

TWIGS AND TREES

by Lucille S. Krisch

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Third Edition of Valuable Family Book

June 5, 1955

Seale and Allied Families, by Ida Carrie Seale, R. N.

This is the third edition of this family book. The book is dedicated "to our pioneer ancestors," who by their laborious sacrifices, aided in the laying of foundations for cities in wildernesses, the establishment of the rights and principles held so dear to the hearts of all Americans, endowing their descendants with enough of their indomitable courage and sturdiness to enable them, in the march of progress, to hold high their ideals in prosperity, depression, peace and war.

Thomas, Joseph and William Seale came from England. Thomas had with him two young sons: James and Thomas. James settled in Pennsylvania where other relatives lived. Thomas jr. remained in Charleston, S. C. Other relatives from Ireland who joined them in Charleston were William and Mary Seale.

Charles Seale was born in 1755 in North Carolina. The will of his brother Anthony states Charles is to inherit all his property. The will, dated 1799, is recorded in Kershaw county, N. C., April 17, 1802.

Jacob Seale was married in January, 1817, to Catherine Nicholson. Their nine children were Roderick, born in Richmond co., N. C., in 1817; Mary, who married a Stewart; Elizabeth, who married Jack Willis and lived in Pearlinton, Miss.; Christian, Martha, Jacob jr., born 1830, married Magnolia Stanley; Daniel Seal, born 1836, married Ivan Newman. A soldier in the war between the states, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, he practiced law in Hancock co., Miss.

The spelling of the name varies, some dropping the "E" at the end.

Joshua Seale married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Ellender Haseltine) Seale, and came to Texas in 1838. They have many descendants living in Texas.

This book, as many other family books has required 40 years of compiling data, contacting interested members of the family. Miss Carrie Seale was most fortunate in

locating so many "interested" members of the Seale family who have worked untiringly on this tremendous family record with her.

Other families in the Seale book are the Meltons, Kilpatrick, Kilgores, Joneses, Kavanaughs, Jacksons, Johns, Johnsons, Jefferies, Jameses, Huffs, Holcombs, Hawthorns, Killains, Knights, Kents, Grants, Calhouns, Balls, Bells, Banks, Barfields, Baxters, Bensons, Armstrongs and Baileys.

The Lawrence family will celebrate their family reunion June 8 at San Jacinto battlefield, Houston. Members wishing information on this reunion may get in touch with Clifford Lawrence, Kerrville.

The Ott family will also hold their second annual reunion at Strawn, Texas, June 24, 25, and 26. This year they are not only inviting the descendants of George and Mary Higgins Ott, but all descendants of Jacob Ott, grandfather of George Ott. Jacob Ott came from South Carolina and settled in Louisiana about 1807. The Otts are among the early Texas families. Mrs. Effie Norwood Jones, 4343 Buena Vista, Dallas, is secretary of the Ott Family assn.

QUERRIES

I would like to know the names of the parents and grandparents of Giles N. Graves. His family probably lived in Henry or Mecklenburg co., Va., prior to 1800. He married Martha Ann Brinston. She was born April 15, 1818, in Jones co., Ga. I want the date of their marriage. Their children were Giles N. Graves jr., Anna Alabama, Aurelia Antoinette, Cora Graves, Young W. Graves, May Sudie, Peyton S. and Emma Graves. Before coming to Texas Giles Graves sr., lived in Alabama, possibly in Lowndes co., Montgomery or Bullock cos. He came to Texas in the early days of the Republic and bought land in Shelby, Anderson and Freestone and Limestone counties. He died in 1866, and is buried on the farm where he used to live, about eight miles north of Palestine, Texas.

I would also like to know the names of the parents and grandparents of Moss B. Kincaid, who was born Nov. 28,

1878, and died Feb. 18, 1903; also the date of his marriage and the maiden name of his wife, Mattie. He is buried at Dodd City, Texas.—Jesse H. Kincaid, 900 W. Tenth st., Bonham, Texas.

I want the parentage of Samuel Lewis Magee, who was born 1820 in Missouri; he was married in Macon co., Mo., in 1839, to Polly (Mary Jerusha). She was born March 7, 1821, in Clark co., Ky. They had five children:

John L., Robert Bruce, Jasper N., Mary Jerusha and Oliver W. I would like to contact any one of these descendants.—Mrs. C. A. Reynolds, 5219 Huntington, Lincoln, Neb.

I am interested in John Foster in one of your columns. There was a John L. Foster who was born 1797 and died February 17, 1872, and is buried in Bastrop co., Texas. He was of an age to be the John L. Foster who lived in Prince Edward county, Va. and later in Henderson county, Tenn. He might have been the son of the Revolutionary

soldier John Foster who was born in 1753, and who was also in Henderson county, Tenn. This later Foster, I think, was the father of Joshua Foster who was born in 1793. The Henderson county, Tenn., records were destroyed and I would like to contact someone who has these records of the Foster family. I also want to contact someone who knows about the ancestry of G. F. Bonner of Washington county, Texas. He was listed in the tax list of 1837, as was John Adams and Thomas Adams.—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 3, Stillwater, Okla.

Moses Austin to Texas in 1820

According to papers in the Texas archives, Moses Austin had thought of trading with Texas as early as 1813; in 1819 he began planning his trip to Texas. During the summer of 1820, Moses Austin left Little Rock, Ark. for the capital of Texas (San Antonio) to apply for permission to establish a colony; his son Stephen Fuller Austin proceeded to New Orleans to prepare for transportation of the families.

Capt. James "Brit" Bailey, arrived before the Austin colony, but up to that time foreigners were not allowed title to land therefore "Brit" Bailey had only "squatter's rights." Through his support of the colonies and his activities in their rebellion, a compromise was effected and he was granted a clear title to his original claim. Aylett C. Buckner was also a "squatter." Both are listed however among the first "three hundred."

(If we remember that Moses Austin was born in Connecticut and that the records state that 40 of these families were actual relations of the Austins it will be easier to connect and establish their identity with earlier records.)

Martin Allen was one of the original Austin colonists. He settled in Washington county. On the tax rolls of that county for 1840, J. D. Allen is named as having been the administrator of the Martin Allen estate, indicating that Martin died in 1839. On the tax rolls, 1837, appear the names: Ethan Allen, James Allen; in 1840, Elijah Allen and R. W. Allen. In 1850 Alonzo Allen, birthplace, Vermont, appears.

William R. Allen's wife's name is given as Mary Shaw. Jesse Allen married Elva Bird April 15, 1841.

Martha Allen married John S. Rogers in Washington county Sept. 1, 1857.

On Dec. 14, 1855, in Washington county, there is a record of a marriage license issued to Asa Pennington and Clara E. Applewhite.

George Washington Barnett was born in Lancaster "Waxhaw," S. C., Dec. 12, 1793. His parents were William and Margaret Barnett. George Washington Barnett became a physician, and married Elizabeth Patton, daughter of Isaac Patton. They lived for a while in Williamson county, Tenn. He removed for a few years to Mississippi, and then in 1834, came to Texas, settling in what is now Burleson county, Texas.

He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, adopted at Washington-on-the-Brazos. He moved to Gonzales county in 1846. He and Elizabeth had Rebecca P. Barnett, who married Frederick Gentry; James

A. Barnett who married Martha T. Elder; Margaret Ann Barnett, who married J. D. McCaughan; William L. Barnett who married Elizabeth Walker; Isaac Patton Barnett who married Margaret Forbes; John W. Barnett who married Alice Benham.

Among the county records: Daniel Bird was defeated as candidate for the first sheriff of Washington county, at an election July 18, 1835, by John W. Hall. Abigail Bird married John Townsend Nov. 24, 1848; Elva Bird married Jesse J. Allen in Washington county, April 15, 1841.

William Brewer of Washington county was born Dec. 11, 1879. He married Mary E. Lanier, who was born Sept. 17, 1816, and died July 29, 1873.

Thomas Burnett was one of Austin's original "three hundred" colonists, there was also a Pumphrey Burnet who came about the same time. William Burnet married Susan Dillard in Washington county, Oct. 21, 1837.

(While searching the archives in Baltimore, Md., I was told Burnet and Barnett were many times the same. Just a hint for you to remember if you should decide to search the records yourself.)

Andrew Briscoe, the signer of the Texas independence, was born Nov. 25, 1810, in Adams county, Miss. He came to Texas in 1831, and was a merchant at Anahuac. In 1835 he removed to Harrisburg. His first wife was Elizabeth House. After her death he married Mary Jane Harris, daughter of John Richardson Harris, Aug. 17, 1837. His children were Parmeneas Briscoe, Andrew B. Briscoe, who married Anna F. Payne; Jesse Wade Briscoe, who married Milton Howe; Adele E. Briscoe, who married Michael Luscan.

N. A. Clampitt and Francis (Frank) Clampitt were in the Washington county tax list for 1838 and 1840, Ezekiel Clampitt signed a petition upholding the state of Coahuila and Texas and the Mexican government during the Fredonian war. (1827)

On April 21, 1842, Nathan Clampitt married Mary A. Dallas, niece of George M. Dallas, once vice president of the U. S. His brother, James L. Dallas, was prominent in that county, and another brother, Walter L. Dallas, fought in the Battle of San Jacinto. Frank G. Clampitt married Elizabeth Harris in Washington county Sept. 8, 1841. They lived near Independence, but did trading in Washington county. Early records show that Ezekiel Clampitt resided at Bastrop, as his estate was administered there in 1837, petition being signed by Moses Cummins and Clement Raney, joint administrators of the estate.

It was for this Dallas family that Dallas, Texas, was

named; other marriages of this family were: Catherine C. Dallas to, John P. Pitts; 1838; James L. Dallas to Mary Virginia Cooper, September, 1841; Alexander J. Dallas to Tabitha Wills, December, 1841; Walter R. Dallas to Mary A. Pitts, January, 1844.

The Dallas family lived between Independence and Washington, where Walter L. Dallas died in 1847; his mother, Elizabeth Dallas, was related to the William Penns.

The settlement where they lived was called William Penn, their father was born in Pennsylvania; George Mifflin Dallas was elected vice president of the U. S. in 1844. He died in Philadelphia Dec. 31, 1864.

Maj. Elijah Pennington married, first, Sarah Ann Johnson; he married, second, Nov. 20, 1845, Ellen McAllister, daughter of Richard McAllister. The McAllisters were from Kentucky but

The Penningtons were related to the William Penns of Pennsylvania.

Martin Martz died in Washington county about 1854-55, leaving a will making Reuben Moore executor. Moore advertised in November of 1855 in the Washington American, that the estate was being "wound up" and John West, Samuel West of Rockingham county, Va., were heirs.

The Jenkins family were early settlers of the Austin colony. Pleasant C. and James R. Jenkins were heads of the families in Washington. They came from Green county, Ga. Thomas Jenkins married Margaret Splawn Dec. 14, 1843; James R. Jenkins married Harriet A. Jenkins Aug. 15, 1845.

More members of Austin colony:

Carpenter, David	Elam, John
Duty, Joseph	Edwards,
Davidson, Samuel	Gustavus E.
Duke, Thomas	Elder, Robert
Demos, Peter	Fitzgerald, David
Deweese, Bluford	Foster, John
Dyer, Clement C.	Fulcher, Churchill
Dillard, Nicholas	Foster, Randolph
Dickenson, John	Flannakin, Isaiah
Earle, Thomas	Flowers, Elisha
	Fisher, James

Capt. Andrew Robinson (Robertson), one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Washington on the Brazos, arrived at the end of the year 1821. At that time there was a marked trail that crossed the country to Goliad, this was a trailway over the country towards Nacogdoches, frequented in going from

Nacogdoches to San Antonio, then known as "Bexar."

Andrew Robinson conducted the ferry at the town of Washington on the Brazos. Among Andrew Robinson's children was a son, Andrew. Marriage records in Washington county list: Andrew Robinson and Winnie Lockhart, Jan. 30, 1838. Andrew Robinson and Miss C. H. Bone, Dec. 18, 1841. Minerva

Robinson and Richard Gee, 1843.

Ephraim Roddy, John W. Hall, Amos Gates and Capt. John Lynch were neighbors and among the first to settle the community after the Robinsons.

There is on record: Amarella Roddy and Thomas C. Woodlief, Sept. 17, 1838.

One of the original patentees of land in Albemarle county, Va., was Solomon Hancock. In 1756 he obtained the grant of 400 acres between the Hardware and Totter creeks. Four years later he sold part of it to Giles Tompkins and removed to Halifax county, Va. In 1777 he sold the remainder to William Tompkins, son of Giles.

In 1834, David Hancock purchased from John R. Campbell 1100 acres on both sides of the Rivanna, above the mouth of Buck Island creek. He died in 1858. His children were: David, who married Janetta Thurman; Dr. Charles Hancock, who married Catherine Thurman; Gustavus, who married Lilly Wimbirt, and lived on the James river below Howardsville; and Virginia, the wife of Francis Hancock, physician from Richmond, Va. David died 1872; Virginia died 1884; Dr. Charles died 1885; and Gustavus died 1898; all left large families.

Richard J. Hancock was a native of Alabama, and came to Virginia during the War between the States; serving with the Louisiana troops and sojourning in Albemarle county, he met and married Thomasia, daughter of John O. Harris. He succeeded his father-in-law at Ellerslie, which was part of the old Indian camp plantation; it had once been the estate of William Short, Washington's minister to the Hague.

In Bradley co., Tenn., there was a James S. Hancock who had come from Polk county, where he was born; he was the son of William Hancock. He married Fannie Childress, a native of Georgia.

During the early colony in Texas there is found a William J. Hancock in Bastrop, Texas, joining with the Methodists and others in establishing an academy, the "Lost Pines."

Green county, Tenn., was established in 1783, by the state of North Carolina. Settlers began to build cabins as early as 1778. One of the first families to arrive was that of Anthony Moore. Daniel Kennedy came in 1779, lo-

cating at Holly creek. He was made county clerk when the county was organized, later became brigadier general of the militia. James English settled on Lick creek, Joseph Hardin on the Roaring Fork of the same creek; his neighbors were George, William, and Henry Conway, Amos Bird, Alexander Galbreath, James Delaney, Lewis Broyles and James Houston all settled in this section.

About 1790 a large number of Quakers came from North Carolina settling in this community. Among them were William Reese, Garrett Dillon, Peter Dillon, William and Abraham Smith, Solomon Bealle, Samuel Ellis, Abraham Marshall and Samuel Pearson. They formed their first meeting house, Feb. 25, 1815, and in November of that year their first general convention met at Lick creek meeting house of Friends in Greene co. John Marshall was the first secretary. In 1822, at another convention the delegates were John Marshall, Samuel McNeas and David Stanfield.

The following is contributed by Clifford Lawrence, Kerrville, Texas, concerning his ancestor, Joseph Lawrence, Texas veteran. In an interview many years ago he was asked questions in regard to bellum and anti-bellum times; he said: "I was born in North Carolina, June 15, 1800, came to Texas in 1833 and went to work as a farmhand. I came alone and was not married. Everything went quietly until the spring of 1836, when I went with a company of volunteers to answer the call of Travis to relieve the Alamo. We started from Gonzales with 25 or 30 men under the leadership of Deaf Smith. We camped at the Powder house in sight of the city and waited for the signal gun to advance. Then, hearing that the fort had been taken, we retreated to Gonzales, followed by Santa Anna and his army. At Gonzales, we spread the news, and together with Sam Houston retreated toward the Brazos, crossing this country where H. P. Smith now lives and Rocky Creek, at the "old Pine tree Crossing" and the Navidad, where the bridge on the Hallettsville and Schulenburg road now stands. This retreat became general all over the country, everybody leaving their homes and going east. Santa Anna came along burning everything in his path.

"When Houston heard from two Mexican prisoners, that Santa Anna was cut off from the main army, he resolved to crush him.

"The next day (April 20) we

had several sharp skirmishes, and on the morning of the twenty-first, Deaf Smith chopped and burned the bridge over the river, cutting off the enemy's retreat.

"We were encamped about a quarter of a mile from the enemy in some large timber. There was a ridge between us obscuring our view. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were ordered to parade. I was in the cavalry on the right wing. As we advanced they did not see us until we were within a 100 yards of them, then they fired a terrific volley of small shots at us, but fortunately they shot over our heads. It seemed at one time, if one had held his hat 2 feet above his head it would have caught 20 bullets. As we closed in and began to work the two small cannons (The Twin Sisters) on them, they retreated in disorder towards the bridge. We followed the cavalry. For the first six miles they ran even and kept out of reach; but after that we gained on them and shot our carbines at them, dropping them off their horses. We used our bolsters, pistols and knives. At the end of 12 miles we all stopped to rest and let our horses rest. When we dismounted we were completely exhausted, we couldn't stand up, and fell around like a company of drunk men.

"The next day, three men while out hunting, captured Santa Anna and brought him to Sam Houston, who was wounded and was lying under an elm tree on the bank of the bayou.

"Santa Anna would have been killed but he gave the Masonic sign and several men rushed up and defended him. On the same day I was out reconnoitering and saw something crawling along and dragging something in the tall grass. I halted it and when it did not stop I shot it. When I rode up to it I found it to be a Mexican soldier, the object he was dragging proved to be the blanket and saddle of William B. Travis, who had been killed at the Alamo. The saddle sold for \$20, and the blanket for \$10. I received my discharge and returned to Washington-on-the-Brazos."

Joseph Lawrence was the son of William Lawrence, Joseph had three brothers, William, Absolum and Jasen. His sisters, Barbara, Margaret and Edna. The family lived a 100 miles from Ashville, N. C. William Lawrence, the father, served in the War of 1812, under General Jackson's army in New Orleans.

Of Value in Land Cases

July 3, 1955

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES OF THE GENERAL LAND ARCHIVES OF TEXAS. By Virginia H. Taylor, Spanish Translator, Bexar Archives, University of Texas Barker Library.

Here is a book from the stacks of ancient land and title documents which comprise the Spanish Archives of Texas. Miss Taylor has given these documents life, meaning and coherence, she has woven this all into a fascinating book that will be a priceless possession of serious readers.

For lawyers who are confronted with the task of approving the validity and content of Spanish and Mexican grants, this book will be invaluable and may become an indispensable part of the land lawyer's working library.

Since the land titles of much of the richest portion of Texas originate in a Spanish or Mexican grant, recognized and required to be honored under the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, this book is not only of historical interest but will be of great value to the land lawyer and anyone else concerned with or working on land titles.

This book is very readable, brief and unrolls a panorama of the settling and colonizing of Texas. It is documented and gives a strong impression of great historical authenticity.

One hardly realizes how often the Texas lawyers and courts must search backwards into civil law and into Spanish and Mexican laws for the answer to current problems in litigation.

Judge Wilson, of Austin in his review of The Texas Law Book, states "on March 5th of this year, in a case of Giles versus Basore, the Supreme Court was called upon to appraise the constitutionality of a Mexican statute granting land to Thomas Jefferson Chamber as pay for judicial duties where the location of the land might violate Mexican constitutional provision against grants within ten leagues of the coastline. One of the turning points of the case was that under the Mexican government system the legislative and not the judicial branch of government judged questions of constitutionality."

The first chapter of the book outlines the complete governmental situation of each period. The Spanish land practices are outlined in detail and the maze of empresario contracts is analyzed.

This book will be greatly welcomed by students of Texas history, it will be an especial boon to the practicing lawyers and one every descendent of early Texas ancestors will not want to miss.

Some prominent men of Washington County Va., whose descendants came to Texas:

Col. James King was born at Londonderry, Ireland in 1752. He was well educated and came to Virginia about 1769, and by purchase, entry and condemnation acquired about 50,000 acres of land in and around Bristol, Va. He married Sarah, one of the seven daughters of Col. Thomas Goodson, in Montgomery county, Va., and settled near Sulphur Springs.

He won his title of "Col." through the Revolutionary war; he was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He was one of the three commissioners who laid off the site of Knoxville, Tenn. He was a man of considerable wealth and furnished Andrew Jackson (later president of the U. S.) with money to purchase the Chickasaw Bluff (now Memphis, Tenn.) Jackson and John Overton were partners on this purchase.

Col. King died August 17, 1825, at the age of 73 years, leaving three children: the Rev. James King, who married Mourning Micajah Watkins, daughter of the Hon. Micajah Watkins, of Halifax county; William King and Sarah King.

Rev. James King was a distinguished Presbyterian divine, a man of considerable wealth and founder of Bristol, Tenn. Only the very wealthy in those days could afford a 4-wheeled carriage. Rev. King was the owner of such a carriage.

Joseph Draper was the son of John and Jane (Crockett) Draper, he was born in Draper's Valley, Dec. 25, 1794. He enlisted as a private in the War of 1812. He studied law under Daniel Sheffey, was admitted to the bar at Wytaville in 1818. In 1823, he married Margaret Sawyers, daughter of John T. Sawyers, of Max Meadows, Va. In 1828 he was elected to the state senate over Gen. James Hoge, of Pulaski. While in congress he was a warm friend and great admirer of John C. Calhoun, and was on the friendliest terms with his colleague and cousin, David Crockett, of Texas. He was a great friend of Daniel Webster, with whom he was

associated in a number of cases before the Supreme Court of the U.S. He died June 10, 1834, at the age of 40.

QUERIES

Can anyone tell me about George Washington Jones who lived in Kaufman county, Texas, about 1860; he was born in North Carolina, came to Texas from Missouri between 1850 and 1860. He married twice: (1) Easter Montgomery (my ancestress) and (2) Mary Ward. I would like to correspond with any of their descendants. Also, I would like to contact someone who can tell me about Samuel McElroy who was born 1793 in South Carolina; he came to Texas from Missouri and married Marion Williams. — Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 1, Stillwater, Okla.

Benjamin Turner's daughter, Eliza (born in 1814 in Georgia) married there in 1828, to Wesley Pattilla, son of Samuel and Frances (Hall) Pattilla. I want the parents of Frances Hall, and where they were born. They were in Henry county, Ga., when Frances married Samuel Pattilla in 1796. Samuel was born in Virginia in 1776 but is there anyone who can tell me about the Halls?—Mrs. Glass, Twigs & Trees, San Antonio Light.

About 1774 Lt. Daniel Uhl of Beekman, N. Y., whose will was dated Oct. 9, 1807, and probated Feb. 15, 1812, son of John Uhl and Margaret Streit. Married first, a girl named Storm. He married, second, Mary Emigh.

By his first wife he had one child, Elinor; she was called Lanor, born 1775 and married Abraham Cline. I am descended from Elinor. I have saved every scrap of data on the Storm family, hoping to locate the full name and ancestry of the first wife of Lt. Daniel Uhl. My list shows children of the second wife as follows: Nicholas, George, John who married Amey Allbro; Catherine, called Catherine Noxon in her father's will; Col. Henry, born 1783, married (1) Mary Tanner; (2) Margaret Crouse; Daniel born 1785, married Mary Abel; Mary born 1786, married William Tanner; Sarah married Emigh; Margaret born 1790, married John Abel.—Mrs. D. A. Cleghorn, Twigs & Trees, San Antonio Light.

Here is an answer regarding the Wood query:

Samuel or George Washington Wood was born in Orange county, New Jersey, and died in Bellone, Ia., June 5, 1853. It is said that his parents took him to the Bethelham church for baptism and when the minister asked the name, the father said Samuel Washington Wood. George Washington happened to be attending the service, and rose in recognition of the honor and the boy was always known as George Washington although he had been baptized Samuel for his father.

Samuel Washington Wood married Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Jane Barker Booth. Their children were: Catherine, who married John L. Lyon and died without issue; Jane, born April 30, 1813, died before 1853; married John Dusenbury; Hester born August 13, 1817, married Cyrus Browne; George F. born Sept. 23, 1819, died after 1853, married a Weeks, Susan died young; Sarah Falls, born Jan. 21, 1825, married (1) John Dusenbury, married (2) James S. Brown; George F., married a Weeks and had two children: George Washington and Emma.

Thomas Booth, father of Nancy, (who married Samuel Washington Wood), was the son of Mary Bull Booth, she was the daughter of William and Sarah (Wells) Bull.

Samuel Moffatt was born in County Antrim, Ireland, July 18, 1704, and died May 17, 1787, in Blagg's Clove. He married Anna Gregg, who was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, June 12, 1716, she was the daughter of Hugh Gregg. She died Dec. 19, 1794, age 78 years. Both are buried in the Bethelham cemetery near Salisbury Mills. They had 12 children, of whom all lived and married, they were: Thomas, William, Samuel Jr., Anna Denniston, Isaac, John, Catherine, Clemence, Jane Hodge, Mary Helme, Betsey Nickelson, Ellen Turner and Margaret Halliday.

Samuel Moffatt's will is the first one on record of Orange co., N. Y.; for some reason he did not mention his children in his will, which was signed Dec. 28, 1780. This was done sometimes, when the children had married and had already been given their share of their father's estate.

We are grateful to a reader for sending in this item.

Back to Nacogdoches

July 10, 1955

By LUCILLE S. KRISCH

Nacogdoches is as old as Texas, therefore the history of Texas commences with Nacogdoches. The counties that were created from Nacogdoches are Houston in 1837, Angelina in 1846, Cherokee in 1846, Fannin in 1837. Henderson was created from Nacogdoches and Houston counties in 1850; Hunt was created from Nacogdoches and Harrison in 1846.

In 1800 the first Americans settled in Nacogdoches. In 1831 Nacogdoches' land district was formed, including the territory between the San Jacinto and the Sabine rivers.

In 1835 David Crockett came to Texas. When required to take the oath of allegiance to the new government, over any other which might be established in Texas, he refused to sign it until the word "republican" was inserted.

In July, 1845, the first state convention was held at Austin. Gen. T. J. Rusk of Nacogdoches was president of the convention. Texas then became a state.

Capt. Samuel Davis and Capt. Bailey Anderson were two brave and gallant officers who served in her struggle for liberty. Other names on this roster: William Garrett, Donald McDonald, William Sneed, Theodore Thomas, George Cartwright, James W. Bullard was commander-in-chief of the Texas army in the battle of Nacogdoches. These were the men who are recorded as having marched to the music of a French horn. Charles S. Taylor, Haden Edwards, W. Hart and Adolphus Stearn were among those who joined the troops Aug. 3, 1832.

A few days later James Bowery took the Mexican soldiers to Santa Anna. John S. Robert's name is also mentioned in Col. Horton's account of this battle. His descendants still reside in this vicinity. After this the immigration into Texas began. Henry Ruiz, a native of Switzerland was the first and last political chief of Nacogdoches. Gen. Thomas Rusk came from Georgia. Bennet Blake came in 1835; Nathan Wade came the same year, as did M. G. Whitaker, Murry Orton, John S. Robert and Col. John Forbes.

Edward Lindsey, president of the Lawrence county, Tennessee, Historical society sent the following names of men from Tennessee who served Texas in those early days: Micajah Autrey, James Bowie, Joseph Bayliss, John Blair, Robert Campbell, George Washington Cottle, Jacob C. Dorst, Squire Damon, William Dearduff, Almorán Dickinson, John H. Dillard, James L. Ewing, James Gerard Garrett, John C. Goodrick, Andrew B. Harrison, Charles M. Haskell, John M. Hays, William Marshall, Albert Martin, William McDowell, Robert McKinney,

Thomas R. Miller, William Mills, Andrew M. Nelson, James Robertson, Andrew H. Smith, Spain Summerlin, William E. Summers, William Taylor, Archer M. Thomas, John W. Thompson, Burke Trammell, Asa Walker, and Joseph G. Washington.

Mrs. James Peaster, state librarian of the Mississippi Daughters of the American Revolution, Tchula, Miss., writes that Alice Tracy Welch's book on the Mississippi Revolutionary Soldiers will soon be off the press. Of this she says: "There seem to be a number of descendants of Moses Lambeth and Thomas Shelton in Texas as so many Texans have ordered the book for their records."

The following are but a few of the names among the Mississippi Revolutionary soldiers with descendants in Texas: Edward Abbey, David Adams, Daniel and Elijah Alexander, Arthur Allen, James Anderson, Matthew Armstrong, Joshua Baker, Francis Ballard, Philip Barbour, Abraham Barnes, Joel Barnett, Thomas Bateman, Henry Benson, Philip Briscoe, Jesse Cannon, William Carruthers, Augustine, Isaac and Jacob Carter, William Cassidy, Charles P. Coleman, William Cooper, James Courtney, Javen Cox, John Culbertson, Samuel E. Davis, Esau Dotson, James Foster, James Gill, William Goff, James Greer, James Hall, John Hampton, Jesse Harper, John Bryant Hart, Daniel Hawley, Charles Holland sr., Airs Hudspeth, Isaac Johnson, Marion Jones, Miles Knight, Robert Knox, George Ricks McAlpine, Samuel McGehee, William McIntosh, William Montgomery, Samuel Moore, Samuel Norwood, Jehu Orr, Oliver Pollock, William Pope, William Ramsey, James Riley, Littlepage Robertson, Thomas Rodney, Arthur Brown Ross, Harmon Runnell, Isaac Sanders, Alexander Scott, Jarvis, Thomas and Joshua Seale, George Selser, Thomas Shelton, Harmon Shumaker, John Sibley, Major David Smith, Luke Standefer, John Steel, Clayton Stribling, Thomas Swearingen, Jesse Tolbert, Moses Terrell, John Trimble, Joel Vaughan, Joseph Wade, Judge Jonathan Walker, Cato West, Thomas White, John Williams, General John Willis, James Wilson, Craton Winans and many others.

QUERIES

David Henry Farr and Martha Ann Hairston were married in Nashville, Tenn., then removed in an oxcwagon to Austin, Texas, in 1844. After living in Burnett county and Kerrville they returned to Austin in 1874. David Farr was a stone and brick mason, worked on three Texas capitols. He is said to have made the brick used to build one of them. David and Martha Farr were

my great-grandparents, I would like to know who were their parents. Their daughter, Sarah Mildred Farr married Robert O. Tedford and they were my grandparents. Robert O. Tedford served in the Texas Rangers 1875-82, he was also an Old Trail Driver (his picture hangs in the Memorial building, next to the Witte museum in San Antonio).

I am searching for any information I can get on this.—Mrs. Roy Parker, P. O. Box 421, Cuero, Texas.

Wanted for family history: Information on descendants of Jefferson Barnett Allgood jr., born Feb. 8, 1853; removed from Noxubee county, Miss., to somewhere in Texas; he was still living in 1920s.—Mrs. Mary D. Stoops, 7942 Eberhart ave., Chicago.

My Oliphants came to Texas about 1836 from Mississippi. Before that they had come from Virginia through Kentucky and possibly South Carolina. There is a possibility that they were even in Alabama for a while before coming to Texas. I am anxious to have proof of this. My great-great-grandfather, Robert Oliphant, married Abigail Davenport. His son was Alfred Davenport Oliphant, who married Jemima Allen; grandmother Mahala Ann Oliphant married John Payne. He was born in Bibbs, Ga., but reared in Texas.—Mrs. Geo. Hockmeyer, 243 Portland st., Houston.

Hugh Douglas patented land in Rockingham county, Virginia, 1750-62. His will in that county, probated Sept. 28, 1780, mentions three sons, Joseph, James and Nathaniel. Joseph Douglas was a Revolutionary soldier and married a Miss Knox. They lived in Clark county, Kentucky, and had Joseph, born Aug. 1, 1796; William, born 1799; James, born 1801; Hannah, born 1794, and Sarah Frances. She removed to Washington county, Kentucky, in 1813 and married Joseph Clarke Oct. 11, 1814. William Clark (brother of Joseph) married Hannah Douglas Dec. 28, 1816. William and Hannah (Douglas) Clark had Frances, who married W. F. Rinehart, who later removed to Anderson county, Kentucky, in 1855.

In the Virginia census for 1790 are listed Alexander Douglas in Halifax county; Charles, Anne, Edwin Douglas in Northumberland county; George, Mary, Robert, Solomon, and William in Frederick county.

Anyone having information on this please write Mrs. D. Cummings, 1858 W. Summit ave., San Antonio.

About The Pace Family

JUL 25 1955

The Pace family.

Richard Pace, the man who saved Jamestown in 1622 by warning the inhabitants of the impending Indian massacre, called his plantation "Pace's Pains." He patented this land in 1620. In September 1628, he died; his widow Isabella married Capt. William Perry.

George Pace, son of Richard married Sarah Maycock, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Maycock, member of the Council in the first Virginia Assembly in 1619. He was killed in the massacre of 1622, leaving his daughter Sarah as his heiress.

The governor of Virginia, on May 20, 1617 asked "orders for Mr. Maycock, a Cambridge scholar, on account of the lack of ministers."

Samuel Maycock, son of Roger Maycock, arrived in Virginia in 1618. Immediately after his arrival in Virginia, Sir George Yeardly made him a member of the Council, this office he continued to hold under Sir Francis Wyatt until his death. He also held the title of "captain."

Among those killed in the massacre at Capt. Maycock's plantation was Edward Lister, who came over in the "Mayflower" to Plymouth, Mass.; he was a signer of the "Compact."

George Pace died about 1657, for in 1659 Richard Pace "as son and heir of George Pace, dec'd," sold land in Charles City. In 1677 Richard Pace was paid 200 pounds of tobacco for wolves' heads. He died that year and Mary Pace was granted administration of the estate. Mary Pace married second Nicholas Whitmore.

George Pace, son of George and Mary Pace, married a daughter of Edward Woodlief. He had two sons, John and Richard who removed to Bertie Precinct, N. C.

A William Lowe who held 1584 acres in Prince George co., Va., in 1704 removed to N. C., where he made his will in Bertie in 1720. He willed land in Prince George co., Va., to his sons John and William Lowe; he mentions his son-in-law Robert Dixon, also his daughter, "Elizabeth Pace." This Elizabeth Pace is possibly the wife of John Pace.

Richard Pace's daughter, Tabitha, married Richard Moore's son John and they then moved to nearby Surry county and held land near the Moore family. This grant in Surry reads: "beginning at Richard Moore's line and over Otterdam Swamp to include all land between John Davis and John Pace."

Richard Pace's will in Bertie county, N. C., dated March 12, 1736, probated 1738, names his sons: William, Thomas and Richard Pace; daughters: Ann Stewart, Amy Green, Frances Green, Tabitha Moore, Mary Johnson, Sarah House, and Rebecca Bradford, who was the wife of John Bradford of Brunswick.

QUERIES

Thomas Ware went to Texas before 1850, died in Colorado county in 1859. He had descendants named Ware, Breeding, Turner, Tanner, Harwell, Medlock and Terry. I will be

glad to exchange data with anyone whose lineage ties in with these, especially Medlock.

Robert and William Bailey Chandler went to Texas before 1860. They are found in Smith county 1860 census. I would like to exchange data with any Chandler who has Georgia background. Have tried to locate another brother Joel Chandler; does anyone know where he went? Also, have tried to locate another brother, Samuel Graves Chandler; he settled in Sebastian county, Ark. His descendants went to Texas. Another brother, Abraham Roan Chandler, is supposed to have gone to Illinois after the War Between the States. I would like to contact these relatives.—Mrs. W. C. Matthews, 1097 Oakdale rd., Atlanta 6, Ga.

My great grandfather, Joseph Penn Lynch, by family tradition was born in Kentucky in 1810. I have recently found the 1860 census of Limestone co., Texas, in which Joseph Penn Lynch is said to have been born in S. C. The archives in Austin have many records of his land grants, all state that he came to Texas in 1835 and was married in 1836, to Mary Miller, daughter of Celia Neal and Andrew Miller. Her tombstone is in the Springfield cemetery, near Groesbeck. In the Kentucky Register Volume 51, page 316, he is mentioned as having been one of the committee from Springfield, Limestone co., Texas, in 1852, who talked to the Kentucky settlers, but he is not mentioned as one of them. His children were: William A. Lynch, Mary Lynch, Ann Eliza Lynch (my grandmother), Joseph Lynch, Laura Cecilia Lynch, and Lucretia Lynch. Two of his sons were in the War Between the States, members of Terry's Rangers. Joseph Penn Lynch was in the Battle of Bexar and Battle of San Jacinto. I will be grateful to anyone who can give me the names of his parents and proof.—Mrs. Benjamin Hines, 546 Old Academy rd., Fairfield, Conn.

I would like the names of the parents of James Bankston, born about 1836, and his wife, Jane Elizabeth Crowder, who was born about 1839, supposedly in northern Georgia. They had three children: William (Bill), Law and Missouri, born about Jan. 1, 1863. Law and Missouri married Jones and James Polk Williams, they were born about 1859 and 1861. I would like to know the parents of these Williams brothers. Their mother was a Miller and died about 1871, an uncle Miller reared them since their father was killed in the Civil war. I will appreciate any information concerning these families.—Mrs. B. J. Bexley, 1319 N. 4th st., Temple, Texas.

George Williamson was born April 17, 1827, died March 22, 1902, married February 1851 in Ville Platte, La., Malissan Hayes, (born Dec. 7, 1828 and died Jan. 12, 1914). George Williamson may have come to Louisiana tradition is that the Hayes family came to Louisiana with the Arcadians and settled first in or near St. Martinsville, La. They both died in Orange co., Texas. Milissan was the daughter of William

(Bill) Hays (Hayes). He was born of James or John Cole and Janenice Curtis. Would like to correspond with descendants.—Mrs. Lois Tanner Beaseley, Hull, Texas, Route 1.

I want the names of the parents, brothers and sisters of Nancy and Louisa (Eliz) Denson who were living in Bell and Corell counties 1830 to 1850. There were seven girls and two boys in this family. Nancy was born in Bell co. around 1830; she married first, Andrew Jackson Spencer, and had two sons, Andrew Jackson jr., and String. According to records, Andrew J. Spencer jr., was county clerk of Uvalde co., Texas, for 21 years. Nancy married second James Booker O'Brien (formerly it was spelled O'Bryant). Louisa (Eliza) Denson was my grandmother, she married Greene P. Snow about 1850-4. He had been formerly married to Melissa Halley.

I am also searching for the descendants of David Clark who was living in Sabinal, Texas, about 1900 and later removed to Bandera co. It is believed some of his descendants still live in Bandera. David Clark had four children: Dock, Will, Dave and Ida Clark. David Clark sr. had one sister, Jane (Clark) Wedgworth who moved to Texas from Montrose, Jasper co., Miss., in December 1883. She died in Vanderpool, Texas, in 1909. I want the name of the parents of David

and Jane Clark. Jane Clark Wedgworth was my grandmother. Was Thomas H. Clark who was born in Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 14, 1765, who served in the Revolutionary war and died Oct. 15, 1859 at the home of his son-in-law Larkin Wedgworth in Tusaloosa, Ala., the father of David sr. and Jane? Will descendants of the above family please write to me?—Mrs. B. H. Byrd, 5503 Ashcroft, Fresno 3, California.

Does anyone know of the Massoner family who lived in San Angelo and other cities in the Panhandle section of Texas. One son left home, changed his name to Scott and came to San Antonio many years ago. His son, now in California, most anxious to contact members of the Massoner family. Write Twigs and Trees, San Antonio Light.

Mrs. Lucille Martin, Avondale, Box 3066, Birmingham, Ala., is compiling family records on the Gunn and Black families. She is anxious to contact others who are interested in these family records

Matteson Family Records Book Subject

By
LUCILLE STEWART KRISCH
Matteson — Madison — Mat-
thewson — Mattason.

This is a most fortunate family for there is a Porter Matteson who has spent 38 years collecting the family records and now he is attempting to contact the Texas Mattesons so that his book may be complete before the family reunion at Cushing, Texas, Oct. 2, 1955.

These are all the descendants of William and Mehitable Matteson, daughter of Zarahel Matteson. William Matteson was a Revolutionary soldier and Porter Matteson offers to make out the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution) and SAR (Sons of the American Revolution) papers for any descendant who will send their own records to him.

William Matteson, son of David of Montville, was born Jan. 24, 1762, and died April 6, 1850, at Harmony, near Panama, N. Y., in Chautauqua county. He is buried in a burial lot of the original William Matteson farm between Stowe and Panama, N. Y.

Hezekiah Matteson, son of pioneer Henry Matteson and his wife Hannah Parsons had 13 children. Of these their daughter, Sally, born September, 1787, married Thomas Matteson, Revolutionary soldier, and removed to Texas in 1839.

It is their descendants that Mr. Porter Matteson is attempting to contact.

Mr. Matteson is a genealogist worthy of notice and deserving a vote of gratitude from the members of families he has so generously gathered family records on, such as Porters, Potters, Alfred, Gage, Washburn, Woodard, Straight, Plakeslee, Upton, Weaver, Mitchell, Sweet and many others who are the collateral lines of the Mattesons.

He will mail out mimeographed copies of the family records to libraries requesting them.

He says some of the family began spelling their name Madison during the Madison administration and that accounts for such a complete change in the spelling.

His address: Porter Matteson, 77 W. Maynard ave., Columbus 2, O.

The first name of Bowie in Maryland emigrated from Scotland about 1705, at the invitation of his maternal uncle, John Smith, who had settled on the Patuxent river, near the present village of Nottingham. The first mention of John Bowie is Sept. 23, 1707. John Smith was listed as resident in Maryland as early as 1671.

John Bowie sr., of Scotland, born there in 1688, died in Maryland, 1759; married Mary Mullikin, formerly of Scotland and settled near Notting-

ham, Prince George county, Maryland.

James Mullikin's plantation was called "The Level." He is said to have emigrated from Scotland the middle of the seventeenth century. He died in 1715.

John Bowie, son of John Bowie and Mary Mullikin, was born 1708. His will is dated Nov. 29, 1759. In 1747 he purchased the plantation known as "The Hermitage," which is still owned by his descendants. He married first, 1729, Mary Beall, daughter of William Beall of Prince George county, Maryland. After her death in 1733, he married Elizabeth Pottinger, born 1717, daughter of Dr. Robert and Anne (Evans) Pottinger.

By his first marriage he had William Bowie, born 1730, died 1753, who married Rachel Pottinger, and Mary Bowie who was born 1732, married James Magruder jr., who was born 1721.

John Bowie had by his second marriage: Allen, born 1737; James born 1739. There is no mention of him in his maternal grandmother's will in 1767. It is said he left Maryland as a very young man and settled in South Carolina. He is the father of Col. James Bowie, hero of the Alamo and Col. Rezin P. Bowie.

Rev. John Bowie born 1744; went to Scotland and studied for the ministry at King's college, Aberdeen, thence to London, England, where he was ordained July 28, 1771, and was then licensed for Maryland. He married in Scotland Margaret Dallas, born at Inverness, daughter of Col. Dallas of the British army, who married a daughter of Lady and Lord Thomas Hamilton.

The Bowie family were prominent in social and political affairs of their state and nation. The Alamo has made the Bowie name more colorful than the other illustrious historical events pertaining to this family.

Col. John Morrow, son of Rev. David Morrow, of Caroline county, Va., was in command of one of the Virginia regiments during the Revolutionary war. He was a close and intimate friend of the Samuel Washington, the Cookes, the Gaines and Peytons, all of Martinsville and Shepardstown, Va. He married Mary (Rutherford) Peyton, the widow of Col. Henry Peyton. They had: Ann H. Morrow who was born 1782, Elizabeth Morrow who married a Worthington; Samuel Morrow who was born 1786; Maragaret P. Morrow; James Morrow who died young; Charles Morrow who died young.

Preston Morrow, son of Samuel, married Elizabeth Hall; their son, Joseph Clay

Stiles Morrow married Nannie E. Houston, daughter of Sam Houston. His cousin, John Simon Morrow married Margaret Houston, another daughter of Col. Sam Houston.

David Morrow came from the north of Ireland to South Carolina and reared his family there. One son, James Gillis, was born in mid-ocean and was named for the captain of the vessel. James Gillis Morrow married Mary Davis in South Carolina; they then moved to Tennessee. They had: Robert Morrow who was born 1797 in Lancaster county, S. C.; Margaret Hutchinson Morrow; John Brown Morrow; David Baxter Morrow; James Gillis Morrow; Jane Morrow, who married Samuel McFarland and removed to Texas.

The town of Shelbyville, Tenn., was incorporated in 1819 and located on lands donated for that purpose by Clement Cannon. Gen. Robert Cannon was a brother of Clement Cannon and Gov. Newton Cannon. They were all sons of Minos Cannon, a revolutionary soldier from Guilford county, N. C. He married Letitia Thompson, the daughter of Robert Thompson.

Guilford Cannon, another brother, married Jane McGhee and settled in Monroe county, Tenn.

Moses Fiske was born in New England; he was accompanied south by his two brothers, Barlow and Dr. Madison Fiske. They established an exclusive school for girls in Nashville. Dr. Madison Fiske was born May 25, 1794, and died Oct. 19, 1854. Barlow Fiske, his brother, was the father of Miton Fiske, the old schoolmaster of Overton county.

Caswell Lea was born March 31, 1801. He was the son of Jefferson Lea, who was an older brother of Luke Lea. Caswell Lea had a brother, Lattimore Lea; Caswell married Elizabeth Johnson of Virginia. They had eight children.

Sam Houston married Margaret Lea, who claimed to have been related to Robert E. Lee, although they spelled their names differently.

QUERIES

According to family tradition, Thomas Landreth and Clisby Landreth, brothers of Zachariah Landreth, moved to Texas from Owen county, Ind., soon after 1850. Zachariah, Clisby and Thomas were sons of Mary "Polly" (Long) Landreth, and were born in Virginia. The name of their father is not known, but it is believed his name was Zach-

ariah, and that he died in Indiana between 1840 and 1850. In 1850 Thomas had sons named Zachariah, Edward and John. It is known that there was a younger son named George. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who can furnish information on the Landreth family. Mrs. C. C. Miller, 3448 Aransas, Corpus Christi, Texas.

I am interested in locating any descendants of David Greene, born Greenville District, S. C., January, 1793. He married November, 1814 Stacy Andrews, also of South Carolina. They are the parents of my Grandmother Cary, who was Martha Louellen Greene, born in Alabama, March, 1830. Members of this to my knowledge were: Louisa M. Greene who married D. Wallace Field, Sumter county, Ala., June, 1843; Stacy F. Greene married Radford Wade; James Greene married Ophelia Walton of Mississippi. Others children were: McDuffie, Ezekiel, Melvina, Susan, Pamela and Frances, who married Robert Gunn. There were said to have been 15 children, some of whom removed to Texas. The names of those who moved to Texas are not known. I want to contact any of the descendants of these people. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Montaloz, 104 W. Canal st., Aberdeen, Miss.

AUG 2 1955

William Lea First of Line in U.S.;

Settled in East

August 14, 1955

LEA, LEE, or LEIGH—the name's the same.

William Lea (Leigh-Lee) received land grants in King and Queen co., Va. His son, James Lea, whose will was dated 1771 in Orange co., N. C., and was proven 1792 in Caswell co., N. C., sold the same land and states that it was the homestead he had inherited from his father, William Lea, deceased.

James Lea died in 1792 in Caswell co., N. C. He married Anne Tolbert (Talbert) thought to be one of the descendants of the Maryland Tolberts. They had: Major Lea, born 1737, died Nov. 11, 1842, in Tennessee; he married Elizabeth Herndon; William Lea settled in Georgia; Isabella Lea married John Graves, died 1792 in Caswell co., N. C.; John Lea (no record of his line); Lucinda Lea married Iverson Green (no further data on them); Nancy Lea married 1754 Paul Haralson; Luke Lea born Dec. 26, 1739, in North Carolina, married 1759 in Caswell co., N. C. Elizabeth Wilson, born Nov. 26, 1739, died 1792 in Campbell co., Tenn. It is family tradition that Charles and George Lea quarreled and Charles then changed the spelling of his name to LEE, as do his descendants.

George Lea, brother of Charles, was born Jan. 16, 1739, married Lucy Tolbert, born July 26, 1739, died 1813. They had: Frank (a daughter), born 1761; Sarah Lea, born March 10, 1764, married a Mr. Black; Rhoda Lea, born 1766, married William Miles; Ransom Lea, born 1768; Eunice Lea, born 1771, married Nathaniel Deane; Temple Lea born Nov. 9, 1773, married Nancy Moffatt of Hancock co., Ga.; they were the parents of Sam Houston's second wife, Margaret Moffitt Lea.

Temple Lea emigrated from Spartanburg, N. C., to Hancock co., Ga., in 1790, where he married Margaret Moffitt, daughter of Henry Moffitt. They had five children, one being Margaret who married Sam Houston, president of Texas, much against the wishes of her parents. He had married Elizabeth Allen earlier and had deserted her shortly after the marriage causing his unpopularity in Tennessee which forced him to leave that state and come to Texas.

Sam Houston was born 1793 at Rockbridge county, Va., he died July 25, 1863, and is buried at Huntsville, Texas. They had eight children: Margaret Lea, Samuel H., Andrew Jackson, Temple, William Rogers, Nannie E., Mary W., Nettie Powers Houston.

QUERIES

I want data on John Wooten, born in North Carolina in 1812, and Peter Bond Wooten, born 1826 in North Carolina. They were in Jefferson county, Fla., until they came to Texas in 1870 and settled in Chambers county Peter Bond Wooten is said to have drowned in Galveston bay. These are the grandsons of Ens, Shadrack Wooten, Revolutionary soldier of Lenoir co., N. C. I am also in search of the family of Rudus S. Herring, born 1815, removed to Chambers co., Texas, about 1870 from Florida; he is said to have been the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Herring. Was Benjamin a Baptist minister in Jefferson co. or Leon co., Fla.?

I am also interested in the Kilgore family. Robert Kilgore's wife, Anne Smith, of Wilkes co., Ga. His son Allen Kilgore married Harriet Bush of Oglethorpe co., Ga. in 1863, settled in Clairborne parish, La. Allen's descendants are said to have come to Texas. I will appreciate any help on these lines.—Mrs. M. E. Wood, 332 Brahan Blvd., San Antonio.

I would like to correspond with the descendants of any of the following persons listed in the census for 1850 in Simpson co., Miss.: William Massey a farmer; he had seven sons, ages ranging from 5 years to 18 years; they were: William (W. D.) Lafayette (I believe he was living in or near Dusan, La., in 1858); Arthur (we know he was killed by carpet baggers on his father's plantation shortly after the War Between the States); James; John; Powhatten; Ben, and Henry.

William Massey's wife was Elizabeth Patton, born in Shobuta, Miss.; she possibly died before 1850 as she is not listed in that census. I would like to find her death date. The three daughters were apparently older than the sons and already married: Caroline married S. J. Norwood. To whom were Harriet and Margaret married? One of the sons may have been in Lampasas, Texas, in 1889.—Mrs. Dee Myers Guest, Strawn, Texas.

Wanted: the ancestry of Capt. Joseph Holland of "Kingsdale;" his name appears on the tax records of both Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, Va. He owned a plantation called "Kingsdale" which was in both counties. His wife was Elizabeth Odom. He was probably a captain in the Revolutionary

war but his record has not been located. He had sons: Joseph John Holland, born 1782, and Washington Holland (my ancestor) born 1795; Isaac Odom Holland; Randolph Holland; Jonas Herman Holland; Charlotte Elizabeth Holland, who married Jonas Lawrence. There were still other children. He died in 1804-5 and his sons received land from his estate as they came of age. I have the Bible records of George Washington Holland (unfortunately, all Nansemond records were destroyed). He was born in July 1795 in Nansemond co. and married Jan. 29, 1816, Mary Ann Griffin (her ancestry is wanted), who was born May 8, 1799. In 1817 they removed to Monticello, Jasper co., Ga., where Lewis Conner Holland and Lawson S. Holland (young uncles of George W. Holland), were living. Lavina Washington who married a Cargile and George Washington Darden were close kin of this family in Georgia.

Lewis C. and Lawson S. Holland were sons of Joseph Holland of "Spivey" (or Joseph Spivey Holland who died in Isle of Wight co., Va., about 1799 and of whom I can learn very little.

From old deeds, it appears that land "on Kingsdale swamp" was first purchased by a Joseph Holland, son of Henry Holland, deceased, in 1740 and 1750. This deed is signed by Henry, Robert and Job Holland and by Joseph Holland jr.

In 1704 there were only three Hollands who were land owners in what is now Nansemond co.; they were Henry, John and James. Henry had the largest amount of property, he was a "vestryman" in 1749 and died soon afterward.

We are trying to trace these various Hollands and trying to see if they were descendants of Gabriel Holland (the first immigrant of that name in Virginia, who had sons: Richard and George and probably others). He landed at Berkley about 1623. No record seems to have been kept of his descendants. Many of these descendants came to Texas after the War Between the States.

My great-grandfather, George Washington Holland jr., was born in 1824, came to Texas in 1868, settled first in Calvert, Texas. He had been preceded several years by Joseph Alfred Holland (physician) brother of George W. Holland (born 1821), who settled in Washington, Texas.

He married Sarah Ann Fellen.

My great-grandfather, G. W. Holland, married Elizabeth Sarah Reese, daughter Cutbert and Tabitha (Clark) Reese, of Jasper co., Ga., Perrin Holland and other children of Lewis C. Holland had gone earlier to Texas. An old and very dear cousin, Mrs. Ida Shepherd of Beaumont, Texas, (daughter of Joseph A. Holland) told before her death, that when they came to Texas (in a covered wagon) the first place they went was the home of Perrin Holland, their cousin.

I am descended from Judge Joseph Alfred Holland (named for his uncle) and son of George Washington Holland, who was born 1848 in Monticello, Ga., who married Susan Jane Augusta Youngblood, daughter of Dr. Oliver Youngblood and his wife, Susannah Aylor (originally it was spelled Oehler).

On my maternal side: David Lowman Link, born in Staunton, Va., in 1821, (later lived in Tennessee) came to Texas the same time the Hollands did. David Link went west, first to Waxahachie co., Texas, then later to Jones co. His wife was Emmaline Henry, daughter of Rev. John Hall Henry, of Sumner co., Tenn., and his wife Elizabeth Mitchell, whose ancestry I am seeking. Elizabeth Mitchell was born in Virginia 1801; she had sisters: Polly, born 1806, and Nancy. Her brothers: Henry, John and Robert.

I will appreciate hearing from anyone working on any of these lines.—Mrs. W. R. Eckhardt jr., 4522 Willow Bird Blvd., Bellaire, Texas.

I have done extensive research on the St. John line, and have all of Essex, Smythe and Washington co., Va. I know my branch was in Campbell co., but can't get a reply from the county clerk there. Anyone having any information on the St. John family of Campbell co., Va., I'd appreciate hearing from.—Ruth Pennington, 119 Gardenglen st., West Covina, Calif.

Virginia Genealogy

August 8, 1955

SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA FAMILIES by John Bennett Boddie. This is Mr. Boddie's fourth book of Virginia genealogy and is just off the press.

If you have a Virginia family line that you have not been able to find any record of you will do well to get this book for by now he has just about covered all the genealogy even Virginia can offer.

The first chapter is of the Allens of Bacon's Castle. Arthur Allen who patented land where the castle stands March 14, 1649, and Alice Tucker whom he married. Their children were Major Arthur Allen, Elizabeth Allen, and Joan Allen who married first, Dr. Robert Williamson, second, Robert Burnett.

The Baker family of Isle of Wight co., Va., and Gates co., N. C. Elizabeth Baker marries Col. Miles Harvey of North Carolina. These Bakers are the ones who intermarry with the Jones family, Harvey's and Bullocks, Clarks and many others.

Then there is a chapter on the Arthur Bailey family of Surry; the Ballard family of New York; this is the William Ballard, the first of this family to come to America. His son Joseph married Elizabeth Phelps. This chapter proves that the first William lived for a while in Virginia and after the death of his first wife removed to Massachusetts. In this way he establishes that the families of the Massachusetts Ballards and the Virginia Ballards are the same. They intermarry with the Blands and Buckners and many, many other very prominent families before they migrate into South Carolina.

The chapter on the Bell family takes in the story of the Bennetts, the Ogilvies, the Mitchells, Mayes and Bledsoes.

The family of Thomas Pierse of Virginia, the sergeant-at-arms of America's first Constitutional Convention and first Legislative Assembly 1619. Here is the story and the genealogy of the early families of Jamestown.

The Graves, Hancocks, Eatons even the Lanier family of the John Lanier of the Bacon's Rebellion. At the close of the rebellion John Lanier married (his wife's name is unknown) and had by her: John, Robert and Sampson. He marries then Sarah Edmunds, the widow of William Edmunds.

The Lanier family has been one most inquired of and this is the first time such a complete account of this family has been covered. It will be a welcomed addition to the genealogists who have been searching records for this data.

Other families in the book are the Lewises, the Days, the Wests of West Point, the Claibornes, the Weldons,

Plummers, Whetmores and Halls. He completely covers the Perry family and the Pettuses. This is truly a remarkable account of a most varied group of families and it seems they are his own ancestors, which is probably how he was able to make such a successful campaign in its collection.

John Bennet Boddie was a newspaperman, starting as a reporter in Georgia.

He personally contacted families and copied their Bible records, which accounts for his books' having unpublished data. He is a descendant of William Barrett Travis. He has been a valued friend and contributor to this column. He has proven himself to be a scholar and certainly leads the field in genealogical research.

Lawrence county, Tenn., was organized by David Crockett in 1816, shortly after it had been ceded by the Chickasaw Indians to the U. S. He was one of the first justices of peace of this county. It was here that he was elected colonel of the regiment of the Tennessee militia; he was its first representative in the state legislature.

The Lawrence county historical society has prepared a pamphlet on the complete story of Crockett's life and a Davy Crockett sticker for the car. Lawrence county paid honor to the hero of the Alamo first in 1890, when they celebrated with a Davy Crockett day, by way of a barbecue and Frolic. In September 1922, they unveiled and dedicated on the public square of Lawrenceburg, a bronze life-sized statue of Col. David Crockett, inscribing on the granite pedestal, his famous motto: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Here are the items that sold last year in Halifax, N. C.—things that were once in the governor's mansion of Texas; and the prices they sold for:

Inventory estimate of Mrs. Mattie E. Jenkins (the items marked Bell as coming from Gov. Peter H. Bell of Texas); valuation as inventoried:

Hat rack with mirror (Bell) \$5; large four poster bed (Bell) \$10; large mahogany wardrobe (Bell) \$15; large marble top dresser (Bell) \$20; three section Mirror (Bell) \$5; a miniature of Mrs. Bell \$2.

This portrait of Mrs. Bell is said to have been painted by a prominent artist at that time in Paris, France. The story of Peter H. Bell is one of extravagance and color of those early days in Texas. He had come to Texas from Petersburg, Va., in 1837 to serve in the army of the Republic of Texas.

Peter Hansborough Bell was the son of James Miller Bell and Amelia (Hansborough) Bell. James Miller Bell was born in Culpepper co.,

Va., in 1777. His sister married Francis Madison, brother of James Madison, president of the U. S. James Miller Bell married Amelia Hansborough in 1799 and they had Peter Hansborough Bell, born May 18, 1812. He married Ella Reeves Dickens Eaton, the widow of Gen. Eaton; she was born 1835 and died 1897 in Halifax co., N. C.

J. T. Duncan, Texas A & M history department, has done extensive research on this Bell family for his book on this governor of Texas, which he is titling "Thirty Years in the Service of Texas." It is Mr. Duncan who found these things in North Carolina.

To find furniture from the governor of Texas' mansion for sale in another state, and to have it sold at such ridiculously low prices is shocking indeed and proof that we need a heritage association like that of Virginia and other states, to preserve and keep the things that are of historical importance.

A heritage association would have been able to purchase those things and had them returned to Texas where they belong.

QUERIES

I would like to know the parents of James Bankston born about 1836 and his wife Elizabeth Crowder, born about 1839, supposedly in northern Georgia. They had three children: William (Bill), Law and Missouri, born January 1, 1863. Both Law and Missouri Bankston married William brothers: Jones born 1859, and James Polk born Aug. 10, 1861 I would like to know the names of the parents of these Williams. Their mother was a Miller and died about 1871, and uncle Miller reared them. I would appreciate any information on these.—Mrs. B. J. Bexley, 1319 North 4th st., Temple, Texas.

What is the ancestry of William Washington McGonagill? He was born about 1810 in Kentucky or Tennessee. He married, about 1830, Rebecca Humphries; they lived in LaFayette co., Miss., about 1850 and in Lavaca co., Texas in 1860. His father is supposed to have been Bill (not William) McGonagill, and is said to have been a Revolutionary soldier. I would like to correspond with descendants of Augustus C. Skinner, born 1780-1800. He lived in Tuscaloosa, Ala., about 1820 until 1844.—Lt. Col. Eugene E. Skinner, 120 Greene st., Fairborn, O.

AUG 8 1955

Plummer Family of Virginia

August 21, 1955

The Plummer Family of Virginia.

The first Plummer to appear in Virginia was Thomas Plummer who was granted land in James City in 1642; he was the son of Sir Walter Plummer of London. In 1650, William Plummer was granted two necks of land on Ducking Pond creek, each consisting of two hundred acres. In 1717 Thomas Plummer was granted acreage in Kingston Parish on the west branch of Ducking Pond creek, adjoining that of Isaac Plummer.

Then, we find among the records of Richmond county, Va., dated Dec. 31, 1718: "Mary Plummer, widow, the sole executrix of my deceased husband Thomas Plummer of the Parish of Kingston and County of Gloucester, to my well beloved friend Mr. James Inge of Richmond county to collect accounts in Essex and Richmond counties."

This Thomas and Mary Plummer seem to have been the parents of Thomas Plummer, whose will was dated 1749, in Richmond county, he mentions wife, Betty, son John and lands in Gloucester county.

About the time of the American revolution there was a Mary Plummer who left Gloucester county, Va., and settled with her children in Warren county, N. C. She was the widow of William Plummer who died in Kingston parish in 1774, brother of Kemp Plummer. They were the sons of William Plummer of 1704 Rent Roll who married Elizabeth Kemp.

Kemp Plummer was a major in the French and Indian war, he was elected vestryman of Kingston parish in 1740 which he served until his death in 1771. He married, 1743, Judith Dudley, daughter of George and Judith (Armistead) Dudley of Kingston Parish. They had: Judith who married 1769 John Reed; George William who married Margaret Hayes in 1768. William Plummer served as captain of the Militia and was a vestryman of Kingston parish, he married Mary Hayes.

The Hayes family had settled in Gloucester county, Va. very early but because of this county having lost all records by fire it is difficult to establish these lines completely. We find Mary Plummer and her children in North Carolina with that of Hugh Hayes who had removed to that vicinity earlier from Gloucester county.

From a deed we find the names of Mary's children: William, Ann and Hannah Plummer.

William Plummer married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Priscilla (Jones) Ransom. Mary Hayes Plummer married John Willis and had: Plummer Willis of Warren county, N. C. and Tenn., who married Drusilla Ransom, daughter of James Ransom, they had: Nancy Willis, who married Col. Thomas Green.

Ann Willis, daughter of John and Mary (Plummer) Willis, married (1) Joshua Cochran and (2) Gov. James Turner of North Carolina as his second wife.

Hannah Plummer born Aug. 25, 1760, married Nathaniel Macon, October, 1783, and they had: Plummer Macon, who was born 1786; Betsy Kemp Macon born 1784.

she married William J. Martin.

William J. Martin was the son of William and Ann (Long) Martin of Granville. William and Betsy Macon Martin had several children, among whom was Nathaniel Macon Martin who married his cousin Susan Gilmore.

Susan Gilmore was the daughter of William Gilmore and Mary Weldon Parsons, who was the daughter of Anje Plummer who married (1) William Weldon, son of Daniel of Halifax county, N. C.

Kemp Plummer born 1767 was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, he married Susan Martin, daughter of William and Ann (Long) Martin.

John Allen's children are not positively known but we are sure of William and Thomas Allen and their sister, Anne who married Thomas Reade.

Thomas Reade made his will in 1721, providing that his sons, Thomas and William, be placed in the care of their uncle William Allen and that they enjoy their estate at thirteen.

The children of William and Ermin Allen were: William who married Jane, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Westwood) Johnson. She was the widow of Michael King. Her mother married, second, Anthony Armistead and was the mother of Hannah Armistead, who married John Allen, brother of William Allen.

William Allen's will dated June 11, 1752, mentions his wife Jane, his children: John; William; Henry; Johnson; Mary. (Children not of age.)

Thomas Reade was residing in Elizabeth City about 1710, it is certain that he was a member of the Reade family of York. His son John Reade married (1) Mary Malory; (2) Elizabeth, who married second, Evan Owen. John Reade died in Henrico county, Va., in 1739 and Elizabeth was appointed administratrix with Col. John Bolling.

Francis Mallory was an uncle of the Reade children and they chose him to be their guardian. After his death, at an April court, 1753, Mary Reade, orphan of John Reade, chose Col. John Bolling as her guardian. John Bolling was related through marriage to the Reades, his first wife being Elizabeth Lewis, the granddaughter of Mildred Reade, sister of Francis Reade and daughter of

Colonel George Reade of York.

Archibald Cary was a grandson of Henry Cary and his wife Judith Lockett. Archibald Cary's mother was

Sarah Schlater, aunt of Samuel Schlater's wife Mary. Samuel Reade's daughter Mary married John Cary. Archibald married Mary Randolph, daughter of Jane Bolling and Richard Randolph. Jane Bolling, sister of John married Richard Randolph.

With all the intermarrying it seems they were all cousins and double cousins by the time they came to Texas.

Ira Randolph Lewis of Virginia is buried in the Old Independence cemetery in Washington county, Texas. He was born 1800 in Virginia, and came to Texas with the Austin colony; his wife was Eliza Julia Hunt, who was born 1802. Their daughter Cora Lewis married Moses Austin Bryan, nephew of Stephen F. Austin, and was the first postmaster of Brenham.

Ira R. Lewis practiced law in Natches, Miss., and Baton Rouge, La., when he met Eliza J. Hunt, of an old aristocratic North Carolina family whose family had gone to join the Austin colony. She was the sister of Memucan Hunt who was an envoy from the Republic of Texas to the U. S. They were the children of William Hunt, brother of Dr. Thomas Hunt, of Gay Hill, Washington county, Texas.

Asa Lewis, known as Col. Lewis whose wife was Ann Mahala Browning, daughter of Nathan P. Browning were also residents of Brenham, Texas. Elizabeth Lewis is said to have been a sister of Asa Lewis. She married W. W. Browning. Mary Ann Lewis married John S. Jones, Dec. 27, 1839.

A large segment of the history of old communities is found written on the tombstone inscriptions in the old cemeteries. This is one of the D. A. R. projects for the genealogical chairmen. Mrs. Malcolm B. Biggerstaff has compiled Texas tombstone inscriptions in a book form which was published recently by the Oklahoma Historical society, it was titled, "Four Thousand Tombstone Inscriptions from Texas, 1745-1870." Carrier Book store in Bridgewater, Va., are the agents for the distribution of it. It is a book every library in Texas should have.

Mrs. Biggerstaff and her committee traveled all over the state searching for cemeteries and copying inscriptions. She frankly states they were not able to copy every inscription but they feel certain they did find every cemetery in Texas.

If you have a private cemetery in some secluded location we will appreciate hearing from you, if you will copy the names on the tombstones

and send them to me I will be very grateful. When doing this please state the exact location of the cemetery and whether or not it is a family cemetery or whether it had been known by a name.

QUERIES

James Orr (born about 1730-40 in Ireland) he as a revolutionary soldier. When he first

came from Ireland he settled in Cumberland York county, Pa., later he removed to Bland county, Va., he served with the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war. He was married in Ireland as some of his children were born there before they came to this country. I would like to find his wife's maiden name. His children were: Patrick (never married); Margaret (we have no record of her); and Alexander Orr who married Margaret Ramsey in Pennsylvania.

Alexander and Margaret's children were: Elizabeth, Polly, Mary Margaret, Nancy, James, Andrew, William, Robert, John, Alexander and David (born March 3, 1891). David lived in Lee county, Va.,

the date of his death is unknown.

I would like to find James Orr's Revolutionary record, and all other data concerning this family. I would appreciate hearing from anyone who descends from this ancestor.

Mrs. Robert V. Pennington, 119 Gardenglen st., West Covina, Calif.

Capt. Gillespie's Regiment

By
LUCILLE STEWART KRISCH

Capt. James Gillespie's company, first regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers, Col. J. C. Hayes commander, were called into service of the U. S. by Gov. J. Pickney Henderson, June 9, 1846, in the war with Mexico. These men were Capt. James Gillespie, 1st Lt. Henderson Yoakum, George W. Rogers; Sergeants: William W. Frost, Thomas King, Leonidas C. Rountree, William Cannon; Corporals: Moses Ford, Mordecai Boone, Addison A. Finney, Samuel I. Bass, John McVay. James W. Moore, bugler; Pearson McCune, blacksmith.

Privates were Samuel Adams, Edgar M. Alston, Edward M. Arroller, Howard Bailey, Glover W. Banton, Charles Barton, Geo. W. Beaty, Enoch Bell, Jacob Benedict, Wm. A. Burton, John H. Calhoun, Thos. Carrothers, Henry Chandler, John W. Cook, Lowry Crabb, Andrew I. Crane, Thos. A. Cresop, Wm. M. Crockett, Sam Davidson, Joseph Davis, Thomas Dewberry, Hendrick Fenner, I. T. F. E. Fitzsimons, Samuel Gillespie; Edward B. Corbett, Pleasant Gray, Martin L. Harning, Henry Hill, Charles G. Hunsen, Jeremiah Leekin, Theodore Lewis, Robert S. Love, Wm. F. McClain (McLane), Ira G. McClenden, Jerome McCown, Isaac McGary, Samson McCown, Philip T. Magee, John Mahonney, Absolom A. Moore, Samuel Myers, Charles Mulen, Jessie W. Neeley, Samuel New, Egbert J. Oliver, Thomas A. Plaster, John H. Plaster (Peaster?), Edward Roberts, Eli Roberts, William Roberts, Peter Royal, James Skinner, Miles T. Skinner, Ezekiel Smith, Anthony W. Smith, Joseph Stinehausen,

Jesse Strange, William I. Taylor, Clayton Thompson, James Thompson, John V. Thompson, Napoleon B. Viser, Robert T. Walker, Jacob Ward.

The second regiment, Texas Volunteers, Sixth co. infantry, were Matthew Finch, 1st-Lt.; A. L. Harrison, 2nd-Lt.; Richard H. Chaddock, first sergeant. Privates: Socrates Darling, Fielding Deadrick, Willis L. Ellis, Hezikah Faris, Wm. Ferrill, Wm. Fullerton, Michael R. Goheen, Elzy Harrison, Robert Henry, Benjamin Johnson, Thos. D. Johnson, Francis Lasater, A. Larison, Wm. McCoy, Edward Millan, Andrew Montgomery, John Montgomery, Jennings O'Bannon, John Peterson, Wm. Peterson, Lawrence Ramey, John Richardson, John Sayers, John Wesley Scallorn, Alfonso Steel, Elijah Votaw, James Walker, Thomas H. Webb, John Carey White, Samuel Wiley, F. Marion Woodward and W. P. Zuber.

John Bennet Boddie announces that Volume II of Historical Southern Families will have Bollings and Reades, carrying the lineage back to thirteenth century in England. Also, Armstead, of Elizabeth City, Va., Barrows, Barrons of Halifax, N. C., Butlers of Essex, Va., Cokes of Bremo, Edwards of Surrey co., Va.; Fones of Isle of Wight, Va.; Gowers, of Virginia, Hayes of Norfolk, Va.; Ivey of Somerset, Eng., and Norfolk, Va.; Maybury of Surrey, Va.; Powell of Elizabeth City and York co. Va.; Petway of Surrey, Simmons, of Surrey, Va.; Sorsbys, of Surrey co., Va.; Shorts, of Virginia; Thoroughgoods of England and Norfolk, Va. This includes the collateral lines of Osbornes, Offey, Hewitt, lord mayor of London. The Travers of Northern Neck,

Va.; Tillamns of Prince Geo. co.; Woodroff of Surrey. He is also including a chapter on the Sorrell family and wishes to contact any descendant of these families.

QUERIES

William Shackelford, born in Kentucky, March 10, 1795/98, was in Henderson co., Tenn., by 1834. He died there 1875. He is thought to have had a son Roger Shackelford, and his wife Elizabeth Stewart who married in Madison co., Ky., in 1796.

Mary A. Batholomew born in North Carolina (Nash co.) Nov. 1818, was second wife to the above Wm. Shackelford, whom she married in Tennessee in 1843. She died Dec. 1891 in Henderson co., Tenn. She is said to have been the daughter of Jacob Bartholomew of Madison co., Tenn., or of James Bartholomew who died in Henderson co. Does anyone know who her parents were?

Anna Hensen (or Hinson) born in 1808 in North Carolina, married Matthew Jones, who also died in Henderson co., Tenn., wanted: her parents names.

John Jones was born 1760/65, said to have been a soldier of the Revolutionary war; he was granted land in Anson co., N. C., 1806. He is said to have been the son of Thomas Jones and the grandson of Samuel Jones and his wife Agnes, of Amelia co., Va.

Peter Garner was born 1809 in North Carolina. He moved from Tennessee, to Missouri about 1850, then to Clark co., Ark., about 1855. He married Susan Jackson, said to have been a cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson. Census records show that she was born 1808 in Georgia. Susan's mother's name was said to have been Barbara, born in North Carolina 1774. I would like the names of the parents of both Peter Garner and Susan.

John Howell was born in Alabama about 1831. He is said to have been the son of John Howell. He removed to Tennessee about 1860, living near Chattanooga. From there he removed to Clark co., Ark. About 1870, he married Sarah Lollis (or Lawless) in Alabama.

Jonathan Hargis was the son of Captain Shadrack Hargis and his wife Nancy L. of Fairfax co., Va. Jonathan Hargis is said to have married Priscilla Askew in Person co., N. C. Andrew Heron born 1806 in North Carolina married Phoebe Hargis, daughter of Jonathan. They were living in Panola co., Miss., moved to Clark co., Ark.

I will pay \$20 reward for authentic proof of the parentage of each person whose ancestry I am seeking. Correspondence solicited. — T. K. Jones, 2306 8th st., Lubbock.

Mitchells of Pennsylvania

By
LUCILLE STEWART KRISCH

James Mitchell was a land surveyor. He was appointed a justice of peace for Donegal township in 1722, when it was part of Chester co., Pa. In the same year he was one of the commissioners appointed to survey "Spingettsbury Manor," on the west side of the river. When the temporary line was run between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739, James Mitchell, John Galbraith, John Mitchell, John Kelly, Francis Stewart, Gordon Howard, and Alexander Mitchell, all of Donegal, assisted the commissioners of the two provinces.

James Mitchell owned and resided upon a farm which lay south of John Galbraith (miller) and east of John Stewart. He died in 1747, leaving the following children: James, Alexander, Thomas, William, Jean, Rachel, Mary, Margaret.

Thomas Mitchell, brother of John (not the one mentioned above), died in 1734, and left John, Martha, McCary, Jean, and Jeannett.

John Sterrett, the pioneer settler of the name, located in Donegal township in 1720, near Chikis creek. He was elected sheriff in 1744. He died in 1747, leaving a widow, Martha, and the following children: James, Joseph,

Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, who married Edward Crawford; Martha, who married James Wilson, and Sarah, who married Abraham Lawrey.

James Sterret was also sheriff. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard Allison, who owned several hundred acres of land along Donegal run, adjoining Andrew Galbraith, to which he moved. He died in 1808 at the age of 86. His family consisted of James, who married a Miss Hannah; William, who married a Miss Patterson. They were the parents of Hon. James Sterrett, judge of the Supreme court. His other children were Robert, David, Joseph, Nathaniel, Francis and Mary.

Nathaniel Stephenson came to Donegal about 1738, took up 300 acres of land adjoining the glebe lands of Donegal church, (The land later was owned by Gen. Simon Cameron.) He had one child, Sarah, who married Adam Ross. They had George, Mary, John, Robert, and Thomas.

Nathaniel Stephenson's brother, John, settled in South Carolina and had a son, James. His sister Hannah married James Carr (Kerr), and had James and Samuel. Another sister married a Watson, and had James who became a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a battalion of militia from

the southeastern end of the county, and was at the Battle of Brandywine.

Some of these families later removed to Cumberland county. There are numerous descendants of this family. Elizabeth Watson married William Brisbin; Hannah married Archibald McCurdy and Susannah married Robert Young.

Jerediah Denison, a Revolutionary soldier of Connecticut, was born Dec. 23, 1759. He married April 19, 1783, his

cousin, Abigail Denison (1764-1834), a daughter of Samuel Denison and Temperance Post.

Among their 10 children was Dr. George Henry Denison, who was born at Saybrook, Conn., May 6, 1804, and who was drowned in the Brazos river in Texas, Sept. 11, 1841.

Gideon Denison, brother of Jerediah, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in 1758 and died Sept. 24, 1799. His wife was Jerusha Bulter. Their son Henry Denison served in the U. S. Navy.

The ship on which Henry Denison was serving was captured by the British during the War of 1812 and he was a prisoner in England. After his release, he was sent to Portsmouth, Va., where he married Eliza Ann Read. Their descendants live in Texas.

February 24, 1954

QUERIES

Nicholas Partridge settled in Surry co., Va., about 1715, on lands patented by him. His wife was Mary Can anyone give me her surname, and tell me where they were married? Wells Partridge, their son, married Anne. Her surname also needed. They were married about 1757, and lived in Surry co., Va. Nicholas Partridge, son of the above Wells, was born 1758, and died 1791 in Sussex co., Va. Nicholas Partridge had Littleberry, Wells, and Ann Maget. I am inclined to think she was a Maget. Can anyone give me information on these?—Mrs. Kennon Self, 144 E. 5th st., Lexington, Ky.

I am working on the Allens, Arnold, Charles, Harris, Williams, Bennett, Mullins, and Norwood lines. Anyone with these genealogies who wish to exchange data with me will be appreciated.—Mrs. L. Martin, "Avondale," Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

I am interested in tracing the lineage of my Hicks-Matheny people who settled in Texas about 1850 near the old fort at Bonham, Fannin co. I want to establish the parents of Absolom Hicks, my great, great-grandfather.—Mrs. Leroy Soelberg sr., P. O. Box 166, Grantsville, Utah.

Bacon From Normandy

August 28, 1955

Names and their history—

The Bacon family name is traced back to Normandy—the name is listed on the Battle Abbey Roll. The tradition is that the Bacons came from Bayeux, France, and Bayeux was the original name. Then there is another theory—and probably the correct one. A Seignior in Normandy was called Bacon or Bacun. There is a record that William Bacon 1082, endowed the Abbey of Holy Trinity at Caen.

"Lord Keeper Bacon" was the Keeper of the Great Seals in Elizabeth's reign, by whom he was knighted Sir Nicholas Bacon. His son was the illustrious Lord Bacon, author of Bacon's essays.

On the Battle Abbey Roll we find the name proving that the family was represented at the battle of Hastings; the orthography varies and is found spelled: Bacun, Bachun and Bajois.

The Massachusetts settler was Michael Bacon, who was born in Suffolk; in 1640 he founded the town of Dedham. His wife Alice died April 1648, he died sixteen days later.

His eldest son Michael was one of the proprietors of Woburn, he is also mentioned as a citizen of Billerica and one of the soldiers of Philip's War. Anyone who can trace their lineage back to him, is entitled to membership with the Society of Colonial Wars. He married three times: first, Mary (surname unknown); second, Mary Richardson in 1655; third, to Mary Noyes in 1670.

The "principal inhabitant" of Billerica, Jonathan Bacon, another great-grandson of Michael, the emigrant, was representative to the General Court, and appointed "to assemble the people in the first town meeting, October 6, 1729." He married twice, first, Elizabeth Giles and second, Elizabeth Hancock, widow of Benjamin Wyman of Woburn. One Bacon married a grandchild of John Alden, thus giving descendants a lineage for the Mayflower Society.

Jacob Bacon, great-grandson of Michael, the emigrant, was the founder of the New Hampshire branch. He was the first Harvard graduate of the family, of the Harvard class of 1731. He was town clerk and treasurer of Keene, N. H. His Bible is preserved in Pilgrim hall in Plymouth, Mass. He married first Mary Wood, and after her death, he married Mary Whitney.

Mary seems to have been a favorite name of the Bacons. Michael's brother Daniel married Mary, daughter of Thomas Reed, who was born in Essex, England. John, another son of Michael, was also a soldier in Philip's war, lived in Dedham, Mass.

Of the 26 Minute Men from Bedford, in the "Concord fight," six were of the Bacon family. Lieutenant John Bacon was killed in this combat. Every state had its representatives of this family in the Continental army from the beginning till the end.

One patriot, Edmund Bacon, of Virginia, was honored with a gift of books from Gen. Washington.

It has been said that if Nathaniel Bacon had lived longer than his 34 years, the independence of America might have come a hundred years sooner. His untimely death in 1676, postponed the great declaration and the starry flag a century.

Nathaniel Bacon was born in Suffolk. At 30 he joined the Jamestown settlement in Virginia, and was a leader of the aristocrats—rich, handsome, intellectual, he lived in princely style. Yet, he loved justice and right and he was soon called the "first American rebel."

John Bacon, son of Edmund, married Sussanna Parke, daughter of John Parke. They had: John, Sarah, Lydall, Edmund, Anne and Fanny Bacon, all born from 1711 to 1744. These records are in New Kent county, St. Peter's Parish, which was also the parish where the Alens lived, and the Burtons.

Lydall Bacon, son of John born 1717, married Mary Allen, she is said to have been the daughter of Drury Allen, son of Robert Allen. Mary was the aunt of Charles Allen who married Lucy Bacon, Charles Allen was a revolutionary soldier and a member of the North Carolina Society of Cincinnati.

Lydall and Mary (Allen) Bacon had: Elizabeth born 1741; Lucy who married Charles Allen; Langston; Ann who married Robert Dixon; Susannah; Sarah; Lydall; Mary; Edmund; Richard and Drury Allen Bacon.

Lydall Bacon died and left his will in Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg, Va., dated January 21, 1775.

Robert Dixon's will was probated in Elbert county, Ga., Jan. 31, 1795. He names his wife, Anne Bacon and their children: John Lydall; Henry; Sarah Park; Anne; Caroline McDonald; Maria Felisha Dixon and Tillman Dixon.

Maj. Tillman Dixon settled in Smith County Tennessee. He was a major in the Revolutionary war, he married Maria Don Carlos, daughter of Archelaus Don Carlos, Nov. 16, 1789. She was born May 14, 1757. They were married by Rev. Thomas Lundie, rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Sussex, Va.

Don Carlos removed to Cresswell county, N. C., where he made his will as Archelaus

Carlos in 1778. He mentions his daughters Elizabeth and Nancy. The estate was left to his wife with instructions to give some to his children: Mary (Polly) Dixon; William Carlos; Dolly Reed; Robert Cole Carlos; Elizabeth Bowman and Nancy Carlos.

It was Maj. Tillman Dixon who established Dixon Springs, he was the first postmaster there. There is a tradition of this family that always amuses me: it is said that during the time that Louis Phillipe, Duke of Orleans of France, was guest in the Dixon home when he was told he was to share the bed with the Dixon boys the prince replied: "Sir, do you realize I am Prince of the Blood?" To which Major Dixon is supposed to have said: "Yes, and when you sleep with my son you will be sleeping with a Prince of the Blood."

It is said Maj. Tillman Dixon and his family were quite well aware that their Bacon lineage ran unerringly back through the English pedigree to the Court of King Arthur.

Nicholas Dixon, ancestor of Tillman's, arrived in Virginia before 1648. His land was patented Nov. 20, 1648, among the six head right were: John and Mary Davis. His children were: Nicholas, John, Thomas and Henry Dixon. They were early and notorious Quakers.

Tillman Dixon's will is that of a wealthy man, leaving property to son Americus Vespuccius Dixon, son, Don Carlos Dixon; to daughter, Polly Greenway Overton; Elizabeth Henry Dixon. To Robert Coorene, all property not appro-

priated to be equally divided. Executors: George Mattock, Archibald Overton and Don Carlos Dixon.

The Dixon family Bible contains the following: "Tillman Dixon died at his residence at Dixon Springs, Tennessee, on the second of April a.d. 1816, in the sixth year of his age." "Died on the 26th day of August half after three p. m. 1806, Mrs. Mary Dixon, consort of Major Tillman Dixon, in the fortieth year of her age."

Among the Wills in the Georgia Historical Collection: John Fox—merchant of Richmond county, Ga., niece of Catherine Bealle, wife of Charles Bealle of Columbia county; Mrs. Charlotte McGee, wife of John McGee of Florida; Albert Dozier, brother of Charlotte McGee. Rebecca Dozier, sister of Albert Dozier. Norman Wallace, Esquire of Savannah trustee for two surviving daughters: Anna E. Murray, daughter of Peter Edwards, deceased, late of New Providence; Lydia Edwards and Peter Wylly Fox Edwards, daughter and son of said Peter Peter Edwards, deceased. John Young of Alabama, son of the late Col.

William Young. Caroline Patterson, formerly Caroline Young. To James Terry, Esquire of Edgefield county, South Carolina, money in trust for Dr. James Spann (Spain?) Antoine Picquet legacy for attention to my business. To Amory Sibley of Augusta, a trust fund for the education of Augustus Bexley, adopted son of Anne Bexley of Augusta. To Peter Bennock, Antoine Picquet, Henry Cumming. To John Fox Brochon, son of D. Brochon of Augusta. To Mrs. Carrie of Augusta, the widow of Joseph Carrie, any rent she may owe. Signed—January 31, 1837. Probated February 22, 1837. Witness—Garrett Lawrence, William Glendening, L. Alexander Dugas.

Newsman Tells of Road

Sunday, Sept. 4, 1955

The WILDERNESS ROAD, The First Route Opened Across the Appalachian Barrier.

Here is a book that makes it possible for one interested in genealogy to follow the migrations of the early American colonists. This book is beautifully written with the depth and feeling of a great man, Dr. Robert Lee Kincaid.

Dr. Kincaid is president of the Lincoln Memorial university in Harrogate, Tenn., and is publisher of the Middleboro Daily News. The book abounds in human portraits revealing many episodes of the "Cumberland Gap."

Dr. Kincaid is president of the Cumberland Gap National Park assn. and has served on the Kentucky National Park commission, causing him to be more aware of the greatness of this region than usual. He mingles skill and academic background with the feeling of a "grateful descendant" of American pioneers, and tells the stirring story of those brave and noble ancestors.

Quoting from his introduction: "It snowed in Cumberland Gap Jan. 15, 1912 (the day of his arrival to this region). There is nothing extraordinary about that because it often snows in the Cumberlands in the winter time. But what I felt on that bleak and lonely day must have been the experience of the thousands of people in pioneering times who crossed through the great pass in ice, snow or sleet. As I tramped along in the snow, I did not know I was mingling my footprints with those of Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay and little Tom Lincoln. I didn't hear the voices of the Phantom Legion which spoke to James Lane Allen when he passed that way in 1885. All I could feel was the biting wind; all I could see were the ghostly mountains in their winter nakedness; all I could hear were my muffled foot falls and the quiet breathing of a little town under a 4-inch blanket of snow. No drearier place on earth."

This is his introduction to the story of the Wilderness Road at Cumberland Gap. Since that first day in this region, he has passed over the high flung clefts in the mountains thousands of times, and has often traveled the entire route of the settlers from Virginia and the Carolinas to the "Paradise lands" of the Bluegrass. After reading thousands of books, diaries and original manuscripts pertaining to this westward migration through the Cumberland Gap, he felt the need to write this book.

The cold gray mountain lying across the path is no longer a terrifying spectacle. It has become a monument to the rugged grandeur of the men, women and children who scaled its heights and passed over the other side for their empirical conquests in the Great West.

A road is usually an inanimate thing and has no significance except its utility, but when it is an instrument by which empires are built and civilization maintained, it becomes a pulsating, dynamic artery of vast historical importance.

Such was the Wilderness Road of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It was the lifeline connecting the eastern seaboard with the untamed and unexplored west of the Appalachian Barrier. It was Daniel Boone and his 30 axemen, who in 1775 cut out this trail. During those early frontier times the trail was a narrow, difficult, hazardous trail winding over the mountains, crossing streams, through marshes and canebrakes and penetrating dark forests where hostile Indians and wild animals lurked.

From 1775 to 1796 this segment was only a horse path. No wagon passed over it during that period, yet more than 200,000 people made their way into Kentucky and beyond.

During the War between the States, it was of military significance; it was here that the Union forces attempted to divide the Confederates.

Today the route has been modernized and is traveled by millions of motorists. Each

curve, dip and section touches hallowed ground. James Allen Lane sensed this when he wrote his famous tribute to the Road. Felix Gregory De Fontaine in 1872 spoke of this "old, old region" through which the road passed, "covered with the rime of centuries." Winston Churchill in his novel "The Crossing," published in 1903, portrayed the stories of the difficulties and terrors of the settlers as they made their way over the Trail. Many, many writers have used this road as the locale for their stories, novels and historical accounts.

Cumberland Gap has been made a national historical park as a fitting memorial to the vallant pioneers who traveled this road.

Dr. Kincaid states: "Writing this book was a fascinating task. I lived with the Boones, Clays, Logans, Shelys, and other leaders who gained heroic stature on the wild rampaging frontier of the Old West. But my admiration

and sympathy must include the multitudes of emigrants seeking freedom, adventure, fortune and always good land for homes. In this wave of struggling humanity breaking over the Appalachians and spreading out into eddies along river bottoms and fallow uplands were the names and unknown who lie long forgotten in unmarked graves by the side of the road. Their valor, sacrifice and suffering merit equal recognition with those who gained the triumphant fulfillment of their hopes."

This is a book every family descended from those valient pioneers should have, it should be read by the youth of this nation that they might be mindful of the strong, courageous ones who made our country possible.

The map of this Wilderness Road with dates of each migration may be purchased for but a few cents by writing: Roberta Wakefield, National Genealogical Society, 3123 Adams rd., Washington, D. C.

The Lawrence family, descendants of Joseph Lawrence, will hold their first reunion and organize a Lawrence Family assn. at the San Jacinto battlefield, Sept. 11. Edwin Smith, Floresville, and

Clifford Lawrence, Kerrville, have done extensive research on the Lawrence family, hoping to publish a family book. Because Joseph Lawrence was one who served at the Battle of San Jacinto the descendants feel that this is the appropriate place to hold their first meeting.

QUERIES

I need proof of the children of William Johns and Elizabeth (Curd) Johns. She was born in 1763 and died in 1853. She married William Johns in Goochland county, Va., and removed to Buckingham county, Va. William Johns died between 1800 and 1815. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born about 1779-80, who married George Duncan in Buckingham county, Va.

I would like the names of the other children of William and Elizabeth Johns, the birthdates and whom they married.—Mrs. L. D. Leathers, 206 Jackson-Keller rd., San Antonio.

Col. Travis Divorced in Alabama

"TRAVIS OF THE ALAMO"
(Contributed to Twigs & Trees by John Bennet Boddie, author of Isle of Wight county, Va., Virginia Genealogies and Genealogy of Southwest Virginia.)

William Barrett Travis was divorced in Alabama, January, 1836, while he was in Texas. Some have thought his desperate defense of the Alamo, two months later, was influenced by his broken marriage.

Previously, the fate of his uncle, Prior Smallwood Travis, and his aunt, Mary M. Wilson, widow, were unknown. Mrs. Wilson made her will in Chatham county, Ga., Oct. 10, 1816. Her legatees were her granddaughter, Annie Reynolds, and her brothers and sisters not named. Executors and guardians, brother William T. Williams, Alexander Travis, Isaac R. Douglas. Witnesses, William R. Waring, Anthony Porter, A. B. Fanning. Prior Smallwood Travis is said to have fought in the Creek war of 1812 with the Amite Mississippi troops. He returned to Edgefield, S. C., in 1814-15 and returning to Mississippi he obtained lands.

He died unmarried and intestate in Woodville, Wilkeson county; administrator of the estate was William Brown.

James C. Travis was born in South Carolina in 1829, he was 20 years younger than his elder brother, Col. William Barrett Travis.

James C. Travis at the age of 85, was well preserved and very active. At 65 he read law and was admitted to the bar in six months. He said: "There was a brother of ours other than William, who served in the wars. He was Mark Butler Travis, he was 17 when the U. S. and Mexico went to war. He and I both wanted to fight. We learned that the Palmetto regiment from South Carolina was enroute to Mexico and would stop in Mobile for several days.

"This regiment came from our section of the state and Col. Pierce Butler, who was in command, was a close friend of the family. Mark and I planned to leave home for Mobile on Monday. On Friday I was thrown from a horse and broke my thigh; you can see one of my legs is four inches shorter than the other.

"Mark didn't want to go without me, but I couldn't go, so he went alone and joined the South Carolina regiment. He fought in the entire war and remained in Mexico 21 months, until peace was signed. When he returned from the Mexican war he was elected colonel of the state militia, later was general. When the War Between the States broke out Mark went as captain of the Conecuh Guards, Fourth Alabama Infantry, and was at the First Bull Run, when Col. Jones was killed. Mark rallied the regiment but was severely wounded and came home on furlough, he died at Sparta, Ala.

"Mark had a son, P. M. Travis, who graduated from West Point who rose to the rank of major. He held this position in the 11th Infantry at the time of his death in Kansas while enroute from Ft. Sam Houston to visit his sister."

Col. William Barrett Travis read law and practiced until he went to Texas. In 1832 he married Rosanna Cato, of Monroe county, Ala., in 1834, at the age of 25, he went to Texas and practiced law in Washington county before entering the Texas Revolution. The first his family knew of him having joined the "Texas Fighting" was when they heard he was in command at the Alamo. He had with him a slave and body guard "Ben Travis," who was with him and aided him in the defense of the Alamo.

There were five women in the Alamo with them: Mrs. Dickinson and her infant daughter, born during the siege, later called "the orphan of the Alamo"; Mrs. Alsbury and her sister, Mrs. Madame Candalera, Col. Bowie's nurse.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Mrs. Rosanna Travis to her attorney, James Dellette, dated Sept. 6, 1834. The original is now in possession of Mrs. W. C. Deer, of Claiborne, Ala.:

"Natchez, Miss.

