida, 32435, Ph. 850-401-2060

Website: <http://www.waltoncountyheritage.org>

Email: HeritageMuseum@bighthouse.com

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() Individual \$25.00, () Family \$40.00, () Sponsor \$100.00, () Silver Sponsor \$500.00, () Gold Sponsor \$1,000.00, () Platinum Sponsor \$2,000.00, () Additional Gift \$ _____ * Total Enclosed \$ _____ *Gift earmarked for: _____

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The Walton County Heritage Association is a nonprofit organization that was organized for four main purposes:

1. To promote the preservation and restoration of buildings and other landmarks of historical interest within Walton County;
2. To maintain the Walton County Heritage Museum to preserve the heritage of Walton County for the education and enjoyment of current and future generations by collecting, preserving, and exhibiting artifacts and information from the time of its original inhabitants to the present;
3. To foster and enhance the development, education, and sense of history which is unique to Walton County; and
4. To secure cooperation and unity of action between individual citizens, businesses, and other groups as may be necessary to fulfill these purposes.

* Additional gift of over \$2,000.00 (any amount in excess of that number) would be greatly appreciated. You may earmark this gift for a specific expense/purchase of gift items for our museum.

- All donor categories are entitled to membership in the museum and Genealogy Society and 10% discount on museum gift shop purchases.
- For all levels of Sponsorship, the Walton County Heritage Association, Inc. will acknowledge sponsors on our website, in our newsletter and on a permanent plaque in the Museum. Sponsorships are on an annual basis from January to December. This is an acknowledgement of your gift only and does NOT constitute advertisement or the promotion of any individual, business or organization by the WCHA.

Please mail your check and this form to:
WALTON COUNTY HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, INC. 1140 Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435.
THANK YOU!!!

The Walton County Heritage Association, Inc., is a 501(C)(3) charitable organization as defined by the IRS Code. Gifts may be tax deductible as defined by the Federal Income Tax Regulations. To request a receipt for your tax-deductible membership in the WCHA, or donation, please contact us.

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We dedicate this page to our sponsors in recognition of their generous support of our mission.

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(None at present time)

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City of DeFuniak Springs



In the past the city has generously supported us with cash donations of \$2,000.00 annually, but due to changing budget priorities, was unable to do so in 2023. We wish to recognize the city's generosity however, for its **in-kind** donation of the RR depot which serves as the Walton County Heritage Association, Inc., Museum and administrative facility. The city provides maintenance and upkeep on the facility, and payment of electrical, water and waste disposal services as well. The value of this facility to us is far in excess of \$2,000.00 annually, for which we are deeply appreciative. Thank you, City of DeFuniak Springs.

Clan McGillivray

By
Patricia O'Neil

Transcribed and edited
By
Sam Carnley

This month's article comes from the "Clan McGillivray," Parts 1 and 2, family histories, included in the book, "The Heritage of Walton County, Florida," submitted by Patricia O'Neil (p. 217-218).

Before getting into Ms. O'Neil's family history, however, a brief review of Scottish history of the Clan might be of interest in shedding light on why the McGillivrays and other Scots came to America.

The McGillivray clan is traced back to the 12th century during rule of King Somerled. Some time later the Clan Gillebrath as it was known, scattered, and settled in different parts of the Scottish isles. Due to shifting alliances among the clans, the McGillivrays became affiliated with the clan Chattan.¹ The clan played a major role at the Battle of Culloden in 1746 when the Jacobites were defeated in their efforts to return the Stuarts to the British Monarchy.

The chain of events leading to Culloden began in 1603, when King James (Stuart) VII of Scotland, ascended to the English throne as James I, King of England, Scotland and Ireland.² The period of his reign became known as the Jacobian (Jacobus, Latin for James) Era in British history. He originated the British House of Stuart dynasty prevailing for over a century. James II [a Stuart, but not the son of James I] became king in 1685, but abdicated, to be replaced by King William and Queen Mary.³ The Stuart dynasty ended with the death of Queen Anne in 1714.⁴

Following Anne's death, George I, Elector of Hanover, a German, ascended to the British throne.⁵ The Jacobites, as followers of King James II were known, objected to the new monarch. They believed only the House of Stuart held the divine right to rule the British Isles, meaning the heirs of James II. At the time only Prince Charles Edward Stuart filled that role. As the grandson of James II, he held the loyalty and support of the Jacobites.