Dear Sir;

I have been informed through friends that you have been so kind as to tender your professional services to obtain a divorce for me, from my husband, William Barrett Travis. My friends have advised me long since to obtain a divorce from my husband, but I had not lost confidence in his integrity to me, however deficient he may have been to others; I confided in his assurances to me, that he would return to his family or send for us as soon as he could obtain the means to make us comfortable, he continued to write me affectionately, repeating his assurances

of unchanging attachment until my brother William took exception to his conduct towards me, believing as he did that his intention was to abandon me altogether. My brother wrote to him demanding an explicit explanation of his conduct and future intentions towards me, in answer, he declared his intention was never to return and his wish to be separated from me * * * etc. I came here last winter with the expectation of seeing my husband and hoping to make some arrangements about by son, but he disappointed me here too. The situation in which I find myself, left by my husband and the deficiency on the part of my relatives to assist me, has induced me to resort to my own personal efforts to support my children. I am endeavoring to learn the millinery business as the most honorable and genteel way to employment.

Very Respectfully Yours;

Rosanna E. Travis."

Rosanna Travis was the daughter of William Cato sr. and his wife Sarah, of Monroe county, Ala. After her divorce

from Travis, she married a Mr. Cloud.

In the will of her brother, William M. Cato, recorded Aug. 25, 1837, in Selma, Dallas county, Ala., she is mentioned as Rosanna E. Cloud, and her two children: Charles Edward Travis and Susan Isabel Travis.

Of the two children of Col. William B. Travis, Charles Edward Travis was born Aug. 8, 1829, was a ranger in Texas. Susan Isabella Travis was born Aug. 4, 1831; died Sept. 1, 1870; married John D. Grisette, of Buffalo, Leon county, Texas. Their children were William Barrett Travis Grisette, Mary Jane Grisette who married (1) Thoma. Green Davidson of Chapel Hill, Washington county, Texas, and (2) C. R. DeCoussey.

Mark Butler Travis, brother of Col. Travis, was born May 18, 1827, married May 1854, Sophronia Davis, daughter of William Davis, born 1839 and died Feb. 4, 1857. They had Louis Travis, born Nov. 29, 1864, married Dec. 4, 1882, Mary Hughes, born at Evergreen, April 19, 1864, daughter of Mary (Smith) and William T. Hughes.

Another brother of Col. William Travis was Rev. Alexander D. Travis, born Aug. 23, 1790 in Edgefield county, S. C., removed to Conecuh county, Ala., in 1817, where he died in 1852, and is buried at the Old Beulah church. His children were Martha Travis, who married Nicholas Stallworth jr., and their daughter Martha married the Hon. Samuel M. Brant. John Duke Travis who married Mary Ann Stallworth, sister of Nicholas; James Monroe Travis who married Mary Ann McCreary and Phillip Goode Travis who married Adaline Callaway and removed to Texas.

The parents of Col. Travis of the Alamo were Mark Travis, who was born Sept. 6, 1783, at Cambridge, Edgefield county, S. C. He died at Sparta, Ala., in 1836. He married Jemima Stallworth, Jan. 1, 1808, the daughter of William Stallworth sr., of Edgefield. Their plantation was within four miles of the Red Bank church. It was here that Col. Travis was born Aug. 9, 1809.

William Stallworth died in 1806 and his will was probated Nov. 8, 1808. He married Jemima Tripp, daughter of Mrs. Jemima (McNamara) Tripp, a native of Ireland.

The Travis family were one of the earliest Quaker families in North Carolina.

The Tucker Family

September 24, 1955

Toucker, Tuckere, Toukere, Tucker:

The Tucker who established the English family was William Tucker, a Norman yeoman who crossed the channel with William the Conqueror. The yeomen were required to go bareheaded unless a member of the family distinguished himself. Thus William, after the Battle of Hastings, was allowed to wear a cap.

It is recorded that William Tucker's son, Stephen, was even granted the honor of wearing his cap in the presence of King Henry I.

The Tuckers settled in Devonshire and in Kent and it is said all Tuckers may trace their earliest Anglo-Saxon locale to this area. William Tucker had a brother John who was given the estate of South Travistock in 1079 when the family was granted a coat-of-arms. In 1538 Robert Tucker was alderman and mayor of the city of Exeter, William Tucker, his brother, married Isota Ashe, and their grandson, Daniel, became the second governor of Bermuda.

George Tucker was a member of the Warwick party in the Virginia company. He was a brother of Daniel, above mentioned. George Tucker jr. emigrated to Bermuda in 1648 and founded the family there.

It is a tradition among the Tuckers that they have Tudor blood in their veins. Thomas Tudor Tucker is a frequent name in the family.

Nancy Tucker, wife of Gen. Lauzern, was a sister of St. George Tucker, and the founder of a branch of the family in Virginia. Capt. William Tucker came to Virginia in 1609, lead an attack against the Dages Indians, and became a member of the House of Burgesses. He later left Virginia to live in Bermuda in 1620. His name is on the monument at Jamestown which commemorates the early settlers.

The Tuckers are said to be very clannish. The word they use in expressing devotion for each other is "Tuckerish." The Tucker coat-of-arms has on its crest a griffin's claw holding a battle-axe and on the shield are three sea horses. The motto: "Nil Desperandum Auspice Turo" (never despair under the auspices of the Tuckers.)

In 1771 St. George Tucker and his brother Thomas Tudor Tucker sailed from Bermuda to Virginia. Thomas Tudor had studied medicine in Edinburgh and St. George Tucker entered the law school of William and Mary college in Williamsburg, where he became a member of the Flat Hat society, which was then a group of uproarious young people but later evolved into the Phi Beta Kappa society.

St. George Tucker was in St. John's church when Patrick Henry rose and made his famous speech "Give me liberty or give me death," and became an ardent admirer of Henry's. He married Frances Bland, daughter of Theodorick Bland and granddaughter of Richard Bland. She was then a widow of Randolph and the mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. It is said Frances Bland Tucker was the only woman who had three sons in the U. S. congress at one time.

Her congressmen sons were John Randolph, Beverley Tucker, and Henry St. George Tucker. Her husband, St. George, had been a member of the Continental congress and of the first two Federal congresses.

Frances Bland Randolph Tucker was a remarkable woman in many respects. It is astounding to realize that this woman who achieved so much died at the age of 36 years.

Thomas Tudor Tucker, after coming to Virginia, settled in Charleston, S. C., where he married Esther Evans and had two children. His wife died soon and the two children died young. He entered the American Revolution and served as surgeon, was later in charge of the hospital in Williamsburg, Va.

Henry St. George Tucker, son of St. George, was born at Mattoax in Chesterfield co., Va., Dec. 29, 1780. In 1802 at the age of 22 he settled in Winchester, Va., and in 1806 married Ann Evelina Hunter. Henry St. George Tucker became council for the estate of Lord Fairfax which was considered very important business. He later was elected to the general assembly of Virginia. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he raised a company of horsemen and was at Baltimore when the British were repulsed in 1814.

He is said to have stayed on good terms with his irascible half brother, John Randolph, and refused to run for office when he thought John Randolph wanted it. His home was a happy one, his sons, especially St. George, Beverley and David, became distinguished men.

Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, son of St. George, was born in 1784. He rarely used the name Nathaniel; he was the first of the family to be named Beverly, being named for Beverley Randolph, his father's friend, and his godfathers. He read law with his brother-in-law, John Coalter, at Staunton.

He removed to Missouri in the early days and became a circuit court judge; married Lucy Ann Smith and had Cynthia, his daughter, by her. In 1833 the professorship of

law at Winham and Mary was offered him and he returned to Virginia, where he remained until his death. His grandson, George Preston Coleman, inherited the Tucker home in Williamsburg.

Among Beverly Tucker's sons, Montague Beverly Tucker was the youngest and was very young when his father died. He served in the Confederate army, went to Missouri and married Ada Lewis.

David Hunter Tucker was born in Winchester, Va., in 1815. He married Elizabeth Nicklin Dallas, daughter of George Mifflin Dallas, U. S. ambassador to Russia, and U. S. vice president under James K. Polk. They had Virginia, known as Ginny, Cassie, Emma, Dallas, John Randolph and Henry St. George.

James Ellis Tucker, son of Beverly and Jane Ellis Tucker, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1844. He was in Europe when the War Between the States began, and being an enthusiastic Confederate, made a Confederate flag from the description of one in a letter from home. At 17 he returned from Europe to join the Confederate army under Jubal A. Early after he delivered important papers to Jefferson Davis. When the surrender at Appomattox took place, Jim Tucker kept his battle flag, concealing it around his body. It was tattered and torn but he loved it more than anything else he had. Times being precarious he entrusted it to a sweetheart in Tennessee whom he found later had given it to her brother-in-law, Gen. Thomas Munford.

When the war was over he returned to Richmond for a brief reunion with his mother, grandmother and his brothers, Bev, Ran, and Ellis. His father was in Canada. Lincoln appeared conciliatory and the people looked to him for hope. The assassination was another blow. It was a shock when Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation offering a reward for Jefferson Davis and four others, dead or alive, and one of them was Beverly Tucker, his father.

The family then joined their father in Canada. James Tucker enrolled in college in the University of Toronto and his father became engaged in business in England and Mexico where he met the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Carlotta.

When Maximilian was dethroned and executed, Jim Tucker was to have been shot with him, but escaped with two companions, went to Louis Potosi, where he founded the Masonic order in Mexico.

James Tucker's life was one of adventure and color

as well as romance. In California he married Laura Harris and had two sons, Burling and Beverley. After her death he married May Bourn.

"Tales of the Tuckers" is a book of the family of St. George Tucker by Beverly Randolph Tucker. They are a family of professional people. This book is available at local book stores and is one any member of the Tucker family would thoroughly enjoy. For they are a remarkable family, noted for their happy homes and that deep-rooted "Tuckerish devotion" to one another.

QUERIES

My great grandfather died when his son was a child in Georgia, and his mother, Mary Higbee, returned to her native Trenton, N. J. At her death the family belongings including papers were lost in a railroad wreck in transit. I am therefore trying to contact members of the Higbee family who can give me dates for my records: John Higbee died in 1750, he married Mary (her name unknown) and they had Joseph who married Rachael (her name unknown) and had a son Joseph Higbee jr., who married Elizabeth Lewis. Joseph and Elizabeth had four daughters. The oldest, Mary Randolph Higbee, married John Houston McIntosh of Savannah, Ga. I will appreciate hearing from anyone working on the Higbee family.—Mrs. John F. Monroe, 145 Grady ave., Athens, Ga.

The Matteson family Reunion is Oct. 2, at Douglas, Texas. All Mattsons, Matteasons, Madisons and Matteasons are urged to attend. They have reserved the high school building in Douglas for the occasion.

SEP 24 1955

About Col. Fannin's Tragic Army

September 11, 1955

Fannin's Men.

The small Texas army that perished under Col. J. W. Fannin during February and March of 1836, were detachments sometimes referred to as "Westover's Company." This was a small company of "regulars" who were enlisted by Capt. John M. Allen's regiment, who on their return from Mexico, came to Refugio under Lt. Francis W. Thornton about the latter part of December 1835. About fifteen of these men were regular artillery, and had enlisted in the Irish Colonies under Capt. Ira J. Westover Jan. 7, 1836.

Capt. John Chenoweth at Bexar had 29 known as San Antonio Greys under Capt. William C. Cooke. They had been formerly known as the New Orleans Greys but having distinguished themselves at the taking of Bexar became known as San Antonio Greys.

Then there was the Mobile Greys under Capt. David N. Burke. These were 30 men organized at Mobile, November 1835, by Capt. A. C. Horton, Samuel P. St. John and Capt. Burke.

Capt. B. L. Lawrence's company of Tennessee Volunteers were organized at Nacogdoches in December 1835 for fighting at Bexar, arriving after the surrender of Gen. Cos.

The Louisiana Volunteers under Capt. H. R. A. Wigginton of Kentucky, consisted of 36 men under Capt. James Tarlton arrived in Texas with Capt. Wyatt. They were with the Paducah Volunteers of Capt. Amon B. King, making up a light company of 19 men armed with rifles. There was a second company under Capt. Uriah J. Bullach. These were enlisted by Maj. William Ward of Macon, Ga.; a third company with James C. Winn were enlisted by Maj. Ward at Macon in 1835. This company consisted of men from Mississippi and Alabama.

The Red Rovers were enlisted at Courtland and Tusculumbia, Ala. They made a company of 70 men under Capt. Jack Shackelford, landing at Matagorda bay Jan. 18, 1836, and joined Fannin at

Goliad. The Mustangs were Capt. Burr H. Duvall's company of men from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Men on Fannin's staff: Dr. Warren J. Mitchell, Columbus, Ga., a surgeon; David J. Holt, Macon, Ga.; Henderson Cozart, Lewis N. H. Washington; James Hughes, Georgia; Gren B. Buchanan, Milledge, Ga.; Joseph Chadwick, Exeter, N. H.; John S. Brooks, Staunton, Va., and William H. Magee, a young doctor.

Capt. John M. Allen's company lists: F. W. Thornton, first lieutenant; R. M. McCloskey, second lieutenant; R. Disney, first sergeant; A. Eddy, first corporal; R. A. Magee, second corporal. The enlisted men were William Bailey, William Bromley, Daniel Buckley, George W. Cog-

lan, Hugh Curry, Matthew Conway, S. M. Edwards, J. Gleeson, M. C. Howard, William R. Hatfield, Alexander Miller, C. W. Miller, Jacob Maghee, J. Numblin, P. Roach, B. F. Shaw, Charles Stewart, B. Sewell, J. F. Hitcham and J. Devenny.

Among Fannin's men: Oliver Brown, O. Perry Davis, John C. Stewart, John K. Parker, Sidney Van Bibber, Joseph H. Sphan, H. Kirk, George W. Penny, Thomas Cook, J. Davis, J. H. Callison, W. R. Johnson, H. Eadock, Snead Ledbetter, R. A. Toler, Sam Anderson, John Ward, J. C. Humphries, L. Henley, G. H. Smith, John H. Col-

grove, Leslie H. Bradley, R. M. Clark, T. G. Allen, J. S. Bagby, Thomas T. Churchwell, L. S. Simpson, Garry Chisum, John Donahoo, R. C. Brashear, John C. Duvall, Charles Amsler, John Van Bibber, Joseph Hopkins, A. H. Lynd, S. O. Pettus, J. P. Riddle, A. W. McLennon, Charles J. Carrer, M. P. King, William Rosenbury, T. Coleman, Peter Griffin, A. J. Hitchcock, P. Davis, W. Bell, D. Earl, James Armstrong, F. Davis, William H. Cole, R. W. Owings, William H. Magee, N. B. Hawkins.

George S. Parke, G. W. Daniel, William W. Frazer, Benjamin W. Taliaferro, William Waggoner, Charles Frazer, Charles B. Jennings, Thomas Kemp, P. Mattern, Conrad Eigennauer, William Stephen, John D. Cunningham, John Richards, John Chew, Jacob Coleman, William Rosenbury, Montgomery P. King, John Lowrie, George F. Curtman, T. P. Kissam, H. Rogers, Joseph Spawn, J. B. McManomy, William Hall, James B. Benson, J. Gatlin, William Hunter, Thomas B. Cox, Z. R. O'Neal, William Harper, Noah Dickinson, William Brenan, Joseph P. Kemp, G. Bush, Nelson Jones, Charles Patin, F. Levenman, George Dyer, Henry Martin, Edward J. Johnson, A. B. Williams, Robert R. Rainey, John Holliday, Fred J. Volckman, William P. Dickman, James Moses Adams, Henry G. Hudson, James A. McDonald, James D. Elliot, George J. W.

Thayer, M. G. Frazier, H. O. Marshall, J. B. Callicoatte, William Badgett, W. T. Green.

S. M. Edwards, Thomas H. Roberts, W. H. Sanders, Adolph Petruszewicz, Edward Wrentmore, John Wood, John Rees, Denis Mahony, John C. Logan, George Vose, Milton Irish, A. D. Kinney, William L. Hunter, V. Sharpe, Ebenezer Smith Heath, Charles Sargent, Zeno R. O'Neal, Thomas B. Cox, Oliver Brown, Charles Malone, B. W. Clark, William Armstrong, James West, William G. Preusch, George M. Gilliland, G. H. Gray, John J. Lumkin, J. D. Rains, O. S. Smith, C. D. Nixon, H. Francis Petruszewicz, A. Weaver, Ewing Caruthers, John F. Fisher, Joel F. Heath, H. Wilkey, Napo-

leon Debicki, Bennett Butler, Adam G. Lamond, E. D. Harrison, T. R. Frizell, Henry H. Dickson, John H. Walsh, William N. Simpson, J. B. Watson, Alexander McLennon.

Kneeland Taylor, Stephen Dennison, William P. Wood, William L. Hall, A. E. White, William Stewart, Henry D. Ripley, William L. Armore, Orlando Wheeler, G. Gieberrath, William McMurray, N. J. Devenny, James Kelley, W. G. Parker.

Officers in charge were Capts. William G. Cooke, David N. Burke, Amon B. King, John Chenaweth, B. H. Duvall, B. F. Bradford, Edward Fuller, Samuel Wilson.

One cannot read the tragic account of these men at Goliad without a heavy heart. The lack of supplies, poor judgment on the part of the officers in command and the great number of soldiers of the Mexican army all contributed toward the loss of this battle. All were marched in line to be shot.

Those who escaped, according to Dr. Shackelford, were William L. Hunter, William Branon, John Reese, David Jones, B. H. Holland, Bennet Butler, Milton Irish. Those of the Mustangs who escaped were: William Morer, John C. Duvall, William Mason, John Holliday, John Van Bibber, Charles Spain and a man by the name of Sharp (first name unknown). Of Burke's company there were Herman Fremby, Thomas Kemp, W. J. Devanny; of Horton's company Daniel Martindale, William Hadden, Charles Smith; of the Red Rovers: Isaac D. Hamilton, D. Cooper, L. W. Brooks, William Simpson, N. Hosen, William Murphey, John Williams.

It is said Col. Fannin was the last to be shot. When informed of his fate he met it bravely and requested that they shoot him in the breast and not the head, then seated himself in a chair. This request was promised but not fulfilled.

Col. Fannin doubtlessly had erred in postponing for four days the obedience to the order of the commander-in-chief to retreat with all possible dispatch to Victoria. The Texans had suffered agonies for want of food, clothing and even water. They might have escaped during the night, but the officers could not agree on the strength of the Mexican army and too, their teams had been frightened away by the heavy firing and they would have been compelled to leave the wounded. They had been promised proper treatment by surrendering, though they might have known by then that their enemy was perfidious.

It is Capt. Jack Shackelford's account that we have to depend on for the saddest page in Texas history, in which his own son and nephew were killed.

Pioneers Often Chased Out

September 18, 1955

In 1792 when Kentucky was admitted as a state, courts of justice were established in each community and litigations brought about a distressing climax. The old pioneers who had established their homes on farms in this wilderness and prepared to spend the remainder of their lives in peace and plenty now found themselves without titles to their lands and were again thrown to the open wilderness and the battle of survival. Col. Boone was among the victims of this pathetic circumstance; every inch of land was taken from him because his recorded description of his land was not as clear and definite.

Disheartened by the situation Boone removed to Kenhawa valley in Virginia where he agreed to join his son Daniel in Upper Louisiana (Missouri). His son's glowing accounts of the climate, soil and game and an invitation from the Spanish lieutenant-governor, Zenon Trudeau, offering him a large tract of land, inspired the old gentleman to again turn to new wilderness.

Thrusting his rifle on his shoulder, he gathered up his chattels and with his family on pack-horses, he journeyed to the new land.

There was a likeness between Daniel Boone and Moses Austin. Both were brave, honest and generous men with an abundance of wisdom. By 1798, 100 families had followed Boone into this new territory. Due to his neglect to get the proper signatures of the representatives of the crown, residing in New Orleans, he again faced the loss of title to his land when this territory came into the possession of the U. S. He then petitioned congress, attempting to get his title confirmed. His many years of serving his nation in opening the road of wilderness and numerous other great services influenced congress to grant him some land in Missouri.

"Men and dogs have a fine time here" wrote a lady to her sister in Kentucky. "The poor women have to suffer through. They pack water miles and do all the cooking and washing. I advise you to stay where you are. If you see anyone coming to this part of the country please send me a plank cradle for poor Patrick. His little back is full of hard lumps and skinned all over, lying on nothing but a cradle George made out of a half of a hollow log with a piece of wood for a pillow. The poor child, he hain't got but two shirts to his name and both of them is made of nettle bark, that almost scratches him to death. Great whelps are all over the little critter's back. I don't want to have any more chil-

dren if they must be treated so. I told George that and what do you think he said? He said that was what made them tough so's they could stand bare and deer hunting. George has got him a buckskin hunting-shirt and pants and he is gone hunting day and night."

QUERIES

My great-grandfather Elisha Manning was a volunteer in the war of 1812; he first volunteered in the Ohio Militia, later removed to Kentucky and worked in an ordnance plant as a cooper. He was 40 years old when he entered the American army, had sons: Independence, Hiram, Guy, Milo, Andrew Jackson Manning. Other children were Martin Marshal and Delilah Manning. Milo Manning came to Texas in 1857, lived in Van Zandt county; he married Lucy Ingersoll. They had Henry Clay Manning and Wentworth Manning, who wrote "Some History of Van Zandt County." Any additional data on the Manning family will be appreciated.—Winfred Manning, 321 Pleasant st., San Marcos, Texas.

Robert G. Edwards was the son of Morgan Edwards, who settled on the Morgan shores of Lake Ponchartrain when Louisiana was under Spanish rule. Morgan married a Miss Smith and died between 1787-1804, leaving seven children: Mary, Daniel, Charles, John, Peggy, Robert and Anna. Morgan Edwards is believed to have been a brother or cousin to Hayden Edwards, who instigated the Freedonian revolt. I would like to know more of the ancestry of Morgan as well as his wife's maiden name and ancestry.—Mrs. Roy Parker, P. O. Box 421, Cuero, Texas.

I have been trying for some family tree. My mother was Josie Bradbury whose father was Henry Clay Bradbury. He had a sister Josie and a brother Guss. Josie married a Cooke and lived in Galveston when young, later removed to Houston. Henry Clay Bradbury, my grandfather, was in the War between the States, serving in Company B, 8th Texas cavalry. He was born in 1841 and died June 17, 1926. We were told he was brought to Texas as a small boy from Georgia. There was a Capt. David Bradbury who married Julia Livingston and lived in Galveston. Julia died in 1849, and he left Galveston soon after that. I would like to contact someone who can tell me if this Captain Bradbury is not my grandfather's father.—Opal Taylor Manella, Box No. 477, Lockhart, Texas.

I would like to contact someone who has information pertaining to Maria Magdaline Hummell. She was born Dec. 27, 1834. She married Henry Lucian Neiman, who was born April 17, 1830. They were married in Snider county, Pa., about 1870. He had a son, Theoples, by a former marriage. They are the descendants of Carl Neiman who is buried near Pottstown, Pa., and had sons: Michael, Peter and Joseph. All lived in Pennsylvania, now in Texas.—Mrs. Sterling Parker, Route 6, Box 841, Vancouver, Wash.

James Anderson and his wife Susannah were living in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1815. Their children were: Rebecca W., who married Thomas Thompkins, and had son James Jackson Thompkins; Mary J.; Sarah C.; James D.; Charles and Richard Jordan, my ancestor. This family lived in Virginia before moving to Georgia. I am seeking the parents of both James Anderson and of his wife Susannah. I would like to correspond with anyone who is working on these lines.—E. F. Smith, Floresville, Texas.

The Kent cemetery is somewhere in Gonzales county. Can someone living there locate it? I also want to find out where the Dillards are buried. So many died of yellow fever in those early days and tombstones were never erected. Would someone write me if they know anything of these family plots?—Mrs.

Edmund Richards, 3764 Gunston rd., Alexandria, Va.

I am interested in the history of James McCormick who was born in Walnut Grove, Roane co., W. Va., about 1800. He was a brother of Cyrus McCormick sr.; James McCormick married a Miss Vardaman of Tennessee. They had 12 children, but I only know the names of the following: Newton McCormick, who removed to Oregon; Emille Nancy McCormick, who married Henry Sterling Morriss at Philadelphia, Mo.; Martha McCormick, who married George Tucker of Quincy, Ill.; Elizabeth McCormick, who married Green Northcraft; Mary Jane McCormick who was born in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., (where the family had gone for protection from an Indian raid), she married Edward Jones Morriss at La-Grange, Mo. Anyone who is interested in these lines please write Mrs. L. D. Leathers, 206 Jackson-Keller rd., San Antonio.

Meanings of words change in time.

When a newspaperman turns genealogist he breaks the surface and unearths records, establishes new facts and generously offers them to the rest of us who are "groping" through the faded records with less talent for discovering the unknown.

John Bennett Boddie is today No. 1 genealogist, after writing five books on genealogy and announcing his sixth will soon be out he gives in his letter a few pointers on his sleuthing and I pass them on to you. He cites instances of strange customs and interesting laws as well as the changes in the meanings of words.

"In the seventeenth century," he writes from his home at Mountain View, Calif., "the word 'cousin' in wills meant nephew or niece. The word 'son-in-law' usually meant 'stepson.' The phrase 'father-in-law' or 'mother-in-law' does not appear to have been used. They were called 'loving friends' though that phrase does not always mean that a relationship existed."

Mr. Boddie finds that in Virginia counties such as Surry, Sussex, Isle of Wight and others there was a predominance of English Colonists; the Scotch-Irish are the minor roles. Some of the old families migrated to the Carolinas and became plantation owners. The names of their plantations were Airlie, Albion, Beechwood, Bennetts Welcome, Berkley Hundred, Eppington, Evelynton Flowerdieu Hundred, Magnolia Merchants Hope, Prospect Hill, The Rocks, Rosefield, Rose hill, Smith's Fort and Woodlawn.

North and South Carolina offer an interesting study to the genealogist, to see how

the population increased from within and without: In his day Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina was very prominent. He was a man of pronounced opinions; he had both devoted supporters and fervent foes. Airlie and Ventosa plantations were owned by his ancestors. Through a union of Clark and McKenzies many Clarks today are their descendants. David Clark of Charlotte, Va., is of this family.

Colin Clark was born March 18, 1750; in 1770 he sailed from Limekilns, Fifeshire, Scotland, coming by way of the Barbadoes to Plymouth, N. C. He owned vessels and traded up and down the Atlantic coast. He removed from Tyrell county to Bertie, N. C., and lived at Winsdor, and sent his ships to Norfolk, New York and the West Indies loaded with tobacco and other produce, bringing back manufactures and other merchandise needed in the colonies.

On Oct. 18, 1771, he married at Rosefield (the Gray home) near Winsdor, N. C., Janet McKenzie, daughter of Rev. John McKenzie and his wife Janet Gray. They had four sons: David, Kenneth John McKenzie, and William McKenzie Clark.

Colin Clark was an energetic young Scotsman and was amassing a fortune when the Revolutionary war broke out. His wife's relatives (the McKenzies, Grays, Bryans, and Hunters), were all born and reared in America and actively espoused the colonial cause. Clark had taken the oath of allegiance to Britain, which was required before one could leave the country; he had not felt he could turn on his own kinsmen and attempted to continue his export-import trade without taking sides but found this impossible and was forced to give up his business and leave the country in the spring of 1778.

David Clark, the oldest son, continued his father's business, married Louisa Norfleet, daughter of Marmaduke Norfleet and his wife Hannah Ruffin (daughter of William Ruffin and Sarah Hill). David and Louisa Clark had 11 children; they inter-married with the Bond, Godwin, Hall, White, Thorne, Hawkins, and other leading families of North Carolina. Gen. David Clark was born Feb. 11, 1820; he was a planter owning thousands of acres, on the Roanoke river, and many slaves. He married Anna Maria Thorne, and they had 13 children, Chief Justice Walter Clark being one of them. Judge Clark married Susan Washington Graham, daughter of Gov. William Alexander Graham, at Hillsboro in 1874. They had eight children, which Mr. Boddie says was the typical family of that day.

John Cunningham Stover was the son of Thomas B. and Mary (Russell) Stover; he was born March 13, 1822, in Kershaw co., N. C., he married Sarah Rebecca Truesdale. He was a Confederate soldier during the War between the States under the command of Col. T. F. Clyburn. One of his daughters married Burrell M. Jones.

It is an established fact that these early settlers spelled their names different ways. The Stovers, for instance, spelled theirs Stobers, Stobars, Stobbers and Stover. These Stovers intermarried with Bradfords, McWilles, Perrymans, Cunninghams, Gardiners, McCains, Russells, Ballards, Parkses, Baileys, Truesdales, Baskins, Drakefords, Cherrys, Cauthens, Landingshams, Rollings (Rawlings), Hilliards, Bartons, McKnights, Hortons, Moseleys, MacKeys, Hendrixes,

Crenshaws, Bells, Greys, Jones, Robinsons (Robertsons), Ellisons (Allisons) and many others. In tracing one's own family it is good to know the family connections, we often find the name and data we are seeking from another family record.

The Barrys also had different spellings for their name; it is spelled Barry, Berry, Barrow, and Barrett.

The Bryans—Bryans, Byrons and Brians. Campbell is spelled Kimball, Camell, and Campin. The pronunciations were not as ours is today. There were few families living in the communities and they were closely related or knew each other intimately and the county clerk did not feel a great need to spell the names correctly; he knew the family and had no idea that we would these many years be attempting to find their names to complete our own records.

The word "junior" written after a name does not mean that he is the son of the other by the same name. It simply means that Junior is a younger man of the family, often a nephew.

These are all different clues applied when attempting to establish lines.

Sometimes a boy's name will indicate the church the family were members of such as John Wesley would indi-

cate Methodist church; John Calvin would indicate the Presbyterian group. It is often that the church records are kept and in good condition and many are being published now rendering a tremendous service to the genealogist.

QUERIES

John Anderson Felker was born in Tennessee in 1819. He is listed in the 1850 and 1860 census records of Oregon county, Mo.; with his first wife Louisa in 1850; with his second wife Margaret in 1860 and children. After the War between the States he removed to Texas, settling in Collin county. His daughter, Missouri "Dutch" Felker married James Wesley Griggs and is my grandmother. I would like the names of the parents of John Anderson Felker and his first wife Louisa Meissner (Missner). I wish to correspond with anyone interested in Felkner-Meissner history.

Taylor Family

Sunday, Oct. 9, 1955

James Taylor of Carlisle, Eng., located in Virginia on the Chesapeake bay, between York and North rivers about 1658. He died during the latter part of 1698; his first wife's name or the date of her birth is not on my records; she died in 1680. His second wife was Mary Gregory whom he married in 1682, her death date I do not have. His children by the first marriage were: James (2) born 1670, married 1700 Martha Thompson, died 1729. Jane born 1674 and Sarah born 1676. His children by the second marriage: Ann, born 1684 and Elizabeth (twins); Mary born 1682 died in infancy; Mary born 1688 who married first, Henry Pendleton in 1703; second Edward Watkins.

It is said that Henry Pendleton was 18 and Mary Taylor 13 when they married. They were the parents of the Hon. Edmund Pendleton and Edmund Taylor was born 1698 died in infancy; in 1696 James Taylor and Mary Gregory had another child born to them and they again named him John Taylor; he married Catherine Pendleton.

James 2) Taylor (son of James 1) was the first settler and landowner in Orange county, Va. He and his wife Martha Thompson had: Zachary Taylor who married Elizabeth Lee; George Taylor who married (1) Rachael Gibson (2) Sarah (Taliaferro) Conway; Erasmus who was born Sept. 5, 1715, married Jane Moore; Frances Taylor who was born 1717, married Aug. 24, 1741, Ambrose Madison; Martha Taylor who married Thomas Chew, son of Larkin and Hannah (Roy) Chew.

John Taylor, son of James the emigrant, was born 1696; married Catherine Pendleton, daughter of Phillip and Isabella (Hart) Pendleton, born 1650 in New Kent co., Va. He was the son of Henry Pendleton of Norwich, Eng. John Taylor and Catherine Pendleton had: (1) Edmund who married Ann Lewis and had three children; (2) John who married Lynn; (3) James who married Ann Pollard; (4) Phillip who married Mary Walker; (5) William who married an Anderson; (6) Mary who married John Penn; (7) Joseph who married Frances Anderson and had Joseph, who married Mary Goode and they had Mary who married a Nelson; and Lucy who married a Grey; William; Frances and Thomas who married a Taylor; Elizabeth married a Terry first and a Town second:

(8) Catherine Taylor who married Moses Penn and had John Penn the signer of the Declaration of Independence; (9) Isabella who married a Gen. Hopkins of Kentucky; (10) Elizabeth Taylor who married first a Lewis and second a Bullock.

Zachary Taylor (son of James 2.) of Orange co., Va., born 1704, married Elizabeth Lee, descendant of Hancock Lee of "Ditchley." Zachary was a vestryman at St. Thomas Parish, in Orange co., in 1744. They had seven sons and three daughters.

Zachary married Alice Chew, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Taylor) Chew. Hancock Lee Taylor was a surveyor; went west with his brother Richard. He removed to Kentucky, in 1773, made the first survey of land in Kentucky for a Mr. McAfee near Frankfort, July 16, 1773. Richard Taylor was born March 22, 1744, married Sarah Strother. Elizabeth Taylor married Thomas Bell.

George Taylor. (son of James 2) born 1711, married Rachel Gibson first and then second, Sarah Taliaferro, who was born Oct. 8, 1727. They had 14 sons of whom seven

served in the Revolutionary war, and 13 held offices under the government at the same time. George Taylor was referred to as Col. George Taylor and was a Burgess for Orange co., 1748-58. His son James was born 1738, married Anna Pendleton. Jonathan was born 1742, married Ann Berry (sometimes spelled Barry). Edmund married Sarah Stubbs. Richard married Catherine Davis. William married first a Hoard and second a Coats. William Taylor was a private in the Revolutionary war, served in the Virginia line from Mercer co., Ky. He was born 1759, died 1835, was pensioned for his Revolutionary services. Reuben Taylor married Rebecca Moore. Gibson referred to as Dr. Gibson Taylor was a resident of Morganfield, Ky.

The Taylor genealogy is a very extensive lineage and will be continued in this column at a later date.

QUERIES

In compiling the Brock family records I am attempting to locate Henry Brock or his descendants. He was born in Mississippi 1880, was last heard from 1905 while living in Austin, Texas. Any information concerning him or his

descendants will be appreciated.—Mrs. J. Brock Stubbs, Route 1, Box 245, Raymond, Miss.

I have a biographical sketch of a James Nathan Francis, a great grandson of the first Nathaniel who was born 1862, written by Dunbar Rowland, stating that the family came to this country from the "right little, tight little isle" to America. This Nathaniel must have been born in Halifax family to Franklin co., Tenn., fax co., and removed to Buckingham co., where he was listed as a personal property tax payer from 1810 through 1817. Family tradition is that he came with his family to Franklin co., Tenn., in 1818, where he lived until he and two of his sons, Nathaniel and James, came to Itawamba co., Miss., enroute to Texas. It is said they became too tired to move on into Texas and made their homes in Mississippi. I do not find a record of his death, though I do find the graves of both his sons Nathaniel T. and James. Nathaniel Francis sr., had a son, Joseph, who was born 1792 and died 1878; he served in the War of 1812. His widow in her application for a pension gives his (Joseph's) birthplace as Lunenburg co., Va. It seems that this Joseph was a brother to my great-grandfather, William A. Francis, born 1797, died 1848; he was also listed in Buckingham co. He remained in Virginia, however, until 1830 when he too removed to Franklin co., Tenn. Any member of this Francis family is invited to write and exchange data.—Mrs. Myrtis Francis Ramer, 634 Main st., Apt. 7, Tupelo, Miss.

My grandfather, Jeremiah Benton Moore and his brother Alphas Moore went from Margeno co., Ala., to San Augustine or Nacogdoches, Texas. I understand Alphas had a son, Beton Moore. His granddaughter was Alice Perry. I have tried for some time to trace them but have had no luck. Would like to contact anyone of these families. Fire destroyed our records and we have very little family data.—Mrs. W. R. Murray, Lecompte, La.

I am searching for a pamphlet written by James W. Nickols, giving a sketch of the George W. Nickols family and much Texas history. I think it was published about 1890 in a San Antonio paper.—Mrs. Winifred I. Blake, 220 E. President st., Tucson, Ariz.

Old New England Lines

To Gov. Bradford, the Pilgrims owe their fame. They were a small band of humble folk, left wing Puritans of East Anglia, whose religious meetings caused their removal to Leyden in 1609 and formation of an English Congregational church.

After 10 years exile they removed to America. Sir Edwin Sandys procured for them a grant from the Virginia company, and a group of English merchants financed their migration. With the English instinct for self-government, the Pilgrims signed a compact to be governed by the will of the majority until permanent provision should be made.

An account of the Pilgrims by Gov. Bradford disappeared from America at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, believed to have been taken by Gov. Hutchinson when he fled Boston. In 1844, it was discovered in the library of Fulham palace, London. In 1897, after lengthy negotiations, the original manuscript was returned to America.

Two dates are of great importance to descendants of the Mayflower group: Compact day, Nov. 21 and Forefathers' day, Dec. 21.

Some Mayflower lineage:

FULLER: Ancestor of the family was Edward Fuller, Redenhall parish, County of Norfolk, England; died at Plymouth between Jan. 11 and April 10, 1621. He was the son of Robert Fuller, emigrated to America on the Mayflower with his wife and son Samuel. His brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, settled in Plymouth, married Ann. His children: Matthew, born 1602, at Redenhall, England; died Barnstable, Mass., August, 1678; married Frances (surname unknown). Samuel Fuller, son of Edward and Ann Fuller born about 1612 in England, died Oct. 31 or Nov. 10, 1683, Barnstable, Mass., emigrated to America with his parents on the Mayflower. He was married by Capt. Miles Standish, April 18, 1635, to Jane Lathrop, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, the second minister of the First Independence church in England. He had been imprisoned by Archbishop Laud, came to America in 1634.

From this line descend Ex-President William H. Taft, and his son the late Sen. Robert Taft.

MITCHELL: Joseph Mitchell married Bathsleba Lumbert, Oct. 12, 1710, (Plymouth, Mass.). Joseph Mitchell was born March 23, 1684, at Plymouth; he was son of John Mitchell and Jane Cook, daughter of Francis Cook of the Mayflower. Bathsleba Lumbert, was born at Barnstable, Mass., May 4, 1687. Sarah Mitchell, daughter of Joseph and Bathsleba Mitchell, born Plymouth, October 14, 1719, married December 23, 1702, son of Eleazar and Deborah Ring, daughter of Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower.

STAR-STARR, Benjamin, New Haven, may have been son of Thomas of Charlestown, 1673. He married Dec. 23, 1675, Elizabeth, daughter

of second Isaac Allerton, and had Allerton, born January 6, 1677. He died 1678; his widow married Simon Eyre III, July 29, 1679.

WINTHROP, Adam Winthrop, fifth son of the first Gov. John, born Groton county, Suffolk, England, came in the Lion with his mother. He married Feb., 1642, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joe Glover, who died enroute here and whose widow married Resident Dunster. This was the reason for the "Indenture between Gov. Winthrop and his wife and son Adam on one part, and Dunster and Capt. Cook of Cambridge on the other, to stand seized of Governor's island in the harbour of Boston to the use of Adam and Elizabeth, and their heirs."

QUERIES

I would like to get in touch with descendants of Tom Rider Crow sr., who died in Bexar county about February, 1939. They are the descendants of Mary (Owens) and John Gilchrist. Also, the descendants of Thomas J. McGehee who settled in Hays county, Texas, in the early 1831s and the Shipman families who were living in Goliad county, Texas, in 1880.

Mrs. M. L. Davis, 10502 Chadwick, Houston 15, Texas.

My mother was Zelda E. Bronson, daughter of Asa and Mahala Bronson, of Fredonia, N. Y. Mahala Bronson died in Westfield, Pa., Asa in Michigan. In 1861, when Zelda Bronson was 17, she married Albert Haner of New York. Mother used to write to an uncle, Ike Bronson at Palmyra, N. Y., who was a judge in that city. I would like to correspond with someone

from this same Bronson family.

Mrs. S. A. Davis, 1426 W. Craig, San Antonio.

Wanted: Ancestry of Capt. Joseph Holland, of "Kingsale" (as his name appears on the tax records of both Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties, Va.). He owned a plantation, "Kingsale," which was in both counties. His wife was Elizabeth Ann Odom. We feel certain he served in the Revolutionary war but his records have not been found. He had sons, Joseph John Holland, born 1782, and Washington Holland, my ancestor, born 1795; Isaac Odom Holland, Randolph Holland, Jonas Herman Holland. Charlotte Elizabeth Holland married Jonas Lawrence. He died 1804-5. His sons received land from his estate as they came of age. I have Bible records of George Washington Holland. Mrs. W. R. Eckhardt, P. O. Box 321, Kema, Texas.

Copied from a Boston News-Letter, dated Monday, July 31, 1704, the following obituary:

Marshfield, July 22, Captain Peregrine White, of this town, aged 83 years and 8 months; died the twentieth instant. He was vigorous and of comly Aspect to the last; was son of Mr. William White and Susanna, his wife; born on the Mayflower, November, 1620, Captain Jones, commander in the Cape Cod Harbour, was the first Englishman born in New England. Altho' he was in former part of his life extravagant; was much reformed; and died Hopefully.

Send queries to Lucille Stewart Krisch in care of this column.

1850 Census, Houston County, Texas, continued.

Name—	Age	Sex—	Profession—	Birthplace
Mary Dodd	36	Female		Alabama
William I. Benge	19	Male	Farmer	Tennessee
Amelia A. Benge	15	Female		Tennessee
Araminta Benge	14	Female		Houston Co., Texas
Addine B. Benge	12	Female		Houston Co., Texas
Clista A. Benge	9	Female		Houston Co., Texas
John W. Dodd	2	Male		Houston Co., Texas
David W. Merideth	28	Male	Farmer	North Carolina
Martha A. Merideth	28	Female		Alabama
David Merideth	9	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Stephea Merideth	4	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Nancy Merideth	2	Female		Houston Co., Texas
George Nevill	17	Male		Alabama
Benjamin N. Willson	37	Male	Farmer	Tennessee
Margaret Willson	36	Female		Tennessee
Marcy C. Willson	13	Female		Tennessee
Thomas D. Willson	11	Male		Mississippi
Parilee A. Willson	8	Female		Mississippi
Ritchard M. Willson	7	Male		Mississippi
Lucy A. Willson	5	Female		Mississippi
John M. Willson	3	Male		Mississippi
Margaret A. Willson	1	Female		Arkansas
Calvin Nevill	24	Male		Alabama
Daniel Murchison	45	Male	Farmer	North Carolina
Marcy Murchison	43	Female		Tennessee
Thomas F. Murchison	21	Male		Tennessee
Angeline C. Murchison	15	Female		Tennessee
Marcy W. Murchison	14	Female		Tennessee
William J. Murchison	12	Male		Mississippi
Daniel M. Murchison	8	Male		Mississippi
Arabella N. Murchison	6	Female		Mississippi
George W. Walker	9	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Robert P. Walker	6	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Robert Melling	31	Male	Farmer	South Carolina
Amanda J. Melling	21	Female		Tennessee
Marcy J. Melling	4	Female		Mississippi
Catherine A. Melling	3	Female		Mississippi
Julia A. Melling	1	Female		Houston Co., Texas
Merdock Murchison	24	Male		Tennessee
John Wortham	45	Male	Farmer	North Carolina
Carey A. Wortham	26	Female		Alabama
William Wortham	17	Male		Tennessee
Ritchard Wortham	15	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Rebecca Wortham	15	Female		Houston Co., Texas
John Wortham	4	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Andrew Wortham	1	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Nancy Seale	36	Female		North Carolina
Martha Walker	35	Female		Tennessee
James B. Kimberling	30	Male		Ohio
Thomas L. Vaughan	22	Male		Houston Co., Texas
William Lacy	28	Male	Farmer	Alabama
Elizabeth T. Lacy	21	Female		Tennessee
John D. Lacy	1-12	Male		Houston Co., Texas
Martin Walker	9	Male		Tennessee
John Walker	6	Male		Houston Co., Texas

Remarkable Read Family, Delineated

Sunday, Oct. 30, 1955

By Lucille Stewart Krisch
The Read (Reid) family:
In Spotsylvania county, Va., April 7, 1730, a deed was conveyed to John Read of that county, 100 acres of land within the bounds of what afterwards became Culpepper county, Va. By deed of April 18, 1751, John Read and his wife, Winifred, conveyed the foregoing land to William Lightfoot of Richmond county, Va.

There is another record dated February, 1735, in Orange county, Va., where John Read, John Burke, William Nicholls, Oliver Small, Richard Warfin, George Humphreys, William Johnson, John McKonny, William Kelly, Thomas Byrus, Dennis Bryan, Famos Dyer, David Roach, Arthur Dunn, Francis Billingsloy, Marbin Bourks, John Stockall, and Matthew Stanton, severally made oath in open court that they had been immediately imported from Great Britain or Ireland into this colony and that this is the first time

of proving their importation in order to obtain their rights to land. All of said persons assigned their rights to Robert Slaughter.

Spotsylvania county was taken from Orange county in 1734.

The charter granted by Charles II, 1676, provided that for the encouragement of such of his subjects as go to dwell in the Virginia colony "there shall be assigned out of the lands not already appropriated to every person so coming to dwell, 50 acres of land * * * Thus proving importation was important, as it established "head right" in the "subject" to 50 acres of land which could be taken up or assigned to someone else. John Read assigned his right to Robert Slaughter.

In another record book, John Read of Culpepper county, leases from John Shackelford, 150 acres on the north side of Little Fork. Here he resided from 1751 until 1760, when John Shackelford mortgaged it. He described it as the "land on which he lived" together with William Eastham, John Read, Stephen Jett, Thomas Smith, Walter Butler and Michael Sloan.

John Read's wife is said to have been Winifred Favor. In the vestry book of St. John's church records at a vestry meeting of Richmond, August, 1751, Theophilus Favour (with others) appointed processioners. Theophilus Favour's wife was Elizabeth.

John Read died Aug. 17, 1765. His will mentions his wife, Winifred; his sons, John and Theophilus; his daughter, Mary, deceased, who was wife of Joseph Norman; his daughter, Winifred, the wife of John Shackelford; his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Jett; his son, Hankerson; son, James; daughter, Ann, wife of Hugh Freeman. "Lastly I appoint my sons, John Read and Handerson Read, exors of my last will and testament."

Witnesses for the will: James Pendleton, Humphrey Sparks and Peter Bowmer.

John Read had a brother, Hankerson Read, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Mary Read, daughter of John and Winifred (Favor) Read, died Aug. 17, 1765. Her daughter, Mary Read Norman, married William Dillard; her husband, Joseph Norman, married second Sarah—(?). His will dated 1783 mentions sons Thomas, John and James, sons of Mary Read; by wife Sarah he had Isaac, Minnie, Margaret Calvert, Sally, Fannie and Kesiah Norman. Kesiah married Thomas Kelly in 1806. Winifred Norman was a daughter by Mary Read, she married Thomas Bywaters, whose will dated Feb. 23, 1822, mentions wife Winifred and the following issue: Thomas, Joseph, Robert, Polly, Kelly "Kitty" Hankerson Read Bywaters, Sally.

Of the Shackelfords, John Shackelford who died in 1848, was an attorney for the commonwealth in Culpepper county for 60 years, he married (1) in 1794, Peggy Newby; (2) in 1799, Lucy Tutt, daughter of Benjamin Tutt. In a deed dated 1800, Benjamin Tutt records as consideration of paternal love for his daughters, Lucy Shackelford, Polly (Mrs. John C. Williams), and Elizabeth Tutt, a tract of land.

It is stated that John

Shackelford was the eldest son of James, and a first cousin of Hugh Freeman who married Ann Read, sister of Winifred, the wife of John Shackelford.

On file in the records of Culpepper co., Va., there is a bill filed by John Shackelford jr., stating his father John Shackelford had died Dec. 7, 1855, and that his widow died Dec. 28 of that same year, both intestate, leaving besides

the plaintiff the following children: Walker Shackelford, Robert Shackelford, Harriet S. Brown, wife of Frederick W. Brown, and Elizabeth Newby, wife of James W. Newby. Among these papers is a letter addressed to John Shackelford calling him "Dear Uncle" and signed by Daniel Shackelford, dated Sparta, Tenn., July 8, 1933.

Christopher Robins, eldest son of John Robins of Robins Neck, brother of William and Thomas Robins, died leaving two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Anne married Robert Freeman and Elizabeth married James Shackelford.

John Read jr. died 1819; he married (1) Oct. 20, 1761, Elizabeth Purkins who died 1779; (2) Eve Fishback (widow of Frederick Fishback, and mother of Martin Fishback), who died in 1814 or 1819.

There is no service record for John Read jr. in the Revolutionary war, possibly because he was over 50 years of age in 1775, when the Virginia assembly passed an act ordaining that "all free male persons, hired servants, and

apprentices, above 16 and under 50 years * * * shall be enlisted into the militia by the commander-in-chief of the country." His patriotism has been established for he rendered aid in securing recruits and proving a bond for that purpose executed by his brother Hankerson Read, his son-in-law Lewis Corbin, and others, dated Aug. 23, 1780. The bond so witnessed and proved is as follows: "Know all men by these presents that we: Hankerson Read, James Pendleton, Thomas Spillman, John Cannon jr., Joseph Duncan, William Dulany, Wil-

liam Pendleton, Francis Morgan, William Clarke, James Hufman, George Clark, Thomas Brown, John Jones and Lewis Corbin, do acknowledge ourselves indebted to William Cannaday in the sum of 50,000 pounds current money to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated 23rd day of August 1780.

Hankerson Read married Mary Slaughter, daughter of Francis Slaughter and his wife, Jemima Suggett, daughter of Edgecombe Suggett of Richmond county, Va. Hankerson Read and his family removed to Kentucky about 1789.

In the Journal of the House of Burgess, 1766-69, appears a resolution reciting volunteer service under Col. Bouquet in an expedition against the Shawnee and Delaware Indians: "Resolved that the said Thomas Buford, John Field, Hankerson Read and Philip Barbour be allowed the sum of 40 pounds each as an acknowledgement of their merit."

Lewis Corbin when applying for a pension for his Revolutionary war service, states that he was in the company of Capt. Hankerson Read of Col. Elias Edmund's regiment; and that Thomas Spillman was lieutenant, and that during this tour he was at the siege of York and the surrender of Cornwallis.

The children of Hankerson Read are listed as Winifred, born 1770, married a Bledsoe; Francis Slaughter, born 1773, married (1) in 1804, Hannah McKinley of Stanford, Ky., sister of Justice John McKinley, of Culpepper county, Va., (2) 1819, Ann Waggoner of Danville, Ky.; Anne born 1775, married Judge Richards; Elizabeth born 1778, married a Ware (Weir); Mary born 1780, married James Allen of Nelson county, Ky.; John born 1783; Hankerson jr. born 1785, married a Thompson; Jemima born 1791, married a Long; Lucy born 1792, married a Slaughter; Thornton born 1795, was drowned 1814.

The widow of Theophilus Read, Winifred, married Francis Morgan and died prior to the settlement of his estate, May, 1777.

This Read family includes the Corbins, the Washingtons, Luttrells, Taylors and others. There is no wonder they were referred to as "Virginia Cousins."

New Genealogy Book

Sunday, Nov. 13, 1955

"Thomas Norris of Maryland and Allied families—1630-1953" is a new genealogical book recently published by Gertrude Cleghorn Josserand of Sante Fe, N. M. Mrs. Josserand spent many years in research.

Thomas Norris, the immigrant, was born in England in 1606. Being an adventurous boy, at the age of 11 he left home and sailed for America, where he became a follower of William Claibourne in his trading adventures. In 1634 when Lord Baltimore settled St. Mary's, Md., and there ensued the controversy between Lord Baltimore and Claibourne, Norris was on the side of Claibourne. That year he married Ann, daughter of Thomas Hynson of Nansemond co., Va. Ann's sister married Daniel Glover.

Mrs. Josserand expresses appreciation to Margaret Davis Hughes who allowed her to use her father's book "Descendants of Thomas." This book has long been out of print.

The compiler's original aim was to trace the descendants of Thomas Norris of Maryland who moved to Mason and Bracken counties of Kentucky about 1800, and from there scattered westward. It is hoped later Norrises may be able to trace their lineage from her records in this book.

Thomas Norris and his brother-in-law, Daniel Glover were "transported" to Talbot county, Md. At this time they assigned their rights for land to one John Morgan.

Thomas and Ann Norris had nine children: Thomas, Edward, Geoffrey, Daniel, Alice, Cuthbert, Ann, Robert, John.

Their son Edward married Mary Freeman, first, and after her death he removed to Baltimore and married Sarah (Wichel) Kemp, widow of John Kemp. Their son John married Elizabeth Parsons, first and Mary Newman. Elizabeth Parsons was the daughter of Thomas and Isabell Parsons of England.

Thus the Norris family with each generation of large families soon began to intermarry with other prominent families of Maryland and Virginia until they are soon intermarried with practically every family in those two states. Consequently, the book of "Thomas Norris' family begins to be the family records of Maryland and Virginia. Here are the records of Abbotts, Algoods, Andersons, Athertons, Barrons, Ballards, Bakers, Blairs, Blevins, Browns, Bradfords, Buchana, Campbells, Claytons, Coles, Cowans, Duvalls, East, Evans, Fry, Harmon, Henderson, Higgins, Holland, Jackson, Johnson, Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Martin, Miller, Mullins, and many others. Needless to say many other families besides the Norris family will be benefited by this book.

The following is contributed by William Kezziah, genealogist of Salisbury, North Carolina:

NAMES APPEARING ON THE FIRST VOLUME OF ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., COURT MINUTES, BEGINNING JUNE, 1753, AND RUNNING TO ABOUT DECEMBER, 1753.

William Linvill, James Deacon, Jno. Robinson, Adam Sell, John Nesbett, James Watkins, George Smith (Justice), John McConnell, James Hampton, Thomas Potts (Justice), John Little, Wm. Fisher, Andrew Allison (Justice), Samuel Baker, David Stewart, Jno. Handby (Justice) James Graham, James Stewart, Francis Corbin, James Cathey, John Doller, John Wagoner, William Brandon, Charles Burnet, Alexander Osborne (ancestor vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, 1893 and Gov. Adlai Stevenson), Matthew Woods, John Brevard (ancestor the Adlai Stevenson family);

John Harry, Wm. Cockrom, Andrew Linn, Richard Hilliers, Alexander Cathey (ancestor Vice President Alben Barkley, Archibald Hamilton, John Lynn, Richard Graham, John Oliphant, Moses White (ancestor Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, candidate for president 1836.), Wm. Morrison, John Baker, James Allison, Edward Givens, Hugh Park, James Matthews, James Carter, Thos Lovelatt, Robert Reed, James Linn, Joseph Tate, John McCulloh, Henry Hughey;

James Huggins, Jas. Hill, Samuel Bryan (Daniel Boone married into these Bryans) Walter Carruth, John McDowell, Morgan Bryan jr., Robert Leeper, Henry Dowland, Wm. Sherrill sr., James Armstrong, James Alexander, Squire Boone (father of Daniel Boone), George Rutledge, Preston Goforth, Edward Hughes, Samuel Blythe, John McGuire, James Doug-

herty, Joseph Dixon, Jas. Taylor, Jos. Attaway, Wm. Correll, Johnston King, John Whitsett, James Hampton, Benj. Rogers, Thomas Allison;

John Wilkins, John Anderson, Elijah McCoy, John Ellis, Hannah Ellis, William Bryan, Nicholas Hartford, Francis Pincher, John Vanoy, Robert Steel, John Hunt, Benj. Rounsavil, Jos. Erwin, Daniel McPheeters, Thos. Gillespie (ancestor President Polk), Wm. Alexander, James Deacon, Wm. Mackey, Geo. Davidson, Alexr. McCulloh, Jas. Dunn, Andrew Cathey, George Cathey jr., Isaac Free, Henry Whitner, Michael Miller, Daniel Little, Peter Arrand, Jonathan Hunt (Col.) Jeremiah Bailey, James Carson, Hugh Forster, Peter King, George Cathey;

James Smith, John Smith, Rich'd Lane, James Burly, Hugh McCrackin, Isaac Hol-

man, George Seiner, Thomas Cocker, Andrew Lambath, Jas. Lambath, John Sill, William Hall, Wm. McKnight, John Thompson, John Fisher, Robert Brevard, Andrew Kerr, George Snider, Geo. Forbush, Hugh Parks, Wm. Watts, Henry Chambers, Rich'd Brandon, Wm. Grant, Jacob Hinkle, Wm. Montgomery, Wm. Bishop, David Jones, Geo. Carter, Fergus Graham, Jas. Haggins, John Parker, Matthew Locke, Wm. Sheppard, Robert Harris, Israel Boone, John Fry, Thos. Ridge, Thos. Turner, Jno. Wainwright, Henry Wainwright;

Matthew Long, John Long, Henry Ballinger, Adam Mitchell, Jas. Armitage, Willis Ellis, Thos. Brawley, Adam Sherrill, Benj. Milner, Phillip Miller, James Berry, Henry Barkley (ancestor Vice President Alben Barkley), John Cowan, Lawrence Snapp, John Barr, Zebulon Beard, Samuel Young, Alexander Dobbin, William Giles, James McManus, Hugh Lawson, Gen. Griffith Rutherford.

QUERIES

Among the descendants of

the early pioneer families around Rocksprings and throughout the Edwards plateau region there was Annie Laurie (Bradford) Hough, daughter of M. M. Bradford, who was the son of the Confederate army officer, Capt. F. M. Bradford. F. M. Bradford's father was Maj. M. Bradford, the great grandfather of Mrs. Hough. The Shanklins and Bradfords had intermarried. It is said they were related to Jefferson Davis, and that when the president of the Confederacy made a secret trip to Texas he was an honored guest in the Shanklin's home in Bell co.

In searching the records to establish the relationship of the Shanklins and Davis, I found in old files of "The Lost Cause," page 66: "George Tillman lost his wife in 1805 and Mrs. Davis (Jefferson Davis' mother) took Tillman's daughter Mary, (who later became the wife of Fielding Shanklin) and reared her as her own daughter." Little Mary often took care of the baby, Jefferson Davis. The Shanklins later removed to Alabama and still later to Texas. I want very much to establish the lineage of the Bradfords, the Shanklins and the Tillmans, and will appreciate hearing from anyone who can exchange data with me on these families—Mrs. Robert Hunter, 204 Westminister ave., San Antonio.

Letter Recounts

Famed Battle With British

November 20, 1955

From a letter addressed to Samuel Luce of North Carolina:

"Respective Father and Mother;

"After best respect to you I will tell you in short manner of my health and 'situation'. I have not been sick of any account sens I have gone. I am well at present and I thank God for His mercies, hoping these lines will find you all in the same health.

"We left the mouth of the Cumberland on the ninth of December and landed at New Orleans on the fourth of January and encamped about three miles below New Orleans. Joined Jackson's camp and there he had Brestworks Built sufficient for our safety. It was seposed when we joined him that he had about twenty-six hundred men. The British was stationed about one mile below us and we canonaded till the eighth of this instant and the Battle commenced on the fourth, early Sunday morning, just after day light, we paraded and marched to the Brestworks to Battle. The Red Coats undertook to charge on our Brestworks when they began to come toward us, they blowed and plaid beautiful music.

"Captain McClain's command was about the center of Battle and his orders was not to shoot till we could see the white of the eye. They marched up very rapid but we gave them lead and powder about two hours and they fell like sheap, their loss was about 2600 killed, wounded and taken. They retreated to their camp again. Hour loss was about fifty men but the most taken prisoners were one hundred men out of Capt. McClain's Company. Wounded 'nary' one kild, there was William Graham and Linuel Hulett.

"We canonaded them till the fourteenth and they left us and went to their ships and took to the waters.

"We supose, it is said, we will soon bee discharged, but I beleive we shall stay hour six months out. I have not seen or heard of Brother Abner since I have been gone. Bradford Rhodes is well and wants to be remembered to his father and mother. Give my love and kind compliments to Thomas and Mehetabell Everton, and James Everton and my brothers and sisters and to all my uncles and aunts and cozens likewise to all the young ladies in Buler and to one particular

one in Mulenburg, (North Carolina) a small young lady. So no more at present only remain your affectionate son until death.

Signed DAVID LUCE."

This letter was addressed to Samuel Luce, North Carolina. Although a peace treaty was signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, the news did not arrive until two weeks later, after the Battle of New Orleans, in which 2000 British soldiers were killed while Americans under Jackson lost only 8 men.

This letter was contributed by Nora Everton of Abilene, Texas, a descendant of the Luce family.

In response to the request for tombstone inscriptions the following was sent in by E. F. Smith of Floresville, Texas.

In a small cemetery about one mile southeast of Sutherland Springs are the following tombstones: J. J. Kanklison, April 6, 1814-Nov. 21, 1884; Dr. D. B. Messinger, May 7, 1836-July 10, 1891; John T. Harman, Nov. 9, 1858-Dec. 27, 1886; Little Ross, Nov. 18, 1886-Dec. 6, 1887.

At another cemetery about three miles west of Stockdale, and being on the west side of the Cibolo creek, near the old Wheeler Mill, are the following: John Wheeler, Nov. 11, 1786-Nov. 23, 1867—age 81 years, 15 days; D. T. Wheeler, Sept. 15, 1812-Feb. 10, 1892—son; Mary A. Wheeler, Sept. 27, 1819-Feb. 24, 1892—wife; Lela Wheeler, Aug. 4, 1863-Sept. 8, 1863; Maniza Wheeler, July 16, 1832-Aug. 9, 1863.

J. C. Butler, Oct. 29, 1839-June 20, 1892; M. E. Allison, May 12, 1837, married in 1852, died May 8, 1872; Miss M. S. E. daughter of I. M. and M. A. Harrell, April 11, 1866, D. 1885; W. L. Carmichael, son of C. N. and E. J. Carmichael, Oct. 3, 1865, D. 1887; French Carmichael, Nov. 19, 1879-May 17, 1880.

About four miles west of Iredell, Texas, on the Old Pitts farm: William Smith died June 20, 1876—age 84 years.

These cemeteries may be of great interest to some readers, they are hard to get to and are located in pastures with a good growth of brush, pear and mesquite.

This is in response to a nationwide call for the recording of old deserted cemeteries all over the country.

QUERIES

Maj. Hiram Orem Watts had a brother N. H. Watts and lived in Linnville, Texas. Maj. Watts was killed by the Comanche Indians in their raid on Linnville, Aug. 7, 1840. Mrs. Watts was captured but saved by a miracle. She made her home in Pt. Lavaca after the destruction of Linnville; she married later a man named Stanton and after his death she married a man named Fretwell. She is said to have

inherited wealth from Maj. Watts. Maj. Watts is buried in Pt. Lavaca; over his grave is a large marble slab placed there by his wife. The historians of Pt. Lavaca want to preserve his grave as a historical monument to their city and wish to have more information regarding Maj. Watts. Can anyone supply them with

the data they need? How did he acquire the title "major?" Was it honorary or had he served in the War of 1812 or was it a rank in his state militia? Where did he come from, where was he born, married, and who were his parents? Any information concerning this man will be appreciated—Rebecca Rubert, P. O. Box 63, Pt. Lavaca, Texas.

Charles Murray was married three times in Tennessee; first to Margaret Christie, the other wives unknown. Their eldest daughter was Mary Amanda Murray who married Valentine Sevier, removed to Milford, Texas, and had Robert, Jane Thomson, John Tintuf, Charles, Margaret Elizabeth (my grandmother) Bailey Peyton, Francis Alfred, Kitty Sanford, and Valentine. James Alfred Newton Murray, son of Charles and Margaret Christie Murray married Amelia (?), lived near Clarksville, Texas; Francis Murray married a sister of Amelia; they lived in Oklahoma. I have only the name of one of their children: Minnie Murray, who married Eldridge Fitzgibbons, son of Elizabeth (Sevier) Fitzgibbons. Jane Murray married William Gill and lived in Red River county, Texas. Their son, William Gill jr., lived at Paris, Texas. Parolee Murray married Dr. Alfred Henderson and lived near Honey Grove, Texas, later removed to Sulfur Springs, Texas, as early as 1870. They had Robert Murray Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Alfred Henderson, Margaret Henderson. Charles Murray had two children by his second wife but I do not know their names other than Chamberlain Murray. I would like to contact someone with the earlier records of this family, will appreciate any correspondence concerning this family.—Mrs. R. B. Stoops, 7942 Eberhart ave., Chicago.

Lee's Men in Her Lineage

November 6, 1955

Portrait of a Confederate lady:

Mrs. Belmont Dennis (Mabel Sessions), president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, descends from two of Gen. Robert E. Lee's captains, Capt. David Perry Luke and Capt. D. A. J. Sessions, both of Georgia.

The two Georgia captains had never met until they were in service, and as they sat around the campfire and talked of their families and homes they became devoted friends. One day after battle, Capt. Luke found Capt. Sessions dead. He called a few of his men and buried his friend in a shallow grave.

Last April 18, Mrs. Dennis, the granddaughter of these two captains, as president-general of the Daughters of the Confederacy was in Richmond, Va., to break ground for the memorial building where once stood the Virginia Home for Confederate Veterans. She said so deep was her love for Virginia soil, this occasion brought to mind the stories she had heard many times from her grandfather, Judge David Perry Luke, of the noble and brave young men of Gen. Lee's army. This was sacred ground she was breaking, not only because it was that of the Daughters for their memorial building, but because it had once been Rob. E. Lee's park.

Here the old veterans had walked over the grounds, sat under these trees. Now, the Daughters of the Confederacy were honoring the women of the sixties who helped during that period of reconstruction to rebuild their beloved southland. It was a great privilege to be thus honored and no one could have been better chosen for this honor than Mrs. Dennis. As a child she knew more of Virginia and its history than she did her native Georgia, which is typical of a Confederate lady. Her mother, Ellen Lee Luke, was named for Gen. Lee, married Capt. Sessions' son. Needless to say, the marriage made Judge Luke very happy.

The wife of D. A. J. Sessions was Mary Delilah Hunt of Cartersville, Ga., relative of Judge Carter Hunt, thus uniting the most prominent families of that state.

The Sessions who came to America from England were five brothers. They came long before the Revolutionary war, each settling in a different section of the country, yet each making an equally prominent place in his section. The one who went to New York founded the Sessions Clock co. One went to Ohio—Darius Sessions—and be-

came governor of that state. One went to Alabama, one to Mississippi. John Sessions was born in North Carolina then settled in Georgia. It is family tradition that the Sessions boys were responsible for the sinking of the boat during the Boston Tea party scandal.

Mrs. Belmont Dennis' mother celebrated her eightieth birthday Oct. 14.

For 17 years Mrs. Dennis has been managing editor of the United Daughters of the Confederacy magazine. Her staff are women who know the Confederacy and its history and she wisely depends on them to use their initiative and judgement. The publication is one every history student will be delighted with. Its stories are not retold and tiring ones, but each has something new and stimulating. It is possibly the only publication of its kind.

The Dennises are outstanding people, public minded. Belmont Dennis is past commander-in-chief of the Sons of the Confederates. During his term the Confederates held their final reunion in Norfolk, Va.

Like her husband, Mrs. Dennis has served in many offices of the church and other groups in Georgia. She has been director of the Children of the Confederacy. She is now vice president of the state historical society and is an ardent worker in the Baptist church.

The Dennises have distinguished themselves for their ability, talent and their love for the Confederacy. They are people with deep spiritual qualities, they are extremely popular in all circles and a convention with them in office is always a successful one.

QUERIES

I am trying to locate information on the parents of John H. Brown who was born in 1790 in either North Carolina or Brownsville, Tenn. He married Lucinda Mauldin Kirksey, a widow with two small sons. She may have been the daughter of Jesse Mauldin. John H. Brown removed with his family to Lockhart, Texas, about 1849. I am also searching for Ash-

brooks of St. Louis and the family of Benjamin Peebles of Atlanta, Ga.—Mrs. Portus Douglas, Route 1 Box 63, Leander, Texas.

Thomas Mitchell emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and then to America in 1750, settling in New Hampshire. His children were Jane, who married a Hoag; William, who married Martha Wallace;

John, who married May Hylands; Mary, who married James Bridges. Thomas married Dolly Blake Sept. 3, 1807; they had Sylvia, John and Margaret Abigail. After Thomas' death, his widow married William Mitchell and they had Thomas, Henry B., and Maria Ann. This Thomas married (1) Almira Swift and had Orrin, Mary Ann, Charles Melville, Walter Ainsworth; he married second, in 1861, in Mitchellville, Ia., Ann Caroline Mattern, and had Ella, Maude, Harry, Herbert, John and Almira. These Mitchells lived in El Paso, Texas. Some lived in Bastrop, Taylor, and west Texas. The last information the family had about John Mitchell, was that he was living in Grand Prairie, Texas. I would be pleased to hear from any member of this family in order to complete the family book.—Willis G. Corbitt, Box 80, R. F. D. 2, Molalla, Ore.

Mrs. Harriet Angeline Spinks Thornton of Nashville, Tenn., celebrated her one hundredth birthday Oct.

17, 1917. She was born in Wilson county, near Lebanon, Tenn., on land that was granted her grandfather for his services in the Revolutionary war. Her great-grandfather, James Crawford, came to America from Ireland in 1765, settling in Waxhau, N. C. It is family tradition that James Crawford's wife was a sister to Andrew Jackson's mother, thus Old Hickory was a first cousin to Mrs. Thornton's grandfather. When Gen. Jackson was a small boy, after the death of his father, he and his mother went to live with James Crawford in Lancaster district, S. C. There are interesting accounts of Jackson's intimate friendship with his cousin, Maj. Thomas Crawford.

Harriet Angeline Spinks Thornton was the daughter of Capt. John Spinks, an old time fighting patron who served under Jackson in the Indian wars, and was with him in New Orleans.

Mrs. Thornton lived in Nashville with her daughter Mrs. W. T. Davis. I would like to contact someone who has the lineage of the Jacksons and Spinks, and could give me information concerning Samuel and Elizabeth Fogelman who came from Germany and whose daughter married John C. Spinks Feb. 21, 1830.—Mrs. L. Conley, 109 Lamont, San Antonio.

Anent Boston Tea Party

November 27, 1955

The Boston Tea Party:

The names of the three ships and their captains were the Dartmouth, with Capt. James Hall; the Eleanor, with Capt. James Bruce; the Beaver, with Capt. Hezekiah Coffin.

The historian Drake states in his "Old Landmarks of Boston," that not more than 17 were disguised as Indians "but accessions from the Old South, apprentice lads and idlers brought the number to more than 100" as 60 went on board under a recognized leader.

These were James Brewer, Thomas Bolton, Henry Bass, Adam Colson, Thomas Chase, John Crane, S. Coolidge, Nicholas Coolidge, Obediah Curtis, Edward Doblier, Joseph Eayrs, Nathaniel Frothingham, Samuel Gore, Thomas Gerrish, Nathaniel Green, Moses Grant, T. Gammell, George R. T. Hewes, Edward C. How, Wm. Hurdley, John Horton, Richard Hunnewell, Roane county, Tenn., in 1833. Hunnewell jr., Wm. Hurd, Daniel Ingollson, Mr. Kingson, David Kinnson, Joseph Lee, Mathew Laing, William Molineaux, Thomas Moore, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Martin, Joseph Mountford, Thomas Melvill, Isaac Pitman, William Pearce, Samuel Peck, Lendall Pitts (leader of the ship); John Prince, Joseph Palmer, Henry "Preskitt," Capt. Henry Prentice, Joseph Payson, Edward Proctor, Thomas Porter, William Russell, Paul Revere, John Russell, Benjamin Rice, Peter Slater, James Starr, Isaac Simpson, Samuel Sprague, Joseph Shedd, Samuel Sloper, James Swan, Ebenezer Stevens, Abraham Tower, John Truman, Thomas Uran, Mr. Wyeth, Josiah Wheeler, and Dr. Thomas Young.

The following was contributed by Mrs. James Peaster, Tchula, Mississippi, where she is state librarian:

Peaster-Peaster-De Peyster: The first of this name in America was Gaspar De Peyster, who with his wife, Eve Margarita Edgemont, (a Swiss) settled previous to 1750 in the Dutch Forks section of Newberry co., S. C. There were probably three sons born to this marriage: Gaspar Peaster jr., who married Barbara Boozer; James Peaster who married Sara Sligh; Adam Peaster who married Margaret. It is probably from existing records that Michael Peaster was the child of John Peaster and Sarah Sligh. Michael was

born in 1776 in Newberry, S. C., married Cynthia Harris born in that county 1778; she was the daughter of Michael Harris who was born 1760 in Prince William co., Va. He served in Lt. Water's regiment S. C. militia. Michael Peaster and his wife, Cynthia Harris Peaster removed to Yazoo co., Miss., in 1832. Michael Peaster's will recorded in Yazoo co. in 1860 names:

Amy, wife of William Forbes; Jane H., wife of James Hall of Texas; Cynthia, wife of James Hughey of Alabama; Harriet, wife of Joseph Hall; Sarah, wife of David Cannon of Texas; Elizabeth, wife of John Hudson; James Houston Peaster, Micajah Peaster and Tapley Harris Peaster, sons. Another son, William H. Peaster was killed in the war with Mexico in 1846.

Burr Calvert, alias Harrison, came from Price William co., Va. He was born about 1716 and died about 1786, since his will was probated in the court of Abbeville, S. C., March 8, 1787. According to information gathered from many letters since the time his grandson, James Harris came to Louisiana, he married twice. The first wife was the mother of his children and the marriage took place in Prince William co., Va. His second marriage was to Jean, named in will. In a letter dated Feb. 26, 1933, Maj. Nicklin says: "Burr Calvert of South Carolina had sons:

Obed, Thomas, George, alias Harrison, all in Prince William co., Va., in 1740-50. The names Obed, Thomas, George are all Calvert names. In O'Neal's Annals of Newberry, S. C., it is stated that Burr Calver Harris came from Virginia in 1773 and married Maximillian Haynie's daughter. Maj. Nicklin, historian, also states that in Prince William co., Va. the names Calvert and Harrison are used interchangeably. On establishing himself in South Carolina, Burr Calvert, alias Harrison, signed his name as Burr Harris and though he instructed his children to do the same, he gave no reason for his change of name and rarely spoke of his Virginia relatives.

Micajah Harris was born in Prince William co., Va., married Sara Sheppard, the daughter of James and Janette (Riddle) Sheppard. Sara was born about 1755 and died 1819. Their children: Jane married Perry Anderson; Cynthia married Michael Peaster; James

married Elizabeth Bookter, he married second a Bell; Polly married Govan Gordon; Micajah married Mary Gallman; Letty married Drury Culpepper; and Taploe.

James Harris removed to Louisiana and left descendants.

Daniel Willis was born in 1730. He married Elizabeth "Betsy" Moore, died in 1784 in Robeson co., N. C. Their children were John who married Asenath Barnes, daughter of Abram Barnes and Martha Fort; Daniel married a Miss Rowland; Joab married Martha Barnes; Robert married Ann Lucas; Sarah married a Rowland; Elizabeth married John Newberry; Mildred married a Clark, Nancy married a McDaniel.

John Willis was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. After the war he was made colonel of the calvary and later brigadier general of the state troops. Gen. Willis with his family migrated to Mississippi in 1802, where he died six weeks after reaching Natchez, leaving his wife and the following children: Martha born 1780 married William Dunbar; Elizabeth born 1782 married 1804 Dr. John Leyburn; John born 1784 died unmarried; Mary born 1786 married William Voss of Kentucky; William born 1788 married Miss Vick, daughter of Maj. Vick of Vicksburg; Anna Maria or Nancy born 1790, married Abram Barnes, her first cousin; Emily Jane born 1792 married Thomas Freeland; Thomas born 1795 married Margaret Holden; Daniel born 1796 died unmarried; Harriet born 1798 married Thomas Barnes.

For information concerning the Loyalists (during the Revolutionary war) you may write: Department of Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada, or the Department of Public Records and Archives Parliament bldg., Toronto, Canada. Many Americans who felt a loyalty to the crown went to Canada during that time. This is just a suggestion in case you cannot find any service record for the ancestor you know was in this country at that time.

Among the Revolutionary Soldiers who applied for pensions from Tennessee were Adam Miller, while living in Roane county, Ten., in 1833. He was born in Cumberland co., Pa., June 8, 1769. He resided in Mechenburg co., N. C., when he enlisted with the North Carolina troops in 1781 under Capt. Peter Burns. He served in the first regi-

ment of Dragoons, commanded by Col. Wade Hampton. He was in the battle of Eutaw Springs. He married in 1786, had several children and died in Roane co., July 5, 1848.

Andrew McDonough applied for a pension while living in Bledsoe co., Tenn., in 1833. He was born in Beaufort co., N. C. Nov. 30, 1759. He enlisted in Beaufort co., served with the North Carolina troops in 1771, substituting for Burrows. He enlisted the second and third time.

Joseph Evans applied for a pension while living in Claiborne co., Tenn., Nov. 14, 1820, when he was 61 years old. He served in the seventh Virginia regiment in Capt. Joseph Crockett's company and was in the battle of Morristown. His pension was transferred to Montgomery co., Ill., where he later lived with his children.

QUERIES

My great grandfather, Robert R. Robbins, was the son of Aaron Robbins. He was a Confederate soldier in the War Between the States. He married his cousin Sarah Robbins. I would like to know the identity of his parents. Was Aaron Robbins his father, the Aaron Robbins, the Confederate soldier? I find Robbins living in Williamson co., Texas, in 1870. I will be grateful to anyone who can help me with these lines:

Benjamin Franklin Morris; Ophelia Sergent, who married a Burke, and Thomas Ollver Kyle, who married Susan Overman. I will exchange data with anyone on these families.—Mrs. J. P. Horton, Rockdale, Texas.

The family records contributed to Twigs and Trees will be exhibited at the Houston Public Library Dec. 1 and 2. At 2 p. m. Dec. 1, in the Texas room of that library the author will be guest speaker for the Heritage group of Houston and will talk on "Suggestions on How to Trace Your Ancestors." Anyone desiring personal aid in their heritage papers may telephone Mrs. Mary Lee Ulmer and make an appointment to meet the author Friday morning at the library.

Women, Too, Made Battlefield History

Sunday, Dec. 4, 1955

American history is steeped in stories of its soldiers, especially the colorful stories of the American Revolutionary soldiers, who, unshod, unclad, undrilled, met the foe and conquered him. Few stories have been told of the brave women who toiled, wept and prayed for their husbands and sons. They too went forth into the battlefield when possible to nurse and soothe both friend and foe.

Mrs. Keren-happuch Turner was one of the most colorful heroines. Her sons and grandsons were with Gen. Greene at Guilford Court House. Her husband was one of the early settlers of Maryland. Possessed of a courageous spirit and love of country, she insisted her sons go to its call,

asking only that they keep her informed as to their whereabouts, their condition and if they were wounded, that she might go to them.

One son was badly wounded in the battle of Guilford Court House, and she went to him, riding horseback all the way from Maryland, nursed him back to life and service.

It is said she bored holes in the tub which she suspended from rafters, filled it with cold water from the river "Bloody Run" which was nearby; the constant dripping of the cold water on the wounds of her patients checked the fever and saved not only her own son but all other wounded. In 1902 a monument was erected to her memory at the Guilford battle ground. This was the first monument ever built in America to honor a woman.

Many of her descendants have joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on her service record during that war. She was not the only woman whose services have warranted such memberships.

Dorcas Bell Love was another. She was the daughter of James and Sarah Grace Bell. James Bell, her father, was the son of Joseph Bell, the son of Matthew. It is said that Matthew came from Scotland and settled in Virginia and never ceased boasting of his being the "best blood" of Scotland. He became a man of wealth and influence, and his descendants were prominent citizens of the colony.

Dorcas Bell was born in Tinkling Springs, Augusta co., Va. She was one of eight children Samuel, John, James, William, Thomas, Agnes, Sarah and Dorcas.

Dorcas Bell is said to have been a real belle in her young days. On July 3, 1759, she

married James Love. Their home at Tinkling Springs was the scene of great social activity. During the dark days of the Revolution, it became a haven for patriots. During that time Dorcas had six sons and five brothers in the American army. The stories told by her descendants involve her struggle during those days of the revolution in which she displayed heroism and fortitude traditional with the women of her class.

Col. Robert Love, famous Revolutionary officer was one of her sons. After the war he left Virginia and pushed westward to what is now Tennessee. He had served in the army under Anthony Wayne, for whom he held great admiration.

Mary Dillard is another heroine of the those early days of American history. She has been compared to Paul Revere, for she too made a famous ride to save her countrymen.

Her husband was Capt. James Dillard of a small company commanded by Elijah Clark. One evening about sundown the British army under Gen. Ferguson marched up to the Dillard home on their patrol over the country cap-

turing horses and provisions. These patrols sometimes burned homes, destroyed crops and took the men prisoners. Ferguson and his officers demanded of Mrs. Dillard to prepare them a supper, which she did as she listened closely to their conversation. Hearing their plans for the next campaign she hurried away as they ate to warn her husband's commanding officer. The ride took all night but was rewarded, for the small army under Clark won despite being outnumbered two to one.

William Kezziah, genealogist of Salisbury, N. C., sends us this: "Dr. Ashbel Smith, one of your Texas greats, was residing in Salisbury, N. C., when he was called to Texas in 1836 to become surgeon general in Gen. Sam Houston's army. He was prominent here, where he was editor, teacher and physician before he left for Texas. I understand that he was the founder, or one of the founders of your state university. The following item was copied from the Fayetteville, N. C., Observer, Sept. 15, 1836: "We learn that Dr. Ashbel Smith of Salisbury, (N. C.), an eminent physician, is about to leave for Texas in the capacity of surgeon-in-chief to their army."

Another item from the Fayetteville Observer, May 19, 1836: "Maj. Micajah Autry

killed in the Alamo. He was from Sampson co., N. C., the son of Theophilus Autry."

From Mrs. James Peaster, Tchula, Miss.: Edward Bass, son of Richard and Sarah Bass, died in Wayne co., N. C., in 1802. His will was probated there at the November term of court, 1802. His wife, Sarah (Stevens) Bass died January, 1826, also in Wayne co. They had seven children. John Bass,

one of his father's executors, born in Wayne co., April 24, 1775, died in Perry co., Ala., 1802-1, married October, 1805. Julia Ann Hollowman, born 1785, and married second, Feb. 14, 1825, Jetson Green. There were eight Bass children, all minors in 1827, when their father died. All moved to northeast Louisiana in 1840.

The Bass children of John and Julia Hollowman Bass were: Uriah, who married (first) Eliza Plummer, (second) Mary Calderfield; Mary, who married Dr. Samuel Jones Larkin; Eliza (Betsy), who

married Clowd Thrasher Barton, of Pickens co., S. C.; Sallie, who married John Johnson; Ann, who married Elias George (some of their children went to Texas); Keziah, who married James Traylor; Rich-

ard, who married (first) Betty Powell, (second) a Thompson (they moved to Texas about 1862); William, who died before May, 1827.

Other children of Edward and Sarah (Stevens) Bass were Andrew Bass, who lived in Johnson county, N. C., in 1827; William Bass, who lived in Wayne county, N. C. in 1827; Uriah Bass, who died in infancy; Richard Bass, who died about 1807 leaving a family in Tennessee; his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Boyte; Sally, wife of William Jones; and Edward Bass.

Keziah Bass, daughter of Edward and Sarah S. Bass, married before 1827, John Cox, of Wayne county, N. C.; Mary Bass married before 1827, Britton Hood, of the same county.

1850 CENSUS OF NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, TEXAS
Copied from Microfilm, Texas Archives, Austin, Texas.

Name—	Age	Sex, Occupation—	Birthplace—
Orsham Goad	39	Male, Farmer	Tennessee
Judith Goad	36	Female	Tennessee
John Goad	16	Male, Farmer	Tennessee
Emely Goad	14	Female	Tennessee
James Goad	12	Male	Tennessee
George Goad	9	Male	Tennessee
Robert Goad	8	Male	Tennessee
Catherine Goad	4	Female	Tennessee
Jesse Davis	38	Male, Farmer	South Carolina
Nicy Davis	31	Female	South Carolina
Mary Davis	12	Female	Alabama
Ruth Davis	10	Female	Alabama
Nicy Davis	8	Female	Mississippi
Riocita Davis	6	Female	Mississippi
Samuel Davis	4	Male	Mississippi
John Davis	3	Male	Mississippi
Jesse Davis	1	Male	Mississippi
John E. McAnalty	39	Male, Gunsmith	Virginia
Elizabeth McAnalty	37	Female	Virginia
Henry McAnalty	15	Male, Farmer	Tennessee
Willis McAnalty	13	Male	Tennessee
Ivins McAnalty	12	Male	Tennessee
Mary McAnalty	7	Female	Texas
Pryor McAnalty	6	Female	Texas
John McAnalty	5	Male	Texas
Henderson McAnalty	2	Male	Texas
William McAnalty	1	Male	Texas
G. W. Davis	33	Male, Farmer	Georgia
Sarah Davis	34	Female	Kentucky
John Davis	12	Male	Texas
Richard Davis	11	Male	Texas
Mary Davis	8	Female	Texas
George Davis	6	Male	Texas
Madison Davis	3	Male	Texas
I. P. Bonnet	19	Male, Farmer	Alabama
Martha Bonnet	17	Female	Tennessee
Miles Beaman	49	Male, Farmer	North Carolina
Sarah Beaman	49	Female	Tennessee
Josiah Beaman	20	Male	Alabama
Louisa Beaman	13	Female	Arkansas
Adolphus Taylor	3	Male	Texas
Eugene Taylor	1	Male	Texas
T. C. Baird	28	Male, Farmer	Virginia
Eva H. E. Baird	23	Female	Louisiana
Charles Baird	4	Male	Texas
Sarah Baird	2	Female	Texas
Charles Chevallier	37	Male, Merchant	France
Sarah Chevallier	19	Female	Massachusetts
Mariah Gregory	25	Female	Norway
Thomas Gregory	14	Male	Norway
W. W. Barrett	21	Male, Clerk in Store	Virginia
Howard Hees	19	Male, Clerk in Store	Tennessee
Rapale Rounds	50	Male, Laborer	Mexico
R. K. Hays	29	Male, Lawyer	Tennessee

Carter Family Book Published

December 11, 1955

"The Carters of Blenheim" is the Carter family book we looked forward to getting last year, and then the publication was delayed. So many are hoping to complete their lineage papers with this book I know they will be as delighted with its arrival as I am.

It is a book well worth the long wait, an excellent piece of Virginia, giving the descent of Edward Carter of Blenheim, Albemarle co., Va., from John Carter, the immigrant, through Robert "King" Carter, with a comprehensive genealogy of Edward and Sarah (Champ) Carter and their descendants. It is so arranged that the descendants can easily connect their lines with the Carter Tree, to establish membership in colonial and revolutionary societies.

It is a beautiful book and one members of the Carter family will be very proud of, with many pictures of the early members of the family: Robert "King" Carter, Judith Armistead, Edward Hill and Elizabeth Hill, the wife of John "Secretary" Carter and many others.

This book was written from the Carter Tree prepared sixty years ago by Robert Randolph Carter. The tree measured two feet by four feet and was found to be most inconvenient. Three years ago, Robert Isham Randolph prepared a book tabulating and indexing this tree so that the descendants could use the records.

George Selden Wallace, an attorney in Huntington, W. Va., a descendant of this Carter family, recognized the need for the book to be published for the members of the family and has spent the last three years compiling additional records and now offers it for sale for \$10. If anyone orders more than one copy they may be purchased for \$7.50.

"The branch from which I descend," writes Mr. Wallace, "is Edward Carter, grandson of Robert, and his wife Sarah Champe. They lived at Blenheim, Albemarle co., Va., had 11 children. Champ Carter, is a family name used by descendants of this Carter fam-

ily and one frequently found among the Carters in Texas."

Some of the collateral lines in this book are the Jennings, Ritchies, Bickers, Brooke, Lewis, Hills, Stuart, Wolfe, Eubanks, Montgomery, Graham, Redd, DeJarnette, McCulloch, Fullers, Acock, Reynolds, Saunderson, Frizzell, Sumners, Clarks, Hilt, Robinsons, Cass, Taff, Swift, Girardy, Thompsons, Burgess, Singletons, Minors, Barnwells, Wertebaker, Chamberlains, Fravels, Nicholsons, Peytons, Haskells, Waldmans, Greenes, Westons, Storrows, Jones, Bells, Randolphs, Philips, Fergusons, Dormons, Jenkins, Cowlings, Baughams, Browns, Coles, Smiths, Boyers, Kents, Harrison, Funkhousers, Cokes, Miles, Tuckers, Grays, Bradfords, Peek, Van Schaeks, Hunton, Wagstaffs, Hunts, Norvells, Turpins, Kincaids and many more.

This is a practical book for it is easy to follow the various lines and was designed for registrars of heritage groups to use.

Mr. Wallace had access to many Virginia family records and personal contacts with these families to have been able to use the beautiful old portraits.

It is to be treasured by the descendants of the Carters and one they will not want to miss. Because of the expense in publishing such a volume, Mr. Wallace had only 300 printed so there must not be any delay in ordering.

It is dedicated to the memory of James Bates Carter and his wife Patsy Shelton Carter, of Runnymede, Goochland co., Va., with whom he had spent his summers as a boy.

QUERIES

Mark Morgan was born 1811 in Nashville, N. C. He married "Polly" Hays. I have a complete record of him and his children and their dates as well as all his descendants, but I have not been able to find his parents' names. I have some information on Gen. John Hunt Morgan, but need more. He was related to Mark. I have a complete record of Henry Morgan of Owen co., Ky., who was born in 1832, and married Jane Mercer, John Charles Morgan was born in 1814, at Claysville, Grayson co., Ky. He married Melvina Chenoweth. I also have Thomas Morgan,

who was born in 1800 in Owen co., Ky. He married Martha Hale Ligon. This is the family of my husband. As you see, we have gathered information whenever and wherever we could find it for a number of years. I am interested in exchanging with anyone who might be working on this family.—Mrs. F. D. Erwin, Route 5, Box 245-A, Goldsboro, N. C.

Andrew Alexander was born in 1708 and died in 1789. He married in 1737, Catherine Stewart Thomson Aiken, a widow. Andrew Alexander was the son of Alexander "the Younger," who came to America and lived on the border of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1740-47. He was later a resident of Augusta co., Va., where he died Sept. 11, 1789. He left four sons and four daughters: James, John, Andrew, Matthew, Mary Catherine, Susanna, and James. I would like to contact anyone who is also interested in these lines. Mrs. James R. Moore, 221 Lane st., Laredo.

I am seeking the record of Bart De Witte's death in San Antonio, to see if any mention is made of his parents. My records on him are: Born Oct. 31, 1825, married Nov. 26, 1855, Carolin Garza in San Antonio; died July 7, 1878. I also want Caroline's dates. I have only that she was born in 1837 and died 1866. The place of both their deaths and any other information that anyone can send me will be greatly appreciated. Mrs. P. Stevens, Masee Apts., Macon, Ga.

I have much data and hope to be able to get out a book on the following lines: Tobins, Alleys, Brooks, Conyers, Dobbins, Gownes, Hanes, Hardins, Kinks, Mac Intoshes, O'Neils, Waters, Wilsons, and Witherspoons. I am especially interested in the Tobins lines as that is my mother's family and I want to publish Tobin records in her memory. Mrs. Anna B. Gowens, 1710 Mary ave, Bay City, Texas.

Anyone having Van Ness family records, please contact Miss Alice Cherry, 911 Post Office st., Galveston.

I am interested in contacting anyone with Aldredge family (Bryan, Texas) records. Mrs. L. Brinley, 8112 Milredge, Houston.

How Christmas Came

December 18, 1955

"How Christmas was brought to our Land"—Contributed by Mrs. J. K. Beretta, San Antonio.

On Dec. 20, 1606, three tiny ships set sail from London, bearing the vanguard of the Colony "to be settled in Virginia for the glorie of God in the propagation of the Gospel, the conversion of the Savages." The Colony was to give to the world the immortal Washington.

After wearisome months of tralling through the blistering heat and storms of the tropics—then the only route known—they encountered even worse tempests as they neared the end of their long voyage, and were thrown far off their reckoning, "for more of them had seen these shores before; but God, the guider of all good actions, did drive them by His providence to their goal," in the dark of the night. And lo! At dawn, April 26th, there lay Virginia with beckoning arms. There they planted the Cross of Christ and of Christmas, "To The Glorie Of God and the honor of His Majesty."

Then they proceeded to fulfill the mission on which they had come—to search for suitable location with proper and sufficient substance for the first permanent English colony in America. The lovely James river country was chosen. On James island thereof, May 13, 1607, with religious and civil ceremony, headquarters were established for the far-seeing families of "gentlemen, gentlewomen, and children" with their servants and other colonists, who followed in steady increasing numbers each succeeding year.

While still on the high seas, with the future as blank

as the watery wastes about them, the decks of the Susan, the Goodspeede and the Discovery crowded with all aboard seeking a breath of air under the equatorial skies and pondering the outcome of their great undertaking, there appeared out of the darkness "a blazing Starre; and presently a storme", on the night of Feb. 22, 1607,—prophetic of Feb. 22, 1732, and the infant Washington who was to serve as God's instrument in perpetuating throughout the land, government of the people, for the people and by the people, established in America by the Virginia of 1607-1620.

The governor, Sir George Yeardly, who had instituted representative government in America, issued a call to England for expert engineers to help, literally, strengthen the foundations already laid. The first to arrive, Aug. 20, 1620, in response to the call was George Washington's earliest American ancestor, Capt. Nicolas Marteau, military engineer, naturalized French Protestant; of indomitable spirit, and foremost in extending Virginia frontiers. Upon the God-given ideals, principals and experience thus inherited from Virginia of 1607-1620, was the character of our Washington builded.

The following was contributed by Mrs. James Moore, Laredo:

Shadrach Cayce was a soldier in the American Revolution. Thomas Dodson, his son, married Hannah Stanley in Williamson co., Tenn., lived there until about 1828, when he came to Texas and was granted a league of land on the Colorado river as one of Austin's colonists. He lived on the Colorado until after the

Texas Revolution when all the improvements on his plantation were destroyed by Urrea's army and then moved over into the country between the Bernard and Brazos near West Columbia, where he opened a plantation. His oldest son, George Washington Cayce, had gone to San Antonio to marry a Miss Navarro, when he was killed in an Indian fight on the streets of San Antonio in 1840.

There was a daughter, Sophronia, who married a man named Parker. This was no doubt Aunt Parker. Thomas D.'s daughter Elizabeth married Thaddeus Bell of West Columbia, and their daughter married Andrew Phelps McCormick, who for 40 years was a federal judge in Texas and at the time of his death was a member of the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

When McCormick was an old man he wrote a sketch of his family history for his children, in which he tells of his first meeting with Thomas Cayce. He writes that Thomas Cayce and his daughters were on their way to church, got water bound and came to the McCormicks' home where they spent the day waiting for the water to recede.

In describing Thomas D. Cayce he writes: "His stature was more than six feet, he weighed 200 pounds, his flesh was well distributed, his hair was abundant, beginning to grey at the temples, and his complexion was florid with health and open air exercises. He dressed appropriate to his age and condition and held the rank as major in the Volunteer army. This office he exercised and had a military bearing."

Miss Mary Cayce, sister of

Shadrach Cayce, was the first lady who owned a piano in Texas. In 1834, when she returned from Tennessee, she brought with her a piano to her father's home which was 25 miles above Matagorda.

After the fall of Fannin at Goliad, the family were forced to seek safety in the settlements, leaving their beautiful home to the ravages of the invaders. The army of Gen. Urrea ransacked the premises and took the piano from its place in the parlor, broke its lid, and made a feed-trough of the fine mahogany case. Thus the first piano ever brought to Texas passed away."

QUERIES

Who were the parents of McCarty Taliaferro? McCarty Taliaferro was born in Kentucky, Dec. 27, 1824, and died in Huntsville, Texas, June 27, 1877. He married first, Samantha G. S. C. Guerant in Huntsville, Nov. 22, 1860. Samantha was born in Tennessee, in 1835 and died March 23, 1865. The 1860 census shows her living with her brother Daniel B. Guerant who was born in Kentucky. McCarty Taliaferro married Amanda McGary, second, the daughter of Jonathan A. and Sarah (Nobes) McGary, Nov. 1, 1865, at Huntsville. I will appreciate any information anyone can give me on the Taliaferro, Tolliver, Tolliver family—Mrs. Fay Taliaferro Scott, 4001 Sherwood lane, Houston.

H. A. Sonn writes that the New Jersey Family Index may be obtained by writing the New Jersey Genesis, 49 Grosvenor rd., Short Hills, N. J. This is a genealogical item many of our readers will be interested in.

Ist Tree Party

DEC 28 1955

The first Christmas tree party recorded in America:

The Tucker house in Williamsburg, Va., with its central hall and wings on the side added, as required by the family increase from time to time through the generations, is truly a representative house of the Tucker family and is still in existence today. Here many of the important Tucker letters were accumulated and stored until they totalled some 6000; here occurred the entrance and exit of many of the Tuckers.

It was in this house that the first Christmas tree, at least in this part of the state, was erected to add to the holiday cheer of the children.

There is a possibility that in the valleys where there were German settlements, there may already have been a Christmas tree in honor of Kriss Kringle, but this is the first we have record of.

Christmas trees are not a very old custom in America. The Yule logs, evergreen decorations and singing of carols were from the British, and they preceded the Christmas trees.

Charles Minnegrode, a young German refugee came to Williamsburg in 1842, and was taken into the home of Judge Beverley Tucker. It is

said this young man, "Minck," as the Tucker children nicknamed him, was so homesick at Christmas time that he asked permission to give a German Christmas party, such as his brothers and sisters had enjoyed in Germany.

The Tucker children later referred to it as a Christmas tree party, it is recorded in the diary of May Tucker Coleman, daughter of Judge Tucker. She wrote that the regular-sized candles were cut down and fastened on the tree, nuts were gilded and other ornaments were made for the occasion. She does not record that there were presents distributed, but there were songs, games and refreshments.

This party so touched the sentimental heart of Judge Tucker that it became a regular family custom which has been continued in the Tucker house to this day. The home is still owned by descendants of the Tucker family, George Preston Coleman, who still lives in the house, and it goes to his children at his death and then to the Rockefeller foundation.

Not only is this custom continued for the Christmas season, but it is in honor of Charles Minnegrode, the refugee of that day who later became a Confederate soldier

and an Episcopal clergyman. He was for many years the rector of St. Paul's church at Richmond.

Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker had six children who lived to adulthood: Three sons and three daughters, and in the names of each he put the name Beverley, Beverley being the name of his father's good friend, Beverley Randolph, who was also his godfather.

Judge Nathaniel Beverley Tucker never used the name Nathaniel, but it is found in the Bible records to have been his name. His mother, Frances Bland Randolph Tucker, was the widow of John Randolph and married St. George Tucker after the death of her first husband.

John Randolph, the son of Frances Bland Randolph Tucker, was their Beverley Tucker's half brother. He had suffered "an unfortunate infatuation" with a Philadelphia girl, the beautiful Maria Ward, who later married Peyton Randolph, their cousin.

Judge Tucker had a son, Montague, Beverley Tucker, who was named for Montague Thompson. Montague Tucker went to Missouri where he married Ada Lewis. They had one daughter, Virginia.

Another son of Judge Tucker was Thomas Smith Beverley Tucker. This son was wounded near Fredericksburg, Va., during the War Between the States. St. George Beverley Tucker, the third son of Judge Tucker, became a pioneer physician in Marshall, Mo.

And through each of these children have been told their story of the excitement of the first Christmas tree party they had ever seen.

Tucker records are contributed by T. N. Tucker, San Antonio.

The following records are from the Bible belonging to Mrs. Jesse P. M. Lappe, 929 Alamos st., San Antonio:

Ussery, Franklin C. P., born 1830; Charles C., born 1934; (wife Sarah, born 1838; sons: William Harwood, born 1856; William Franklin, born 1863).

Theodore Ussery was born 1836; Dr. A. W. P. was born 1842 (sons: Wayne and "Pink", no dates).

Hudson, Felicity, was born 1811; Mary, born 1814, married Green B. Cunningham; America, born 1818, married J. W. Hinson; Liberty, born 1820; Joseph born 1822; Thompson born 1825.

Anyone wishing additional information on these families may obtain them from Mrs. Lappe.

Old Camp Ledger

January 1, 1956

Albert C. McCown, Route 1, Jourdanton, has copied the pages of an old ledger belonging to his grandfather, George Wesley McCown, San Patricio, Texas. George Wesley McCown had a commissary at Camp Tucket and provided the servicemen with supplies.

Capt. T. A. Ware was in charge of the men and the accounts are with him. Other officers listed are Sgt. John Riggs, Sgt. Patrick Burke, Sgt. John Mahoney.

Each of the following men had an account with George W. McCown and their purchases are listed: John Gafferey, James Gafferey, Chris Noland, John Lay, Jack Brown, R. S. Gorden, John Sullivan, Cpl. S. H. Bell, Cpl. R. J. Delaney, Cpl. Thomas Brady, Albert McFall, Cpl. John Griffin, Pvt. Samuel Adams, Pvt. Franklin Arambala, William A. Ball, Pvt. Frank Byler, D. J. Burton, Hiram Chamberlain, Wiley Clarke, Cinobio Cuellar, Melesio Cuellar, Ramon Cuellar, Joseph Curry, J. Adison Dennis, James Dinn, James Field, James Fox.

Alonacio Gomez, Barnard Gallagher, Samuel E. Blankenship, L. C. Partridge, Commodore Smith, Michael Gallagher, Samuel Glenn, John Harrison, James Hobbs, Joseph V. Howard, A. Jackson Hart, John James, Julius F. Leisering, Fernando Leall, Pedro Leall, George Lettig, Alfred Lively, S. W. Lewis, Thomas Mahoney, E. M. Miller, James T. Moore, Edward McGloin, T. S. McWharter, Patrick McMurray, Francis McCowan, John Myers, Joseph Madray, Henry B. Newbury, John Pull, William Pugh, J. Runnels Peters.

William Quinn, August Ricklefsen, J. A. E. Randolph, John Ramey, Morris Schewer, Pedro Sanchez, Thomas Sefer, Joshua Stevens, Margarito Salazar, Jonas E. Tidwell, S. H. Tinney, James Terrell, William B. Terrell, John Timon, John Wehlinger, D. J. Weed, Henry Westerman, James Walker, John McGregor, William McGregor, John Thompson, William Terrell, P. S. Hagy, John Gordon, Alden McLaughlin, Thomas Gallagher, George Alans, T. T. Ramey, J. R. Griffin, James P. Harrison, H. C. Ryan.

Here is an example of the pages. This one is for C. A. Jackson Hart, dated July 31, 1863:

To Sundries and accounts with a	
Captain Ware	\$ 8.70
For Clothing C. S.	13.60
July 31—One gray blouse	
Aug. 21—One pair shoes C. S.	
Aug. 22—Three yards gray cloth	
Sept. 10—One canteen	
Oct. 10—One pair drawers	
Oct. 10—One shirt	
Oct. 30—One pair drawers	
Nov. 7—One packet	

Total \$18.00

The initials "C. S." stands for "Confederate soldier." There is also written after some of the names remarks such as "promoted," "transferred," and on a few pages the word "deserted."

This book is of great value to many who are searching for their grandfather's Confederate record especially at this time when the Daughters of the Confederacy are attempting to compile their records. Mr. McCowan's grandfather gave him this book many years ago and he has kept it in an old trunk until recently when his son, Malcolm, a teacher at Trinity became "an ancestor conscious" and began searching through the family records and found this faded, worn ledger. There are many such old ledgers and books with such records and we are hoping others, like Mr. McCowan, will find them and send us a copy of them.

Here are a few of the pension records copied at the pension department of the National Archives, Washington, D. C. When in Washington it is my favorite place to work, for to obtain a pension these veterans or their wives were compelled to establish their identity and give much of their family background before they were granted a pension.

Adam Miller applied for a pension while living in Roane county, Tenn., in 1833. He stated that he was born in Cumberland county, Pa., on June 8, 1760. He had resided in Mechenburgh county, N. C., and it was from this location that he enlisted in the North Carolina troops in 1781, under Capt. Peter Burns. He served in the first regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Col. Wade Hampton. He was in the battle of Eutaw Springs. He married in 1786 (wife's name not given), they had seven children (not named), he died in Roane county July 5, 1848.

Thomas Moore applied for a pension when he was living in Rhea county, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1833, stating he was 103 years old. He states that he served in North Carolina as a substitute for William Deale. He had been living in Granville county, N. C. He was in the battles of Cowpens, Gates Defeat, Guilford Courthouse, Eutaw Springs and King's Mountain.

James Morgan applied for a pension while he was residing in Marion county, N. C. He states that he enlisted in the spring of 1777 in the North Carolina troops under Capt. William Polk, Charles Polk, Col. Thomas Polk, Rhodes, Crump, Ledbetter and Locke. After the war, he returned to his home at

Hickory Mountain and from there removed to Caswell county, N. C., to Washington county, Va., to Lee county, Va., to Knoxville, Tenn., to Pulaski county, Ky., to White county, Tenn., and then to Marion county, N. C. He received his pension and then removed to Coffee county, Tenn. In 1851 he died in Tippah county, Miss. He married 1806, in Wayne county, Ky. He gives his wife's name only as "Naomi" (no surname). His widow, Naomi Morgan, applied for a pension while living in Tippah county, Miss., June 21, 1858, giving her age then as 67. She died December 31, 1865, in Tippah county. She is thought to have been his second wife. In 1836, James Morgan mentions a large family of girls and boys, and states that a son had died, also leaving a large family, but he does not mention names. In 1844, he states that his children live in middle Tennessee. In that year he states that his oldest son was killed in the Florida war. The widow Naomi died at the home of her daughter, Nancy Kincaid, wife of William Kincaid.

William Clay applied for a pension while living in Granger county, Tenn., in 1832. He gives his birthplace as Chesterfield county, Va., in 1760. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. After the Revolution he removed to Halifax county, Va., where he lived until 1793 when he moved to Washington county, Va., and from there to Granger county, Tenn., where he died in 1841. His widow, Rebecca Clay, applied for a pension in 1843, stating that they were married in Halifax county, Va., in 1783, in her father's home. She was, before her marriage, Rebecca Comer, daughter of Samuel Comer. She lists her children as Clement Comer Clay of Alabama, born Dec. 17, 1792; Nancy, born Sept. 18, 1794; Cynthia, born Dec. 15, 1789; Macha, born June 18, 1802, and Samuel Anderson Clay, born March 29, 1805.

Remarkable Story About South Texas

Sunday, Jan. 8, 1956

"Sixty Years in Nueces Valley (1870-1930)" by Susan East Miller, Mrs. S. G. Miller.

This is the story of south Texas, written by Susan East Miller who came to Texas in 1870, on her honeymoon, journeying over land from Indianola to the Nueces valley where she lived for 68 years.

The book is dedicated: "To the Children of the New Southwest."

It is a book of reminiscences, anecdotes, legends, folklore, history, a truly remarkable book and is of special interest to Texans. It portrays the early political picture along with the social development of south Texas, of Corpus Christi, Sinton, Taft, Alice and Old Lagarto, now a ghost town.

Starting with the story of her early life in the home of her parents, John and Frances (Collins) East, in East Felicia Parish, near the Mississippi river, Mrs. Miller tells of her happy childhood on the plantation, one of her first recollections being a barbecue given in honor of Millard Fillmore, when he was running for reelection as president of the U. S.

Then the trivial incidents such as the time she had her ears pierced for her first gold earrings, and the heartbroken times of the War Between the States, when the Union troops drove the stock from their plantations and the families were left without food.

At this time she and her sister were sent to a boarding school at Clinton; the school was conducted by three "maiden sisters" from Canada, who had secured protection for their school through the British flag.

There is the account of the sinking of the "Mary," a steamship she had embarked on at New Orleans en route to Rockport.

Another chapter of interest and unusual color dates is in 1879. She tells that the ranchers had taken to fencing their pastures to keep their livestock. There were exactly 19

gates from San Patricio to San Antonio. A petition was made to force the ranchers to remove the fences from the roads. The federal court at San Antonio sent out citations to ranchmen who had gates across the road to appear in court. All ranchmen in that part of the state were compelled to go to San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller then made their first trip to the city.

While the ranchers and their lawyers were busy in court all day, the wives went sightseeing. There was a small courthouse then, the old Cathedral of San Fernando; two stores; Frost's and Wolfsons, a small Presbyterian church. Military plaza was crowded with wagons loaded with wool from the ranches out west. San Pedro park was the one place of interest.

The court finally decided the ranchmen had a right to fence their land and put gates across the roads, so they all happily returned home, loaded with dry goods, groceries, toys for the children and candies, after a 2-week absence.

The last part of the book is titled "An Autobiography of a Revolutionary Soldier," which is the autobiography of Mrs. Miller's grandfather. In it he tells the story of the Battle of Kings Mountain, the Battle of the Cowpens, and an adventure of a soldier who served his country through the war. This part of the book might very easily have been a book in itself.

Susan Frances (East) Miller was the mother of Mrs. Callie Miller Freeman, who had the memoirs of her mother published, and because the "Autobiography of a Revolutionary Soldier" was one always included with that of her mother, she had them all published in one book.

The story of the Revolutionary Soldier is so complete that by publishing the two in one book, the book might well be classed as an American history.

QUERIES

Joseph Henry Vernon, with his wife Margaret, family and friends and relatives, started from Manchester, Eng., about 1845 to the U. S. The name of the boat was Blake. It took seven weeks to make the trip. The doctor and a number of the crew and passengers died of cholera. Joseph Henry Vernon was one of those buried

at sea. Their first stop was in New Orleans, then called Louisiana Territory. The family was said to have lived there several years, and the children were sent to school in Louisiana. They then left by water and came to Galveston, then to Houston about 1850, from there traveling in a 12-yoke ox wagon to Gause, in Milam co. The driver is said to have had no reins and guided the oxen with a whip tied to a long pole. It took them 10 days to make the trip from Houston to Gause, in

Milam co.

The children of Joseph and Margaret Vernon were: Thomas, who returned to England; John, born Sept. 14, 1829, died Jan. 29, 1910, married Nancy Harriett Disern, Aug. 30, 1854; they are both buried at the Willow Hole cemetery; Innoh stayed in England; Issac married Ann Stovall and had George; Henry, born June 6, 1828, married Josephine Boswell; Mary, born 1835, died Jan. 23, 1894; both are buried at the Salado cemetery; Mary married John Ray; Elizabeth married Melton Flinn and had: William and other children (names not known). Hannah, born 1840, married James Stovall and had Elizabeth Stovall who married a Potter; and Alice Stovall, who married a Jones; and Hannah Stovall, who died young; Anne Vernon, born 1824, married first, Jacob Shafer who died; she then married John McElvey; Emma, born Dec. 8, 1842, mar-

ried twice: first to a Jones and second to Zephia Luce. Issaac Stovall is said to have married Ann Stovall; they had George who married Sarah (her name unknown) and they had three children: Julian, Alvis, Pearl. Tradition is that the town Vernon was named for George. Joseph Vernon, who left with his family to come to America, is said to have been Lord Joseph Henry Vernon. Anyone having any information on any member of this family is asked to write Mrs. L. N. Shuber, 3426 Shelby st., Waco.

Margaret M. Allison, daughter of Elihu Allison and Margaret Matilda Neely, married William James Jemeyson Dec. 27, 1860, and had: Sylvester, born 1862; Sally, born 1866, married James Ivy; Mary Matilda, born May 18, 1870, married Thomas Shields; Elihu, born 1871; Wiley, born 1874; Eli and Levi (twins); Dora, born 1878, married John Smith. This family lived in Williamson co., Texas where the children were born. I am trying to locate the children's death date and places of burial.—Mrs. J. F. Arrington, 119 Tyler st., Twin Falls, Idaho.

Hayne and MacRae Families Delineated

January 15, 1956

The Haynie Family:

Some early Maryland family names, for lack of sons after the second or third generation, passed from that state's rolls, and in this way parts of our history have been lost and forgotten. Such is the case with the Haynie family, who migrated from Northumberland county, Va., to the eastern shore in 1764.

Richard Haynie, esq., originally from England, and his wife, Sarah Ball, a cousin of George Washington, (who left her the large sum of "three hundred dollars") were the parents of Samuel Haynie.

Samuel Haynie married Judith James and they settled along the Wicomic river, west of Salisbury, near Rock-a-walkin. At that time this was a part of Somerset county. They had Samuel jr., born 1756, died single 1795; Richard, born 1758, married Leah Byrd of Virginia and had Leah B. and Martin Luther II; Ezekiel, born 1760, married Betsy Bayly, daughter of Esme and Sinah Polk Bayly and had Esme B., Henrietta, Charlotte, Richard Hampden, James Warfield and Betsy Byrd Haynie; Martin Luther Haynie, born 1763, died single in 1814. Besides these four sons, Samuel and Judith James Haynie had two daughters: Mary, who died in infancy, and Lydia who married a Maddox. These children were all born in Northumberland county, Va., as were many of the early Ball families, later removing across the Potomac to the Maryland side.

Ezekiel Haynie was 4 years old when his family moved across the bay. He later studied medicine under his uncle Dr. Ezekiel James of the "western shore," he entered the Continental army, Maryland's 2nd regiment in August, 1779. He is listed in January and in June of

1781, as mate to R. Pindell, surgeon, and in January, 1783, he is in the Maryland Line as surgeon with John Ebert as his mate. He was a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Dr. Ezekiel Haynie's Revolutionary medicine chest is a little brass-studded box, sometimes referred to by the family as "Great-great-grandmother Charlotte's box that was strapped on the gig." In it are little bundles of letters from Ezekiel to his brother, Martin, and other members of the family.

Dr. Haynie's last letters tell of his failing health. His death followed soon after that of his wife. His "orphaned babes" were left to be brought up by their mother's family, the Baylys. The "orphaned babes" being two little girls. His brother, Martin, did not marry; thus the name fades

THE MacRAE CLAN

The MacRae clan is of Celtic origin, whose recorded history in Scotland dates from about the fourteenth century. In the Gaelic language, the name "MacRae" is "MacRath," and means "Sons of Grace." The name is variously spelled, as MacRae, McRae, McRa, McRee, MacCrea, Macrath, McRay, and others. The MacRae clan, not only made a name for itself as a body of trusted fighting men, but also rose to the top in the field of culture.

The slogan of the MacRaes was "Sgur Urain," the name of the highest mountain in Kintail. The members of the clan lived up to this slogan, not only in their service for the earls of Seaforth, but also in their loyal support of the house of Stewart, and later of the house of Hanover. Some individual members of the clan are said to have aided "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in his escape. The MacRae chiefs often held the office of constable of Eilan Donan castle, and in the feuds of the western clans, Duncan MacRae of

Inverinate defended the castle almost single-handed. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, two of the principal heroes were Duncan MacRa of Torlysich and John MacRa of Conchra (who in tradition is known as one of the "four Johns of Scotland"). During World War I, the MacRae clan again lived up to its martial achievements in providing over 3500 service men and women for the cause of the allies, more than 800 of these being from the U. S.

In the cultural field, many of the MacRaes entered the church. One of these early clergymen was Vicar Macra, whose daughter was married to the ancestor of the Gordons of Embo. Another churchman, about the year 1335, was Bishop William MacRae of Glasgow. In succeeding generations, many other clansmen have lived up to their name as "Sons of Grace" by entering the ministry. The present chief of the clan is Rev. John Anthony MacRae, M. A., (Oxon.), who is sixteenth in descent from the founder of the Clan MacRae.

A great number of the clansmen were noted poets, authors, and pipers. The well known poem, "In Flanders Fields," was written by the late Lieut.-Col. John McCrae of the Canadian army medical corps, who served in World War I. Because of this service in the educational field, Queen Victoria bestowed a knighthood upon the late Colin G. MacRae. Probably the most famous piper of the clan was Finlay Dubh MacRae.

Through Alexander MacRae, of the Inverinate branch of the clan, many of the American McRaes trace direct kinship to the clan of Scotland. In this country, the

family has followed the same illustrious pattern set by their forefathers in the Highlands of Scotland. One member of the clan, Norman Macleod MacRae of Glasgow, is now writing a book on the history of the MacRae clan, which he hopes will help the MacRae families in America trace their own family trees. He sent the following message to our country:

From MacRaes in Scotland to MacRaes in America: Remember your heritage! Oh, scattered children of Kintail, and that your name is MacRae!

For a number of years a collection of poetry, books, articles, and memoirs has been gathered together. This collection now amounts to almost 500 different items. The works are by MacRaes and therefore called the "MacRae library." If any MacRae reads this and wishes to contribute anything to the MacRae library, we in Scotland, shall be honored to place it in the collection.

It was the intention of Mr. Peter MacRae, who was secretary of the Clan MacRae assn. to bring the history of the clan up to date. He was unable to do this owing to his death in 1950, but I, his son, intend to carry on this task. So any reader, with even part MacRae blood, can communicate with the son of the late Mr. Peter MacRae.

The address is: Norman M. MacRae, Kintail, 26 Chestnut St., Glasgow, N. 2, Scotland.

QUERIES

Anything you or any of your readers can do to help me find my family will be greatly appreciated. The following letter is all that I have to base my identity upon:

"Mrs. Mary Warner, Houston, Texas.

"My Dear Mrs. Warner:

"We are in receipt of your letter of November 24th inquiring for your history.

"You were admitted to this institution on Jan. 5, 1903, at 10:25 a. m. when you were left by your mother. Your

name was given as Mary Edrech, born at the New York Nursery and Child's hospital, which was then located at Fifty-first st. and Lexington ave., New York city, on Dec. 21, 1902.

"We regret exceedingly that this information is so meagre, but it is all that our files contain on your history.

"In September, 1941, when you wrote to us for assistance in procuring your birth certificate, we communicated with the Manhattan health department and received information on the birth certificate of Sylvia Edrich, born on Dec. 22, 1902, at the New York Nursery and Child's hospital, 571 Lexington ave. (East Fifty-first st.), New

York city, to Martha Edrich. Name of father, William Norris Leighton; occupation, laborer; birth certificate number 50819.

"It was decided after considerable deliberation to advise you how to procure this record since the surname (Edrech—Edrich) and dates of birth (Dec. 21, 1902—Dec. 22, 1902) were so similar, and the place of birth was the same as appears in our records. Though your mother's name is not given in our records to definitely establish birth certificate 50819 as yours, the information in our records is very similar to it.

"The records of the New York Nursery and Child's hospital, which is no longer in existence, are now kept at the New York hospital, located at 525 East Sixty-eighth st., New York city. We have written to this hospital asking that they forward us what information is contained in their records on the birth. We will notify you of our findings as soon as we hear from them."

If there is anyone who knows of this family and incident which will in any way aid me in establishing my family please write — Mrs. Mary Warner, 2106 Chenevert st.

I would like to locate the "Heath Family book" published by Wade in 1901. Anyone working on this line will be a welcomed contact. I have been trying to get the records of the Heath family in order and will appreciate any help—Mrs. George Dilworth, 467 W. Harding blvd., San Antonio.

Character Cards Proved Vital

Sunday, Jan. 29, 1956

Because there were many people coming to Texas during those early days who were refugees from justice, and bad characters in general, families of good character and respectability carried with them a "Testimony of Character." This protected them from suspicion and assured them protection in the event they needed to ask shelter in a home along the trail.

These certificates were applied for and obtained from the governor of each state for 50 cents. Today there are many still on file at the land office in Austin. They are priceless to those searching for family records.

Capt. John Tom came to Texas in 1835 with his father William Tom, who brought, with him the following recommendation of good character and citizenship: "State of Tennessee, Maury county, Nov. 15, 1834. Whereas William Tom, a citizen of the state of Tennessee and county of Maury, is about to remove from here to the province of Texas with his family consisting of the following members: his wife, Kissiah; his oldest son John, his second son Charles; third Alfred; fourth James, fifth, a daughter named Mary Files; Hugh, Caroline and William, children of the second and present wife Kissiah; and whereas, we whose names are assigned below, being citizens of the state and county aforesaid, and being neighbor and acquaintance of the said William Tom and some of us knowing him as a citizen of said state and county for the most of 12 years, do hereby certify said William Tom is and orderly citizen of honest character and industrious habits and that the above respecting his family and all herein mentioned is correct. The following are neighbors and relatives who knew William Tom and vouched for his character by signing their names to his testimonial of character: Samuel Whiteside, Samuel Lusk, James Lusk, James Cathey, John Prewitt, Thos. Kendrick, W. J. Young, Samuel Johnnes, S. C. Aydelatt, Robert L. Brown, Dudley A. Lobeston, Penn Gill, Robertson Whitehead, Michael Higgin, Joseph Tom, Francis Bell, B. Erwin, John Kingston, James Lessoms, Henry Higgins, Archibald Brown, William Gounett, Gideon Strickland, Wm. C. Malone, Jonathan Talle, S. Whiteside, Milton Whiteside, John Edding, George W. Sessums, Jourdan Thompson, John Neilser, Daniel Neilser.

"County Clerk Thomas Porter, Justice of the Peace Alexander Cathey, Governor of the State of Tennessee William Carroll. Nashville, the twenty-second day of December, 1843."

Some testimonials of character are worded a little different, some have more family data than others, and

those of some colonies are in better condition than others. Those of the Austin colonies are all in order and still to be found and are placed in alphabetical order.

The office of vital statistics was not organized until 1913, therefore our county records are not recorded and many tombstones in the cemeteries have records that are not otherwise to be found, the Daughters of the American Revolution have sent out an appeal for members to copy the tombstones of the cemeteries in their section before they are lost. This column appealed to its readers to copy their Bible and cemetery records and the following has been sent in response by Mrs. J. P. Horton of Rockdale, Texas.

"The family of William Tel Richards came from Virginia and settled at a location eight miles south of Rockdale. On one end of their farm they located their family cemetery, as was customary at that time. Ann Maria Richards, the wife of William Tel Richards, was the first to be buried there. Today it is very difficult to get to because of brush and cactus.

"The Richards Bible was published in Philadelphia in 1831. In it are listed the marriages, births and deaths of this family.

"William Tel I. Richards and Ann Maria Humphrey were married Feb. 13, 1829. Another entry very much like the first: William T. Richards and Ann Maria Richards were married Sunday, Oct. 29, 1865. They were cousins, she was the daughter of T. J. and Ann Maria Richards.

"Eliza Lewis Richards, daughter of William and I. D. Richards was born Dec. 14, 1827. Ann Maria, daughter of W. T. and Ann Maria Richards was born Oct. 28, 1830. Mary Miller Richards, daughter of A. M. and W. E. J. Richards was born Nov. 2, 1835. William Cadwalla Brock, son of Ann Maria and W. T. (Terrance) Richards was born April 15, 1830. Sarah S. Anastasia was born Feb. 11, 1840. James Thomas Benny Richards, son of A. B. and W. T. Richards was born April 25, 1842. Susie J. Richards, daughter of William F. and Ann Maria was born June 27, 1866. Thomas Cadwalla, son of William F. and Ann Maria Richards was born June 6, 1869. Thomas Gusto, son of G. A. and Susie Johnson was born Sept. 23, 1894.

"Mary Miller Richards departed this life Aug. 20, 1833. Eliza Lewis Richards departed this life Aug. 20, 1838. Sally Jefferson Richards departed this life at the White and Red Sulphur Springs in Tennessee. Ann Maria, wife of T. J. Richards of Milam county, Texas, departed this life Sept. 7, 1866."

At a little community called Tracy, there is a cemetery known as the Sanford-Davis plot. The following were copied from tombstones there: Addie Horton, wife of J. B. Graham, born May 14, 1876, died May 22, 1899. Sophia Graham, born Nov. 12, 1875, died June 12, 1894. Lester Eugene, son of D. A. and Daisy Gilleland, April 11, 1902. Martha A., wife of John Gilleland, born Feb. 2, 1830, died Oct. 14, 1900, Williamson county, Tenn. John Gilleland, born Jan. 16, 1832, died Jan. 28, 1880. Polly Sanford, born Feb. 16, 1738, died Nov. 23, 1867. Joseph Davis, born Feb. 4, 1850, died April 9, 1870. John Davis born Nov. 10, 1852, died May 19, 1878. Allan J. Davis, born March 31, 1816, died Dec. 11, 1892. James Holtzman, born Sept. 8, 1865,

died Oct. 17, 1906. Mellia Lizzie Holtzman, wife of James Holtzman, born Dec. 30, 1862, died Jan. 3, 1902. J. H. Holtzman, born March 20, 1833, Elizabeth Holtzman, born 1834, died March 1, 1901.

In the Hrotn family Bible: Preston McClanahan born Jan. 8, 1816. J. F. McClanahan, wife of Preston McClanahan was born Jan. 23, 1818. Samuel son of P. and J. F. McClanahan born May 24, 1838. Mary C. daughter of P. and J. F. McClanahan was born Jan. 7, 1840. William R., son of P. and J. F. McClanahan was born Jan. 12, 1842. Sarah A. daughter of P. and J. F. McClanahan was born Feb. 4, 1844. Sarah Graham was born Sept. 12, 1807, died May 4, 1889. Susannah Jackson was born March 15, 1812. Peter Jackson was born March 28, 1807, died May 4, 1889.

Bible records with the cemetery records are priceless and

appreciated by the State Archives.

QUERIES

Do you know where I might obtain a copy of the Le Blanc family history? The only history I have heard of is by Maurice Le Blanc of Baton Rouge, La. Since my family is of Acadian origin I am wondering if the Acadians have records in Louisiana. I have a sword that belonged to my grandfather Alcide Le Blanc. Does his having a sword mean that he was an officer? My family lived in Donaldson (or near it), when my grandfather was young they removed to New Orleans. Does Louisiana have any records of their Confederate soldiers?—Lloyd Le Blanc Jr., 411 Kayton, San Antonio.

The address of the Louisiana Historical and Genealogical Society is: P. O. Box 335, Baton Rouge, La.

Akers Family of Virginia

February 5, 1956

The Akers Family of Franklin County, Virginia, by A. E. Akers.

Mr. Akers begins his family book by telling how he began his compiling of the family history. It all started when once he realized that one had 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents and so on till 10 generations back, when he found he had the blood of 2048 persons flowing through his veins. At this he began his search to find the records of the family line as far back as possible.

Then taking another glance at the family chart, he estimated, if he began with his great-grandfather, three times removed, if he had four children (his had four sons and seven daughters), and each one of them married and had four children, after eight generations (200 years) there would be 65,536 descendants.

So he began his searches with his great-grandfather William Akers who married Elizabeth Martye (or Marte). This William was a descendant of Nathaniel S. Akers, emigrant.

The surname Akers is probably of English origin, though it has been claimed by some to be German and by others Irish. The coat of arms and the crescent of the English family run well back to the Crusades. The name was originally "Acre." King Richard gave to one of his courtiers named John the town of "Acre," located on the coast of Palestine. When he returned to England he was known as "John De Arc" and for many years the name was "De Arc." For a while the name was "Acre" (the family having dropped the "De," and later the spelling was changed to "Akers.")

It has even been said by some historians, that the name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "Aecer" meaning field or farm, taken because the occupation of the first bearers was farming.

During the seventeenth century after many wars, rumors of wars and religious persecutions, they, as if to "beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks," came to America seeking peace and religious freedom.

Nathaniel S. Akers married Elizabeth Boone thus linking the ties of the famous Daniel Boone. Other families who inter-marry with the Akers are Cannadays, Hickman, Pridgen family of Wilson county, N. C.

Other families in the book are the Bryans, Shearers, Blackburns, Jamisons, Pattisons and Martins.

The book represents many

years of scholarly research and patient compiling. It is complete with a background of each collateral line. A very splendid genealogical book for anyone descended from any one of these families.

* * *

Searching old records is one of the musts of genealogy. The following, sent in by J. T. Duncan, assistant professor of history, Texas A. & M. college, is the hotel register of two hotels in Austin, dated at the top of each page: Dec. 11, 1852.

The Swisher House, Col. William Pelham, Proprietor. M. J. Wooten; R. B. Porter, Lockhart; R. S. Neighbors, San Antonio; J. Green, Tennessee; J. F. Spencer, Shreveport, La.; R. H. Anderson, U. S. A.; Lady, Child Nurse and Servant; L. D. Carrington, Mississippi; J. N. Poague, Mississippi; Thomas H. Mays, Bastrop; J. E. Shepard, Brenham; J. B. Miller, Richmond, O. Evans, San Antonio; R. B. Evans, San Antonio; H. H. Ellis, New York; O. W. Joslyn, New York; L. Navarro, T. Navarro, San Antonio; M. Cartwright, San Augustine; N. O. Green, Tennessee; S. W.

Sims, Bastrop; W. R. Jones, Missouri; Jacob Long, Bastrop; W. P. Withers, Giddings; J. B. West, W. B. Campbell, Giddings; J. D. Giddings, Brenham; F. Minter, Missouri; William R. Alexander, New York; Elias M. Green, New York; Parks M. Smyth, New York; L. K. Hooper, U. S. A.; Col. W. R. Montgomery, U. S. A.; H. W. Block, New Jersey; L. C. Morris, Bastrop; I. N. Hazell, Missouri; T. C. Chapman, Mississippi; Ed. G. Peabody, Philadelphia; A. J. Blair, Tennessee; Henry Adams, Alabama; J. W. Lawrence, North Carolina; J. R. Dillard, Missouri; T. T. Dillard, Missouri; E. Broton, Missouri; C. S. West, Camden, S. C.; Worthy Patridge, Beaumont; B. B. Peck, Gonzales; William Cook, Indianola; James H. Baldridge, Powder Horn; R. H. Mays, Bastrop; W. A. Stroud, Tennessee; W. T. Norton, Tyler; W. M. Sutton, Virginia; Dr. W. H. Howard, Virginia; J. H. Herndon, Brazoria; J. A. Baughn, Houston; William R. Jones, Paris, Mo.; W. J. Milburn, Wharton; H. McNeil, Colorado; A. H. Chalmers, Austin; M. Cartwright, San Augustine; F. W. Chandler, La Grange; M. A. Taylor, and lady; P. B. Lowe and lady; J. Lowe, from Ohio; J. H. Thompson, lady and son, Ohio; Dr. J. Culbertson, Missouri; John Briggs, Georgia; Miss Mercer, Georgia; Samuel C. Taylor, Austin; J. D. Buchanan, Austin; A. Hensley, Lavaca; J. E. Close, Illinois.

The Orleans House, Capt. J. M. W. Hall, proprietor; John Patrick, Centerville; J. M. Jackson, Waco; H. F. Dusen-

bury, Lincoln, Tenn.; Thomas J. Laughlin, Penn.; William B. McGehee, Bastrop; J. A. Ganglu, Houston; A. VonGerman, Laredo; J. C. McGonigal, Matagorda; Jones Rivers, Brenham; Phil. Claiborne, Bastrop; J. J. Cain, Houston; James C. Carpenter, Independence; I. J. Good and son, Lockard; J. R. Burns, La Grange; A. McArthur and Lady; John Taylor.

* * *

The following from William Kizziah, Salisbury, N. C.: William Jones Cowan, who was slain in the Goliad massacre, 1836, was from Rowan county, N. C. He was from a fine Rowan county family of patriots and soldiers. He enlisted in a Georgia company. The McLennan brothers, Alexander and William McLennan, uncles of my grandmother, were with Fannin at Goliad. Alexander's name appears on the monument. William either escaped or left before the massacre as he came back to North Carolina where he died in 1851.

* * *

Ben H. Proctor 3202 Fairfax Walk, Austin, is compiling a history of John Reagan and asks that anyone with any records of this man or his family get in touch with him.

QUERIES

Who was the father of Joshua Robbins who came to Texas with his mother, Rebecca Robbins. He also had a sister, Rebecca, who married William Fulcher. The Robbins came in 1818 and settled in Nacogdoches county. William Fulcher died near Melrose, Texas, in 1828. Who were his parents, where was he born in North Carolina?—Mrs.

Ocie B. Saint, 2013 Austin, Houston.

* * *

Daniel Hottell, tradition says, was with Washington at Brandywine and Valley Forge and crossed the Delaware the night of the battle of Trenton. His name does not appear on the muster rolls. He married Mary Biedler, April 2, 1786. There are no dates or parents' names on this record, yet it is said her father also served in the Revolutionary war. Their son married Anne Fisher, daughter of Joseph. She was born Oct. 1, 1815. Joseph Fisher also was to have served in the Revolutionary war. These families lived in Bucks county, Pa., but removed to Virginia before the war. Daniel Hottell owned a farm in Toms Brook, Va. The Hottells still live, though Daniel removed to Ohio and lived in Seneca county at the time of his death. Anyone having information on any of these lines is requested to contact Mrs. D. Hild, 621 Vass rd., Houston.

Battle of Blue Licks

Sunday, Feb. 12, 1956

The Battle of Blue Licks, Ky., 1782.

From the roster of the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., dated Aug. 19, 1782; **Colonels:** Daniel Boone, John Todd, killed; Stephen Trigg, killed. **Majors:** Edward Bulger, died of wounds; Levi Todd, Silas Harlan, killed; High McGary. **Captains:** John Allison, Samuel Johnson, Gabriel Madison, John Beasley, captured. Joseph Kincaid, killed; Robert Patterson, John Bulger, killed; Clough Overton, killed; John Garden, killed; William McBride. **Lieutenants:** John Kennedy, James McGuire, William Givens, Barnett Rogers and Thomas Hinson, all killed. **Ensigns:** John McMurtry, captured. **Commissary:** Joseph Lindsay, killed.

Privates who were killed: Charles Black, Eseau Corn (Korn), Charles Ferguson, John Fry, Francis Harper, Francis McBride, Henry Miller, Drury Polley, James Smith, Val Stern, John Wilson, Samuel Brannon, Hugh Cunningham, Ezekial Field, Daniel Greggs, Andrew McConnell, John Nelson, John Price, William Smith, John Stevenson, Israel Wilson, Israel Boone, "Little" James Gordon, James Lederwood, John Douglas, John Foley, Jervis Green, Isaac McCracken, William Harris, John Nutt, William Robertson, John Stapleton, William Stewart, John Wilson, James Brown (surveyor), William Eads, Daniel Foster, Mathew Harper, Gilbert Marshall, John O'Neal, Mathias Rose, William Stephens, Richard Tomlinson, Mathew Wylie.

Soldiers who survived the battle were Thomas Barbee, George Corn (Korn), Thomas Gist, Peter Harget, Wainright Lea, Andrew Morgan, John Pittman, Lewis Rose (captured), Samuel Scott, Thomas Stevenson, Samuel Boone, Jerre Craig, Edward Graham, Benjamin Hayden, James McBride, James Ray, Abraham Scholl, John Smith, Jacob Stucker, Squire Boone jr., (wounded), Whitfield Craig, James Graham, James W. January, James McCullough, John Morgan, Aaron Reynolds, James Twyman, Joseph Scholl, Andrew Steel, James Smart, Benjamin Cooper, William Field, Squire Grant, James Kincaid, William May, James Rose, Peter Scholl, Jacob Stevens, Henry Wilson, Benjamin Netherland,

Jesse Yocum (captured), James Elijah Woods (captured), James Morgan (captured but escaped).

QUERIES

I will appreciate any information on the Higdon family. William Higdon was born Sept. 30, 1845, died Oct. 24, 1877 (don't know the year). His sons are E. L. Higdon born July 13, 1872, died March 24, 1944. He married Flodia Pullin; J. R. Higdon, born 1874, married Emily Baugh. Mary Higdon, his daughter, born 1875, married a Choate and is said to be

living in California. I would like to know the name of William Higdon's wife — Mrs. J. F. Valchar, Route 1, San Antonio.

* * *

My great-grandmother was Melissa Cole. She lived in Georgia and later in Randolph co., Ala. She came to Texas when she married my great-grandfather Joseph C. Rushton about 1869. Melissa was a daughter of Samuel Madison Cole and Ruth Ann McPhearson. Samuel Cole was born May 5, 1818, died 1889. Ruth McPhearson Cole was born Jan. 8, 1820, and died

1872; her father William McPhearson was born 1786. Samuel Cole is said to have been the son of William Cole and Betsy Gaines, sister to Gen. E. G. Gaines of Virginia. I would like to exchange data with anyone working on these lines—Mrs. Mary F. Dunn, Box 243, Medina, Texas.

* * *
Henry Madison Morris was born in Georgia 1824, died in Sealy, Texas, 1890. He married Catherine Speight, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wilkins) Speight. I am searching for the records of this family. Also, that of John Dreaper (Draper) and his wife Louisa Etris. They were married in Mobile, Ala. in 1865; both died in Texas—Jack Hild, Houston.

I am working on the following families and would like to contact others who are interested in exchanging data: Williams family in Georgia, Smiths of Franklin and Lincoln co., Tenn., Bankstons in Meriweather and Coweta co., Ga., and the Gore family, Franklin co., Tenn. — Mrs. B. J. Bexley, 1319 4th st., Temple, Texas.

Lovelace Family

February 26, 1956

From Halifax county, Va., records:

Lovelace family. The emigrant of this family came to the eastern shores and his descendants are scattered throughout the various counties. William Lovelace married Sally Frambrough in 1783; Charles Lovelace married Rhoda Hart July 27, 1789.

In 1825 in this county is recorded the marriage of James Lovelace and Elizabeth Paynor; in 1829, Charles Lovelace and Harriet R. Butler; in 1845, John S. Lovelace and Amelia A. Baker. In 1849, James Lovelace married Martha Ann Barkdale.

The grandfather of Charles L. Lovelace of South Boston, William Oldham Lovelace, married a Miss Womack. His son, John Logan Lovelace, married America Baker; Charles L. Lovelace married Elizabeth Hodge. She was connected with the Mortons, Jennings, Edmunds and other prominent families. The children of this couple were Charles Branch Lovelace, who married Mildred Skinner; Sallie J. Lovelace, who married John O. Harris; Eva Lovelace, who married Lester Lane Dillard; Margaret C. and William Henry Lovelace.

1835 CENSUS OF BEVIL DISTRICT, TEXAS.		
Name	Occupation	Age
Addison, Nathaniel	Farmer	23
Addison, William sr.	Farmer	50
Addison, Irvin	Farmer	50
Addison, Hansford		18
Addison, Margaret		16
Addison, William		12
Addison, Hiram		10
Addison, Thomas		8
Addison, Britton		6
Addison, Israel		4
Addison, John		1
Addison, Mary Cabiare		40
Allen, Nathaniel	Farmer	51
Allen, Delilah		27
Allen, John		10
Allen, Penelope Conn		4
Allen, William	Farmer	24
Baker, Caleb	Blacksmith	48
Baker, Caroline Mann		19
Baker, Huldah Jones		35
Baker, Margaret		18
Baker, Thomas		14
Baker, Benjamin		7
Ballard, John T.	Farmer	26
Barclay, Anderson	Farmer	27
Barclay, Sarah Ann Prater		19
Barclay, Walter		4
Barclay, John E.		2
Beeker, J.	Physician	50
Belt, Sam T.	Merchant	32
Belt, Helen Taylor		20
Berry, Sebern	Farmer	21
Berry, Adeline Glass		21
Burl, Alfred	Shoemaker	22
Bevil, John	Farmer	26
Bevil, Jane Taylor		17
Bevil, John	Farmer	51
Bevil, Francis Boynton		48
Bevil, John R.		20
Bevil, Riley		15
Bevil, Stewart B.		11
Bierly, Martin (wid.)	Farmer	70
Bierly, Adam	Farmer	30
Bierly, Sally		35
Bierly, Betty Ann		1
Bierly, William	Farmer	25
Bierly, Thomas	Farmer	27
Bierly, Matilda Haygood		20
Bierly, William		2
Bierly, John		1
Blount, James H.	Farmer	38
Brown, John	Farmer	30
Brown, Rebecca Good		21
Brown, Martha		1
Burk, Benjamin	Farmer	43
Burk, Susannah Ogden		27
Burk, Ellena		7
Burk, Lovina		5
Burk, Julia Ann		4
Burk, B. F.		3
Burk, Susannah		1
Conn, Robert	Farmer	35
Conn, Henry	Farmer	25
Conn, James	Farmer	60
Conn, Prudence		22
Conn, Joseph		17
Conn, Mary		15

Rundown on Martin Family

March 11, 1956

Martin Family.

The name is also spelled: Morten, Martyn, Marton.

When Albemarle county, Va., was organized in 1745, Capt. Joseph Martin obtained grants of more than 1400 acres on Priddy's creek, and 1800 on Piney Run. From his will it is supposed that he came from Essex county. He and his wife Ann had 11 children: Brice, William, Joseph, John, George, Sarah, the wife of John Burrus, Mary, the wife of a Hammock, Susan, Martha, Ann and Olive, the wife of Ambrose Edwards. Capt. Joseph Martin died 1761.

James Martin was a prosperous land owner and lived near the site of the Miller school. In 1759 he gave 200 acres to each of his six sons: Stephen, John, James, Obadiah, William and David. These sons emigrated to North Carolina about the time of the Revolutionary war. It is said the above John Martin was the same John Martin who lived in the western part of North Garden. His dwelling was known as "Pocket Plantation." His wife was Elizabeth and it is believed she was a Wheeler;

his children were Benjamin, Sarah the wife of John Watson; Mary the wife of William Wood; Susan the wife of Hickerson Jacob; and Clarisa. James Martin died in 1812. Benjamin succeeded his father and resided at Pocket Plantation.

Benjamin married Catherine (?) and they had Ann, the wife of Augustine Woodson, Lindsay, John, Caroline the wife of Micajah Wheeler; Benjamin, Emily, the wife of Richard Abell, James, Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Garland (she married second Daniel Martin), Jane, the wife of Samuel M. Powell.

John Martin in 1762 purchased 600 acres of land in the southern part of the county on Ballenger's creek. He married Ann, the daughter of James Tooley. They had Sarah, the wife of James Wood; Ann the wife of John Dawson; Dabney, James, Celia, Alice, Simeon, Massey and Lindsay.

Thomas Martin was listed on the tax list in 1764, as living on the south fork of Hardware. He seems to have been a patentee. He married Mary (?) and they had 10 children: Abraham, George,

Thomas, Charles, John Pleasant, Letitia, the wife of Richard Moore; Mildred, the wife of an Oglesby; Ann, who married a Blain, and Mary who married Benjamin Dawson. Pleasant Martin removed to Amherst co., Va. John married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lewis, was captain in the Revolutionary war, had charge of the troops that guarded British prisoners in Frederick, Md., in 1780.

Charles Martin married Patty, and had two daughters; Elizabeth and Martha, who married two brothers, Thomas and James Cobb, of Halifax co., Va.

George Martin married Barbara, daughter of Samuel Woods; he died in 1799. His children were Malinda, wife of Lewis Teel; Samuel W., and Elizabeth, the wife of William Garth. Samuel W. married Sarah, the daughter of Garrett White, and had Garrett, George W., George, Thomas, John A., Samuel W., Jeremiah and Eleanora, the wife of Jesse L. Heiskell.

Hudson Martin was a second lieutenant in the Ninth Va. Troops, during the Revolutionary war. He was deputy clerk and later magistrate in Albemarle co. He married Jane, the eldest daughter of Nicholas Lewis. One of his sons, Hudson married Mildred, the daughter of Dabney Minor and lived for a time in Arkansas.

A Thomas Martin married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel White. They lived at Batesville, near the location where William H. Turner lived. Thomas Martin died in 1827. His children: Ann, the wife of John L. White, Azariah, Diana, the wife of James Lobban, Thomas, Mary, the wife of William Stone, Charles, Elizabeth, Daniel, Henry, Barbara, the wife of John Lobban, and Lucy, the wife of William H. Garland.

It is only natural that the Martins hold high in their esteem Capt. John Martin, a leader of note and an Elizabethan sea captain, who had sailed as captain of the Benjamin on Drake's expedition to the West Indies in 1585. This was not his first voyage to the shores of North America. On his way back to England in 1585, he had aided in the sacking of St. Augustine in Florida and helped bring back Lane's colony from

Roanoke island.

Capt. John Martin was the son of Sir Richard Martin of the East Indian co. and lived in Virginia longer than any other colonist of the first expedition, married Agnes, daughter of John Darracutt. There is little wonder then that the Martins are one of the most "related to" Virginia cousins.

Other Martin notes: John Martin born 1643 married Mary Luxton. William Martin born 1670, married 1679 Elizabeth May. Dorothy Martin married Captain William Cumming. John Martin of Blossom Grove was born 1774, married Jane Casey, daughter of William Casey. They had: William and John Martin of Bedford, Va.

QUERIES

I am a descendant of William Bloodgood, one of Austin's "300," and would like to contact someone who can give me his history and the record of his land grant Aug. 10, 1824. I am also interested in information of Prince Solms colony as I am in search of Michael Velton, pioneer of San Antonio, who married Louise Piper (or Peiper). They were married 1855. Also, Andraes Simmang born Aug. 26, 1815, married Jan. 16,

1842, to Johanne Christiane Rudolph.—Mrs. S. Roy White, Box No. 176, Anahuac, Texas.

Samuel Scott and his brother William Scott were born in Randolph co., Va., they were the sons of Samuel Scott. The son Samuel was born in 1792. I want very much to know the name of his first wife, mother of William, Samuel, Rebecca and Elizabeth. David Scott (the youngest and the child of his second wife Mary) was born 1817 in Indiana. My great-grandfather Samuel Scott married Rebecca Tabor and made the long journey from Virginia to Kentucky, later settling in Jackson, Ind.—Ruby Scott.

I am searching for the records of William Beason born Nov. 12, 1781, married Hannah Gifford in North

Carolina. Oct. 20, 1802. He is said to have been the son of Isaac Beason and Isabel. I would like to have the revolutionary ancestor of this line.—Lorraine Barrow Silva, Anahuac, Texas.

About the Wiley Family

Sunday, March 18, 1956

The Wiley family, descendants of John Wiley sr. and some of his descendants. Contributed to this column by Sam Sargent, Charleston, Ill.

John Wiley sr. was of Welch descent. He was born in 1732 and died in 1832, lacking 30 days of being 100 years old. He removed from Maryland to western Pennsylvania prior to 1773, where his son Eli Wiley was born November 7, at Redstone, on the Monongahela river in what is now Fayette county. Here the family remained but a few years before removing to the vicinity of Ft. Jackson (now Waynesburg) Pa., settling on a branch of the Tenmile creek, which early maps identify as "Wiley's Run."

John Wiley did not patent any land; he was not satisfied with the country in western Pennsylvania, and was fascinated by the tales of the western "Promised Land" (the Ohio valley).

Men of his region were traveling down the Ohio river to Ohio and Kentucky and their tales of green and fertile valleys prompted him to remain a "squatter," that is, to select a piece of land, build a crude cabin and make some improvements, then sell and emigrate deeper into the interior of the country.

From old Ft. Redstone, the first fort west of the Alleghany mountains, in that region, the family removed to near Ft. Jackson. It was important to live near a fort for safety in those days, not only from the hostile Indian raids but the British also were accustomed to lead forays on the settlers during the Revolutionary war.

In 1790 census of Green County, Pa., they are listed: John Whealy (Wiley), two males over 16; four under 16, and two females; John Wiley jr., three males over 16; six under 16, and five females; Elijah Wiley, one over 16; two under 16, and two females. Another son, Elisha Wiley, was listed on the assessment roll for Franklin township, now Greene county, for the year 1788.

The first wife, and mother of John Wiley jr., was a Miss Vernon. They were married in Maryland where John jr. was born 1750. There were nine children born to this marriage: Elisha, Elijah, John, Jesse, Eli born Nov. 7, 1773, Joseph born 1779, Susan, Elizabeth and Hiram.

While living at Ft. Redstone and Ft. Jackson, his eldest sons were members of the Rangers and militia companies. The record for their service during the Revolutionary war is listed in the Pennsylvania Archives, Series VI, Vol. 2, pp. 17-18.

John Wiley sr. married second Mary McCormick Seals, widow of Samuel Seals, who had been an early settler of Mason co., Ky. The Seals had several girls, all born in Maryland. They married their stepbrothers as they came of age: Elizabeth Seals born 1780 married Eli Wiley June 12, 1797; Martha Seals married Elijah Wiley.

Elijah and Martha (Seals) Wiley had: Elizabeth (Betsy) who married a Hickman; Sarah who married a Heck; John, Jesse, Hiram, Nelson, Elisha, Mary (Polly) who married a Strobe.

Susan the daughter of Elijah and Martha Wiley, married Rev. Joseph Carter, a celebrated Methodist minister, who preached with Peter Cartwright, settled in Rush co., Ind., where they lived and died. They had several

children. Her sister, Elizabeth Wiley, married Jeff

Wooster and settled in Germantown; Eli Wiley born

1773, married Elizabeth Seals, (a court record states that she was the daughter of James Seals but the family records prove she was the daughter of Samuel Seals). Eli and Elizabeth had 15 children.

Joseph Wiley born 1779 in Pennsylvania, married Susannah Worthington and settled in Jefferson co., Ind., near Kent. A grandson was Dr. Harvey Washington Wiley, father of the Pure Food and Drug act, a chemist and food expert; he was assistant editor of Goodhousekeeping magazine.

The Seals family was from Prince George's co., Md., where the name is found listed as early as 1733. In 1773, the elder James Seals migrated with his family and settled near Ft. Ankron, on land warranted to his sons, Samuel and Joseph Seals. The elder James Seals was a private in Capt. Benjamin Stite's militia company in 1782; his son, James Seals, was captain in his own right prior to this date. James sr. died 1797. His will mentions his wife Sarah and his children,

Capt. James Seals b. 1755, married Sarah Brown; Samuel who married Mary McCormick; Joseph Seals married Elizabeth; Mary Seals married Richard Morris, a neighbor of the Seals family in Baltimore; she died in Pickaway co., O., about 1811, after which her husband married her sister, Nancy, widow of Jesse Vanmeter; Nancy Seals married Jesse Vanmeter, son of Henry and Martha Vanmeter. He died in 1814. Nancy had four Vanmeter children.

QUERIES

I have three families in Texas that I am searching: James Modyman, born in England, March 1825, died Nov. 11, 1868, (probably in Houston). He married July 19, 1856. He was a veteran of the War Between the States; he came to Texas from Illinois when his second wife died in childbirth. He left the baby with his wife's parents and went to Texas. We know nothing of his second marriage. His first wife died in England prior to his coming to America. There were two children by the first wife: Eli and Rachel Modyman. These two children along with his parents, John and Jane (or Joan) Jackson Modyman, came to Texas after he settled there. There was also a sister, Eliza and a brother of James Modyman. Eliza Modyman was born May 1823 and died 1863 in Houston. James' daughter, Tachel, married Harvey Bird and they had three daughters.

Catherine Talman, daughter of Peter Talman was born Oct. 14, 1835, in Whittenberg, Germany. She married James Modyman July 1856. She died May 1888 in New Mexico; her mother died 1875 in Houston. Henry Ludke was born about 1851 in Alabama or Louisiana. He died 1903 in Valentine, Texas, married Mary Modyman, daughter of James and Catherine Talman Modyman.

We believe that Henry Ludke came to Texas about 1850, during the great movement of Germans in Texas. Anyone having information on any of these families is asked to correspond with Mrs. Robert G. Gibson, 13085 12th st., Chino, Calif.

Seale Progenitor

Born in English City

March 25, 1956

(Seal-Seale-Seals-Sells family. Contributed by Sam Sargent, historian, Charleston, Ill.)

William Seale was born May 21, 1641, in Birmingham, Eng. His was one of the oldest families of that city. He married Margaret Stewart, also of Birmingham, June, 1666, and they had Thomas, William, John, Elizabeth and Margaret Seale, all born in Birmingham.

William Seale learned the art of tempering steel and was sent to Philadelphia by his employer to open a branch office in this country in 1686. In 1687 he returned to England. Margaret died in March of that year and in September of the following year William brought his family with him to Philadelphia, landing there Oct. 24, 1687. After several changes of location, they settled in New Jersey in 1712.

John Seals, born September, 1686, son of William and Margaret, married Elizabeth Archer in New Jersey in 1719 and settled in Baltimore in 1736. He served in the Virginia militia under George Washington, in Braddock's army. Capt. John Seals' children were William, George, James, Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret. Elizabeth Archer Seals died in 1781 and is buried in the Seals graveyard, south of Waynesburg, in Greene county, Pa.

Capt. James Seals was born Nov. 14, 1755, in Maryland. He was married July 17, 1782, at Shippensburg, Pa., to Sarah Brown, daughter of William Brown and sister of Capt. James B. Brown (not Ossawatomie). She was born May 2, 1769.

According to Mr. Sargent, Capt. James Seals, born November, 1755, was the son of James Seals, whose wife was Sarah and had Capt. James Seals, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Nancy, Elizabeth and Martha.

James Seals was a brother to Samuel Seals, and they purchased the land formerly owned by John Wiley, later sold to Thomas Kent. The Seals brothers purchased this land in 1791; it joined that of William Brown. After Brown was murdered by the Indians, James married Sarah Brown and bought out the widow's

share in the Brown estate. The stream on this land was known as Brown Run.

James Seals and Sarah had John, James, Samuel, William, Vincent, Sarah, Lottie, Martha, Matilda, Catherine, Elizabeth and one other (name not known).

Samuel Seals married Mary McCormick in Baltimore. They later removed to Mason co., Ky., as early as 1797 where he died soon after that, leaving his wife and several daughters.

The Seale family had lived in Collin Hundred, Prince George's co., Md., where the name is found on records as early as 1733. About 1773, the elder James Seale migrated with his family and settled in the vicinity of Ft. Akron, near the mouth of Coal Lick, on land warranted to his sons, Samuel and Joseph Seals. This land fronted on two streams and was warranted under the title of "Seals Chance" and was devised by will to Samuel Seals and Joseph Seals, who secured the warrant for it Dec. 23, 1785. Joseph Seals secured the patent on Jan. 22, 1799, after the death of his father.

The elder James Seal was a private in Capt. Benjamin Stites' militia in 1782. His son, James Seals, was a captain in his own right prior to this date as recorded in Pennsylvania Archives, Series VI, Vol. 2, pp. 21. The elder James Seals' will was probated May 13, 1797, mentions wife Sarah, and other children, besides two sons, who were to inherit the home property. His children were Capt. James Seals, who married Sarah Brown and had William, born October 1785 died 1846, married Eleanor Hood;

John who died 1856; Vincent who died about 1858; Samuel who died 1859; he married Sarah Gordon and had John; Sarah married a Bloomfield; Charlotte Seals married Robert Hicks; Matilda born Aug. 10, 1804, died April 19, 1887, married Cornelius Ogden; Mary married a Mr. Black; Catherine Seals married Bradley Mahannah, and went to Iowa.

After Samuel Seals died in Mason co., Ky., his widow married John Wiley sr., and her daughter married their stepbrother. Elizabeth Seals

born 1780 married Eli Wiley 1797; Mary Seals married 1803 Nicholas Stroube; Nancy Seals married 1804 George Owens.

Mary Seals, daughter of elder James and Sarah Seals, married Richard Morris, a neighbor. She died in Pickaway co., O., about 1811, and her husband married her sister Nancy Seals, who was the widow of Jesse Vanmeter. (Jesse Vanmeter was the son of Henry and Martha Vanmeter. Jesse died in 1814). There were four children born to Nancy and Jesse Vanmeter.

QUERIES

I am doing a history on the Stovall family and wish to contact all members of that family for their records, especially the Louisiana Stovalls. —James S. Cookson, 343 S. Fairfax Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

I am told the Speight family Bible was left in North Carolina with a branch of the family there. Anyone having any knowledge of this Bible or its records is asked to write Hild, in care of this column.

Wanted: Parents of Elizabeth Hayes, wife of Ezekeil Watts of Baltimore, Md. They were married May 1807. His will is dated 1818, mentions son Reverdy Watts and the following nieces and nephews: John S., Janaid (?) and Richard Watts; Mrs. Elizabeth Disnay and Katurah Ann, wife of John George Schwarer of Annapolis. A brother of Elizabeth Hays was Reverdy Hayes (1782-1822) merchant, soldier of 1812, ship-owner; he married Tabitha, daughter of John and Mary (Houston) Fairbairn of Philadelphia and Baltimore. Another sister was Martha Hayes, who married John Hale (or Hall), Jan. 7, 1804, in Baltimore. Were they the children of William and Sarah (Ryan) Hayes of Baltimore? William and Sarah Hayes married March 27, 1780, in Ann Arundel co., Md. William was the owner of the schooner "Fame." He died Jan. 27, 1825, age 70. Any information on his family send to R. C. Smith, care of this column.

About the Weir Family

April 1, 1956

The Weir family—and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Covenanters.

In 1684, a proclamation was issued against the Weir family of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire (the Scottish ancestral home of the Weir family), charging them with being active covenanters; and soldiers of the King were stationed in Blackwood Manor in 1684. Thus the Weirs were forced to flee from the persecutions of Claverhouse to the north of Ireland. Their property was confiscated and they were forced out of Scotland, taking refuge in Ireland. "County Antrim was known as the shelter of the hunted Covenanters."

This period of history was written by Hanna: "Many of the Antrim, Ireland, leases having fallen due in 1772, the tenants, all Protestants, were at once a whole countryside driven from their habitations, saw their farms which they had possessed for five generations, reclaimed, etc., the most substantial of the expelled gathered their effects and sailed to join their countrymen in the New World, where the Scotch-Irish became known as the most bitter secessionists from England."

Rev. William Martin and his Presbyterian Covenanters came from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, intending to land at Cape Cod, but a severe storm forced them to change their course and land on the coast of South Carolina in 1772, at Fishing Creek.

Fishing Creek settlement is about 15 miles long and four miles wide, lying along the Fishing creek, in Chester county, S. C. Here in this 15-mile stretch of rolling countryside, now a setting of peace and plenty and comfortable farms and homes, is one of the most historic spots in our country. The old churches built by these Presbyterians and the graves still are there; it is here that Tarleton defeated the Americans, here is Cornwallis' Road, there is a tree on which a Tory was hanged.

It was here that one of the Wylie boys with "Hopping" John Miller was captured by the British as they rode their horses taking a message from Col. Lacy to Gen. Morgan;

Miller escaped by forcing his horse to jump a wall but Wylie's horse failed to make it and he was taken captive.

The old David Weir home still stands, as does his grave,

with stone: "David Weir, born December 25th, 1730. Died January 13th, 1821, Age 90 years, 18 days." The Weir home is a long log house covered with weather boards.

Family records state that David Weir was brought home from the Battle of Cowpens and recovered; he had a grandson David Weir who was the son of William Weir; this grandson was wounded at Eutaw Springs and soon died.

William Weir and Susannah Weir, the Covenanter was born in Ireland, came to Fishing Creek 1772, married Susannah Miller, a sister of the Revolutionary soldier John Miller. William Weir and Susannah are buried at Paradise, Ky.

There is one family record which states William Weir returned home from the Revolutionary war to make shoes for the family and his son David took his place and was fatally wounded.

William Weir and Susannah had six children.

"Hopping" John Miller, (so called because of his lame leg), born in Ireland, 1754, married Mary McCown 1782, daughter of Moses (Fercious) McCown. John and Mary Miller had three sons: John, who later settled Paducah, Ky.; Cyrus, who settled Mississippi; and Samuel Adolphus Miller.

Moses McCown seems to have been the "terror of Tories and Hessians" in spite of his deep religious convictions. Many are the stories of his and John Miller's brave fights during those crucial times. The cemetery stands on top of a hill overlooking Fish Creek settlement, in Chester County, S. C. and is revered by all who live in the community.

Among the other Scots who came with Rev. William Martin to Fish Cheek were: the Millers, Boydes, McCowns, the Piggins and others. They had hoped to settle close to each other when they came but were forced to take land that was scattered some distance away. They were entitled to bounty land, 100 acres for each head of the family and 50 acres to each member. Those who had the means bought titles from the older members of the families. One historian says of this colony: "They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterian of

the highest standing."

In Massachusetts, there is a record of Andrew Weir coming to New England about 1733. This is possibly of the same family and the reason the Covenanters intended landing at Cape Cod.

Among Tennessee Revolutionary soldiers was John Weir, of Vermont, who applied for a pension while residing in Putney, Westminster District, Windham co., Vermont, in 1833. This John Weir was born in Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 24, 1757. He volunteered in April 1775, in Capt. French's New Hampshire company, served his second time of service August 1777, in Capt. Dan. Rand's company under Col. Benjamin Bellow's company, the New Hampshire regiment. He married 1784 in Cheshire co., N. H., Rebecca Livingston. She survived him and applied for a pension in September 1838 while residing in Tennessee. She died Dec. 29, 1852.

QUERIES

I am attempting to find the family of Ralph Lee, born in

Virginia, removed to Randolph co., Ill., where he married in 1811, Mrs. Elizabeth (Doyle) Reed, widow of Oliver Reed and daughter of John Doyle of Clark's Army from Virginia, to Illinois, in 1787. Elizabeth died sometime between 1815 and 1822 and Ralph Lee went to Texas. One record says he went to Smith co., Texas; another says he went to Bexar co., and ended up in Washington or Tom Green co. Ralph Lee married the second time after he went to Texas and had several children: Oliver Lee, John Doyle Lee who went to Arizona. He married the third time late in life and had by his third wife: Robert E. Lee. Ralph Lee lived to be nearly 100 years old. When and where did he die? I would like to correspond with anyone of the Lee family.—Gladys J. Busby—Route 1, Box 386, Mesa, Ariz.

I am seeking the Revolutionary record of Samuel Scott, born in Mason co., Ky. 1793, died Edgar co., Ill., 1870, married Rebecca Tabor. He was a cousin of Moses Scott also born in Kentucky. Moses married Martha McCorkle, died in Kentucky, 1820.—Mary M. Galt, 3 Lewis st., Lexington, Ky.

History Books Helpful

April 4, 1956

Requirement No. 1: Historical background.

No matter what your genealogical problem is, somewhere the records can be found; to know where to find them is the important thing in this pursuit. Therefore, it is important to reread the history books.

For Louisiana: Spain possessed this territory until 1699, when the French under Pierre LeMoine d'Iberville made a settlement at Biloxi as the seat of government.

For Mississippi: In 1763 the Mississippi territory became a province of England, known as West Florida and was a province of Spain in 1781. The seat of government at that time was at Natchez. In 1795, Natchez became a part of the U. S., and the Mississippi territory was formed by act of congress in 1798. At this time the territory lying between the western boundary of Georgia and the Mississippi river was called Georgia territory. It was claimed by Georgia, yet it was erected by congress into a district territorial government under the name of the Mississippi Territory.

In 1798, at the time of the annexation, the Natchez district was parceled out to a number of men to take the oaths of allegiance of the inhabitants. The following are the names of those who took the oath and the name of the community where they lived:

Clarksville: Edward Randolph, Thomas Dawson, Reuben Denham, Thomas Viles, Wm. McCann, Joseph Denham, Hugh Denham, Ph. Ryley, H. Hunter, Archibald Rea, Francis Brezina, Elisha Hunter, Henry Hunter Senr., Joseph Hunter, Abreham Horton, Nathan Horton, Thomas O'Donnell, Wm. Berry, Simon Bandridge, Peter Smith, John Wall, Thos. Lovelace, Zachariah Smith sr., Henry Roach, John Lovelace Senr., Daniel Clark Junr., Zachariah Smith.

"Done at Clarksville this 30th day of September 1798" is written at the bottom of this list.

At Second Creek: This group added "So Help Me God" to their oath of allegiance, dated Oct. 8, 1798: John Ellie, Anthony Hutchins, John Hutchins, Wm Atchison, Hudnol Richards, Mordeci Richards, Israel Smith, Even Shelby, Chas. Surget, Benard Lintote, Abner Green, John Callihan (Callihan), Jos. King, James Harwick, Robert Elliot, Arthur Cobb, Wm. Cobb, Alex Ross, Jacob Earhart,

Samuel Shipps, Christian Gilbert, John Phipps, Henry Green, Abraham Clawson, John Lintol, Jas. Sanders (Saunders), Robert Morson (Monson?), Arch. Mc Duffie, J. M. White, David Mitchell, Wm. Mullholan, Jesse Carter, Wm. Shewnek, John Kennard.

Sam Gibson's List: Oath taken Oct. 30, 1798: Wm. Brocus, Ezekiel Hopkinson, John Stillee, James Holloway, Ephram Story, John George Wilkinson, John Coilman, John Hartley, Matthew Tierney, James Harman, Lewellin Price, Solomon Whitley, James Gibson, Tobias Pond, Phiny Smith, James Arbuthout, Buckner Pitton, Nelson White, Thomas White, Jesse Howard, Ephriam Story, Stephen Kimball, Peter Savage, James Hader, Wm. Boothe, Anthony Proctor, Miles Barfield, Waterman Crane, Robert Ashley, Moses Armstrong, Cato West, John Ashley, John Flannagan, Richard Graham, Jeremiah Miller, Elisha Flowers, Denny White, Hezekiel Harmon, Reuben White, Enoch Budwell, Stephen Richards, Patrick Cugin, Davenport Wiseman, Thomas White sr., Thomas Hubbard, Julus Smith, John Pollard, Arthur Carney, Gibson Clarke, Eden Brashears, Josiah Flowers, Thomas Vance, Nathaniel Halley, Wm. Miller Christopher Braxton, Lucius Smith, Patrick Forbes, Edward Evens, Josiah Stansborough, Josiah Rundell, James Lobdell, John Glazer, James Davenport, Phillip Briscoe, Benjamin Hutson, Thomas Beems, Phinehas Smith Sets Rundell (Runnells?), Ezehiel Flowers, Jesse Smith, John Clark, Frederick Mayars, Samuel Goodwin, Isac Fiffe, John Hamilton, Chileab Smith, Thomas Eavens (Evans?), Frederick Runnels, John Boothe, Joshua Aarons, John Labdell, George Hutton, Edward Frall, Wm. Howe, Joseph White, Thomas Harrington, Thomas Millins, James Courtes, Simeon Holliday, Wm. Thompson, Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Cobun, Wm. Taber, John Gibson, Paul Shaver, John Mason, Sam Mason and Hugh Flanagan.

Signed: Sam Gibson, Conservator of Peace.

Lower County: "This may certify that Robert Turner has this 25th day of November 1798 taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the U. S. of America as prescribed by the government in testimony of which I have undersigned. Lewis Evans, Sheriff.

Isaac Gallard's (Gallard's) list dated Nov. 30, 1789: Caleb King, Richard Corey (Currey), Richard Swaeze, John King, Richard Luce, Wm. Conner, Jacob Corey, Jacob Lusk, Wm. Lusk, John King, Solomon Hopkins, John Strange, Thomas Murry, Israel Luce, John Lusk, Cedian Hopkins, James McNealy, Gabriel Sweaze, David Bryan.

Southern District: Joshua

Howard's List: Henry Jacob, Thomas Nash, Wm. Fletcher, Wm. Evans, James Crow, Littleberry West, Joseph Ford, Robert Ford, Robert Ford, Jonathan Guice, Samuel Means, John Squires, Abraham Guice, John Ford, James Stewart, Simpson Homes, T. Joel Corey, James M. Mullins, John Cammack, George Ludwig, Barton Hannon, Wm. Calvit (Calvert), James Hays, Daniel Cobb, Benjamin Bickham, John Paterson, Austin J. ?, John Talley, Elisha Easties, Jas. Clark, Peter Hopjona (?), Joseph Alford, Kerchen Shepperd, Jas. Oglesboro, Cado Raba, John Armstead, John Odom, John Craven, Robert Agravams, John Holliday, John Holliday, John Calut (Calvert?) Samuel Watson, Rickney Morwell, Wiley Wilkens, Richard Young, George Bailey, Elisha Swazey, Charles Carter, Wilson Bells, Geo. Alexander, Thomas Ford, Chas. Casson, Jas. West, Thomas Morgan, Dan Strickland, Anthony F. Hoggatt, Abram Taler, John Callihan, W. Wharles, Moses Steornes, Samuel Heady, Abner Bickham, Anthony Calvit, Jesse Hooper, John Delaney, Stephen Stephenson, Wm. Bickham, Wm. Joyner, Wm. Morford, John Erwin, Vincent Carter, Joel Erwin, Benj. Darley, John West, John Mitchell, Sylvester Stauts, Wm. Erwin, Zadok Barrow, John Pruitt, Hurry Ledbetter, Wilm Baker, William Varde-man.

Woman's club round table meetings will be held this week as follows:

Monday: Spanish, Mrs. Charles Cartter, chairman; Thursday: Noontide, Mrs. John D. Cochran, chairman; Friday: Pastime, Mrs. George French, chairman; Saturday; Amaranthine, Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, chairman.

Strategy board has postponed its luncheon from Tuesday to March 12 when it will be held in the Ft. Sam Houston Officers club. Mrs. Sterling Price Adams is chairman.

Historical Society 'Treks' Due

Sunday, April 8, 1956

The Texas Historical society is sponsoring two "treks" April 14 and 15. The public is invited to Jefferson Saturday or Sunday, and to Montgomery Sunday.

As early as 1824 42 members of the Austin colony settled in Montgomery, west of the San Jacinto river. Fertile soil, friendly Indians and a profusion of water made this an ideal place to settle.

Both cities offer visits to homes and views of old records. This is the ninth year for this activity, which has been an enriching experience to all who have attended.

* * *

It was here in 1831 that John and Prutia Corner came to live on the Atkins creek, a tributary of the San Jacinto. W. W. Sheperd was the first land speculator here. Benjamin Grigsby came that year and settled on his land grant, as Owen Shannon and his wife Margaret (Montgomery) and their son Jacob. Owen and Jacob Shannon each had received a grant from Mexico. They came and put up trading posts here. Jacob called his "Shannon", and Owen called his "Montgomery's" for his wife's family.

Then, there were the Landrums, Zacharia and Letetia. Their grant was between the Atkins creek and Lake creek. Their children were William, John, Katherine and Sarah, each having descendants living there today. From Sarah are the William Rankins; from Elizabeth, the Springers, Duprees, Punchards and McCulloughs. Katherine Landrum married Jeremiah Worsham, and their daughter Narcissa married P. J. Willis; Lou Worsham married Rev. Calvin Brooks; her sister married James (Jim) Sanders.

* * *

Zacharia Landrum's son William took up a head-right of land north and west of his father; his children are prominent citizens in this community today: Mary married Judge G. D. Gay in 1846; Wil-

liam married (1) Florence McKinney, he married (2) Alice Blalock; his brother Thomas married Edna Blalock; Nancy married William K. Dikeman. Mrs. Anna L. Weisenger, chairman of this trek, is descended from Lelissa Landrum; the Griffiths are the descendants of Willis Landrum.

W. W. Sheperd's daughter Julia married Charles Belleneger Stewart, the first signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Howard Fling, a granddaughter, still owns part of that land grant.

The other families who have lived here 100 years are the Martins, Philip C. Anthonys, R. B. Martin, who married Mary Warner. Their descendants are the Powells.

Dr. James Price's descendants: Dr. Morgan Price, Judge Nat. Hart Davis, the Iliia Davis family.

*

On the west side of the town of Montgomery are the Noah Griffiths, still residing on their forefathers' original land grant. Then there are the Minnocks, and the descendants of W. Montgomery: James, John and William; the Womacks: John, Jesse and Frank, three brothers who came to this county at different times. Emily Womack married Israel Worsham; Frank Womack married Nancy Grimes.

Others whose forefathers came during those early days are the Bakers, Judge Grimes, the Deans, Devereaus, Stonehams and many others.

Prof. Markey, the Irish professor, came here and started a boarding school near what is now Plantersville. His school played an important part in the educating of these youngsters until well after the War Between the States. Others of this Irish group are the Lanes and McMurrroughs.

A few of the historical dates and events in this settlement are: December, 1837, creation of Montgomery county, Republic of Texas; March 1838, contract to build courthouse; April 1839, first district court heard; 1842, division of the county; 1889, records moved to Conroe; 1845, John Marshall Wade edits "The Montgomery Patriot"; 1854, a building boom; 1845, mass meetings for annexation to U.S.; 1838, Issac L. G. Strickland, first Methodist pastor in Montgomery; 1842, first Methodist parsonage built in Texas; 1851, Baptist church; 1845, Masonic Lodge No. 25, organized with Sam Houston's assistance; 1861, Hood's Brigade begins enrolling recruits in Montgomery.

* * *

The homes to be opened in Montgomery are William Baker Wood's home built in 1887, owned by Miss Valda Wood. This is a Victorian home and will be one of the show places on the trek. The J. F. Davis cottage built in 1851 by slave labor of logs cut in 1831. The law office on the corner built in 1846, for Nat Hart Davis, is a typical pioneer log house. The Raymond Weisenger home built in 1854 for Peter J. Willis. This was sold to Iliia Davis in 1868. It is presently own by Raymond and Ann (Landrum) Weisenger. In this home is a relic room with most of the furnishings original pieces, its architecture is Southern Colonial. William Womack's farm home, three and a half miles south on Highway 149. This home was built in 1878; its owners are Phil and Annie (Womack) Berkley. This is a typical

early construction with dog-trot cistern, just as it was originally.

The R. Q. Simonton home, built 1845, of heart pine, cut from surrounding land. This was originally built by Dr. E. J. Arnold and is owned by his descendant Roger Q. Simonton and his wife the former Emma Gay, a descendant of William Landrum.

This should be a most valuable opportunity for the students of architecture as well as genealogists. If this appeals to you, you may leave Saturday and attend the Jefferson, Texas, pilgrimage and drive to Montgomery on Sunday.

* * *

Jefferson, Texas, was the state's first river steamboat metropolis. For years it was the second commercial city of the state, and held an enviable place in culture and charm as early as 1840. The first Anglo-American settlement at Smith's landing on Big Cypress bayou in 1832, the town was laid out by Allen Urquhart, D. N. Alley and William Humphries in 1842.

Big Cypress bayou was deep enough to accommodate steamboats from New Orleans, bringing settlers from the east and all the glamorous goods to Jefferson. Discovery of iron ore deposits in Marion county brought smelter business. The Kelly Plow works began manufacturing bells for churches and ornamental ironwork for Jefferson homes. During the War between the States they manufactured cannon balls and plowshares. After the factory was burned they removed to Longview, to be on the railroad that had by-passed them when the town declined Jay Gould's offer.

Jefferson boasted gas street lights in 1857 and some of the queer old resorts are still to be seen on the street. When the railroads by-passed this thriving city they lost much of their population, but they clung to their southern culture, glamour and charm. Big Cypress bayou became un-navigable and the little town seemed to have fallen asleep.

* * *

There will be open: the Olde Jefferson house, which sets high upon a terrace, flanked by Magnolia trees. This was built in 1868, and is known as the W. B. Ward home. The Scantlin home built in 1854; the Guarding Oak, the tall pillars of this two story Colonial house were hewn from East Texas cypress. This is the home of Mayor and Mrs. Dan Lester. Col. Epperson house is a 3-story structure with a tower and a winding staircase from the central hall. It is the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. McNutt. The Old Schlutter house is a colonial mansion with spacious hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Blain.

New Boddie Book Appears

Sunday, April 15, 1956

Southside Virginia Families, Volume II

John Bennett Boddie has a new genealogical book, his sixth, that tops all his earlier efforts.

Through his persistent searchings many have been able to establish their lineage. These are families never before recorded.

His first chapter is of the Arrington family of Nash county, N. C. In this he gives the full account of the family of William Arrington of the Isle of Wight, the Huggins, the Ross family, Sandefurs, Tompkins, the account of Elizabeth Arrington who married Henry Vick; Archibald Hunter and James Ricks. This is a family with collateral lines that touch almost all other families such as the Fultons, Nicholsons, Elsburys and many others.

The second chapter is that of the Anselm Bailey family of Surry. This connects with the Hargraves, Sadlers, Holloways and others. Third chapter is the lineage of Capt. Charles Barham of Surry county, Va. This family has resided in this county for over 300 years. Here is the account of John Barnes, a prominent Quaker; the Clarks, John and Mary Clark of Lawnes Creek parish; John Clark's will dated 1717; the marriage of Benjamin Judkins and that of Faith Judkins with the children of John Barham.

The Barker family of Surry includes John Barker, master of the ship "Abraham" and William Barker, master of the "America," who sailed from Gravesend in 1635 with 88 persons. This is the first full account of the Barker family and all their collateral lines.

Chapter 5 is of the Branch and Sampson families of Isle of Wight. This family intermarried with the Norwoods, the Holdens, the Newsoms and Washingtons. The chapter on the Branch family of Halifax county, N. C., cites John Branch, the founder of the family and his records as they appear in Bertie, N. C. This includes the history of the Browns, Richards Grays, the Alstons and Wheelers. Even the marriage of Eli Benton Whitaker, William Duncan and many others are included.

The Cloud family of Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, is detailed. Mr. Boddie relates the connection of William Cloud, emigrant from Calne, England, and the grant of land he received from William Penn in 1681. The will of the Clouds gives the family connection with the Baileys, Bells, Hardins and McKeys.

"The Colliers of Surry" is the history of John Collier who appeared in Surry county, Va., in 1668 and acknowledged a debt to John Flowers of 4000 pounds of tobacco to be paid each year beginning 1643. Thomas Collier was a horseman in the Surry militia in 1687, his will dated March 1725 is given in this chapter.

The family of Thomas Cofer

of Bedford county, Va., is another interesting and unusual family given. This takes in the families of Nathaniel Luck, Cobbs, Batemans and Sharps.

Stephen Darden (Durden) of Nansemond is well covered in another chapter, and the account of Elias de Duerden of the time of Henry VI is interesting. There is a John Darden, son of John Durden, who removed to Wilke county, Georgia, about 1789, it was from his Bible that Mr. Boddie copied the records which include marriages with the Dillards, Rountrees and many other families who came later to Texas.

The Green family of Halifax has some interesting collateral lines: Phillips, Dickens and Lewis. Capt. Howell Edmunds is also given in this book. This line takes on through the Blount family, the Simmons, Garlands, Dunns, and Wilkins.

The chapter covering the lineage of Ethelred Taylor is one we have been searching for, connecting with that of the Masons, Dukes and Drakes.

"The Hilliards of North Carolina" is a very full account of the descendants of Jeremiah Hilliard of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Jeffreys. This line includes the Norfleet Harris, the Barrows, the Archibald Davis family, William Thornes and others.

The Philips family of Surry is well established; William Philips whose will is recorded in Surry county, 1721, is among those mentioned here. This is the Philips family that later removed to Tennessee and Texas.

The Rogers family is that of John Rogers, also of Surry county. The emigrant of this family came on the "George" in 1735. John Rogers was a member of the house of Burgesses. This lineage includes that of Booths, Cartwrights, Wommacks, Clarks and Mullens.

The Sorrells, that of Robert Sorrell of James City county, includes the lineage of the Hockadays, Briggs, Earles and Evins.

The Lane family is well established and earlier discrepancies are cleared in this volume. The Stover family is continued from his volume of Virginia Historical Genealogies; beginning with Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Mary (Bradford) and John Stover.

He concludes the book with the history of the Westbrook family of Isle of Wight, and covers here also the Worshams and Marshalls of Chesterfield.

Contributed by Mrs. Barton Lane, San Antonio:

Rev. Richard Lane, an early Methodist minister in Jefferson, Texas, came to that city by steamboat in 1858. He was the fourth child and second son born to Henry Lane and his wife, Martha Herring. He was named for his grandfather, Richard Lane (1759-1793, a revolutionary soldier.

Richard Lane married, probably in Washington, Ga., Miss Margaret H. Pope, the daughter of Dr. John Hunter Pope and his wife, Martha Herndon Worsham. Of the nine children born to them, only two lived to rear a family of their own: Ann Melville Lane married Preston Payne Reynolds of Coleman, Texas; they had one son, Preston, Pope Reynolds of Dallas, who is a Baptist minister; Emma Pope Lane married Capt. Stephen Olin Cotton of Houston and Brownwood. They had a daughter, Adelaide Cotton, who married W. B. Munson of Angleton, Texas, and a son, Houston Cotton.

Rev. Lane was 45 when the War Between the States began, he served as chaplain in the Confederate army. He

preached over 60 years in Georgia and Texas, continuing until he was over 80 years old, as his unusual physical strength lasted into his eighties. He was over six feet in height, a handsome, erect man with brown eyes and jet black hair, powerful in looks and personality.

Margaret Pope Lane died Dec. 30, 1885, and is buried in Coleman, Texas. When Rev. Lane was past 80, he married Mrs. Ellington, a widow. He died Sept. 15, 1900 in Pittsburg, Texas and is buried in Jefferson, Texas.

Edward Humston (1773-1853) of the Fauguler family, was a millwright and traveled where his work was. It is believed he was in Tennessee, and perhaps the Carolinas. He later removed with his family to Indiana. He married Jane Neely. We are also in search for the names of her parents. Jane and Edward had a son, William Moore Humston. It is thought the Neelys were a Tennessee family. Anyone with Neely family records contact E. S. Humston, 502 Chicago blvd., San Antonio.

Phelan-Phalen-Feelan-etc., of Durrion Parish Leix county, Eire, forebears. Seeking genealogical data of this family—Ed Phelan, One Sherman st., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

I have been trying to trace a Duncan family in North Carolina and would appreciate exchanging data with anyone working on the lineage of this family. Mrs. M. K. Quisenbury, 1430 Johnstone, Bartlesville, Okla.

Mary D. Ellison born March 21, 1836 in Missouri, married Rufus Meredith Miller, Oct. 12, 1854; Hannah Ellison born 1834 married a Younger; Betty Ellison born 1830, married a Piper. Dr. Robert Ellison and Finis Ellison were brothers. Rufus M. Miller was brother of Samuel Miller. Samuel is buried in Kosse, Texas, and had two children by his first wife: Wylie and Ida. I would like to hear from any of these descendants.—Mrs. Eunice Miller Kolink, Star Route 2, Kenedy, Texas.

Some neighbors of Thomas Jefferson in Albemarle co., Va.

Settling Virginia was a slow and gradual procedure. Plantations were located along the banks of the James and its tributaries in the beginning. It was 100 years after the landing at Jamestown before white men made the passage of the Blue Ridge. Once the westward rumor was spread, the tide of population began its push into the interior, some pushing westward from the sea coast, others up the Shenandoah Valley from the wilds of Pennsylvania.

George Hoomes (Humes) took out the first patent in this new region in 1727, obtaining a grant of 3100 acres "on the far side of the mountain called Chestnut, on the line between Hanover and Spotsylvania." Nicholas Meriweather also obtained a grant here, as did Allen Howard, Thomas Carr, Charles Hudson, Francis Eppes, Dr. George

Nicholas and Martin King.

John Carter patented 9000 acres here and it is still called Carter's Mountain. Christopher Clark and Nicholas Meriweather were associated in the first grant in this county.

Francis Eppes was the grandfather of Thomas Jefferson's son-in-law of the same name; one of the branches of Hardware is still known as Eppes Creek).

Charles Lynch was among the first magistrates in Albemarle, establishing his home on Rivanna river (Penn Park),

where he established Lynch's Ferry. He married Sarah, daughter of Christopher and Penelope Clark; she had joined the Quaker church and had built a meeting house for them on her property at South river in 1754. Their children were Charles, John, Christopher and Sarah, the wife of Micajah Terrell. John Lynch was the founder of Lynchburg, Charles was clerk of South River meeting till the Revolutionary war; (he left the church to become a colonel in the Revolution). His activities in dealing with outlaws and violent Tories was the beginning of Lynch laws.

Charles Lynch sr., died in 1753, and his widow married John Ward of Bedford.

James McGehee patented 400 acres here in 1747. His son William patented land in 1768. His wife was Elizabeth, his children, William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Nancy, wife of Wm. Adcock; Sarah, wife of Wm. Campbell; Mary, wife of James Martin; Lively and Charles.

Francis McGee, supposed to have been of this same family, married Martha, daughter of Peter Marks. He purchased the old Marks home, which was located at Charlottesville, exchanged with James Lewis for the place on Moore's creek known as the Teel home.

The Old Hardin tavern on Staunton rd. was conducted by him for many years before he died in 1846. His children were Ann, Peter, Mary, wife of James Lobban; Martha,

wife of John J. Woods; Lewis and Joanna.

Martha Marks McGee, the widow of Francis, seems to have been the only one of her family who remained in Albemarle co.; her sister Mary lived with her until James Lewis returned from Tennessee in 1826 to marry her and take her to Tennessee with him as his second wife. Their sister Nancy married Temple Gwathmey, a nephew of George Rogers Clark.

John Marks, brother of Martha McGee, was a captain in the Revolutionary war; he married Lucy, widow of Wm. Lewis.

Albemarle residents who marched to Williamsburg, July 11, 1775 under Lt. George Gilmer; Matthew Jouett, Richard Harper, William Flint, Isham Lewis, Richard Harvie, Erasmus Ball, Wm. Wood, Wm. Lewis, Wm. Henderson, Thomas Strachan, John Martin, Isaac Davis, Nelson Thompson, Chas. Lewis, Hastings Marks, Thos. Mitchell, Hudson Martin, John Wood, Micajah Chiles, Micajah Lewis, Richard Durrett, Bernard Mills, John Henderson, John Wood, Thomas Walker, Thomas Martin, corporal.

QUERIES

Wm. Van Ness, born in Albany, N. Y., in 1830, married Kate Wiley April 15, 1856, (possibly in Dearborn co. Ind., where their first child was born). Kate Wiley was born in 1857 in Circleville, O. Wm. Van Ness served in the

Confederate army, died July 4, 1866, in Hempstead, Texas. Their children were Ida May

Van Ness, born 1857 in Indiana; Edwin Chancellor, born 1859 in Houston; Charles Oney, born 1862 in Austin co. I am sure this William descends from the New York Van Ness family, which is recorded in many records but I can not find substantial proof. A. Cherry,

911 Post Office st., Galveston.

Hayes: Wanted, correct name of Sarah Brady (or McCall), mother of John Randolph Hayes, (lawyer of Crockett, Texas, died 1868). She was the wife of Rev. John Hayes of Pennsylvania, professor at Dickinson col-

lege, Carlisle, Pa., and Presbyterian minister, died 1815 at Cumberland, Md., age 33. His widow Sarah married second Wm. McMahan. John Randolph Hayes married 1842 in Deatur co., Ga., Margaret Powell; divorced and married second in Texas, a Miss Hyde. Origin of Rev. John Hayes

is also wanted. I have considerable data on the following families of Maryland and will exchange on these: Camper, Campher, Camphor; Ryal, Royal; Griffin (mostly Baltimore). Hayes-Hays (mostly Montgomery co. and Baltimore). — R. G. Smith, 487 Union ave., Laconia, N. H.

A Mexican War Roster

A Pennsylvania Roster for the Mexican war.

Congress passed the act on May 13, 1846, declaring war upon Mexico, authorizing the president of the U. S. to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the U. S. The president, in turn, called upon Pennsylvania for six regiments of volunteers. Within 30 days enough men had volunteered for nine regiments. The boats went via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers carrying the troops. The First Regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, but included none from this section. The Second Regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1847.