In 1746, Prince Charles, aka Bonnie Prince Charlie, led the Jacobites in a clash with forces loyal to King George at Culloden in the Scottish Highlands. The Jacobites suffered devastating losses in the battle, dashing any hopes of ever regaining the throne.⁶

In the decades that followed, the Jacobites, many of whom were Highlanders, suffered from government policies that discriminated against them. Clans were broken up, property of Jacobite leaders was seized and clan chiefs turned against clan members, becoming agents of

¹ Clan McGillivray, Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_MacGillivray

² James I, Project Britain, <http://projectbritain.com/monarchy/stuarts.html>

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ George I, Royal UK, <https://www.royal.uk/george-i>

⁶ Battle of Culloden, National Army Museum, <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/battle-culloden>

the land lords. Wearing the traditional dress of the Highlanders became illegal,⁷ as did the playing of bagpipes, which under the law, were declared instruments of war.⁸

Agricultural practices enduring for centuries were ended. Traditional livestock husbandry based on cattle raising by small farmers with common grazing lands gave way to sheep herding. The owners of large estates on which the small peasant farms were located forced the farmers out to make room for sheep which yielded greater profits for the landlords. The rents of those not forced out initially became so onerous that they too finally gave up and moved on.

Lord McDonald of Sleat, Isle of Skye, is specifically referenced as among the estate owners who drove out the poor farmers by imposing impossibly high rents so that he could convert the land to sheep production. These practices had driven all the small farm tenants out of the Highlands of Skye by about 1769.⁹

The dispossessed farmers at first moved to coastal towns and took up fishing and other occupations to make a living. But crowding, poverty, and disease soon made life on the coast unbearable, driving the people to depart their ancestral homeland for America, Canada and Australia in search of a better life. To give perspective to the scale of the out migration, approximately 20,000 people left the Isle of Skye by 1775. They continued leaving for decades afterwards.¹⁰

In her family history, Ms. O'Neil writes that her line starts with Charles of Teang [Teangue], born ca 1683 in Teang [Teangue], Scotland. A place of this name still exists today. It is a fishing village on the Sleat Peninsula, Isle of Skye, Highlands of Scotland.¹¹ Charles of Teang, she continues, had a son named Charles, born ca. 1720-30. He had the following sons, surname McGillivray, all born in Isle of Skye:

Martin, b. ca. 1750 ⁽¹⁾
 Charles, b. ca. 1755
 Archibald, b. ca. 1763
 Angus, b. ca. 1765
 Alexander, b. ca. 1775
 Neill, b. ca. 1780

⁽¹⁾ Martin d. ca. 1800, Moore County, North Carolina, m. 1770, Isle of Skye, Mary Dalrymple, b. ca. 1755, Isle of Skye, d. Moore County North Carolina before 1820. Their children, all born in Isle of Skye, were:

Martin, b. 1772
 Daniel, b. 1774
 John, b. 1776 ⁽²⁾
 Malcom, b. 1778
 Nancy, b. 1780

⁷ Skye's Hidden Heritage, The Clearances, <https://www.rubh-an-dunain.org.uk/content/past-clearances/>

⁸ Bagpipe History, Scotia Pipers, <https://www.scotiapipers.co.uk/bagpipe-history/>

⁹ Skye's Hidden Heritage, The Clearances, <https://www.rubh-an-dunain.org.uk/content/past-clearances/>

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Teangue, Isle of Skye, Scotland, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teangue>

(2) John d. (?), Christian County, Kentucky, m. 16 July 1809, Edenton, N.C., Ruth Owens, b. N. C., ca. 1780, d. Christian County, Kentucky, 1837. Their children were:

Alexander, b. 25 June 1810, KY, d.(?), m. 8 May 1840, Ann Owens.
 Martin, b. 24 Nov. 1811, d. (?), Woodburn, IL m. 18 Oct. 1838, Susan Owens.
 John Camel, b. 26 Oct. 1813, KY, d. 22 Aug. 1835, Jackson, MS., m. (?)
 Mary, b. 1 Jan. 1816, KY, d. (?), m. (?), Alexander Cooper
 Christiana, b. (?), KY, d. (?), m. (?).
 Johnson, b. 1820, KY ⁽³⁾
 Angus b. 19 Mar. 1822, KY, d. 22 Aug. 1835, Jackson, MS
 Willis b. 1824, KY, m. 1st 26 Nov. 1846, Edenton N. C., Permilia Sutton, b. 12 Aug. 1828, m. 2nd 1853, Edenton N. C., Jane Sutton, b. Oct. 1832
 Catherine b. 1827, KY d. 1841 near Woodburn, IL
 Marshall Lorenzo b. 10 Oct. 1831, KY, d. 1841 near Woodburn, IL

(3) Johnson d. 7 Mar. 1863, Young Point, LA, m. 22 Sep. 1842, Lavina Swain. Their Children were:

Lorenzo, b. 23 Jun. 1843
 Martha, b. 7 Sep. 1846
 Margaret, b. 7 Sep. 1846 (twin)
 John b. 1848, d. 16 Mar. 1854
 Nancy b. 22 Sep. 1849
 Elizabeth b. 1852, d. 29 Dec. 1859
 Willis b. 15 Dec. 1851
 Mary Eliza b. 18 Oct. 1857
 Julia Ann b. 18 Oct. 1857 (twin)

Resuming her narrative, Ms. O'Neil continues, in reference to the previously mentioned "Neill MacGillivray born ca. 1780 Isle of Skye Scotland, (This is where I assume my Neill's line starts.)" She continues as follows:

Charles [born ca. 1683] remained on the farm in Teangue, Parrish of Sleat, Isle of Skye [apparently, it was his son Charles, b. 1720-30 who left for America with his family]. There may have been other members of this family. I believe (my Great, Great, Great, Great, grandfather Neill was one of them) who cannot be identified. After the immigrants arrived in America the surname was changed to McGilvary and other various spellings. It seems as though the census takers and others spelled the name as it sounded at the time to them.

Now we come to Neill MacGillivray b. ca. 1770-80 [the sixth son of Charles b. 1720-30 mentioned above].

From the records I have, which are quite extensive to say the least, I have traced many of the MacGillivray line from Scotland to the Americas. Some are my direct descendants and some are not. But in any case, I find this Scottish clan very interesting in how they came to America, the way they settled and where they went. The history of this line is a true success story.

My Great, Great, Great, Great, Grandfather Neill was born in Scotland and during the time that he lived there, he and his Highland family were somewhat set in their ways. But, with the rumors that Lord MacDonald was going to raise rents again, and the rents were already at a point where they could hardly pay, and also many of their friends had already emigrated to the Americas, the decision would be very hard indeed. But, with everything else being as it was, the decision was made. They were going to America.

It was late September 1802. The voyage was long and the ship was crowded. They knew it would be worth all they endured on the trip, to be in America. One day as "The Duke Of Kent" [the ship's name?] was getting closer to the new land, they saw North Carolina's shore. Soon they were passing by what once was a town. They were told by a crew member it was once Brunswick Town and had been burned down by the British.

The ship docked in the afternoon of November 1802. They left the next morning by wagon train heading northwest. To pass the time, they talked about Scotland and the goings on there. And also, about the new land to which they came.

Neill was quite amazed with this new land. He stayed with his family and helped run the farm. One day Neill met Mary. We do not know her maiden name. Mary was the love of his life and soon they were married. Neill and Mary moved on to South Carolina. They had their first child, Elizabeth b. ca. 1812, somewhere in South Carolina. Soon there was a son Alexander, b. ca. 1818, [also in] South Carolina.

Not much can be found on my line in North and South Carolina, because during the wars many records were destroyed. I know that somewhere around the late 1820s Neill and Mary decided to head South. Hearing stories of how the land in Florida was very fruitful and also the available fresh water sources. And most of all there was a lot of land and very inexpensive. So, they decided that was where they wanted to raise their family.