Perry County, Pa., furnished Lt. Michael Steever, and six privates, mainly recruited from the Landisburg Guards and the Bloomfield Light Infantry (Perry's two crack militia companies of that day). They participated in the battles of Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. Many of these men we find among the Texas battles. They are:

Steever; Privates Applegate, Hezekiah; Allison, Joseph; Bistline, George; Blain, Wm.; Baker, Fredk; Brown, Alexander; Bolmer, Jacob; Boyer, John; Branhart, Martin; Baskins, Daniel; Borden, Hugh; Black, David M.; Coheck, Daniel; Charles, Henry;

Cornyn, Bernard; Dayton, Hezekiel; Evinger, Peter; Eter, Bayard H.; Elliot, James; Frank, Hiram; Geysinger, Sam'l.; Hipple, Wm.; Hatter, Geo.; Huggins, Samuel jr.; Hortong (Horton); Holland, John; Johns; Miller, Marshall; Miller, Dr. G. A.; McGowan (McCowan?) James; O'Bryan, hos.; Peary, George; Peck, Samuel; Rosley, Chas.; Roller, Samuel; Rodgers, Robert; Stump, David; Sweger, Henry; Sweger, Samuel; Sweger, Levi; Simmons, Samuel; Shatto, Isaac H.; Snyder, John; Shull, Wm.; Scholl, Geo.; Sipe, Samuel B.; Shock, John; Sullenberger, Joseph; Shuman, J. Stroop; Simons, John; Tagg, Wilson; Tweed, Jesse; Trotter, Wm.; Varnes; Wiseman, Andrew; White, David; Williams, John; Woodmanson, W. Wolf, Samuel; Whitsel, Daniel; Willis, William.

Samuel Simmons, a blacksmith from Perry co., enlisted with the Cameron Guards, of Dauphin co., Pa. Samuel Roller is said to have captured the Mexican flag at the gates of Mexico City, he kept the flag in his possession until his death. It is now in the Pennsylvania state capitol with the roster of the above men.

Crockett family reunion will be held May 12 at the David Crockett park in Lawrenceburg, Tenn. "All members, however remote, of the Crockett

family are invited to meet." This will be the second annual meeting of the Crockett family. The chairman is Edward M. Lindsey, president of the Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Historical society.

The Runyon Genealogy by Amos and Robert Runyon of Brownsville, is ready for distribution. This is the early records of the Runyon families who settled early in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, with records of the family in early Ohio settlements. Anyone descending from this family will find it a splendid guide for further research for their immediate family.

QUERIES

I would like to correspond with the descendants of William Massey, listed in the 1850 census of Simpson co., Miss. He had seven sons (ages ranging from 5 to 18 in 1850). They were Wm. W. D. Eafayette, (believed to have been living in Duson, La., in 1858); Arthur (we know he was killed by a carpet bagger on his father's plantation shortly after the War Between the States). He was about 30 years old at the time of his death. Did he have descendants? James (no data on him); John (no data); Powhatten, Ben, and Henry. The three daughters of William Massey were older than his sons: Caroline married

S. J. Norwood, but I have no names for the husbands of Harriet and Margaret. I would like to correspond with someone who can give me this information. I am told one of the above sons was living in Lampasas, Texas in 1889. The wife of William Massey was Elizabeth Patton. She was born in Shibuta,

Miss. She died before 1850. I would like the date of her death. — Mrs. Dee Myers Guest, Box 301, Strawn, Texas.

I am working on the families of Williams in Georgia, Smiths of Tennessee, (Franklin and Lincoln cos.), Bankstons in Merweather and Co-weta co., Ga., Gore (Gare) in Franklin co., Tenn. Will appreciate corresponding with anyone who is also interested in these families.—Mrs. Bill Bexley, 1319 N. 4th, Temple, Texas.

I want to contact someone who has a Virginia Stewart family who can assist me in locating the parents of Frances Ann Stewart, born 1827 in probably Southampton co., Va. She married Evans Partridge of Sussex co., Va., where they both lived and died. Frances Ann may have been an orphan and reared by a guardian, may have had McGlennore kin in Southampton co.—Mrs. Kennon Self, 144 E. Fifth, Lexington, Ky.

Giles Co., Tenn.

May 6, 1956

Giles co., Tenn.

In 1801 the U. S. government opened a road from Nashville to Natchez. It was known as "to Natchez road"; it crossed Duck river at Gordon's Ferry, below Williamsport, and the Tennessee at Colburt's Ferry. This was Chickasaw territory and there were no white families living on the road or in the vicinity.

In July, 1805, a treaty was made with the Chickasaws by Gen. Robertson and Col. Meigs, which then gave the white man all land north of Duck river and east of Natchez road. This new line passed through Giles, crossing the Lawrenceburg rd. at the 8-mile post where Robert Reed lived.

In January, 1806, the Cherokees ceded all their claims to the lands of northern Tennessee, which they had referred to as "Old Fields."

Williamson co. had been established in 1799. Until after Maury co. was organized in 1807, Giles co. was regarded as a part of Williamson co. Many people came from the eastern states to Williamson co. waiting for the Indian titles to be extinguished so they could place their claim for revolutionary war services.

On November 14, 1809, Giles co. was established by act of the legislature. The bill was introduced by Wm. Frierson, grandfather of Judge W. F. Cooper, and uncle of Chancellor Fleming, the representative of Williamson and Maury. It is said Gen. Jackson suggested the name "Giles" in honor of Gov. Wm. B. Giles, of Virginia.

James Ross, Nathaniel Moody, Tyree Rodes, Gabriel Bumpass and Thomas Whitson were selected to locate a place for the county seat. Ross lived at Andrew Yokley's place; Moody lived near Lynnville Station; Rodes lived with his son Robert Rodes; Bumpass lived at Cross Water, and Whitson lived on Elk river. The place they selected was then known as "Shoals on Richland Creek," (Pulaski). Among those who first came: Gen. R. H. Allen, Spencer Clack and his father.

In 1809 the following magistrates were selected: John Dickey, Jacob Baylor, Somerset Moore, Charles Neely, Robert Steele, Nathaniel Moody, Wm. Phillips, Benjamin Long, Thos. Westmoreland, David Porter, and Maxmillian H. Buchanan. Thomas Stewart was selected judge of the

Fourth district, and Alfred Balch, attorney general.

The first court of this county was held in the log cabin home of Lewis Kirk, German Lester was clerk, Charles Neely, sheriff. Jesse Westmoreland, register. After Neely resigned, James Burford, his deputy, took his office.

The attorneys: Thomas H. Benton, Felix Grundy, O. B. Hays, Alfred Balch, Marmaduke Williams, Peter R. Booker, John Kelly, John White, Robert Mack, Wm. White, Easthouse Lewis, Haskell, Coulter and others. Alfred Harris, George Cunningham and Lunsford M. Bramlette were resident attorneys. Later Aaron Brown, Wm. H. Field and Tyron M. Yancy were listed along the resident lawyers. Still later: John H. Rivers, Wm. C. Flournoy, Collin S. Tarpley, E. J. Shields, James W. Coombes, Archibald Wright, Neill S. Brown, Calvin Jones, John W. Goode, Thomas M. Jones, A. F. Goff and Dixon Topp. Thomas H. Benton was attorney for two cases; Henry Clay's name appears on docket for attorney at three or four courts.

James Ford, James Williams, Parish Simms, Thos. Dodd, Simmon Foy and Thos. Kyle started from Hawkins co. (E. Tennessee) in 1807 and with four boats went to view the land for their permanent settlement.

A few months later Maj. Wm. Kyle came to this section to settle, he was a man of wealth and prominence. At the same time the McKinnays, Hunnicuts and Tuckers came. James and Wm. Price settled here about 1809 as did John and Lewis Nelson. Dr. Gabriel Bumpass brought with him a number of families from South Carolina settling at Crosswater. The Bumpass family brought with them the Buchanans: Wm. Buchanan and his sons, Robert, Maxmillian H., John and Jesse; Timothy Ezell, Mike and Wm. Ezell, the father of P. H. Ezell. Wil-Buchanan settled on Rev. C. P. Reed's place; Robert Buchanan settled a half mile farther north. Bumpass and his group opened the first road in the county south from Columbia. Gabriel Bumpass was the only practicing physician in this section.

It is said the first marriage in this county was Jesse Beaver and Miss Harben, taking place in a log cabin with

a dirt floor. It is recorded they served bear meat, venison and corn bread for the wedding dinner, hot toddy in tin cups, sweetened with tree sugar.

QUERIES

I need any information I can get on Rachel Henry who married Elisha Dodson (Dodson), and of Ransom Boswell who married Lucinda Gammel in Georgia. He had one son by his first wife born 1823, another born 1826. She died and he married 1830. One daughter says she was born in Georgia, and when small went to Tennessee with her parent and then they came to Texas. I have the original sheepskin (his land grant written in 1847). He got a land grant in Lamar co., which was taken from him for taxes while he was a prisoner of Santa Anna in Mexico during the Revolution. He was one of the Meir prisoners. Anyone having earlier dates for the lines above, please contact Biggerstaff, 4716 North Miller, Oklahoma City, Okla.

In preparing for the history of Indianola we are searching for the story of that section which was written by Laura Krey. Anyone who can locate a copy for this purpose please send to this column.

I am searching for information about the Rutledge family. I believe the branch I descend from came from Alabama. I am wondering if the Rutledge who signed the Declaration of Independence was an ancestor of that branch. If anyone has this lineage or information on it I will appreciate hearing from them.—Grace Barnes, 1030 Peabody, San Antonio.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the children of Fritz Meckler (wife Helen Caddle Meckler), please contact Mrs. Jesse Lappe, 929 Alametos, San Antonio.

My great-grandmother was Caroline Lewis, born about 1835-40, in Beaumont. She was the daughter of Thomas and Kazere (Stephenson) Lewis. I am seeking the history of both these families and will appreciate corresponding with anyone who has any information on them.—Malcolm McCown, 155 Addax Dr. San Antonio.

Indianola Once a Thriving Port

Sunday, May 13, 1956

Indianola, a city that was once the gateway of commerce for the entire southwest, now but a memory, is a subject for romantic and tragic stories. Here LaSalle located with 400 people in 1684. Whether they missed their landing purposely or by accident, the story is a tragic one. This story has been told too many times to repeat—how the little dwindling colony in 1689 was picked up by Spaniards and taken to Mexico to be imprisoned.

In 1824 Martin de Leon brought his first colonists here. It was then that the white settlers began coming from Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia. Baron von Bastrop, a German nobleman from Oldenburg, came from Louisiana, where he received a land grant in 1795. Prince Karl zu Solms Braunsfels came in 1843, preparing to bring his colony. He purchased Powderhorn bay to make a permanent landing and camp, which he called Karlshafen. This, too, had many unfortunate happenings and was unsuccessful.

Indianola was then a thriving port, the county seat of Calhoun co.; its water, known to be the deepest in Texas, brought large boats of the Morgan line; side-wheelers came here on excursions that were widely advertised. Indianola was said to have been a beautiful city with many buildings of concrete slabs, manufactured by the settlers themselves from oyster shells and lime.

From here a stage line ran to California; coaches left once a month. These were listed as luxurious stages, horse drawn and "all conveniences." All freight and passenger trains for lower Mexico and southwest Texas passed through Indianola.

The new Morgan line was established by Charles Morgan of New York in 1848. Its lighthouse under the management of Capt. Coffin became the haven for boats docking.

The official slogan for the Morgan lines was: "Departures every day be the weather what it may."

Gen. Somerville and his troops occupied a region here during the War Between the States. At this time he became a frequent guest in the Coffin home. When he left he presented the Coffins with his very ornate saddle; the silver was stripped with the

intention of melting it for bullets; instead they were converted to sterling spoons and are now owned by Mary Seeligson Gray.

It is a surprise to learn that Indianola was bombarded during the war in 1862, according to old letters of the residents Nov. 1, 1862, three Yankee boats entered Pass Cavallo. Capt. Reuss and his Confederate soldiers were camped on Salura island. The Yankee captain is said to have demanded the surrender of the city but Jamor Schae refused. An hour and a half was given them to remove the women, children and sick from the city. Yellow fever was at a point of epidemic at that time. After continuous firing the little city surrendered at 11 that night. On Feb. 4, 1863, a battle was

fought in the streets between the citizens and Yankees. In December 1863, Federal troops occupied the town; in January 1864, three brigades of infantry under Gen. Warren came, destroying all the homes of Confederate soldiers.

A group of ladies made a flag to present the Confederate troops stationed there. Presenting the flag were Rachel Woodward, Belle Milby, Kate Ashworth, Ida Crossland, Maggie Clements, Lizzie Perrin, Zuleika Cleveland, Mollie Burk, Alice McCoppin, Eudora Moore and Emma Carter.

Hardly had the little city recovered from the war when the terrible storm of 1875 came and washed many homes and business places away. One hundred men were organized as Minute Men to watch over the little town's safety.

Again in 1886, the second storm came, this time completely washing the town away. After this, homes that were left were moved; Louis Bernard took his home to Victoria on a wagon; Henry Seeligson tore his home down and moved to Galveston. Other families that lived in Indianola were the Anton Kellers, Henry Keller, the Tips family, Henry Remschal, Eberharts and the Kimples, Henry Kuester, Valentine Leinhardt, George Weils, Mrs. Kaapkey, Louis Klienecke, Thomas DeViney, George French, the McClannahans and the Emilie Reifferts.

It is said all that was left were a few concrete cisterns, two iron safes which had been in the H. Runge bank and store, and the foundation of the courthouse.

The following is a list of homes destroyed: Mrs. Williams, Ed Bowers, Mr. Halephet, Mike Daitzler, Mrs. Brandes, Mr. Shrader, Mr. Stanzege, Mr. Winkleman, Mr. Maylord, Mr. Lindeman, J. H. Duncan and Elisha Thomas. The only four houses left were those of the Garners, the Fosters, the Waidags and August Milers.

J. A. Sparks had been the owner of the steamship line which ran from New Orleans to Indianola. Dr. F. E. Hughes was mayor of Indianola at the time of the storm in 1875; John Leake conducted a school for both boys and girls. Thomas Pool was the agent for the Morgan line; M. D. Mysenall was president of the Aransas Pass railroad; Max Luther was in charge of the lighthouse, having succeeded Capt. Coffin.

There is no city with so many interesting stories as that of Indianola; one which brings astonishment is the U. S. government's shipping of camels from Egypt, which arrived in 1857. There were 33 in the first shipment and 41 in the second. In 1860 the third shipment arrived. The British also sent two boats in 1858 with 41 camels.

Capt. Coffin was descended from Tristram Coffin of Nantucket (Mass.) island, and came to Indianola during 1849. His family had been

famous for their lighthouse at Nantucket. It was Tristram Coffin who inspired the story of Moby Dick.

In 1930 the descendants of the Indianola families organized in Cuero calling themselves "the Indianola Old Settlers assn." In 1931-2 they held their meetings at Pt. Lavaca, meeting each year on the third Sunday in May, at Magnolia Beach which adjoins the Indianola townsite.

This year they meet May 20 at the LaSalle monument. A barbecue will be served at noon, all proceeds to go to the fence fund for their cemetery. This Indianola pilgrimage is sponsored by the James W. Fannin chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and the Indianola Cemetery assn., Mrs. Ben Jordon, Victoria, in charge.

All descendants are invited to attend.

Parker Family

May 20, 1956

The Parker family—contributed by Sam Sargent, historian, Charleston, Ill.

Elder John Parker (High Johnnie), was born Sept. 5, 1758, in Baltimore. He is said to have been the son of Nathaniel Parker. He died May 19, 1836 at Ft. Parker, now Limstone co., Texas, where he was massacred with others by the Comanche Indians. He married November 1779 in Culpepper co., Va., Sarah (Sallie) White, daughter of Benjamin White, the first supreme judge of that county. She was born July 10, 1759, and died in Crawford or Coles co., Ill., July 28, 1821. Her grave is unmarked and cemetery unknown but it is presumed by the family to have been near Palestine, Ill. They were the parents of 12 children: Daniel, Polly, John, Benjamin W., Phoebe, Isaac, Joseph Allen, James W., Nathaniel, Silas, Rachel and Susanna.

Elder John and Sallie Parker resided in Culpepper co., Va., after their marriage; he volunteered for service in the Revolutionary war in 1777 and again 1779 from that county. His application for a pension was filed at Charleston, Ill.

After their first child, Daniel Parker, was born in 1781 they removed to Elbert co., Ga., where Isaac was born in 1793. They are said to have gone to Georgia to live on land granted him for services in the war. He was a Primitive Baptist preacher and was known as Elder John Parker.

From Georgia he removed to Tennessee. On the tombstone of his son Nathaniel, in the Old Madison st. cemetery is inscribed: "Nathaniel Parker born Franklin co., Ga., June 1, 1799. Died Sept. 22, 1855, Coles co., Ill." His wife Betsy was born 1808 and died 1848 in Charleston, Ill.

In an old Crawford county, Ill., history published in 1883 Elder Daniel Parker was of the Hardshell Baptist "persuasion," was one of the early ministers and was considered a powerful preacher in his day. It is said he never accepted pecuniary compensation for his ministerial labors but deemed it his duty "to preach salvation to the lost and ruined world, without money and without price."

A Mr. Seaney, pioneer of Crawford county, relates how one Sunday morning, while he was searching for some stray calves, he came to a log church in a clearing. He encountered a group of young men, barefooted, dressed in leather breeches and tow-linen shirts, patiently awaiting the arrival of the minister and whiling away the time casting "sheep eyes" at a bevy of

young ladies who had just arrived. The young ladies were wearing beautiful sun-bonnets and were also barefooted.

When the preacher came he was clad not like John the forerunner, with a leather girdle around his loins, but in a suit of leather. He walked into the cabin, dropped off his leather coat, threw it on the floor and after singing a "hime" and making a prayer, he straightened himself and "for two mortal hours poured hot-shot into the world, the flesh of the devil."

John Parker, a brother to Daniel Parker, was also a preacher of the same denomination, and used to hold forth among the settlers in their cabins and at a later date, in the school houses.

It is said the Parkers named Palestine, Ill., and also Palestine, Texas, for the "Promised Land."

Isaac P. Daughetee was born in Kentucky June 8, 1799. He was the son of John Daughetee and Susan Parker, natives of West Virginia. John died Aug. 27, 1854, and left his wife and five children: Isaac Parker Daughetee who married 1842, Sidney Ann Wayne, in Clark county, Ky., the daughter of Benjamin Wayne and Nancy Tankesty, both of Virginia.

In 1824 the whole Parker family left Crawford county, Ill., and moved to an unsettled country on the banks of the Embarrass river, this being the first permanent settlement in what is now Coles, Douglas and Cumberland counties, Ill.

Daniel Parker organized the "Pilgrim church." In March, 1802, he married Patsy Dickerson and removed to Dixon co., Tenn. For a while he was pastor of the Bledsoe Creek church in Sumner co. In 1817, he removed to Illinois, published a book on the "Two Seed" doctrine. He was twice elected to the state senate of Illinois.

In 1822 he visited Texas. Mexican law forbade the organization of a Protestant church in Texas, but did not forbid the colony an organized church. Therefore, he organized the Pilgrim church in Illinois, and the members came to settle in Texas. He was a prominent member of the council of the provisional government of Texas, was elected to the congress of the Republic in 1839, but was refused his seat because he was a minister of the gospel. He died in December 1844.

In Clayborn parish, La., October 1833, the Pilgrim church, etc., in her travail, convened on the campground, members: Elder Garrison Greenwood, Richard Eaton and Polly, his wife;

Joseph Jordon, Nancy Faulkenbert, Rachel and Elizabeth Eaton.

Texas meetings: Austin's colony, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1834, the church meeting, according to previous arrangements at the home of Elder Daniel Parker. The second meeting took place March 1, 1834. Daniel Parker and Garrison Greenwood were appointed to correct and arrange the church book to be inspected at the next meeting. The names of members: Daniel Parker, Patsy Parker, John Parker, Julius Christy, Rachel Christy, Salley Brown, Phoebe Parker, Joseph Jordon, Rachel Eaton, Isaac Parker, Lucy Parker, Lucinda Parker, James Jordon, Prudence Jordon, Thos. C. Denson, Polly Denson, John Grigsby, Louise Grigsby, Stephen Bennett, Harriet Bennett, Permella Bennett, Mary Bennett, John Gregg, Armsted Bennett, Faith Bennett, Thos. Lagow, Mary Lagow, Elizabeth Frost, Ruth Morgan, Wm. Brittin, Jeremiah J. White, Rosanna Brittin, Samuel Little, Sarah Little, Eli Bowen, Marion Bowen, Isaac Renfro, Sophia Thompson, May Holway, Robert Davidson, Stephen Christy, Anney Garrison Greenwood, Richard Eaton, Polly Eaton, Nancy Faulkinberry, Elizabeth Eaton, Oliver Morris, Robert A. Love, Sypha Ranfro, Richard Gipsen (Gibson?), Elizabeth Ridgway, Wm. Morris, Annah Harris, Mary Brooks, John Wilkinson, Nath. Morgan, Winney Morgan, Thos. Starr, Pheby Hassell, Salley Hassell, Emmeley Redman, John B. Roberts, Luke Johnson, Amanda Johnson, Mary Blair, Isaac H. Pate, Lemuel Cook, Benj. Eaton, Malinda Eaton, Wm. H. Warren, Isabella Warren, Jos. Crawford, Rebecca Pate, John A. Allison, Thos. Lenards, Sarah Lenards, Fred. Blanchard, Delpha Blanchard, Reuben Brown, Hannah Stowe, Marcus and Eliz. Mead, James W. Parker, Sam'l and Sarah Little, Chas. and Marthay Huffman, Jos. and Abigail Kennedy, Sam'l Stuart, Jane Stuart, Jasper Starr, John L. Melford, Joel Starw, Robt. M. Garrett, Emely Garrett, Thos. Brooks, Chas. Barrett, Eliz. Brooks, Geo. Sherwood, Thos. Graham, Laura Bennett, Mary Owens, Miles Bennett, Penelope Hynsley (Hensley), Littleton Helm, May Helm, Wm. Lago, John D. Mathews, Richard Moor, Mary Moor, Mary E. McKinney, J. W. Stalloup, J. M. Stalloup, S. M. Mathews, Levisa Mathews and B. O. Hendrix.

The attack on Ft. Parker, by the Comanche Indians was May 19, 1836. The members of Pilgrim church were scattered as a consequence of this massacre and did not meet

again as a church group until Saturday, Feb. 25, 1837. At this time the following met at the home of Elder D. Parker, their former place of worship (in Nacogdoches, Texas) with Richard Eaton, Armstead Bennett, Stephen Bennett, John Grigsby, Daniel Parker, John Parker, Faith Bennett, Mary Bennett, Harriet Bennett, Permella Bennett, Polly Eaton, Elizabeth Eaton, (now Eliz. Welch).

The descendants of the Parker family have recorded the date Jan. 20, 1834, as the day the colony arrived in Texas, having left Claibourne parish, La. The caravan consisted of 25 wagons, pulled by oxen. The members of the Parker family in this arrival were Elder John Parker, and his sons: Daniel, James W., Isaac, Silas, Joe A. and Benjamin W. Parker. With Elder Daniel Parker were his sons Dickison, Daniel, Ben. Isaac, and Kalbe and his two sons-in-law: Joseph Kennedy and Reuben Brown.

Elder John Parker, was at that time a very elderly man and his son Daniel was at the head of the colony. Upon entering Texas from Logansport La., they stopped and built their first fort on San Pedro creek, Houston co., just south of the present Anderson. This fort was near the north line of the county and the town of Grapeland and was named Brown's fort. The Elder Daniel Parker and his sons built their homes north of this fort.

Elder Daniel Parker served in the Battle of San Jacinto. He is said to have been at the side of Capt. W. T. Sadler in the battle, though his name is not on the roster. It is thought he joined Gen. Sam Houston's force just previous to the battle.

Wanted: Parents of Esther Donaho who married Elijah Isaacks 1797, also whatever data anyone has on them. Would also like to know the names of the parents of Mary Wallace, born 1754 in Virginia. She married Samuel Isaacks in 1774.—Mrs. H. J. Kolinek sr., Kenedy, Texas.

The Meeks' reunion and Knobbs community homecoming will be May 27. All members of the Meeks family are invited. Mrs. Sallie Harrison, 4715 Canal st., Houston, is in charge of arrangements and may be contacted for further information.

Portland Forum

May 27, 1956

The Genealogical Forum of Portland, Ore., held open house May 14. Opening with a press breakfast, Mayor Peterson welcomed the visitors and praised the members of the most active genealogical group in this country.

The exhibit was held in a department store and lasted a week.

It was a spectacular exhibit, artistically arranged. This was attributed to Mrs. William Irvine's ability to organize and direct, as well as the complete teamwork of the organization. They have 400 members scattered all over the U. S., and 50 hard-working members whom they depend on for the activities. They were organized 10 years ago with only three members. The only requirement for membership is an interest in genealogy. They are dedicated to gather and exchange genealogical information and to help beginners. Their meetings are held once a month in a room of the Portland Central library from September to June.

The May open house is the regular annual summing up of their year's activities. The exhibits were Old Oregon Trails, inc. (historic trails to Oregon), Oregon Historical society (society quarterly bibliographies), Oregon State archives (pertinent Oregon archival material), Ft. Vancouver High school (senior psychology class charts), Hudson's Bay High school (psychology class charts), Woodrow Wilson jr. Historical society (clippings, photos, slides, local historical spots), Beaumont Grade school (fourth grade charts and heirlooms). This was one of the most outstanding exhibits, remarkable first because it was of the children, second because the charts were so well done and showed a pride in their family history.

Forum records, were ancestral charts of the forum members. Some of these were original, colorful and most interesting. I had no idea there could be so many different types of family charts. Locked case, was an exhibit of heirlooms, relics and family Bibles; Beginner's table was a table for anyone who wanted to begin genealogy; State tables were representatives of eastern states. Here were advisors from various states, ready to advise where to search in their states. Oregon Family associations, a table where one might register their family association; Maps table had displays of maps from various states of the union. Can You Prove You Were Born? On this table were leaflets explaining how to obtain birth, death and marriage records of the family; Military Records (1861-1865), Sons of Union Veterans exhibited records never before made public. Also on this table were those of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Genealogy International, was a table for those from foreign countries, record sources and maps of foreign countries; here were advisors on what was available from various countries. Heraldry was a most colorful exhibit of beautiful coats of arms, explanations of the terms, description of crests, family crests. Beside it were the Scottish plaids and costumes.

The demonstrations were exceptionally worthwhile to those interested in preserving their records: "Photocopying Bible Records" showed how to use the Contura; "Photocopying Records" was a demonstration with Verifax; a most valuable demonstration was that of "Rebinding Old Books" and "Duplication by Mimeographing."

There were but three lectures: "An introduction to Military Records" by Spencer Leonard; "How to Start Genealogical Research" by Mrs. William Irvine and "Genealogy and How I Compile It" by Lucille Stewart Krisch.

For seven years the Portland Genealogical forum has held this open house. Each year it has grown. New England boasts of a successful genealogical group, Washington, D. C., offers a course giving college hours for genealogy, but not one has had the genealogical open house like Portland's.

Mrs. Campbell Park, president, with Mrs. Emmett Stoddard, program chairman, closed the year with a most successful record. Mrs. Stoddard, the newly-elected president, will start the new club next year September with all members promising "bigger and better open house next year." The Portland Genealogical forum bulletin may be obtained by writing Mrs. Wm. Irvine, 17007 S. E. Oatfield rd., Milwaukie, Ore.

The descendants of John William Medlock and his wife Sarah Jemison Ware Medlock, are invited to join the family reunion to be held Sunday, June 10, at the Sanday Springs Camp Ground, 10 miles north of Atlanta. **All members of the family are requested to bring statistical reports of their families, with births, deaths and marriages that have occurred within this last year.**

John Williams Medlock, son of Isham and Susannah (Williams) Medlock was born in Greenville, S. C., in 1803. He came to Georgia as a small boy and was married in Gwinnett co., Ga., in 1822. In 1847, he removed to a large plantation covering what is now the area around Ponce de Leon and Boulevard in northwest Atlanta, Ga. Eleven of his 13 children lived to maturity, 12 left descendants, which are scattered all over the south and west. Family historians are anxious to cor-

respond with anyone connected with the Medlocks, Jemisons and Ware families, in order to compile data for a published family history. Among the children of Isham, and Susanna Medlock were Lewis Henry Medlock, who married Marian McHenry Lansford; Mastin DeLoney Medlock, who married May Ann Johnson.

Antoinette Medlock (Mrs. Williams Collins Matthews), and Jean Harris Johnson (Mrs. Louis Mosby Givens) are the historians for the family and will welcome all correspondence sent to 1097 Oakdale rd. N. E., Atlanta 7, Ga.

This is the third year of Reunion. Mrs. Matthews did genealogical research on the family in Europe last year and feels she has them located in Derby and Lancastershire. She is anxious to learn how the names DeLoney, Mastin and Wrenn came into the family. There is a family tradition that they came from Finland but she has failed to find any name in the Finnish telephone directory that even faintly resembled Medlock.

QUERIES

Daniel Dunhan bought land at Groce Retreat, Montgomery, Texas, 1835-39. His wife Laurana Dunhan had issue: Elizabeth V., who married a Fisher; Sarah H., who married Edward Temple; Daniel T.; Robert H.; Joseph H.; Laurana A.; Martha A.; John H., and Eleanor Dunhan. They came from Tennessee, near Nashville, where Daniel was well known. John Dunhan Cabler, son of Hanis and Sarah Cabler, came to Texas from Tennessee in 1825. He married, 1835, Julia Davidson. They were the parents of George Hanis Cabler, born 1849 in Bell county, Texas. We believe there was a family

connection between these Dunhans and Cablers but we don't know how. Does anyone know anything about the Tennessee history of the Dunhans that would connect these two families? What does the "H" stand for that is used as a middle initial in so many of the Dunhan children's names? —Gladys Meier, P. O. Box 268, Brownsville.

My great-grandfather, C. Davis Chandler, came to Texas in 1836 from Arkansas and settled near Austin. I understand that his family was traced back to England, to Massachusetts, then to Delaware. There is a broken connection between Delaware and Arkansas that I have not been able to connect. I am told there is a book written on the Chandler family that would give this information. Can anyone tell me where I may locate the book?—Elbert Milam Chandler, Security Properties, Olympia, Wash.

Charts to Be Displayed

Sunday, June 17, 1956

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Mormons) will exhibit their genealogical charts Sunday and have extended an invitation to the public to attend. Genealogy is one of the sacred purposes to which they are dedicated and this exhibit of their family records and the explanation as to how they keep their records is well worth the time of any person who might like to start recording his own line.

Every genealogist soon realizes that the greatest sponsors of genealogy are the Mormon church and its temple workers. Many of our records would have been lost except for the tireless and unselfish efforts of these wonderful people who have dedicated themselves to this work.

Baptism for the dead usually surprises strangers because it is not known in other denominations. It is generally believed that the deceased is assigned to never-ending peace or torture. The Latter-Day Saints declare that this doctrine is erroneous, that the gospel proclaimed by the Son of God vindicates the mercy and justice of the Father, in providing means of redemption for those who have died without knowledge of, or opportunity to obey, the gospel in this life.

In their preparation for baptizing of the dead, they establish the identity of their ancestor just as tediously as the heritage groups, proving each generation as they proceed.

The Sealing of the families is one of the many beautiful duties of these sincere people and impresses one with the great devotion they have to the family. The ordinances performed in their temples, in behalf of the dead, are the direct result of the fulfillment of the prophecy contained in Malachi 4:5,6: "Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord; and he shall turn the hearts of the fathers to their children, and the hearts of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Elijah is said to have appeared in the temple in Kirtland, O., April 3, 1836. In 1842, John Smith began recording the records of their families.

In 1846 they were forced to abandon Nauvoo, under their new prophet Brigham Young; they reached Great Salt Lake the following year. By the Mexican cession of 1848, they found themselves in the U. S. again and organized the "State of the Desert." They applied for admission to the union, but congress, instead, created Utah territory with Brigham Young the first governor.

To drive across the desert and find their green valleys, to see the dams in the mountains that they planned and built to preserve the ice and snow in the winter for use in the summer, to see the beautiful temples they built despite their persecution, and despite every obstacle a group was ever confronted with, is most convincing that these are surely great people. They are people of thought and sincerity of purpose.

The charts to be exhibited Sunday at their open house will be "The Turley family Record," a complete diary of Edward F. Turley as they crossed the Rockies. Not only does it tell of the hardships, visions and struggles; it also gives full accounts of the families and their origin. Among this is the mention of the Teasdales, Joseph S. Cardon and Miles R. Romney. It tells the story of Joseph Smith's imprisonment and other trials imposed upon them.

Another chart is that of Elizabeth Alston, which has on it the families of Francis Stowell, M. L. Teasdale, Sarah Christofferson. The chart of the Richardson family is a long one. On this family there will be color slides of various homes and ancestors of the family. The Bell chart contains the families of Snyder, Reymore, Owen, Watson, Porter, Ryan, Nameson, Arrington, Haggard, Ellis, Stennet and Pace.

The charts and all family books will be open to the public in the recreation hall of the church at 455 Bailey ave., 4-10 p. m.

This is the first genealogical exhibit in San Antonio.

Twigs and Trees will have an exhibit here with original manuscripts that have been sent to the column and many charts of local families. At 8:30 p. m. the author of this column will speak on "Genealogy, the Pass Word to Inner Peace." There will be a round table discussion on various families and suggestions on research and "where to look."

The public is invited to bring their charts and register their family associations.

Grigsby family note, contributed by Mrs. Willis Howard, Houston.

John and James Grigsby emigrated to America about 1660 and settled in Stafford co., Va. John had a son, John, born 1720. In 1740 young John Grigsby accompanied Lawrence Washington in the forces of Adm. Vernon on the expedition against Carthage, South America. Later he commanded a company in the thirteenth regiment of the Virginia line during the Revolutionary war. In 1746 he

married Rosanna Etchison (born 1730) and resided in Orange co., Va. They had: James born 1748; John born 1752; Charles born 1755; Sally born 1757, married Thomas Welch; William born 1761. Rosanna died in 1761 and John married, second, Elizabeth Porter (born 1734), daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Campbell) Porter, sister of Col. Charles Porter, and aunt of Abner Porter, both of

Orange co., Va. They had: Ann born 1766; Joseph born 1768; Jane born 1769; Rachel born 1771; Martha born 1772; Elisha born 1774; Elizabeth born 1776; Frances born 1778; Reuben born 1780, member of the house of delegates of Virginia, captain in the army of the War in 1812. He married Verlinda Alexander Porter 1817; their daughter Mary Ann, married William Sanderson McCormick, son of Robert McCormick.

QUERIES

My grandmother, Mary A. Blain, was born in Virginia about 1808. She named her youngest daughter Lucinda Moran. One branch of the Blains went from Virginia to Missouri; another branch settled in Texas. I would like to correspond with Blains or Morans of Texas.—O. W. G.—Springfield, Ore.

Sarah Cosby married William Nathaniel Spencer. She had been adopted by a Mr. Norton, wealthy slave owner of Florida. I think they (Sarah and William Spencer) came to Texas sometime after 1850. They were living in Indianola during the War Between the States. He served three years in the war. He had been born in Georgia. There is a Spencer, Ga. I would like to correspond with someone who has Spencer family records and can exchange data with me.—Mrs. W. C. Raney, Star Route 2, Kenedy, Texas.

Wanted: The grandchildren of Washington Lafayette Parker and Martha; and Samuel Houston Parker who married Nancy Caddell; and of Elizabeth Parker who married Joe Caddell. If anyone has records or any information on any of these, please write Mrs. H. J. Kolink sr., Kenedy, Texas.

Mehitable Hallock, born 1736, died 1820 in Spencer county, Ind., married Abner Luce Jan. 6, 1757, in Long Island, N. Y., at Mattuck Presbyterian church. Their son David Luce was born in Long Island, N. Y. David married Elizabeth Carter in Nelson county, Ky., in 1791. We are searching for the Revolutionary war record of Abner to complete DAR papers.—Mrs. Nora Everton, Abilene.

'Freedom's Birthplace'

June 24, 1956

The Birthplace of Independence.

Lawne's Creek Parish church of Surry co., Va., rightfully claims to be the "birthplace of freedom" in America, for the residents of that parish met there Dec. 12, 1673 "to declare they would not pay their public taxes."

This was an unusual and unauthorized meeting which alarmed the authorities. There was no freedom of assembly in those days and such an act was considered a "riot," and the sheriff was ordered to arrest these "seditious" people and bring them before the court for trial.

Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 was followed and possibly influenced by the first stand of the people. To read the accounts one realizes Americans did not win freedom by a single stroke. It came about slowly, as typified by this and other protests made from time to time until they burst into the American Revolution.

Following the meeting at Lawne's Creek church in January 1673, Lawrence Baker and Robert Spencer, justices of the county court issued the following: "Of how dangerous consequence unlawful assemblies and meetings have been is evident by the chronicles of our native country which are occasioned by a giddy headed multitude, and unless restrained may prove the ruin of a country, and therefore we, Lawrence Baker and Robert Spencer, two of ye justices of this county, being informed that on about the twelfth of December last past, a company of seditious and rude people to the number of 14 did unlawfully assemble at the Parish of Lawne's creek, with intent to declare they would not pay their public taxes, and they expected divers others to meet them, who failing they did not put their wicked design in execution, and for the good law

made against Rogues and Riots and particularly the Statue of 13 Henry IV, Chapter 7, and injoining justices to inquire of such meetings, we therefore sent our warrant to the sheriff of this county to cause, Matthew Swan, Wm. Tooke, Thos. Clay, Geo. Peters, James Chessett, John Barnes, Robert Lacy, Michael UpChurch, Wm. Little, Wm. Hancock, John Gregory, John Sheppard, John Greene, to appear before us, yet the said persons not being satisfied with this former unlawful meeting, did this day, the greatest part of them meet together in ye field called "Devil's Old Field," etc.

The 13 men above mentioned were respectable landowners: Matthew Shaw was Col. Thos. Swan's relative. The Swans were the most prominent family in the county at that time. William Tooke was the son of James Tooke of Isle of Wight co., who had served in the house of burgesses. Thomas Clay

was of the John and William Corker family, burgesses and leading family in the county. John Barnes, a Quaker, was prosperous and later married Tooke's widow. William Hancock married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Spencer, a relative of Capt. Robert Spencer. John Gregory was the step-father of Roger Delke jr.; he had married Alice Delke.

Reading the record further: "James Chessett being this day at ye house of Capt. Baker and coming with 13 persons who were summoned to appeare there to give an acct. of their Rioutous or unlawful Assembling att ye Church of Lawnes Creek etc. being asked who gave him notice to come with ye Rest, he said he came of his own Simple head; etc. Matthew Swan was asked how he knew their taxes were unreasonably laid, he said Mr. Mason (Francis Mason) one of the justices told him. John Greene denied who instigated him to go to the meeting. John Sheppard said he heard from Samuel Cornell that the levies were unjust, and that Cornell said Randall Holt told him so."

The men were fined and some ordered committed until they could give bond for their future good behaviour."

This caused so much resentment among the colonists that Gov. Berkley found it advisable to remit the fines, which he did on Sept. 23, 1674.

Matthew Swan the leader in this tax protest, married Mary Splitimber, widow of Anthony Splitimber, daughter of Robert Harris. His will dated Dec. 14, 1702, probated Jan. 5, 1703, mentions daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Drew; Sarah; Elizabeth, daughter of John Drew, son-in-law; daughter May, wife of William Phillips; and grandson, John Phillips. Executors: John Drew and Sarah Swann. Witnesses: Arthur Allen, William Chamber, John Allen and Robert Ruffin.

Mary Swann married William Phillip of Surry co., who in his will dated Feb. 14, 1720-21, mentions: Wife Mary; sons, John, William, Swann, and Matthew Phillips; (the last three under 16 years of age); daughters, Anne, Mary and Elizabeth Phillips.

Joseph Harrison of Charles co., Md., came to Accomac co., Va., before 1653 with Richard Smith. He lived for a time in Lower Norfolk co., Va., and Westmoreland co. He is said to have married Elizabeth Thropp and returned to Charles co., Md., where he died, leaving a will in 1673.

The Townsend family is found in Lunenburg co., Va. Albert Townsend married Elizabeth Hill, Jan. 31, 1839. Bob Townsend, father of Eli's wife, built the first brick house in White co., Tenn. In Knox co., Tenn., there is a record of a William Townsend who married Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of John Mor-

row. John and Andrew Morrow were brothers and both members of the Quaker church. They removed from Prebble co., Ohio, to Knox co., Tenn. John Morrow married first Hannah Marshall; second, Mary Stout. His children were, besides Elizabeth who

married Wm. Townsend, Andrew Morrow, who married Letitia Smith; Hannah, who married Eli Hiatt; Mary, who married Jonathan Hawkins; Ruth; Eliu married Ann Brown; Jane, Nancy and John Morrow.

According to Morrow Bible records, they had lived in Orange co., N. C. William was eight years younger than Andrew. There is a record in their journal of William, Andrew and John Morrow coming over the mountains from Cane Creek settlement of North Carolina and each purchased land in Knox co., Tenn.

Andrew Morrow married Rebecca Woody in 1793, in Orange co., N. C. Their children later removed to Texas.

Margaret Morrow, daughter of William Morrow, married in Virginia, John Harper, brother of Jesse Harper. Their first child was born in 1773. They lived for a time in Anderson co., S. C., and later settled in Sumner co., Tenn. The Harper family came from Caroline co., Va.

The Limestone co. collection at Waco, Texas, is a privately owned, and the largest, collection of material on that county. Ray A. Walter writes: "The collection contains practically all of the printed material on or about the county, complete runs of newspapers, broadsides, family histories, pictures, and related materials, indices of many cemeteries, census records, slave census records, post offices, and the like."

"In the near future I shall try to send you a few notes on my own family. My great grandfather, William E. Hewett, was one of the immigrants to settle in Kent; he was acquainted with George Catlin and became associated with the Universal Immigration and Colonization co. of England. On the maternal side, I am related to the Priddys, Basdens, Forrests, Tidwells, Austins, Allens, Rutherfords, Allison and countless others."

QUERIES

I am working on the Burnham family. I have two old letters written in 1840, telling of the building of the first house in Boston, Bowie co., by my grandfather Horace Wyman Bradley Burnham. He later married Sophia Sutherland Burnham, his brother's widow. My father, Horace Burnham, was born at Ft. Martin Scott, near Fredericksburg, Va. I am anxious to find the place of their marriage and all other information that is possible.—Eliz. Brackenbush, 3803 E. 95th, Seattle, Wash.

Affairs at Anahuac, Velasco

Sunday, June 3, 1956

Affairs at Anahuac and Velasco brought the first indication that all was not well between the Texans and the Mexicans. There are many versions of the incidents which led to this bloodshed. The following was sent to this column by the Anahuac Genealogical group under Mrs. Roy White and Mrs. J. V. Silva. Col M. S. Munson recalled this when he was a small boy visiting at the old fort. "One morning about sunrise, he saw a number of men not far from his house, two were handed pistols and were placed a short distance from each other. A duel was on hand; Dr. Lynch, the esteemed surgeon, was killed."

The Mexican version was that following a disturbance among the men, William B. Travis, Patrick C. Jack, Samuel Adams, Monroe Edwards and two others were imprisoned. Others claim the trouble the Mexican flag. Whatever started when Bradburn offered slaves protection under the cause of this first incident bloodshed followed.

On June 23 four colonists called upon Col. Ugartechea at Ft. Velasco and demanded that he declare for Santa Anna and permit the removal of the artillery from Brazoria to Anahuac. This he refused to do and the schooner Brazoria was loaded and manned by volunteers under the com-

mand of Capt. Wm. J. Russell.

Capt. John Austin started overland with his men, as did Capt. Henry S. Brown, and his detachment took up the position on the south side of the fort.

The following is the list of Texans who served in the battle: In the ranks: Ephriam Anderson, Wm. S. Brown, Aylett C. Ruckner, Smith Bailey, Lewis Boatright, Geo.

M. Collinsworth, Thos. B. Crosby, N. D. Darst, John Foster, James Gibson, John Hodges, Edmond St. John Hawkins, Allen Larrison, John G. McNeal, Andrew G. Mills, Geo. B. McKinstry, Sterling McNeal, Benj. Mimms, David H. Wilburn, Wm. Menefee, Ray Phillips, John G. Robinson, John Rawls, Arthur Robertson, Henry Smith, Abram Smeltzer, Wm. Smith, Robert H. Williams, Edwin Waller, James W. Woodson, John Woodruff, Jonathan Burleson, Robt. J. Calder, E. Maxey, Saml. Pharr, Dr. T. F. L. Parrott, Jos. Reese, Andrew Roberts, Andrew Scott, Andrew Strother, Dr. Chas. B. Stewart, Hiram Thompson, Wm. H. Wharton Saml. Addison White, Agabus Winters, John D. Newell, D. W. Anthony, Thos. "Tecumseh" Bell; M. A. Andres Berry (Mandres Berry); Gaines Baily, Thos.

Chaudoin, Jas. P. Caldwell, Hinton Curtis, Jas. Foster, Roswell Gillett, Milton Hicks, Mathew T. Hinds, Thos. Jamison, Isaac Maiden, Silvester Bowen, J. Brit Bailey, Benj. Brigham, Valentine Bennett, Chas. Covington, John W. Cloud, Emory Darst, Jos. Dupong, Jas. Fessenden, Saml. Gillett, Geron Hinda, Elsey Harrison, John Kaller, Kinckney McNeal, Robt. Mills, Asa Mitchell, Saml. May, Henry

W. Munson, S. Owens, Sidney Phillips, Joel W. Robinson, James Ramage (Captain, U. S. Navy and non-combatant), Edward Robertson, Wm. H. S. Settle, Jas. Thompson, James W. Westall, Bird B. Waller, Job Williams, Geo. Brooks, Benj. Highsmith, Andrew E. Westall.

Others who were in incidents at Anahuac: Jacob H. Shepherd, Daniel Shipman, Daniel L. Kokernot, Dr. George M. Patrick, Dr. N. D. Labadie, John Iams, Edward Miles, Thomas Brennan, Dr. Charles B. Stewart, William B. Scates, James S. McGahey, "Jawbone" Morrison, the Hardin brothers: Benjamin Watson Hardin, Augustine Blackburn Hardin and William Hardin, all born in Georgia, William Barrett Travis and Patrick Jack.

The officers were Capt. John Austin (a distant rela-

tive of Stephen Austin), commander of the First company; Capt. Henry S. Brown, commander of the Second company, and Capt. William J. Russell, commander of the schooner "Brazoria."

William Houston Jack was born in Wilkes county, Ga., April 12, 1806; he lived in San Felipe and Brazoria county. He was a private soldier at Velasco, Goliad, San Antonio and San Jacinto. In the latter battle he was in Capt. William H. Patton's company. He was secretary of the state under David G. Burnett, the first president of the Republic and several times a representative in congress of Texas. He was author of the Turtle Bayou resolutions,

wrote them with a sharpened cane.

Edwin Waller, a veteran of Velasco, began building houses for the Republic of Texas under the protection of armed citizens. Though no lumber mill had been estab-

lished to furnish the lumber by October 1839, his project was completed and 40 wagon loads of archives—books, papers and furniture—were stored. On Oct. 17, 1839, President Lamar and his staff reached Austin.

Galveston Marriages

July 8, 1956

The Republic of Texas Marriage Book "A," Galveston, Texas, 1838-'50.

Contributed by Alice Cherry, Galveston. Record of Marriage licenses issued by the clerk of the county of Galveston, Texas, Oscar Farrish.

(Many of our early Texas families came to Galveston and lived there for a few years before moving inland. This marriage record of 1838 represents the period during the Republic of Texas).

H. H. Van Winkle and Jane R. Bausman; married by Fenton M. Gibson, chief justice of Galveston county, Nov. 12, 1838; Fenton N. Gibson and Ann C. Beale, married by John McCullough, Oct. 26, 1838; Johaun Bunham Schroeder and Haucken Wellbaukn, married by Jacob Beaumont, J. P., Oct. 30, 1838; Medard Menard and Susan LeClair, by Fenton M. Gibson, Nov. 1, 1838; Isaac B. Knight and Mary Ann Catherine Hoff, by Schuyler Hess, minister, Nov. 12, 1838; William Billy (Bailey?) and Margaret Glenn, Witness: Wm. Y. Maury, Dec. 12, 1838; Harvey H. Allen and Laura McKimble, by R. M. Chaphams, minister, Houston, February 1839; Henry Ward and Elizabeth Jones, by John McCullough, Jan. 20, 1839; John Fordney and Mary O'Daniel, by C. B. Adams, J. P., Feb. 18, 1839;

William Morris and Margaret McClure, by John McCullough, minister, January 1839; Benjamin L. Cokes and Elizabeth O. Parker, by C. B. Adams, J. P., February 1839; H. W. Rapel and Ann Eliza-

beth Lester, by R. D. Johnson, March 26, 1839; Chas. Willover and Ann Edgar, by Oscar Johnson; March 26, 1839; Henry Bickens and Mary Maloy, by O. D. Johnson, May 1, 1839; Wm. H. Nelson and Hannah Dunay, by Oscar Farrish, April 20, 1839; John McCullum and Ann Bostwick, by C. B. Adams, April 27, 1839; James Leeper and Lucy McLaughlin, by Milton Yates, Pt. Bolivar, May 19, 1839; Charles Gallagher and Mariah E. Algen, by C. B. Adams, June 1, 1839; George A. Branard and Martha C. Wright, by J. M. Allen, mayor of Galveston, June 1, 1839; John A. Settle and Sophia L. Roberts, by Rev. Wm. Y. Allen, June 27, 1839; James H. Roberts and Ellen Cooke, by J. M. Allen, July 3, 1839; Thomas Claringbowl and Margaret Sullivan, by C. B. Adams, July 10, 1839; John W. Taylor and Mary Boaumline, by C. B. Adams, Aug. 4, 1839; Samuel Cummings and Elizabeth Lake, by John McCullough, Nov. 11, 1839;

Benj. C. Jackson and Isabel S. Walworth, by John McCullough, Dec. 19, 1839; Pritchard Victor and Christian Helmsdolf, by Oscar Farrish, July 10, 1840; Jacob Harrell and Nancy House, by Milton Yates, Feb. 1, 1840; I. W. Delacy and Mrs. C. M. Parks, Jan. 18, 1840; Emanuel Ravinna and Barbara Rhim, by J. M. Allen, mayor, Jan. 29, 1840; I. A. Fay and Martha Hellman, by J. M. Allen, mayor, Feb. 16, 1840; James

Earl and Cordella Holbrook, by Milton Yates, Feb. 23, 1840; George W. Metto and Mary B. Lippincott, by John R. Jefferies, March 31, 1840; William Brown and Joanna Meyer, by Oscar Farrish, April 21, 1840; William Foyle and Sarah Hennings, by John W. Jefferies, May 18, 1840; Casper Hyman and Barbary Northy, by Oscar Raffish, April 6, 1840; Chas. L. Hall and Louise Holbrook, by Milton Yates, Feb. 23, 1840;

Andrew Baldinger and Catherine Wild, by C. B. Adams, April 9, 1840; H. A. Cobb and Paulina Eugenia Marian, by John Allen, mayor, May 12, 1840; Ambrose Hall and Lois D. Wught, by John Jefferies, May 17, 1840; John Spencer and Ann Alwood, by John Allen, mayor, May 20, 1840; Oscar Farrish and Angelina Stuart, by Wm. S. Allen, minister,

May 28, 1840; C. H. Banteo and Deborah H. Spalding, by John M. Allen, July 4, 1840; George Fisher and Maria De La C. Bage, by R. D. Johnson, July 20, 1840; Antonio Officers and Ann Peters, by John M. Devine, July 21, 1840; Charles Bandino and Antonette Louvat, by John M. Devine, August 20, 1840; John B. Lamar and Martha Gordon, by John M. Devine, September 10, 1840; Oliver P. Kitten and Sarah Ann Hardin, by R. D. Johnson, judge, September 1840; James Kelso and Sarah Ann Parson, by John E. Jefferies, September 1840; John Desmond and Ellenora DeVoux, by R. D. John-

son, October 17, 1840; George Goodwin and Sarah W. Stark, by John M. Devine, November 25, 1840; B. A. Shepard and Mary K. Hobson, by John H. Walton, mayor of Galveston, October 29, 1840; Michael Levito and Josephine Keelman, by John H. Walton, mayor, Nov. 26, 1840; Nichols D. Labadie and Agnes Ravia, (son of Antonio Labadie and Charlotte, daughter of John Lang Bentra and Jennet Harvey); by John Timon, Catholic priest, December 19, 1840;

E. L. Barnard and Henrietta T. Dayt, by John McCullough, December 31, 1840; Charles T. Vorrh and Catherine Brink, by John Daragh, January 1840; Nathaniel Hibbard and Ann Depen, by John H. Walton, mayor, February 1841; I. W. Benedict and Abigail Lewis (not completed). Leander Westcott and Catherine Baker, by John Devine, March 1841; Edward Quirk and Isabella Kilby, April 18, 1841; John Kaller and Margaret Ford, by John McCullough, June 22, 1841; Silas Broadman Tents and Mary Louisa Brown, by Benj. Eaton, August 16, 1841; Abraham H. Kipps and Jane Smith, Witness: G. A. Smith, July 12, 1841; Spencer Brooks and Henrietta Ketting, by John Allen, mayor, in his office on the evening of May 11, 1841.

Some American First Ladies

June 10, 1956

Some Wives of the Presidents of the U. S.

The first four presidents of the U. S. married widows; five of our presidents married twice: John Tyler married (1) Letitia Christian, (2) Julia Gardiner; Millard Fillmore married (1) Abigail Powers, (2) Caroline Carmichael McIntosh; Benjamin Harrison (1) Caroline L. Scott, (2) Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick; Theodore Roosevelt (1) Alice Lee, (2) Edith Kermit Carow; and Woodrow Wilson (1) Ellen Louise Axson, (2) Edith Bolling Galt. President James Buchanan was a bachelor.

Martha Dandridge, the wife of George Washington, was born in New Kent county, Va., May 1732. She died May 22, 1802, at Mt. Vernon, three years after the death of her husband. She was the daughter of Col. John Dandridge of New Kent county, Va., and a descendant of Rev. Orlando Jones, of Wales.

Abigail Smith Adams, the wife of our second president (John Adams), was born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1744. Her parents were Rev. William and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith. When she married Oct. 26, 1764, it was not with the approval of her parents, who did not feel that their daughter was marrying a man of her social equal. Her maternal grandparents were Col. John and Elizabeth (Norton) Quincy. He was the son of Edmund and Joanna (Hoar) Quincy. Edmund was the son of Edmund Quincy, emigrant, who came to America in 1633 and settled in Boston. The Adams were the first to occupy the White House in Washington.

Martha Wayles Jefferson, the daughter of John Wayles of Charles City county, Va., and widow of Bathurst Skelton, had married Thomas Jefferson in 1772, was dead 19 years when he was inaugurated president of the U. S. His two daughters presided in the White House during his administration. They were Martha Jefferson Randolph and Marie Jefferson Eppes. It is said they were assisted by Dolly Madison, wife of the secretary of state. Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter, Eleanor Wayles Randolph, married Joseph Coolidge of Boston.

Dolly Todd Madison was born May 20, 1772, daughter of Col. John and Mary (Coles) Payne. She descended from Josiah Payne (1705-1785), member of the house of burghesses; George Payne of Goochland; John Woodson born 1586 in Devonshire, England who came to America in the ship "George," landing at Jamestown in 1619. Dolly Todd married her second husband, James Madison, when he was a member of congress, in the home of her sister Mrs. George Steptoe Washington.

Eliza Kortright, was the daughter of Lawrence and Hannah (Aspinwall) Kortright. She was a descendant of Cornelius Jansen, born 1645, who came to New Amsterdam, with his father Jan Bastiansen, and changed his name to Kortright. She married the fifth president, James Monroe.

Louisa Catherine Johnson was born in London, Eng., Feb. 12, 1775, the daughter of Joshua and Adelaide (Hellen) Johnson. At the outbreak of the Revolution, the Johnsons moved to Nantes, France. He was appointed commissioner to examine the accounts of all the American functionaries then entrusted with the public money of the U. S. in Europe. This office he held until 1782. As the wife of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president, her time in the White House was the most glamorous era. It was during this time when Lafayette visited this country and at the request of the president spent the last of his visit here with them.

Rachel Donelson Jackson, was less fortunate. Her early marriage and divorce had brought about much gossip and heartache, which undoubtedly shortened her life. She was the beautiful daughter of Col. John Donelson, a wealthy Virginia surveyor. Col. John Donelson was born 1718 and was killed by Indians in Tennessee, in 1785; he was the son of John and Katherine (Davis) Donelson.

Hannah Hoes, the wife of President Martin Van Buren, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1782, died 1819, before her husband became president. Angelica Singleton, wife of Col. Abraham Van Buren of the U. S. army, presided over the White House during his

term. Angelica was the daughter of Richard Singleton; she was born in South Carolina; her great-grandfather, Gen. Richardson, was a distinguished commander of the Revolutionary war. On her maternal side, her grandfather was John Coles, of Albemarle co., Va., an intimate friend of Jefferson and Madison. Two of his sons had been private secretaries during their terms as president.

Anna Symmes Harrison was born near Morristown, N. J., July 25, 1775. Her marriage to Gen. William Henry Harrison took place Nov. 22, 1795. She was the daughter of John Cleves and Anna (Tuthill) Symmes. She never lived at the White House as her husband died one month after his inauguration.

President John Tyler's first wife was Letitia Christian, daughter of Robert and Mary (Browne) Christian. Robert was the son of William and Elizabeth (Collier) Christian of Charles City county, Va.

Sarah Childress, wife of James K. Polk, was the daughter of Capt. Joel and Elizabeth Childress, of Rutherford county, Tenn.

Margaret Mackall Smith, the wife of Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, lived only a year in the White House. His death took place July 9, 1850. Margaret was the daughter of Walter and Ann (Mackall) Smith, granddaughter of Walter and Sarah Smith of Parker's Creek, Calvert, Md.; and great-granddaughter of Walter and Althea Dare Smith of St. Leonard's. Walter Smith was a member of the assembly, 1724-44, and the son of Richard Smith of Calvert county, and Barbara Morgan, daughter of Henry Morgan of Kent. She was noted for her bravery and courage. Richard Smith was a lawyer, born in England, who came to Calvert county, Md., in 1657, commissioned attorney general of the province; member of the house of burghesses in 1658.

Lt. Jefferson Davis (later president of the Confederacy), eloped with their daughter,

Sarah.
Jane Means Appleton (Mrs. Franklin Pierce), was the

daughter of Rev. Jesse Appleton, ordained minister of the Congregational church of Dar-
mouth, N. H., and Elizabeth Means, daughter of Robert Means of Amherst.

Mary Todd Lincoln (Mrs. Abraham Lincoln) was the daughter of Robert Smith and Eliza Ann (Parker) Todd, granddaughter of Gen. Andrew Parker; Robert Smith Todd was the son of Gen. Levi Todd and Jane Briggs, daughter of Samuel Briggs and Sarah Logan. Gen. Levi Todd was one of the defenders of the fort at Harrodsburg, later assisted Logan in holding St. Asaphs.

The period during Lincoln's residence in the White House was not a happy period. There was little entertaining during the war (1861-1866), except the public levees, when the White House was thrown open to the public.

There has never been a president who married a foreigner. Some of the wives made more of an impression than others. Dolly Madison remains a part of the fascinating annals of that historic old mansion. Abigail Adams left her letters, giving a graphic description of the house, the social activities, the first New Year's reception held by the

president. She writes a descriptive account of the winter round of balls, dinners, assemblies and routs of "tea and cards" given by the Morris, the Chews, the McKeanes, the Claytons and Milflin Dallas' family. The old Southwark theater was a favorite place during 1790-91. Washington frequently attended. As he entered the band always played "The President's March" (Hail Columbia).

Mrs. Washington's levees were held every Friday evening in the two large drawing rooms on the second floor. All persons connected with the government and their families attended, and distinguished visitors. The first of these functions was Christmas eve, 1790. Full dress was required, visitors were seated and served tea, coffee, plum and plain cake. All were expected to leave early. Washington appeared without hat or sword and conversed affably with the ladies who rarely had opportunity to meet him. Mrs. Washington is said to have always spoken of him as "the General."

Some Records of the Moore Family

Sunday, July 1, 1956

Some Moore records:

Thomas R. Moore is listed in Clark co., Ky., as having been one of the most prominent men in past generations. He was born in Fauquier co., Va., in 1786. His parents, William and Hannah (Ransdell-Ramsdell) Moore left Virginia and settled in Fayette co., Ky., when he was quite small. Educational facilities at that time in that state were very limited, yet he eagerly availed himself of what opportunities there were and by close application acquired a good English education, with some knowledge of the classics. For a time he taught in country schools and in after years referred to his experience as a teacher, especially emphasizing the fact that he had taught Robert J. Breckinridge, who later became known as a distinguished scholar, theologian and divine.

After England's piratical crusade upon American commerce, impressing sailors aboard American vessels, regardless of national citizenship or allegiance, seizing and confiscating American merchantment as lawful prizes or pretended violation of mere paper blockades, to say nothing of insult to national honor, congress was impelled to declare war against the British government. This is known as the War of 1812. Volunteers were called to protect the northwestern frontier from invasion by the British soldiery and the Indians, their savage allies. Thomas R. Moore and his younger brother, Chilton C. Moore, enlisted their services.

William and Hannah Ramsdell Moore had, besides Thomas and Chilton, William H. Wharton R., Hindley, John W. Mary C., Charles C., Besty, Sterin, Samuel T. and Anna C. Moore.

Hannah Ramsdell Moore was the sister of William Ramsdell and was born in Fauquier co., Va., Oct. 22, 1758, died in Kentucky Oct. 1810.

At the expiration of the War of 1812 the two brothers Thomas R. and Chilton Moore returned to Kentucky. Thomas had lost his health in the campaign and was forced to forfeit his idea of practicing law. Instead he went first to Greenupsburg and began the merchantile business; not finding it profitable he went to Winchester, Clark co., Ky., where he and Clinton became partners and became prosperous merchants almost immediately.

Thomas married Evaline Hockaday and they had William Irvine, born November 1817; Emily J., born 1819; Thomas H., born July 1821, who married Mariah Bright of Tennessee; Anna E., born 1823, married Jas. R. Wornal; Isaac I., born 1825; John H., born 1829; Margaret H., born 1832, married Judge Charles Stephen French and raised a large family; Pattie F., born June 28, 1835, died unmarried 1876; Sallie C., born 1837, married Levi Wheeler Oct. 10, 1865; they had John M. and Kate D. Wheeler; Charles C. the youngest of their children was born Sept. 1841, died unmarried 1863.

Thomas H. Moore and Mariah Bright (sister of Hon. John Bright of Tennessee, congressman) had Nancy, who married Louis Marshal Van Meter; Mathew; Amelia, who married Andrew H. Hampton; Katherine, who married Charles F. Eum; Pattie and Thomas H. jr., who married a Miss Hulett.

Another notice in the records of this family: Thomas Mathew, son of L. M. Van Meter sr., married Clifford Louise, daughter of James N. West and Isabella Atchison. She was born in Fayette co., Ky., March 30, 1874 and married Sept. 19, 1899, in Lexington, Ky. Her grandparents, Dr. Charles Wm. West and his wife Hannah Sharp, resided in St. John's Parish (now McIntosh co.) Ga. Her next ancestor, Charles West, married and moved from Charlestown S. C., to St. John's Parish in Georgia and had four children. He was born in 1720, and was an officer in the Colonial army. His four children were Elizabeth, Samuel, Charles and William West. The parents of Charles West were Samuel and Sarah West, whose ancestor landed in Charlestown, S. C. in 1669, on the good ship "Carolina," one of a fleet of three vessels, and commanded by Capt. Joseph West.

This Capt. Joseph West succeeded Gov. Sole as governor of the colony and was later elected twice by the people to the office of governor.

The mother of Clifford Louise was Isabella Atchison, daughter of Hamilton Atchison and his wife Sarah Rositer. These Atchisons were related to the Pettits (Pettus family).

John S. Hanna married Evaline Van Meter, daughter

of L. M. Van Meter. John Hanna's mother was Agnes Morton, daughter of William Quin and Elizabeth (Venable) Morton, daughter of Judge James Venable. This Morton family came to Kentucky from Prince Edward co., Va., descendants of the Huguenots who came to Virginia soon after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Venables also came to Kentucky from Virginia.

The emigrants of the Moore family were David Moore, who with his mother and 10 brothers and one sister, came from the north of Ireland to America, settling in Borden's Grant. The mother was a Baxter. It is said she was in Londonderry during the siege of 1689, when she was quite small.

David Moore married Mary Evans and they had William and Andrew.

William Moore was born in 1748, at Cannicello (Rockbridge co.) Va. In 1774 he participated in the battle of Point Pleasant. He proved himself brave and remarkable as a soldier.

It is said he brought the first sack of coffee ever seen in Lexington; like most enterprising men, he was "in advance of his age." His customers were not acquainted with coffee, and it remained unsold until some Pennsylvanians arrived and purchased it. The residents of Lexington had learned the use of tea. As explained by one lady living there, her husband "drank the broth," and she "ate the greens."

After merchandising in Lexington, Capt. Moore had an iron furnace on South river, (Rockbridge) and lived near Fairfield. He was for many years justice of the peace, then was high sheriff for two terms. He died in Lexington in 1841, aged 93. His wife was Nancy McClung, his children, Samuel, David, Elias Jane, Elizabeth and Nancy.

Some Moore wills copied from the Charleston Record Book, dated 1694-1704 show sale of lands by James Moore and Maurice Mathews, with dower by Margaret Moore, and there are numerous other references to the first Gov. James Moore. The records at Charleston and also of North Carolina show that his sons, Roger, Nathaniel, Maurice and John moved to New Hanover and Brunswick cos. His son James

remained in South Carolina and became the second Gov. James Moore. Roger Moore married first Mary Rainor;

second Catherine Rhett, the daughter of Col. William Rhett of Charleston, S. C.; and his third wife was Mary Wilson, widow of Col. William Wilson, of North Carolina.

James Moore (second governor), will dated April 16, 1722. Wife, Elizabeth; sons: James, John, Jehu. Mentions all "Children now living or hereafter to be born." Exor Bro. John, Benj. Waring and Walter Izard; Wit. Francis Merry, John Bayler and Richard Walker. Proven March 27, 1724.

William Moore, will dated Aug. 9, 1780. Wife, Barbara; sons: John, Leonard and William Harrison, a minor. Legacy to Isham Bradford, son of Mary Bradford, Exors, wife and friends, John Moore, John James sr. and Isham Moore; wit. Nathaniel Moore, Susannah Fabre and Nancy Moore. Prv. May 28, 1784.

John Moore of Charleston, mariner, will dated May 27, 1795. Wife, Ann, got the sloop, "Upbridge"; brother, James Moore. Exors.: Wife, William Johnson and Benjamin Russell; Wit.: Nathaniel Walter Ottis, Samuel H. Pratt and Isaiah Swan.

QUERIES

I would like to exchange data with descendants of William Hopkins sr., who died in Kentucky 1831, and his first wife Peace (surname unknown), also his second wife: Elizabeth (probably Brinton). I am certain that some members of this family moved to Texas in the early days. Among them were Abiah Hopkins, daughter of Wm.,

said to have married William Barker; and Francis Hopkins (son) who married Katherine (Kate) Elliot; Henry Hopkins another son, who was by the first wife Peace Hopkins.—Mrs. John W. Woodruff, 10826 Wilkins, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Among Letters Long Forgotten

July 15, 1956

The following is a copy of one of hundreds of old letters recently offered this column. They have been packed away in eight orange crates and placed on the rafters of an old barn. Many pertain to some of our oldest Texas families.

One dated Dec. 29, 1854. Galveston, Tex.: "My dear Madame; If Mr. Yelvington Overby is your brother you will pardon my writing to you, and if he is not I hope you will excuse what is well meant. I have visited Kentucky this summer where I met with Mr. Overby, as I was from Texas he enquired for a sister, that he had who lived on the Trinity. Her first husband was Glafcock (Glasscock) and after his death she married a man by the name of Britton and had moved low down on the Trinity, but to what town or locality he could not learn. I presumed that you must be that sister. You will readily recollect to what I was indebted for the little knowledge I had of you when I tell you that it was

I who came to your house last March one dark night with L. Denman. All covered with sand after having waded through those alligator swamps.

I never felt so much like scratching out anybody's eyes as I did Lang's that night, tho perhaps he was not to blame; but I thought that he might have told me what kind of a way was before me, but he presumed that telling would not make it any better.

"I told your brother how much I was aggravated and yet how much I was indebted to a circumstance that brought me acquainted with at least one good samaritan. I must again request you to accept my thanks for your kindness to me at that time and hope that if you are the lady I hope you are, that we may still be further acquainted.

"Mr. Overby requested me to write to you and see if I could. Should I come up the Trinity while you are living where you are now I shall be sure to call on you. I expect I can go to the island and should you come there you must be sure to call and see me.

Mr. Overby requested that you would be sure to write to him, and if you know how much pleasure I think it would give him I am sure you would write. Direct to Yelvington P. Overby, he said you would know the name because it is his own given name.

"He lost his youngest daughter while I was there, with the flux. The chorera and flux prevailed there the greater part of the summer with great virulence.

Mr. Overby has now living, I think, four children, three daughters and one son named Napoleon. I think a nephew of mine, Lyman Hawley married his eldest daughter Lucy, and a more worthy woman there is not in the world. She has two beautiful children, John, two, and a baby Mary.

"Mr. Overby said that McCray (I think that is the name), would be in Texas this winter and would see you. I hope you will write and give my respect to them, particularly to Lucy and say if you do write that I had the most disastrous Pafage (Passage) down the river, we were run into by another steamboat, we were on fire and the next moment were found to be sinking.

"I could not get milk in Galveston, so I came to the country for a while, as I can not well live without milk. You must excuse me for writings as I had promised, and believe me in sincerity, your obliged Friend: Mary Hawley."

This letter was addressed to: "Mrs. Britton, At the Steam Mill, Near the mouth of the Trinity." Then apparently written by the postmaster, as it is in different handwriting: "Liberty County Texas."

In 1835, the first development of Harrisburg (Harris co.) began. For a time the island of Galveston was considered a part of Harrisburg co., as it was called during the days of Republic.

The first Americans to cultivate this region were a Mr. Knight and Walter C. White, members of Long's expedition in 1820. They burnt off the canebrake and raised a crop of corn on the banks near the mouth of the San Jacinto. They later settled in Brazoria.

John R. Harris is said to have been the founder of Harrisburg, settling there in 1824; he laid out the town in 1826. He built the first steam sawmill in Texas; for this he received as a bounty two leagues of land. Later, he became a merchant, established a tannery and owned the schooner Rights of Man, which he ran between Harrisburg and New Orleans. In 1828, his brother David Harris came with "Honest" Bob Wilson to this county. In 1832, Samuel M. Harris, the fourth brother came from Cayuga co., N. Y.

Mary J. Harris, daughter of John R. Harris, married Capt. Andrew Briscoe, who had been the colleague of the grand Mexican patriot, Don Lorenzo de Zavala.

The other Harris brothers were DeWitt C. Harris, who died in 1860, and Lewis B. Harris, who served as a soldier on the Rio Grande in 1842, then moved to San Francisco where he lived.

The fact that one of the Harris boys had the first name "DeWitt" would indicate that they were in some way related to the Green DeWitt family who came in 1825 to settle his colony in Gonzales. The DeWitts came directly from Missouri to Texas, but there is no doubt but that they descended from the New York family of DeWitts.

It has been recorded that the first settlers arrived April, 1822, of these Moses L. Choate and William Pettus were the first to settle on the San Jacinto. The surveyor there was a man named Ryder; he was said to have been unmarried and settled on Morgan's Point. In June of that year, John Ijams with his wife and two young sons came, and settled at Cedar Point, later a favorite home of Gen. Houston.

Nathaniel Lynch settled that year between San Jacinto and Buffalo Bayou, later known as Lynchburg. John D. Taylor settled near here; John Jones, Humphrey Jackson and John and Frederick Rankin all settled along the same river. The Callahans and Ezekiel Thomas' located on Buffalo bayou. The youngest daughter of Thomas married Samuel W. Allen. The four Vince brothers—William, Allen, Robert and John—settled and called their bayou Vince bayou, which was an important part of the Battle of San Jacinto. The destruction of this bridge which they destroyed, at Gen. Houston's instruction, enabled the Americans to capture Santa Anna.

That same year a Mrs. Wilkins and her two daughters came with her son-in-law, Dr. Phelps, to what was later referred to as Frost-Town.

In 1824 Enock Bronson came to Morgan's Point, William Bloodgood and Page Bellew brought their families and several young men, and settled here. Arthur McCormick and his family came that year and resided on a league of land on which the Battle of San Jacinto was fought.

In 1824, the White brothers—George, Jesse, Reuben and William—came here. The William Scotts settled at Midway, with the Charles Givens, Presley Gills, and Dr. Knuckles who married one of the Scott girls. Samuel M. Williams, secretary to Austin's colony, had also married one of the Scott daughters.

That year, Austin and Secretary William and commissioner Baron de Bastrop, visited the settlement and issued the first titles to those entitled to them.

In 1825, Hayden Edwards' family settled on the bay later known as Edwards' Point. Ritton Morris, his son-in-law was a favorite of the settlers for his picking the banjo and

singing, he was called "Jawbone Morris." Col. James Morgan came the following year and bought Cloppers place; he laid out the town and called it New Washington. It is said Santa Anna visited here just two days before the Battle of San Jacinto.

David Burnet, later president, came in 1826. In 1831, he brought out the machinery for a steam mill which was burnt in 1845. With him came Norman Hurd and Gilbert Brooks. The Burnet home was built two miles from Lynchburg, and San Jacinto just opposite it, both were destroyed by storm and flood Sept. 17, 1875.

Harrisburg grew rapidly, was the seat of justice, and from March 22 to April 13, 1836, was the seat of government. The first Lone Star flag is said to have been improvised there in March by Mrs. Dobson and a group of ladies. Mrs. Troutman in Georgia, had presented William Ward (later Col. Ward), two months before with a Lone Star flag. This one was the first Lone Star flag made in Texas.

In August 1836, A. C. and John K. Allen laid out the town of Houston. The first congress of the Republic at Columbia, Dec. 15, 1836, selected the new town as the seat of government, until the session of 1840.

The first sail vessel to reach Houston was the schooner, Rolla, April 21, 1837; it had been four days making the 12-mile voyage from Harrisburg.

The first steamer to reach Houston was the Laura, Capt. Thomas Grayson. The first mayor of Houston was Dr. Francis Moore jr., elected in January 1838. He and his partner Jacob W. Cruger early in 1837 established the first newspaper there.

May 21, 1838, a grand ball was given by the "Jockey club."

Tickets for the ladies, it is said, were printed on white satin. Among the many prominent men were Gen. Sam Houston, Albert Sidney Johnston and Sidney Sherman.

QUERY

Hayes—Wanted: Correct name of Sarah Brady (or

McCall), mother of John Randolph Hayes, lawyer of Crockett, Texas, died in 1868. She was the wife of Rev. John Hayes, of Pennsylvania. He was a Presbyterian minister and died 1815, at Cumberland, Md., at the age of 33. His widow, Sarah, married second William McMahan. John Randolph Hayes was married in 1842 in Decatur, Ga., to Margaret Powell; they were divorced and he married second a Miss Hyde.—R. G. Smith, 487 Union ave., Laconia, N. H.

New Book Ready

July 22, 1956

RUNYON GENEALOGY by Robert and Amos Runyon of Brownsville, Texas, is a genealogy of families who settled early in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas.

This book is dedicated to Adron Runyon and his wife, Jané Maynard, "who entered into eternal bliss July 14, 1859." Traditions are that the family is of German origin, yet the family can only be traced from France. Vincent Rongnion came to America and settled in New Jersey three centuries ago.

The book represents years of tedious compiling of and soliciting, through letters, missing records of the Runyon family in their migration westward.

If you are an Adams, Adkins, Akers, Aldridge, Alley, Alderson, Anderson, Bailey, Baker, Ball, Barber, Baxter, Bevins, Bishop, Blackburn, Browning, Chaldwell, Clark, Taylor, Maynard, Oakes, Patterson, or Phillips, it will be well to look into the contents of this book. The Bible records of the collateral lines are quite complete and well written. The book is small and will make a valuable contribution to the genealogical shelf.

* * *

Mrs. Georgia Belle Getzen-daner of Corpus Christi, adds three genealogical books: **The Dillard Family**, which is the records of an early Texas family; **The Patterson Family** (George Washington Patterson); and **Leona Chapel Cemetery Inscriptions**.

The Leona Chapel cemetery is located eight miles south of Uvalde. Here are the inscriptions of Allen Dillard, A. B. Dillard, Sophronia A. Spencer, A. J. Spencer and Lenora Jane Shane, as well as the Knippas, Walkers, Watts, Pattersons, Dalrymples, Bryans and others who lived in this vicinity.

Lost Tribes of North Carolina, by Worth Ray has long been out of print, and the book originally selling for \$20 has been sold for \$50 and \$100. It is now reprinted and offered by Goodspeed in Boston for \$10. This is news of great interest to all libraries and genealogist. Mr. Ray compiled this book several years ago after assisting Hathway with his history of North Carolina. It is a most val-

uable book for those whose ancestors were in the Carolinas. Mr. Ray as was his custom always gives a little of the early background of the families. This method was the secret to his great success in genealogy and the one thing that most impressed me when I began searching genealogical books. It assists the amateur in recognizing his ancestor and certainly made many sales for his books, which have always been in great demand.

QUERIES

Daniel Dunham bought land at Groce Retreat, Montgomery, Texas, 1835-39. His wife Laura Dunham had Elizabeth V., who married a Fisher; Sarah H., who married Edward Temple; Daniel T.; Robert H.; Joseph H.; and Eleanor Dunham. They came from Tennessee near Nashville where Daniel was well known. John Dunham Cabler came to Texas from Tennessee in 1825. He married Julia Davidson. They were the parents of George Hanis Cabler, born in Bell co., Texas. It is believed there was a family connection between the Cablers and Dunhams. Would like to contact someone with knowledge of the

Tennessee history of the Dunhams to find what the "H" is for in their names, as well as other family links.—Gladys Meier, P. O. Box 268, Brownsville, Texas.

All I have on my Revolutionary ancestor, Barnabas Carter, is "Private, Va., Line 12-16-1828, age 77, Nelson co., Ky." My mother was a Carter. Her great-grandfather was Joseph Carter, who came to Kentucky from Virginia. He married Magdalene Chastain. I have that line back 900 years without a break. I have collected thousands of Carter records but cannot make the right connection for my own. In Virginia before the Revolution there were four Carter families: Robert Carter, Captain Thos. Carter; Giles Carter (I have no record of him); and Joseph Carter who came to Pennsylvania in 1687, later removed to Frederick co., Va., from England. I have many Carter records and if I could find the parents of Barnabas I probably could complete the line. Because there were so many Carters it seems it is a lost cause. Hoping to hear from someone on this line—John A. Dimmitt, 320 Princeton Circle, American Fork, Utah.

Random Notes

July 29, 1956

The following are records copied at random on families whose descendants settled in Texas.

Thomas Eldridge (Thos. 4; Capt. Thos. 3; Capt. Dan 2; Samuel), born in Groton, Conn.; married Lydia, daughter of John and Hannah (Wilbur) Burrows, who were married Sept. 13, 1761. Thos. and Lydia accompanied his parents when they removed to Union, N. Y., in 1793, where she is supposed to have died, as Thomas deeded lands to sons: John and Joseph, with the provision that he be maintained for life, June 5, 1812. In 1816 he was still alive. Family tradition is that he was at Ft. Griswold during the attack Sept. 6, 1781. The children of Thomas and Lydia: Hannah, John, who married Margaret DuBois, and died in Vestal, N. Y. Dec. 10, 1872. She was the widow of Ryerson Gosen Winant, by whom she had three sons: Elias, Chas. and Matthew. Her children by John Eldridge were: Marie who married Stanley Balch; Lewis who married Maria Daniels; George born 1821, died unmarried; Lucy Ann born 1823, died unmarried; Gosen Ryerson Winant who married Mary La Grane. Mary Eldridge died in Vestal, N. Y. 1879, she married Wm. La Tourette (1790-1884), their children: Angeline who married James Decker; Eliza who married George Cafferty; John who married Jane Phelps; Lydia died young; Elias who married Laura Robbins; Benj. died unmarried; Andrew born 1828, married Eliza Woodcock; Daniel;

Henry; Ann. Phebe Eldridge married first an Avery, second a Backus and lived at Cocanut, Pa. Joseph Eldridge born about 1793 died 1861 in Cascade, Ia.; he married Mary Ann (Nancy) Mesereau. Their children were: Aletta E. who married a Seeley; Charles E. Eldridge married first, Elizabeth Ross, second Samantha Haight; Caroline born 1819; died in Creek, Neb., married Samuel Gregory Backus; John Merceau born 1821 married Laura Backus. Chester born 1825; Eliza born 1822 married Charles Eldridge, son of Chas. and Bridget (Hempstead) Eldridge; Frederick born 1834 married Mary Ann Carnochan.

The following are copied from Judge James F. Mitchell's bible. Other references for this data may be found in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 7, pps. 75-78. Col. Samuel Pryor's parents came from England and settled in Caroline co., Va. He married Prudence Thornton, daughter of William Thornton of England. Their children were: William, Samuel, John, Thornton, Robert, Luke, Frank, Joseph, Nancy and Mary (or Polly). Mary was born 1730, married first, Maj. Wm. Berry of Gloucester co., Va.; he died leaving two daughters: Nancy, who married Jonathan Taylor, son of Geo.; and Prudence who married Maj. George Blackburn, Polly (Molly) Pryor Berry married second James Mitchell who died 1819. She died 1804. Her children by James Mitchell were: Edward, born 1760;

James, born 1763; Samuel, born 1764.

George Neavil, Fauquier co., Va.; will dated, Feb. 26, 1774, Prob. June 27, 1774. Mentions wife Mary, daughters: Joanna, wife of James Hathaway; Judith, wife of Ambrose Barnett; Mary, wife of John Rosser; Betty, wife of Solomon Jones; Lucy Calmes, Ann Blackmore; Milly, wife of James Barnett; Letty Helm and her daughter Ann Helm; Susannah, wife of Richard Hampton and her daughter Charlotte and Joanna. Grandson John Barnett, son of James. Execs.: wife Mary, Sons-in-law John Rosser, Solomon Jones, James Hathaway and Ambrose Barnett.

David Buchanan, Westmoreland co., Pa., will dated Nov. 22, 1817. Prob. Feb. 18, 1818. Recorded Will Book 1, Page 431. Mentions wife Jennie (Jane), sons: William, David, John and Thomas. Daughters: Jennie McKee and Catherine Guthrie. Execs.: James Shields and "my son" David Buchanan.

Edward Black, East Nantmeal twp., Chester co., Pa. will dated May 7, 1793. Prob. May 23, 1793. Recorded in Will Book 9, page 128. Mentions wife Elizabeth, oldest son John, not 21 years old; other children: Anna, Eleanor, William, Mary, Joseph, Caleb, Charles. Execs.: wife, Elizabeth, friends: David Hilles and Jonathan Williams.

William Williamson, Wilkes co., Ga. Will dated Oct. 13, 1803. Prob. July, 1806. Recorded in Book of Wills (1806-1808) pages 10-13. Ordinary's office, Wilkes co., Ga., mentions wife Molly, sons: James, Claybrook, Thomas, William, Micajah, Jonathan, Robert, Lillborn; Daughters: Betsy, Polly, and Lydia Williamson. Execs.: wife Molly, sons Micajah and Jonathan. Witness: Davis Kerr, N. Jarrett, Joseph Pollard.

Micajah Williamson, Wilkes co., Ga., will dated April 29, 1796. This will is recorded in the courthouse, Washington co., Ga. Mentions wife (but does not name her), oldest son Chas.; sons: Micajah, Peter, William, Jefferson.

Daughters: Nancy Clark, Sally Griffin, Bird, Patsy Williamson, Elizabeth Williamson. Sole executrix: Wife. Witness: M. Clark, William Gilliam, Thompson Bird.

Christopher Houston (Houston), East Pensboro twp., Cumberland co., Pa. Will dated April 12, 1773. Mentions wife Susanna, sons: Christopher, James, John, William. Sons-in-law: John McCulloch and James McKinstrey. Execs: Sons John Houston. Witness: Walter Buchanan, James McKinstrey.

The Nashville or Robertson's colony—1827-1836.

Bell co., Texas, lay outside the province explored by the Spanish officials as they passed on their early treks. This region first came into history in 1834 when the immigrants from the U. S. began to come to Nashville or Robertson colony in the province of Texas. This had been the result of Stephen F. Austin locating on the lower Brazos. The news of Austin's enterprise had aroused great interest, especially in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. These were the states which had suffered most by the panic of 1819, and they were looking for new homes.

Men of means became interested in the liberal terms which the Mexican government allowed contractors who introduced immigrants; poor men learned that in Texas land was cheap and they might own their own farms or ranches.

In 1822 a group of citizens of Davidson co., Tenn., stimulated by Moses Austin, formed "Texas association" in order to obtain a similar grant. Their agent, Robert Leftwich, with the assistance of Stephen Austin received a contract from the legislature of Coahuila-Texas on April 15, 1825. They were to settle 800 families in six years in a tract above the old San Antonio-Nacogdoches rd. In 1827, the new contract was made in favor of the company and men were sent to explore the region.

In 1830 Sterling C. Robertson, one of the original stockholders became agent or empresario of Nashville co. He had been one to investigate the prospects of the new region and enthusiastically

pushed it. When Robertson came with a few settlers, the Mexicans had decided against allowing any more from the U. S. to settle and Robertson turned to Austin who was then a member of the legisla-

ture. Austin was only able to get the contract through by claiming for himself and Samuel Williams, which was a disappointment to Robertson.

In 1833 Williams sold permits for the location of a number of large claims on the best land to speculators, it was not until 1834 that Robertson was able to recover control of the colony. In spite of the litigation and trouble, he began introducing settlers into the colony.

Capt. Goldsby Childers and his family made their trek here in 1833, with a party made up of residents of Quincy, Ill. Among the members of this party: Capt. Childers, wife and nine children; Rev. Isaac Crouch (Baptist), wife and children; David McCandless, wife and children; Elder James W. Parker and his family; Elder Daniel Park and his family; Heman Chapman, George W. Chapman, Joseph G. Ferguson, "Old Man" Rhodes, Ezekiel Robinson and Empson Thompson.

Each family had a wagon drawn by horses or a yoke of oxen; some had several wagons. There were two or three carry-alls drawn by horses. Then men and some of the older girls rode horseback; at night they camped at some place near a stream where the horses were watered and each family set up tents.

Their route from Quincy was down the east side of the Mississippi across the river by ferry at St. Louis, from there

through Missouri and Arkansas, crossing the White river near Batesville, the Arkansas river at Little Rock, the Red river at Fulton and then westward to Clarksville, Texas. From there they followed the Caddo trail southward to the San Antonio road, crossing the Trinity at Midway and the Brazos at Tenoxtitlan, down to the Devers settlement (Washington co.) not far from San Felipe. This was the route then used by the overland travelers. About three months were required in this journey. The night they camped on the White river banks, Sept. 13, 1833, was the night "the stars fell," and many people referred to it as a phenomenon for many years.

The Parkers built a blockade and block house for protection against the Indians, near Groesbeck. It was here where the tragedy and bloody massacre of this little group took place. The few left settled in the Burnet colony in eastern Texas.

Goldsby Childers and Dr. Robert Davidson made their location on the Little river in Bell co.

This little village had an unstable population, most of the colonists staying only a short time on their way to the country above, and there was never more than 20 or 30 families at a time living here.

Among the residents of this village during the middle thirties: Lige Bailey, James Bell, Gid Bowen, Calvin Bowles, John Dull Brown, Geo. W. Chapman, Herman Chapman, Goldsby Childers, Isaac Crouch, Robert Davidson, Robert Fluery, Jacob M. Harrell, Jack Hopson, James Lowlett, Neil McLennon.

James McLenan, Laughlin McLenan, Sterling C. Robertson, James Shaw, Alexander Thomson, Wm. D. Thomson, Thos. C. Thomson. Those who were there for short periods of time. Captain H. Barron, Captain John Bird, Benjamin Bryant, * * * (?) Campbell, John Chalmers, David Clark, John Cockrell, Robert Cor-yell, John H. Craddock, Moses Cummings, Aaron Cullins, Robert M. Coleman, John H. Connell, Mrs. Matilda F. Connell, Francis T. Duffau, George B. Erath, Wm. M. Easrland, Masillon Farley, Moses Farley, Stephen Frazier, Jas. A. Graves, George Green, Moses Griffin, Jacob Groos, Caleb H. Hubby, Henry Ickleberger, Frank W. Johnson, Henry Katenhorn, Wm. B. King, Wm. H. King, Daniel McKay, Lewis More, Morris Moore, William Moore.

Daniel Parker, Isaac Parker, John Pool, Nat C. Raymond, Thomas Roberts, Wm. Roberts, E. S. C. Robertson, James Robinett, Joseph Rowland, E. Lawrence Stickney, Ethan Stroud, Gus Sullivan, James G. Swisher, John Taylor, Orville T. Tyler, Lewis M. H. Washington, W. S. Wilson and others.

By an act of the first congress of the Republic of Texas, June 5, 1837, the village was incorporated, along with other towns. In 1846 the county seat was removed to Cameron. Nashville gradually dwindled away and was merely a country post office in 1863. When the railroad reached Hearne, only five miles away in 1868, only a few gravestones marked the spot which was once the center of life in the Great Upper Brazos country.

Colonial Era Servants

In scanning the colonial immigrants' lists it is good to remember: "Passengers" were those who were able to meet the expenses of the voyage and were otherwise equipped to make their own way in the world without becoming a charge upon the country; the "redemptioners" were those who, in being unable to pay their own passage, bargained with the masters or owners of vessels to dispose of their "time" to the planters or manufacturers, and when they had redeemed themselves, they were free to go as they chose and work out their own destinies. The third classification "indentured servants" does not mean domestic servant only. In those days all laborers, artisans, husbandmen, traders, mechanics—in fact all who labored with their hands—were classed as "servants." Sometimes even manufacturers and schoolmasters were so designated. It is worthy noting that the immigrant schoolmasters' pay was about the same as that of the laborer. The term "servant," therefore, was intended and used in the broadest sense, and many of those recorded under this head were among the useful classes that came to the colonies.

When servants were abused by their masters, as was frequently the case, they "ran

away" and sought new fields, in reading the old colonial newspapers may be seen numerous advertisements for runaway servants, offering rewards for their apprehension and return. A complete description was given of their personal appearances, and many, many times is the fact "he writes a good hand" or "he speaks good English" was suggested as a means of identifying the "runaway." There are many cases stating the "servant man" or "servant lad" able to converse in several languages, usually English, Gaelic, French or Latin, even noted were: "a student of Greek."

Gaelic was then more widely spoken in Ireland than English, and the youth of the country were educated mainly in their native tongue. An Irish boy or girl able to speak good English or "write a good hand" was not a rarity. Thus it indicates the intelligent class Ireland sent to America, for the majority of the school masters were Irish. The majority of these ads in the newspapers indicate they were of the Celtic stock and not the so-called "Scotch-Irish" or "Anglo-Irish."

Among the advertisements in the Philadelphia newspaper I find: Thomas Martin of Uwchlan, Chester County, Pa., advertising in the Pennsylvania Gazette, Jan. 29, 1751, for "a runaway Irish

servant named James McCarthy; a weaver by trade speaks English; a short, well-set fellow, about 21 years of age." Then a few minute descriptions of the said McCarthy's personal appearance and an offer of a reward of 40 shillings for his return. There is also, an ad for a runaway servant man belonging to John Flannigan of Cecil county, Maryland, as well as "an Irish servant lad about 19 yrs., who was apprenticed to Thomas Thorn of Chesterfield West-New-Jersey" from whom he had "run away" was advertised in the Pennsylvania Chronicle, March 12-20, 1760.

Another term one finds in reading genealogy: Inmates, these were persons who did not own property but were probably mechanics or that sort of workers, and were married. Freeman were men 21 years of age, and were free of family obligations or trade, the age of a man might be determined by counting the first time he was taxed as a freeman.

Indentured servants were bound out for a term of years a minor could be indentured by his parents, or when he was 21 years old he could indenture himself. The parents sometimes indentured his son until the fee of the work equaled the debt the son owed his parents, or he was inden-

tured to pay for a piece of land.

Some revolutionary ancestors: Among those who served in the commander-in-chief's guards from Pennsylvania were: Connor, Solomon Daly, William Darrah, Charles Dougherty, George Dougherty, James Dougherty, Wm. Dunn, Jeremiah Driskel, James Dady, Robert Finley, William Garret, William Gill, Thomas Gillen, Hugh Haggerty, William Hennessey, Thomas Hickey, Thomas Holland, James Hughes, John Kenney, William Kernahan, John Leary, William Logan, Michael Lynch, Wm. McCown, James McDonald, Thomas McCarthy, Dennis Moriarty, Andrew O'Brien, William O'Neill, William Reilly (Reiley), Michael Sutton, William Roach, William McIntire.

Others of the Pennsylvania Revolutionary soldiers: Capt. Samuel Brady, who commanded a company of Col. Francis Johnston's regiment, there was also, Captain Heath's Independent co.

* * *
Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Mims jr. and children Charles and Jimmy, are spending the weekend in Austin, where they attended on Saturday the wedding of Dr. Mims' cousin, Miss Jean Stafford, and Jack Barber, Fentress.

Bell Co. Territory

August 12, 1956

Bell co. territory.

In March 1836 the settlers in Bell co. territory were startled by the news that Gen. Santa Anna had invaded Texas, the Alamo had fallen; that Gen. Sam Houston's little Texas army was in full retreat eastward from Gonzales. Texas was in a panic.

With much haste and confusion they took up the line of retreat eastward with the general hegira, the "Runaway Scrape."

The following is the Robertson's Ranger muster roll:

Captain: Sterling C. Robertson; **Lieutenants:** John A. T. Graves, M. B. Shackelford. **Sergeants:** Thos. H. Barron, Walker Phillip, Warren Lyman, Calvin Bowles; **Corporals:** James Hudson, Enoch M. Jones, Moses Griffin; G. W. Morgan. **Privates:** Samuel T. Allen, Paton Byrne, David W. Campbell, Nathan Campbell, Michael Castleman, Eli Chandler, Robert Childers, Francis M. Childress, James R. Childress, Willis Collins, Patrick Connell, Augustus W. Cook, Henry Cook, James Coryell, John R. Craddock, Britton Dawson, David Dawson, James Dunn, Stephen Eaton, Robert Ferguson, Benjamin Fitch, John Fulcher, Henry Fullerton. Thomas A. Graves, John Marlin, Jeremiah McDonald, Hardin McGrew, John McLennan, Edward McMillan, James McMillan, Robert Moffitt, William Moffitt, Daniel Monroe, Andrew J. Morgan, John C. Morgan, William J. Morgan, Jesse Mumford, John Needham, Elijah Reed, Joseph Reed, Thos. J. Reed, Elijah S. C. Robertson, Thomas Ross, Jno. D. Smith, Wm. C. Sparks, Levi Taylor, Richard Teal, Jasper N. M. Thompson, John Walker, Ezra Webb, John Webb, Thomas R. Webb, A. Wilkinson and John Wilkinson.

Of these, most all settlers from the Little River colony, John Craddock participated in the battle of San Jacinto as a private in Capt. Wm. M. Hill's company.

In the act of Dec. 5, 1836, "to protect the frontier of Texas," the president of the Republic sought to raise a battalion of mounted riflemen, to consist of 200 men, for a term of 12 months or more, each to furnish his own horse, rifle and a brace of pistols (if possible), subject to inspec-

tion by the inspector general of the army. This corps was to be officered and paid the same as other corps of the army, additional 15 dollars per month allowed for their horses and arms.

Maj. Erath wrote of this battalion: "In the fall of 1836 a battalion of rangers for the defense of the frontier was raised of which I became a member. We were promised \$25 a month and 1280 acres of land for every 12 months of service, the government furnishing ammunition and rations, but we furnished our own horses and arms—we lived for the most part on game out of the woods. I have known more than one man, enlisting, to give his whole claim of land and money in advance for a horse, saddle and bridle, with which to serve. Ammunition was the only thing furnished us and some beef now and then."

As well as can be found, Maj. Robert Coleman was the first in command of the frontier battalions. He was succeeded in January 1837 by Maj. Wm. Smith.

At the falls of the Brazos, there was a village known as Milam (formerly Viesca), and here was the headquarters of a small company of the battalion, commanded by Capt. Thomas H. Barron. The following is the muster roll of his company: **Capt.** Barron; **Lieutenants:** Chas. Curtis, Davis W. Campbell, Geo. B. Erath; **Sergeants:** Hardin Nevill, Wm. Neale, Lee R. Davis, James McLochan; **Privates:** Jesse Bailey, Silas Bates, John Barron, David Clark, James Coryell, Wm. R. Cox, Aaron Cullins, Daniel Cullins, Anson Darnell, Chas. Duncan, Green B. Duncan, Alfred Eaton, Thos. H. Eaton, Bradley Emmons, David M. Farmer, Robert Ferguson, Ben. Fitch, John Folks, Stephen Frazier, Jacob Gross, Jack Hopson, Thos. James, Sam Johnson, Ben Long, R. H. Matthews, Thomas Matthews, Wm. Matthews, Green McCoy, Jerry McDonald, Lewis Moore, Morris Moore, Claiborne Neal, Jos. Proctor, Sterrett Smith, Empson Thompson and John Tucker.

At this time Indian attacks had become so frequent the families from this section had moved to Viesca (the fort) for protection. It was here that Coyell was killed by the Indians.

In 1849, those living on the lower Salado creek at Three Forks, employed E. N. Goode to teach school in the house formerly occupied by the Kuykendalls. This house was located on the bank of the creek just opposite J. Morgan Smith's water mill and gin, which had been erected in the 70s. After Goode retired, a Mr. Edrington succeeded him.

From an attendance book of the school we find among those who attended school here the children of James K. Blair, Wm. B., Joel D. jr., and John; the children of J. M. Cross, William, Francis, Marion and Seluda; those of Moses Griffin, Joseph, Avery, James, David C., Jane, Caroline, Belle, Cornelia and Mary Williams (niece of Mrs. Griffin); the children of Reese Morrell, DeKalb, Green and Evaline; Cornelius B. Roberts' children, William, Nathan T., David, John M., Mary, C. Bent jr. and James T.; George and Susie Wheat, children of Samuel Wheat and Stacy and Moncy, the children of Granger McDaniel.

The folks living in the neighborhood of Childers Mill erected a small clap-board building on the bluff, overlooking the mill and the river, this was first used for public purposes, later they induced Lawrence Stickney, a lawyer of Alabama, to teach school here. Mr. Stickney held classes for both children and adults. Henry B. Elliot taught singing classes, "the four tone system," in this same building. The first Sunday school was also held here, Rev. Henry C. Cook (Methodist) preached and Rev. James Ferguson, the first Methodist circuit rider, warned the people here "of the wrath to some if they did not flee from their sins."

The children of this school as well as can be surmised: Mary Roberts, daughter of C. B. Roberts; Doke, Pete, David C. Bowles; Caroline, Wm. P., children of Goldsby Childers. Wm. P. McCordle; Henry T. Neighbors; Richard, Mary Stickney.

There is some record of a school taught later at Childers Mill by a Mr. Allen, of Williamson co., who was employed by James K. Allen and John Bowles, at \$20 per month. This tuition was collected from the parents.

By 1851 a large group of immigrants came from Tennessee, locating around Bel-

ton. Because they were all from Tennessee, the community was given the name "Tennessee valley." The families in this group were R. Patton Bigham, E. H. Bigham, W. Nix Bigham, Wilson Bates, John H. Bates, Reuben Curry, John Q. Allen, Ben F. Allen, John M. Morris, Sam Morris, R. P. Morris, John W. Scott, Jere D. Scott, Geo. J. Coop, James

P. Coop. The Scotts and Bighams made a joint purchase of a large body of land from Col. Herman Aiken.

In 1855 another settlement began on the Owl creek. Among these families were Col. Herman Aiken, D. D. Rosborough, Cyrus Eastland, Fred Neibling, Alonzo Beeman, Isaac Bean, James A. Graves, Col. Jacob Nichols, Ed. Flint, Dr. C. W. Moffett, Stephen D. May, John D. Mays, Wm. Mayes, Cyrus Ellis, Wm. Patton, John Clark, Bill Meadows, John Deane, Fred Beene, James K. Rice, Abner Kuykendall, Hiram Christian, James Porter, Alexander Grimes, Louis P. Grimes, D. T. Boatright, Moses Dunn, James Clark, James Bell, Josiah Hart and Joseph Bishop.

These people did not come from adjoining states. Many of them came from Maine,

Vermont, North or South Carolina. It is interesting to

note the various distances they came in search of cheap land. Always the call "West" lured them from green valleys. The territory in Bell co. was not fit for other than cattle raising in those first days. They did attempt raising corn along the streams, which was purchased at good prices by the government for the posts at Ft. Gates, Chadbourne and Ft. Phantom Hill.

Eighteen fifty-five was the year of a great drouth which set the country back many years. It was this drouth that has been referred to as the "7-year drouth." The streams were so low the water mills could not run; some folks ground wheat on their old steel mills; the records show there was practically no rain the year of 1857 until fall.

Save County Histories

August 19, 1956

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations ask thy father and he will show thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee." The State Heritage Committee might well adopt this lovely proverb as their own in organizing their committees throughout the state to preserve the history of each county. Under the supervision of George W. Hill, First Federal bldg., Austin, each county has a chairman appointed, and he in turn has a committee of seven. Our own Bexar county chairman is C. Stanley Banks sr.

Chambers county has Mrs. Jack J. Silva, Anahuac, she writes: "Tradition has it that James Taylor White came to Texas in 1819, and Benjamin Barrow came along with his brothers and sisters, arriving in Liberty on Christmas day, 1824. From there they came to this section. We are searching for the records of: Barrow, White, Dunmore, Winifree, Alexander or Julia Stephen, Henry Griffith, E. H. Wallis, Barber, Tilton, Jenny, Forman, Sweeney, Curry and Silas Smith."

Thus the committees are making every effort to assemble the family records of their early settlers. In the archives, I found one White, having come from Louisiana, changed his name from LeBlanc after his arrival in Texas.

During my recent drive through east Texas I was surprised to find so much manuscript in homes of old families. If this material were copied and sent to our state archives it would be safely kept for generations to come. To keep such valuable records in homes is depriving our state of much of its history, with a possibility of fire or having it fall into the hands of a disinterested person.

Some of the material I saw were diaries, journals, day books of businessmen written during those early days. Some are filled with genealogy that is so badly needed these days. Perhaps with this historical committee, functioning throughout the state, these people with these trunks of manuscripts will be sufficiently touched to submit at least copies of this data to their local committee.

Instead of building monuments to our heroes it would be well to build a fireproof building to house these east Texas manuscripts. The legislature should be urged to make possible more funds available for our state archives to work with.

Ray A. Walter, secretary of the Limestone county historical committee, Box 3032, Wa-

co, writes: "Theodore Kosse and Abraham Groesbeck residents of Harris county in 1880s, gave their names to two towns in this county: Kosse and Groesbeck. Theodore Kosse was an engineer for the Houston & Texas rr. He died in 1881. Abraham Groesbeck, a director of the same railroad, died in 1886. Little is known of these men and we shall welcome any information. Many of our old records are lost. Our only hope is to arouse interest in the families of these people to submit copies of their Bible or other family records. Local history and genealogy are closely interwoven."

QUERIES

In an old Bible brought from Giles county, Tenn., in 1811, written inside "Hawkins county, Tenn."

This Bible belonged to the mother of James Howe Price, who is now buried in Montgomery, Texas, Old Cemetery. Births: Joseph Howe born Feb. 17, 1743; Isabella Howe born August, 1741; John Howe born Oct. 13, 1769; Thomas Howe born Oct. 30, 1776; William Howe born Aug. 20, 1778; Joseph Howe born Feb. 13, 1774; Isabella Howe born Feb. 14, 1781. (Then the Bible is torn and two dates, 1783 and 1786, are all that is clear.) Isaac Newton Price born Mar. 1, 1807; Joseph Franklin Price born Nov. 2, 1808; John Hamilton Price born Aug. 19, 1809;

James Henry Price born July 2, 1811 (Bible torn); Esther Isabella P— born Dec. 2, 18—; Mary Sarah Ang— Price born 2, 1815; Martha Rebecca Susan Price born Sept. 2, 1817.

Under Marriages: James Price and Mary D. Howe were married June 6, 1805; Archibald Conoly and Mary Sarah A. Price were married (again the Bible is torn).

Under deaths: Col. Joseph Howe died Jul. 16, 1799; Isabella Howe died July 30, 1812; John Howe died Sept. 1807; Mrs. Mary D. Price died 27, Oct. 1859; James H. Price died Oct. (Bible is torn); Amanda Mitchell died (Bible is torn). The last three were victims of yellow fever epidemic in Montgomery and are buried in the old Montgomery cemetery. Newton Price died August 11, 1816; Joseph Franklin Price died Nov. 1808; Capt. James Price died June 6, 1817. Anyone who is working on this line and has the dates that are lacking in this torn Bible will be so grateful to hear from. Will exchange other data on the Howe and Price families. Mrs. Morgan Price sr., Montgomery, Texas.

I am searching for information of James and Nancy

Kegans who came to Texas with the Austin colony in 1824, from Missouri where their son Wm. Jackson Kegan was born Sept. 2, 1824, in Cole county, Mo. They settled in Washington county, between the Brazos river and the New Years creek and filed their application for a land grant with Samuel R. Miller, Joseph Harbor and Samuel Gates, March 1831.

A son Geo. Washington Kegans was born Jan. 28, 1828; a daughter Catherine was born Jan. 25, 1830 and a daughter Sarah Amelia was born Oct. 1, 1831, all born in Washington county. James Kegan served as a private in the army of the Texas republic in the spring of 1836. He

served in the company with Geo. Harbor and Andrew Nunnaly. He died at Dr. Punchard's (or Dunchard's) in Austin county, en route home from the battle of San Jacinto.

Mary Kegan came to Texas in 1824 with the colonists from Pa., by way of Missouri. She was a widow, age 45 years with five children: 3 sons, 5 to 11 years; her daughters were 4 and 13 years old. I do not know what relation she was to James and Nancy, nor do I know her children's names, according to the documents it seems she was James' mother. The Bible records show: James junior born July 22, 1802 and Nancy Kegan born Dec. 27, 1805, but does not state where or who their parents were. The names of William Kegans and wife Agnes of St. Louis and Indiana are listed in the Bible as grandparents; however, Sarah Amelia shows her grandmother to be Maria Leagons or (could be Teagons) hence Kegans, on her application to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Nancy Kegans is said to be buried at Richmond, their daughter Sarah Amalia married Michael Burchers (or Burtchers) who served in the Mexican war. I know only that a John R. Armstrong who lived at 220 Pecan st., Austin, Tex., in 1892 had been his intimate friend as early as 1852. I will deeply appreciate any information that anyone can give me on any of these families. Mrs. Kathryn Black, 118 East Palfry dr., San Antonio.

I am trying to locate the address of the National Society of the American Colonists? I am told the corresponding secretary of the society is a Dallas resident but I have been unable to find who she is. I will appreciate if anyone will send me the address. Gladys Meier, Box 268, Brownsville, Tex.

Some Notes on Missouri Pioneers

September 2, 1956

Some Biographical notes from my scrap book on Missouri pioneers (copied from Mo. Archives):

James Jameson, was born in Virginia, married Lucy Hackney. They had John, James, Thomas, David, William, Zachariah, Judith, Margaret and Nancy. James Jameson removed to Kentucky in 1789. His eldest son, John, married Jalee Reed, of Va., their children were: James, Samuel, Thomas, John, Isaac N., Sarah, Lucy, Judith, Elizabeth and Amanda. John Jameson settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1824. His son James remained in Kentucky. Samuel Jameson married Malinda Harris and went to Callaway county with the family. He had Tira H., James, Samuel, Sally A., Jalee, Minerva, Susan and Mary. Thomas Jameson married Margaret V. Martin first and then C. A. Sellee (widow of Philip George).

Col. John Jameson was born March 6, 1802. He was a very influential man, was twice elected to congress from his district. He died Jan. 24, 1857. He was married to Susan Harris. Their children were John H., Elizabeth, Sallie T. and Malinda R.

James Harris was born in Wales; he married his cousin, a Miss Harris, and they resided in the eastern section of Virginia, later removing to Albemarle county. They had Wise, Thomas, Joel, James and Nathan. Thomas married Susan Darby of Virginia and they had Anna, Elizabeth, Garrett, William, Robert, Mary, Sarah and Thomas jr. Anna went to Montgomery county, Missouri, with Elizabeth, when Elizabeth married Bernard B. Maupin.

Garrett Harris married Jane Ramsey, settling in Montgomery county 1837. Their children were William R., Mary B., Anna J., Garrett T., Margaret M., Sarah E., and Susan D. He was a probate judge and served eight years as representative in the legislature. He married Margaret Bethel of Virginia.

Joel Harris, son of James Harris sr., married Anna Waller. They had Clifton, Ira and Joel jr. Clifton married Anna Lewis, by whom he had Decatur, who married his cousin, Isabella Harris. They, too, lived in Montgomery county, Mo.

Waller C., Charles W., Mann H., Merriweather L., Susan, Catherine B., Matilda and Caroline were the children of Ira. Patsey Maupin married William, son of Thomas sr.; his brother Thomas married Elizabeth Turk.

Isaac Kent was born in Kentucky. After his parents died he was "bound out" to

be raised. He married Lucy Hopkins and they had John, William, Jane, Andrew, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary "Polly" Thomas, Isaac, Dozier, Louisa and Lucinda.

Isaac Kent removed to Warren county, Mo., in 1819. His son John married Catherine Zumwalt. William married

Mary Zumwalt, he was killed by Aller Graves, in the home of Newton Howell in 1830.

Andrew Kent enlisted in the Mexican war and was killed in the fall of the Alamo (March 6, 1836). Other Kents were Robert, Elizabeth, Isaac, Mary "Polly"; Thomas removed to Oregon; John Kent was a Ranger in Callaway's company.

William Wright was a tobacco inspector in Virginia. He was born in England and settled in Fredericksburg, Va. His son, John Wright, married Rosamond Grant, daughter of Capt. John Grant and they had Margaret, Rosamond, Elizabeth, Wm., John and Winfield, who married Judith Tinsley, daughter of Edward Tinsley of Madison county, Va. They had Wm., Henry T., James G., Rosamond, Elizabeth, Margaret P., Judith and Polly.

Henry T. Wright married Rebecca Tinsley and settled in Callaway county, Missouri, in 1837, and had Henry jr.,

Winfield, Chas., and George. After Rebecca died, he married Peachy Tinsley. By her he had one daughter. Elizabeth Jameson was his third wife.

James G. Wright, son of Winfield, married Rebecca Hawkins of Frankfort county, Kentucky. They lived in Audrain county, Missouri. Elizabeth Wright married Reuben Overton and lived in Callaway county, in 1824. Margaret Wright married Wm. R. Martin and her sister Judith married Samuel P. Martin. They also lived in Callaway county, Missouri.

The Wright family was related to the Washingtons by Ann Washington's (daughter of Col. John Washington) marriage to Francis Wright. Complete account in Wm. & Mary Quarterly, Vol. 17.

For information from Tennessee: Pollyanna Creekmore, McClung room, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn., or Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, State Library, Nashville.

A Genealogical club is active in Anahuac. Members are residents of Liberty, Mount Belvieu, Monroe City and surrounding territory. They have no officers but meet regularly in the homes of the members. Meeting once a month, they bring their charts and what records they have. Anyone wishing to join this group

may write Mrs. Jack Silva or Mrs. Roy White, Anahuac.

In Kenedy another small group is beginning meeting on Mondays. These are most stimulating and beneficial for anyone who wants to begin on their genealogy. For this group contact Mrs. W. C. Dybowski or Mrs. M. Kollink of Kenedy.

QUERIES

My great-grandmother was Caroline Lewis. She was born about 1830-40 in Beaumont. Her parents were Thomas and Lazere (Stephenson) Lewis. I do not have the dates of their marriage or anything further on the family. I would like to correspond with someone who is also working on this Lewis family. Malcolm McCown, 155 Addax dr., San Antonio.

* * *

I am searching for the record of Thomas Gates. In 1860 census, Limestone county, I find him listed, living with the Burns family, his age 67 years. He does not appear in the census of 1870, I suppose he died. The Burns family came to Yalobusha county, Mississippi, in 1848, then removed to Texas in 1857. Thomas Gates was born in Georgia, had a daughter born in Tennessee in 1817 and lived in Texas. Anyone also working on these families please contact Mrs. H. Frank Goss, 805 W. James, Baytown, Texas.

* * *

I am interested in George W. Bishop of N. Y., who married Deborah Latham, and served in the Mexican war. I am also working in detail on James Sutton, Quaker of N. Y., who married Sarah Smith of White Plains, N. Y., and later settled at Wyoming Valley, Pa. in 1773, near Wilkes-Barre with his father-in-law, Dr. Wm. Hooker Smith. They are both mentioned in "The Gustin Compendium" by Gustine Courson Weaver (wife of Rev. Dr. Clifford Selden Weaver) of McKinney, Texas. I am particularly interested in: The Suttons of New York Pennsylvania and New Jersey; The Smiths of New York, the Lybols of New York, the Skinners of Pennsylvania, the Coverts and Hollowells of New York and Michigan. John Sutton who was a Confederate officer, member of Santa Fe expedition and active in the Ranger service in Texas, is the one for whom Sutton county was named. Frank W. Sutton, 3301 West Ninth st., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

* * *

Anyone having the genealogy of the Moran family please send to this column for publication as a response to many requests.

Witherspoon Document

September 9, 1956

(Contributed by Mrs. J. C. Orr)
**THE WITHERSPOON
FAMILY (1670-1780)**
By Robert Witherspoon,
(1728-1788)

My grandfather and grandmother were born in Scotland about the year 1670; they were cousins and both of one Sir name; his name was John and hers was Janet; they lived in their younger years near Glasgow and in 1695 they left Scotland and settled in Ireland in the county of Down and Parish of Drumbo at a place called Knockbracken where he lived in good circumstances and in good credit until the year 1734 when he removed with his family to South Carolina. We went on ship Board "Good Intent" the 14th of September and lay wind bound in the Lough at Belfast 14 days. The second day of our sail my grandmother died and was interred in the raging ocean which was an effective sight to her off Spring. We were sorely tossed at sea with storms which caused our ship to spring a leak; our pumps were kept incessantly at work day and night for many days, our mariners seemed many times at their wits end but it pleased God to bring us all safe to land, which was about the 1st of December 1734.

But to return; my grandparents had seven children, viz.; Janet, David, James, Elizabeth, Robert, Mary and Gavin. The daughter Janet was born in Scotland and was married to John Flemming in Ireland; they had a large family of children, born in Ireland; they brought seven children with them to this place, viz.; Isabella, John, Elizabeth, James, Janet, Penelope and William. My uncle John Fleming died in the year 1750 in a good old age. My aunt Janet died in 1761 in the 66th year of her age.

My uncle David was married to Ann Pressley and brought to this place two children, viz.; Sarah and Janet. My uncle David died in the year 1759 in the 62nd year of his age. My aunt Ann died in the year 1772 in the 67th year of her age.

My aunt Elizabeth was married to William James; they brought to this place in 1732-3 four children, viz.; Mary, Janet, John and William. My uncle William James died in the year 1750 in the 49th year of his age. My aunt Elizabeth died in the year 1750 in the 47th year of her age.

My uncle Robert was married to Mary Stuart and had 2 children, viz.; Mary and John. His first wife Mary died in Ireland; he married his second wife a short time before he left Ireland; her name was Hester Jane Scott, and brought the aforesaid children to this place. My aunt Hester died in the year 1756 in about the 40th year of her age. My uncle Robert died in the year 1758 in the 54th year of his age.

My aunt Mary was married to David Wilson and brought to this place two children, viz.; William and John. My uncle David Wilson died in the year 1750 about the 50th year of his age. My aunt Mary died in 1765 in the 58th year of her age.

My uncle Gavin was married when he came over sea; it is to be remembered we did not all come over in one ship nor at one time. My uncles William James and David Wilson and their families, with uncle Gavin left Belfast in the beginning of the year 1732 and uncle Robert followed in 1736.

We landed in Charleston three weeks before Christmas. We found the inhabitants very kind; we stayed in town until Christmas and were put on board of an open boat with tools and a year's provisions and one still mill; they allowed each hand, upwards of sixteen, one axe, one broad how, and one narrow how. Our provisions was Indian corn, rice, wheaten flour, beef, pork, some rum and salt.

We were much distressed in this part of our passage; as it was the dead of winter we were exposed to the inclemency of the weather day and night; and which added to the grief of all pious persons on board the atheistical and blasphemous mouths of our patroons and the other hands. They brought us up as far as Potatoe Ferry and turned us on shore, where we lay in Samuel Commanders barn for some time, and the boat wrought her way up to King's tree with goods and provisions, which was the first boat, I believe, that ever came up so high before.

Whilst we lay at Mr. Commanders' our men came up in order to get Dirt Houses, or rather like Potatoe Houses, to take their families to; they brought some few horses with them. They got what help they could from the few inhabitants to carry the children and necessities up; as the woods were full of water and most severe frosts, it was very severe on women and children.

We set out in the morning and some got no farther that day than to Mr. McDonald's; some got as far as Mr. Plowden's, some to James Armstrong's and some to Uncle William James's; the little cabins were full that night as they could hold, and the next day, every one made the best they could to their own places which was the 1st day of February 1734/5.

My Uncle Gavin was married to Janet Wilson, sister to David and Robert Wilson (their father's name was William and their mother's name was Jane Witherspoon, sister to my grandmother). She died soon after marriage and left

no issue. He afterwards married Jane James, daughter of John James of Ox Swamp and Brother to Uncle William James; and by her had a large family of children.

Uncle Gavin died in the year 1773 in the 61st year of his age. My aunt Jane died in 1774 in the 64th year of her age.

My father's name was James; he was my grandfather's third child and second son; he was born at the beginning of this present (Knackbracken Parish) century and lived with his parents at Drumbo until he was 25 years old, when he married to my mother, Elizabeth McQuoid, daughter of Robert McQuoid; her mother's name was Sarah Campbell. My grandfather Robert McQuoid died in Ireland in the year 1728 in the 86th year of his age. My grandmother McQuoid died in Ireland in the 80th year.

My father and mother settled in Graba Parish near the Cuning Burn Mile where they lived about nine years, when they sold their privileges there in order to embark for America. My Father brot up his family to Grandfather's at Knockbracken about the first day of May and left us there and went and wrought at the Reed making trade until the first of September. They brought on shipboard four children, viz.; David, Robert, John and Sarah. Sarah died in Charleston and was the first buried in the Scotch Meeting House Grave yard; it was the first of February 1734-5.

When we came to the Bluff, my mother and us children were still in expectation that we were coming to an agreeable place, but when we arrived and saw nothing but a wilderness and instead of a fine timber house nothing but a very mean dirt house, our spirits quite sank, and what added to our trouble, the pilot we had with us from Uncle William James left us when he came in sight of the place. My father gave us all the comfort he could by telling us that we would get all these trees cut down and in a short time there would be plenty of inhabitants and that we could see from house to house. While we were at this, our fire went out (we had brought from log swamp). Father had heard that up the river swamp was the King's tree; although there was no path, neither did he know the distance, yet he followed up the swamp until he came to the branch, and by that found Rogers Gorden's; we watched him as far as the trees would let us and returned into our dolorous hut, expecting never to see him or any human person more; but after some time he returned and brought fire, we were somewhat comforted, but evening coming on the wolves began to howl on all sides.

Continued on Page 59

Storm a Frightful One

September 16, 1956
Continued from Page 5 8

THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY

By ROBERT WITHERSPOON
1728-1788

We then feared being devoured by wild beasts, having neither gun, nor dog, nor any door on our house, howbeit we set to and gathered fuel and made on a good fire, and so passed the first night; the next day being warm in the morning we began to stir about, but about mid-day there rose a cold, south west high wind attended by thunder and lightning down the sand that covered over, which seemed to threaten to cover us alive; the lightning and claps of thunder were very awful and lasted a good space of time. I do not remember to have seen a much severer gust than that was. I believe we all sincerely wished ourselves again at Belfast, but the fright was soon over and the evening cleared off

comfortable and warm. The boat that brought up the goods arrived at King's Tree; people were much apprest in bringing their things; as there was no house where they were obliged to toil hard and had no other way but to carry them on their backs, which consisted of their bed clothing, chests, provisions, tools and pots. And at that time there were few or no roads, every family had to travel the best way they could, which was here double distance for some, for they had to follow swamps and branches for their guides for some time, and after some time men got such a knowledge of the woods as to blaze the paths, so the people soon found out to follow the blazes from place to place.

As the winter season was far advanced the time to prepare land for planting was very short, yet the people were very strong and healthy; all that could do anything wrought diligently and continued clearing and planting as long as the season would permit, so that they made provisions for the ensuing year, as they had few beasts, a little served them, and as the range was very good they had no need of feeding creatures for some years.

I remember that amongst the first things my father brought from the boat was the gun, which was one of the Queen Ann's muskets he had loaded with swan shot. One morning when we were at breakfast there was a traveling possum on his way passing by the door; my mother screamed out saying "There is a great bear." Mother and us children hid ourselves be-

hind some barrels and a chest at the other end of our hut, whilst father got his gun and studied her past the fork that held up that end of the house and shot him about the hinder parts which caused the poor possum to grin and open her mouth in an awful manner. Father was in haste to give her another load, but the shot being mislaid in the hurry could not be found, we were penned for some time. Father at length ventured out and killed it with a pail.

Another alarming circumstance was the Indians when they came to hunt in the spring; they were in great numbers in all places, like the Egyptian locust, but they were not hurtful. We had a great deal of trouble and hardships in our first settling, but the few inhabitants continued still in health and strength; yet we were still oppressed with fears on divers accounts especially of being massacred by the Indians, or bit by snakes or torn by wild beasts or being lost and perishing in the woods, of the last, there were three persons who were never found.

About the latter part of August, 1736, my Uncle Robert arrived here; the ship he came in was called the New Built, she was a ship of great burden and brought many

passengers which chiefly came up here and were obliged to travel up by land from Georgetown. They instead of provisions, had money given them by the public, our second crop being in the ground when they came. As it was the warm season they were much fatigued in coming up, and many after the ague ceased, grew dropsical and died. About this time the people began to form into societies and sent to Ireland for a minister; one came named Robert Heron, he stayed three years then returned to Ireland.

In the fall of 1737 my grandfather took the rose-in-the-leg which occasioned a fever of which he died, and was the first buried at Williamsburg meeting house.

He (John Witherspoon) was a man of middling stature, a firm healthy constitution; he was well acquainted with the scriptures, had a volubility of expressions in prayer, a zealous adherent to the reformed protestant principles of the Church of Scotland; he had a great aversion against Episcopacy, and whoever impartially reads the history of the times of his younger years in Scotland may see that his prejudices were not without

cause, as it was his lot to be in a time of great distress to the poor perugated (persecuted) church in the reign of James 7th of Scotland and 2nd of England; as he was of the sort that followed field meetings, some of the kindred and himself were much harassed by them (the Papists), yet not withstanding, if his younger years were attended with some trouble, he enjoyed great peace and tranquility in his after life and had the comfort of living to see his seven children all creditably married and settled for themselves. Except the death of my grandmother, his beloved wife he never knew what it was to part by death in his own family, which blessing few have enjoyed.

In May 1743, the Rev. Mr. John Roe arrived from Scotland; he came upon a call from this congregation sent some time before to the Rev. Willison of Dundee; Mr. Roe continued a faithful and laborious pastor in this congregation until the year 1761 and died; his remains were brought down (from Salem where he died) and buried at the Meeting House (where he had successfully labored for 18 years) being 46 years of age.

I was born Aug. 20, 1728, in Ireland, I was my father's second son; in my youth he taught me to weave, also my oldest brother, David, he taught to make reeds; the family lived together at the Bluff until March, 1749. My father (then) moved his family to Thorntree; I went and wrought (at Uncle Gavin's who lived then at Migerth Swamp) at the weaving business until September following, when I went to overseeing and lived with Mr. Fleming near Black River Church (25 miles below King's tree); I lived with him until August 1750 when he died; I continued with his widow until January 1752, when I returned home to my father again. The reason of my returning was it pleased God in the late awful distemper (that was in Williamsburg, which began about the 1st of November in 1750 and carried off nearly 80 persons in a short time, many of which were the principal people of the congregation) to remove by death my oldest brother, David and my sister Jane. My father being in a very weakly state, unable to take care of the plantation, I left my own concerns to take care of it. I remained with my parents until March 2nd, 1758. I left them and settled for myself (4 miles below King's tree and near the river).

The aforesaid 2nd of March, 1758, I was married

to Elizabeth Heathly a young woman in the eighteenth year of her age. I afterwards removed and settled one mile higher up the river near King's tree in 1761, and immediately on the public road leading from that place to the lower bridge on Black River. There I had a more comfortable and healthy residence, and here also, I expect to spend the remainder of my days.

Our first son James was born March 20th, 1759. Our second son named Thomas was born the 22nd of March, 1761, and died the 8th of September, 1765. Our son Robert was born January 29, 1767. Our daughter Mary was born March 20th, 1769. Our daughter Elizabeth was born July 25th, 1771. Our son John Ramsey was born March 17th, 1774. Our son Thomas was born July 23rd, 1776.

My honored Mother de-

parted this life the 25th of January 1777 in the 72nd year of her age. She was the last surviving branch of the Old Stock of our family, and as I have had an opportunity of having a personal knowledge of their lives and deaths, I bear them this testimony; that they were servers of God, they were well acquainted with the Scriptures, they were much in Prayer, they were strict observers of the Sabbath; in a word they were a Stock that studied outward piety and inward purity; indeed God blessed this settlement at first with a number of Godly pious men, out of which I choose to set down some of their names:— William Wilson, David Allon, William Hamilton, John Porter, William James, David Wilson, John James, James McClelland, Robert Pressly James Bradley, John Lemon, William Frierson, to which I add my own Father and my three Uncles, viz.; David, Robert, and Gavin (Witherspoon) these men were of great piety in their day, and indeed they were men of renown.

May the glorious king and head of his church, for his own glory, still maintain and keep us men of piety and holiness as a blessing to this place to the latest posterity, is the heart request of the unworthy scribe.

Robert Witherspoon
Williamsburg, S. C. May 1780

Barrow Family of Louisiana

September 23, 1956

A prominent Louisiana-Texas family and their collateral lines.

The Barrow family is one of the more distinguished families in Louisiana, descending from William Barrow, a wealthy planter who lived in Edgecomb, N. C., in 1750; married Olivia, daughter of Robert and Ann (Bennett) Ruffin in 1760. William Barrow died at his Tarborough homestead, near Enfield, N. C., in 1787.

When their friends and relatives were preparing to migrate to Louisiana in 1798, Olivia Barrow (Wm's widow) and her three sons decided to go along with the caravan. Traveling first in covered wagons, then on barges, they came down the Mississippi river through Tennessee, to Nueva Feliciana (then under Spanish rule), where they received a Spanish land grant, and built their first home in this state. This plantation was first called "Locust Ridge"; later the name was changed to "Highland Plantation." Hardly had they settled here when Olivia passed away April 2, 1803; she is buried in the ancient cemetery north of the old manor house at Highland Plantation. Her children: William born 1761, died 1762; Robert born 1763, died 1815, married Mary Haynes; William Barrow born Feb. 1765, married Pharyb Hilliard in North Carolina 1792; Batholomew Barrow born 1766, married (1st) Elizabeth Slater; after her death in North Carolina, he married (2nd), Bethier Brantly, (he was one of the sons who did not leave North Carolina with his mother, he came to Louisiana in 1820, with his wife and children; Ann Barrow born

1768; Mary Barrow born 1770, married Wm. David Lane, Sarah Barrow born 1773, married John Dawson (they were the parents of Gen. Bennet Dawson); Ruffin Barrow born 1775; Bennett Barrow born 1777, married Martha Hill.

Bennet Barrow came to Louisiana in 1816 and located on Rosebank plantation across the Little Bayou Sara from his brother William.

Robert Hilliard Barrow married Eliza Pirrie in 1805, the daughter of James and Lucretia (Alston) Pirrie; she was a student of the famous Audoborn who referred to her as "the beautiful Eliza Pirrie." Robert Hilliard Barrow jr. was born 1824.

Ann Ruffin (daughter of William and Pharyb Barrow) was born 1795, married John Benoist and had Rosina E. Benoist who married Herman Groesbeck. Martha Hilliard Barrow born 1809 married Daniel Turnbull and had Sarah, who married Lt. James Pirrie Bowman, son of David Bowman.

Wylie (Willie) Macajah Barrow was born in North Carolina, married (1st) Jane Grier of Kentucky; after her death, he married (2nd) Anna H. Beck. He was the father of Alexander Barrow, U. S. senator born in Tennessee. Jane Grier was the mother of Sen. Barrow.

The Barrows were good business men and unusually fine planters, prospering from the beginning and making good investments in land and good living. Other plantations belonging to this family are: Ambrosia, Independence and Afton Villa. This is a distinguished family and many pages of history would be re-

quired to list their contributions to Louisiana and Texas.

Abstracts of the first book of Erie county, Pa., Wills.

Thomas Laird — Of Erie; will dated Oct. 20, 1832; reg. 1833; beloved wife Mary Ann Laird; "smaller part of his family," James, Margaret, Emeline, Wilson and Richard; eldest daughter Mary Anne Kellogg; eldest son Johnston Laird; third son, Wm. Laird; second daughter Jane Laird; son Thomas Laird; Mary Ann Laird; second son George W. Laird; and son Johnston. Extrs.: Wit.: Robert Brown, John Morris and Thos. Dillon.

Isaac Kennady—"of the town of Waive;" will dated Feb. 18, 1839. Reg. June 5, 1840; wife and children; eldest son Charles; eldest daughter Betsy, she and her children; Maddison, my third son Catherine, my second daughter, her husband Robert Campbell; Polly Ester, and her husband Samuel Ware; Austin, (not of age); Polly Ann; a daughter; Clinton, my last infant child; July Ann have their land set off to them. Extrs. wife Catherine and Maddison. Witness P. L. Phelps, Abraham Kennady.

John Mills—boro of Northeast; dated April 19, 1838. Carpenter; to children and grandchildren, hereafter named, viz.: Michael B. Mills; John

H. Mills; Margaret Neely; Elizabeth Allison; Wm. R. Mills, and my following grandchildren: Royal A.; T. B. Mills; Mary Mills; Margeret Mills; John Marselus Mills, and my

little Jenny James Mills; the foregoing being the child of my son James Mills, deceased. John Mills Barton, Elizabeth Barton, children of my daugh-

ter Ann Barton, deceased. John Mills Neely, son of Margaret Neely; John Mills and Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Michael Mills; Ellen Elizabeth Allison, Wm. John Allison, son of Elizabeth Allison. Andrew Banghart and Sarah Elizabeth, son and daughter of John H. Mills; Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Wm. A. Mills, and grandson, Carlos Mills, and my granddaughters: Ammerilla A. Mills and Artemecia G. Mills; the last three mentioned being the children of my son, M. B. Mills. Extrs.: Lewis S. Bowers, Wm. Crawford. Witness: Alexander Cochran jr.; John I. Randall, and W. M. Blain.

Robert Hulme, of Reddick, parish of Manchester was buried at Stockport Jan. 14, 1604-5; wife Alyce buried at Collegiate Church (now Cathedral Manchester) Sept. 7, 1610.

Robert Holms (Hulms) baptised Aug. 18, 1578, married Stockport, near Manchester, Eng., Oct. 8, 1605, Katherine Johnson.

Rev. Obediah Holmes, second minister of the First Baptist church, Newport, R. I., is buried with wife, five miles east of Newport. Son of Robert and Katherine, above.

The following may be of interest:

Obediah Holmes and Katherine Hyde; Lydia Holmes married John Browne; Sarah Bowne married Richard Salter; Hannah Salter married Mordicai Lincoln; John Lincoln; Abraham Lincoln; Thomas married Nancy Hanks; President Abraham Lincoln.

On Moving State Archives

September 30, 1956

Colonial Families in Henrico co., Virginia.

Col. Thomas Ligon married Mary Harris about 1648; she was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Harris, who came from Essex, England, to Virginia in 1611, during the government of Sir Thomas Dale. The Harrises settled at "the Neck of Land" in Henrico co.

Mary Harris was born in 1625 and died 1704, surviving her husband Thomas Ligon 29 years. It is thought Thomas Ligon has been married in England before and that his first wife had died before he came to America. His children were those of Mary Harris, William being named for Gov. Berkeley, his godfather; Richard was named for Thomas' brother who had died in England in 1662; Hugh was a family name as was Johan, his daughter, who was named for a sister in England. Thomas and Mary (Harris) Ligon had: William, John, Richard, Matthew, Hugh and Mary born 1663; she married Thomas Farrar, and had a son Thomas Farrar.

Thomas Ligon, son of Col. Thos. and Mary H. Ligon married 1679, Mary Tanner, daughter of Jos. Tanner; after his death Mary Tanner married Maj. William Farrar. Johan Ligon, daughter of

Col. Thos. and Mary H. Ligon, married about 1672, Robert Hancock, the son of Sara Hancock Piggott. They had: Sara and Mary, who married John Hatcher; Phoebe married Robt. Bailey and Elizabeth married William Farrar.

Richard Ligon, son of Col. Thos. and Mary H. Ligon, married Mary Worsham, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Worsham. (Mary Worsham's sister, Elizabeth, married Richard Kennon).

The Virginia Historical magazine states that William and George Worsham were brothers, had a grant of 400 acres on the Appomattox river, which William had purchased from Seth Ward in 1640. William Worsham came to Virginia in 1640 and died in 1661. His wife, Elizabeth (surname unknown), married second Col. Frances Eppes. Her Worsham children were: John, Charles, Mary Worsham who married Richard Ligon, and Elizabeth Worsham. Her Eppes children were: William; Littlebury, and Mary Eppes. Col. Frances Eppes, son of Frances Eppes, had been married before and had a son Frances by his first wife.

Hugh Ligon, son of Col. Thomas and Mary H. Ligon, married October 1689, Elizabeth Walthall, orphan of Wil-

liam Walthall and Anne Archer; he married second, 1711, Jane Pew, the widow of John Price.

William Walthall married Anne Archer in 1611; she was the granddaughter of Abraham Wood, prominent in military fields; he had risen from captain to general. As a note on the family connections: in the will of Ralph Throckmorton of London, he mentions his wife's brother, William Walthall, "then living in Virginia," and his wife's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth (Walthall) Clayton. In 1657, William Walthall patented 1700 acres on Swift creek (Chesterfield co.); this location today is called "Port Walthall." The children of William and Anne (Archer) Walthall were: William, Richard, Henry, Jarrett, Francis, Anne, Elizabeth, Mable Katherine, Mary, Dinah, Henry who married Phoebe Ligon and Elizabeth who married Hugh Ligon.

(The history of the Walthall family has been compiled and published by Ernest Taylor Walthall).

During Bacon's rebellion, Lord Dunmore had the records moved for safe-keeping; thus some were lost in the confusion and the genealogy of some of the families is not all complete.

William Moseley came to

America in 1649, with his wife and two sons: Arthur and William Moseley. He was granted land in Lower Norfolk co., Va., where he built Rolleston (named for the "Rolleston Hall," Staffordshire, Eng.) the Moseley family home.

The will of Thomas Jefferson, who married Mary Field in 1697, was probated in 1731. is found in Henrico co. records. In his will, he mentions his daughter Judith Farrar, wife of George Farrar.

Also living in Henrico at this time were the Woodsons, the Crawleys, the Womacks, the Mays and many others.

Reading the court records in these early Virginia coun-

ties and following the marriages of the families through the years one is appalled to find so many intermarriages of the same families. The only conclusion to be made from the study is: "We're all Virginia cousins."

An interesting book for this county in Virginia and

much genealogy of the families who lived there is "The Ligon Family" by William D. Ligon jr., published in 1947. It's a fabulous book, filled with county records and the full account of families, giving the immigrant ancestor and date of his arrival as well as the boat's name.

Rollicking Air of Bygone Era

October 14, 1956

A song that started about 1840—it is said to have been a favorite one in Kentucky—was sung to a rollicking air that set feet dancing when groups got together.

How wonderous are the changes since 40 years ago, When girls wore woolen dresses and boys wore pants of tow,

And shoes were made of cowhide and socks of homespun wool,

And children did a half day's work before they went to school.

The girls took music lessons upon the spinning wheel,

And practiced late and early on spindle swift and reel,

The boys would ride the horse on mill a dozen miles or so,

And hurry off before 'twas day, some 40 years ago.

The people rode to meeting on sleds instead of sleighs,

And wagons rode as easy as buggies nowadays.

The oxen answered well for team, though now they'd be too slow,

For people lived not half as fast, some 40 years ago.

How well do I remember that Wilson patent stove

That father bought and paid for in cloth our girls had wove.

And how the people wondered when we got the thing going,

They said would burst and kill us all, some 40 years ago.

Yes, everything has changed so, 'tis plain to tell the cause,

For men are always tampering with Nature's wonderous laws.

And what on earth we're coming to, does anybody know?

For everything has changed so much, since 40 years ago.

Chorus:
Just 40 years ago, just 40 years ago,

The men and the boys, the girls and their toys,

The work and the play, the night and the day,

The world and its ways have all changed 'round,

Since 40 years ago.

Following the trail of ancestors may at first glance seem to offer only a limited picture of the past, but this is not true, the trail is peculiar in that it soon gives over being a single trail and generation by generation divides itself, eventually becoming a solid front which extends across the greater part of the world. The genealogist figures the average generation is approximately 35 years; the number of ancestors doubles in each succeeding generation as we progress backwards in time. Six centuries

ago was but a few years before the "Black Death" which killed one half of the people of Europe. Your ancestors survived that plague; they were the sole survivors of that epidemic.

With that statement you have a personal interest in the event that occurred six centuries ago. So it is, through the years as one climbs back, they are all our grandparents: Slaves, serfs, freemen, gentry, nobles and kings. For the identity of many we are forced to rely on statistical methods, the humble folk of long ago left few personal records, but we can back-track on their individual trails until their ancestry, too, blends with that of the race.

As for the "hangman's noose" that one is warned of, some are hempen and some are golden, for not all the grandparents who were executed were criminals; some were martyrs. Never close your eyes to the horrors. The minor leit-motif in every ancestral pattern not only mitigates the cloying sweetness of perfection but also warns of the pitfalls to be avoided. It has been said, only those who are thoroughly familiar with mistakes of the past, may ever hope to avoid the same mistakes within their own lifetime.

As Mrs. William Irvine, prominent genealogist of Portland, Ore., aptly states in opening her course in genealogy to beginners: "A person is not only the product of his environment but is also a composite of the factors he has inherited from his ancestors. Thus one may find an explanation of his personality and his abilities in a study of the people who joined forces to produce him. It is impossible for a person to truly "know himself" without reviewing the sources from which he came."

When starting a beginner in genealogy, my first suggestion is: "Find a Cousin," for there is always someone, somewhere, who has the family records you need to hinge your records onto, for identification. When I began, I searched several years but when I found the "cousin," he had followed the line back to Charlemagne, and soon that old historic figure

changed from a pile of dry dust to a real and interesting person, one of my grandfathers. So, it is, down the ladder you travel, studying, and getting acquainted with each of the grandparents as you go. They become wonderful folks, from the humblest to the most illustrious, even the rogues. The history of the period in which they lived becomes a part of them. No longer dates and instances recorded in history books, but various events that affected these grandparents. Through genealogy you are intimately acquainted and know his reactions to things happening. If we followed the Mormons in their teaching genealogy in the fourth grades, we would make history more interesting and the student would have a deep appreciation of his forefathers and country.

The origin of family names is dramatic. I love the story of the Morgans: The name derived from two words: "Muir" (the sea) and "Gin" (begotten); hence, "one born by the sea." There is a legend that King Arthur, after a defeat in battle with a local potentate, removed his queen for safety to the coast of what is now Glamorganshire, her child born there was named Morgan, because he was born by the sea. This place was later known as Glamorgan or "the country of the man born by the sea." There is another authority who associates the name Morgan with "Imogen" or "Morgen" as allied with "Morwening" (break of morn). In scanning the records of this family one finds the name spelled "Margan" and "Morecan," Morgan being a later spelling.

The Morgan family traces by Welsh descent to 1089, through some 25 generations to Cadinorfawr who married Ellen, the daughter of Llwh Llawen. William Morgan of Llanvabon, Wales, was born in 1571; his children: Evan, Thomas, John, James, Watkins, Jonathan and William.

James Morgan emigrated from Bristol, England, in the summer of 1636, in the ship "Mary," accompanied by his kinsman, Robert Morgan, landing at Boston, Mass. My own ancestor, Capt. Thomas Morgan, brother of James, came

to America the same summer, landing at Baltimore, Md. He was born in 1623 in Llanvabon, Wales, married Mary Cromwell, their daughter Jemima Morgan, married James Morray, Quaker of Pennsylvania, and Baltimore. His will is dated 1704 on record in Baltimore. He spelled his name Morray, but his sons used the "Murray" spelling. After his death Jemima married Thomas Cromwell, her cousin. So, she was the mother of both Morgan and Cromwell children. This was the Morgan and Cromwells who later are found in Shenandoah valley and in Kentucky. Some of these Cromwells used their name Williams instead of the Cromwell which was an alias. The story of how Oliver Cromwell came to use the name "Cromwell" instead of his family name "Williams" has been told in this column before.

QUERIES

We need data on L. Carrie Moore who married Dr. David Spring, of Bastrop and Milan counties in 1859. They had a child born in 1867 in "Hog Eye," Bastrop county, called Kate. L. Carrie Moore had a

brother Taylor Moore. I would like to know who their parents were and when they came to Texas. Where were these Moore children born? An old letter with no heading or ending says L. Carrie Moore was born in Missouri, in 1844. Can anyone verify this? Gladys Meir, P. O. Box 268, Brownsville.

I am interested in obtaining information on Rev. Gordon S. Templeton, born Feb. 20, 1817 in Tennessee. He married Margaret C. Ward Feb. 20, 1851. She was born in Walker county, Alabama, Feb. 13, 1824. Gordon S. Templeton and his brother Rev. Allison Templeton came to Texas from Tennessee about 1850 and assisted in organizing the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Texas. I have their bible records and would like to correspond with descendants of these Templeton brothers. I am working on the families: Rife, Storey, Blackwell, Moseley, Gunter, Clark, and Guinn—Mrs. Frances Rife Condra, 142 Langford dr., San Antonio.

When writing this column please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

Nixon Genealogy

October 21, 1956

If you could see your ancestors, all standing in a row,

Would you be proud of them, or don't you really know?

Strange discoveries are sometimes made, in climbing the family tree,

Occasionally one is found in line, who shocks his progeny.

If you could see your ancestors, all standing in a row,

Perhaps there might be one or two, you wouldn't like to know.

Now, turn the question right about, and take another view,

When you shall meet your ancestors, will they be proud of you?

(Contributed by a reader)

George Nixon sr. was born in 1752, in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware; he was the son of James Nixon, whose farm is located near Wilmington.

George Nixon is quoted as saying his company marched "to an encampment not far from Trenton, N. J.," where they were stationed at the time Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised and captured the Hessians stationed there. Immediately following this action his militia joined the army of Washington, recrossed the river with him and were stationed at Trenton on that memorable day, Jan. 2, 1777, when the British marched to attack the Americans.

In 1833, when questioned about his activities in this part of the Revolution, he was old and frail but well recollected the scene and frequently told the story: After renewing the fires about midnight, the American troops silently withdrew. Then gaining a position in the enemy's rear, they marched toward Princeton, where they met the rear of the British troops the next morning and defeated them. George Nixon as ensign in this company kept the sword and spontoon (half-pike) that he carried on that occasion. From there they marched to Morristown

and then to Philadelphia where they were discharged.

George Nixon married Sarah Seeds on Aug. 17, 1775, in the Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) church, in Wilmington.

In August 1777, he was called again, this time volunteering under Capt. Evans, after Gen. Howe landed at Elk's Ferry, Md. He was in the Battle of Brandywine Sept. 11; this scene was not

far from his home. Again in October 1778, George Nixon was called to serve, this time as a lieutenant under Capt. David McKee. This time his assignment was to scout and spy against the British at Philadelphia.

In 1803 George Nixon removed from Brandywine Hundred to Canton township, Washington co., Pa., where he purchased a farm of 200 acres.

The last record of him is in 1842. He was then living in Clinton co., O. His son George jr., was born in Delaware 1790; he married Hannah Wilson in 1807 in Pennsylvania; he married second Christine Pence in 1830. In 1833 he removed to Canton twp. and from there to Washington co. His son George Nixon III was born in 1821 on the farm of his grandfather at Washington, Pa. In 1842 he married Margaret Trimmer.

In 1853 he removed to Elk twp., Vinton co., O. He died at Gettysburg, Pa., a few days following the battle in July 1863. He was a private in Co. B, of the 73rd regiment of Ohio infantry.

Samuel Brady Nixon was born 1848, was the son of George III Nixon and the father of Francis Anthony Nixon, who is the father of Vice President Richard Nixon.

The above record is copied from National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Garrison-Garritson — James Garrison married Isabel Kyle, March 15, 1770, in Mercersburg, Pa. She was listed as Widow Garrison and was taxable in Peters twp. Franklin co., Pa., in 1786. The will of Samuel Kyll-Kyle is recorded at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1784, in Will Book A., Page 42. In it he mentions: daughter Ann Fleming and her son, Samuel Bell Fleming; daughter Mary Wilson and her daughter, Jean Orbison; daughter Isabella Garretson and her son Samuel Kyle Garretson; son John and his son Samuel Kyle; son Joseph; and son James Kyle. Montgomery twp., was formed from a part of Peters Township (then Cumberland co., Pa.), in 1781, and among the taxables were Samuel Kyle and his sons.

For further records of the families there see: Pennsylvania Archives 5th Series; Vol. VI.

Anthony Woodward, Quaker member, New Jersey legislature, was born 1651 in Derbyshire, Eng.; he died 1729 in Monmouth co., N. J. Family tradition is that he

came to America about 1682, settling first in Long Island, N. Y.; about 1686 he removed to Crosswick, N. J. where he married Hannah Foulkes, daughter of Thomas. They had: Thomas, Elizabeth who married 1706, John King; Clemence who married Jacob Dennis; William died in 1783; Mary died young; Mary (second of the name) married a Maltby; Joseph married Hannah Dennis; Samuel; John married Sarah Emley (daughter of William), and removed to Virginia in 1722. John and Sara (Emley) Woodward had at least: Luke, Anthony who married Constance Williams; and Sarah Woodward.

Thomas II Woodward, son of Anthony and Hannah (Foulkes) Woodward, died in 1773. The name of his wife is unknown. They had: Thomas, Joseph, Ezekiel and Hannah. Thomas III Woodward married Susannah Foreman 1762, and had: Abner, Margaret, Deborah and another daughter, name unknown.

The data on this family is too lengthy to give in this column. Anyone wishing more may write in for it.

QUERIES

I am compiling a book on the "Lusk family" of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Oklahoma. I need to contact families of Clarks and Lee, Lea from 1830-40 of Smith co., Tenn.; Lusk, Keebler (Kebler, Kibler, Cebler, Cabler), Carson, Barger. These were in Sevier co. Tenn., in 1850. All Joneses, Montgomerys, Wisdoms, McElroys who were in Kaufman co., Texas in 1860; I want to contact the King and White families of Nacogdoches, Texas. Anyone wishing to assist in compiling this data write Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 2, Stillwater, Okla.

I am working on the history of Martin, Black, Gunn, Norwood, Harris and Mullins. Will appreciate contacting anyone with data on any of these families. —Mrs. Lucille Martin, Avondale Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

For records of Blain, Moran, Falles (Failes) and other early records of Grayson co., Texas, write Mrs. O. W. Gebney, 220 North 17th, Springfield, Ore.

Micro-Film Archives

October 28, 1956

Richard Christal patented land in Wayne co. Ky., in 1810. He died sometime before 1820, as his estate was inventoried at that time and his wife Elizabeth was appointed administrator. The children of Richard and Elizabeth Christal were: Milton, born 1802, died June 1870; he married Rebecca Bartton Isbell; Silas R., who married Elizabeth Burnett, Dec. 28, 1833, in Wayne co., Ky.; Richard Stewart Christal who married Jemima Tuttle, Nov. 19, 1835, in Wayne co., Ky.; Jane Christal who married Paten (Paton) Martin; Catherine Christal who married Elisha Majors.

The three brothers: Milton, Silas and Richard Stewart Christal removed to Missouri sometime before 1845, for they are listed as settlers in 1830-45 in the Macon County Missouri history.

Milton Christal married Rebecca Barton Isbell, daughter of Thomas and Leah (Frances) Isbell. She was born Sept. 26, 1809, in Wayne co., Ky. and died Dec. 27, 1846. Both of them are buried in the Brammer cemetery in the vicinity of Callao, Mo. In the history of Macon co., Mo., Milton Christal is listed as an old settler of Bevier twp., Macon co. Milton and Rebecca Christal had: Mahuldah Jane Christal born 1830 in Kentucky, died Oct. 17, 1898 in Cincinnati, Ia.; she married James Powell and lived for some time near Calleo, later removed to Atlanta, Mo. Richard Byres Christal was born Oct. 4, 1833, married Frances Nancy Gooding; Amanda Ann was born 1835, died in 1894, in Mendota, Mo. She married Charles E. Smith, Sept. 1865; Thomas Isbell Christal born 1838; Mary Evalina was born 1845 in Ky., died March 1906 in Cincinnati, Ia.; she married

Daniel Brennan. Anna Elizabeth Christal married Thomas Lyle. After the death of Anna Elizabeth, her daughter Laura made her home with her aunt Amanda Smith. Laura married Thomas Jefferson. *Johnson*

Silas R. Christal who was born 1810 and died 1883, mar-

ried Elizabeth Burnett in Wayne co., Ky. She was born in 1811 and died 1883. They migrated to Bevier twp., Macon county Mo., where all their children were born. From there they removed to Texas in 1863, taking with them their 10 children in an ox-drawn wagon and settled 16 miles west of Denton, Texas.

The first Baptist church of that section was organized in their home in 1875 and camp meetings were held there at various times. When the preacher arrived, a runner was sent out to tell all the neighbors there was to be a meeting. They would all come to the Christal house and spend several days for services.

Silas R. and Elizabeth (Burnett) Christal had 12 children: Mary Jane, who was born 1833, married a Dodson; Richard B. was born 1835, supposed killed by Indians during a buffalo hunt; Isham R. was born 1837; John R. was born 1839; James H. was born 1840, married his brother John's widow; Milton B. was born 1841; Nancy E. was born 1843, married a Costen; Roland was born 1845; Moses was born 1846; Silas Granville was born 1847; Stephen born 1849; Lucinda L. was born 1851, married Joseph W. Cook in 1871, he was a cabinet maker and made coffins for all his people in that section.

Richard Byres Christal was born in 1833, married Nancy Gooding, daughter of Abraham and Nancy (Rogers) Gooding, at their home near Huntsville, Mo., This was the farm on which Abraham and his wife settled after riding horseback from Wayne co., Ky., where they were married Aug. 28, 1817. They built the first white man's cabin north of Huntsville. Richard and Nancy had ten children: Millard, Cornelius, John Franklin, Louvenia who married Wm. Hathaway; Eupha Elizabeth, who married Silas Utz; Ada Binde; Walter, Richard and Rebecca Christal.

Thomas Isbell Christal born 1838, died in 1900, married Sarah F. Jones, born 1838. There is among the family records a letter to Amanda

Smith, sister of Thomas Christal, dated June 14, 1868, telling of the death of Charley, their first born, giving an account of the crises of frontier living: "I take my pen in hand to let you know the misfortune that hapend while I was gone. Charley got drowned on Friday that I left your house for to go west to hunt my horses. He slipt out from Sarah while she was getting supper and when she found him he was in the middle of the pond laying on his face dead. They tride to bring him too but it was in vain he was baried Saturday and I never got to see him O if I could have seen the Sweet little thing I could have been better satisfied but he is gon to the Swet and blessed land where there will be no more sorrow pain nor wo. he was baried at Shuger Creek camp ground Sarah was not at home when I came I went after the next day down to her father I will close this for the present rite soon." (Sarah wrote:): "Ann I will try to rite a few words I would like to say aheap but I cant I am so miserable and I to think Tom was gon I begged for him but the men said it was no use to send for him for they mite hunt a wek for him and not find him and here I was O how miserable I was to think that I could do nothing for our poore dear little childe I had beene watching him all the spring and to think I could not seen him at the moment he was grasping for helpe It all most brakes my herte I had him put away nice sente and got some black cloth and made him a pare of pants and a white waste and he had a pare of gaters that was nice and got him a pair of stockings Ann you and Charley must send this leter to your pap loks like we never can get a letter there and I think this will bee the shorest way for them to her from us. Well an I will send you and Eve a pace of Charleys pants that he was baried in."

Historical Survey Group Meet Rewarding

November 4, 1956

On other subjects, I was most impressed with the report of Bastrop co. Paul Ragsdale, Smithville, the county chairman of that committee, reported the compiling of the rosters of Bastrop co. from the wars of the Texas Revolution through the War Between the States. Anyone having any data on families who have lived in Bastrop may write Mr. Ragsdale and contribute what you have on the various members. It is a very worthwhile and efficient project that he has undertaken.

J. E. Conner, of the history department of Texas A. & I. college, Kingsville, reported on the South Texas Historical society: "Most Texas writers of local questions stop their discussions at the left bank of the Rio Grande, and Mexican historians stop generally on the other side. One serious Texas historian made the ridiculous statement that there is no history south of the Nueces river." The South Texas Historical group stresses the importance of the river.

At a formal program held in co-operation with the Byliners of Corpus Christi, Dr. Carlos Castenedas' paper was read, in which he presented the Escandon Colonization movement. This was followed by a paper by Robert Huson, Refugio, which outlined a program for the organization. The result was such enthusiasm that Dr. Castaneda has been induced to seek out and translate available Spanish and Mexican documents relating to the area. These translations, as well as the original Spanish records, will be published in parallel and thus be made available for general use.

A contract has been entered into between the South Texas Historical assn. and Texas A. & I. whereunder the school will "house, catalogue, care for, and make records available to members of the faculty and students of the college, and historians generally without charge."

Because some of the members of this society were not familiar with Texas history, a program was given in which details of state historical events were illustrated. Thus it was that in the May meeting a survey of the Republic of Texas was presented. Next month the association will hear Judge Harbert Davenport, Brownsville, discuss "South Texas at the End of the Seventeenth Century." Judge Davenport is well known for his great contribution of "Men of Goliad," in which he has made an effort to record the men who served under Fannin.

I was most impressed with the great things that the South Texas Historical society seems to be accomplishing. Many residents of that section might be interested in joining this very active group.

Austin co. also made an impressive report on the restoring of their records which are complete and in published form dating from their first meeting in 1856, in which A. Trenckman was president. Other officers at that time were Rev. Bergman, E. Kleberg, E. Kloss, M. Hartman and F. Soder. In Austin co. the very first agriculture society was organized in 1856. They have met continuously every month since that time, and have their reports of each meeting in perfect order. Anyone wishing to purchase these books of the history and records of this county may write Cat Spring society, Cat Spring, Texas. These books are reasonably priced and possess a rare source of information, with complete accounts of families who lived in this community as well as photographs. These were translated from German journals and will be one of the priceless possessions of our history libraries.

Mrs. Katherine Randal, chairman of the Galveston committee, made a fine report on the work of that county.

Star co. representative reported on a contest to be held for school children's reports on county histories or family biographies. The dates for this county start in 1743, when this county was a part of Coahuila, Mexico. To interest school children to the point of using county records is always a most worthwhile project, and it seems Starr co. has certainly started something for other counties to follow.

George Hill, chairman of the Texas Historical committee, has the favor of all the workers and enjoys tireless energy. He explained the state's role in this project is to encourage, guide and advise the committees when needed. This is a project in which all interested persons are invited to take part. Contribute what records you have stored or tucked away. If you have not been appointed to a committee, and you have a few members of your family or friends who want to do work of this sort, you may do so by forming your own group. Write Mr. Hill, State Historical Survey committee and Historical Foundation, 202 First Federal bldg., Austin.

I think those who spoke on the archives should have gone to the quonset hut to see for themselves before they spoke so reassuringly on letting the records stay where they are.

Mrs. Helen Bullock, historian of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D. C., spoke during the luncheon.

So the group, "dedicated to those who, though from many counties and many groups, find a common bond in their lives of Texas and a common purpose in the preservation of its historic heritage," left feeling better for having come. I left feeling horribly depressed. To me, it was as though we had left our ancestors lying there, at Camp Hubbard, dead and unburied.

Heritage organizations and historical committees cannot feel proud or boastful as long as their archives are exposed to the weather, mice and the threat of fire. The perpetual watcher that was suggested "to watch over the quonset hut day and night" with a fire extinguisher for the next five or ten years sounded very ridiculous. Fire extin-

guishers by the dozen, can not put out a fire that starts among those brittle papers. Hundreds of mouse traps are no guarantee against destruction by mice or rats, and every strong wind and rain will come in and dampen the manuscript each time it rains.

Last Sunday, in listing the child of Anna Eliz. Christal who married Thomas, it should have read: "Laura Lyle married Thomas Jefferson Johnson." The name Johnson was omitted.

In response to many requests a course in genealogy will be offered at St. Mary's university Nov. 15. Enroll now for a morning or evening class.

Protest on Storing of Archives

November 11, 1956

A letter of protest:

The following is a letter received in protest against the treatment our state archives are receiving:

"I am writing you this letter of protest because I feel that I have every right to do so, from both the moral and historical viewpoints.

"It has come to my attention that the priceless Texas archives are now stored in a quonset hut, stored and stacked like so many old newspapers and in danger of being destroyed by fire, theft and the elements. I would not rest easy at night or retain my self-respect if I did not raise my voice in the strongest protest possible at the way these valuable records are now being handled and stored.

"These records contain many items and instruments concerning my people, the pioneer Ximenes and Cuellar clans. These brave people and patriots of Texas did not leave me anything in a material sense, no huge ranches or oil holdings thereto, but they did leave me a priceless heritage of being among the first soldiers and colonists to penetrate trackless Texas.

"The Ximenes clan were among the first to settle in San Antonio in 1714-16, yet this historical fact found in the Texas archives and elsewhere does not make me an honorary mayor of La Villita or entitle me to get an invitation to the Fiesta de San Jacinto.

"In 1835, when the infant Republic of Texas was in mortal danger from the forces of Gen. Santa Anna, my people threw their entire weight, resources and manpower into the battle. Some gave up their lives, many lost their ranches and livestock after the victory was secured, a poor payment from some ungrateful people.

"Their shadowy names come before me as I write this: The Aldrete clan from the gulf coast, brave old Francisco Ximenes who gave his cattle for the cause; his sons, Juan and Gil, who were among the storm troops attacking Bexar in 1835. Then, there was Capt. Jesus Cuellar who guided Ben Milam into San Antonio in the same battle, Damaslo Ximenes who died in the Alamo the following year, Jose Maria Ximenes, courier for Col. Travis, and many others too numerous to mention here.

"No monuments or honors have ever been given these forgotten Ximenes patriots, and only one lonely and shabby grave has been found and kept up by me, that of Don Juan Ximenes, my great-grandfather.

"This neglect and abandonment I do not mind too much, for that is also our bitter heritage from 1836, and I've gotten used to it as a matter

of course. But I do mind most bitterly the way their records are now being kept, for that is all I have left to link me to these pathetic patriots; they are a part of my family group.

"I know that my voice is small, and will no doubt be ignored as in the past, but at least you will know how we Spanish and Mexicans feel about this extremely grave matter. A suitable building should be built or acquired right away for these records before it is too late."—Jose Benjamin Ximenes, Bartlesville, Okla.

* * * * *

This is one of the numerous letters sent in as carbons of the letters being sent to the state board of controls in Austin.

It is true, the Mexican patriots who so gallantly took the stand with the colonists were badly and disgracefully treated after the Texas revolution was over. Many were not able to convince the authorities they had served against Santa Anna, feelings against the Mexicans were very hostile; historians regret these pages in our history.

The Texas historical survey committee has thousands of bronze markers for the patriots, and Mr. Ximenes will be entitled to have one for each member of his family, whether the location of the hero's grave is known or not. These markers will be provided and may be placed in the family burial plot.

These may be obtained by writing George Hill, chairman of the State Historical committee.

* * * * *

In response to a query concerning the Dilworth family in the Twigs and Trees Quarterly, the following was sent by Mrs. Julian Evans, Aberdeen, Miss., copied from Aberdeen, Miss., court records:

Richard T. Dilworth and Mary M. Lindsay married Oct. 30, 1851, by W. A. Tucker, judge of Probate court, bondsman, Benjamin F. Gibson; James T.

Dilworth and Lydia E. Greenwood married July 28, 1853, W. A. Hardy, justice of peace, bondsman, John A. Morgan. Stephen D. Dilworth and Nancy Williams married Nov. 2, 1853, W. A. Tucker. George W. Foose and Miss Sarah E. Dilworth married Nov. 31, 1853, A. W. Hardy, judge, bondsman, Austin Pollard; John W. Lansford and Emily Dilworth married Nov. 15, 1855, W. A. Tucker; bondsman, Richard Dilworth.

* * * * *

John Wiley sr., served in Capt. James Archer's company of militia in the year 1782, while residing in what is now Franklin twp. Green co., Pa. He was a private as was his son Elisha Wiley. This Washington co., Pa., at

that time was mainly Green co. John Fee was the lieutenant, David White, ensign, John Gray, sergeant, as was John Bryan and Stephen Styles. John Wiley sr., his sons of age in 1790, is enlisted in the census as living in Franklin twp., Green co., Pa., the name at that time was spelled "Whely." Prior to 1773, he removed from northern Maryland (Harford co.), his son Eli was born at Restone-1773; from there they removed to Ft. Jackson, Pa., he died in 1832 (age 100 yrs.) and is buried in Bracken co., Ky. The above was contributed by Sam Sargent, Charleston, Ill. Mr. Sargent is compiling a book on families who removed from Illinois to Texas.

QUERIES

William Cheney was born about 1832, was a soldier of the Confederate army, killed at Richmond, Va. He married Mary Foreman about 1857, they had: Harriette, Mary Isabel and William Denson

Cheney. Mary Foreman Cheney was killed by a union soldier when their home was destroyed (during the War between the States). It was at this time that Chaneyville, La., was burned. Her sister, Mrs. Tom Newell took her small children and reared them after the death of their mother. There were two other sisters: Anne Foreman Howell and Susan Foreman Wolfe.

My grandmother, Mary Isabel Cheney, born 1860 at Chaneyville, La., married Lud. Ferguson, April 24, 1879, and they lived on the Oakland plantation, later on Bayou Cacodric, Bayou Bouef and at one time near Eola, La. They had: Russell Aubrey, born 1880, Bertha, born 1881, Lawrence Clifford, born 1883, Calvin, born 1885, William Denson, born 1887, Clara Sulena, born 1889, Katherine Isabel, born 1892, Lud, born 1894, Robert, born 1896, Eva Mary, born 1900, Arthur Henry, born 1902. It is thought the family of William Cheney were the founders of the town Chaneyville. I would be most grateful to hear from anyone having information of this family—Mrs. Norman Watkins, 1610 Santa Anna, San Antonio.

* * * * *

I am seeking information on the family of William Jennings and his wife, Mary Puliam, of Hanover county, Va., also would like to contact members of the families of: Henley, Henry, Baker, Waltons, Yeats and Kilgores of Robertson county, Tenn., and Virginia. The McCoys, Jennings, Ashbrooks of Missouri; Browns and Mauldins of Brownsville, Tenn., and Lockhart, Texas; Douglas, Ray and Dukes of Tennessee, and Clouds of Kentucky, as well as Joseph Wells of Virginia.—Mrs. Portus Douglas.

Pease Home to Be Open

November 18, 1956

Sunday and Monday, Nov. 18 and 19, the home of Gov. Pease will be open for the last time to the public with a silver tea sponsored by the Austin Fine Arts society.

This home, built in 1850 by James B. Shaw, Galveston, designed very much like the governor's mansion, was occupied but three years by Shaw. When his wife died he sold it to Gov. Pease. Since that day it has been occupied by the Pease family. In January, Gov. and Mrs. Alan Shivers will make it their home.

This stately old home has known much hospitality, for the Pease family have been famous for their gracious entertaining and old Austin families regret the move, but are grateful that Gov. and Mrs. Shivers have chosen it for their home. There are 40 rooms in the old house, each one still with the same furniture and library of Gov. Pease. It is a treasure-house of rare collections and well worth your while to drive to Austin Sunday to see it.

Hours for the tea are from 3 to 6 p. m.

The Pease family is an illustrious one. The family in England numbered five members of the British parliament;

in the industrial life of England the name Pease again stands out, as Edward Pease was one of the ablest of England's pioneer railroad builders.

Robert and Margaret Pease, the emigrant ancestors of the American Pease family, came from Great Brad-daw, Eng., in 1634 to Boston, later removing to Salem,

Mass., where Robert died in 1644. John Pease, the son of Robert and Margaret founded the town of Enfield.

Lorain Thompson Pease, father of Elisha Marshal Pease, (governor of Texas), and John Milton Niles, prominent lawyer, publisher, politician and man of affairs in Connecticut, were personal friends and married sisters: Sarah and Naomi Marshall.

Elisha Pease was born Jan. 3, 1812, at Enfield, Conn. His father L. T. Pease became county judge in 1829, later removed to Hartford, Conn. John Milton Niles, who had been in that office before him, was made postmaster in return for his work in support of Andrew Jackson. While the family lived in Hartford Elisha became acquainted with Lucinda C. Niles, whom he later brought to Texas as his bride.

Lorain Thompson Pease had watched with interest the founding and growth of the Austin colony in Texas. He no doubt had been a close acquaintance of Moses Austin, who was also from Connecticut.

A Committee of Safety was organized at Mina (Bastrop) May 17, 1835, composed of: D. C. Barrett, Chairman, John McGehee; B. Manlove, Samuel Wolfenberger and Edward Burleson, with Pease secretary of the organization. This meeting was held at the home of James Curtis in Mina. At this meeting Elisha Pease volunteered to proceed from here in the company of Capt. R. M. Coleman and participate in trouble that was brewing at Gonzales. In November, he went to San Fe-

lize which was the seat of provincial government at that time, and when P. B. Dexter resigned as secretary of council, Pease was appointed his successor. Thus began a long career in government affairs of Texas.

Government of Texas, Debt and the Archives war were the issues that began immediately as he took his office. Feeling the strong need for cooperation of his committees and thus avoiding any discord among his cabinet, he became the criterion for the conduct of public affairs.

In 1836, he secured his first

parcel of land in Texas, located near Bastrop, but the forthcoming declaration of independence and a stay of title grants pending a settlement with Mexico prevented him from completing his claim, and the land was not cleared for him until 1852.

In 1850 he returned to Windsor, Conn., and married Lucinda Niles. Their first home in Texas was at Brazoria. It has been said, theirs was the first "front yard" cleared of weeds and planted with flowers, with the first "front walk" in town.

It was Elisha Pease who organized the Democratic party in Texas. The Pease family had been Democrats in a Whig State (Conn.). In 1851, political meetings were held in Milam, Bell and Travis counties. In 1854, at a meeting held in Huntsville he was nominated and recommended by the state organization as their candidate for governor, this being the first time Texas had nominated a candidate for election.

At his passing in 1883, it was said of him as governor

of Texas: "He left a full treasury, a united party, a liberal policy, well established and prosperous state and the confidence of his people."

His home, which he called "Woodlawn" has long been the center of all social activities. His grandson, S. Niles Graham still carries on the reputation of "perfect host" in the old homestead, now busies himself with the difficult task of preparing to leave his beloved home.

It seems a great pity that these rare pieces of furniture and other collectors items must be disturbed after all these years.

The Pease family, with the graciousness that is so typical of them, have planned to open their home to Texas for the last time, so that all may come and enjoy their treasures. This is to be in form of a silver tea, sponsored by the Fine Arts Society of Austin, and all proceeds to go to the McNey museum in Austin.

This is indeed a rare invitation and every child of Texas should take advantage of this opportunity to say in years to come, (when historians become aware of the greatness of Elisha Pease), "I visited in his home."



"WOODLAWN," HOME OF GOV. PEASE, TO BE OPEN TO PUBLIC FOR LAST TIME
Austin home was built in 1850 by James B. Shaw of Galveston.

Work Threatened

November 25, 1956

Since 1950 there has been an active group attempting the most remarkable feat in our state, by restoring the oldest and most dilapidated homes in Round Rock, Col. and Mrs. W. Ross Irvin, retired from the army in 1950, began the project by buying the "Wash" (Washington) Anderson home, built over 100 years ago by a Swedish rock mason. To have seen the house as it was when the Irvins purchased it would prove Col. Irvin to be a man of great vision and imagination, for no one else could see or understand what he was going to do with a house that was little more than a pile of rocks. Col. Irvin said, it "was" a pile of rocks by the time the transaction was closed, for someone in search of Wash Anderson's hidden treasure decided to dig under the fireplace and that was when the roof and walls collapsed.

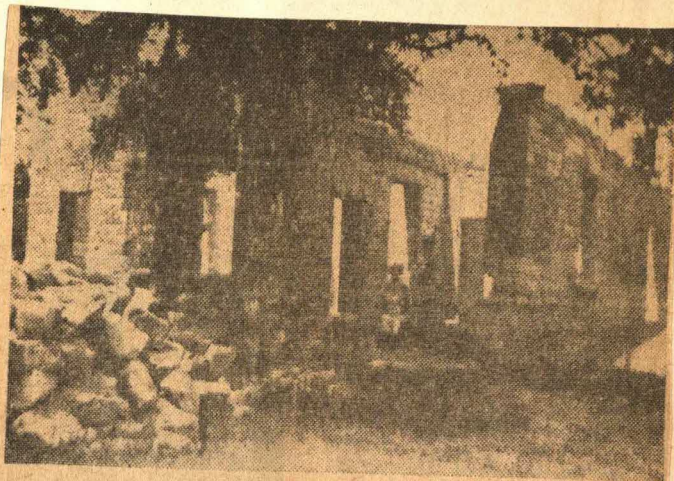
So successful was this house that their other army friends joined them, purchased other houses and they, too, have restored them.

Gen. and Mrs. T. F. Wessels purchased eight acres where the Caddo Indians are said to have held their councils. This house was also built by Wash Anderson as a wedding gift to his daughter, who married a Taliafero in 1854. Col. and Mrs. McNabb's home has a cornerstone dated 1835; theirs is located on a hill overlooking Bushy creek. The walls of these houses are 15 to 20 inches thick; the wood is the same as was originally used; the doors are hand tooled. Being folks of appreciation for the old, they have changed very little of these houses, other than making them livable. They have kept them as much as they were in the early days as possible.

Col. and Mrs. W. N. Todd purchased the old schoolhouse. Theirs then was the problem of many windows, which they solved by wall-to-wall closets neath the high west windows of the bedrooms.

This group has lived on army posts together in this country and abroad. All are cavalrymen except Gen. Wessels, who was an infantryman. All are from southern families but the general, who is from Connecticut.

They are referred to in Round Rock as "the army colony" and Col. Irvin insists Bushy creek will be the coming residential district for Austin's suburban living. That is, if they can convince the interstate highway system to resurvey their community and bypass them only one half mile west, so as to avoid cutting into their restoration project. If this is ignored,



Home of Washington Anderson, San Jacinto veteran, built in 1845 at Round Rock, as it appeared when purchased by Col. Ross Irvin in 1950.



Portion of restored interior of Anderson home. Project to restore the old Republic of Texas settlement is threatened by highway encroachment. Participating families have petitioned for a resurvey of highway one-half mile west.

their restoration will be completely ruined, the town will be divided between the old and the new town and many of these restored homes will be located so near the highway as to make them unpleasant as well as undesirable.

This problem was discussed before the state historical survey committee and someone said historical preservation must not interfere with progress. We were indignant at such a comment and we now bring this problem to you readers and ask for your comments, as well as petition your help in getting the highway department to resurvey "one-half mile west"

for their road. By moving the highway a half mile, they will bypass the little town of

Round Rock, and the cloverleaf that is necessary in the intersections of the road will be in a field, and not near any residence.

Round Rock Historical assn. officers are Mrs. W. R. Irvin, president; Mrs. T. E. Nelson, vice president; Mrs. D. B. Gregg, secretary-treasurer; the board of directors, Mrs. W. J. Walsh, Mrs. L. S. Landrum, Mrs. H. N. Egger, William N. Todd jr., Mrs. T. F. Wessels, C. V. Lansberry, Mrs. Alex B. McNabb, Mrs. Robert Carlson, D. B. Lane and Mrs. D. M. Lane.

Too little value is placed on the things of history these days and thoughtlessness of progress is proving a detriment in this case. They need your help to impress the highway department.

Everett and Hanson Families

December 2, 1956

The Everett family history begins with a young man named Philip Everett, who became an indentured servant of Daniel Jenifer in the province of Maryland. Indentured service was a form of slavery, though it was voluntary and for a period of six or seven years to pay for their passage across the ocean and to get

a start in the new country. Orphans were sometimes indentured to relatives, "who had a right to their services for a few years in return for bringing them up." So it was that Philip Everett was indentured in 1667, and was listed as a freeman in 1674 and his master was required to make provisions for him" to set himself up in independence." (Each man was entitled to 50 acres of land, "an ox, a gun, two hoes and a modest outfit of clothing, including a new suit of jersey, with stockings, French fall shoes and a new hat.")

Daniel Jenifer was an alderman of St. Mary's city (old capital of Maryland) and it is very likely that Philip Everett worked on his plantation in this parish.

The next record we find of Philip is when Joseph Everett is paid in Kent co., November, 1678, some 300 pounds of tobacco for military service against the Nanticocke Indians. It is believed that Joseph is Philip's brother. The page on which Philip's indenture is recorded is mutilated and it cannot be established whether Joseph also paid for his passage across by indentured service.

In 1683, Philip is living at a place called Quaker Neck, on the eastern shore among a settlement of Quakers; there are several Everetts in this region and we assume they are of the same family. Quaker Neck, on the eastern shore is on the east side of Chesapeake bay. This is a most picturesque region, rich

in traditions, much less changed in three centuries than most other places of the country, a most interesting place to have one's ancestors come from. Maryland records are so beautifully kept, one is most fortunate to have early records of the family there.

At this time there was quite a confused state in Maryland: the government of Maryland was still at the old capitol, St. Mary's; it was ruled by Lord Baltimore and was Catholic; Kent co. had been partly settled by Virginians who were Episcopalians who had set up a system of parishes. (There is reason to believe these were not loyal to Lord Baltimore.) Across the bay was a region that had been settled by Virginia rebels who were Puritans and who called their settlement Providence. It was but a few years later that these rebels won their struggle and Providence became capital and soon turned into Annapolis. The Quakers

In this section were followers of William Penn and frequently attended monthly meetings in Pennsylvania. To add to the confusion was the Delaware boundary, hardly 25 miles away.

Until 1657 Delaware belonged to Sweden, then the Dutch took over and in 1664 the duke of York's men drove the Dutch out and Delaware became a part of New York. In 1682, when William Penn came, he landed at Delaware and claimed Newcastle as a part of Pennsylvania. In 1684 Maryland sent a small troop of armed forces under Col. George Talbot to take Delaware for Lord Baltimore. Later, Delaware was returned to William Penn, not as a part of Pennsylvania, but as a separate possession of the Penns.

The procedure of Col. Talbot was to call on Widow Ogle and tell the people there that they must yield obedience to Lord Baltimore and "own him to be their proprietor and pay rent to him, or he would turn them out." He then put up a fort on the land of Widow Ogle's. Very few planters were driven out. The men who were stationed here were peaceful toward the inhabitants and little disturbance existed, though there is a record that the Pennsylvania assembly sent a protest.

In 1683 Philip and Joseph Everett patented a 50-acre tract in Kent co. called Hatchbury, on the east side of Lankeford bay. They also bought a 100-acre tract south of Hatchbury. This had been surveyed July 6, 1672 on the south side of Waterford creek for Hans Hansen. It is interesting to note how many Everetts there are in this region: There is Joffrey Everett, a brother of Joseph and Philip; a Nathaniel and Francis Everett (or Evatt or Everard). There is also, a certain ship's captain Thomas Everett (or Everard) of the Thomas and Susannah.

This was apparently a disturbing time. Not only the various changes of the surrounding boundaries, but there are also accounts of Indian fighting and men drafted against their will and paid in "lbs. of tobacco." We conclude from this type of pay for men's services that there was a scarcity of money, though actually there was a good deal of money, both English and Spanish, in circulation. It has been explained that there had been a boom in tobacco farming. The first tobacco farmers had become wealthy so fast that everyone began raising tobacco and other crops were neglected. The government then compelled other crops to be grown for fear of famine.

There were no stores as we know them today; there were no towns; everyone made his fortune in tobacco, shipped it to England, imported English goods in exchange, and so it was that tobacco became convenient money. Taxes were paid, of-

ficers were paid and most of the larger transactions carried on with tobacco for money.

Philip Everett married Barbara Hanson. She was a descendant of the Swedish Hansons in Delaware; her grandfather was a colonel in the Swedish army. He is said to have been a member of the brilliant and victorious army of Gustavus Adolphus. Andrew Hanson, the oldest son, came to America in 1645, settling on an island in the Delaware river. He later removed to Kent island in Chesapeake bay where he died. His wife Annicah had two sons, Hans and Frederick, and daughters, Katheren, Margaret and Barbara, who was born after her father's death. In 1656, Annicah married Andrew Hellena (or Hellenga-Hellinger).

Annicah and Andrew Hellena had Sarah who was born 1667.

Hans Hanson patented the estate of Hanford and we find him referred to as "Col. Hanson"; perhaps he had served

with distinction in the Indian wars, or against the Nanticookes.

Barbara Hanson married Philip Everett about 1782-3. There were two other brothers that we have record of: Joseph and Joffery.

Philip was a respected member of the community; he was foreman of the grand jury of Kent co. in 1686. In 1693 he was overseer of the will of William Thomas, a Quaker, though Philip was not a Quaker himself for we have record of him as a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Parish. In 1687 his brother Joseph died, leaving Joseph jr. in his care and Philip was to have been in possession of the land of both families.

In May 8, 1698 Philip made a short and simple will, and was buried eight days later according to records of St. Paul's church near Tolchester.

In his will, Philip divides the land between his son Philip and his brother Joseph's son Joseph. His wife Barbara is in charge of his young son Philip. The other property is to be divided among his other children: Barbara, Frances and John. Philip also mentions in his will that he owes his brother Joffery 2700 pounds of tobacco, that he left his blacksmith tools with Philip, indicates that Joffery had gone away. There is no other record of Joffery, though it is indicated he had "sons."

Much of the Everett records is in the Quaker records. If you are having difficulty finding your family records you may find them listed among the Quakers.

These are the ancestors of many of the early Texas Everetts and Hansons.

Publications of Genealogical Interest

December 16, 1956

If you are wondering what to give one inclined genealogically for Christmas, here are a few suggestions:

"The Descendants of Capt. Thomas Carter" by Joseph Lyon Miller has been reprinted by C. J. Carrier, Bridgewater, Va. This is one of the handsomest family books published. It has many pictures of the families and complete background of the Clements, Dales, Worths (for whom Ft. Worth was named), Aikens, Olivers, Bacons, Blands, Chiltons and many others. You may write Carrier and ask if your family is in the book if you are interested in it.

Everton Publishing co., Logan, Utah, published a Quarterly and an Annual, which are treasured by genealogists.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, \$6 a year, is the leading genealogical publication. 3123 Adams rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Inez Waldemaier, 4724 Fifth st., N. W., Washington 11, D. C., publishes a "Genealogical Newsletter." This keeps one posted on publications, family organizations and all activities pertaining to genealogy. \$2 per yer. This is a remarkable accumulation of genealogical indexes, lists of publications, very cleverly arranged and illustrated by the editor. It is especially useful to a library.

Pedigree Search-Light, published by Charlotte King, Box 5092, Southfield station, Detroit, Mich., Price \$5, is worth while if you have Michigan lines that are difficult to work on in this section of southern genealogy.

Martin and Allardyce, P. O. Box 6126, Harlandale station, San Antonio, have been in business for 60 years, shipping their work all over the country. They are offering for Christmas, book marks with your coat-of-arms (steel engraved). These are elegant and would please the most discriminating person. They also offer coats of arms in black and white for three dollars, (perfect for your family record book), or in color, painted on parchment. Prices range from \$7.50 to \$18 depending on the size.

The Maryland Historical society, 201 W. Monument st., Baltimore, Md., is offering a lovely book on George Washington, as a gift for Christmas. The price is \$1, plus 10 cents for mailing. The Virginia Historical society, 707 E. Franklin st., Richmond, Va., also publishes a magazine and will send suggestions upon request, for your genealogical needs.

Mrs. E. E. Evans, 1511 University ave., Columbia, Mo., has published three books on Missouri, and is now completing her History of Mis-

souri Pioneers. So many of our early Texas families spent some time in Missouri before coming to this state, her books are of great value to us.

Lucille Martin, Avondale, Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala., has been publishing census records from her state.

Dempsey Kemp, Greensburg, La., has been compiling Louisiana families and can help you with your records from that state.

Samuel Sargent, Charleston, Ill., has copied all the records of families in his state, especially those who left Illinois to go to Texas.

Margaret Stewart, Centre, Ala., is compiling a book for publication on the Stewart family. Mrs. Maud Cleghorn, 237 Main st., Chadron, Neb., specializes in New England families, and can send you a general review of your family if it is from that section.

Christmas is definitely a time to remember the family and stories pertaining to the family. Why not make a game of seeing how many names of aunts and uncles, and all other things, you can remember about the family. Grandmother will love to tell you all she can remember. Sometimes a "round-robin" letter sent out to all members of the family (cousins first, second and third, included)

might bring in some very worthwhile things to put in the family record book.

There is no greater gift that we can leave our children than the record of the family. Every child has a right to know his identity. He might need desperately to know those things some day.

If you are in need of your ancestor's pension record or any other record that might be found in Washington, write Thelma Frazee, Rodney Apts. 302, 1911 "R" st. N. W. Washington, D. C. Mrs. Frazee has been in the registrar general's office of DAR and is one of the finest and most competent researchers in Washington.

If yours is Virginia genealogy, purchase any of the many books by John Bennet Boddie, 2318 Sun Mor ave., Mountain View, Calif. Mr. Boddie has covered thoroughly all the families and will be glad to advise you in your search.

Mrs. M. B. Biggeestaff, 4716 N. Miller st., Oklahoma City, has published a work all Texans will be glad to have. It is "Tombstone Records of Texas." The price is low, and the records remarkable.

If you need help from North Carolina, Wm. Kizziah, Salisbury, N. C. is one who will locate your missing link for you. In South Carolina, Leonardo Andre, 4204 Divine, Columbus, S. C., has been very highly recommended by all who have needed research in that section.

If yours is a European line, I have been told to recommend that you write Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City. The Mormons have done extensive micro-filming of records in all foreign countries, and you may get your records from there for a reasonable fee, or you may go there and work in their library which is the largest in the country.

If you need early Texas records from the vicinity of Bonham, Mrs. Eddie Hodge, Bonham, is the one to write.

If you are working up a Texas family record, a photostat of the county in Texas where your family first lived will be a delightful and interesting possession. The early maps of the counties had the land grants listed. You may write Mrs. B. Brandt, Texas Archives, and ask for the photostat of the county desired. The cost will be about 60 cents. The land office will send you "the Genealogy of Texas Counties" free. This is most valuable in your research, giving the parent county and date of organization of counties.

"The Humble Story" is a very elaborate book published by Humble Oil co., Houston; it is beautifully illustrated and free. It's the story of Texas, one of the loveliest I have ever seen.

Dr. Max Freund, Rice institute History dept., has made a worthwhile contribution to Texas history by translating an old German manuscript. It is account of families living in the section of Houston. The book "The Houston Journals" is one you will treasure and will find much information pertaining to your family if they lived in that section. It is published by the University Press and priced at \$4. The account of customs, families, travel and the inns of that day in Texas during the Republic is most valuable.

Christmas time is the time for thoughts of the family. It's a perfect time to start the family record. You'll be surprised how much fun it can be to list all the family traditions that you can re-

member. Start by buying a 3-hole loose leaf note book. For your pages, get index paper. It has more body and it also comes in all colors. For one dollar you may have the name of your family put on the cover in gold leaf.

Quoting from Henry Ward Beecher: "We should so live and labor in our time that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and that what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit. This is what we mean by progress."

Descended From Wisemen?

December 23, 1956

The story of the Three Wisemen has been one of the most delightful of Christianity. We are all familiar with the detailed account of Melchior, Caspar and Balthasar, but how many realize that perhaps "they" are descendants of one of these men?

The story is a true one; the men actually existed, their journey has been checked and the exact location of their kingdoms has been established.

It was Matthew who referred to them as "Holy Kings," describing their wealth, countless retainers and even their coats of arms with the Star of Bethlehem the center of interest. There is no date established as to when the coats of arms were bestowed on these three, but the old heralds of the middle ages do list their names in "Conciliumbach" by Ulrich Von Reichental, which was published in 1483, and their shields are given in Burkes Peerage of the fifteenth century. Thus establishing beyond a doubt that they were of royal houses.

King Caspar's shield is described as blue; with seven gold stars in rows; King Balthasar's is also blue, displaying a crescent enclosing a star; King Melchior, king of Saba is of gold on which is displayed the figure of Ethiope or Moor, holding a lance and a crimson flag.

There is a tradition that Melchior was a Moor. In "Ben Hur" he is referred to as an Egyptian, sometimes appearing with dark skin, while other artists have given him fair skin but have him accompanied by a servant carrying a red banner upon which his shield is shown.

The story of the Wisemen seems to have made a deeper impression in Germany, the subject being used repeatedly by artists there; in several of Durer's creations, in Martin Schongauer's and in churches, especially in Cologne, which has been called "the city of the Three Kings."