The trip was long and dangerous. There were Indians, swamps, and the roads were hard to travel. Along the way they would meet up with other Scots heading south. There were vendors in wagons along the way. They sold what was needed by the different families at very high prices. But they had no choice. Also along the journey they would stop in towns and stay the night and talk with others who were going to various parts of the south. Soon they were at where they had dreamed of going, Florida.

How they had picked Walton County is just by recollections of my family. It is said that friends had gone to Walton and my family joined them there. Some of the neighbors were according to the 1830 census: Archibald McCollum, William Kilbee, Wortham Williamson, John McKinnon, John and Daniel Anderson, Lachlan McDaniel, Daniel McLean Sr. & Jr., John McLean, John McDaniel, Finley McRaskill [McCaskill], William McLeod, Peter and Alexander McDaniel, Alexander McKeskill [McCaskill], Ephraim Gordon, Neill McGilberry [MacGillivray], Daniel Quinn, John Ray, Thomas Bright, Samuel Mitchell, [and] Paul Long.

Now on this 1830-page 75 census, we find the Neill McGilberry Household, 1 male 10-15 – Alexander; 1 male 40-50 – Neill; 1 female 5 (I do not know who this could be.) 1 female 10-15 (I do not know who this is either – I assume it is a daughter, Mary,) 1 female 15-20 - Elizabeth; 1 female 40-50 - Mary.

We are not sure when Neill built the home in Red Bay Florida. But it is likely that it was built soon after his arrival.

On the 1840 census page 5, Neill is listed as head of the household along with 1 female 40-50 (Mary his wife); 1 female 20-30 Elizabeth (daughter); 1 male 20-30 Alexander (son); 1 female 30-40 – I believe this is Mary, a daughter. By 1850 Neill was no longer enumerated on the census. We assume that he had died between 1840-50.

It is found in military records that Alexander served in the Seminole Indian Wars. Family legend has it he was crippled and during the Civil War he made shoes for the Confederate soldiers.

Now we are coming to the 1850 census. Here we find Alexander as head of the household. Page 272, Alexander M. McGilvery (notice the change in spelling.) 32 male farmer b. SC; Elizabeth 34 f b. SC; Mary 61 f b NC.

1860 Walton Census Page 942 – Eucheeanna Post Office – taken 12 June 1860. Alexander McGilvray (another change in spelling) 44 m farmer b SC; Nancy McGilvray 27 f b GA. (Now in looking through the census, I find Nancy Kimbrel in the Silas Lee household along with Elizabeth Lee. They lived on the McGilvray farm. I believe that this is the same Nancy and Elizabeth); Neill 8 m b FL; Sarah 6 f b FL; John 4 m b FL; Mary E. 3 ½ b FL; Elizabeth Lee 75 f b SC.

1860 Census Page 934 Douglassville. We find the sisters of Alexander, Elizabeth McGilvery (another spell change) 40 f b NC – also birth place change; Mary McGilvery 33 f b NC.

1870 Census Walton County; Alexander McGilvray 56 m farmer b SC; Nancy 37 f b GA; Neill 18 m (?) farmhand b FL; Sarah 15 f b FL; Mary 10 f b FL; Daniel 6 m b FL – My Great Grandfather William 3 m b FL. (Which is the great grandfather, Daniel or William???)

As time went by Alexander's sisters Mary and Elizabeth acquired land from the school board of Walton County. Mary was listed on the deed furnished to me by Dale Vickery. From Florida, Neil and Daniel moved on to Alabama. Neal changed the spelling of both his forename and surname to Neal McGilvra and he married Mary Danforth in Barbour County, Alabama.

Daniel married Ida Marsh in Coffee County, Alabama. I am still trying to locate the graves of my MacGillivrays. It is said they are buried in Red Bay Cemetery and that the graves are not marked. It is also said that Mary, the daughter of Alexander, married a Chamberlain and that she is buried with that family. I have more on this family, but this is just a bit of history and how they went to Florida 172 years ago.

Submitted by Patricia O'Neil.