Melchior has many descendants today, which may come as a surprise to most readers, though they do not use the same coat of arms today as was given their ancestor by the old heralds. Theirs being the family of Vaus (or Vaws),

as told in a Chronicle of the Three Kings, compiled during the fourteenth century by John of Hildesheim and popu-

lar among old English translations of this date. Some say the printer having difficulty interpreting the coats of arms

reversed the names and that Balthasar was the Moor, while Melchior takes the place as the most venerable of the

Three. It was he who offered the Christ Child gold.

The location from which the Star was first seen was the "Hills of Vaws"; it is no longer found on modern maps but it is described as the highest location in all of India and is sometimes referred to as "the Hill of Victory."

The story is that during the captivity of the Jews much was learned of Magi or Wisemen of the east about Jewish tradition and records. Balaam's prophecy was frequently quoted: "A star shall rise out of Judah and a man shall rise out of Israel and shall be Lord of all people." So, the shepherds watched from the Hills of Vaws for the approaching trouble, watching also for the star. Thus it was that they saw the star when it first lighted the sky and sent word to the three kings. "It was bright as another sun and in it the form of a child and above it the sign of the cross."

It has been said that upon their return from the journey to Bethlehem, the three built a temple and set up a star with the figure of a child and a cross in the Hills of Vaws. Then they traveled, preaching the story of Christianity and setting up many temples of the star, meeting frequently in the Hills of Vaws.

Hildesheim says: "Of this hill is named the famous progeny of Vaws, descendants from Melchior. In 1200 they came from India to Acre, where they built a strong castle and brought with them the precious diadem of Melchior, set out with Chaldaic letters and a star, which had healing powers. This same family brought books with a record of the story of the kings and they still bear upon their banner a star with the sign of the Cross."

The Barons of Les Baux (same name), claim descent from Balthasar, not Melchior and they have the tombstone proof to substantiate their claims. (Tombstone records are known by all genealogists to be the most reliable records). One inscription on the tombstone is of one Raymond De Baux, Grand Chamberlain to the beautiful and dangerous Queen Jeanne of Naples. Raymond is buried a few miles north of the city of Aversa. He died during the late fourteenth century. Another inscription reads: "Illustrissimae Baucionum familiae Quae a precis Armeniae Quibus stella duce mundi Salvator innoluit originem duxisse patet."

The 16-point star of the family symbol is to be seen in the ruins of the great Hall of Ceremonies in the village of Les Baux, Provence; here are also the ruins of the old Chateau, (a fortified refuge of feudal times) said to have been one of the finest examples of its time. Theodore Cook, in his "Old Provence" says it merits its name: "Les Baux" (the rocks); the view from this chateau is said to be "as wide as the Hills of Vaws." Reached by way of a desolate valley, abounding in rocks of fantastic shapes, the road passes through towering walls of white limestone. The immense old castle stands among huge masses of grey stone, its thick walls, towering and winding stairways are said to give one an eerie feeling.

It was not until the tenth century that a Count of Les Baux was known to have existed, by name. During the following century the family became quite powerful, as well as prominent, and the prowess of its members was mentioned by Froisart. "Au Hazard Balthasar" became their motto. Alix des Baux (the last of the line) held her castle bravely and died in 1426. Her castle was then inventoried and we are told of her treasures: rare eastern rugs, rich ecclesiastical garments and tapestries showing the adoration of the Magi with Balthasar, the traditional ancestor.

The Les Baux family is credited with a 16-rayed silver star on a red shield, while the family of Von de Blacas uses the same star in red on a gold

shield; the Prince of Alban is a gold shield on blue. The silver star is used on many escutcheons as the Les Baux made many royal alliances with the houses of Provence, Barcelona, Poland, France, Savoy, England, Nassau and Brunswick. Raymond des Baux, the Prince of Tartentum, are the family of Del Bazzo of Naples, bearing the arms of Les Baux and Orange, the modern representatives of this line.

This is an intriguing story to one studying genealogy, publishing the stories of Heraldic families.

Some of the English families which claim the star in their coats of arms are: Ogard, Hokenhall, Douglas, Murray and many, many

others. If your name is: Vuass, Voss, Vass, Bock, Bach, Bloss, or Box, you might descend from Melchior or Caspar.

The Wisemen family is said to owe both name and coat of arms to the Three Kings; the star that appears on their shield illustrated by Nisbet in 1816 has but eight points.

Nisbet relates how Robert, King of France instituted the Royal Order of the Star, using the gold star: Five points in azure. The badge of Richard the first, uses the crescent and the star. The family of De la Hay, uses the star and proudly claims the Wisemen. Many of the members of this family dropped the "De la" and use the simple spelling of "Hay" or Hays.

If your family coat of arms bears the star or stars you too, might be proud to claim descent from one of the Three Holy Kings or perhaps all three.

The star on the officer of the law's badge is said to have originated from the Bethlehem star, symbolical of guardianship.

Our beloved George Washington's family used the three stars on their coat of arms.

Birth of Famed Austin Colony

Sunday, Dec. 30, 1956

It was the last day of the year 1821 when a small group of weary travelers stood on the banks of the Brazos river, a little south of where the town of Washington-on-the-Brazos was later built. Looking at the "promised land" on that bleary winter day, they have been compared to the Plymouth colony, as they stood there not knowing what the future in this rugged country would bring.

Stephen Feller Austin had, a few days earlier, met them in Nacogdoches and told them there would be good home-sites between the Brazos and Colorado rivers. There were about 15 persons in this party, headed by Elijah Allcorn, his wife Nancy and their 24-year-old son James; William, John, age 12, Thomas, 11, Elliott and Mary Ann. The McNeeses were also with them: John and his wife and 2 sons: Parrott and Ivey McNeese; Thomas Boatright and his wife and sons: Richard and Thomas, and Elizabeth, small daughter.

The Brazos river was not wide but quite deep and the problem now, as they stood there, was how were they to cross it? Their problem was solved by the approach of Andrew Robinson and his sons: Joseph, Peter and Robert; Abner Kuykendall and Daniel Gilliland who had come with the Garretts and Higgins a few days before. They had constructed a crude raft which enabled them to cross the stream and now offered it to these new arrivals. It was then that Andrew Robinson conceived the idea to establish a ferry at this point for the others whom they knew would soon be coming this route.

The Kuykendalls and Gillilands decided to follow the stream and headed in a southwest course, traveling all day, that New Year's day, as long as the sun was shining, in

search of a good camping place. The next morning they rose at daybreak and after a stroll through the woods returned with enough game to prepare a feast for all. Game being plentiful, soil fertile, they decided upon this as the proper place to locate. Thus the Austin colony was born.

They were not the first to have settled near here, for the summer before, on the western banks of the Colorado, opposite the present town of La Grange, the Buckners and Powells had built their cabins.

During the summer of 1822, Philipp Dimmitt, Jesse Burnham and others came. The Dewees family settled Pecan Point.

When Don Erasmo Seguin, (who had been appointed by Mexican Governor Martinez to see that Austin fulfilled the conditions of the contract) met Austin, he found the young empresario accompanied by Edward Lovelace, Neil Gasper, Henry Holstein, William Little,

Joseph Polley, James Beard, William Wilson, Dr. Hewitson and W. Smithers. These were the first of the "300" colonists.

Josiah H. Bell was placed in charge of affairs of the colony and Dr. Robert Andrews accompanied Austin to San Antonio.

Austin was not the only person seeking contracts for colonies in Texas. There were also Hayden Edwards, Gen. James Wilkinson, Robert Leftwich and Green DeWitt.

There were also three Cherokee chiefs, Bolles, Nicollett and Fields. They had come, not to obtain a contract from Mexico, but to plead for a grant of land for their tribe. Since the Revolutionary war they had been pushed, forced to sell and compelled to part with their territory, which had embraced more than half of the state of Tennessee, the southern part of Kentucky, the southwest corner of Virginia, most of the Carolinas, a portion of Georgia and the northern part of Alabama. In 1821, they found no other means of postponing their destruction than by a total abandonment of their haunts in the American Union, and they pleaded with the Mexican officials, who gave them more consideration than the Americans had.

The "Original 300" of Austin's colony is not complete but they are, as listed in the General Land Office, in Austin: John Andrews, Thomas Alsberry, Elijah Allcorn, Wm. Andrews, Martin Allen, John Austin, Tho., Wm. and Rawson Alley; Chas. G. Harvey and Horace A. Alsberry; Simon Asa Anderson; Sam'l. Angier; John and Wm. Alley, James B. Bailey; John Bradley, Francis Bigham, Thos. Burnett, David Bright, Micajah Byrd, Wm. B. Bridges, Aylett C. Buckner, Caleb R. Bostick; Rbt. Brotherton, Thos. Boatright, Wm. S. Brown, Benj. Beason, Enoch Bunson, Josiah H. Bell, Wm. Bloodgood, Manders Berry, Edw. R. Bradley, James Beard, Bluford Brooks, Thos. B. Bell, Jesse Burnham, Issac Best, Jacob Betts; John Brown, John Bowman, Chas. Belknap, Geo. Brown, Chas. Breen; Mills. M. Battle; Wm. Barrett; Thos. Bradley; Jas. Cummins; Sylvanus Castleman, Samuel Carter, Horatio Chrisman; John C. Clark, Merit M. Coats, Wm., John and Rebecca Cummins; Morris Callahan, James Curtis

sr., John Crownover; Alex. Calvitt, Hinton Curtis; John Cooke; Thos. Cartwright; Wm. Cooper; John P. Coles, Anthony R. Clarke, Wm. C. Carson, John Crier, Jesse Cartwright, James Cooke, David Carpenter, Jos. Duty, Sam'l Davidson, Thos. Duke, Peter Demos; Bluford Dewees; Clement C. Dyer; N. Dillard, John Dickenson, Thos. Earle.

John Elam, Gustavus E. Edwards, Robert Elder, David Fitzgerald, John Foster, Churchill Fulcher, Isiah Flanakin, Elisha Flowers, James Fisher, David Fenton, Isaac Foster, Chas. Falmash, John T. Fields, Geo. Freeman, Sam'l Gates, Chas. Garrett; Wm. Gates, Robt. Guthrie, Chester S. Gorbet; Jared E. Groce; Dan. Gilliland; Thos. Gray; John W. Moore; Michael Goodrich; Sarah Gilbert; John Hall; Wm. Harris; John Huff; James Hope; Wm. Harvey; Eli Hunter; Chas. S. Hudson; John Haddon; James Hensley; Wm. and Francis Holland; John Hunter; Geo. Harrison; Thos. S. Haynes; Sam'l C. Hady; David Hamilton; Alex. Hodge; George B. Hill, Isaac Hughes, Henry Jones, Sam Isaacs, Randal Jones, J. Irons, Alex. Jackson, H. W. and Walker Johnson, Thos. H. Borden, Seth Ingram, John Irams, Sam. Kenedy, Abner, Jos. Robert and Brazilla Kuykendall, Wm. Kincheloe, John Kelley, Alfred Kennon, James Kerr;

Wm. Kingston, Peter Powell, John Keller, Wm. Little, James Lynch, Ben. Lindsey, Jane H. Long, Joel Leakey, John Little, Asa Mitchell, Shubert Marsh, Achilles McFarland, Wm. Mortin, Robt., James D. and Wm. Millicin, Wm. McWilliams, Wm. Mathis, Elizabeth McNutt, David McCormick, Thos. McCoy, Dan. Deckro; Moses Morrison, Wm. Cooper, A. W. McLain; Jas. McNair; David H. Milburn; Thos. Davis; Wylie Martin; John McNeil; Luke Moore, Pleasant D. McNeil; Simon Miller; Arthur McCormick; John G. McNeil; John McCloskey; Thomas F. McKinney; Sam R. Miller; Jos. Nims; James Nelson; James Newman; James Orrick; Wm. Parker, Wm. Pettus, Wm. Prater, Zeno Phillips, Pamela Picket, Joshua Parker, Wm. Park, Pleasant Print, Sam Chance, Freeman Pettus, John Petty, James A. E. Phelps; Jos. H. Polley, George S. Pancoast, Wm. Pryor; Isham Phillips, Jonathan Peyton, Fred Rankin, John Rubb; Geo. and Andrew Robinson;

Wm. Roberts, Stephen Richardson; Elijah Roark; James Ross; Early Robbins, William Robbins, Wm. Rabb, Amos Rawls.

Owen Stout, David Randon, Isaac Pennington, Wm. Raleigh; Pat Reels; Lawrence

Ramey; Edward Robertson, Wm. Smithers; Christian Smith; Moses Shipman; David Shelley; James Frazier; Hugh McKensie; Robert Scobey; James Scott; Thos. Stevens; Bartlett Sims, Walter Sutherland; Wm. Stafford; Phil. Singleton; Nancy Spencer; Wm. Scott, James Strange, Daniel Shipman, Chas. Isaac Nidever; Thomas Jameson, George Teel, Jesse Thompson, John Taylor, David Talley, Elizabeth Tumlinson, James Tong, Ezekiel Thomas, Martin Varner, Wm. Vince, Richard and Robert Vince, Isaac Van Horn; Daniel E. Bayless, Walter C. White, James Knight, James Whiteside, Thomas Westfall, Francis F. Wells, James Walker, Nathaniel Whiting, Nathan Osborn, John R. Williams, Solomon Williams, Henry and Boldin Whitesides, Jos. White, Thos. Williams, Wm. Whitlock, Annie White (widow); Reuben White, George T. Williams, Robert Williams, Wm. C. White, Zadock Woods, Elias R. Wightman, Jane Wilkins, Caleb Wallace, John and Henry Williams.

The grants of land to the above persons are signed by Stephen F. Austin, empresario; Samuel M. Williams, secretary; Gasper Flores the commissioner on the part of the imperial government; Thomas Duke, alcalde, and by Ira Ingram, witness.

The original contract was signed Jan. 4, 1823, and was ratified by the Mexican empire, Feb. 18; the following April it was completed. The list is not complete and we

must depend on tax lists for other names.

I have recently found names

on the backs of land grants and will publish this list at a future time.

Lee Portrait to Be Rededicated

January 13, 1957

Jan. 19, the birthday of Robert E. Lee is one of the dates observed each year in honor of the great Confederate general by the Daughters of

the Confederacy. This year the Bernard E. Bee chapter will hold rededication services at the YMCA next Saturday to rededicate the oil painting of Gen. Lee by the famous Jose Arpa. Mrs. Anna Price

Hewett, historian for the Bernard E. Bee chapter, has been pressing for the portrait to be noticed for it seems the masterpiece had been forgotten.

When Mr. Arpa was in San Antonio, the first chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy was Robert E. Lee chapter. Mr. Arpa consented to paint the portrait of the beloved general for this chapter for \$200. They gave silver teas and various other programs to raise the money. When the YMCA was having its gala opening, the Daughters presented the painting to the building where it hung in a back room. The chapter became defunct so the painting was soon forgotten. It was through Mrs. Hewett's untiring efforts to honor the idol of the Confederacy that the painting has now been rehung and will be rededicated.

Robert E. Lee, the fourth son of Henry and Ann (Hill Carter) Lee, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., Jan. 19, 1807. When he was four, his family moved to Alexandria, where his school and church are shown with pride to tourists. His father died when he was 11. It is said his mother who was an invalid devoted her time entirely to the rearing of this young man. She taught him to "practice self-denial, self control, as well as the strictest economy in all financial concerns," traits he is said to have exhibited through his life. He entered West Point in 1825, graduating second in his class in 1829.

He married Mary Custis, June 30, 1831, the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of George Washington. Thus, we might say Lee was of the "first family of America." He was not happy when sent from

home. He loved his family. He and Mary had three sons: George Washington Custis, William Fitzhugh and Robert Edward; four daughters: Mary, Annie, Agnes and Mildred.

Texas brags of Lee's stays here, but Lee probably was most unhappy during his stations here. One has but to remember the beautiful green countryside in Virginia, to realize the horror he felt at the drouth, "no grass for the horses," the cactus, and snakes, the streams dry, the men dying of illnesses brought about by the severe heat.

When Zachary Taylor's army clashed with Arista's at Palo Alto, Lee was sent to

Texas to assist Gen. John E. Wool, his old friend from Virginia, sailing from New Orleans for Ft. Lavaca, from there to San Antonio.

He was made a major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and a colonel for his bravery at Chapultepec. Gen. Scott proclaimed him "America's very best soldier."

In June 1848, the war with Mexico over, he boarded a steamer at Vera Cruz for Arlington for a happy reunion with his family. He was awarded the appointment as superintendent of West Point, where he spent two happy years. Here he met such students as John B. McPherson, Wm. R. Boggs, John B. Hood, "Jeb" Stuart, Archibald Gracie, W. D. Pender, O. O. Howard and Phil Sheridan.

In 1854, the Indians ambushed Lt. John L. Grattan's patrol near Ft. Wyoming, killing all but one man. Congress then realizing the frontier of 8000 miles needed more patrolling, so two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry were recruited to the Texas border. Albert Sydney Johnston was colonel; Robert E. Lee, Lt. col.; Wm. J. Hardee and George H. Thomas, majors; Earl Van Dorn, E. Kirby Smith, N. G. Evans, I. N. Palmer, Geo. Stoneman, and R. W. Johnson, were captains. John B. Hood, Chas. Field, Wm. P. Chambliss, Chas. W. Phifer and W. Garrard, were lieutenants. Again Lee was sent to Texas. Leaving Arlington Feb. 12, he reg-

istered at the Plaza hotel (Menger hotel) in San Antonio, 24 days later.

This was his first field command, four companies of cavalry. He found three systems of Texas forts; the federal government had established the first system to keep its annexation promise to Texas. These posts were Mason, Groghan, Graham, Worth and Gates. West of these were outposts: Belknap, Camp Cooper, Phantom Hill, Chadbourne, Camp Colorado and McKavett. South was the Rio Grande, Brownsville, El Paso, Ft. Brown, Ringgold barracks, McIntosh, Davis, etc. Gen. John G. Gaenslen's hospital tent was crowded with patients, many died as did Lt. George M. Dick.

1860 in Texas, Lee watched the national picture and feared the outcome, Feb. 13, 1861, Gen. Scott ordered Lee to return to Washington immediately. Leaving Ft. Mason, he arrived in San Antonio, finding the streets full of soldiers. As his ambulance drew up to the Read house, men wearing

red insignia on their coats or shirts were noted. Upon asking Mrs. Caroline Darrow, who the men were, he was told they were "The McCullocks". "Gen. Twiggs surrendered everything to the state this morning, and we are all prisoners of war," she said.

In San Antonio, the Committee of Public Safety was headed by Samuel A. Maverick, Thomas Devine and Philip N. Lockett.

He arrived in his home in Arlington March 1, 1861, and spent but a few weeks with his family before he was again swept into the vortex of war.

There has never been a man who inspired more love than Robert E. Lee. He has been described as "so calm, so serene, so thoughtful, and so commanding." His southland loved him.

He was aware of the role he played with his people. His farewell address will long be remembered, and the love he inspired will be a symbol of the south for all ages.

+ A Capable Genealogist Passes

January 20, 1957

"Historians and genealogists are to be precise, faithful, and unprejudiced; neither interest nor fear, hatred nor affection, should make them swerve from the way of truth, whose mother is history, the rival of time, the depository of great actions, witness of the past example to the present, and monitor to the future."—Cervantes.

It is with regret that we learn of the death Jan. 6 of our dear friend and contributor, Dempsey Kemp, genealogist and historian, Greensburg, La. He was a brother of the famous Lewis Kemp of Houston. The two of them had given their lives to the compiling of family records. Lewis Kemp has contributed much to the compiling of Texas historical records. His book "Signers of Texas Declaration of Independence," was one of his first and one of the most valuable books on Texas history. Lewis Kemp passed away in December. He has contributed to this column and was the Louisiana contributing editor of *Twigs & Trees Quarterly*. He had been compiling the records of the West family currently running in the *Quarterly*.

A genealogist is not always an agreeable person. He pursues the family records as they are found. Realizing the importance of accuracy, he insists on proof of various statements and claims. Sometimes, this insistence causes unpleasant feelings. Dempsey Kemp was a thorough genealogist; he had probably caused more people the indignity of changing their papers than anyone in the country. I have in my files many carbons of his letters starting with: "I do not want to make you angry BUT your state" etc. Recently he corrected an error of the Kemp family, and had written he had made many of his cousins angry, because they had had to correct their D. A. R. papers, but he had photostats to prove he was right.

One wrong claim for an ancestor can deprive many of his descendants of their right to membership in heritage organizations. People like Dempsey Kemp are rare jewels in this tedious work of compiling family records and having the courage to prove findings.

His was a rare talent for studying wills, records and compiling the findings. He was generous with his findings, and though he did write impatient letters to those who made claims that he knew were incorrect, we must hail him as a truly wonderful gentleman and the best genealogist we knew. His ancestors were the Wallers, Laniers, Strothers, Harrises and many other illustrious lines. We shall miss his name on the various publications throughout the country, we shall miss his contributions, and his corrections of contri-

butions. This column feels a great loss in his passing but we are grateful for having had the close contact with him.

The following is a typical letter from him: "Elizabeth Washington was NOT a close cousin of George Washington; she was a distant cousin. The mistake was first made by the adopted son of Washington, George Washington Park Custis, who gave Congressman Samson Harris the misinformation 'that Elizabeth, 4th child of John Washington and his wife Catherine, married Thomas Lanier.' It seemed to have come from such good authority, that Samson Harris broadcast this misinformation and I hated very much to give her up as my ancestress, but I found she died a virgin and her tombstone at High Gate cemetery, Gloucester co., Va., records: 'Here lies the remains of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Washington. She was a maiden virtuous without reservedness, wise without affectation, beautiful without knowing it. She left this life on the fifth day of Feb. M. D. CC XXX VI, in the twentieth year of her age.'"

Also in a letter of George Washington to Sir Isaac Head, dated May 2, 1792 (See Sparks, *Life of Washington*), he says "John Washington eldest son of Lawrence and Mildred, married Catherine Whiting of Gloucester Co. Va.) He had two sons: Warner and Henry, three daughters: Mildred, Elizabeth and Catherine." At the bottom of the page he writes: "Elizabeth never married."

Another myth that is hard to get rid of is that Henry Harris received 64,000 acres of land in Virginia; the fact is that several grants of land to members of the Harris family, but none to Henry Harris, is mentioned in Virginia land grants.

In another letter, of which I have the carbon he writes: "You mention that Richard Taylor, son of Richard and Dorothy Taylor, whose will was proved in 1679 in Rapahannock (now Richmond) co., Va. I was hoping my direct ancestor Col. George Taylor, who made his will in the same county, Aug. 7, 1706, was his son; so I wrote to the clerk of that county asking if this Richard Taylor, mentioned a son by the name of George in his will, the clerk replied: 'We do not have a will recorded in this office for Richard Taylor. The will of George Taylor recorded Aug. 7, 1706, does not mention his father.' I think that this error should be corrected, so many Taylors' descendants will be confused; for when a record gets in print, it's hard to get it corrected. My ancestor Col. George Taylor's first wife was Martha Tomlin, his second wife is Susannah, and it's possible he

was a son of Richard Taylor."

The "Shackelford Clan" magazine is published by T. K. Jones, Lubbock, Texas. The Shackelford family is an old one in Texas, it was the story told by Dr. Shackelford of the massacre of the men under Fannin at Goliad. The family has been here since the days of the Republic of Texas and has intermarried with other old families. Sometimes it's through a collateral line that we find our own records. The cost of this publication is very small, and will justify your subscribing just to keep the records.

Williams—Enoch Genealogy, with Allied Families, by Mabel Williams Bean, 517 Suwannee Circle, Dais Island, Tampa, Fla.

This is the history of the Williams family of New England, Maryland and Virginia. Every member of the Williams family will delight in this lovely book, which gives the early Welsh background and relations with Morgans, Cromwells and other families in Wales. It includes the Hunts, Beals, Hopkins, Tuckers, Porters and Jones, with clues to further research.

A county map of Roane county, N. C., can be purchased from William Kiziah, 209 West Bank St., Salisbury, N. C. for \$2.00. A valuable contribution to those with North Carolina family lines.

QUERIES

Early this year a small marker is to be paced upon some of the graves of Limestone co.'s early settlers. I would like to contact some of

the descendants of the Old Colony of Kent, they are a group who came in 1850, with the Universal Immigration and Colonization co. of England, they were to settle in Bosque co. About two years later, they moved, several of them came to Limestone co. and are buried in a forgotten cemetery. If anyone knows their ancestors were among these I'd like very much to hear from them.—Ray A. Walter, Limestone co. Historical committee, Box 3032, Waco, Texas.

I am interested in the Ussery family. Keziah Jones married A. W. P. Ussery. David Ussery was born 1802, married a Miss DeVore, supposedly Pennsylvania Dutch. Then there was Peter Ussery, born 1804, in Tennessee. Would like to contact some-

one with data on this family.—Mrs. H. J. Kolink, Kenedy, Texas.

My grandfather was Randon Millican. Other members of the family were: Nicholas, Boyce, and the McNeels, all early Texas families.—Mrs. J. Snyder, Box 461, Kerrville, Texas.

New 'Houston Journal'

January 27, 1957

GUSTAV DRESEL'S 'HOUSTON JOURNAL'. Translated and edited by Max Freund, Rice University His- tory dept.

Though this book was published four years ago, and is now in its second edition, I feel that many who are descended from early Texas families will gain much by having it.

It is a vivid account of a young German boy who came into this country, and finding himself without funds, became a victim of Texas propaganda. Arriving in Houston in 1838, he was tremendously impressed with the new Republic and immediately became a citizen.

His work in a Houston mercantile store provided him with contacts from all over the new frontier. "There was lively and varied activity in Houston at that time. Steamboats from Galveston daily, the owners of land certificates, who had selected the finest free land, and tradesmen of all sorts arrived on horseback from the interior of the country. They brought news from the frontier; being kept in a state of excitement, people forgot all their privations."

Their stories of adventure and hunting stirred this young German and filled him with enthusiasm typical of a young man of adventure. All the customers were his friends, the honorable as well as the gamblers. The story of his Indian friends is most impressive, for we see them as human beings and not as the savages usually found in early Texas books. Possibly because Dresel was a forerunner, he saw people and politics a little differently from others.

Later, he became a salesman, riding on horseback or with a wagon selling his wares all through this section of the country, staying over night in homes and keeping a detailed account of his travels.

His accounts are vivid, such as the account of his stay in Montgomery: "On a native Scotsman's plantation we halted for a day of rest. Mr. Roberts was so kind, etc., the squire had leased his fields to a Tennessean called Houston, who gave the squire one-third of his harvest as farm rent."

He observes the abuse the German immigrants were given: "I had repeatedly to hear darkies remark that our father land must be very poor since its inhabitants stoop to such kinds of labor as a slave would be ashamed of." It was then that the educated Ger-

man businessmen formed associations for the support of German immigrants, of which Dresel later became chairman.

There is so much in the book pertaining to our national history as well as Texas, anyone who likes history should be delighted. It is simply written and in turn the translations are wonderful, for Dr. Max Freund who translated the book, might be just such a man as Dresel. He and his lovely and charming wife are vivacious, full of enthusiasm for all of Texas and for life in general. After being with them and reading the book, I realized the likeness of the two German scholars.

Published by the University of Texas Press, it should be found in most book stores, the price is \$4.00.

MISSISSIPPI GENEALOGICAL EXCHANGE—Katie P. W. Esker, editor, 214 Massachusetts Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C. Price \$3. This is a splendid publication for those with lines in Miss.

GEORGIA

Habersham Chapter D. A. R. Volume II, 1902.

Page 27. Copied from an old paper in Georgia Capitol bldg. 1901. "Return of the militia belonging to the upper counties of the State of Georgia, serving with the army under the command of Gen. Wayne, Headquarters, Ebenezer, 22nd April, 1782.

From Burke co.: Capt. Wm. Darcey, Lt. Wm. Ryals, Sgt. Major Levi Emanuel, Q. M. Sgt. James Young, Sgt. Wm. Marshall; Privates: Matthew Jordan, Wm. Flynn, James Bruton, Robert Allen, Benjamin Moxley, Henry Elliot, Zebulon Cox, Jonathan Coleman, Elijah Sapp, Thomas Hannah, James Wiere, John Everett, Peter Wynne, John Farmer, Henry Todd, Samuel Buxton, Gross Scruggs.

From Richmond co.: Capt. Wm. Kemp, Lt. Jonathan Jones; Waggoners: Joseph Brown, James Brown, Daniel McKewn, Henry Anglin, Thomas Vicarr; Privates: Joseph Beezly, Dan'l Runnels, Darby Riggins, Mm. Hunt, Robert Walden, John Grotehouse, James Swords, John Curtis.

Deserters: Reclaimed citizens: Capt. Marbruy's company, John Hicks, Josiah Nobles, Oliver Martin, Thomas Jones.

From Burke co.: John Nelson, John Howell, Benjamin Powell, George Lewis, Lewis Deshazer, Jacob Young.

From Richmond co.: Adams Shows, Abraham Perkins, Edward Eckles, John Saunders, Moses Hill, James Scott, Benjamin Cooper, James Hogg, Jordan Wells, Alexander An-

gely, Wm. Perritt, Abraham Greason, Burrel Beezley.

Sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of the Ebenezer Baptist assn. held 1956.

Ebenezer Baptist church was organized May 9, 1806, with Elders Richard Curtis and Thomas Mercer assisting. The following were the members: John Courtney, Mark Cole, Hannah Cole, Batson Morgan and Elizabeth Morgan, all from Black Creek church, S. C. Reece Perkins from Welch Neck church, S. C.; Sarah Chance from Bark's Camp church, Georgia; Mary Curtis from Cole's church of Mississippi Territory. Mississippi Baptist assn. was constituted on Friday before the Sabbath in August 1806, at Cole Creek or Salem, in the first Baptist community in Mississippi. The session for the following year (1807) is recorded as having been held at Bethel church, Bayou Sara, Mississippi Territory Sept. 26-29. The following churches are listed as having representatives at the meeting: Salem, New Hope, Bethel, New Providence and Ebenezer.

The above was contributed by John H. Parker, Amite, Miss. Anyone wishing more detailed account of the families listed may write John Parker. He has for many years been county clerk of Amite, and is a through genealogist.

The North Carolina Reference, a research guide for genealogists, is now printed and ready for distribution, for those needed records from North Carolina. It contains a list of county records to be found in the state archives, family histories, church and

county records. There is also a "Let's Exchange" section in this book which will be most beneficial to all. Approximately 45000 families are listed here to be shared. The price is \$5. Wallace R. Draughon, 709 E. Trinity Ave., Durham, N. C.

Classes in genealogy at St. Mary's university are enjoying the roundtable discussions, the rare books of the library and many are finding their missing ancestors. They are a most enthusiastic group. You may write in for "Suggestions for Beginning Genealogy."

Virginia Lanier Group

Sunday, Feb. 3, 1957

The Lanier family.

John and Lucrece Lanier, ancestors of the famous Lanier family of Virginia, came to this country in April, 1657, as recorded in the county records of Charles City, Va. There has been some discussion concerning the John Lanier who was active in Bacon's Rebellion. Some genealogists insist he was the son of John and Lucrece Lanier, others insist he was John Lanier, the first mentioned. John Bennett Boddie, in his Southside Virginia Genealogies, states it is more reasonable to conclude that it was John Lanier of 1657, for he had achieved a responsible position in the Charles City community by 1676. He and John Woodlief were appointed deputies to go before the governor in April, 1676 to plead for permission to "take field" against the Indians, at their own expenses. The appointment was made by a group of people living in Charles City county and Henrico county. When Berkley refused to grant such permission Bacon met with John Lanier and his army started out against the southern and western Indians.

At the close of the rebellion, John Lanier had married his wife, (her name is unknown); by her he had three sons: Robert born 1678; John born 1680 and Sampson born 1682. John Lanier married third, Sarah Edmunds, the widow of William Edmunds. There is on record a suit against John Lanier by her daughter Sarah for withholding gifts her mother had promised her "in her widowhood." John and Sarah Lanier are recorded as executors of John Edmunds estate. John Lanier's will is dated April 4, 1719, in Prince George county, Va., was probated April 4, 1719, in which he names his sons: Robert, John (who are to receive one shilling each), Sampson (twelve shillings), daughter Sarah one cow or heifer. To his grandson, John Lanier, son of Nicholas Lanier, a feather bed, etc., to son Nicholas all the land I now live upon, all land on the Otterdams, all my movables and immovables. Son Nicholas to be sole executor. Witnesses for the

will were: Wm. Peebles, Henry Peebles, Thomas Burrows.

Robert Lanier, born 1678, married sometime before 1713, Sarah Barker, the daughter of John and Grace Barker of

Surry co., Va. Robert Lanier married second, about 1728, Priscilla Washington. She was the sister to Elizabeth, the wife of his brother Sampson, both were the daughters of Richard and Elizabeth (Jordan) Washington.

Robert's will is dated Sept. 23, 1753, probated 1756, in Surry co. In it he names: wife Priscilla, sons: John, Thos., Robert who were of age, and his daughter Priscilla, "not yet eighteen." His son John Lanier born 1729, married sometime after 1753, Priscilla (some say her name was Rivers), after his death she married 1772, Samuel Russell.

Thomas Lanier, son of Robert and Priscilla, married 1761, Mary (said to have been the daughter of Wm. Collins), he was a Quaker. His son William was also a Quaker and a member of the Blackwater Monthly meeting of Southside Virginia. In November 1785 he removed to Greenville co., N. C.

He was dismissed for marrying out of the church. He died intestate in February, 1797. Mary, his wife's, will is dated, April 4, 1798, naming five of her 11 children: Edmund, Tabitha, Sally, Bird and Abner. There is on record in Greenville co., a long and involved suit filed by the unnamed children. Thomas and Mary Lanier had: William, born about 1761, married 1785, Rebecca Robinson, he died 1815; Tabitha born 1763, died 1839, unmarried; Collins born 1765, died 1840-50 in Simpson co., Ky., married 1792, Lucy, daughter of Jesse and Judith (Tatum) Berryman. They removed to Tennessee about 1800 and from there to Warren co., Ky., sometime about 1810. Edmund Lanier was born about 1761, married 1785, Wick co. 1793, Patsy Walton, daughter of George Walton. He married second in 1800, in N. C. Amy Washington Goodrich. He was first a Methodist minister. In 1820 he became a Presbyterian minister. He lived for a while in Warren co., Ky., and later removed to Nashville, Tenn. He had three children by his first wife and several by his second. Rebecca born 1771, married 1792, Joel Thacker in Greenville; Susanna born 1773, married 1793, Miles Cooksey, the husband of her sister Mary, deceased; Sally born 1775 married 1794, Edmund Lawrence in Greenville co.; Bird born 1777, died 1819 in Warren co., Ky., married Susan Cain; Martha born 1779 died unmarried; Abner born 1781 died 1815; married Mary Grigg,

first and married second 1810, Sally Chambliss.

Robert Lanier, the third son of Robert and Priscilla, born about 1733, married Elizabeth Jackson. He died about 1772. Priscilla Lanier was born 1739. Her brother John was her guardian. His report is listed in the Surry Orphans Account, 1754-62.

John Lanier was born about 1680, in Charles City co., he married Elizabeth Bird about 1705. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Bird. Their children, at least some of them, are the Laniers who settled Georgia, and married with the Malones, Parkers, Reddings and Warrens.

For further account and a complete record of the family, you might write for "Southside Virginia Families" by John Bennett Boddie.

SOME REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The following is a list of patriots of Hampshire co., Va. (now West Virginia) who furnished supplies to the Continental army, under the Commissioners of Provisions Law: George Stump, Henry Munday Marrs, George Yoakum, John Rorebaugh, David Welton, Martin Shobe, Richard Seymour, Henry Kuykendall Maj. Wood Jones, Maj. Charles Magill, William Cunningham, Michael Stump, Benjamin Parker, Thomas McCarty, William Buffington, Catherine Foreman, Evan Hiatt, Abraham Westfall, Nicholas Sholl, Henry Munday Marrs, James Largent, William Buffington, Johnathan Simson, Joseph Nevill, Christopher Ermentrout, Martin Shobe, Leonard Hier, William Welton, Jacob Boggard, Henry Munday Marrs, Ann Chesshire, Nathaniel Parker, Simon Tayler, Joel Berry, Valentine Switzer, John Kay, Jacob Boggard, John Stokes, John Piersall, Garrett Vanmeter, Peter Casey, Michael See, Robert Parker, William Rogers, Abraham Kuykendall, Edward Emmery, John Forman, Jacob Jenkins, William Neale, Catherine Shivers, John Campbell, Isaac Vanmeter, Sylvester Ward, Robert Pugh, Thomas Parsons.

These names were copied from a book in the Virginia State library at Richmond, Va.

First Texas Settlers

Sunday, Feb. 10, 1957

Miss Marion Day Mullins, Ft. Worth, has for many years been active in genealogical records for the D. A. R. She has published several books, among them "Marriage records of Washington County, Tenn." She has contributed the following "priceless" list of Texas citizens, the first settlers of Texas. The title of this paper is: "New Citizens, the year of their arrival, and the friends who vouched for them when they took out their citizenship in Nacogdoches: Elli Gilliland 1828, Frost Thorn; Alexander White 1828, William Luiss; David Wilson 1829, Henry Teal; Charles H. Sims 1829, Henry Teal; Reuben Philips 1835, John Forbes; Wm. Chas. Brookfield 1835, Henry Teal; Chas. C. Haskel 1822, Henry Teal; William Brown 1831, William Elliot; Jose Ma. Rodrigues 1835, Adolf S. Stern; John Dougherty 1831, J. Roberts; Jose Ant. Andrades 1829, James Grant; Elena Bradley 1831, Isaac N. Reed; John Conghorn 1831, Isaac Reed.

James Taylor 1820, Isaac Lee; Isaac Lee 1827, Frost Thorn,

Agapeto Scranates 1835, Dolores Martines; Santiago Bebe 1835, Dolores Martines; Juan Furmin Tabor 1835, Adolf Stern; Manuel Ant. Romeres 1835, T. Y. Buford; Manuel Acosta 1835, James Grant; Ma. Josfa Cadence 1829, Tennill; William Marshall 1827, J. Whitcomb; Adam Johnson 1832, Wm. Whitaker; John Ycean 1835, Wm. Whitaker; William I. Wills 1831, B. G. Reed and Hugh Henderson; Hugh Henderson 1832, Wm. I. Willis and Isaac Purington; Samuel Rodgers 1833, A. Stern and Richard Sparks; Salcador Castillio 1835, Antonio * * * (?); Martin Flores 1835, * * * (?) Moseley; * * * (?) Lopes 1835, Albert Emanuel; Juan Vergade de Caduron 1835, Juan Antonio; Alexander White 1828, P. E. Bean; Richard Sparks 1825, Elijah Anderson; Augustin Basques 1835, Balmorio; C. K. Ham 1829, J. Roberts and A. Stern; Samuel Bell 1830, Juan M. Dar; Daniel Hollaway 1821, G. Pollitt.

* * *
Matthew Doyle (or Dayle) 1831, G. Pollitt; William A. Hasty 1834, John Forbes; James Adams 1835, J. Rob-

erts; William Ewing 1832, Wm. P. Chisam; Wm. P. Chisam 1835, Wm. Ewing; Patrick Dougherty 1835, Wilson Ewing; William Harness 1835, Hugh Henderson; Marcos Garcia 1827, N. I. Norris; Antonio Salara 1835, N. I. Norris; Pedro Lopes 1825, Julie Lasarin; William Sherman 1829, Vincent Emanuel; Wilson C. Brown 1829, Vin-

cent Emanuel; Sebastian Basques 1835, (?); Howard Bailly 1832, P. E. Bean; Delina Lafleur 1825, (?); Wm. A. Anderson 1832, Henry Teal; Samuel Whiting (or Whitney) 1827, Pollitt; Ma. Cervantes 1820, Teal; Raford de la Crus 1828, Pineda; Bennett Blake 1835, Nathaniel E. Amory; Fitts Green 1825, Herra; Pedro Rosales 1835, (?); Lewis Rose 1827, Juan Dar (or Dor); John Jacobs 1833, George May; Z. T. Golightly 1835, A. Stern; Nicholas Norbeck 1830, (?); Benjamin M. Green 1826, Reason Green; Elias K. Davis 1826, (?); Santos Garcia 1814, D. A. Hofustus; Theresa Thornbleston 1824, Patrick Lynch.

Estavan Mora 1828, Frost Thorn; Jose Gamboes 1812, A. Stern; Filipe Gonsalez 1813, (?) Pineda; Manuel Ybarbo 1835, (?) Crus; Juan F. Calderon 1830, (?) Crus; Edward F. Mitchessen (Murceson?) 1835, Moses L. Patton; Samuel Gilliland 1830, James Gilliland; James Gilliland 1829, Samuel Gilliland; Robert Earl 1830, Allen Vincent; Maria Bebe 1835, Martin Prado; Teodoro Quintro 1818, Jose Morin; Richard Slaughter 1829, Robert Smith; J. B. McNeely 1831, Pollitt; Edward Davis 1835, Radford Berry; Joshua Fulcher 1835, M. L. Choate; Michael Laco 1835, M. L. Choate; William George 1832, C. H. Sims; Stephen Burnahm 1821, Raben W. Box; David Henderson 1831, (?) Sims; Isaac W. Bunton (Bunting?) 1831, G. Pollitt; Mary Earl 1823, Lewis Holloway; Margaret S. (or Thornac?) 1835, Matchior Monote.

(To be Continued.)

If you are descended from any of the above names you are eligible for membership in the Republic of Texas. If you live near San Antonio and recognize any of these names as a possibility of being your ancestor, but need more records to establish the relationship, enroll in the Twigs and Trees classes at St. Mary's university. You will

have access to records and library of this column. We will soon have micro-film of records from all states.

* * *
Notes on Austin Colony family:

William Stafford is listed as "of North Carolina and Tennessee." His first wife was a Miss Donald and they lived in North Carolina where their three children were born: Adam was born 1806; Sarah born July 1809; Mary was

born 1814 in Wake county where their home was located. After his first wife's death William Stafford married May 26, 1818, Martha Ann Cartwright in Lebanon or Wilson county, Tenn.

He came to Texas with Austin's first "300" and raised a second family. He is recorded as having operated plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana.

In 1826 census he is listed with the Austin colony as: age between 40-50; wife (no name recorded), her age listed 25-40, one male child 16-25, one female child 7-16. The male child is apparently his son Adam, who is also listed as a member of the first "300."

* * *
March 2 will be the celebration of "Independence day." Hulan Hall, Navasota, is president of the association and is busy preparing for a large attendance this year.

* * *
Montgomery county historical survey committee has held its meeting in preparing for the "Trek to Montgomery." April 28 has been chosen as the date for this occasion. Raymond Weisinger is president; the other committee members are J. T. Montgomery, Mrs. L. C. Cooper, Mrs. R. T. Weisinger, Mrs. Smith Owen and Mrs. J. K. Stewart.

Montgomery, being one of the oldest of Texas counties, is an important county to

the descendants of Austin colony. The county records were first at Montgomery, then under false pretense, moved to Willis. After a very warm and exciting campaign, they were brought back to Montgomery. At the present time they are in the court house at Comroe. I found records in very good order, extremely interesting, and the clerks in the courthouse most co-operative while I copied various records there this summer.

Sam Houston shrine at Huntsville is one in this vicinity that must not be overlooked. It is a beautiful location, and is said to have been chosen by Sam Houston as a home site because it looked so much like Virginia. This being the Mt. Vernon of Texas, it is a credit to our state but now the need is for the legislature to increase the appropriation for its upkeep. The present appropriation is the same amount as designated 15 years ago, which at present falls far short of the amount needed.

Archives Again

February 17, 1957

In preparation for the three-hundred and fiftieth birthday of the Jamestown Settlement, the Jamestown society is preparing to publish a book "Virginia Social Index" of the descendants of the Jamestown settlers. If you are a descendant write Virginia Social Index, Box 211, West Hunting Towers, Alexandria, Va.

Listed in Patent Book No. 4 (Cavaliers and Pioneers): John Nicholls, 400 acs., Northampton co., Oct. 1655. For the transporting of eight persons: Wm. Kendall, Mary Crumwell, John Haner (or Haver), Richard Johnson, Thos. Sledwell, James Lyna, Wm. Stanton, Rob. Stanton. John Ayers, 250 acs. on N. side of Rappahanock Riv. above plantation of Mr. Wm. Smart, Oct. 24, 1655, for transporting of five persons: Barnaby Johnson, James Pearson, Thomas Hart, Elinor Hart. Dr. Giles Mode (Moody), 1000 acs., New

Kent Co., Dec. 15, 1655, located on side of Mettopony Riv., adj. land of Mr. Thos. Dale on one side; unto land of Major Wm. Lewis on the other side, for the transporting of twenty persons: Dr. Giles Mode (twice), Mr. Thos. Bowler (four times), Jane Salmon, John Walker, Edward Phillips, Edwd. Waight, Wm. Griffin, Thos. Middleton, Wm. Augood (or Angood), Henry Wilcox, Wm. Morton, Jos. Thompson, Amy Edwards, Grace Davis. The following seven have land due them: Ellin Hamon, Jeremy Rawlins, Wm. Bradley, Kath. Burris, Robert Smith, Richard Leacher (or Leathers), John Glan, Roger Pidlars.

John Coale (Cole), gets 750 acres, in James City co., Jan. 3, 1655, on N side of the James Riv., for transporting fifteen

persons: Frances Salter, Thos. Edes, Ger. Byham, Jere. Thorne; John Fowler, Thos. Fay, James Frier, Robert Fostly, Jeffrey Speed, Hugh Jeffers.

QUERIES

Julia Barrow married Alexander Stephens, March 1, 1815, in Louisiana. They had Sarah Louisa, who married Elisha Wallis of Wallisville, Texas, Samantha who married an Ives; Zylphia Jane who married Asa J. D. Lewis; Ann

Elizabeth married a Meyer and another daughter whose name I do not have, who married a Seelye. I have reason to believe that there were two sons of Julia and Alexander Stephen not listed on Liberty co. 1850 census. They were John and Levi Stephens. Can anyone give me any information on them or any other member of this family?—Mrs. Jack V.

Silva, Box 157, Anahuac, Texas.

I want to contact someone with whom I can exchange data on the Claiborne West family, or the descendants of Peter Shelton.—O. L. West, 309 Belknap pl., San Antonio.

Does anyone have a list of the 60 emigrants led by Benjamin Wrightman, who left Connecticut in 1828, headed for Texas? What record is there of the six people who arrived barefoot at San Felipe de Austin about 1828-9? Morgan L. Smith, (merchant), and T. J. Pilgrim were partners. When did he marry Mary Lucy Ives of Matagorda? She died June 12, 1840, in Gonzales, Texas, and was the daughter of Rev. Caleb Ives of Matagorda.—Mrs. Rufus Floyd—Route 4, Box 88A, Gonzales, Texas.

I wish to contact anyone with Owensby data.—Mrs. B. G. Owensby, 542 Kathy dr., San Antonio.

Standout Dates for Texas

March 3, 1957

March 2 and March 6 are two outstanding dates in Texas history. Texas Independence Day Organization, Hulan Hall president, has accomplished an almost impossible task of restoring and rebuilding "Old Washington" as it was in 1844-58. Mrs. Edna Ross Hacker, general chairman, has proved herself a tireless worker, unselfish and deserving of great praise. It all started in November, 1955, on a Sunday afternoon. The Ansom Jones house had been moved to the Washington park a few years before. Hay had been stacked in the house and horses, mules and cattle were using this historic place "where the Declaration of Texas Independence was signed "for a grazing pasture."

In spite of this unkept condition, there had been registration of 4000 tourists who had come to see the historic old spot. Realizing the need for its restoration the Texas Independence Day Organization was started and Mrs. Hacker was made chairman and her task immediately begun.

Officers: Mrs. Dee Ross Carroll, secretary; Mrs. Tom Whitehead sr., treasurer; Mrs. Don Wilder, chairman of membership; Mrs. Robbie Barnes, chairman of landscaping and planting; Mrs. C. E. Southern, chairman of furnishing; Mrs. H. Simmons, historian; Col. Oscar A. Seward, building chairman.

In four months this historic old house was put in order and the Independence Day was celebrated with all the dignity and charm it deserves.

The Ansom Jones home was built on the Barrington plantation four miles from Wash-

ington park in 1844-45 by Ansom Jones himself. In 1936 (Texas' centennial year), the state purchased this house from the Stegmuelers and moved it to the park, repaired, painted and papered it. At that time Mrs. Mary D. Ross, Mrs. Hacker's mother, was very interested in this house and urged others to try to restore the original furnishings for the house. In 1955, the house had become so delapidated, Mrs. Hacker organized a chapter (D. R. T.) and started out with a membership of 103.

The project of restoring the original furnishings of the house is a slow process but one worthy of the Jones family's interest. The future plans are to restore Dr. Ansom Jones' office, which was in the front yard of Barrington and the kitchen, which was off the house in the rear.

Other things to be restored: The old hotel, which was just across the street from the gun shop, blacksmith shop, the ferry across the Brazos river, the Episcopal church. Mrs. Hacker has much of the things such as the old anvil and tongs used in the blacksmith shop, much of the furniture of the old hotel has been recovered and this restoration promises to be an outstanding achievement which all the state will be proud of.

The grounds are beautiful, the Jones home is typically early Texas. If you are not able to attend this weekend, take a drive any weekend and see this beautiful project.

This lovely old home has been owned by four families since the death of Ansom Jones: the Fluellens, the Quebes, the Goekings, and

the Stegmoellers. To each of these four families this house has many memories: Mrs. M. Hughes, descendant of the Fluellens was born in this house; the Quebes too have many memories of their family living here, the "big balls" and weddings that took place.

With so many memories of families in this locality there is no doubt they will all participate in its complete restoration.

March 6 we turn to the heroes of the Alamo and David Crockett. Crockett was a wit; his tall tales are equal to Bunyan's; they are purely early American, backwoods and he, a Gargantuan figure, clever, will live forever in American folklore. Crockett's Almanac was published during his last term as congressman, before he had thought of Texas. It starts: "After the great fuss the public have made about an individual of my humble pretensions, the mighty deal of attention and good cheer which I have received in all sections of the country where I have been, my heart has swelled as big as a bison's with pure gratitude. To repay these folks for their appreciation of me, I mean to amuse them with some of my adventures with the wild varminst and colts of the west, and with adventures of the backwoodmen generally. For it is owing to the partiality of my fellow citizens that I have been made a congressman, and am home

(from Washington) but six months of the year. But should any of my admirers find me 'at home' on the Big Clover creek in Tennessee, they shall be treated with a good raccoon pie, and bush

eels (such as rattlesnakes) fried in butter. They shall have the softest white oak log to sit on and the best bear skin to sleep on. I will take them out on a coon hunt, to show 'em how to tree a catamount, and how to take a blizzard out a bear. As a matter of fact, I will convince them that I can run faster, jump higher, squat lower, dive deeper, stay under longer, and come out drier than anyone else in the whole country."

Just before leaving for Texas he wrote: "I'm a hull team of a patriot myself, from the end of my biggest hair, to the point of my big toe nail; and when any tyrant takes a liberty with the material liberty of man, it rises the Mississippi o' my Yankee blood into a perfect freset, and I'm ready to sweep away all tyrannical corruption as clean as Noah's flood. Considering Texas as one of the stars of Uncle Sam's handkerchief, I swore that Santa Anna or no other tyrant would wipe his nose with it. So I buckled on my old scythe and prepared to start instantly for Texas.

"Now I had learned to outrun a thunderbolt, and I put out, like a high pressure hurycane for Texas. I bridled up my he-bear, who had caught

a bit o' my indignation, on the way to Texas. By the time we landed at the Alamo, his eternal speed had scalded all the hair from his back, and had set my buck-skins all in

a smoke, the very ground and trees knowed me the moment I arrived, an seemed to shout Eternal Freedom for Texas, for Davy Crockett's come."

Families in Sabine District

Sunday, March 10, 1957

In 1828 there were families living in the district of Sabine. These were listed as having been "proven to have qualifications which the government required Oct. 22, 1828." They were: Jese Parker, Matthew Parker, Wiley Parker, Benjamin Haht, Jno Sach, Jno. Watts, Jno. Serius, William Jaurdan, Olla A. Ferguson, James S. Cheers (Scheers), Amos Strickland, Samuel Isaacs, Elijah Isaacs, William Smith, David Hinds, Albert Hinds, Henry Hall Arthur Slader, Martin White, James White, Matthew Early, Greenville Peterson, Grunbury Wadkins, Wm. Clark, James Strickland, Jno. Graham, Wm. Gles, Wm. Pace, George Carter, Andrew Miller, Aaron Hughes, James McCelvy, Moses Hill, Henry Martin, Jno. Nicholas, Lewis Holloway.

Single men: John Crowder, Lewis Warren, Peter Stampley, Thomas C. Holt, Enos Ives, Willis Parker, Robert Smith, Jno. (?) Robbins, Jesse Strather, P. C. Temple, Thomas Williams.

In the district of Tonaha: Nathan Davis, Mason Van, Charles Ganott, Jacob Shannon, Christopher Choat, Owen Shanon, Moses Wooten, Sam'l McFadden, Emery Reins, John

Shanon, Josiah Lester, Jonas Harrison, John Sathan, David Strickland, Wm. Cook, John Buckley, Samuel Strickland, Edward Tannes, Andrew McFadden, Richard Haley Mailley, Lewis Sathan, Samuel McCarty, Whomas Wiley, Stephen Wiley, John Chumney, Joseph Humphrey, John Davison.

Single men: Isaac Renfro, John Forsythe, James Forsythe, George Glass, William Clark, Henry Gaught (Gott), Henry Strickland, Daniel Tanner.

Aysh Bayou; men of families: Elisha Roberts, Robert Wiseman, I. W. Bullock, John

Cartwright, John South, Edmund Hendrick, Jose Wobdy, Wyatt Hanks, Shadrick Thomas, Elias K. Davis, Hiram W. Boseman, Ely Sangford, Wm. H. Hodges, Bailey Anderson jr.; Benj. Thomas sr.; John Borden, Alescander Brown, Thomas O. Spencer, Aaron Colvin, Daniel McCoy, Robert D. Piety, John J. Roberts, Stephen Prater, J. C. Rave, John Hailey, Davis Earls, Abel Lewis, B. W. Harvey, William Wilson, James Bridges, Peter Gallaway, Mason G. Cole, Thomas Cartwright, Leonard F. Marshall, Willis Murphew, Jesse Young, William A. Thompson, John G. Cole and John F. Gibbons,

Alexander Horton, Horatio Seymour, John W. Mayo, Samuel Horton, Nathaniel Wicker, Archibald Williams, N. J. Brakel, Anderson Todd, John C. Morrison, William Rivers, James Carter, Reuben Cole, Matthew Cartwright, Seth Ward, James Fulcher, William Mayo, William A. Irwine, Squire Melliff, Stenson Ellison, Henry Teall, J. C. Thomas, Charles Dossett, Peter Whitaker and Hiram Brown.

The genealogy classes at St. Mary's university have completed their first eight weeks of study.

Now the classes will be seperated into groups: Those compiling their family histories for publications; those who are still searching the records and new members who will start the course.

Genealogy, like other serious hobbies, makes for deep attachments for others partaking of the same interest, so a new Genealogical society has developed from the course which promises to be one of the most outstanding groups of its kind, judging from the enthusiasm of its members.

Among the group were Mrs. William H. Huddleston, working on the Huddlestons, Shouse, Pettus and Hummerts; Mrs. R. D. Reser, working on Whistler, Hersheys, Starrs and other Pennsylvania families; Mrs. S. A. Ward, working on Carraways, Sells, Tharps and Pease families; Mrs. D. L. Dennis has completed her D. A. R. papers on David Darst; other lines she is interested in are Wise, Allen and Holman (or Holliman). Mrs. May Lightbourne and Mrs. E. W. Conley

and Tennessee, Dentons of Tennessee, Deans, Fry, Websters, Gaines and Bohannon. Mrs. Ruth Watkins has done extensive research

on the Cheney, Edgeworths, Rankins, and Fergusons; Mrs. James Hance is working on Glasscocks, Armstrongs, Donleys, early Texas families.

Several years ago there were many "rental libraries" where one working on his family lines could write and have a book sent for a small price. At the present time the only one still "renting" genealogical books is Floyd Hoenstine, Hollidaysburg, Pa., P. O. Box No. 208. He specializes in Pennsylvania books.

C. J. Carrier, Bridgewater, Va., announces the publishing of "Albemarle County, Virginia" by Edgar Woods. Over 200 pages of genealogical accounts, the appendix of this book includes the Militia in the Revolution.

San Patricio co. announces its "Home-Coming," March 17. Citizens are preparing to welcome many descendants of old families who formerly lived in their community.

(sisters) are experienced genealogists and have done extensive research in this country and abroad; they are compiling an elaborate book on the Sparkmans, Spinks, Williams, and Spears. Mrs. Kathryn Clinger Black is working on Kegans (Keegans) Wolf (Wolffs), Eads, Burcher (Burtchers), Lewis Clark and Valentines, all of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Exa Thomas is working on Wm. George Washington Wilson, the Howells and Andrew Jackson Reed.

Mrs. J. E. McCann has completed her D. A. R. papers on McCanns, Goffs, and is preparing her Mayflower line on the White family. Mrs. Arthur Puig is working on James Harris, Woodsons, Whittmore, Jenkins, Clines, Camp, McCauley, Lawless, Mrs. Robert Hunter is working on Shanklins, Bradfords, Pherres (Faris), and Dandridge; Mrs. R. L. Roberts is working on Van Buren, Melshaw, Wiesflog, Graham, Maulsby, John, Crouse; Mrs. B. G. Owensby is working on Owensby, McEntyre, Gardner, Trodgen and Browning. Mrs. W. A. Black is working on Sparkman, Massey, Van Landingham, John, Stanley, Harrison, Leake, Dillard and Eakins.

Mrs. Patricia Kelly is working on DeHavens, Winants and Fletchers; Mrs. Bess Hollett is working on Cannons, Roberts, Hollets, and Reeds; Mrs. Mamie Allday is working on Knight, Roberts, Sheperd, Gustine and Harshley.

Mrs. Laurretta Russell is a genealogist of great talent; her family records are things of pride. She has compiled the family book for Dinwiddies, Snodgrass, Acree (Aker), Walkers, Green.

Miss Frances Gayle is working on Robbins, Freeland, Vickers, Hutcheson, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Mrs. Gladys Craig is working on Beavers, McDonald, Duncan, Whitehills, Little, Winders, Warnock, Bratton and Rileys. Miss Marie Rees is working on Poseys, Cox, East and Storms. Elsie Read is working on the Reads of Tennessee, Canons of South Carolina, Butchee of Alabama, Scitz of Alabama and Mississippi. Mrs. Frances Smith is working on Snyders of North Carolina

Historical Assn. to Meet

Sunday, March 17, 1957

Texas Historical assn. announces its sixty-fifth meeting to be held April 26 and 27 at the Driskill hotel in Austin. The book auction will be held, as usual, on Friday, April 26, at the Driscoll with George Isbell again serving as head auctioneer. The auction this year will be held in memory of Louis Kemp, historian and officer of the association. The book auction is one of the vital projects of the meeting from a financial standpoint. Books are contributed by the members and are usually the members' own publications. Members who have written books and pamphlets are requested to autograph several copies for the auction.

If you have duplicate books that you wish to contribute your contribution will be appreciated, they are especially interested in Texana books. If these books are sent in early they will be listed on the mimeographed auction list, which is made up before the meeting and is available at the hotel on the day before the auction.

Anyone interested in Texas history should become a member of this society and may do so by writing H. Bailey Carroll, University Station, Austin 12, Texas.

This is the "oldest learned society in Texas, organized in 1897"; they publish the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, the Junior Historian and the Texas Handbook. San Antonio's own Paul Adams is the state president. You may send your check for \$5 to H. Bailey Carroll and become a member.

The Wallis family was the first to settle in what is now Chambers co. Among others to come here early were three bachelors, one a young man by the name of Burney. Elisha Henry Roberts Wallis, formerly of Burke co., Ga., had removed to Opelousas, La., where he married Sarah (Sally) Barrow, daughter of Reuben and Jane (Johnson) Barrow, Oct. 17, 1814.

They came into Texas from the Natchitoches parish of Louisiana, and crossed about where the town of Orange is now located, arriving in Liberty Dec. 25, 1824. They later removed down the Trinity river in flat boats, locating where the town of Wallisville now stands. Some of the theories on this move is that they skirted the woods and came down through what is now Hankamer, crossing Turtle bayou on rafts to keep the alligators from catching their livestock.

With Elisha and Sally Wallis came her three brothers: Solomon, Benjamin and Reuben Barrow, all from Louisiana. Solomon Barrow settled on the west side of the Trinity where his descendants live today. Benjamin settled near White's bayou, and Reuben settled on Double bayou. His oldest child Martha Barrow married Joseph La Four.

Rachel Wallis, the oldest of Elisha and Sarah (or Sally) Barrow, married James Taylor Dunman, a nephew of James Taylor White, who, tradition has it, came in 1819 to Texas but did not bring his family here until 1826. James Taylor fought in the Battle of San Jacinto and later in the war with Mexico.

Later three cousins of the Barrows came to Texas. Two having the same name were soon known as "French Ben" and "Dutch Ben," the wife of one being French and of the other German. The third brother was Levi Barrow; their sisters: Sally who married Wallis, Julia who married Stephen, Amelia who married a Griffith, and Elizabeth who married a Barber. It is thought Rachel married a Foreman, but this has not been proven.

When Sally Wallis died, Elisha Roberts Wallis married Mrs. Martha Shelton Gibbons, who had come to Texas with her parents from Mauray co., Tenn. Her sister married Patrick Caraway, a native of Kentucky and a brother of Dr. Tom Caraway, who had come to Smith Point to visit the John Hampshires, where he died and is buried.

After Elisha Roberts Wallis' death Martha married a man by the name of Hartwell. At her death she was survived by a Francis Marion and Roberts Hansel Wallis, one Gibbons child by her

first husband and several Hartwell children.

Elisha Roberts Wallis was the son of Frederick and Gilleny (Roberts) Wallis. Sally (Barrow) Wallis was the daughter of Jane Johnson, a distant relative of the Johnsons of Sabine Pass. Her father is said to have been Reuben Barrow.

The Wallis home is said to have been a "stop over" place for travelers. It is said that Santa Anna and his Aides Almontes, stayed over night here after the Battle of San Jacinto, enroute to New Orleans as a prisoner.

Tradition has it that they spent the following night at James Taylor White's home before reaching the Sabine Pass. The White home was located on the border of Texas and Louisiana.

When Chambers co. was formed in 1858, the county seat was Wallisville and continued to be until it was moved to Anahuac where the first gun of the Texas revolution was fired.

Besides Rachel Wallis who married James T. Dunman, Elisha and Sally Wallis had Martha who married John White sr., (son of Taylor White); Elizabeth who married Elisha Stephenson; Elisha Wallis (son of Elisha) who married Sarah Louisa Stephens, daughter of Julia Barrow and Alexander Stephens (first cousins). Julia Wallis married Newton Swinney, who came from near Atlanta, Ga., with his widowed mother. Sarah Wallis mar-

ried John Jackson, son of Humphrey Jackson, one of Austin's "300." There were three Jackson brothers with Austin's "300": Alexander, Humphrey and Henry Jackson, natives of Belfast, Ireland. They had first settled at Berwick Bay in Louisiana, where Humphrey married a sister of James Taylor White. After her death he married her cousin Sara Merriman in 1814. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Berwick) Merriman.

Mary Berwick, mother of Sarah, was related to the O'Briens of Louisiana. Capt. King O'Brien (or Bryan) of the Liberty Invincibles was her kinsman.

Solomon Wallis, born at Wallisville, married Sarah Labadie, daughter of Dr. N. D. Labadie, whose family came from France to Canada. Dr. Labadie came to Texas and married Mary Norman; they lived for a time on the Chambers side of Lake Charlotte (named for his daughter Charlotte Labadie Barstowe. He later removed to Anahuac and became a partner of Charles Wilcox who came to Texas in 1831.

Dr. Labadie was a surgeon in the Battle of San Jacinto. It is said he acted as interpreter for Santa Anna when he was taken prisoner.

Daniel Wallis (son of Elisha and Sally Wallis) was born in Wallisville where he married Jerisha Louisa Kipp. They were the last to be married in the old Wallis home. The Kipps had come from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. in 1839. Abraham Kipp, father of Jerisha Kipp Wallis married first Jerisha Louis also of New York. After her death in Natchez, Miss., he married Jane

Smith, July 12, 1841 in Cedar Bayou; he married third Mrs. Elizabeth Scobey Justice of Clear Creek, now Kemah (suburb of Houston) and by her had: Jane Kipp, who married a Bradford, Florence Kipp and Alice Kipp. By Jane Smith he had J. J. Kipp.

The Mays family, were also among the first to settle here. They came down the Missis-

sippi from Tennessee, and settled on Double bayou, as neighbors of Reuben Barrow. Another neighbor here was Silas Smith.

Williamson County Tenn., Marriage Records 1800-1850 by Wilena Roberts Bejach and Lillian John Gardiner is a splendid contribution to genealogy. Williamson co., creat-

ed from Davidson in 1799, three years after Tennessee became a state, was named for Gen. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina. Hunters and explorers went into this territory as early as 1784, permanent settlement began shortly before 1800. There are over 500 marriage contained in this book which were copied from original bonds and licenses.

Pegues Book Appears

March 24, 1957

"Families Descended from Samuel Butler Pegues and his wife, Juliet (King) Pegues, (1778-1835)" is compiled by A. D. Pegues and Virginia P. Lidwin of Crystal City.

This is a new book, mimeographed, and represents several years of continuous research from all the southern states. Mrs. Lidwin deserves a great deal of credit for her efforts in gathering this data that might never have been collected. Hoping to attract descendants of William Pegues and Sarah Hicks they have published this mimeographed copy, in order that others may be able to contribute information that will complete these lines.

William Pegues, son of Claudius and Henrietta (Butler) Pegues, was born May 16, 1750, at Georgetown, S. C. He married first, Elizabeth Saunders; second Sarah Hicks; he died March 18, 1818.

Elizabeth Saunders is "obviously" the daughter of George and Hannah (Gibson) Saunders.

Bishop Alexander Gregg's "History of the Old Cheraws" lists the names of William Pegues' wives as Elizabeth Murfee and Sarah Gardiner. These names have been carried down through generations in tradition and D. A. R. records. Mrs. Lidwin has proven these names as incorrect, through her extensive research. "The errors are understandable on the part of Bishop Gregg, since he depended largely on 'word of mouth' information for some of the genealogical data in his book."

"The evidence that proves Elizabeth was not a Murfee and that Sarah was not a Gardiner, are records of the register book of the Parish Prince Frederick Winyaw. Malachi Murfee sr. refers to them as 'Nathaniel Saunders, Malachi Saunders and Marcia Saunders, children of his deceased wife, Hannah,' Murfee being their step father. Another proof, is a deed for love and affection toward Elizabeth Saunders, otherwise Elizabeth Murfee, Nathaniel

Saunders otherwise Nathaniel Murfee, Sarah Saunders, otherwise Sarah Murfee *** etc.' *** daughters of our kinsman Malachi Saunders otherwise called Malachi Murfee, deceased."

Sarah Hicks, the second wife of William Pegues, was a daughter of Col. George Hicks (sometimes spelled Hix). Bishop Gregg reports her as Sarah Gardiner, daughter of Sarah James Gardiner and stepdaughter of Col. George Hicks. She is called Sarah "Hicks" in several legal documents. Col. George Hicks, in his will mentions "my daughter Sarah Pegues and her heirs." William Pegues' will: "to my sons-in-law Richmond Davidson and John King *** etc. *** by my wife Sarah bequeathed her by her father, Col. George Hicks." In the circuit court records of Darlington county, S. C.; February, 1829, "*** bequeathed by George Hicks, father of Sarah Peagues." Again, in the family Bible: "Sarah Hicks, daughter of George and Naomi Hicks was born twenty-fifth of January, 1757; was married Jan. 27, 1774 by Charles Medlock, Esquire."

Other families in this book are Adams, Bairds, Barrs, Bishops, Boggs, Bowen, Brady, Browder, Brown, Christian, Clarks, Clements, Coats, Collins, Davidson, Easter, Evans, Fitzgeralds, Girard, Godfrey, Grayson, Guthrie, Houston, Ingle, Ingram, Keith, Kelly, Kerr, King, Kirby, Leake, Lyons, Magee, Massey, McBride, Miller, Nash, Newtons, Owen, Pitts, Potter, Powe, Reed, Rhinehart, Shannon, Wade and many others.

Genealogy is an obstinate subject, requiring complete concentration, timeless hours, days and years. It's for those who are completely relaxed, it can not be hurried. The avenues are wide, the subject matter is immense, the rewards are the most gratifying.

Possibly that is why the group at St. Mary's university in the genealogy course are finding their work so interesting and worth the long hours of copying and assembling their records from source materials available.

Octavia Lee West after years of diligently gathering records of Corker, West, Claiborne, Garner, Clarksons and Sheltons, is compiling charts. Lucy Posey has for many years been compiling records of the Poseys, Southern, Haynes, Williams families of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi. Mrs. J. H. Derden is compiling records of the McCoy's of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Dendens, Snellings, Endicotts and Andersons of Tennessee. Louise Casper is interested in the Crawford's of Greenpoint, N. Y. Mrs. Walter Achning is working on the Knights, Howes, Gunstines, Roberts, Shepherds, Triggs, Alldays and Hamiltons. Mrs. Rufus Floyd is on Towers, Floyds, Lowes of North Carolina, Raquet of Bucks county, Pa., Pilgrims of Boston, Connecticut and Mississippi, Hoskins of North Carolina. She has been active in genealogy and has done much toward gathering records of Gonzales families for markers from the

State Historical society. Mrs. Val Smith has done much work on Snyders of North Carolina, Tennessee, Dentons, Deans, Frys, Websters, Bohannans (Buchanans).

Portland, Ore., Genealogical forum this year is dedicating its May open house (May 3) to the "Forty-niners" and they are publishing a book listing all the men who went west to find fortune. This book will be a priceless contribution for it will give much information of the men, their families and their grants of land. The states listed are Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and others. The cost of the book is \$5. It may be obtained by writing Mrs. Rex Lee, 1910 N. E. Weidler, Portland, Ore.

"Wills and Administrations of Clinton County, Missouri," by Nanon L. Carr, is another book which will be welcomed by many searching for records. Missouri has been one state few records have been gathered in, yet they have more records available than most other states. These records are the periods we most need: 1800-1890. It was a state many of the migrations passed through.

Among Oldest

March 31, 1957

The Texas Almanac lists Montgomery co. "in Southeast Texas, largely in pine belt but with southwest fringe on coastal prairies. Drained by the San Jacinto river, created from Washington co. in 1837, organized the same year. Named for Richard Montgomery, delegate from Dutchess co. in First New York provisional assembly, 1775." Who the county was named for is a debate we'll leave to the residents of that county. To me, Montgomery is one of the most interesting towns in the state. I spent practically the entire summer there and in that vicinity last year. The history there, though some has been recorded by Harley Gande of the Conroe High school, still remains unwritten. Being one of the oldest counties of our state, its history is almost that of the state of Texas. The old homes, many built a hundred years ago, are open every April for "the Trek to Montgomery."

The Montgomery Historical committee with Mrs. Raymond Weisinger, chairman, J. T. Montgomery, Margaret Ella Watson, Mrs. L. C. Cooper, Mrs. Smith Bess Owen and Mrs. A. K. Stewart, is active and enthusiastic over their county's history and will do all in their power to assist anyone in gathering their rare records.

Among some of the old papers there are those of the law office of Nathaniel Hart Davis, attorney and partner of Dr. Charles Ballenger Stewart. One in particular was dated; Oct. 24, 1876, titled: "Petition to County Judge Nat. H. Davis, requesting the organization of a school under the Free Public School Law, at Montgomery, Texas." It reads: "There being sufficient scholars of ages (8-14); signers: C. W. Stewart; T. J. Peel; W. A. French; T. W. Smith; Nat. Hart Davis; John C. Womack; J. M. Gary sr.; T. J. Williams; John Peel; W. H. Berkley and Daniel Dealy."

Appointed: Nat Hart Davis, T. J. Peel and John C. Womack, trustees of the school. J. M. Lewis was county judge.

On the opposite page of the petition, the names and ages of the children are listed: Lula Berkley, 9; Martha Davis, 11; Willis Davis, 8; Irian Dealey, 11; Fred Dealy, 9; May McGaughey, 10; Jim Gary jr., 8;

Susie Gary, 8; Bettie Peel, 10; Lettie Peel, 8; Agnes Peel, 8; Estell Smith, 12; Margie Smith, 10; Nine Stewart, 9; Rosa Stewart, 8; Annie L. Womack, 12; Walter M. Womack, 8; Willis Williams, 8; Anna T. Yell, 14; Lou E. Yell, 12.

Montgomery stories are quaint, depicting a flavor of the south, such as the story of when the boys of Montgomery "ran away" to join the Confederate troops. James Price was 16. His mother was so distressed, she sent Stith, the young slave, with a feather-bed to catch up with them and see that James was cared for. The story goes that Stith, faithful and loyal, had the care of all seven boys from Montgomery. "They'd have starved to death, if it hadn't been for Stith," Mrs. Linda Price laughs and tells the story.

Montgomery being near Huntsville, when Sam Houston was living, there is record of his attending all the community picnics and other functions.

1850 census of Montgomery is an interesting one listing: Nat Hart Davis, 34, lawyer, born in Kentucky; living in the home of Francis Hooper, 38, merchant, born in Kentucky; his wife, Emily F. Hooper, 28, was born in Virginia. Their children, Mary Alice F., 10, Frances Foster Hooper, 8, both children born in Alabama. Living with them also, was Martha Ellen Roan, 19, born in Virginia. Living next door was James H. Mitchell, 32, a farmer with 2500 acres, born in Alabama, Mary A. B. Mitchell, his wife, 28, born in Virginia; their children, Sarah Jane, 11, Daniel, 8, and Jaby, 5, all born in Texas.

J. C. Ballew, 44, farmer with 7000 acres, was born in North Carolina; in the household is "A" Ballew, 36, born in Ohio; Nancy Ballew, 24, born in Louisiana, William A. 4; Martha E., 3; and Charles Ballew, 1, all born in Texas.

John W. Fowler, 28, farmer born in North Carolina, John E. Shelton, 32, a grocery merchant, owning 1500 acres, born in Alabama; his wife, Nancy Shelton, 32, born in Kentucky; James Polk, 6, born in Mississippi, F. M.

Smith, 22, born in Kentucky. John Park, 35, farmer with 3500 acres, born in South Carolina; his wife, Elizabeth L., 26, also born in South Carolina. W. R. Park, 7, James Park, 4, and John L. Park, 1.

I. M. Kerbis, 32, mechanic born in Georgia, his wife Lucy, 26, children: Francis E., 12, W. R. Harrison, 10, Lucretia Jane, 6; Calvin Debose, 19, living in the house with them, born in Alabama.

Anderson Dorris, 39, mechanic born in Tennessee, Elizabeth, 38, Wm., 18, a chairmaker, Hiram, 17, John, 14, Monroe, 13, all born in Tennessee.

James Morris (or Moss) farmer, 47, born in South Carolina; Sarah, 35, Henry C., 15, John 13, Elisha 11, Elizabeth, 9, Julia, 6, (a child) 3, name not legible), all born in South Carolina.

M. Hormon, 39, farmer from Mississippi, Ann, 30, born in Mississippi, Sarah Jane, 7, Mary Ann, 5, born in Texas, Lavina, 3, Sam, nine months, born in Texas. Living with them is J. C. Parker, 20, farmer from Mississippi and Lucretia Parker, 52, from Mississippi.

M. A. Demen, 41, merchant with 2000 acres, born in Connecticut, Elisha, his wife, 41, born in Georgia. She is listed as owning 1000 acres; their child is Emily Ann, 8, born in Texas. Living with them: Eigenia Beasley, 18, born in Alabama and Henry E. Ioum (?), 18, a clerk, born in Connecticut.

Gilbert McKinney, 27, farmer born in Alabama; Mary, his wife, 37, also from Alabama; Gilbert, 1, born in Texas. Living with them: Sarah J. Pace, 10, and John J. Pace, 7, both born in Texas.

Wm. L. Gilliam, 34, blacksmith born in North Carolina, Margaret, 26, born in Tennessee, Lemuel, 29, wagon-maker, born in North Carolina and Monroe Goodrich, 27, school teacher from Louisiana.

E. J. Arnold, 39, physician, owning 1328 acres, born in Connecticut, R. A. Arnold, 39, (wife) also born in Connecticut, Francis, 9, Evelina, 6, and Louise, 4, all born in Texas. Living with them was A. M. Arnold, 42, (female) with 2780 acres, also born in Connecticut.

N. Grazby, 46, farmer born

in Ohio; Mary, 39, born in Louisiana, Wm. J. L., 17, Sarah Jane, 15, Mary Melina, 11, James A., 11, John, 10, Margaret, 5, Matthew L. 2, Isam A. 2; the last two born in Texas.

Jesse M. Robertson, 27, mechanic born in Tennessee; Elizabeth, 22, Lewis Thomas, 6, A. Burret, 4.

Elisha Uzzelle, 47, farmer born in North Carolina, Lydia, 35, born in Alabama, May M. (male) 15, born in Alabama, Matilda M. 12, Mary Ann, 16, born in Texas, Louisa, 8, and Lydia, 2, both born in Texas.

Calvin McCormick, 35, mechanic born in Louisiana, Lucina, 29, born in Alabama, Elizabeth, 8, James, 6, Rebecca, 4, Amy, 2 born in Texas.

Thomas B. Harris, 28, silversmith, born in Mississippi; Franklin W. Harris, 26, born in Mississippi.

Abraham Helm, 47, farmer, 3500 acres, born in New York. R. L. Willis, 29, merchant from Maryland; Narcissa Willis, 21, born in Alabama; Mary Catherine Willis, three months, born in Texas.

Peter J. Willis, 35, merchant from Maryland, his wife, Catherine, 22, born in Alabama; William, 4, Peter, 2, Mary Tabitha, 1, born in Texas.

(To Be Continued)

The Children of the Republic of Texas will have their

pilgrimage to Old Washington-on-the-Brazos, April 6. The Washington Chapter T. I. D. O. (Texas Independence Day Organization) is inviting all members of the organization to meet with them at the Anson Jones home.

Mrs. Maurice Plum is chairman of the pilgrimage. Mrs. Barclay Megarty, state president, will greet the children. Mrs. Edna Ross Hacker, president of the Washington co. chapter, will be hostess. They will visit the home of Col. Oscar A. Seward, Mrs. Sam Houston's home, the little pool where Sam Houston was baptized, the old Baptist church and old Baylor Female college. The Anson Jones bell will be rung to begin the tour. This has been one of the outstanding functions of the year for the children of the state.

Jamestown

April 7, 1957

April 1 opened the Jamestown festival, centering in the Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown areas. This is a statewide celebration in which 16 cities, 34 counties and six colleges and universities will participate.

The principal attractions will be: At Yorktown: Opens with a new \$425,000 visitor center and museum of the national park service, with improved tour roads in Battlefield area and new exhibits such as the original Washington field headquarters tent; at Williamsburg: Premiere of Paul Green drama on Jamestown, produced and performed by the dramatic group of William and Mary college. Also additional restoration of the eighteenth-century town; at Jamestown: Full-scale reproductions of the Three Ships of 1607, the Godspeed, Susan Constant and Discovery.

These three ships will be moored in the James river during the festival. Visitors will be able to board the 100-ton flagship Susan Constant, the largest of the three. Cape Henry celebration (April 26) commemorates the landing and planting of the cross by the settlers. Old Point Comfort (April 30) commemorates the landing at Old Point, the oldest fortified point in English-speaking America. This is envisioned as primarily a military observance.

Jamestown settlement (May 13) commemorates the arrival of the settlers at Jamestown. The Susan Constant will be docked near the James fort, a replica of the 3-sided, log-palisaded fort which the colonists built immediately upon landing. Thus Virginia will show its unique triple shrine at Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown, a radius of 19 miles.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago, American, French and British statesmen, meeting in Paris in 1782, wrote out the provisional treaty that ended the hostilities of the Revolutionary war and assured recognition of our independence.

To visit Jamestown is a thrilling experience. No other historic site impressed me more. There was so much of the "yesteryear" about the

place. The little low brick church, with its old, crumbled graves, brought to mind the sufferings of its settlers as we stood there remembering all the stories we had heard and read of this colony.

Descendants of the Jamestown colony should attend this festival as well as join the Jamestown society, headed by Mrs. C. W. Stewart, 1015 Charles st., Fredericksburg, Va. There will be a Descendants day observed during this festival.

Virginia Social Index, 1776 Broadway, New York city, is announcing the last call for those who wish to have their lineage included in this publication of Jamestown colony. This publication is dedicated to the Jamestown society and will be one of the most important publications. If interested, write Stuart I. Whitmarsh, editor.

Unfortunately, the roster has not been completed for the descendants of Jamestown, but to find whether or not your ancestor is among them is not too difficult. **Cavaliers and Pioneers** by Nell Nugent lists early colonial land office records, and a glance through that volume will quickly tell you whether or not your ancestor is listed. If you have a Virginia colonial ancestor chances are he came first to James City county and then into Maryland, Pennsylvania and other places.

Francis Posey is listed as one of 40 persons landing with William Farrar, son and heir to William Farrar, late of Henrico, June 11, 1637. Others with him were Thomas Williams, Richard Jonson, Jno. Hely (Haley), John Frame (or France), Eustace Downes, Jno. Pead, Edward Fewson, Rich. Greeke, James Rigsby, Jon. Pratt, Eliz. Foster, Jno. Hues (Hughes), Hen. Gyllom, Wm. Thomas, Jno. Baker, Patrick Robinson, Christopher Penhorne, Math. Waraner, Jno. Smith, William Towers, Wm. Bakers, Edward Hooke, Mary Heynes (Haines), John Garner, Wm. Richardson, Jno. Howman, Math. Brownridge, Richard Lewd, Jno. Gibson, Jno. Price, James Roberts, Robert Turner, Wm. Dawson, Giles Crump, Richard Garner, Howell Edmonds, Martin Dimock, Henry Howell and Robt. Colemand.

The Lamar Family

April 14, 1957

"Ere Jamestown was three years old, Frenchmen, presumably Huguenots, were here, and for 100 years and more these noble Christians continued to cross the Atlantic to our hospitable shore. In 1621 60 families under Jesse De Forrest asked leave to come to Virginia, but were diverted by the Dutch to their colony of Manhattan and founded New York. In 1630 Baron de Sanc seated a colony on the lower

James. Thereafter, as persecution increased in France, and 'twas known how Huguenots prospered in Virginia and were welcomed there, the movement culminated in the coming of 800 for Manakin Town. Many others came, some sometimes singly, sometimes a family or two, or a little band of relatives and friends, and located where they could in lower Virginia * * *

"Never had such immigrants crossed sea before; never have peaceful foreigners so impressed their many virtues upon their new surroundings."

Thomas Lamar, the immigrant ancestor of the Lamar family, was born about 1630 in Weise, a small village in Flanders, not far from Lillie; though Wiese has not been accepted as their native place, since their naturalization entry describes them as "subject of the crown of France," and Flanders did not become a French province until 1667. Peter Lamar, the younger brother was listed in Bishop Mead's church records in Virginia in 1667, Thomas' name is always written first indicating that he was the older.

After a stay in Virginia, Thomas and Peter Lamar removed to Maryland and there obtained from Lord Baltimore a certificate of dennozacon (naturalization) Nov. 17, 1663, in which it appears:

"Whereas, Thomas and Peter Lamar, late of Virginia, and subjects of the crown of France, having transported themselves into this province here to abide, have besought us to grant them, the said Thomas and Peter Lamar, leave to heare inhabit as free denizens, and freedom land to them and their heirs to purchase," etc.

The spelling of the name varies. During the first 50 years the name was spelled: Lamore, Lamaire, DeLa Maire, Lemaire, Le Mar, La Mar, Lemarre, Lemar.

Thomas Lamar was married twice. His first wife Mary came with him to Maryland, but whether she came from France or Virginia we have not as yet established; at the time of his death he names wife Anne Pottinger, "a descendant of Sir Thomas or Sir Wm. Pottinger;" his children were Thomas and John. In his will he states: "My well-beloved wife Anne Lamar shall not disturbing son Thomas Lamar from any priviledge

or molest from clearing or building during his possession." The witness: John Pottinger jr., Sam'l Pottinger and John Turner jr.

Peter Lamar (Lamare), owned land, lived and died in Calvert co., Md. He was unmarried when he came to Maryland. His will dated Oct. 9, 1693, pro. March 31, 1694, names wife Frances, and daughters: Ann, Mary, Margaret. Ann married Peter O'Neal, whose will, dated April 7, 1745, refers to himself as of St. Mary county, Md. His children were John; Peter Lamar; James Elizabeth; Sarah; Mary. Peter Lamar seems to have left no sons.

John De La Maire in 1674 was naturalized in Maryland and his papers show him to have been a native of Aujow, France. In 1674, the surveyors laid out land for him in Charles co., calling it "Hispaniola." He seems to have come to Maryland 10 years after his two older brothers; he is also listed as a doctor and settled in the populous section of Pt. Tobacco, about 35 miles from his brothers' farms. He married Margaret, daughter of Archibald Wauchoque. By 1687 he removed from the Charles co. and out of the province; his descendants are unknown. It is said he left no heirs.

John Lamar, young son of Thomas (the immigrant) resided in the home of his Father. On Jan. 21, 1714, he married Susannah Tyler, daughter of Col. Robert Tyler and Susannah Duval. His will dated: Feb. 28, 1788, is recorded in Prince George co. It names wife Susannah; and 11 children: Thomas, John; Robert; Susannah; Ann; Mary; Elizabeth; Maseen (a son); Richard; Rachel and Priscilla.

Thomas Lamar (3), son of John (2) above, was a physician. He married Mary Hill, of Prince George co., later removed to the Maderia islands, engaged in merchandising and accumulated great wealth. He later lived in London,

Eng., where he died about 1796 without issue.

William Lamar (4), son of Robert, son of John (2), was a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and served in the War of 1812, there has been a monument erected at his grave in the cemetery at Cumberland. The monument is a quadrangular shaft, on a base, and surmounted by a carved capitol; all of coralline limestone. The inscription: "In Memory of Col. William Lamar, A Soldier of the Revolution. At the tap of the Revolutionary drum in his native state (Maryland) to the standard of his country he flew, nor left it until she was acknowledged free and independent amongst the nations of the earth. At the battles of Harlem Heights, White Plains, Germantown, Mammouth, Staten Island, in the North; at Camden, Guil-

ford Courthouse, Eutaw, the capture of Fts. Motte, Granby and Wason, at the siege of '96,' in the south, he was present and actively engaged, and by his coolness, bravery and skill he rendered signal and most important service to the army, etc." He married early and had sons and daughters; his wife was Margaret Worthington, his children: Sarah; William Lynch who married Mary A. Briscoe; Louise who married a Tilghman, of Washington, whose daughters were Mrs. Holliday and Mrs. McKaig; Anne Lamar married a Tilghman, son of her sister's husband; Richard died unmarried, Mary married M. C. Sprigg.

William Lynch Lamar and Mary Briscoe had Hanson Lamar; Wm. Lamar; Harriet Louisa who married G. W. Richardson; Marie Lamar; Mary Jordan married Nelson Clarke Read and had numerous descendants.

The members of this illustrious family found their places in the highest offices in various states, especially Georgia where many of the descendants lived.

Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar (6), second son of John (5) and Rebecca, was born at Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798. He was a man of genius and versatility of talent; he was a writer, soldier, lawyer, statesman and diplomat. His brothers were Jefferson Jackson; Thomas Randolph and Loretto, his sister married Hon. Absalom H. Chappell, of Macon, Ga.; Louisa married a McGehee; Aurelia married a Randle and Mary Ann married a Moreland.

In 1828 Mirabeau B. Lamar was publishing the Columbus Inquirer, a states-rights paper. When the struggle for Independence reached its acute stage in the latter

part of 1835 he left Georgia and joined the Texans. H. M. Pease writes of him in his "Account of the Texian Revolution and War": "He was not less ardent as a soldier than as a speaker; and in cavalry-skirmish on the day before the battle of San Jacinto, saved the life of Gen. Rusk by a free exposure of his own.

In December 1836, Lamar was elected first vice president of Texas, Gen. Houston being president. December 1838, he became president with ex-president Burnet his vice president. His first wife was a Miss Jordan, who died young leaving a daughter; his second wife was the daughter of John Newland Moffitt, and sister of Capt. Moffitt.

A trek to Montgomery will be May 28. The group will send representatives to our "fiesta parade" and will leave early Sunday morning to participate in their own celebration in Montgomery, Texas. Each year "riding the Trail to Houston" opens their "trek."

Taliaferro Family

Sunday, April 21, 1957

The Taliaferro Family—Three Centuries in America is being compiled by Charles Taliaferro, 3551 National ave., San Diego, Calif. This is the first comprehensive genealogical account of the many descendants of Robert Taliaferro (Toliver), who arrived in Colonial Virginia (circa) 1645, the progenitor of the Taliaferro family in America. The book promises to be a very complete genealogy and Mr. Taliaferro asks that anyone of the descendants might contact him to have their lines included in this book.

"Beirne-Patton-Echols-Spragins Pedigree," by William Echols Spragins, et al. This is a genealogical book recently published in Alabama. The author writes that he had only intended writing the history of the Alabama Echols but the collateral lines Patton-Beirne and Spragins began submitting their data and now the book is a very complete history of the four families. John Echols was a Quaker as was William I and William Echols II. William Echols III was "unfellowshipped" because he married outside the church.

The Echols family are listed in Virginia in 1652. John Echols, the immigrant ancestor, came to America about the end of the sixteenth century or the beginning of the seventeenth century, and settled in Carolina county, Va. He was referred to as "Old English John" Echols. He married a tall red headed girl named Mary Cave and had five sons and three daughters. Milner Echols reports that the Echols family first moved from Virginia to Georgia, from there to Alabama. Later most of them removed farther west. Some of the early family settled in New England.

Many of the Echols had draws in land lotteries as a record for services in the Revolutionary war, which accounts for their leaving Virginia to settle in Georgia. It was William Echols, descendant of this family, who led the expedition to map the Big Bend country and establish an army post in the Indian territory in 1859-60, with its company mounted on camels as an experiment for army transportation in the southwest.

I have recently found a picture of the house of representatives of the eleventh legislature of Texas. In the picture are J. T. Tacliff, Hill co.; L. B. Bradley, Freestone; J. S. Hanks, Anderson; D. C. Barmore, Burnet; D. M. White, Wood; J. M. Glasco, Upshur; R. C. Garrett, Harrison; B. Durst, Leon; M. S. Munson, Brazoria co.; M. Stroud, Rusk; I. Worsham, Montgomery; J. T. Smith, Houston; J. A. Durant, Bexar; A. S. Thurmond, Goliad; F. D. Hallanquist, Upshur; W. B.

Dashiell, Kauffman; J. Lewter, Smith co.; A. D. Kent, Jefferson; D. W. Jones, Titus; J. J. Moncure, Bastrop; C. H. Jones, Tyler; W. Holford, Grayson co.; J. D. Whitten, Wharton; J. Shaw, Colorado; A. M. Cochran, Dallas; L. D. King, Hopkins; W. E. Hart, Titus; F. Tegener, Kerr co.; R. W. Wiley, Henderson; T. R. Bonnar, Cherokee; G. N. Garcia, El Paso; N. Cochran, Austin; W. C. Whitsett, Fannin; C. L.

Jordan, Parker; H. B. Simonds, Hunt; H. R. Jackson, Davis; G. F. Alford, Houston; R. C. Doom, Jasper; N. M. Burford, Dallas; S. T. Foster, Live Oak; T. P. Thompson, Hidalgo; W. R. Anderson, Angelina; John Armstrong, Coryell; R. K. Gaston, Smith; W. F. Upton, Fayette; D. M. Short, Shelby; B. R. Tyrus, Limestone; M. W. Damron, Bell; A. B. Trowell, Liberty; J. D. Giddings, Washington; J. F. Lund, Starr; W. E. Estes, Bowie; G. W. Glasscock, Travis co.; G. W. Diamond, Rusk co.; George Hancock, Travis; D. Murchison, Comal; Ed Chambers, Collins co.; J. R. McKee, Fannin co.; G. R. Reeves, Grayson; N. Thomas, Fayette co.; J. R. Beauchamp, Milam co.; T. Phillips, Victoria; J. A. Chavis, Bexar co.; F. C. Hume, Walker co.; Samuel Evans, Tarrant; C. Kyle, Hays co.; W. C. Daniels, Cherokee; T. J. Barrett, Wise co.; W. A. Kendall, Denton; R. A. Atkinson, Gonzales; J. M. Baker, DeWitt co.; M. S. Dunn, Guadalupe; T. W. Blunt, San Augustine co.; R. W. Black, Uvalde; W. H. Hooks, Red River co.; L. G. Harmon, Lamar co.; R. H. Bellamy, Panola; B. P. Hendley, Ellis co.; J. W. Weaver, Brazos; D. H. Davis, Lamar.

N. M. Burford, Dallas, was the speaker of the house; H. Briggs, assistant sergeant-at-arms. Other officers: S. G. Hemphill, doorkeeper; W. G. Veal, chaplain; J. H. Herndon, enrolling clerk; H. V. Hutchings, chief clerk; N. W. Hunter, engraving clerk; J. L. Lovejoy, messenger.

Any descendant of these men who wishes a copy of the picture may write in and order one.

In classes at St. Mary's: Loyd LeBlanc is working on the families of Lutenbacker, Hagel, Rody, Killeen, O'Hara, Daly and Hans; Farrell Tyson is working on Posey, Gallo-way, Haynes, Dillard, Johnson, Malone, and Bush. Mrs. Ina Keith is working on Wendell Miller, Ikard, Royal Columbus Hall, and James Darrow; Hilda Agold on Henry Agold, Joseph Vogt, Johanne Dressler, and the

Schuman family. Mrs. B. Wheeler Peeler is working on many lines, among them Wheelers, Warrens, Youngs and Hollands. Stanley Ford is compiling the records of the Ford family of Fairfax county, Va.

QUERIES

Can anyone identify James Allen Smith, father of Julian Smith, born Oct. 25, 1854? James Allen Smith may have been born in Richmond, Va. He married Clarrissa Tankersley in east Texas and is buried at Aquilar, Colo., 1905. I wish to know the parents' name of both James Allen and his wife, Clarrissa Smith. Their children were, in addition to Julian, Robert, Pulaski, Richard F.; James; Cyrena; Mary, Lucy, Sally. Clarrissa died in 1922 and is buried at Black River, out from Carlsbad, N. M. Where in east Texas did James Allen marry Clarrissa? He lived for a while at Georgetown, Texas, and then removed in 1876 to Colorado. I will gladly share information on these families—Mrs. A. R. Sedar, 5012 Hampden Lane, Bethesda 14, Md.

Desire correspondence with or data on the descendants of Alexander R. Jennings, born 1818, died 1870, Fairfield county, S. C. He married Esther Jones in the early 1840s. She was born in 1818 in South Carolina. His will is on file in Fairfield county courthouse in Winnsboro, S. C., dated June, 1870. Wife, Esther Jennings, executrix.

Children: J. C. Jennings, Margaret J. Allen, Alexander Benton Jennings, W. C. Jennings, Hester A. Jennings, Hattie C. Jennings and Joseph L. Jennings. Witnesses: Chesley Crosby, B. H. Withers, D. C. Crosby.

Alexander R. Jennings was the son of Daniels Jennings and Jean Roseborough, born 1785 in South Carolina. She was the daughter of Alexander Roseborough and Jane (Fears) Roseborough. I am in search of ancestral data on this Daniels Jennings. Is he the Daniels Jennings who came to Texas in 1839 and received temporary land certificate? Many of the descendants of these families came to Texas 1839. Daniels Jennings died in Harris county, Texas, in 1842.

Esther Jones Jennings is believed to be the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Benton) Jones of Fairfield county, S. C. Her family came to Texas in 1880, are listed in the Shelby county census record for that year.—Mrs. C. H. Shaw, Box 447, Tomball, Texas.

Stories of Ghost Towns

Sunday, April 28, 1957

Almost as fascinating as a ghost story are the stories of ghost towns. Each of them has the same "cause of death"; the railroad by-passed them.

Old Waverly had been one of the most prominent communities in east Texas, its residents were known as "the barons of Texas." Dr. James E. Scott lived there in a palatial home built of logs about 1850. The house still stands, though badly in need of repair.

The grounds are large and there are signs of once being a beautiful garden; down the long walk there are still flowers growing on either side of the gate that was directly across from Dr. Fauker Campbell's home.

Bess Owen and I dropped by Old Waverly one morning on our way to Huntsville from Montgomery, and were fortunate in finding a lovely lady, Mrs. William (Minnie) Hill, at home and very glad to tell us about her beloved community "Old Waverly."

Mrs. Hill, formerly Minnie Cohn, was born in Old Waverly on Main st. It was she who took us to the Scott home and over to the beautiful old cemetery where the families, though no longer living in this community, still bring their deceased for burial.

Mrs. Hill described Old Waverly as a beautiful town, with seven large churches, two colleges. The Methodist church had velvet carpets and carved pews. Her home on Main st. was on the same block with the Methodist church and the school. At the old Scott home we met Mrs. Louise Prescott who lives there. Mrs. Prescott was Louise Wood. She is a cousin to the Hills, the children of old Col. Hill.

Mrs. Hill boasts of being the only one born in this community who has never left. Others have lived other places and returned. Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Prescott recalled the days when the home was the social center, the dances that were held in this home, the old schoolmaster who danced about in his frock tail coat. The square grand is still in the music room and on it a large black ebony music box that used to provide much pleasure.

Old Waverly was named for the Waverly Tales. The Scott family was said to be descended from Sir Walter Scott.

The old cemetery is one of the loveliest I have ever visited, a most impressive burial park, well kept and naturally landscaped with large oak trees and hanging moss. The graves have the largest stones I've ever seen. Mrs. Hill says she remembers the day eight yoke of oxen passed her home pulling the large monument for Dr. James Scott's grave. The cemetery is in Walker co.; across the street is San Jacinto co.

On the Powell plot: "J. M. Powell, born Bertie, N. C., Feb. 27, 1791, died Feb. 27, 1868—age 77 yrs. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." The tomb is

built up and Mrs. Hill recalls many romances that took place sitting there on Mr. Powell's tomb.

The Hardy plot is a large one. "Seth Hardy (on a large stone) born 1844 died 1923. Seth, son of S. R. and M. E. Hardy died 1887. Almira, infant died 1831. M. E., wife of S. R. Hardy died 1889, age 40 yrs. Beulah, daughter of S. R. Hardy, born 1844."

There is a very large, tall stone on the Elmore family plot. On it is the "family genealogy," one of the most unusual I have ever seen. "General John Archer Elmore of the American Revolution, Colonel H. M. Elmore of the Civil War—Donor of this cemetery. Wm. Augustus Elmore, John Rugley Elmore." Carved on the stone is the father and his four children weeping at their mother's grave: "Elizabeth, wife of H. M. Elmore born in Georgia Feb. 8, 1816, died Aug. 12, 1857."

The Campbell plot is fenced off to itself, is quite large and some of the largest stones in this cemetery are in this plot. "Dr. F. Campbell born in N. C. Dec. 1818, died 1884. Elliah (the name is not legible). Sarah Campbell, wife of Lewis Wales, born 1851, died Jan. 30, 1878; Edward Wales, son of E. W. & S. S. Wales. Edward Wales Sewall born Sept. 14, 1846 died 1911. Ella Campbell wife of Ed Sewall born March 23, 1855 died Oct. 23, 1901."

Another stone: "In memory of Samuel Coleman Scott, he was the son of James E. and Milley D. Scott, was born on the 23rd of March 1841 and died Feb. 21, 1850." Another stone: "John Elliot Scott, son of James E. and Milley D. Scott was born 1835, died while on the way from Alabama to his home in Texas." (Mrs. Hill explained this child died when the family was moving to Texas). "Milly DeJarnette Scott was born in Alabama, Jan. 7, 1818, married Nov. 14, 1833, died 1858."

Old Danville is another ghost town not far from New Waverly. The cemetery is all that is left of this community. The first plot we came to was the Collard family, enclosed with a red brick wall and plastered on the inside. One stone: "Mother, Nancy Collard born 1822, died 1859 in Danville." Another plot was that of the Westmoreland family: "Lula C. Westmoreland born 1869 died 1929. Mark Westmoreland 1868-1939. Mary E. Collard, daughter of J. S. and Nancy Collard, born Oct. 1850, died April 11, 1863. Willis T. E. Collard, son of J. S. and Margaret E. Collard born Dec. 1862 died 1864. On a small marker with name illegible "born Oct. 7, 1791, died May 9, 1864. Nancy Reding born July 1788, died 1861."

There is a grave with an iron grill around it, the stone: "Michal Weisenger born Nov. 9, 1812, died Feb. 1854." There is a plot with the name Redding family. It is like so many of the others, having a red brick wall around it, but the wall is now fallen

and I could not see any markers. The Richards family plot had new small head markers: "Peter B. Irvine 1858-1887. Minerva Richards 1829-1915. August S. Richards 1816-1913."

The cemeteries are the best cornerstone of our family histories and should be saved if possible. The dates and records are nowhere else to be found.

Danville, like Old Waverly had been a nice community at one time, though it was not as pretentious. Dr. Charles Bellenger Stewart had a drug store there. His first wife is buried in this cemetery. The railroad by-passed Old Danville by four miles, the Spiller family then moved to Esperanza to be on the railroad, hoping it would be a flourishing town. The Spiller home is the only one left. There is the old Bell home on Shepard's Hill on the way to the cemetery.

About 1870 when the Catholic church financed Polish immigrants who were being persecuted by Russia, they paid cash for farms in this section. Families were glad to get the needed cash and removed to Houston. So today one finds a very large Polish settlement here.

Many of the graves in this section had the date of death "1867." I was told that year has been referred to as the "year of death." It was that year when there was so much yellow fever in Texas. The families unable to cope with the epidemic had moved their homes from the rivers to higher locations, feeling certain that the illness was caused somehow from the water.

This weekend is the date of

"the Trek to Montgomery and Anderson," always one of the highlights of the state historical projects.

Should you go to the Trek despite fiesta, you will see the John F. Davis home built of logs in 1851; Jim S. Griffith's home built 1870; the William Baker Wood home built 1887; the William G. Womack farm home; the McDonald house built 1856 for Robert Ball Martin; P. J. Willis home built 1854; I. B. Patton home and the Yell home which this year is 100 years old and is still occupied by the Yell sisters.

The dinner will be home-cooked and served by the members of the Eastern Star. The dresses worn will be the same as worn many years ago by their grandmothers.

In Anderson the homes are closer together and are very lovely. The Phanthorpe inn is always one of the outstanding places of interest. The courthouse with its stairs on the outside is most interesting for all who love Texas history. I look forward to another visit in Anderson in the home of Alice Campbell Hensley. She is well able to have an open house of her own with all the heirlooms of her family.

Indianola Pilgrimage Slated

May 5, 1957

The James W. Fannin chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and the Indianola Cemetery assn. invite Texas to participate in the Fifth Indianola Pilgrimage, Sunday, May 19, at the La Salle monument at Indianola. There will be a barbecue served at 11:30 and the proceeds will go toward restoration of the old cemetery.

Once a thriving Texas port, Indianola was formerly the county seat of Calhoun county, located 15 miles down the bay from Pt. Lavaca and 35 miles from Victoria. Another ghost town, this one was destroyed by two storms—the first one occurring soon after the War Between the States in 1875, the second storm in 1886. Homes that were left were moved. Louis Bernard took his home to Victoria on a wagon; Henry Seeligson tore his home down and moved it to Galveston. Other families who once lived in Indianola were the Anton Kellers, Henry Kellers, the Tips, Henry Remschal, Eberharts, Kimples, Henry Kuesters, Valentine Leinhardt, Geo. Weils, Louis Klienecke, Tom DeVineys, Geo. Frenches, the McClannahans and Emelie Reifferts.

All that was left were a few concrete cisterns, two iron safes which had been in the

Runger bank and store and the foundation of the courthouse. Dr. F. E. Hughes had been mayor of Indianola at the time of the first storm in 1875; John Leake conducted the school for boys and girls. It hardly seems possible that such a beautiful and prosperous city could have vanished within 10 years, but it did. All that is left is the cemetery.

In 1930, the descendants of the Indianola families organized in Cuero, calling themselves "The Indianola Old Settlers assn." In 1931-32 they held their meetings at Pt. Lavaca, then later decided to meet each year on the third Sunday in May, at Magnolia Beach which adjoins the Indianola townsite.

They have worked diligently to restore the cemetery, replace the tombstone and locate lost markers. It is a worthy cause and a sort of "reunion" of old families, descendants of the families who once lived in Indianola. The older members look forward to this gathering each year.

The hosts for the day will be Judge Howard Hartzog, Weley Newlin, Rep. R. H. Cory, Ruel McDaniel, Robert Person, Louis Lenz, W. R. Regan, J. F. Blanton, Judge Frank H. Crain, Sen. William S. Fly, John J. Welder, Frank Wedig, Frank D. Quinn, Ben H. Sloane, Brownson Malsch, Cliff Terrell, D. B. Halliburton and Leo Welder.

The tenth historical pilgrimage of Jefferson, Texas, is

being held May 4 and 5. Jefferson, "the Natchez of Texas," is the section of the state that all lovers of antiques and history should not miss. Beginning with the first Anglo-American settlement at Smith's Landing in 1840, it was the first river steamboat metropolis. It is only natural that these homes resemble those of Louisiana. The iron plants in 1847 made it possible for these homes to be trimmed with ornamental iron.

Mrs. Jack Ford, Jessie Allen Wise Garden club president, and Mrs. W. S. Terry, pilgrimage chairman, are both of Jefferson. There are no hotels in Jefferson, but Marshall, Texas, about 16 miles away, has nice accommodations.

The homes open are the old Jefferson house (the Clarence Messer house) high upon a terrace and flanked by magnolias, built in 1868; the Scantlin home, colonial built in 1854, furnished throughout with early American furniture; Knightwood, the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Knight (formerly the Wise home). Col. Epperson's home, a 3-story structure, winding staircase, once owned by an officer of Sam Houston's staff, is now the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. McNutt. The Manse, built by Gen. Rogers in 1839, is owned and maintained by the Jesse Allen Wise Garden club.

Mary Carlson home, a 3-story colonial house, built in 1865 by Dan Nelson Alley, has housed members of this family ever since. The furniture in this house was brought by river steamboats from New Orleans.

The Beard house is owned by Mrs. James I. Peters. The McDonald New Orleans style apartment, its rooms restored by owner and furnished with beautiful antiques of the period of Jefferson's most prosperous era, has a carriage house and patio in the rear.

Excelsior hotel has been completely restored to its former grandeur as when Gen. U. S. Grant, Rutherford Hayes and Financier Jay Gould stopped here. It also has an old world courtyard and resembles New Orleans courtyards. The old Schluter house, is another colonial mansion with spacious halls and wide galleries. It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Blain.

The Benefield home is one typical of the Gay 90s era, its drawing room furnished in Belter rosewood; Blue Bonnet farm was originally a 2-room cabin built by slave labor in 1847. Later the main part of the house was completed, using only the heart pine cut on the grounds. Mr. and Mrs. David Key are the owners. The home is furnished in priceless heirloom furnishings in harmony with the house.

Besides the old homes which are well worth the drive to see, Jefferson has a most impressive museum. The Boat club has offered to receive

guests at the old boat landing.

Everyone will be in 1870 costumes.

QUERIES

Azariah Handley was born Dec. 27, 1804, died March 27, 1881. He married (by tradition) a lady known as Mary "Polly" Henry. (May have been Mary Catherine Henry). Would anyone know the parents of this lady? Could it have been she was the daughter of Hugh Henry sr., or jr., of Robertson county, Tenn.?—Mrs. Portus Douglas, Route 1, Box 63, Leander, Texas.

My father-in-law's name was Jacob Pinckney French, born at Washington-on-the-Brazos about 1851. I do not know anything about the French family other than he had a younger sister Elsie whom they say was born about 1853. Any information that you may have on this family will be appreciated.—Mrs. M. French, San Angelo.

I am interested in the following families: Ellisons, Andersons, Haynes, Powers, Parkes, Collins, Kelly and Rollins (all southern families). Also, Morrisons, Spahr, Denman, McFeeters, Campbell, Millard and Duncan family (all from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. I have a lot of Bell family information, also a New England Ball family line. My husband's line is the Ellisons, a lot of whom went to Texas. We certainly enjoy reading your column and I'm keeping them all for reference. There is a little genealogical library at Aberdeen, Miss. (Evans Memorial library) and they also save clippings of Twigs and Trees. They have them put together for easy reading.—Mrs. Wm. R. Parkes, 316 S. Columbus ave., Louisville, Miss.

I would like to contact the children of Minnie Lee or Leola McClellan. Their names were Thelma and Homer Snyder. They took the name McClellan after their mother married Mr. McClellan in 1919. They were about 8 and 12 years old in 1919. After the death of their mother they were sent to Kerrville to their grandmother, whose name I do not know.—Mrs. Dorothy McClellan, P. O. Box 1125, St. Augustine, Fla.

I should have told you long ago how your column fell into the hands of a Corroly cousin, was clipped and forwarded, and now I have acquired a complete record of my children's ancestor, Capt. Joseph Howe of York county, S. C. Likewise, a chain reaction has furthered recognition of my own Revolutionary ancestor, Capt. Robert Paine of North Carolina. So I thank you and your editor for your wonderful column.—Linda Paine Price, Montgomery, Texas.

Tombstones in Goliad Cemetery

Sunday, May 19, 1957

Goliad Cemetery. Tombstones copied by Mrs. Daisey Cummings and Lela Armstrong.

This is the old cemetery of Goliad. Jacob Egg died Oct. 23, 1866, age 61 yrs. Anna Egg died Aug. 1, 1866, 54 yrs. Geo. Maetze 1851-1915. Annie

Elizabeth Maetz 1868-1932. G. A. Maetz Apr. 9, 1848-Oct. 13, 1905. Louis A. Maetz Apr. 21, 1839-Sept. 6, 1907, born in Loudsburg, Germany. Gottlieb Maetz Aug. 3, 1807-Sept. 4, 1885. Wilhelmina D. Maetz 1857-1952. Elida Von Dohlen 1870-1927. Lola Von Dohlen 1876-1901. Adelead Von Dohlen 1876-1901. Mary F. Von Dohlen Apr. 26, 1864-Nov. 30, 1889. Chas. Von Dohlen Feb. 22, 1855-June 9, 1885. Carmelita Von Dohlen 1837-1888. Klaus Von Dohlen 1821-1883. Annie C. Von Dohlen 1825-1867. Henry Chas. Funk 1873-1949. Emile C. Cole-nee E. C. Von Dohlen. Maggie Nutt Apr. 13, 1883-Feb. 6, 1884. Jno. W. Cole 1860-1926. Mrs. D. Y. Cole, born in Mier, Mex., Nov. 26, 1827 died Dec. 16, 1898, age 71 yrs. Lola Maud Cole Jan. 3, 1863-Dec. 12, 1910. Levi Baker July 7, 1877-Apr. 29, 1935. R. B. Lott 1891-1924. Phoebe Reed (infant) of Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Reed, May 11, 1922. Luther Joseph Wyatt Nov. 7, 1891-July 18, 1892. Baby Wyatt Aug. 9, 1893 (died same day). William Newton Simpson 1869-1876. Elizabeth Benham wife of W. N. Simpson Mar. 19, 1874. Lucretia Denham, wife of Eld. Stephen J. Bush Dec. 12, 1829-July 2, 1878. Shadrock Austin Benham Nov. 6, 1792-Mar. 4, 1877. Martha Ann Benham Aug. 6, 1813-Jan. 10, 1900. Lenora (Douglas) Benham Dec. 2, 1849-May 31, 1940. Wm. H. Benham Oct. 1, 1853-June 11, 1882. Bettie M. Benham July 26, 1878-May 28, 1879. Wm. A. Boyd Feb. 4, 1853-Dec. 2, 1920. Mittie (Griffin) Boyd July 31, 1863-Feb. 25, 1934. Wm. H. Boyd Feb. 22, 1822-Nov. 8,

1893. Confederate veteran. Ann E. McCampbell wife of W. H. Boyd Mar. 15, 1824-Nov. 14, 1899. May Eola (Boyd) Starr May 29, 1863-June 23, 1919. Sue Ella Boyd Feb. 20, 1855-Mar. 5, 1922.

John H. Pittman 1866-1932. Laura Pittman MacKechney 1865-1913. J. P. Weber 1869-1930. Alma Adelia, daughter of J. P. Weber Sept. 11, 1901, age 8 mo. 12 days. Helene, daughter of H. L. and C. Thuem July 11, 1887-July 29, 1890. H. L. Thuem April 26, 1856-June 23, 1914. Caroline, wife of H. L. Thuem May 11, 1861-Sept. 2, 1903. Henry C. Thuem (son) Aug. 15, 1891-Feb. 17, 1949. Wilbert H. Fechner Feb. 3, 1867-Dec. 30, 1912. Tom Nott Reed 1875-1930. Louis Alexander Reed (son) Aug. 28, 1910-April 17, 1912. Ella Reed Dec. 26, 1857-April 25, 1878. Sue Ella Davis (infant) died May 19, 1882, age 10 mo. 16 days. John Gray (infant) of Eug. and Aggie Davis—1 yr. 3 mo. Nancy Reed Aug. 7, 1831-Feb. 23, 1913. Callie York died June 5, 1895 (no birth date). Ida May Reed Oct. 27, 1807-Jan. 27, 1928. James P. Reed

Feb. 19, 1849-Nov. 16, 1921. John R. Eckhardt June 22, 1884-Nov. 6, 1918. James O. Eckhardt March 12, 1908-Nov. 22, 1944. John Joseph Luque Nov. 4, 1868-April 20, 1910. Miligia F. Sparrow Jan. 22, 1855-Feb. 8, 1881. Richard B., son of S. and C. Sparrow Aug. 20, 1874-Dec. 31, 1874. W. H. Holmes Sept. 28, 1844-Oct. 1, 1912. Mrs. S. A. Holmes June 11, 1856-Feb. 28, 1902. Miss Viola Holmes Jan. 19, 1882-March 14, 1902. Geo. K. Simmons Texas H. I. Troop 36th Div. April 13, 1941.

Ross C. Hanley Feb. 4, 1941 (no birth date). Major B. Fly age 67 yrs. Confederate vet. (no dates). Harry, infant son of N. D. and Serena Fly Jan. 1902. Mrs. E. F. Glaze Jan. 2, 1860-June 19, 1939. Weeley Ogden Glaze Sept. 24, 1892-Jan. 6, 1925. Mignel Clark died Aug. 21, 1897—age 24 yrs. Elizabeth Ogden Glaze Dec. 15, 1923-Apr. 15, 1924. Willie J. Thomas Jan. 7, 1878-Feb. 9, 1893. Fred. E. Thomas June 23, 1891-Sept. 17, 1892. Sophie E., daughter of Wm. and J. Thomas, Feb. 22, 1887-Sept. 9, 1887. Preston Wood 1838-1875. Infant son of Jas. and Laura Pittman June 17, 1880. Laura C. Pittman 1835-1883. Viola Pittman 1873-1891. Joseph

Pittman 1828-1898. Powell Thompson Calhoun 1898-1953. Edna Jean Calhoun 1925-1926. Stephen C. Allen jr. Oct. 11, 1900-Oct. 14, 1900. Stephen C. Allen 1852-1930. M. Elizabeth Shanklin Allen 1865-1947. Lizzie D. Campbell died Feb. 27, 1887. Elizabeth A. Simons 6-9-1834—died Aug. 14, 1910. Rubena M. Mathis 1884-1902. David S. Mathis Sept. 1, 1885—May 30, 1902. Sarah Julia Briggs died Jan. 27, 1881, age 29 yrs. Louise Blue. Claudia A. Mathis Oct. 6, 1882, died 5-26-1902. Wm. Henry Maddux Sept. 12, 1864—5-29-1902. Ruby Ray Maddux Nov. 19, 1898—May 18, 1902. Ellen Alice Maddux Apr. 14, 1891—May 18, 1902. Edith Louise Maddux May 6, 1902-May 18, 1902. Emma Paterson Feb. 22, 1852-Mar. 7, 1890. John Peterson died Dec. 25, 1888—3 yrs., 11 mos., 21 days. Albert Peterson May 7, 1851-May 9, 1918. Joe Taylor June 6, 1833-May 23, 1923. Elizabeth Ann Taylor (wife) Nov. 28, 1838-May 7, 1918. Arthur Taylor 1877-1940. Percy W. Whitbey Sept. 7, 1818-July 19, 1885. Annie Whitbey Dec. 7, 1838-June 19, 1880. Wm. Whitbey Sept. 15, 1853 no dates. Wilson Mc A. Whithy May 18, 1843-June 29, 1851. Mary J. Withby Aug. 12, 1851-Oct. 19, 1867. Margaret P. K. Jones Sept. 23, 1837-Nov. 1, 1861. Lenora M. Shive Sept. 3 1841-Sept. 8, 1890. Keyes W. Shive Oct. 4, 1864-Nov. 4, 1880. Peabody K. W. Shive Jan. 21, 1871-May 14, 1872. Catherine O. Shive May 27, 1835-Jan. 19, 1858. Phelena T. Brown Sept. 18, 1849-Mar. 19, 1873. Percival Browne Mar. 1873-May 12, 1873. Martha V. Scott died May 8, 1896—age 39 yrs, 6 mos., 3 days. Ann Miller Aug. 13, 1822-June 31, 1881. Samuel Miller July 28, 1852-Oct. 19, 1853. Infant of R. and Ann Miller 1857. R. J. Miller Aug.

13, 1813-Aug. 16, 1878. Anna Bell Turner Apr. 21, 1879-Apr. 26, 1879.

Stuart Tyler Dial Nov. 20, 1873-April 14, 1951. Selena Etna—wife of Joel Shoper Dec. 3, 1875-Feb. 8, 1908. James Arthur White May 28, 1874-May 21, 1953. Ruth Pettus White Feb. 13, 1880 (still living) Clyde McAlpine Harbison died June 5, 1954—age 72 yrs. 3 mo. 8 days. Sue Ethel Brunner June 11, 1889-May 1, 1915. Wm. M. Fant Feb. 18, 1872-June 28, 1888. Mary A. Fant May 18, 1818-Aug. 6,

1829. Powell (Nathaniel P.) Oct. 3, 1850-Dec. 23, 1920. Emma Ray July 4, 1861-Oct. 11, 1940. E. Ray Powell Feb. 11, 1892-Feb. 4, 1938. Elijah Ray May 7, 1826-Feb. 22, 1906. Mary Cox, wife of Elijah Ray, born at Natchez, Miss. July 29, 1828-Dec. 26, 1900. Fannie Roy, wife of Hugo Kaufman Nov. 25, 1862-Jan. 5, 1892. Jennie Kaufman 1867-1940. Hugo Kaufman, 1857-1914. Albert O. Loomis died Feb. 3, 1918 (no birth date).

JONES PLOT

Robert Freeman Hillyer Aug. 23, 1847-Dec. 22, 1925. John Freeman Hillyer July 3, 1875-June 19, 1878. Capt. James Bell Jan. 24, 1840-Aug. 30, 1869. Eugenia (Burriss) Bell 1844-1922. Myrick Free April 9, 1880—died in infancy. J. D. Bell 1869-1929. James Ewell 1853-1929. James Heath Ewell jr. World War veteran died in France, buried in Arlington cem. 1889-1918. Anna Bell (Burriss) Parker 1854-1946. Louise Alexander Parker 1836-1897. W. Harvey Burriss March 21, 1847-Oct. 19, 1917. Wm. N. Burriss Nov. 21, 1860-Oct. 9, 1910. Matilda J. Burriss Aug. 3, 1826-Dec. 13, 1871. Elbert Burriss Aug. 9, 1821-April 14, 1878. Walter, son of S. W. and A. E. Dial, Jan. 27, 1870-July 2, 1878. Anna E. Dial Feb. 4, 1846-Aug. 9, 1871. Sterart W. Dial Nov. 17, 1889-May 18, 1902. Frances S. Dial Jan. 8, 1855-Sept. 10, 1884. Wm. A. Dial Dec. 3, 1877-Dec. 22, 1901. Virginia Fay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dial, May 22, 1911-June 4, 1914.

Mary Burns July 14, 1867-Oct. 15, 1947. Nott, M. D. Nov. 17, 1814-Dec. 15, 1887. Sarah W. Nott Sept. 14, 1832-Feb. 5, 1905. Thomas Nott May 23, 1843-Dec. 29, 1903. Mary Ray Carroll, wife of Thomas Nott 1887-1905, and wife of H. M. Carroll, 1909-1944. She was born 1864 died 1940. (This is an exceptionally fine way of recording marriages. We were quite impressed).

Elizabeth Gibson Jan. 17, 1824-Sept. 4, 1905. Lewis Seeligson jr. 1855-1914. Isabella Coffin Seeligson 1855-1934. Lewis Scott Pettus Dec. 29, 1939-Dec. 31, 1939. Mitchell Seeligson 1881-1949. Maude

Seeligson 1882-1952. Ida Lott Fowler Oct. 5, 1876-Jan. 12, 1928. Maynard Fowler Oct. 31, 1872-Dec. 31, 1944. Ed Stout 1858-1932. Alice Stout 1861-1943. Jackson Sept. 18, 1874-lived 18 days.

About the Davis Family

Sunday, May 26, 1957

The Davis Family.

The Welsh Davises derive their descent, according to the best authorities, from the prince of Powis, the opponent of Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, at the battle of Chester and Bangor, about the beginning of the seventh

century. Meilir Gryg, nineteenth in descent from Prince Brachwel of Powis, a direct ancestor of David, son of John ap David of Llivor, who according to Welsh custom, assumed the modern surname Davies in 1637 when signing a deed of family settlement.

According to English authorities, this Welsh family can trace its line back to the Britons who lined the coast of Kent to oppose the landing of Julius Caesar, though the records as given start a few centuries before the Norman conquest, beginning with Prince Rhodri "Molwynog," the cognomen meaning "Welsh blood being up." He settled in the northern part of the Severn after his removal from Cambrian Wessex, where many of the Britons who preferred liberty to the foreign yoke followed their chief.

His great-grandson was Rhodri Mawr, "the great," who divided Wales into three royalties for his three sons: Cadell, Avarawd and Mervyn.

The Davises of Welsh origin, of Hope and Marsh, in Shropshire, Eng., descend from Davis, whose son Hugh ap David (Davis) had a son William ap Hugh, whose heir Jeuan ap William of Hope married Alson, the daughter of John Hewes (Hughes). He was succeeded by David ap Jeuan, of Marshe, in com. Salop, who married Eilum, daughter of John Williams.

Reynolds Davys, the son and heir, married Ellen, the daughter of James Morris, who had Edward and James Davis. James married a Miss Martyn and had a son, John Davis.

George Lachlin Davis states in his account of the early emigrants that the Davises of Mt. Hope did not leave the principality of Wales until 1720, yet we find record of Evan Davis, receiving a patent for 200 acres of land on the Severn in 1672. The Davises of Hope in Great Britain were the forebears of the Davises of Mt. Hope in Maryland.

The Davis family has been prominent in the annals of Maryland since the days of the first notable assembly. John Davis sat as a representative for St. Marie's Hundred; Thomas Davis contributed his services in moulding the foundations of the government.

The Davis family of Maryland was said to have come first to Virginia and is thought to have been the sons of James Davis of Henrico co., gentleman who came to Virginia on the "George" in

1617. According to the records in the land office in Richmond, Va., the Davises came from the Old Dominion into Maryland and were possibly the kinsmen of Sir William Davis, of Bristol, England, to whom letters from Virginia are still extant. After the lands between Maryland and Virginia were resurveyed, lands in Somerset co. were granted two Davis brothers by Lord Baltimore, their estate being previously on the Accomac side. Maryland rolls show that 7000 acres in Somerset co. alone were patented to members of the Davis family.

Their lands were on both sides of the Chesapeake. Here they lived in the lavish manner peculiar to the colonial gentry. Davis men were conspicuous in the military affairs of the province. In 1667, Capt. Hopkins Davis commanded a company of foot in Choptank and Miller river, Talbot co., while Capt. John Davis, of the same county, marshaled his men against the attack. Listed among these paid by the assembly of Maryland for public services to the province prior to 1685: George Davis, Griffith Davis, John Davis, Thomas Davis, William Davis, Samuel Davis and Jonas Davis.

The colonial records disprove any claim that the Davis family arrived later in Maryland than those of the eastern shore. John Davis was justice of Prince George's co. 1694, Samuel and John Davis are listed as loyal subjects in Somerset co. in 1689. It was that year that they petitioned for a Protestant government. Rev. Samuel Davis preached the early Presbyterian service in that county, where he is credited with having helped plant that religion in Virginia and Maryland.

The Davis family in New England descends from three brothers: Gideon, Philip and Francis, who in 1638, were listed among the passengers for New England from Southampton, Eng. There they had left behind them a record of resistance to tyranny. Their grandfather, John Davis, for the sake of religious and political convictions, had exchanged his native Grampian mountains for the liberty of Wales soon after Queen Elizabeth ascended the English throne. Their father, Philip Francis Davis, a prosperous Scotch merchant, had counselled his sons to invest their youth in America, had sent them away with his financial backing and love: "Mind you not what His Majesty's Scotch father King James VI, said when he followed Good Queen Bess to England's throne? 'I'll make them conform or I will harry them out of the land.'"

These three brothers, Gideon, Philip and Francis Davis had been christened in a church at Thornbury,

Gloucestershire, Eng., across the border from Cardigan, Wales. The god-parents of Francis were Edward and Anne Thayer. The date of his christening is 1619. Upon arriving in America they settled in Amesbury, Mass. Francis married Gartrett Emerson; she was born in England in 1629, had come with her parents to Amesbury. The date of the marriage is listed in the town record as 1649.

In 1776, Reuben, Benjamin and the Rev. Nehemiah Davis took up arms to defend America in the Revolutionary war. They were the descendants of Francis. In 1798 Nehemiah sold his farm in Alfred (now Maine) and was bound "for the Ohio country" of the Northwest territory. With him was his brother Benjamin and wife Anna and their children; his brother Reuben and his six children: Reuben J.; Nehemiah II; Judith, Betsy, Sally and Timothy. Both

Reuben and Nehemiah had lost wives before they left New England.

Among the Davises of Maryland we find Richard Davis married Ruth Warfield, daughter of John Warfield and his wife Ruth Gaither; they had: Richard, John Thomas, Caleb, Elizabeth and Ruth Davis.

Caleb Davis served in the Revolutionary war. He married Lucratia Griffith (daughter of Orlando and Katherine (Howard) Griffith, daughter of Capt. John Howard jr., and his wife Katherine Greenbury. Ruth Davis, sister of Caleb, married Joshua Warfield, son of Benjamin Warfield; Elizabeth Davis married John Marriott.

Ephraim Davis settled at Greenwood in 1755. He had a son Thomas, who during Washington's administration, raised a company and marched to Pennsylvania in 1794 to

assist in suppressing the Whiskey insurrection. He was a member of legislature, senator under the old constitution, member of the governor's council and a most important man in his day. He was also associate judge of the county court. His son Allen Bowie Davis, like his father, was prominent in public office. He married Rebecca Comfort Dorsey, daughter of Chief Justice Thomas Beadle Dorsey and his wife Milcah Goodwin.

There is so much similarity in the names and early history of the families, I have little doubt but that they are the same families.

Space prevents my presenting more of the records which will establish the fact, "that the lineage of Jefferson Davis is an established line," despite the statement made by Hudson Strode when he wrote the book on Jefferson Davis.

Data Trip May Disappoint

As summer draws near and the more fortunate ones are preparing a trip with a possible chance to browse in a few states for genealogical data here are a few hints:

If you have not done extensive work on your lineage before, you will find your trip discouraging. It is best to have all the background established on your family, so you will know exactly what counties to turn to for your dates and other things that you are in need of.

Sometimes a trip to the various archives only makes one appreciate the local libraries and genealogical study groups back home. Chances are there are several men whose names are the same as your ancestor. A few years ago I was astounded to find there had been four William Scotts born in Orange co., Va., and removed to Georgia after the Revolutionary war.

If you are considering doing your own research, you still have a month to join the group at St. Mary's university on Tuesday evenings who are charting their research.

It is with great pleasure that I find so many Daughters of the American Revolution making a state project of the wills in their states. The Alabama DAR have recently published "Index to Alabama Wills—1808-1870." This fabulous book will be a tremendous help to all who wish to do research in that state. It is the product of the Genealogical Records committee: Mrs. Maribel Bartee Adams (Mrs. David III); Mrs. Walter W. (Lillian Pugh) Andrews; Mrs. Thomas W. (Frances Morgan) Coleman; Mrs. William A. (Bernice Robbins) Estes; Mrs. Marvin (Clyde Stovall) Scott; Mrs. Dixie Mays Jones (Mrs. Blair) vice-chairman; Maud McClure Kelly, chairman. State Regent: Mrs. John Oden Luttrell, director of Alabama Archives and History, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen. Such a publication indicates complete and unanimous cooperation of the entire state organization and will be a treasured book in all libraries.

* * *

Mississippi Genealogical society has just published Volume 3 of Cemetery and Bible Records of their state. Mrs. Thomas Hendrix writes that Volume 4 will be ready in the fall. The address of the Genealogical society: 408 Dunbar st., Jackson, Miss. They are preparing an index of all the records in all Mississippi courthouses and this will be available next year. If each state would publish such an index, personal research would be simple, for one could find exactly the courthouse, even the page the record is on. Instead we often drive for days, going from courthouse to courthouse.

I am told not to attempt research at Madison co, Ky., as their courthouse has been condemned and the records stored. I have not been told just where the records have been stored. I will inform you if I hear.

* * *

W. Hord Tipton, Mt. Sterling, Ky., author of several books, does research in Madison and other counties. He has the records of many old Kentucky families in his files.

"The Bateman Family" by Harris Bateman, Bartlesville, Okla., is a small booklet on the records of the Batemans, Hansons, Shackelfords, Stewarts and Weems families. It is mostly a book of family charts which is splendid and concise.

If it's Pennsylvania records you are in need of, "Your Family Tree," is a small publication covering the various counties of that state. Mrs. Frances Strong Helm is editor, 1082 Maple st., Indiana, Pa. This is a truly remarkable publication and worthy of your subscription. Each issue consists of church records, wills, marriages, family traditions, a section she titles "Miscellaneous," and queries.

The Southern Genealogist's Exchange, Mrs. Aurora C. Shaw, 2525 Oak st., Jacksonville, Fla., is a new publication. This publication will surely fill a need for the records of that state and a part of Georgia.

The Lawrence family will have its reunion Sunday, June 2. There will be two interesting developments presented—the oil painting of Joseph Lawrence by Warren Hunter and two granite markers, one marker for the ceme-

tery where Joseph Lawrence is buried, the other to be placed on the highway near his home at Hallettsville.

Clifford Lawrence of Kerrville, and other members of the family have been most enthusiastic and through their efforts they have a family association that is one of the most active. They are compiling the family records for publication and their reunions are well attended.

QUERIES

I would like information on John H. Brown, born in Brownsville, Tenn., about 1790, and married Lucinda M. Mauldin Kirksey, a widow with two small sons. She was born in 1797; they came to Texas about 1845-50 settling in Lockhart, along with one of her brothers, James Mauldin. I would appreciate hearing from anyone knowing anything about the Mauldins. Mrs. Portus Douglas, Rt. 1, Box 63, Leander, Texas.

In 1775 the American colonies were in rebellion against England. In Pennsylvania, as in most of the colonies, every county was encouraged to organize a company of militia, to defend their homes. Henry DeVault joined a company made up of friends and neighbors in 1775. On Feb. 5, 1778, we find that he received a reward of two pounds for warning the militia to march April 14, 1778, and one pound for the same service on April 15, 1778. He was an ensign of the third company of the Eighth Battalion of York co. militia, with rank and file of 85 men. During part of his service he was a member of "the famous Flying Camp" commended for its valor. He married Catherine Maria Greaver and they had: Philip born 1764; Margaret born in York co., Pa.; Gabriel born 1767, died in Sullivan co., Tenn.; Anna Eliz (Gab's twin) died in Maryland 1857; Catherine born 1769 died 1855 in Tenn.; Mary born 1771 died 1856 in Tenn.; Henry born 1774 died 1864 in Indiana; Valentine born 1776 died 1843 in Tenn.; Frederick born 1778; Julia born 1780, died 1885 in Penn.; Jacob born 1782 died 1860 in Tenn. Will be interested in hearing from others working on these lines—Mrs. O. W. Gibney, 220 N. 17th st., Springfield, Ore.

One of Fannin's Men at Goliad

Sunday, June 2, 1957

William Jones Cowan, one of Fannin's men at Goliad.

This article was written by Wm. D. Kizziah, genealogist of Salisbury, N. C., who was appointed by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of that state to represent North Carolina at the dedication of the monument at Goliad, June 4, 1939.

Mr. Kizziah had two great-great uncles who were in Col. Fannin's army during the battles preceding the Goliad massacre. They were Alexander and William A. McLennan, of Cumberland co., N. C., residents of Fayetteville, in that county.

"When I saw the monument, the day it was dedicated, I noticed the name William J. Cowan. I told Herbert Davenport, who was the principal speaker of the day, that this man was from my home county of Rowan, in North Carolina. Upon my return home I investigated and found that William Jones Cowan was a native of Rowan co. Perhaps he is one of the few heroes who died there whose likeness is still preserved."

Wm. D. Kizziah, Salisbury, N. C.

* * *
William Jones Cowan was born about 12 miles northwest of Salisbury, N. C., March 25th, 1808, in the historic old county of Rowan. He was a son of Benjamin Cowan and Jane Locke (Steele) Cowan. Benjamin Cowan was a farmer and owned considerable land in the finest farming section of North Carolina. His farm was situated near historic Third Creek church, where many of the leading citizens of old Rowan co. are buried and where rest the bones of Peter S. Ney, said by many to be the famous Marshal Ney of France, soldier under Napoleon and for many years a school teacher near Third Creek church. Jane Locke, the mother of William Jones Cowan, was married twice, first to Ninian Steele, a prominent citizen of Rowan, and after his death she married Benjamin Cowan, another prominent man and farmer in the Third Creek section of Rowan co.

The paternal grandparents of William Jones Cowan were William Cowan jr. and Ann Jenkins. William Cowan jr., as his name implies, was a son of William Cowan sr. and his wife Mary (her maiden name unknown). Ann Jenkins, the grandmother of our subject, was the daughter of Hugh Jenkins and Elizabeth Hudgins. Hugh Jenkins was one of the leading business men and farmers of his day and owned valuable property in the town of Salisbury. At one time he owned the main corner of the town square.

* * *
On his maternal side, William Jones Cowan, also had illustrious ancestors. His grandparents on this side of the family were John Locke and Jane Rutherford. John



WILLIAM JONES COWAN
With Fannin.

Locke was a son of Gen. Matthew Locke, one of the outstanding American generals of the Revolution and a great patriot both in time of war and in time of peace. The wife of Gen. Matthew Locke was Mary Brandon, she being descended from the English Brandons, and among the earliest settlers of Rowan co. Jane Rutherford was a daughter of Gen. Griffith Rutherford, famous soldier and Indian fighter. Gen. Rutherford was an early settler of Rowan co., settling on the headwaters of Grant's creek, near the Lockes, Linns, Brandons, Catheys, Grahams, and other leading Rowan families. He led the men who conquered the Cherokees and fought in many of the battles of the Revolution. In his later years he removed from Rowan co. to Tennessee and both North Carolina and Tennessee have honored his name by naming counties for him. He is buried in Sumner co., Tenn.

The father of Ninian Steele, who married Jane Locke, was a brother of Capt. Ninian Steele, who married Jane Chambers. Jane Chambers' sister, Elizabeth, married Robert Steele, brother of Capt.

Ninian Steele. These brothers are buried side by side in old Fourth Creek cemetery just a couple of blocks from the main square in Statesville, Iredell co., N. C. This was formerly Rowan co. and about 14 miles from the old home of Benjamin Cowan. The father of these two Steele brothers was Samuel Steele, of Chester co., Pa.

* * *
Most of the above information was given by Mr. B. Allen Cowan, of Statesville, N. C., a relative of William Jones Cowan; with information from other sources, we continue our sketch. The following is copied from the Texas Paper, "The Telegraph & Texas Register" published at San Felipe, Texas, Jan. 17, 1836:

"At a meeting held on board of the schooner Santiago, bound to Brazoria, Texas, George P. Digges was called to the chair, and S. B. Dickinson appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by James M. Wolfe, when the chair appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported as follows: Where, we, the undersigned have embarked on board the schooner Santiago, on Dec. 9, 1835, at New Orleans, for Texas, to relieve our oppressed brethen who have emigrated thither by inducements held forth to them by the Mexican government, and rights guaranteed to settlers of that province, which that government

now denies them; and in our opinion, their situation is assimilated to that of our fathers, who labored under tyrannical oppression. Resolved, that we hereby declare that we have left every endearment as our respective places of abode in the United States of America, to maintain and defend our brethen, at the peril of our lives, liberties and fortunes. Resolved, when we arrive at the fort of Brazoria, we will declare these as our sentiments and determination. (signed): Geo. P. Digges, New Orleans; J. M. Wolfe, Benton, Miss.; Edward B. Wood, Versailles, Ky.; C. S. Throckmorton, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph Callaghan, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. J. J. Davis, Quincy, Tenn.; Dr. S. B. Dickinson, Fayette, Miss.; R. W. Ballentine, Alabama; W. A. Abercrombe, Georgia; C. H. Simmons, Charleston, S. C.; J. N. Maxwell, Arkansas; Samuel Wallace, Lexington, Va.; J. M. Chadwick, Missouri; W. J. Cowan, Georgia, (he had gone to Georgia to enlist); Amos Kenyon, Miss.

"Ordered that the above foregoing proceedings and resolutions be published in the newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans, a copy be forwarded to Brazoria, and San Felipe for publication, and the foregoing proceedings to be published in the City of Mexico.

"The meeting adjourned, sine die. George P. Digges, Chairman. S. B. Dickinson, secretary."

* * *
About half of the above named men were slain in the massacre at Goliad, March 27, 1836, when Col. James Walker Fannin was forced to surrender after exhausting his ammunition and all food and other supplies. William Jones Cowan was among those slain and so far, he is the only man from Rowan county, N. C., known to have given his life for the freedom of Texas.

Continued on Page 91

More About Cowan

Sunday, June 9, 1957

Continued from Page 90

Continuing and concluding article by Wm. D. Kizziah,

The following letter which is now in the possession of Mr. Ben Allen Cowan of Statesville, N. C., is interesting and of great historical value. It mentions Dr. Ashbel Smith, who was called from

Salisbury, N. C., to become surgeon general of the Armies of the Texas Republic, in September, 1836. This letter was written by Samuel Silliman, a prominent attorney of Salisbury, N. C., whose descendants still reside in Rowan county:

Salisbury, N. C.,
Feb. 20, 1838.

"The heirs at law of William Jones Cowan (two brothers and a sister) respectfully request Doctor A. Smith (Ashbel Smith) to inquire concerning the payment of money or lands by the government of Texas to them as heirs at law of said W. J. Cowan who is supposed to have died in the military service of that county and write to Thomas A. Hayne of Salisbury the result of such inquiry. It is believed that the muster rolls or army register will furnish the best evidence of his military service. If upon inquiry you shall be of opinion that the heirs at law are entitled to lands or money a proper power of attorney will be executed and transmitted to you for the purpose of enabling and authorizing you to recover and exercise the same. The facts so far as known at this time are that W. J. Cowan left New Orleans for Texas in December, 1835, since which time his relatives in North Carolina had no direct communication from him but they have heard from other persons that he was afterwards a soldier in the troops under the command of the unfortunate Col. Fannin and is supposed to have perished in the general massacre of the ill-fated detachment of the patriot army in the year 1836. If the rolls are in existence and can be found they contain the best evidence of W. J. Cowan's military service and any other evidence that might contradict or imply a counter action of the

record must be necessarily be rejected as false or fraudulent in the investigations of such claims. Supposing the actual existence of the army muster rolls it is my legal opinion that the only evidence competent and proper to be offered on this case would be testimony of the identity and relationship of the heirs-at-law. They cannot prove the military service of W. J. Cowan because it is to them unknown, and for the like reason they cannot prove his death. He may be a prisoner of war in some part of Mexico and at some future date return and claim his right propri persona. It is not supposed that the Texas authorities will be over strict or particular as to evidence of such claim. But still in justice to

themselves and to their country they must require each case of claim to be made out with some degree of certainty to a common intent of probability to prevent fraud and imposition and to brand this allowance of unjust demands.

(Signed):

SAM I. SILLIMAN,
Attorney.

(It is assumed this letter was written to Dr. Ashbel Smith, who had lived in Salisbury, N. C., and was well acquainted with the relatives of this soldier. Dr. Smith later played a great part in Texas, serving as surgeon general, ambassador to France, writer of the peace treaty between Texas and Mexico, founder of the University of Texas, and soldier of the War Between the States).

Claims for land approved.

In a letter from General Land Office, Austin, Texas:

"Dear Mr. Kizziah:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 1, 1939.

"According to the records of this office, the heirs of Wm. J. Cowan received certificate No. 3/67, issued by the commissioner of claims on March 6, 1858. This certificate states that they were entitled to one-third of a league of land by virtue of a special act. By virtue of this certificate two surveys were located in Milam co. and patented to the heirs of Wm. J. Cowan, deceased, Oct. 20, 1873. Another survey was located, by virtue of the same certificate, in Mills co., and patented to the heirs June 1, 1882. Bounty Warrant Number 9609 was issued to the heirs of Wm. J. Cowan by the secretary of war Oct. 15, 1840. This certificate states that he served from the 23rd of December, 1835, until the 27th of March 1836, and was killed while in service, and entitled to 1920 acres of land. A survey made on the basis of this certificate was located in Williamson co. and pat-

ented to the heirs of Wm. J. Cowan on October 15, 1840, by the secretary of war. This certificate states that he was killed with Fannin March 27, 1836, and was entitled to 640 acres of land. A survey made on the basis of this certificate was located in Hays co. and patented to the heirs on July 19, 1849.

"On page 5 of the Muster Roll in this office, under 'List of Col. James W. Fannin Jun's Command,' who was massacred by the Mexicans after they had capitulated at Goliad, 27th March 1836. Roll of Capt. Wadsworth's 1st Company, Georgia Battalion, 1st Regiment Texas Volunteers, from 31st Decr. to 29th February, 1836" by the name of W. J. Cowan appears as a private.

"With the hope that this information will be of some use to you, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
Bascom Giles, Commissioner,
General Land Office.
DEG: my

TRAV. D-120
MIL. B-941, Mil. I-2032,
MIL. I-1807.

Thus, old Rowan county, definitely furnished one soldier who gave his life for the freedom of Texas, and also another who took a leading part in the affairs of that county and state as the history of Texas will show.

By: Wm. D. Kizziah, Register of Deeds, Rowan County, Salisbury, S. C.

Dr. Ashbel Smith, surgeon general of the Texas Republic, was a resident of Salisbury, N. C., when appointed to that post by Gen. Sam Houston, president of Texas.

Anderson, one of the most picturesque towns in Texas, is losing one of its cornerstones, its jail, that has stood across the street from the quaint courthouse since about 1871.

To one who loves history and historical places, it is criminal to tear down any old building to make a better view of a new building. That is what Anderson has done. They have built a new jail, and the old was too near to give a proper view of the new building.

When one thinks of Anderson, he immediately thinks of the history there: The Phanthorpe inn, the quaint and picturesque courthouse with its outside stairs, the Buffington home, the Cape Cod cottages, and a tourist will drive off the main route and travel hundreds of miles to see these old settings. But if Anderson begins to "tear down" these old sites to make better views of newer buildings, it will lose everything of importance, as far as tourists are concerned. Every year tourists drive thousands of miles to see New England towns, to thrill at the sight of Old North church, to walk down the streets of Cambridge and other old villages that stand as they were 200 years ago. The old North bridge and the surrounding countryside, "old Mansse of the Battlefield" (Hawthorne's home) were among the delights of my trip to New England.

Industrial cities show their strength in new buildings; old cities and villages show their charm in retaining the old. Many cities do a thriving business in restoring sites for the tourist trade.

Anderson is a most picturesque little town. Being one of the state's oldest sections it has much to offer in "restoration" not "tearing down." They have needed badly a museum and the jail would have made a perfect building to house their relics.

The old jail had 40 tons of steel in the jail equipment, which was bearing down on the walls and foundation, and was feared would make it unsafe for a jail. It was suggested that the tons of steel be removed and the building then be used for the museum, but the county officials feared their new jail would not have proper view with the old standing so near.

New Book Gives Courage

June 16, 1957

Hanover County Taxpayers, St. Paul's Parish, 1781, 1815 is a new book compiled by William Ronald Cocke III. This valuable book gives courage to the searcher, for Hanover county lost all its records in 1865, except two volumes. Mr. Cocke deserves great credit and praise for his untiring effort to give us what he has been able to gather from this valuable county. In 1940, he published "Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes" in which he gives copies of all wills and information on families relations found in the papers of the circuit court which has been preserved at the courthouse.

In his tax lists of St. Paul's parish, he lists all persons who paid taxes in alphabetical order, showing the number of white tithable, slaves and horses as well as the number of heads of cattle. In 1815 the tax entries include more detailed accounts — private ice houses, pianofortes and cut decanters of William Macon and James Govan, the calico window curtain of Joseph Mosby, the nine oil portraits of Lewis Trueheart, as well as the ornamental furniture of Elkanah Talley.

In the charming contents of this lovely book are the signatures of each taxpayer, reproduced at the head of the entries from the tax books. Copies may be obtained from the compiler by writing him at 2025 W. Grace st., Richmond 20, Va.

The Virginia Genealogist is a new quarterly published by John Frederick Dorman, Box 4883, Washington 8, D. C. It is a fine publication of colonial Virginia records which have not been brought to the public before. To subscribe to this is to encourage the publication, we hope Mr. Dorman will be successful in this for we need so very much to have more records made public. If its Virginia records you are seeking, you will be wise to subscribe to this quarterly.

The History of St. Michael's Parish, by Anna Ellis Harper, is a charming little booklet depicting diligent research through the early vestry minutes of St. Michael's parish, the Talbot county courthouse records of wills and property deeds. Here is a story of a commonplace parish church in a small out-of-the-way village on the eastern shore of Maryland.

This is the parish whose dates are of the third quarter of the seventeenth century, here lived the Lloyds, the Goldsboroughs and others. It was in this village that the Baltimore Clippers were built. Here Matthew Tilghman of Great Neck Manor was vestryman and one of the laymen attending a council of the church that met in Emmanuel church at Chestertown, where the name "Protestant Episcopal Church" was first men-

tioned. Here we find the Bowies, the Barnetts, the Dodsons; the Maiden Point, once the home of the rector which during the occupancy of the Coopers became the scene of social events; the Hammonds of Solitude, the John Harpers of Beverly, all closely associated. "No native son, who left St. Michael's and achieved prosperity ever ceased to be devoted to his childhood associates and it is said he often returned when illness or misfortune came upon them to lend assistance."

Reward Offered

During the War Between the States the Will Book No. 1 of King George county, Virginia, was removed from the clerk's office by a Union soldier. In 1914 this Will Book was offered to the county by a New York person for a moderate sum, but no action was taken at that time. George H. S. King, one of Virginia's most distinguished genealogists, is now offering \$1000 for the complete volume, or \$500 for a photostat copy of the complete manuscript, or \$100 for information which will lead him to the "where" the volume is. He is most anxious to make some excerpts from this book. George H. S. King's address: 1301 Prince Edward st., Fredericksburg, Va.

"Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the U. S. and the Several States," Geological Survey Bulletin 817. This is a reprint of a 1932 publication giving a chapter on each state with territory, with the original of each state boundary with historical significance of each. Among the illustrations is a color map of the U. S. showing the routes of the principal explorers from 1501 to 1844. Order yours by writing: Government Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

"The Repair and Preservation of Documents" is a booklet answering questions regarding methods of repairing, preserving and protecting old and fragile documents by lamination. This will be a valuable booklet for those who are worried about their old letters and records. Order from: Arbee co., 95 Summit ave., Summit, N. J. This booklet is offered free for the asking.

A Reminder

If you plan doing any research this summer, remember, the libraries are closed the months of July and August. That applies to all libraries in Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia. DAR library in Washington is open

only a half day. So, you'd better make your trip in June in order to find the doors open.

The state library of Michigan is making every effort to record all pioneer Michigan families. A printed form will be mailed to you to fill out and return to their library if you are a descendant of Michigan pioneers.

If you are in search of English Parish Registers, you will find in the Library of Congress in Washington, the following: The parish registers of Wensley, England, in the county of York, 1538-1700; the parish register of Dorset, England, 1538-1812; the parish registers of Bruton, in the county of Somerset, 1544-1680, 1681-1812; the parish register of Kirksham, England, county of Lancashire, 1539-1600; parish register of St. James' church, Norton, county of Derbyshire, 1559-1812; register of Gisburne, county of Yorkshire, 1745-1812.

The history and genealogy of the family of John Calvin Davis, by Mrs. Frank J. Sherman, of Peoria, Ill., is just off the press. This book includes the families of: Tolliver, Rodes, Reeds, Bull, Garner, Gobles, Turners, Phelps, Halls, Rennells, Adkins, Watsons, Edwards and Margaret Davis. Mrs. Sherman is collaborating with Charles Taliaferro in his publication: "Three centuries in America," the history of the Taliaferro family. You may order by writing Mrs. Sherman at 518 Hamilton, Apt. B-2, Peoria, Ill.

Queries

My Revolutionary ancestor: Nathaniel Irish of Pittsburgh, commenced the manufacture of cannon from wrought iron at the beginning of the Revolutionary War until the British seized the furnace. He then raised a company of artillery and was commissioned captain, Feb. 7, 1777, in the regiment of Col. Benjamin Flower, and remained in active service until Jan. 1, 1783. About 1790, he located in Pittsburgh and was elected first assistant burgess upon the incorporation of that borough in April of 1794. His wife was Elizabeth Thomas, known as "a glorious matron of the American Revolution" because of her active part in that struggle. Their daughter, Mary Irish, married Col. Henry Smith who was born in Pennsylvania about 1776, according to family records Col. Smith died and is buried in Wheeling, W. Va. They were the parents of Caroline Smith who married a Carnahan. I would like to exchange data with someone who is also doing research on the above families. Mrs. Kurt Beckmann, 146 E. Rosewood ave., San Antonio, Texas.

Genealogy's 'First Lady' Dies

June 23, 1957

By LUCILLE S. KRISCH

Roberta Wakefield, America's first lady of genealogy succumbs.

News has come of the sudden death of Miss Roberta Wakefield, editor of the National Genealogical Quarterly. Miss Wakefield died in her sleep Friday, June 7, at her residence, 3123 Adams Mill rd., N. W. Washington, D. C. She is survived by her sister Mrs. W. R. Halliday and nephews, Dr. W. R. Halliday, D. C. Wakefield jr., J. W. Wakefield jr., and niece, Mrs. Chas. A. Emery.

Miss Wakefield had given her full time to the editing of the publication of the National Genealogical society. It was a work of love for there were no funds for salaries in this society. She will be missed by many; I personally feel that I have lost one of my staunchest friends. She has been most enthusiastic in her encouraging this column; she has been my advisor and advocator. I am told she took time to praise *Twigs & Trees* column and magazine at each of the society's meetings. Limited as her space was in the publication, she always found space to give some mention of my activities. All genealogists will mourn her passing. She was a beautiful example of unselfishness, highly spiritual, untiring in her efforts to encourage and promote Americans to record their family records. It would be well for all genealogists to make a contribution in her honor to the National Genealogical society which she loved so dearly.

So has passed a noble lady whose deeds would make volumes. But hers like other great men's deeds will be delivered down from generation to generation as a present to the posterity of those yet unborn. For many of tomorrow's children will inherit their family records because Roberta Wakefield stretched out to reach every corner of the country to spread the interest in genealogy. Never was she too busy, too tired to take time out to press for more family organizations, more genealogical societies. When a great person passes, for years beyond our ken, the light he leaves behind him flashes upon the paths of men.

The Aldens

Robert Livingston Nicholson of Kansas City, Mo., has done extensive research on his own families and has generously contributed the following genealogy from his own files:

"During the early period of the seventeenth century, the Aldens were quite numerous in Essex county, England, especially around Harwick. They were related to Capt. Christopher Jones of the Mayflower. John Alden lived a long and useful life devoted to public interest and died highly honored. He left no will in Sept. 12, 1687, and the inventory of his estate was taken by his son, Jonathan.

During his lifetime he had deeded land to his children and therefore left no real estate and his estate consisted of 17 shillings, 6 pence. His children: Elizabeth, born 1623, died 1717, married William Pabodie; John Alden; Joseph; Sarah, who married Alexander Standish; Jonathan, who was born 1632, and married Abigail Hallet; Ruth Alden (1634-1674) was first wife of John Bass (1632-1716), John Bass was the brother of Mr. Nicholson's great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bass (son of Samuel Bass). Samuel was born in England and was the first of the Bass family in America. Other children of John Alden and Priscilla were: Mary Alden (1643), who married Thomas Delano; David Alden (1646), who married Marie Southworth. "It is possible," writes Mr. Nicholson, "that my Alice Southworth, who was born 1646, and Marie Southworth, who married David Alden, were sisters." Col. Benjamin

Church (1639-1717) married 1671, Alice Southworth, he was the grandson of Richard Warren (1575-1628) of the Mayflower.

"My mother's (five) great-grandfather, Rev. Ralph Wheelock (1600-1683) of Dedham, Mass., helped found the first public school in America and was the first teacher from 1644 to 1651. His great-grandson, Rev. D. D. Eleazar Wheelock (1711-1779) was born in Windham, Conn., was the founder of Dartmouth college in New Hampshire. His great-grandson, Edward Bass Wheelock, was born 1828 in Canterbury, Conn., and died in New Orleans, La., a colonel in the Confederate states er, Laura Livingston Wheelock, the father of my mother, Laura Livingston Wheelock."

Mr. Nicholson has done research on: The Wheelocks in England and America, the Warren family, the Clack family, the Bollings, the Churches, Beekmans, Livingstons and Thompsons. He has published "The Livingstons of Royal Descent," "Richard Warren Mayflower Pilgrim," "The Schuyler Family in America" and "The Livingstons, Bruce, Ross and Allied Families of Scotland."

A Letter

A letter from a Confederate camp:

Headquarters, District of Western Louisiana.

April 28, 1864.

Mrs. Franklin H. Clack,
La Grange, Ga.

My dear Madam,

I am instructed by Major General Richard Taylor to express to you his deep sorrow that the hopes which he cherished when he recently wrote to you have been most painfully dispelled and that his valued friend and trusted officer, your gallant husband, expired at Mansfield on the evening of the 24th instant. The general cannot presume to intrude upon the anguish which this announcement will

occasion you, but he trusts most fervently that it may find some assuagement in the recollection of the dear and glorious cause for which the heroic soldier so nobly gave his blood. His remains now repose near the spot where he fell and it will give the general a melancholy pleasure to give you every assistance should you desire to remove them. I have the honor to be, my dear madam, with sincere respect and sympathy, your most obt. servt. A. I. Walt. A. A. Genl."

Robert Nicholson is a great-nephew of Col. Franklin Hule Clack born 1824 died 1864, in the Confederate army. He was a member of the Crescent regiment of New Orleans, wounded at the Battle of Mansfield, La., April 8, 1864, died April 24. He was of the sixth generation in Old Virginia from the Rev. James Clack (1655-1723) born in Wiltshire, England, reaching Gloucester, Va., in 1678, was rector of Ware parish from 1679-1723.

Queries

Information is desired on John S. (Sterling or Spencer?) Clack and his second wife, Ann Eppes (Walker) Clack, and on her parents, Col. Henry and Martha Bolling (Eppes) Walker. John S. Clack was born in Virginia in the 1740s. He married Ann Eppes Walker Sept. 13, 1790, at Boyston, Mecklenburg county, Va. His will was probated there Feb. 11, 1799, in which he mentions wife Nancy (Ann) and refers to his three children without giving their names. One of these children was my great-grandfather, Capt. John Henry Clack, who was born in 1791 in Virginia and died in New York March 9, 1844. I would like information on each of these other two children. Ann Eppes Walker Clack was living at Boynton Oct. 12, 1816, when her son, then Lt. John Henry Clack of the U. S. navy, gave her power of attorney. He was an officer in the U. S. navy in the War of 1812. The was the fifth generation of the Clack family in Virginia, his son, Col. Franklin Hule Clack, was born in

Pensacola, Fla., April 4, 1828, and died from wounds in the Battle of Mansfield. At the fall of that city April 25, 1862, Col. Clack's home was ransacked and many family records lost. Col. Henry Walker, in his will recorded at Boynton, dated April 29, 1791, and proved Jan. 9, 1792; divided his property between his children: Nancy Clark, Richard Henry Walker, Taby Walker, Frank Eppes Walker, Salley Walker at Jane Field. Surely there must be some descendants of the Eppes, Bolling, Walker, Clack, Kennon and Field families of Virginia who can give me this data.

Robert Livingston Nicholson, 432 Benton Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Major James Scarborough Family

June 30, 1957

Major James Scarborough, his Ancestors and Descendants, by Jewel Davis Scarborough of Abilene, Texas, is Vol. 3, to Mrs. Scarborough's series, "Southern Kith and Kin."

Lovingly dedicated to her grandchildren, Frank Dallas and Charles Davis Scarborough, it is a lovely book, beginning with the Scarborough family during the seventeenth century living on the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland. Though one group settled in New England after the Revolutionary War they seem to have all migrated to North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia.

The Scarboroughs of Eastern Shore of Virginia were descended from Henry Scarborough of North Walsham, County Norfolk, England. He was baptized there Sept. 21, 1565, died Aug. 24, 1617, there is a monument to him in the local church. Here he married Mary Humberstone, daughter of John Humberstone of London, County Norfolk, England. His will (Norwich) was proved in 1617. Though it is thought he had more children, there is record of four sons: Edmond, who married Hannah Butler and immigrated to Virginia; Henry, who was baptized in 1590, and died Oct. 9, 1606; Samuel; John, who was baptized in 1598 and married a daughter of William King of Hempstead, Norfolk county.

Mrs. Scarborough has done extensive research in this family and carries the lineage in detail from the early part of the seventeenth century to the present day, it is well indexed, clearly written, easily followed. Among the interesting items on the Scarborough family is the story of William Scarborough of Bacon's Rebellion.

Families who have intermarried with the Scarboroughs as listed in the book are: The Abbots, Adams, Alexanders, Austins, Barnes, Berrys, Braswells, Cannons, Burkhaulers, Chaney's, Charltons, Clarks, Coxs, Claytons, Deans, DeMosses, Dills, Doggetts, Sunns, Dandridges, Curtis, Eagles, Easons, Garners, Ellisons, Garlands, Garrisons, Givens, Hagamans, Hardety, Heavenhill, Holmes, Justice, Jones, Milnews, Moores, O'Quinns, Masseys, Pyles, Parkers, Prothos, Rawlings, Rileys, Rogers, Searcys, Sibleys, Singletons, Slaughters, Stringers, Walls, Wests, Welborns, Whitsons, Whittingtons, Wiggintons, Wises, Wrights, Wylies, Wymans and many others.

The other two volumes of "Southern Kith and Kin" are "The Davises and Locketts." To have made such a contribution to posterity is a fabulous undertaking and one de-

serving notice. Only those of us who have worked with genealogy can know the tremendous force and perseverance that goes into searching the records, compiling them and then, the difficult task of assembling the facts

in proper order. Mrs. Scarborough has won the reputation of a remarkable lady, brilliant, energetic and generous. A truly fine genealogist.

A Tradition

A tradition concerning the Gillespie family.

There is a tradition that John McDonald married Mary Gillespie, and changed his name to that of his wife's (Gillespie) about 1740 in Ireland. It is said he fought for Prince Charles Stuart. There is a record of a Charles Gillespie who was born in County Derry, Ireland in 1789, who came to Lancaster, Penn., in 1823, and became a citizen in 1827. He is said to have married three, his first two wives' names are not known, his third wife however, was Maria Scravendykes. He died in 1882. He had a sister, Anna Gillespie who married a McKenna. They are said to have been the grandchildren of John (McDonald) Gillespie.

The Lawlers

The Lawler family have recently organized a family association and are preparing to publish a family book. It is tradition that there were three Lawler brothers who came to Virginia from Ireland about 1745, these brothers were: John, Michael and Thomas. Thomas Lawler is said to have been the progenitor of the Lawlers who later came into the Carolinas and then into Mississippi before coming to Texas in 1833. We have reason to believe the Lawlers came with the Robertson colony into Texas. Levi Thomas Lawler was one of the early settlers in Texas and we have a picture of him with a group of Texas' Sons of the Republic. Anyone having data on the Lawler family, or who wish to join the family in compiling their data may write this column. Mr. Jesse Lawler of San Antonio is the genealogist for the Lawlers and will welcome any contributions that may be available.

Queries

Noel family of Seguin. Data wanted on the family of Noels who moved to Seguin in 1853-54, and had a son Theopolus Noel. The family came from Niles, Mich. The father was a farmer and a sort of doctor. He was born in Virginia; he was a friend of Reverend Rogers, also from Seguin.

Theopolus was born in Michigan about 1845. He was in the army scout service, McCloud expedition, and in 1861 he was in Brownsville with Sibley's Brigade to California. He was taken prisoner by the Federals in the War Between the States at Old Washington and was in prison at Algiers, La. He later lobbied in the capital in the interests of the International Confederacy Signal and Secret Service. In 1861, he was a Texas Ranger under Col. Ford. We are anxious to contact other members of the family, especially a brother, Jesse Noel, who married a Ferrol and possibly stayed in Michigan. One brother, we are told, was Joseph, a banker in Chicago. In his family book he mentions "half" brothers. We will appreciate any help or suggestions. Gladys Meier, Box 268, Brownsville, Texas.

I would like to know if there is anyone who can give me the names of the children of Elijah William Burgess. He was in Laurens county, South Carolina, listed in 1790 census. Elias William Burgess was my great-grandfather. He came from South Carolina as a young man. I would like to know who his parents were. Mrs. Lowe Harris, Moulton, Ala.

John Hooper, son of Obidiah Hooper, married Mary (Polly) Ward, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Adams) Word. I am of the opinion that my Joshua Ward Hooper's (b. 1798 in Ga.) father and mother. So far, I have all sorts of data on the descendants of Obidiah Hooper's other children and their descendants, but to date no search has found data on son John Hooper who married Mary Ward. He was in Franklin county Georgia, in 1813, where he and Mary sold land. Obidiah Hooper and his wife Marsilas, came from Virginia to Georgia. Obidiah died in Franklin county in 1803 where his will is on file. I am working with several others on this line but so far we have been unable to locate any information. I will be glad to exchange data with anyone on this line, I have enough notes to publish a booklet. Mrs. C. H. Shaw, Box 447, Tomball, Texas.

Robert Allen Hewlett born in Hopkins county, Kentucky, 1884, was the son of Charles Hector and Mary (Henry) Hewlett of Kentucky, he married Ellen Miranda Johnson, the daughter of Johnston Johnson who was born in Gulfport, Miss. These Hewletts intermarried with the Vances in North Carolina or Virginia. Patricia Reed was the granddaughter of James Reed whose son married a LeBaron. I would like to correspond with others working on these lines. Mrs. Robert Hewlett, San Antonio, Texas.

DAR Chapter Named for Him

Sunday, July 7, 1957

Last month a group of ladies met in Austin, and organized a new DAR chapter, which is not anything unusual, but this chapter, "William Cocke Chapter DAR," is named for their ancestor and will consist of members descending from this colorful ancestor. There were 28 applicants present. All their papers had been passed by the register general in Washington. The state regent of DAR, Mrs. Felix Irwin, of Corpus Christi, met with them and was delighted with such an outstanding group.

The name Cocke is one of the more widely distributed forms of the name; Cox, Cocke, Coke, Cockayn, Cockyn, Goggan. The term originally meant "little," or "small," a similar word when used as a term of endearment or affection: "Wilcox," dear Will; or "Simcox," dear Sim, etc. Sometimes it was used meaning "leader," as when Addison said, "Sir Andrew is the cocke of the club."

The first of the family in England was Walter de Chelworth, (one of the followers of William the Conqueror in 1066), who at that date had a family crest and coat of arms. Walter de Chelworth established his family in Kent county, England, and took the name Cocke. One of his descendants, Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, active in the Reformation is buried in Westminster abbey. Another Dr. Daniel Cox, of London, was born in 1640, an eminent physician and attendant to

both King Charles II and Queen Anne. Through the crown he was granted large tracts of land in America, and later became one of the proprietor governors of New Jersey where, with Maryland, most of his land lay.

An account dated November 19, 1627, mentions: "Richard Cocke, purser of the shipp Thomas & John * * *". He settled in Virginia during the time of that colony's first governor, Lord De La Warr, and became the founder of the leading line of Cockes in America. The second line was established by Nicholas Cocke and his son Maurice; the third, by the three brothers, Capt. Thomas, William and Walter Cocke, and their cousin, Christopher Cocke, his brothers carried on this line. Christopher Cocke, the cousin, left only four daughters and no sons. The heirs of William and Walter Cocke are of the Surrey and Princess Anne connection. The founders of this line were related to the Henrico Cockes,

as is shown by a meeting of Thomas (Henrico) and his wife, Mary Brashear, regarding a deed to land from John Brashear to William Cocke of Nansemond, formerly "now of Surry." This William Cocke left as heirs: Nicholas, Richard, William, (married Ann Flood), Thomas, and Mary, who married a Spratley.

Nicholas married Elizabeth Holt; their children: William; John; Frances married a Simmons; Anne married a Wad-drup; Elizabeth; Martha; Catherine; Susanne; William, married Sarah Short, aunt of William Short, secretary of the legation in France under Jefferson, and later ambassador to the Netherlands and Spain.

The children of William and Sarah (Short) Cocke: William; Susanna who married a Buchanan; Martha married a Holt; Elizabeth married a Stewart. The heir

of Elizabeth (Cocke) Stewart was Sara, who married John Minge and had Sarah Melville who married Col. Robert Bolling of Centre Hill, Petersburg.

John Cocke, son of Nicholas Cocke, married Elizabeth Peter and had: James; Thomas; Elizabeth who married William Cole; Margaret Buchanan who married Edward Wyatt and Thomas Everard.

Secretary William Cocke of Williamsburg came from Suffolk, England about 1700. He was secretary of the state under Gov. Spotswood. His children: Elizabeth born 1701, married (1) William Pratt of Gloucester, Va.; (2) Col. Thomas Jones. Her children By Pratt: Keith William Pratt (educated in England) and Elizabeth Pratt, who married Walter King of Williamsburg. Other children of Secretary William Cocke: Catesby Cocke; William; Anne born 1704; married Maj. William Woodford, their children married into the Thornton fami-

ly. Mildred Thornton was a sister of Augustine Washington and aunt of George Washington.

Gen. William Cocke of Tennessee, was the youngest son of Abraham Cocke. He settled in that section known as the Watauga settlement, at a point claimed by both Virginia and North Carolina. He was a lawyer and had explored what is now east Tennessee and Kentucky with Daniel Boone previous to

settling in the Watauga settlement.

In 1796 he was elected by the new state of Tennessee one of the first senators. He continued in this office until 1809, when he was appointed judge of the first circuit court.

He died in Mississippi, Aug. 22, 1828, at 81 and is buried under a tombstone erected to his memory by the state of Mississippi, on which is the following inscription:

"Here lie the remains of William Cocke, who died in

Columbus Miss., on the twenty-second of August, 1828. The deceased passed an eventful and active life. Was captain in command during the War of 1776. Was distinguished for his brave daring and intrepidity, with Daniel Boone into the wilderness of Kentucky. Took active part in the formation of the Franklin government, afterwards the state of Tennessee. Was the delegate from that free limit to the congress of the U. S. Was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Tennessee, and was one of the senators from that state to the congress of the U. S. for a period of 12 years, and afterwards one of the circuit judges. He served in the legislature of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and at the age of 65 was a volunteer of the War of 1812, and again distinguished himself for his personal bravery and courage. He departed this life in his eighty-first year, universally lamented."

QUERIES

I would appreciate any history pertaining to the Stroud family. James Riley Stroud was my father; he was born in Lockhart, Texas; his father was George W. Stroud. My maternal line: George Allen Huffor, born 1838, was the father of my mother; her

mother Margaret Elizabeth Langley born 1847. They came from Georgia and settled in Waelder, Texas—Mrs. E. S. Shelton, P. O. Box 622, Kerrville.

On Claiborne Family

July 14, 1957

Established in America 325 years ago, the Claiborne family, a branch of which is still living in New Orleans counting among its members many prominent men and women of that city, has left an historical record in the annals of Virginia, Maryland and Louisiana, which is unsurpassed by any other family in the U. S.

The founder of this distinguished house in the English colonies of America was William Claiborne (or Cleborne), of Westmoreland co., Eng., son of Edmund Cleborne, lord of the manor of "Cliburn Hall" and "Killerby," and Grace Bellingham, daughter of Sir Edward Bellingham of Helsington and Levens. William Claiborne, whose family was a distinguished one in England, was appointed, by the London co., surveyor of the Virginia Plantations, and landed with Gov. Wyatt in Jamestown in November, 1621.

He was a fearless and aggressive man and through his energy he attained, on March 24, 1625, the rank of secretary of state for Virginia colony. Locating at first in James City, he acquired before long an estate of 45,000 acres.

The London co. being desirous of extending its territory northward and of increasing its Indian trade, selected William Claiborne to carry out these plans. Forthwith he bought an estate on Kent island in Maryland, where he erected a trading post and established in 1631, a small settlement, the first in Maryland, over which he ruled like a petty king. In doing so he had not anticipated that a year later Cecile Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, would obtain from Charles I a grant to the stretching empire he was to call Maryland, and that Calvert would arrive in 1634, with his brother Leonard and 200 colonists to found a village not far from Kent island, where the powerful Claiborne exercised his sway.

Clashes followed as Calvert claimed control over Kent island and its settlers which Claiborne fiercely opposed. Resorting to arms he made frequent attacks on his unwelcome neighbors. His indictment by the outraged legislature of Maryland for murder, piracy and sedition did not dampen his rebellious feelings. Resorting to using the Indians in 1645, and also the Puritans settled near Providence (now Annapolis), to destroy Calvert's forces, he opposed Lord Baltimore's possessions of Maryland for many years and during that time was forced to sail to England to answer serious charges that had been lodged against him.

Smarting under the partiality shown by the British king to Calvert, Claiborne aligned

himself with Cromwell, who had defied Charles I, and on Sept. 26, 1651, was appointed by the parliamentarians a commissioner to secure the Virginia Plantations for the Roundheads. He clashed swords with the cavaliers, drove them out of office and became Cromwellian secretary of the commonwealth. He died after an exciting and hectic career in Virginia about 1676.

William Claiborne had married Elizabeth Butler and by her had among other children: a son, Lt. Col. Thomas Claiborne (born 1647-1732), who married Sarah Fenn Dandridge, whose son, Capt. Thomas Claiborne (born 1680-died 1732), married Ann Fox, daughter of Henry Fox and Ann West, a great-grand-niece of the third Lord Baltimore, (the traditional enemy of the first Claiborne).

The Claibornes of Virginia sided with the colonists during the American revolution and fought bravely and well, as officers in the Continental army. William Charles Cole Claiborne, the first American governor of Louisiana was of this family. He was born in Sussex co., Va., in 1775, a lineal descendant of Wm. Claiborne of Virginia and Maryland fame. He was the son of Col. William and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne.

Col. William Claiborne, his father, had been a Revolutionary soldier and after the bloody struggle was over it is recorded that the old gentleman often gathered his four sons about him—among them William Charles Cole Claiborne, the second born, and Nathaniel—and they would dwell on the hardships of the past conflict, the horrors of the English prisons and the brutality of the British soldiers in Virginia. Such tales were not calculated to instill any love in the minds of his children for the Redcoats. Wm. C. C. Claiborne, his son, at eight showed intense love for liberty, when he amazed his tutors at Richmond academy by writing in his Latin grammar: "Cara patris, Carior libertas; ubi est libertas ibi est mea patria," (dear is my country, dearer is liberty; where liberty abides, there is my country found.)

This precocious child was for a while a student at William and Mary college but returning to Richmond academy, where he had acquired his rudimentary training, he was graduated from there as valedictorian, at the age of 15. His father being a poor man, William decided to shift for himself and relieve his parents of the burden. Thus, he started for New York, practically penniless, obtained employment there from John Beckley, clerk to the U. S. congress, and followed his

employer, when congress moved to Philadelphia.

Among the noted legislators and statesmen gathered in that city, he won the friendship of Vice President Adams, of Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, and the celebrated John Sevier, from Tennessee, who represented that state as a congressional delegate, and later became governor of this commonwealth.

John Sevier, his friend, became first governor of Tennessee when William Claiborne was not yet 22. Through Sevier he received the appointment of judge of the supreme court of law and equity of Tennessee. Less than two years later the youthful judge was elected to congress by an immense majority.

Reelected for a second term, Wm. C. C. Claiborne participated in the fierce balloting that took place in the house of representatives to decide the tie for the presidency between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. He voted for Jefferson in spite of great inducements offered him if he change his vote, which would decide the contest in favor of Burr. The outcome was that Jefferson became president and never forgot the loyalty of the young Virginian.

In 1801, when the people of Mississippi territory dissatisfied with their governor, petitioned congress for another chief executive President Jefferson appointed Wm. C. C. Claiborne to that office. Reaching Natchez, Miss., Nov. 23, 1801, he ruled wisely for two years and in 1803, became governor-general of the province of Louisiana, which he received from France for the U. S. during that year.

Gov. Claiborne found Louisiana in a state bordering on anarchy. Corruption was rampant and judges were known to sell verdicts. His first wife Eliza W. Lewis, a beautiful woman from Nashville, and their infant daughter, died of yellow fever in New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1804, the same day his young brother-in-law Micajah Lewis, who had followed him to Louisiana, was killed in a duel. His own health had been impaired by the epidemic yet he governed the state wisely and well despite the intrigue and plots of unprincipled men to blacken his reputation. He was violently calumniated by Daniel Clark, wealthy New Orleans merchant and was compelled to meet him on the field of honor where he received a severe wound. He served as provisional governor of Louisiana until 1804, when he was appointed regular governor and served as such until 1812, when Louisiana became a full-fledged state in the Union.

Continued on Page 97

Claibornes Continued

July 21, 1957
Continued from Page 96

William C. C. Claiborne, re-elected governor in 1816, had the final honor of being elevated by the people of Louisiana to the U. S. senate Jan. 13, 1817, but died of a liver complaint Nov. 3, 1817. By special dispensation of the Roman Catholic church managers of the Old St. Louis cemetery No. 1, on Basin st., his body was interred in a corner of this burial ground reserved exclusively for Romanists though it was later stipulated that his plot where the tomb was should be surrounded by an iron fence. Later the governor's remains were transferred to his family's new tomb in Metairie cemetery.

He was married three times. His first wife, Eliza W. Lewis, had only one daughter who died in September, 1804, with her mother, of yellow fever. His second wife, Clarisse Duralde, whom he married in 1806, was the daughter of Martin Milony Duralde (who was born in Biscaya, Spain) and his wife, Marie Joseph Perrault, a native of Quebec. Her paternal grandparents were Pierre Duralde and Marie de Elizaga.

Martin Milony Duralde, Clarisse's father, had been a Spanish officer and had served at Attakapas post. He

removed to St. Louis, Mo., then to the Illinois country, May 20, 1770, or seven years after the foundation of that great American metropolis in 1763, by Chouteau, Laclède and others. Martin Milony Duralde came from St. Louis with Don Pedro Plernas, who was appointed by Gov. O'Reilly, the first Spanish lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana. Duralde was highly educated, and of a splendid family. He married in 1776, in St. Louis, Marie Josephe Perrault, born in Quebec, and daughter of Louis Perrault and Josephe Bobe. Perrault was a prominent merchant in Quebec.

From his marriage with Marie J. Perrault, Martin Duralde had four daughters. One married John Clay, the brother of Henry Clay, the celebrated patriot; Louise Claiborne married Gui Joseph Soniat du Fossat, son of the Chevalier Gui DeSaunhac and Francois Claudine Dreux; the third daughter, Celeste, married Valerian Allain, son of Pierre Augustine Allain and Murette du Plessis; the fourth daughter, Clarisse, became the wife of Gov. William C. C. Claiborne.

Clarisse Duralde Claiborne died in St. Martinsville in 1808. Surviving her from this union with Gov. Claiborne was one son, William C. C. Claiborne II, who was born in

New Orleans in 1808. In 1812, Gov. Claiborne married the third time, Sophronia Bosque, a Spanish lady and from this marriage he had two children; Charles Cole Claiborne, who died unmarried; and Sophronia, who became the wife of Col. Antoine Jacques Philippe de Mandeville de Marigny, son of Bernard de Marigny and Matilda Morales. She left three children who died without descendants.

William Charles Cole Claiborne II, son of Gov. Claiborne and his second wife, Clarisse, spent his boyhood in Lexington, Ky., in the home of Henry Clay Ashland. While sojourning in France in 1832, he married, in Paris, Louise de Balathier, a noble French lady.

William C. C. Claiborne II and Louise de Balathier had 10 children: Clarisse who died unmarried; William C. C. Claiborne III, who married Jean Robelot and had three children: William C. C. IV, died unmarried; Marie Louise who married Herbert Cole Claiborne and Walter H., who married Louise Simpson; Henry de Balathier Claiborne, a midshipman in U. S. navy; George Washington Claiborne, died at the Battle of Mansfield, in Louisiana (Confederate soldier); Arthur Claiborne, died unmarried; Lucie Claiborne died

unmarried; John Randolph Claiborne, Charles Ferdinand

Claiborne, judge of Louisiana court of appeals, who married Amelie Soniat du Fossatt, daughter of Meloncy Soniat du Fossatt and a half sister of the late Col. Hugues Jules de la Vergne and Ferdinand Claiborne who married Lotte Villere.

The children of Ferdinand Claiborne and Miss Soniat were Marie Louise, who married Dr. Louis Perrault; Charles de B. Claiborne who married Virginia Coutubie; Amelie who married Martin Levering Matthews; Lucy Claiborne, married Samuel C. Coleman and Martin Duralde Claiborne, married Yvonne Holly Ross.

The Claibornes, like other large old families, have branches into most other old family trees, too numerous to list in this space.

Mrs. Harry M. Rankin of Washington Court House, O., has done extensive research in her state for the genealogical collection of D. A. R. Now through their urging she has published a book "Chancery Court Records of Fayette County, Ohio" the first of a series of Ohio court records, which will be most welcome to many with Ohio lines.

New Genealogy Groups

July 28, 1957

All about us genealogical forums are organizing.

The Ft. Worth genealogical society was organized last May in the lecture hall of the public library. Frances Coldwell, librarian, spoke of the facilities available in her department of the library. It was decided to meet once a month on Monday evenings at 7:30 in the library. Officers elected were Mrs. Edna Perry Decker, president; E. Charles Huckley, vice president; Mrs. John M. Stiffer, secretary, and John Gano, treasurer.

The Ft. Worth library has a very fine genealogical department and the local people can easily be proud of that department. With their enthusiasm and the volumes of material available, there is no doubt they will grow into a most active genealogical group.

San Antonio genealogical forum has grown out of the

classes in genealogy at St. Mary's university. This fall they will open their year with an exhibit of family charts and elaborate family record books. They will sponsor the course at St. Mary's and have four prominent genealogists who will come to San Antonio to speak before the group. A micro-film reader will be added to their library, making records available that are not in published book form.

QUERIES

I wish to exchange information on the Stanley family who were in Kentucky in 1800, later removing to Mississippi and then to Texas about 1856.—Mrs. W. A. Black, 406 Cave lane, San Antonio.

Does anyone know what became of the hotel register of Barnum's hotel for the fall and winter of 1864-5? I am interested in tracing the movements of John Wilkes Booth

in and out of Baltimore at that time and in particular whether he checked in on the evening of Jan. 28, 1865, and how long he stayed.—Joseph E. Messemer, 3644 Third ave., San Diego 3, Calif.

Confederate Gen. Ambrose Powell Hill is said to have been engaged to Miss Emma Wilson of Baltimore about 1850. She was a friend of his sister at Patapsco Female seminary, Ellicott City, Md. Can anyone add any information to this?—Rev. Cameron L. Meacham, First Christian church, Seventh and Jefferson, Paducah, Ky.

Chancery Wills, Notes Turn Up

August 4, 1957

"Hanover County Chancery Wills and Notes," by William Ronald Cocke III.

When I reviewed Mr. Cocke's new book, "Hanover County Taxpayers, Saint Paul's Parish, 1782-1815," I had no idea that in 1940, he had published the chancery wills and notes of that county. Taxpayers lists usually are limited to actual accounts of families.

Hanover county was established in 1721. Its area had been a part of New Kent since 1654 when it was taken from York county. In 1634 when the original shires (or counties) were formed, this section was known as Charles river. In 1742 Hanover lost that portion now embraced in Louise.

Of this county, C. W. Taylor wrote in 1940: "This old county is still rich in memorials of her past. The devastations of war, and the conflagrations of ancient buildings and homes, and the backyard bonfires have destroyed much, but much still remains. In the garrets and cellars and closets of old houses, in ancient mills and on dusty shelves and in discarded trunks are precious relics of the lives lived by her people."

* * *

"The papers of the chancery causes are among the few remaining in the office. Because of the nature of these thousands of miscellaneous papers the genealogical and historical facts contained therein have been practically inaccessible, and their contents little known.

"Mr. Cocke is to be commended for his interest in these historical records in general. His digests of the Supreme Court Reports, which are published serially by William and Mary college in its Historical Quarterly, have long been authentic and important sources of information. His work in Chancery suits of Hanover lasted for many months and was a tedious and painstaking undertaking. He has brought to light a wealth of information concerning our forebears which will increase in importance with the passing of the years. The facts have been admirably treated and clearly presented."

Descendants of early Virginia may obtain these books by writing the compiler at 2025 W. Grace st., Richmond 20, Va.

* * *

"The Southern Genealogist's Exchange No. 2 is out with 30 pages of census records: "Sixth Census of Florida 1840" Madison county, Jefferson county, sketches of early Bap-

tist ministers and Georgia Baptists; addendum to Georgia court house information; Florida research notes, Levy county, probate records; the Williams Family of DeSoto county, Fla., the story of Thomas Williams; What's your line?, a section for queries. Mrs. Aurora C. Shaw, editor, is a member of the National Genealogical society, the Georgia Salizburger society, Seattle Genealogical society, editor of the Hassell-Merriman quarterly and genealogist for the Hopkin family and Padgett organization. Her associate editor is Mrs. Trixie Davis.

QUERIES

I have a problem in my work on the Vinson family. I would like to contact some of the descendants of Annie E. Baker, born 1853 in Texas. She married Charley Williamson and they were listed as a family in 1870 census of Lavaca county, Texas. They lived for a while in Limestone county in the early 1870s but I do not know where they moved from there. Can anyone give me information on

this family? — Ezelle Fox, county judge, Dumas, Texas.

(Judge Fox has compiled a lovely record of his Fox family. Anyone working on that family might be glad to exchange data with him as well as the above mentioned).

* * *

I am interested in any data concerning Stonewall Jackson. My grandmother was kin to him. I used to hear her talk a lot about him when I was a boy. I would like to contact anyone who has any information concerning this family—E. P. Jarrell, Box 816, Crockett, Texas.

* * *

Estelle Land Cobb for many years has been a most prominent genealogist. Her genealogical firm known as "Porter and Cobb" had offices in Washington, Richmond, Va. and at her home in Wellesly, Mass. We had, in San Antonio, known her simply as a lady "interested in genealogy" but had never known of her prominence in compiling genealogical works. Through her grandson, Edgar Racey jr., her priceless genealogy has been given to Twigs and Trees library. As valuable as her books, is her correspondence which dates back to 1915. Mrs. Cobb had traveled extensively through all of Europe and the U. S. in search for records.

Especially complete are the records of her own family: The Grahams, Lands, Givens, Catheys, Sheperds, and Johnsons.

Aids for Genealogical Tour

August 11, 1957

There is no greater thrill to anyone interested in genealogy than to go on a "genealogical tour." Getting ready for such a tour, whether in Texas or all over the eastern states, is quite a procedure. I have found the WPA books that have been published on all 48 states to be the most valuable of all guides. They will tell you where the records are to be found and will give much historical background, which is one of the essentials of genealogy.

Courthouses have the court records, the marriages and various recordings of land suits. The public libraries frequently are most valuable in the genealogical departments, for here you'll find manuscripts and Bible records.

Most public libraries now have in their room of local history a trained genealogist and through her influence the local people are accumulating their records and giving them to their library. In this way, the local genealogical librarian is fast becoming a very person in all cities.

When a library is mentioned the name of the librarian is first thought of. In Houston, it's Mrs. Harriet Reynolds (supervisor of Harris county libraries) who

never ceases to think of the various ways her libraries can better serve the people of her vicinity. We find her alert interest as far west as Montgomery. When the word genealogy is mentioned one thinks of Mary Ulmer, who presides in the Texas room of the Houston library, with all the patience and kindness anyone could want. So popular has this library become that various groups (all civic organizations) contribute

books, copy records and purchase microfilm for the shelves. This library is a civic project, one we could take lessons from.

In Dallas, it's Mrs. Margaret Pratt. Her new library is so modernized that most records are on microfilm, of genealogical books. After working hours there are long lines of people waiting their turn to use the microfilm readers. It was through her influence two years ago that the Dallas Genealogical society was organized.

Ft. Worth also has a splendid genealogical department. Miss Frances Coldwell has until recently been in charge of the local history and genealogical room. Under her influence the Ft. Worth Genealogical society was organized. She is now succeeded by Mrs. Abby Moran.

If you are traveling on a genealogical tour, don't overlook the local libraries, no matter how small the villages.

Tell us what you are doing in your local library. What local history are you collecting? Church or Bible records of the families in the community? Are you collecting cemetery records or those of old school registers? All these make a most important contribution to your local history center.

QUERIES

I have traced my Daniel Fare line to Guilford county, N. C. I know he descends from Pierre Faure from Manikin town (French Huguenot) but so far I have been unable to establish the line to that date. I will be glad to correspond with anyone working on this line. — Mrs. Edmund Richards, 5308 Easton dr., Springfield, Va.

Several years ago, during Maury Maverick's time as your congressman, he asked me to get up material on the Deford family in Texas. I have since become quite interested in that line and would like very much to contact the family to exchange data with them. — M. J. Wright, 2440 Thirtieth st., Washington 7, D. C.

In the will of James McQueen sr., Loundes county, Ala., he names as his executors his brothers, Daniel McQueen sr., John McQueen sr., and Samuel McQueen sr., and his son James A. McQueen. "In case of their demise their eldest sons with the exception of Brother Daniel, and in his place, I nominate his son, Joseph McQueen." The will was witnessed by Samuel McQueen sr. and Joseph McQueen. The will does not give the name of his wife or other children. He speaks of his plantation in South Carolina. The probate judge could not find a distribution of property naming his children. The will of John McQueen jr., probated in Loundes county, Ala., July 27, 1859, names his wife, Mary A. McQueen; son, John T. McQueen; daughter, Rebecca; son, James D. McQueen and relative, George McQueen executors, Rutha and Charles

Rebecca. Is it possible that one of John McQueen jr.'s sons could have been Rutha's father, and she named her oldest daughter for an aunt? — Mrs. Walter Achning, 534 Genesee rd., San Antonio.

Doolittle Family Background

August 18, 1957

The Doolittle family.

Pera Du Chatell came from France in Montcalm's army to this country. He found the new world so pleasant that he returned to France and brought his family, settling in St. Antonie, Canada, where he changed his name to Peter Doolittle.

The Doolittle name is one of the most ancient in England, originating in Normandy almost 1000 years ago, and appeared among the English records for hundreds of years before the first Stuarts were born. The coat-of-arms has been described as those of the Clarks, and came from persons who suppose the Doolittles have sprung from that family in the time of King James I.

The Norman Barons, accompanying William the Conqueror into England, kept their ancestral estate names. In 1028, Rudolphus (or Rudolph) as he was later called, a brother of Robert VI, duke of Normandy, came into the property known as Dolieta,

which consisted of a large tract including a small granite promontory projecting into the sea. The buildings are still standing today, and are known as Mont St. Michael or Mon San Michel.

Robert VI, duke of Normandy and father of William, later called the Conqueror, died enroute home from a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in 1035. Rudolph took his 8-year-old nephew into his home and supported him on his ducal throne despite great opposition from other Norman barons.

In 1066 Rudolph, as head of the Norman and Allied armies went to England with William, defeating the English. After their successful invasion, Rudolph was made earl and appointed earl marshal for life. His commission bore the name Rudolph de Dolieta, thus establishing the name Doolittle.

Accounting for the connection with the Clark family: Archibald Clark, laird of Doo-

little of Midlothian (Midlothian), a county in Scotland, was employed as an assistant secretary to James I, whom he accompanied to England when James succeeded Queen Elizabeth in 1603. Archibald Clark, laird of Doolittle was a disciple of John Knox, whose opinions he espoused. As long as James lived he met with his patron's protection against persecutions of the Puritans. After James' death in 1625, he was forced to flee from London and took up his abode in Walland(?) Kent. This is the supposed connection of the families of Clark-Doolittle.

The American Doolittles descend from Abraham Doolittle. He was born in 1620 in England, and came to Boston, Mass., in 1640. He was administered the oath of fidelity in 1644 in New Haven. He was chosen seven times as deputy from the latter town to the general assembly at Hartford, and also acted as selectman for many years. Abraham Doolittle (Dowlittell, as he

then spelled his name) married Joan Alling in England and came to America with his bride at the age of 21, to escape the tyranny of Charles I. His wife died after 20 years and he married Abigail

Moss, daughter of John Moss of New Haven, in 1663. Of the two marriages he became the father of 13 children.

In 1901 Dr. William Frederick Doolittle of Cleveland, O., began assembling the family records on a chart. Today the record is 92 feet long and four feet wide. He also published

seven volumes of the Doolittle family which may still be purchased by writing Mrs. Olin Brown, Red Oak, Texas.

The Doolittle family association is said to be one of the most active family associations in the world today. William Doolittle of Toronto, Ont., is president of this group.

Another Boddie Book

August 25, 1957

Historical Southern Families, Vol. 1, John Bennett Boddie's eighth book, is off the press.

The book starts with the list of colonists who arrived on "The Ark" and "The Dove;" the Goodrich family of Rappahanock and Charles City county, Baldwins of Isle of Wight county, Barker-Bradford-Taylor families of "Flowerdieu Hundred," the Butlers of South Carolina, the Hills and Harringtons of North Carolina, the Clarks of Surrey and Isle of Wight counties, Va., the Kendricks of Gloucester county, Va., and North Carolina.

There are approximately 60 pages on the Kendricks, giving all their collateral lines: The Foxes; Joneses; Israel Roberson (Robertson) of Prince George county, Va.; the William Wood family; the Kimballs and HARRISES; the McDavids of Cherokee county, Ga.; John Carter, son of Josiah Carter; Benjamin Harvey Wright, son of Lewis Wright; the Goodes of Virginia; the Lawrence family; the ancestry of Hannah Bell.

mother of Ann (Thompson) Kendrick; Thomas Bennett, member of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1632; William Thompson, born 1720 in Surrey county, Va., and his descendants; the family of William Terrell of Gwinnett county, Ga.; the account of Thomas Maddox and his sons-in-law, Reuben and Marlin Wheelus of Morgan county, Ga.; George B. Erath, native of Vienna, Austria, who came to Texas with a company of rangers from Tennessee in 1837; the descendants of William and Phoebe (Farmer) Marshall of Cumberland county, Va.; the great-great-grandchildren of John Worsham; the full record of the children of Dr. Washington Hardaway Brown.

Mentioning the French settlers who came in the first ship in 1699 to Manakintown, Henrich, Va., he covers the family account of Stephen Mallett and Abraham Salle.

In the chapter on the Powell and Williams families of Nansemond county, Va., and North Carolina, he begins with George Powell of Nan-

semond county, Va., his will dated 1695; the Powells' intermarriage, with the Williams family, also of Nansemond county. The will of Benjamin Powell, 1823, mentions wife Mary, brothers Lewis and Moses, deceased brother Cader, and deceased sisters Penelope Lamar and Charity Harvey. Moses Powell's will, dated 1821, mentions wife Sarah, sons George, William, Evan and Benjamin, daughters Nancy Respass, Catherine Maddox, Martha Marchman, Charity McMichale, Sarah Goolsby and Civility Marks, grandson Moses, son of William Powell.

The other chapters cover the families of the Petersons, Harveys of Lunenburg county, Va.; the Lawrence family of Isle of Wight county, Va., and eastern North Carolina; Robert Lawrence and his wife Elizabeth, their children and all collateral lines, this being a line of the Boddie family and includes those of the Cottens and many other early Texas families, such as: Pattersons, Parish, Allens, Whiteheads, Barnhills, Anthonys, Edwards and

Dukes; the Frizzels, Gilliams, Killingsworths, Littlejohns of North Carolina; Lovell family and their allied families, Harrison and Footman; the McKinneys, the Whiteheads, Norwoods, the Drakes and the Sorrells of England and Virginia.

A John, Robert and Richard Sorrell registered at Oxford university between 1273 and 1300. Here he completely covers this illustrious family down to the present day.

On the Harris family of Charles City and Isle of Wight county, Va., he begins with John Harris, born 1588. He is the founder of his family. Thomas Harris, born 1729, married Sarah Lane, daughter of Richard Lane. They were the parents of West Harris, Elizabeth and Solomon Harris.

Then, the last chapter of this book runs the lineage of Thomas Warren of Smith's Fort Plantation, in Surrey county, Va., back to Charlemagne.

Library Visit Fruitful One

September 1, 1957

KNOXVILLE.—To spend the day in the Lawson-McClung library in Knoxville, Tenn., under Pollyanna Creekmore's supervision was quite a delightful experience. Miss Creekmore, young, brilliant and filled with enthusiasm over history and genealogy of Tennessee, has published many books of early census records of that state. This fall, she and Miss Luttrell will have ready a new book of notes and sketches of early families. Under the auspices of the East Tennessee Historical society, she and Miss Luttrell have published to date about eight books.

Among the many valuable records in manuscript form were the Perron papers, which consist of hand-written manuscripts, some copied, some original. A Mr. Perron, who wanted badly to have the records of families of East Tennessee, gave years to the traveling and compiling all such records available. These are in a large file and may be used by anyone wishing to scan them for their own families.

The only other library to compare with the Lawson-McClung library is the state library in Nashville. Miss Creekmore has been in charge of the History and Genealog-

ical room for 15 years.

After spending the day with her and her excerpts on Tennessee and North Carolina, I asked her to be the guest of the San Antonio Genealogical forum, which she has accepted. I know the classes at St. Mary's university will be delighted with her, and I am sure the information that she has to offer will make research in Tennessee much simpler.

She wants very much to cooperate with Texas on the 1850 census. By exchanging that data with her, she is sure we might be able to locate many missing records. I am sure she is right and I've promised to send her copies of all my 1850 census. In return she will send us information available in her libraries on these families from Tennessee.

"Tennessee," she explained, "is three states in one: east Tennessee, middle Tennessee and west Tennessee. Anyone who has difficulty in locating family records from Tennessee should first know the exact location he is searching for, and the date; and if it's east Tennessee, I can spot the line most of the time."

John Brickle, was in the North Carolina senate from

Hertford co. in 1782; his brother Thomas was one of the members of the house from 1781 to 1786. They were the sons of John Brickle, who received 200 acres of land on the Mehrrin creek.

Other citizens of Hertford co. were William Hill, who was a member of the house in 1784-86, the elder brother of Henry Hill, who was in

the house from 1788 for several years. They were the sons of Capt. Henry Hill of Maney's Neck, an officer in the Revolutionary war. James Maney, was a member of the Maney family who first lived at Maney's Ferry on the Chowan river.

Col. Hardy Murfree, on his return from the Revolution was honored as an outstanding and gallant soldier. The legislature of 1784, authorized him as commissioner of Edenton district, which gave him authority to sell confiscated lands. The Maney family were among the most prominent families of Hertford. James Maney, the immigrant, was a French Huguenot. He first settled on Long Island, later removing to Virginia, and thence to North Carolina near Maney's Ferry. He established Maney's Ferry which

is recorded in colonial records as one of the king's places for landing his army stores. He was major in his majesty's militia in Northampton co., and justice of peace as far back as 1744. He died in 1754.

He left a son, James, who married Susanna Ballard. James (2) Maney was a vestryman in Northwest parish in Northampton co. in 1758. He left one son James Maney III, who married Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Gen. Lawrence Baker. James (3) Maney and Elizabeth had James, Henry, Susanna, and Priscilla Maney. Susanna married Gen. Thomas Wynn. Henry Maney died young. James married Mary Roberts, of Murfreesboro.

Robert Warren of Virginia settled at Maney's Neck in 1818. He was the son of Col. Ethelred Warren, an officer of the Revolutionary war. Ethelred Warren was born Jan. 16, 1749, and married Margaret R. Darden, Oct. 15, 1775. In Maj. John W. Moore's "History of the State," he speaks of a fashionable wedding in Hertford co. in 1803, which was witnessed by many of the celebrities of the county.

Richmond Visit

September 8, 1957

In Richmond we were guests of India Thomas, curator of the Confederate museum. Miss Thomas is the one person recognized as the greatest authority on the Confederacy. Many students of history and famous authors come to her museum to do research under her guidance. She has been curator of the "Capitol of the Confederacy" for 30 years.

This year we found the James River Garden club of Richmond had contributed a formal garden in the back of the lovely old house. The Anderson family had given a beautiful fountain in memory of Salley Archer Anderson who was president of the Confederate Literary Society from 1915 to 1953. Anyone wishing to do research here would do well to join the Literary Society. There are many Confederate records here and though the staff is too small to do research for you, you may, if you are in Richmond, take advantage of the vast material that is there.

Greta Fortier, former newspaper woman from New Jersey was working in the museum. She is compiling records for her new book which will be out this fall on the "Confederate Generals and Their Wives." I am always glad to meet these historians when they are writing their biographies because so often they forget to include genealogy. Mrs. Fortier was open to all suggestions pertaining to genealogy. If anyone has any family data, Bible records or family traditions pertaining to any of the Confederate generals, Miss Fortier will be most pleased to receive it. You may send it to her in care of India Thomas, Confederate museum, Richmond, Va.

She was searching for records of Jeb Stuart the day we arrived. I have some very early Stewart (Stuart) records that I am sending her.

Douglas Waggoner, also of New Jersey, a Yale student, was doing research on the

Slator family. He is a history major with genealogical leanings which will be of great importance to him later. He explained he was one of the few descendants of the Slators of Virginia. The Slators at one time were a large clan. There was even "Slatorsville" where they lived. Now because there have not been any sons in the last generation, the name has died, and he has had great difficulty with the exact location of Slatorsville.

At dinner we met Donald Cockey, author of "Hanover County Taxpayers" and "Hanover County Wills." He explained that to get a complete record of Hanover co. one would also have to have the adjoining county records. These he will publish if the first two books sell well enough to justify another publication.

In the Virginia land office, Nell Nugent is archivist. Here is one of the largest manuscript collections in the country. Only the National Archives in Washington have more than they have in Richmond.

The National Archives is offering to Texas the microfilm of all the Confederate records for \$600. It would be a most important set for the state

to have. There are 60 chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It seems they might make an effort to get these records into the State Archives. Some of these records have a great deal of family history in them.

In Washington, we met with Thelma Frazee and Inez Waldenmaier. Mrs. Frazee is one of the outstanding genealogists in Washington and Miss Waldenmaier, editor of the Genealogical News Letter.

I was very disappointed in actually doing research in Washington, in both the National Archives and the DAR library. In the Archives, the requisition blank that is now required to be filled out requires: Name of ancestor; birthplace and date; name of wife, her birthplace and date; what war he served in, under whose command, from what

state, place of death and date. If we knew all that we wouldn't have been there to do research. I have been doing research in Washington now for 10 years and never before have I been required to fill out such blanks.

The DAR library had also some new ideas on research. Some said it was a good change. I personally cannot understand it. No longer may you go there and find a name of an ancestor in the Registrar General's office; instead, you must make an appointment, which will require "one week." An "out-of-town" researcher finds it very expensive and difficult to have to wait so long. I suggest if you are anticipating research in Washington, you write ahead and make the appointment for whatever date you plan to be there.

The number of individuals doing research on their families is astounding. It should be made simpler for each amateur. Your genealogy is your birthright and it should be there in the simplest manner. Never before was getting information so difficult.

When I left San Antonio it was to meet with the various teachers of genealogy and discuss the new course we are giving. I also had an idea that "a circuit" of genealogists would be a wonderful stimulus for the course and certainly would enable us all to know much more about research. Such a thing has never been done before. I was surprised to find my idea heartily received, and now have so many acceptances for our new year, which will begin in October, it will be necessary for the San Antonio Genealogical forum to make out a schedule.

John Bennett Boddie has wired his acceptance and will be here during the winter. He will work with us at St. Mary's university. Appointments may be made for private interviews when his schedule is completed.

Church Groups Info Source

September 22, 1957

Because we had no early records of deaths, marriages or births in our courthouses, it is important in genealogy to study the various church groups. These clergymen were required to record all the activities of their parishioners.

The Separate Baptists held their first associational meetings in Louisa co., Va., at Thompson's meeting house on the last Saturday in September, 1771. In May of that year, there had been a meeting at Craig's meeting house in Spottsylvania co. James Childs, David Thompson and Andrew Tribble brought a letter to this meeting, stating that they had 100 members in Louisa co. David Thompson

was a minister and held meetings regularly in his home which became known as Thompson's meeting house.

Thompson continued for years, later moved west, and John Leland followed him as pastor. He was a man of great ability and the congregation grew under his pastorate, in 1791 he removed to his native country, New England.

Rev. George Morris followed in this parish. In 1805 they chose William Waller as pastor and he continued until 1818. Rev. William Y. Hiter then became pastor for 30 years (until 1848).

Ministers to this church since 1848: Herndon Fraser, Sam'l Harris, L. J. Haley,

E. P. Hawkins, A. M. Poindexter, Chas. Scott, I. N. May, R. A. Williams, C. C. Davis, S. B. Overton and many others.

This is the parish where the Hitters, HARRISES, Bibbs, Dickinsons and other families will find their records.

This oldest Baptist congregation in Louisa co. is already planning to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary in 1970.

Of the HARRISES, there are the Henry HARRISES and his brother Jere M. Harris, both noted for their ability as teachers.

John Poindexter was the elder of the Berea church which was formed in 1785. Male members of this church, sometimes called Foster's Creek church were J. M. Hart, Ralph Dickinson sr.,

Daniel A. Saunders, Benjamin Waldrop, Reuben Chewning, Charles R. Dickinson, Geo. Chewning, Benj. F. Chewning, J. M. Hart, John M. Sergent, Tandy Sergent, Nath. Sergent, Benjamin Henson, William Crews, Wm. Parish, Anderson Saunders, Thadeus Dickinson, James Dickinson, and J. L. Brockman.

Ministers listed here who have served through the years: John Waller, John Poindexter, Henry Goodloe, W. Y. Hiter, E. G. Shipp. It was in this church that the Chewnings, Dickinsons, Hensons, Saunders, and Poindexters left their records.

At the Old Forks meeting house a church was established in 1824. This is where Samuel Davis held his meetings a century earlier. It is said that it is this church where Foote took his sketches for his story of early Presbyterians. It is in this vicinity where the Dabneys, Todds, Sheltons, Richardsons and their relatives lived.

In 1859 there is a record of Rev. Samuel B. Rice as having been pastor here. In 1861 it was here that Capt. John Richardson mustered his men into service.

The Old Williams' church was constituted in 1785. In 1853 it was known as South Anna. Elder John Waller and Reuben Ford are given credit for founding this church.

Elders J. W. H. Goodlowe and Elisha Purington are on record as having served this church. There is also a record of a Mr. Thomas Walford (Woolford) who had been the collaborator with Weber and Waller. He is said to have been a publicity agent for the group.

Among the early members of this church: The Waltons, Washes (Walshes), HARRISES, Herrings, Burnleys, Gardeners, Trices, JACKSONS, Goodwins, Harts, Cloughs, and their kin.

The Quakers came to Louisa co. as early as 1746. Here we find Charles Moorman and family, Sarah Ballard, Charles Clark and family, John Moorman and family, Benjamin Johnson and family, John Douglas and family, Edward

Clark, Archilaus Clark and family, Samuel Bunch and family, James Johnson and family, Wm. Ballard and family, Francis Clark and family, Francis Clark jr. and family, Charles Clark jr., George Taylor and James Tate.

On an old faded record is this account: "Friends from a distance who attended the

meeting at Cedar Creek, Va., 1833: Jacob Green from Ireland; Elizabeth Pittfield Senober from Phila.; Thos. Evans, their companion; Dr. John Hartshorn, Hanna Hartshorn, his wife, of Delaware co. Penn.; Issac Hammer, Tennessee; Hugh Balderson, Nicholas Popplein, Joseph Townsend, committee from Baltimore Yearly Meeting; Ann Waterhouse, same; Clarissa Fussell, Baltimore; Joseph White, John Stewart, John Hubbard, Committee from Caroline Yearly Meeting."

Jacob Green, John Hartshorn, Isaac Hammer and Clarissa Fussell were recommended ministers.

To identify the families with the churches they were members of always is a "lead" where next to search for the records they've left behind.

More and more researchers are causing county clerks and church clerks to read carefully the faded documents on the shelves and in old ledgers.

It is easy to see how they traveled in church groups and how closely related they were in these groups, so that by the time they arrived in Texas they were at least fifth cousins.

QUERIES

I am working on the families of Herndon, Pounds, Sims, Dillard, Ingram, Meadows and Clark of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Route 3, Stillwater, Okla.

I would like to trace the families of John Crane and William Ware. Wm. Ware arrived in Texas about 1828 and the Cranes came about 1843.

—Mrs. D. Gulley, 126 W. Mill st., Uvalde, Texas.

Lineage Traced Back to Twelfth Century

Sunday, Sept. 29, 1957

The Waller family traces their lineage back to Sir Richard Waller of Groombridge, (descendant of Alured de Waller, Newark, Nottingham, England, who died 1183, participated in the battle of Agincourt village in France, where he had been a prisoner. The Waller family has been a most prominent one. Its records are as romantic as any novel of historical consequence.

Judge Benjamin Waller of Williamsburg, James City county, Va., son of Col. John Waller and his wife Dorothy King, was born 1716, died 1786, married Martha Hall. He was judge of Virginia General court, 1779-1786, assisted

in establishing independence in the colonies. He was captain in the state militia during the American Revolution. His home still stands in Williamsburg where his pew in the Bruton church is carved with his name. It is said he is buried in the basement of the church.

His children were Martha, born 1747, who married William Taylor; Robert, born 1748; Benjamin, born 1750 (he is thought to have died young as another child was named Benjamin later); Mary, born 1752, married John Taloe (Taylor?) Corbin; John Waller, born 1753, married Judith Page; Dorothy Eliza-

beth, born 1754, married Sen. Henry Tazewell (they were the parents of Gov. Littleton Waller Tazewell of Virginia; Annie Waller, born 1756, married John Burch; Benjamin Carter Waller, born 1757; Clara, born 1759, married (1) Edward Travis, (2) Mordidia Booth; William, born 1762, married (1) Elizabeth Macon, (2) Mary S. Griffin; Dr. Robert Hall Waller, born 1764, married (1) Nancy Conn, (2) M. (Mary?) Crofford (Crawford); Sarela Waller, born 1766, married John Smith;

Frances Waller, born 1767.

These records were taken from the Benjamin Waller bible, handed down through Martha Waller (wife of William Taylor) to their son, Thomas Taylor of "Longwood," Granville co., N. C.

William Taylor was the son of the Rev. Daniel Taylor (the latter is buried in King William co., Va., about three miles west of Hanover court house, just across the river at "Ferry Farm." The grave still stands. The slab has a brief sketch of his life, giving the name of his wife: Alice Littlepage, daughter of Richard Littlepage, gentleman, and his wife Frances Arnett, son of Richard Littlepage and his wife Elizabeth Turner. Rev. Daniel Taylor (grandfather of William Taylor) came to Virginia in 1703, as a missionary of the Epis-

copal church. He married a Miss Squire, daughter of Rev. Richard Squire, also a Protestant Episcopal minister.

Edwin Waller, born in Spottsylvania co., Va., in 1800, was a descendant of this Waller family. Edwin Waller's family migrated to Texas in 1822, as a member of Austin's colony. Taking active part in the affairs of early Texas, he was in the battle of Valasco in 1832. In 1833 he was appointed Alcalde, was a member of the Consultation in 1835, and of the Convention in 1836.

Classes in genealogy at St. Mary's university will start Wednesday. This promises to be a complete and well-planned year. John Bennett Boddie of California will be here the first week of December. Mr. Boddie has published to date 12 books on genealogy.

QUERIES

I would appreciate hearing

from anyone having information concerning my great-grandparents, Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Bird (or Byrd) Spivey Henry. Andrew Henry was born Aug. 11, 1830-31, in Bibb county, Ala. Elizabeth (Spivey) Henry was born March 6, 1838, in Tippah county, Miss. They are believed to have come to Texas around 1856 and settled first in Bosque county, later in Wilson county. They had 14

children. Their oldest son, Joseph Polk, was my grandfather. I will be glad to exchange data on the Henry, Spivey, Camp, Hassell, Wiley and Waddell families. Mrs. Pauline Hassell Pearce, Box 686, Devine, Texas.

Last year I ran a query in this column asking for someone who knew of my parents to help me locate them. This time I have located a half sister who lives in Scotland and now, I am urgently in need of finding my mother, Martha Edrich, who left me in the New York Foundling home in 1902. She was living at that time at 1600 Third ave., was 20 years old. My

father (I have recently found), was William Norris Leighton, born in Scotland. He was a song-and-dance man from 1895-1918. He wrote songs which he sold outright to a Mr. Vantalzer; he did an imitation of Harry Lauder, famous Scottish comedian. He traveled in the company of two gentlemen and they billed themselves as the "Australian Black and White Trio" (comedians). If anyone knows of my parents or relatives of theirs, or anyone of these other associates, I will deeply appreciate hearing from them. Any lead will be welcome.—Sylvia Edrich Leighton, 2106 Chenevert, Houston.

Nelson Family

Oct. 13, 1957

The Nelson family was a numerous one in Penrith, Cumberland county, England. Thomas Nelson, who settled in Yorktown, Va., in 1704, was the earliest known representative of the family in Virginia. He is listed as a merchant, and father of William Nelson, president of the Council of Virginia, and grandfather of Gen. Thomas Nelson of the American revolution.

Thomas Nelson's brother, William, emigrated to Barbadoes and died there. Their father was Hugh Nelson who died at Penrith shortly after 1706. William Nelson had a son, William, who joined his Uncle Thomas at Yorktown about 1738.

Hugh Nelson, of Penrith, was born about 1587, married (wife's name unknown), and had William, born about 1635, who married Bridget Rammey (or Rummy); Hugh, married Sarah, died 1708, his will is given in full in the Virginia magazine, XVIII; William, married Hepsiba, who survived him and she married second, Benjamin Bessell of Barbadoes.

In York county records the following is found: "I, William Nelson, do for myself and in behalf of my father, Benjamin Bessell and Hepsiba Bessell (my mother), his wife, of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, etc., do assign and make over my rights, etc., to Hepsiba Nelson, my daughter." This William Nelson was the father of John Nelson, who lived in York county, then in Louisa county. He married (1) Frances Anderson Armistead, daughter of Capt. Ellyson Armistead and his wife, Jane Anderson, daughter of Rev. Charles Anderson, minister of Westover church; he

married (2) Rebecca Woodleif. The children of this marriage are listed in the Douglas Register.

Frances Anderson Nelson (daughter of John and his first wife, Frances Armistead), married 1790 Jesse Daniel. He was referred to as Maj. Jesse Daniel and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Montague) Daniel. He was born in 1766 in Essex county and emigrated to Montgomery county, Ky., in 1795.

The descendants of the Nelsons are numerous and were among the first settlers of Texas.

A genealogical letter from Florida:

"Your column is a pleasant surprise. I am ill and must have something interesting to think about, so, on sleepless nights, I hunt ancestors and search and 'scann'

some interesting books that I have purchased and some are treasured gifts of my friends.

"My mother was a Montague; Peter Montague, the immigrant, came to Virginia in 1621, in the Charles. When he was 21 years old he was in burghess of Virginia. He married Cicely Matthews (daughter of Capt. Samuel Matthews and Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of Lord Balti-

more). Peter sr. married Eleanor Allen (daughter of William of Bovenoy, England).

"Some of the Montagues left Virginia and went into Wayne county, Tenn., by way of North Carolina and Kentucky. My mother was born at Clifton, Tenn., where William jr. settled.

"Alonzo Hood Montague was my grandfather. A cousin loaned me the Montague genealogy which tells of Eleanor Allen and her father in England. Another of my ancestors was Graves Howard; he married Hannah Allen March 7, 1760; they had 14 children; the oldest was Allen Howard. Graves Howard is the revolutionary ancestor of many D. A. R. members. He was born Nov. 5, 1733, and died 1807. He was married twice, his first wife was the widow Hawkins (daughter of William and Frances Allen), Hannah was his second wife, and possibly a sister of his first wife. The record I have said Graves was from Maryland (Chesapeake Bay). My grandmother, Millenette Alphonso Gooch, married Alonzo Hood Montague. I have this line back to Lt. Col. Henry Gooch of Virginia. His brother's tomb, that of William Gooch, is the second oldest in America. He and Gov. Spottswood are buried at Yorktown.

"The names of Graves and Hannah (Allen) Howards' children: Sarah, Allen, Nancy, Mark, Lucy, Barnett, Margaret. Frances born March 4, 1770, married James Cozart (he was an executor of Grave Howard's will, and my great-great-grandparents); Isabella, Nellie, Littleton, Milly (Mildred or Millenette), Mary 'Polly' Boodus.

"Hannah Cozart married Rowland Gooch, their third daughter Millenett married Alonzo Hood Montague.

"My William Montague born 1760 in Granville, N. C., married Isabella Allen Owen and had seven children. Their son William, born June 23, 1801 (in Granville), married Nancy Johnson of Clifton, Tenn. I am sorry I do not have the lineage of Nancy Johnson, all I know is that her brother was Nathaniel Johnson and her father lived after he was scalped by the Indians on his way to Tennessee from Ireland. He and his wife both would knit at their cottage on Harlin creek, near Clifton.

"My mother was named Isabell for an aunt Bell Montague, there was also Eugenia, I think the name Isabell is an Allen name going back to Isabella Richardson who married Thomas Grant. Their daughter, Mildred Grant, married John Owen, whose son married Isabella Allen (his cousin), Jan. 25, 1776. (You may find this record in Saffell's Register, page 181).

"They went from North Carolina to Kentucky and lived at or near Elizabethton and had 14 children.

"My Brooks line may interest you. Thomas Brookes (his will is recorded in Henrico, dated 1694) in which he mentions his wife, Joanna, and his son-in-law, Thomas Owen.

Elizabeth Brooks married Thomas Owen (his will dated 1741) in which he mentions wife Elizabeth and four children: John, Thomas, William, Mary, wife of William Allen and had five children: Polly who married William Allen (cousin); Sarah married a Walker; Nancy married Gideon Johnson; Elizabeth 'Betsey' married a Morgan; Susan married a Barton.

"John Owen married Mildred Grant (1714), daughter of Thomas Grant and Isabella Richardson, and they had Thomas. He was a revolutionary soldier, and married

Isabella Allen (his cousin); John married Eleanor Howard; William, Frances 'Fanny'; Mary Ann 'Polly' married a Montague; Richardson, Salley, Elizabeth, Robert, Anna, Grant, Davis and Alfred.

John Owens and his wife, Mildred, with Thomas Grant (father of Mildred), and her brother, Daniel, and brother-in-law, William Allen, moved to Granville county, North Carolina, in 1765, later removed to a location near Elizabethton, Ky.

The Owens were Welch and Quakers. William Allen married as his first wife, Mary Owen; he married, second, Frances Grant, sister of Mildred Grant, who married John Owen. They were the parents of Hannah, who married Graves Howard. Her sister is said to have been Nancy, who married a Howard, brother of Graves; the other children: Thomas, William, Grant, Isabella, Frances and Mildred Allen, who married a Berry.

A cousin wrote that Graves Howard had a brother, Henry Howard, who married an Allen, who sold his large estate and moved to South Carolina.

Living in a small town I don't have access to records. I have secured a number of wills and data through cousins and precious books. I have always been interested in

genealogy and have through the years gathered quite a bit of interesting history which I have thought I'd assemble in a scrapbook for the grandchildren. I work so slowly, I doubt if I'll ever get them finished, but I hope so.

In my scrapbooks I am putting all the pictures, coats of arms, wills, records, dates and places. I find coats of arms interesting, I read where there were 50 or more coats of arms for Allan-Allens. I am nearing my eightieth birthday and quite confined to my room where I am kept very busy with my records and hope to leave each grandchild a scrapbook of his family's history.

I consider myself one of the most fortunate—for each day in my mail box the postman brings me mail from all over the country. I am on a voyage of discovery, new friends in genealogy, new cousins, another date to add to the charts, another ancestor. Such wonderful joys, only a genealogist can know. We are the blessed who delve into this beautiful task.

—Mrs. L. M. Van T. Florida.

Colorful Citizen Passes

Sunday, Oct. 20, 1957

"That man is great who, having perfected his own life to the utmost, influences and brightens the lives of others who have passed his way."

Dallas Scarborough, one of Abilene's most colorful citizens, was the son of Isaac Polk Scarborough, a Confederate veteran of Brushy Creek (Round Rock). His mother, Adeline Russell, was the daughter of a famous early Texas Baptist preacher, George Daniel Russell, and his wife, Emily Menville Stovall. His paternal grandfather, as a lad saw Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown.

He was an outstanding attorney, having an AV rating (the highest given in the Martin-Hubbell law directory). He had been mayor of Abilene. His great influence as an outstanding citizen was far reaching; his friends numbered the most prominent people in the nation. We knew him, as the devoted husband of Texas' first lady of genealogy, Jewel Davis Scarborough, the compiler of "Southern Kith and Kin." Not only had he generously financed his wife's research and publications, but through his generosity and deep appreciation of the importance of genealogy, the Abilene public library has one of the finest genealogical and local history collections in the state.

Some of the rarest volumes of the Scarborough collection are on these shelves for the benefit of all who are interested. This alone depicts the generosity of the Scarboroughs and the depth of their interest in their fellow man. One could not possibly pay tribute to Dallas Scarborough without including his wife, so closely had they worked together on each other's projects. It has been a great privilege to have known the Scarboroughs of Abilene. His death leaves a void that generations will feel.

* * *

A letter to President Buchanan from a cousin, Charles W. Russell, Wheeling, W. Va., dated April 10, 1858:

"In order to gratify the curiosity which you expressed to me some time ago I have made inquiries of my father

and other relatives respecting your family and now give you the few particulars which I have been able to learn.

"Your grandfather was John Buchanan, a farmer, who lived near a town called Milford about four miles from the more important town of Rathmelton in the county Donegal, Ireland. I have been unable to learn how long his family resided there, or the names of any of his ancestors.

"About the middle of the last century he married Jane Russell, a daughter of Samuel Russell and his wife Mary, whose maiden name was Watt. Samuel Russell was a farmer living at a place called 'The Ards' about a mile from Rathmelton. I have learned nothing about his ancestors, except that they resided at the same place as long ago as the famous siege to Londonderry, and that, according to tradition, they had migrated from Scotland to Ireland.

* * *

"Your father, son of John and Jane Buchanan, was taken at an early age—it is said, at about two years of age—by his mother's parents to live with them. They brought him up, giving him the best education which the schools of Ireland could furnish, and when he was grown they fitted him out for America. I have heard that when he arrived in this country, and before he left the vessel, he was met by his uncle Joshua Russell, I believe, who conducted him from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania.

"My informants knew more of your father than of any other members of the family, because he had been brought up among their own relatives. They could only say for the rest, that he had a brother, John, who succeeded his father on the farm, and who had children, and they are not aware that any of your family of Buchanans except your father ever came to America. There were other families of Buchanan in the same part of Ireland but not closely related to yours as is believed.

"Samuel Russell, above named, had four sons: Samuel, William, James and Joshua; of whom the three

last came to the U. S., and are now represented by numerous descendants. The other Samuel, who was my grandfather, never left Ireland. He lived with his father and mother until they died and was with them while your father was an inmate of the family. All his children came to this country at different times, and I have heard my aunt speak of your father from personal recollections of him in Ireland. Of course, she was very young when he left there, but she well remembered his departure, and some previous incidents."

* * *

Louis L. Blauvelt, compiler of the Blauvelt Genealogy, knew the Blauvelt farm was 20 miles from Columbus, O., at Haven's Corners. Driving over to the location, he met the present owner of the farm, and fortunately the new owner was sympathetic towards the project. He told Mr. Blauvelt that there had been a number of tombstones thrown in a heap near the barn when he purchased the place. These, he said, had been neatly set, face down, for a sidewalk from the house to the barn. After lifting the slabs and photographing them, the missing links of the family were solved.

If you know where your family plots were located you

might scan the vicinity for sidewalks. But usually the marble was best suited for cookie cutting, I've been told. We noted this summer at Mt. Vernon, the kitchens had large marble slabs for their bread and cookie boards.

* * *

QUERY

Want ancestors of John S. Parramore who was born in Georgia 1785-90, had wife Susannah born 1795. His children were Amanda, Louise, Sarah and another daughter, who became Mrs. Archibald; his sons were John R. and William Warren. He was living in Early county, Ga., in 1840; he died before 1850, his widow died in 1853 in the home of Amanda, who was the wife of Benjamin Collier. —Mrs. R. E. Sparkman, 327 Pershing ave., San Antonio.

Caroline County, Virginia

Sunday, Oct. 27, 1957

Caroline county, Va.

Named for Queen Caroline, wife of George II, this county was formed in 1727. In the state library, the Legislative Journal of the Colonial Council of Virginia states: "Saturday, March the 9th, 1727. Present Robert Carter, James Blair, Mann Page, Peter Beverly, John Robinson, John Grymes & John Curtis, Esqrs."

This, the twenty-ninth county of the Commonwealth

was organized and the inhabitants of this community were the most prominent in Virginia.

The Virginia Gazette (Williamsburg) on Feb. 10, 1738 lists: "Captain Rober Fleming, of Caroline County, one of the representatives in Assembly, died last week." Sept. 8, 1737—"Last Monday was se'ennight died, of gout, at his home in Caroline county, Mr. Benjamin Walker, who had practiced in law several years in the County Courts, in which he arrived to

a degree of eminence and at the last General Court was admitted to plead there."

* * *

The following is a roll of men from Caroline county who qualified as officers in the Militia during the Revolutionary War: Thomas Alcock, Lt., Dec. 1777; Gregory Baynham, Lt., March 1778; Thomas Bealey, Ens., May 1781; John Boutwell, Lt., May 1778; John Brame, Ens., Feb. 1778; Thomas Broadus, Lt., Nov. 1779; Richard Buckner, Maj., Feb. 1778; Philip Buckner, Capt., Dec. 1777; William Buckner, Capt., Nov. 1777; Daniel Coleman, Lt., May 1779; Julius Coleman, Lt., May 1779; Samuel Coleman, Capt., Jan. 1779; Wm. Collins, Lt., June 1779; Wm. Connor, Ens., 1779; Francis Connor, Ens., Nov. 1777; James Daniel, Ens., Nov. 1779; Jos. DeJarnette, Lt., May 1778; Richard Durrirt, Capt., June 1778; Richard Durrirt, Lt., June 1778; Thos. Ellis, Ens. March 1779; Johnson Faulkner, Lt., Nov. 1777;

John Fitzhugh, Lt., Dec. 1777;—Fletcher, Capt., Dec. 1779; Duncan Graham jr., Lt., March 1779; William Graham, Lt., Dec. 1777; Robert Graham, Capt., March 1778; John Gravatt, Ens., Jan. 1779; Wm. F. Gray, Lt., May 1781; Thos. F. Guy, Lt., May 1781; Geo.

Guy, Capt., Nov. 1777; John Hall, Ens., Jan. 1779; Thos. Hawes, Ens., May 1779; Joel Higgen, Ens., May 1779; Thos. Hord, Lt., Aug. 1778; James Hord, Lt., May 1778; John Hord, Lt., Aug. 1778; David Jameson, Ens., Dec. 1777; Ambrose Jeter, Ens., May 1778; Philip Johnson, Maj., Jan. 1779; John Long, Capt.

Thoms Lowrey, Col., June 1778.

Geo. Madison, Capt., Dec. 1779; John Marshall, Capt., Dec. 1777; Wm. Mitchell, Ens., Nov. 1779; Anthony New, Capt., 1777; John Norment, Lt., Dec. 1777; Saml Norment, Ens., Dec. 1777; Roger Quarles, Capt., May 1779; Saml Rawlins, Ens., Feb. 1778; James Rennolds, Lt., Nov. 1779; Jos. Richeson, Capt., Jan. 1779; May 1781; Mungo Roy, Ens., Nov. 1777; Saluel Sale, Lt., Nov. 1779; Wm. Samuel, Ens., May 1779; Reuben Samuel, Lt., 1778; Wm. Streshly, Capt., 1779.

Families living in this county: Col. John Martin, of "the Park"; he married Martha Burwell, daughter of Col. Lewis Burwell. The John Minors; he married Sarah Carr, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dabney) Carr. One of the daughters of the Minors, Diana, married Richard Maury. John Motley was the progenitor of the Motley family. Nathaniel Motley married Lucy Broadus, sister of Judge Andrew Broadus who emigrated westward. Of the Peatross family, Robert Peatross, whose son Robert married Ann Scott, sister of Samuel Scott, was prominent lawyer of that county. Thomas Scott, another brother was a physician.

The Charles Pratt family intermarried with the Micou and Lomax family. James Redd's son Samuel Redd married Lucy Rogers, daughter of John and Mary (Byrd) Rogers. They were relatives of George Rogers Clark. The Sutton family: Col. Norborne E. Sutton, son of John Carter Sutton and Elizabeth Page Pendleton, born at the "Old Mansion" at Bowling Green, Va. 1798. Col. Sutton married Dorothy Washington daughter of George and Elizabeth Washington, of "Woodpecker", Caroline county. The Taliaferro family also lived in this county—James and John Taliaferro—their estate was named "Hay."

The Taylors: James, called "the first" married Frances, and after her death, he married Mary Gregory. Robert and William Thomas lived in this county, Robert married a Massie. Of the Thorntons, Francis married the daughter of William Buckner. Anthony Thornton built "Ormesby" about 1715, for his bride, daughter of Col. John Presley. Another family were the Terrells and Ricks; Alfred Ricks married Mary Ann Terrell, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harris) Terrell.

The Wallers: John Waller, listed as "gentleman," married Mary Key. They emigrated to Virginia in 1635; their son John, married Dorothy King. This family intermarried with

the Lewises and Washingtons.

This county's history is one of the glamorous pages of Virginia and is well covered by Marshall Wingfield in his "History of Caroline County, Va."

* * *

(This column features queries without cost to the inquirer and seldom hears about replies. This time a grateful inquirer has sent us a copy of a reply to his query, which we appreciate.)

"A friend sent me a clipping from June 23, 1957, issue of The San Antonio Light, containing your query. Now, I probably cannot help you a bit, but, I would like to ask you a question. It appears that my great-great-grandfather was Christopher Bolling, who married Catherine Higgins and is known to have been in West Feliciana Parish, La. (or Wilkinson county, Miss.), from 1785 to 1800. I do not know from whence he came to Louisiana. Was he one of the Bollings? My great-great-grandmother (Bridget H. Bolling) presumed to have been a daughter of Christopher Bolling, married Robert Ferguson in Wilkinson county, Miss., in 1815. Your query mentions Kennon. My grandfather's sister, America Colbert, married Edward John Kennon in 1857. This Kennon line goes back to a Revolutionary ancestor in Virginia. One of my cousins told me that there is much data in a book 'Lewis of Warner Hall' by Menon S. Sorby. Perhaps this book would help you. I have not seen it.—Katherine Chinn Colbert."

We wish to thank Mr. Robert Livingston Nicholson for sending this reply to his query.

QUERIES

I want information on the Clark family that came from Kentucky down the Mississippi, changing boats at New Orleans and from there to Texas. They lived in Victoria county during the War between the States and were in the Indianola flood in 1875. After the flood they removed from this location. The names as I recall were: James (or John) Clark, Sarah (or Fannie); and Joe (or Charles) Clark.—Mrs. Non Bell, 1817 Dexter st., Austin.

* * *

My great-grandmother was Mary Adeline Stewart who married in Mississippi, 1848 Tishomingo co.), John T. Cobb (a Confederate soldier). Jesse, their first child was born in Mississippi, in 1857; later they removed to Missouri. I would appreciate any information on this family.—Mrs. H. B. Metcalf, 916 W. Main, Durant, Okla.

New Lee Art

November 3, 1957



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE AND MRS. LEE, AUTUMN 1864
From painting by David Silvette, Richmond, Va.

"Gen. Robert E. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Autumn 1864, Richmond, Va."

This beautiful painting of Gen. and Mrs. Lee was painted by David Silvette of Richmond, Va. It will certainly be one of the most stirring impressions of the Daughters of the Confederacy when they arrive in Richmond Nov. 11 for the dedication of the Lee Memorial building.

When I was in Richmond this summer, David Silvette had just completed this painting. My friend, Elizabeth Thomas, sister of India Thomas (regent of the Confederate museum), had had the honor of posing as the beloved Mrs. Lee. I was much impressed with this painting and knew many of the ladies would not be able to attend the dedication to see this picture, so I asked if I might not have a reproduction of it

for this column. Mr. Silvette at first refused, but this past week he sent it to me; I am indeed honored and flattered to have this exclusive privilege. This is the first time the picture has been published; very few have seen it as yet, though it will be one of the outstanding subjects of reviews after Nov. 11.

The painting reproduced here is the result of Artist Silvette's interest in and devotion to the great southern hero and his character. As Mr. Silvette explained, the one side of this great leader which has been ignored by artists is his family life. Many writers have shown his devotion to his family and theirs to him but no one has ever painted Lee, the devoted husband, and Mrs. Lee, the equally devoted wife. Curiously, there are no photographs of the two together.

To one who visits the Lee residence in Richmond, the wartime home of the Lees, Mrs. Lee's bedroom makes vivid the personalities of these two people.

Mrs. Lee was an invalid, confined almost entirely to her room and wheelchair. The wheelchair still stands in

the room. The general spent perhaps the longest time at the Franklin st. home during the autumn of 1864 when the opposing armies were inactive and Gen. Lee used the time to work with the war department in Richmond to develop plans for the spring campaign as well as trying to find ways in which his troops could be supplied with adequate food, clothing and munitions.

* * *

It was never possible for the general to forget his troops lying out in the cold, hungry and ill-armed in the field encampments. Though the house on Franklin st. was his home, and Mrs. Lee was not well, there was no roaring fire to keep the Lees warm. Fuel was scarce and the patriotism of the Lees would not have allowed special for themselves. The tiny fire in the grate of that back room merely took the chill from the room. Mrs. Lee's laprobe, homespun, was a better protection against the fall air.

Mrs. Lee knitted continually; this was her one means of contributing to the welfare of the soldiers. It is said she knitted socks by the hundreds for the southern soldiers.

The artist, David Silvette, has done extensive research on the Lee family, knowing the many friends and relatives of the Lees, he was able to depict the deep confidence and love in Mrs. Lee's countenance, looking up from her knitting to her husband, who stands there pensive and in deep thought. This picture was painted entirely in that very bedroom and will touch the hearts of every Daughter of the Confederacy who sees it, reminding them of those heartbreaking times when the women's faith and belief and determination were a source of strength which they contributed to the fight their men were physically battling to win. This picture is a tribute to a great man and his great lady and will be cherished by every devoted daughter of the south.

Long-Standing Surname

November 10, 1957

Pace - Pacey - Pasey - Pacey.

This is a surname of long standing. I find it first in England with William, the conqueror, coming from Normandy. There is Castle Pacey on the Normandy coast. There are many reports of where the American Paces came from. Some say Scotch-Irish; others say from Germany, France, and Italy. There is some truth in all of these claims, depending on the arrival in this country. The earliest migration I find is from Normandy into the present British isles, landing on the coast of Scotland, moving down into Leichshire and Hampshire, into London. They were in the Shakespeare country during this time. The Pace family is mentioned in Henry VIII.

Most of this information is from the book "Richard Pace, The Tudor Diplomat," published in 1932, now out of print. This Richard and his brother were in Henry VIII's court. Richard was high in church affairs and was liked by the king. Cardinal Woolsey was jealous of Pace and kept him away as much as possible. He was in Switzerland, the Alps, Italy, and other parts of Europe. He was a priest and could not have issue, so the American Paces descend from one of his brothers.

The immigration into America: They are found in Jamestown in 1606-10, and in New Jersey as early as 1770. The Jamestown settlement Pace is Richard, with Isabella. Their descendants removed to the Carolinas (North and South) and from there into Georgia. The Georgia migration forked; some went into Alto, Mississippi and on westward; the other fork went to Tennessee, then north and south. The movement was westward from Jamestown into western North Carolina, through the Cumberland Gap into Tennessee, thence south and north.

From Tennessee the movement went from Georgia into Illinois, into the Mormon settlement. Some of them joined

the Mormons and went to Utah with Brigham Young. Some of the New Jersey Paces did the same, moving across through Pennsylvania into Illinois and then to Utah. But the majority of the Utah migration came from the Jamestown group of Paces. This is also true of the Pace families found in the southwest.

The Pace family is a religious group. They are in all church groups. They have occupied positions of importance in county, state and national affairs. They are usually professional people.

Noble Hamilton Pace was born in Missouri. Due to poor health he retired from his merchantile business and is now spending his leisure time

gathering the Pace family records. He asks that other Pace families send him their records, that he may publish a correct book on the family. Address: Noble Hamilton Pace sr., 628 West Call st., Tallahassee, Fla.

Twigs and Trees will be exhibited in the Ft. Worth public library Nov. 25. The Ft. Worth Genealogical society will hold its next meeting at 12:30 (noon) at the "Cross-Roads" inn. I will be the guest speaker for that meeting and will talk on "Let's Give Our Lineage a Lift." This will be followed by a discussion of various problems concerning genealogy and genealogical societies.

The San Antonio Genealogical forum is busy compiling charts and records for the arrival of John Bennet Boddie, America's first genealogist, Dec. 3. Mrs. Walter Achning is chairman of the brunch, with Mrs. C. C. Black and Robert Hunter, co-chairmen.

Mrs. J. H. Derden is chairman of the open house which will be held at Alamo hall, with exhibits of unusual charts and family records. Mrs. Stuart Mitchell is her co-chairman.

Nora Louise Krisch is in charge of the teenagers records. They will consist of

charts of Twigs and Teeners. Any youngster having records of Texas heroes may get in touch with her to discuss ways and means of exhibiting.

Mrs. R. D. Reser, Mrs. Kurt Beckman, Mayme Allday, May Lightburne, Lois Conley, D. L. Dennis, Mrs. R. E. Sparkman, D. B. Lancaster, Rosemary D. Keller, M. E. Morgan, Reagan Tucker, L. N. Leonard will exhibit charts at the open house.

Capt. Katherine Hooper, Inez DeRamus, Octavia West, Lucy Posey and Lauretta Russell are in charge of arrangements.

Mr. Boddie is a great great nephew of Texas' William Barrett Travis. From San Antonio he will be the guest of the Houston Genealogical forum, chairman Mrs. John R. Barnett, regent of the Alexander Love chapter D. A. R.

QUERIES

Theodore Wilson Stephenson (cabinet maker) was a Confederate soldier, married Sarah Elizabeth Jackson (relative of Stonewall). They had John, James, Mary, Eunice, Robert, Jesse Oliver, Peirie and Willie. Levi Truehitt (also a Confederate soldier) married Nancy Sizemore in Springfield, Mo. They had Crescenda, Charlie, Anderson and Sarah Jane. William Spradlin (a veteran of the Mexican war) married Nancy Stephanson. They had lived in Birmingham, Ala. Their children were James (Jim), Sarah Ann, Sherman and Fannie. These are my ancestors and I would like to correspond with anyone who has any information on any of them.—Mrs. W. W. Harrington, Route 2, Box 70, Raymondville, Texas.

Even

Animals Came Along

Nov. 17, 1957

Little do we think or realize how much preparation was put in the voyages of our colonial ancestors, leaving a country of comfort for an uncivilized one. We knew they prepared food that would last them and carried along seed to be planted. I recently found in Boston this interesting item pertaining to the animals they brought:

Of cows: "One of the 4 heifers came in the Jacob was called Raghorn, the lesser of the black cows came first in the Ann, an heifer of last yeare called 'the white belyed heifer'." These were the animals that, in the division of cattle at Plymouth, June 1, 1627, fell by "Lott" to the companies containing the families of three of the members of the colony. It has been thought that possibly because these animals were common property of the colony that the names by which they were known were based on their physical characteristics, for more imaginative names were given their own cows when they were personally owned.

Not only did the Puritans give names of "hopes for virtue" to their boys and girls, Thomas Bliss called his two oxen "Spark and Quick." His cow was called "Damson" possibly because she was gentle and pretty. Another was "Traveler" describing its character. . . .

Samuel Hinckley called his two cows: "Prosper and Thrivewell" which he willed to his second wife at his death.

These animals were possession of great value, not only to their owner but to the community. The following is an item from the will of Elder William Hatch of Scituate (Mass.):

"I give to my daughter Jane Lovell one milch cow * * * I give to my grandchild John Lovell one cow calfe * * * ; and if the Lord give my daughter Jane any more children than my will is that her next child shall have the

first calfe of that calfe that I have given her son John Lovell and the next child the next calfe and so successively* * * " Thus they prepared with foresight for children yet unborn with calves yet to come.

. . . .
Edward Burnett and his family moved to Marysville, Tenn., where John Sims Burnett was married to Lydia Danforth in 1818; after that they removed to Green and Wright co., Missouri, in 1853, they went to Oregon. The Danforths went to Texas prior to the War Between the States. The family tradition is that there were other Burnetts in Texas; it is thought possibly there was Edward's first son James Burnett (he was born in 1778, is said to have gone to Texas very early). He was about 20 years old when they lived in Tennessee. Edward married the second time in Tennessee. I do not know if he had other children or where he died. John Sims Burnett made a trip to California with the Danforths prior to going to Oregon; he was in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war. His descendants live in California and Oregon and wish to contact the Texas Burnett family to compare the records.

* * *
Georgia Spear, wife of James Daniel Sinclair, son of

Arthur Henry Sinclair born 1812, whose father and mother were Henry Sinclair and Nancy Winn. Arthur Sinclair married Mary Robertson Cornelius (also born 1812) daughter of David Cornelius and Judith Huff (born 1776). They lived in Kentucky and North Carolina. I would be glad to exchange data with anyone having records of these families.—Mrs. Stuart Mitchell, care Twigs and Trees.

I do not remember too clearly the relations that my Grandfather Culp told me years ago pertaining to our relationship of Cynthia Ann Parker. It seems our Eaton grandmother was Polly Park-

er, daughter of the Elder John Parker, killed at Ft. Parker. I would like proof of this. If I could find the source of the late Sam Sargent's information, it would be wonderful. I've examined "Parkers in America" as well as local items in the library, but have not found the item I need. Mr. Parker in Elkhart did not have the information which showed Mrs. Richard Eaton, who came to Texas in 1833, was the daughter of Elder

John Parker; yet Dickerson Parker and Lucinda (parents of four children) were first cousins—there is even a tradition that the Eatons and Parkers were related before Richard and Polly married. I would like to correspond with someone who can help me on this project. I would also like to know if there is anyone working on records in Jasper co. like Ray Walter is doing for Limestone co.—Mrs. Vera Culp Pollock, 4927 Bryan st., Dallas.

. . . .
Each county is supposed to have a committee working on the compiling of records of their county. This is a state project, supervised or directed by the county judge of each county. My readers so often ask this question and it would be most interesting to hear from the various committees on their findings.

* * *
Luncheon at Joske's will be followed by a tour of the Alamo gardens Friday by members of the Gardenia Garden club. Mrs. J. F. Sayers is hostess and Mrs. B. E. Sayers, cohostess.

About

'Kinkead' Family

Nov. 24, 1957

"The Kinkead family" by Mrs. Robt. McGarraugh.

The first record of the name is in 1238, in Scotland. At that time it is written in Gaelic form: "Cean-Chead" or "Cean-Cead" as there was no letter "K" in that language. The meaning of the name "Cean-Cead" meant "head of a thousand," according to authorities. This is literally true as it has been said "Kinkeads" were as plentiful in Scotland as Smiths in America. The name gradually changed its spelling to such forms as "Kyncade, Kincaid, Kingcaid, Kincade, Kincaid, etc." depending on the locality in which the family lived.

There was for many years a family association, and reunions were held regularly. T. G. Kincaid, Fayette co., W. Va., was at one time head of this organization, with Mrs. Laura M. Blake of that city, secretary. She spent ten years gathering the family records from all over this country and Europe. Her records are now in the Congressional Library in Washington. She published a fairly concise history pertaining to the more ancient records of the family. However, with some branches of the family, she covered the line down to the last four generations.

This genealogy includes the Lowry family, tracing first the Scantlebury and Wray (Ray) families, then the Stratton and Thorn families.

In a book titled "The Parish of Gampsie" by John Cameron, Kirkintilloch, Scotland, and published in 1892, is an article: "We hear first of Kyncade in 1238, when a Galbraith got a charter of these lands. The Galbreaths parted with Kyncade lands after having

possessed them 42 years, and we find next that another family thus acquired them by charter from Maldwin, fourth Earl of Lennox, in 1280, and this family then took their surname from their property. These Kyncade lands extended from Glazert to the Kelvin."

The ancestor of the Kincade family left Scotland after 1688 and settled in the north of Ireland, with several brothers came to America about 1777. The others followed from time to time. The Kentucky branch of the family began spelling their name Kincaid after the Revolutionary war.

David married Martha Sproul in Ireland. They emigrated from Omagh, County Tyrone, Ulster Province, Ireland, and settled in Newark, near Wilmington, Del. They had Robert, who was born in Ireland in 1768, married Mary McClellan and lived in Sinking Valley, Penn.; their other children were Maxwell, Gabriel, David, Martha, George, William, Mary and Margaret.

The San Antonio genealogical forum which consists of members of the genealogy class at St. Mary's university have completed their plans for the week of genealogy under John Bennett Boddie. It will open with the brunch at San Antonio Country club and close with the open house and tea at Alamo hall Dec. 7.

There will be exhibits of records. Especially interesting will be the Mexican war records and medals of the soldiers and the Texas flag that waved through the battle of Buena Vista.

Members of the Forum will assist anyone wishing help or suggestions on doing such work. This meeting will be open to the public and reservations for any of the functions may be obtained by writing Mrs. C. C. Black, Mrs. J. H. Derden or Mrs. Robert Hunter.

Chairmen for the entire con-

vention are Mrs. Walter Achning, J. H. Derden, Stuart Mitchell, R. D. Reser, May Lightbourn, Lois Conerly and Mrs. R. LeClerc.

Miss Katherine Riddell, Jackson, Miss., writes that she has records of the Methodist Episcopal church meetings back to 1773. This includes all church records sent to the conference of all the churches over the U. S.

QUERIES

My McGinty line comes from northern Ireland, Scotch-Irish. One John McGinty, with grown sons, came to Augusta co., Ga., with Borden in 1738-40, settled in the Calf pasture, died in 1762; his son John removed to Mecklenburg, N. C. in 1763. His son Robt. came down on through Georgia to die in Monroe co., in 1841. He was a Baptist in Georgia. He had three sons: Shadrack, Meshach and Abednego; the first named was my great-grandfather; he married Mary Lamar, whose father James Lamar was a double first

cousin of our President Lamar. My grandfather was their son, and was born in Jones co., in 1824, started to Texas in 1844; it took him twenty-five years and a Civil war to get here; he settled in Lavaca co. I have done extensive research on this family and feel I have every connecting link. I am making

charts on this family and will be glad to contact anyone who is also working on this line.—G. H. Cook, 915 E. Quincy, San Antonio.

I will be a guest of the Ft. Worth Genealogical society Dec. 25 at "Cross-Keys." Reservations may be had by contacting Mrs. Edna Perry Deckler, president of the organization.

Genealogy Convention

Dec. 1, 1957



San Antonio Genealogical forum plans four days of genealogy classes Dec. 4-7, beginning with a brunch at San Antonio Country club and ending with an open house at Alamo hall.

The public is invited. National authorities in genealogy will attend. Mrs. Walter Achning (L) and Mrs. Kurt Beckmann are among chairmen of the event.

It is gratifying to see the enthusiastic response to announcement that John Bennett Boddie will be the guest of Twigs and Trees and the genealogy class at St. Mary's university. From the classes at St. Mary's we organized as a genealogical forum.

After one year of working together the group has become a strong unit and will begin featuring nationally known genealogists, beginning with Mr. Boddie.

This is the first genealogical convention in Texas; the only other group organized to conduct a convention in genealogy is in Portland, Ore.

The program is a full one, opening with a brunch at the San Antonio Country club Wednesday, Mrs. Walter Achning and Mrs. M. A. Allda, chairmen. Friday will see classes at St. Mary's under Mr. Boddie, followed by supper and exhibits and classes that evening at the Mormon churches. Chairmen for this day will be Octavia West, Lucy Posey, Loretta Russell, Katherine Hooper, Inez Deramours, R. Leclerc and Reagan Tucker.

Saturday will be the meeting in the morning for the exhibit at Alamo hall, in the afternoon an open house. This will be at Alamo hall from 3-5 p. m. The program will include Mr. Boddie, J. T. Duncan, Texas A. & M. History department, Stanley Banks sr., Gordon Wright and Father Young of St. Mary's university.

Mrs. Dallas Scarborough of Abilene will share honors at this time with Mr. Boddie, for her extensive research and publications of her three volumes of Kith & Kin, the genealogy of the Davises, Locketts and Scarboroughs. Her new book will include, Stovalls, Hensons, Mullins and Russell family. This fourth volume is being dedicated to her late husband and is the genealogy of his families.

Mrs. R. E. Callender, state chairman of the D. A. R. genealogical records, will also be an honor guest.

Judge Ezell Fox, Dumas, Texas, will be present and his book "The Fox Family" will be exhibited.

A genealogical society is a community asset and can do more towards stimulating interest in the restoration of

records and other items of historical value than any other organization. It is important to save old letters, records of families, bits of local color of yesteryears.

Genealogy is a science and soon will be used to compile and assemble charts of various families for health and other purposes. Upon following the court records, it is very easy to assemble causes of death, and other health charts on the family and it is interesting to watch the similarity of various ancestors' actions and reactions to their local and national problems and to compare them with our own.

Mrs. D. Cummings will exhibit her cemetery records of Goliad; Mrs. Los Conerly and Mae Lightbourne will exhibit their work on Spears, Phinx, Sparkman, Vogelmann, York and Crawford; Mrs. Harold Keller will exhibit Gaines, Talevich, Jenkins, Fletchers and Dierlam. Each member of the Forum will take part in the exhibit. There will be beginning tables for all who wish to come and get help on "getting started."

Coats of arms of various families will be on display as well as relics such as ledgers

and old letters. If you have something of interest in your family, let us see it. There will be a prize for the most unusual relic as well as the oldest heirloom.

QUERIES

I would like to hear from someone who could help me

with information on the Treat, Thrasher, Rainwater, Nance and Fowler families. —Grace Treat, 511 W. San Antonio st., Lockhart, Texas.

John W. Haines, Apache trail, Medford Lakes, N. J., is compiling records of the Haines family for publication. John Haines, the eldest son of Richard and Margaret Haines, bought land in Chester co., Penn. Some members of this family went to Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee; others returned to Maryland. If you have any data on this family, Mr. Haines would like to hear from you.

Genealogist Will Be Feted

December 6, 1957

Mr. and Mrs. R.D. Reser will entertain with a buffet supper in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett Boddie of California Saturday evening.

Other guests will include out-of-town guests here to attend the San Antonio Genealogical Forum.

Co-hostesses are Mrs. Saide Derden and Mrs. Stuart Mitchell.

Mr. Boddie is here to speak at the Genealogical Open House in Alamo Hall which will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. Saturday.

Also on the program of the open house, Paul C. Ragsdale of Smithville, chairman of the State Historical Survey Committee, will present a display of Bastrop records from the early Republic of Texas to 1865.

Mrs. Abbey Moran, of the reference room of the Fort Worth Public Library, will discuss research in the Fort Worth Library.

J.T. Duncan of the Texas A&M history department will speak on "Doing Research in Texas."

Members of the various teen-age Heritage groups will usher. Ush-

ers are Nora Louise Krisch, Nan Crawford, Melissa Espey, Nancy Lambert, Sara Jiores, Jane Fletcher, Majorie Moore, Caroline Awald and Linda Puig.

Out-of-town guests will include Mrs. Abby Moran of Fort Worth, Paul C. Ragsdale of Smithville, Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Duncan of College Station, and A.J. House of Gonzales.

In the house party for the open house will be Mrs. Alonzo Skaggs, regent of DeBexar Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution; Mrs. W. Montgomery, Mrs. Z.H. Simpson, Mrs. J.H. Derden, Mrs. R.D. Reser, Miss Inez DeRamos, Capt. Katherine Hooper, Mmes. C.C. Black, Robert Hunter, M. Lightbourne, Lois Conerly, D.L. Dennis, R.E. Sparkman, D.B. Lancaster, M.E. Morgan, L.M. Leonard and Stuart Mitchell.

Serving will be Mmes. Roland LeClerc, Reagan Tucker, R.D. Keller, W. Huddleton, Josephine Henning, Mattie Mitchell, Lucy Posey, Loretta Russell, Kurt Beckmann, B. Peeler and Octavia West.

They Dig Family Bones

December 6, 1957

If there's a skeleton in your family closet, chances are two visitors in San Antonio know about it.

They're John Bennett Boddie, Mountain View, Calif., and Mrs. Dallas Scarborough, Abilene, two of the country's outstanding genealogists.

They're among 300 tree tracers from across the nation attending the first annual meeting of the San Antonio Genealogical forum. The meeting will close with an open house and exhibit from 3-5 p. m. Saturday at Alamo hall.

COLUMNIST'S GUESTS

Boddie and his wife and Mrs. Scarborough are the guests in San Antonio of Mrs. Lucille Stewart Krisch, organizer of the forum and author of *The Light's Sunday* column, "Twigs and Trees."

Together, the two genealogists have spent 88 years and traveled thousands of miles tracing family histories. They've pored over literally millions of documents in hamlets and cities all over the U. S.



MRS. LUCILLE KRISCH (R) WELCOMES GUESTS Mrs. Dallas Scarborough and John Bennett Boddie.

Mrs. Scarborough, 77, author of four books, traveled 10,000 miles last year alone, gathering information for a book tracing the history of the Scarborough family to the year 1500 in England.

The book, published in June, took four years to complete. She is currently working on a history of the Georgia battalion in the Texas revolution.

RELATIVE OF TRAVIS

Boddie, a distant relative of Alamo Hero William Barrett Travis, is the author of 10 books.

A retired lawyer, he served as an assistant U. S. attorney in Chicago. He often worked against the famous trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow.

But much of his life has been spent traveling. Last year at the age of 76, he flew around the world.

He is a member of the Society of American Genealogists, a distinguished group with only 50 members.

Cauldwell-Caldwell

Group

Dec. 8, 1957

Cauldwell-Caldwell family.

John, Aexander and Oliver Cauldwell were among the Huguenots expelled from their native land by the Edict of Nantes. They first went to England, then Ireland and finally to America. While in Scotland they purchased an old bishopric estate which they named "Caldwell."

Oliver Cromwell's grandmother was a Caldwell, and this accounts for the Cromwells being also descended from these emigrants. They had lived for a time in counties Antrim and Kent in Ireland, until the throne was restored to Charles, II, at which time they, John, David and Andrew, fled to America.

Joseph died in Ireland, Daniel remained there, though later some of his children came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia.

Another family we find related to the Cromwells are the Stewarts. Oliver's mother was Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of William, which accounts for these names repeatedly appearing with the Caldwells through the years.

In 1770 we find in the sixteenth district three Caldwell families, that of William Caldwell (deceased) whose wife was Rebecca Walkup, whose illustrious sons were Maj. John Caldwell, Maj. William Thomas Caldwell and Capt. James Caldwell all of the Revolutionary War. The family plot of the Caldwells is the cemetery of Nazareth, in Spartanburg co., S. C. It is here that most of the early members of the family are interred.

Daniel Caldwell, who remained in Ireland, had descendants who later came to America. Of these, John Caldwell settled in South Carolina about 1765, first in the north-

ern section of Dutch Fork (Newbury co.) then the 96th district. This John married Janett Helen Peden in Ireland and came with her and their two small children to South Carolina. Among their children were Joseph, who married Margaret Wilson, daughter of Francis and Sarah Wilson; James, who married Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of "Elder" James Wilson; John Caldwell, who married Rose Ann (surname unknown); he died Nov. 29, 1844, age 70 years. Rose Ann died in 1837. They are both interred in the Old Cannon's Creek cemetery near Newbury, S. C.; Daniel married Janette McMaster, daughter of James McMaster; William; Robert and Samuel. Daniel was born shortly after the family arrived in this country in 1769.

The imigrant John Caldwell was known as John Caldwell, Esquire of Enoree, was captain of the Revolutionary Whig Scouts. When he first came into the community he built a small log house which was destroyed by fire. In 1855 he built the home which still stands; it is of heart of pine, "hand-dressed, morticed, tongued and pinned with perfect joints and fittings." It is finished with unique interior, handcarvings, large mouldings, beadings and modernly papered. There are 11 rooms, each 16 by 16 feet in size, except the kitchen. There's an attic above the second floor to give well-built rooms.

Anyone passing through this section of South Carolina should certainly go by and see this home, especially descendants of John Caldwell.

In Spartanburg district, S. C., there is a record of John Caldwell whose son William took an active part in the defense of the Colonies.

The family cemetery for this group is the cemetery of Nazareth, Spartanburg co., S. C. Here most of the family is interred.

QUERIES

Virginia Caroline Whittemore, born Jan. 1, 1827, supposedly in Mississippi, of a Massachusetts father and Louisiana mother. I desire the names of her parents, places and dates of their births. What relation was Edwin Whittemore, born Worcester, Mass., Jan. 16, 1798, married (1) Letitia Hickman Spillers (Spillas), (2) Eliza Roxelma Spillers of Louisiana (St. Helena or Feliciana Parishes), died in New Orleans in 1867? He was a jeweler.

Was Edwin Whittemore married previous to his marriages to the Spillers (Spillas) sisters, great-granddaughters of William Bell, who came from Virginia to become a prominent landowner in South Louisiana? Was Letitia married previous to this marriage to a Hickman? She and Edwin were at Natchez, Miss., in 1830 (had just married). The census lists a female under five years. Could this have been Virginia Caroline who was three years old? Virginia Caroline married William Neatherlin (Netherland) at Columbia, La., Dec. 6, 1841, supposedly against the will of her parents while visiting classmates on a plantation near Columbia.

The grandparents of the Spiller girls were Smelsers. Both the Bells and Smelsers were supposed to be of the landed wealthy class.

I would appreciate corresponding with any descendants of these families.—May Reed, 117 Arkansas ave., Monroe, La.

In Retrospect

Dec. 29, 1957

The approaching end of 1957 causes one to reflect on the year's achievements and stimulates plans for the new year.

The classes in genealogy were begun in 1957. An outgrowth of these are the San Antonio Genealogical forum and the new D. A. R. chapter we are beginning: The Ol' Shavanah chapter. This has been a most successful year in genealogy; it has meant many new friends, new activities. We've made many new discoveries in family ties; we've had stimulating all-day sessions in genealogy in the Twigs & Trees library, and we've accumulated so much data on the families we've worked on that most of us have books ready for the publisher.

Some of our friends are no longer with us, for 1957 has taken its toll among our friends in history and genealogy: Louie Kemp, Houston; his brother, Dempsey Kemp, author of "The West

Family"; (Dempsey Kemp had been a regular contributor to this column), Sam Sargent, Charleston, Ill., who died during the early summer, had contributed work on the Dudley family, Dallases, Seals, McCormicks, Wileys, Carters, Akrons and other families of Illinois who came to Texas; Dr. Eugene Barker, of the University of Texas; Marvin Hunter, Bandera, (for many years we've exchanged Texana Tales; he did much to collect tales of the southwest and has left a monument in his museum); Roberta Wakfield, editor of the National Genealogical magazine, Washington, D. C.; Herbert Davenport, Brownsville, author of "Fannin's Men." Their deaths have been a great loss.

The family and family records were matters of great importance to the Greeks; the primitive Roman preserved in

his home family records and images of the illustrious men the family had produced; the Chinese magnify such reverence almost to ancestor worship; even some American Indians recorded the traditions of their ancestors on their tribal totem pole. So, one sees that genealogy is one of the oldest and most natural inclinations. Growth in this interest is shown by the large attendance at our recent "open house" and exhibit at Alamo hall when John Bennett Boddie was the guest of the San Antonio Genealogical forum.

Mrs. Dallas Scarborough, Abilene, is compiling her new book on the Stoval and Russell families; she would appreciate hearing from anyone on these families who might have additional material or who cares to exchange data with her.

Forum Successful

December 15, 1957

The Genealogical open house held at Alamo hall Dec. 7 was quite successful. It was the first time we had attempted such a thing, and we feel we learned much that will be to our advantage the next time.

Attendance was very good; the exhibits were exceptional. The Achning exhibit covering the Achning family for 19 generations, with photographs of the family was stupendous. Mrs. Walter Achning had mounted the chart and pictures on a large board six feet long.

Mrs. L. Rossman, Fredericksburg, exhibited seven generations of photographs of couples, from the Revolutionary ancestor to her own picture with her husband. Mrs. Elizabeth Manning brought her unique tree, and also, a sampler of the West family.

Paul C. Ragsdale and his Bastrop co. records was most

popular. Mr. Ragsdale's county is one most Texas families are searching for early records, and his maps and charts were most unusual.

John T. Duncan, Texas A. & M. college, spoke on the relationship of early Texas families. John Bennett Boddie spoke on the importance of historians collaborating with genealogists in compiling their biographies to give us correct histories, as well as more colorful ones.

Mrs. Alonzo Skaggs represented the deBexar chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. L. Griggs the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

The center piece on the tea table was a tree, covered with yellow mums. In the center branch hung a black sheep, an arrangement made by Octavia West.

Among guests not previously mentioned was Mrs. Abby Moran, of the Ft. Worth Public Library reference room.

Arless Nixon, Ft. Worth librarian, has hopes of making the local history department of that library the outstanding one in the state.

The Ft. Worth Genealogical society recently organized to work closely with the library to aid in developing this department. They plan offering a course in genealogy, and giving all aid to those who wish to begin compiling family records. In March, they will exhibit local history and genealogy, when the State Library board meets in their city. Mrs. Moran came to see how our forum arranged its exhibit, since ours was the first of its kind.

Ante-Bellum Yuletide Was a Time of Joy, Love

December 22, 1957

"Christmas of Long Ago,"
by Anna Price Hewett, historian of the Bernard E. Bee chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.

The story of Christmas is one that never grows old; it is a season joyously celebrated in every land where the light of Christianity and civilization has shed its rays.

Some of us meet it with the joy of its holy meaning and significance. Others associate it with feasting and merry-making, exchanging gifts, and the advent of Kris Kringle and his sled. To some it means hectic strain, reckless spending with little joy or delight.

So commercial has Christmas become in our day, that it is well to turn back into the past and recall Christmas as it was celebrated in the southland of our ancestors. The long months of patient preparation were a labor of love and all the family looked forward to the days of never-ceasing joy which breathed the spirit of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men."

Christmas morning, gathered on the front porches, a sight to inspire the family as they looked down into the turned up faces of the plantation help, as they called out: "Christmas giff, Mistress; Christmas giff, Marster!" Good old days, do we say? It was ample repay for the work that went into the provision for each man, woman and child of the plantation.

Preparation for Christmas in anti-bellum days began early in September, when milady made her semi-annual visit to the nearby city or town, where she laid in supplies. Groceries were purchased in wholesale quantities; staples for the field hands and such delicacies as the market afforded in those days for the "Great House," and the horde of guests expected during the holidays. Cloths, cottons, flannels and silk materials for fancy work were all purchased on this trip. Upon her return home, the campaign was carefully planned, and soon the half dozen or more "seamsters," (a proud title given the girls and women proficient with

the needle) were busy each day in a large room in the manor house set aside for such work. The mistress cut each garment herself and the work was done under her watchful eye. Dresses for the smallest baby on the place, as well as for all the older pickaninnies, the half-grown girls, young and older women, all these were made and laid away for Christmas. The Negro ever had an eye for color, thus the prints, calicos and bandanas were bright and colorful.

Then the men were provided for, each of the slaves who came to the "Big House" could be assured of returning to his cabin with arms laden with warm clothing, shoes and hat or cap, as he desired.

The last three weeks before Christmas went into the stocking of the pantry; cakes by the dozens were made by recipes that are priceless today, pastries and small cakes to carry the family through the holiday season. The house was set in order, choicest linens taken from the linen presses, and all the spare room beds prepared. Blazing logs crackled on many hearths, windows festooned with ropes of Christmas greens—all helped in pervading the Christmas spirit.

Vari-colored tallow dips illuminated the huge tree set up in the great hall, and promptly at 6 o'clock on Christmas eve the peace and quiet of the scene were disturbed by the men servants as they staggered in with the massive Yule Log, usually of hickory, to be set upon the carefully polished andirons and serve as a backlog for the cheerful fires.

Supper over, roasting chestnuts, popping corn and spinning yarns filled the evening, until promptly at 9 o'clock the plaintive melody of Christmas serenaders floated in, plantation servants, to the accompaniment of a banjo, singing old plantation melodies. Then they asked into the kitchen for "a little drap to warm them up" and to drink to the health of "Ole Marse, Ole Mistress, the little ones and the guests."

Christmas morning dawned clear and cold, a huge bowl of "snow-capped" egg-nog followed breakfast and the distribution of gifts. Church was followed by the Christmas feast, and what feasts they were: roasted turkey, geese, capons, sirloins of beef, home-cured hams and myriads of other good things, all heaped upon the snowy table, while at the end before the master's plate was placed a suckling

pig, roasted whole, with a red apple in its mouth. On the sideboard and tables were bowls of fruits and sweets, pitchers of port and cider. Here were given numerous toasts.

In the evening a big dance was given for the servants at the quarters. "My, but you had orter saw Silas two-step, back-step, side-step, and cut dat pidgin wing. Some o' dat dancin' was so graceful, some ungraceful, and dat waltzin' was jist plum disgraceful. Ol' Ebenezer did the callin'—an' I tells yah ol' Sam did make de fiddle ring, till de oldes' an' de younges' giv dar feet a fling, an' Christmas an' de sinners got so mixed up on de flore, dat I don' see how dey would 'er parted, ef Gabriel's trump had chanced to blow."

In the "Big House" the fiddlers also had taken their positions in the corner of the great hall where round and square dances, reels and quadrilles followed in quick order until faint streaks of dawn lined the horizon. Last came the Virginia Reel in which young and old participated, and Christmas faded into the past.

The story would not be complete without telling of the superstitions of those days surrounding Christmas:

In England, it was most unlucky for any but a brunette to first cross the threshold on Christmas morning, and loaves of bread baked on Christmas day will never grow moldy. In Devonshire the beehives are decorated with greenery and red ribbon, and the bees are said to hum all night on Christmas eve.

On Microfilm

January 12, 1958

More and more the demand for records is making it possible to do your own research. By writing General Services, National Archives, Washington, D. C., you may get a book on the microfilm records (censuses) of each state. The average cost per roll is \$8, which consists of a county census. Most public libraries have microfilm readers now; we have one in our classes at St. Mary's. By purchasing the census you may read your own family records and readily recognize family connections that an outsider searching the census for you would have no idea of connecting.

To have before you an "overall" view of the county in which your family lived gives one a very good view of the other families living in the community and might reveal some link that would be overlooked otherwise.

Microfilm is becoming more and more important to the researcher. These census records begin with the first census in 1790. Then there are church censuses which were taken more often and which are equally important.

Microcards are another means of research. On microcards we are able to have out-of-print books otherwise lost to us, and like microfilm these are available at a very reasonable price, ranging from \$1.50 to \$20, according to the number of pages. Our group will soon have the microcard reader.

Through joint efforts we accumulate these various means of research. If you buy the microfilm, contribute it to your library after you have used it. You will then have made a small contribution. After many others have done the same the microfilm drawers will become filled and you will have made your appreciation of your library known.

QUERIES

I would like very much to get some information on the Moran family, and will be glad to correspond with anyone working on this line.—Mrs. J. T. Baker, 22135 Archwood st., Canoga Park, Calif.

My great-grandmother Mary Adeline Stewart married in Mississippi in 1848 and later removed to Missouri. She was born in possibly Tishomingo co. She married John J. Cobb, a Confederate soldier. Their first child was Jesse, born in Mississippi. I would like to know more about this family if anyone has any information on them.—Mrs. H. B. Metcalf, 916 W. Main, Durant, Okla.

I would like to know the parents of John Lucas who married Providence Earl. They moved from South Carolina to Kentucky and then to Mississippi.—Mrs. Julian Evans, Aberdeen, Miss.

I am most anxious to find the authority for the statement that Mary (Polly), daughter of Elder John Parker who was killed in the Ft. Parker massacre, married Richard Eaton. Of course, I know she did, but I need proof of this.—Vera C. Pollock, 4927 Bryan st., Apt. R., Dallas.

Aids for Genealogical Tour

(dup L)

There is no greater thrill to anyone interested in genealogy than to go on a "genealogical tour." Getting ready for such a tour, whether in Texas or all over the eastern states, is quite a procedure. I have found the WPA books that have been published on all 48 states to be the most valuable of all guides. They will tell you where the records are to be found and will give much historical background, which is one of the essentials of genealogy.

Courthouses have the court records, the marriages and various recordings of land suits. The public libraries frequently are most valuable in the genealogical departments, for here you'll find manuscripts and Bible records.

Most public libraries now have in their room of local history a trained genealogist and through her influence the local people are accumulating their records and giving them to their library. In this way, the local genealogical librarian is fast becoming a very prominent and well loved person in all cities.

When a library is mentioned the name of the librarian is first thought of. In Houston, it's Mrs. Harriet Reynolds (supervisor of Harris county libraries) who

never ceases to think of the various ways her libraries can better serve the people of her vicinity. We find her alert interest as far west as Montgomery. When the word genealogy is mentioned one thinks of Mary Ulmer, who presides in the Texas room of the Houston library, with all the patience and kindness anyone could want. So popular has this library become that various groups (all civic organizations) contribute books, copy records and purchase microfilm for the shelves. This library is a civic project, one we could take lessons from.

In Dallas, it's Mrs. Margaret Pratt. Her new library is so modernized that most records are on microfilm, of genealogical books. After working hours there are long lines of people waiting their turn to use the microfilm readers. It was through her influence two years ago that the Dallas Genealogical society was organized.

Ft. Worth also has a splendid genealogical department. Miss Frances Coldwell has until recently been in charge of the local history and genealogical room. Under her influence the Ft. Worth Genealogical society was organized. She is now succeeded by Mrs. Abby Moran.

If you are traveling on a genealogical tour, don't overlook the local libraries, no matter how small the villages.

Tell us what you are doing in your local library. What local history are you collecting? Church or Bible records of the families in the community? Are you collecting cemetery records or those of old school registers? All these make a most important contribution to your local history center.

QUERIES

I have traced my Daniel Fare line to Guilford county, N. C. I know he descends from Pierre Faure from Manikin town (French Huguenot) but so far I have been unable to establish the line to that date. I will be glad to correspond with anyone working on this line.—Mrs. Edmund Richards, 5308 Easton dr., Springfield, Va.

Several years ago, during Maury Maverick's time as your congressman, he asked me to get up material on the Deford family in Texas. I have since become quite interested in that line and would like very much to contact the family to exchange data with them.—M. J. Wright, 2440 Thirty-Ninth st., Washington 7, D. C.

In the will of James McQueen sr., Loundes county, Ala., he names as his executors his brothers, Daniel McQueen sr., John McQueen sr., and Samuel McQueen sr., and his son James A. McQueen. "In case of their demise their eldest sons with the exception of Brother Daniel, and in his place, I nominate his son, Joseph McQueen." The will was witnessed by Samuel McQueen sr. and Joseph McQueen. The will does not give the name of his wife or other children. He speaks of his plantation in South Carolina. The probate judge could not find a distribution of property naming his children. The will of John McQueen jr., probated in Loundes county, Ala., July 27, 1859, names his wife, Mary A. McQueen; son, John T. McQueen; daughter, Rebecca; son, James D. McQueen and relative, George McQueen executors. Rutha and Charles

named their oldest daughter Rebecca. Is it possible that one of John McQueen jr.'s sons could have been Rutha's father, and she named her oldest daughter for an aunt?—Mrs. Walter Achning, 534 Geneseo rd., San Antonio.

On Lee's Birthday

— His Genealogy

Jan. 19, 1958

Sunday, Jan. 19. — The birthday of Robert E. Lee.

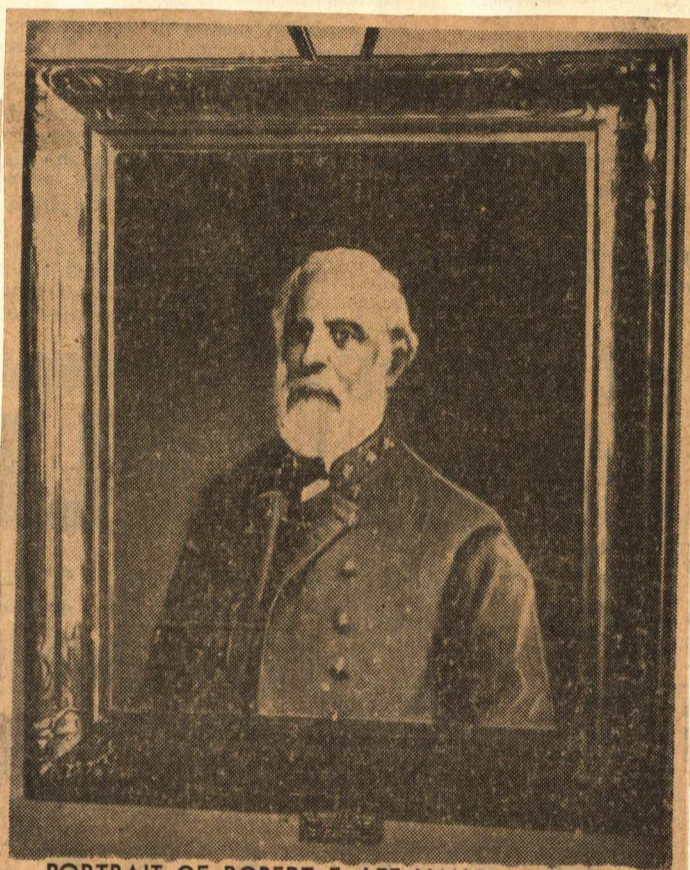
"Often have I heard that Quintus Maximus, Publius Scipio, and other renowned men of our commonwealth used to say that whenever they beheld the images of their ancestors they felt their minds vehemently excited to virtue. It could not be the wax or the marble that possessed this power; but the recollection of their great actions kindled a generous flame in their breasts, not to be quenched till they also by virtue had acquired equal fame and glory."—Robert E. Lee.

Launcelot Lee, the progenitor of the Lee family of Virginia, was originally from Loudon, France, and went to England with William the Conqueror. When the estates of the native English nobility were divided among the followers of William, an estate in Essex was bestowed upon him. Lionel Lee, the first Earl of Litchfield, with a company of cavaliers accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion in the third Crusade in 1192. His armour is placed in the Horse

Armory in the Tower of London. Richard Lee accompanied the unfortunate Earl of Surrey in his expedition against the Scotch Borders in 1542. Richard Lee, a younger son of the household of Litchfield, emigrated to America in 1600.

Richard Lee of Shropshire, the seat of Launcelot Lee esq., during the reign of Charles I, came to the colony of Virginia as secretary and one of the king's privy council. After a few years he made large settlements of land on those whom he had brought over with him and returned to England. This he repeated several times before he settled permanently in the colony in 1642 when he received 1000 acres of land. The patent reads: "Unto Richard Lee for his own personal adventure by his wife Ann, and John Francis, and by assignment from Thomas Hill, Florentine Paine and William Freeman, of their right to land due for the transportation of 17 persons." This, his first plantation home in York county, he called "Paradise."

Like most prominent men of his time, he was engaged in commerce as well as agriculture, and had an interest in trading vessels that com-



PORTRAIT OF ROBERT E. LEE HANGS IN YMCA
Painted by Jose Arpa for Bee chapter, UDC.

mutated between England and America. Thus he and his family made numerous trips to England. In 1663, while in England with his wife and children, he made his will. He had several children; the two eldest, John and Richard were educated at Oxford. The exact date of his death is unknown, but was probably early in 1664. His will was probated in London, Jan. 10, 1665. He died at his home on Dividing creeks, known as Cobb's hall, in Northumberland county, where he is buried. After the death of Richard Lee, his widow married Edmund Lister in 1666.

His eldest son was Richard, married in 1674 to Laetitia, the eldest daughter of Henry and Alice (Eltonhead) Corbin. She was born in 1657 and died 1706. Their tombstone is seen at Mount Pleasant.

Richard and Laetitia Lee had seven children; John who died in infancy; Richard born about 1678-9, went to London and became a partner with his mother's brother, Thomas Cor-

bin. He married in England, Martha Silk, by whom he had one son and seven daughters. Lettice married in 1737, Col. John Corbin of Essex county, Va.; her sister Martha mar-

ried Maj. George Turbeville of Hickory Hill in Westmoreland county. His only son, George, married Judith Womley and had but one daughter. He married second, in 1752, Mrs. Anne (Fairfax) Washington, the widow of Lawrence Washington of Mount Vernon, (half brother of George Washington).

Philip Lee, third son of Richard and Laetitia Lee, was born in Westmoreland county about 1681, and moved to Maryland in 1700. He lived at Blenheim, Prince George county, Maryland. He married Sarah, the daughter of Honorable Thomas Brooks and had Richard (4); Francis, Philip, Thomas, Arthur, Anne, Sarah and Eleanor. After Sarah's death in 1724, he married Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Sewell (sometimes spelled Souelle-Sowelle); and by her had Hannah, Lettice, Elizabeth, Alice, Hancock, John, Corbin and George.

Thomas, son of Richard and Laetitia Lee, was born at Mount Pleasant in 1690, and died at Stratford, November, 1750. In spite of his small inheritance because he was one of the younger children of his parents, he was able with his industry and great business ability to acquire a considerable fortune. Though he had

few acquaintances in England, his reputation was so well known that upon receiving word that his home was lost in fire, Queen Caroline sent him a bountiful present from her own Privy Purse to rebuild his home. Thus he built Stratford. When Sir Wm. Gooch was recalled to England, from his position as governor of Virginia, Thomas Lee became president and commander-in-chief over the colony, a position he held till his death in 1750. He married Hannah Ludwell about 1722, daughter of Philip Ludwell.

Henry Lee, son of Richard and Laetitia Lee, was born about 1691, he lived at Lee Hall on the Potomac. He married 1724/5, Mary, daughter of Richard Bland. He died 1747. Henry and Mary (Bland) Lee were the great-great grandparents of Robert E. Lee. They had four children: John, who married Mary (Smith) Ball; Richard, known as "Squire" Lee; Henry married Lucy Gryme (grandparent of Robert E. Lee).

Anne Lee, daughter of Richard and Laetitia Lee, born about 1693, married (1) Col. Wm. Fitzhugh of Eagle Nest of King George county, by him she had one son and two daughters. She was the great-great-grandmother of Rev. Wm. Meade, Episcopal bishop of Virginia. She married second in 1712, Capt. Daniel McCarty.

Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, was the eldest child of Henry 4 and Lucy Grymes Lee, he was born at Leesylvania, Jan. 29, 1756, and died at Cumberland Island, Ga., March, 1818. He married (1) in 1782, to his cousin Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell and Elizabeth (Steptoe) Lee of Stratford. She died 1790, leaving four children: Nathan-

iel Green; Philip Ludwell; Lucy Grymes who married Bernard Moore Carter; and Henry. He married (2) in 1793, Anne Hill, daughter of Charles and Anne Butler (Moore) Carter of "Shirley."

To this marriage were born six children; Algernon Sidney, Chas. Carter, Anne Kinloch, Sydney Smith, Robert Edward and Catherine Mildred.

Continued on Page

Gray Knight of the Lost Cause

Jan. 26, 1958

Continued from Page

Robert E. Lee's lineage, continued:

Robert E. Lee was a descendant of Launcelot Lee, who fought at Hastings under the banner of William the Conqueror, in 1606, and on his maternal side descendant

of Robert Bruce. The history of the Lees of Virginia has been the story of character and achievement. Though Robert E. Lee was proud of his ancestors, and was quoted as resolving to never tarnish the name, never wished to exploit his ancestry; when the project was suggested that the Lee genealogy be published he firmly replied: "The money had better be appropriated to relieve the poor."

Robert E. Lee was born at Stratford Jan. 19, 1807. When he was 4, the family removed to Alexandria, where he received the foundation of a sound classical mathematical education at the hands of Wm. B. Leary. When he was 11 his father, long an invalid, died, and upon him devolved the care of his widowed mother, in her declining years and failing health. The only literary work was his editing his father's memoirs, in June, 1869, to which is prefixed a biography from his own hand. Being one of the younger children of the second marriage, he was deprived of his father's companionship. The latter's ill health had kept him from home for long periods of time.

Entering West Point in 1825, he graduated in 1829, with the second highest honors of his class, and with the record of never having received a demerit for neglect of duty. Two years later he married Mary Custis, daughter of George Washington Custis, and the granddaughter of the wife of Gen. Washington, his childhood sweetheart. Her father did not favor the marriage of his daughter to a military man though he was fond of this fine young man.

Mary Custis was born at Arlington, Oct. 1, 1808. Her mother was Mary Lee Fitzhugh. They were married June 30, 1831, at Arlington house by Rev. Keith. The bridal attendants were Miss Catherine Mason and Lt. Sydney Smith Lee, Miss Mary Goldsborough and Lt. Thomas Kennedy, Miss Marietta Turner and Lt. Chambers, Miss Angela Lewis and Mr. Tilman, Miss Julia Calvert and Lt. Prentiss, Miss Britannia Peter and Lt. Thomas Turner. This wedding occurred before

the fashion of "wedding trips" came into vogue; the festivities of the evening were concluded by a handsome supper and were continued until the evening of the following Monday (the wedding took place on Thursday).

To this marriage were born the following children: George Washington Custis, born at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1832; Mary Custis, born at Arlington in 1843; William Henry Fitzhugh, born May 31, 1837; Anne Carter, born at Arlington, June 18, 1939, died at White Sulphur Springs, Warren county, N. C., Oct. 20, 1862; Eleanor Agnes, born at Arlington in 1842, died at Lexington, Oct. 15, 1873. She is buried with her father and mother; Robert Edward, the youngest son, born at Arlington, Oct. 27, 1843. In 1862 he left the University of Virginia to enter the southern army, joining the famous Rockbridge artillery as a private where he served until he was appointed aide to his brother, Gen. W. H. F. Lee. Mildred Child Lee died at New Orleans,

March 28, 1905. She was unmarried, and is buried with her parents and sister Eleanor Agnes at Lexington, Va.

Eighteen hundred sixty-one found Lee in the seclusion of Texas army posts. Immediately he was called to Washington and appointed colonel of the 1st cavalry, on March 16. Scott, the Virginian, resolved to stand by the Union, and it has been said, he directed Lincoln's attention to Lee. One of the many controversial questions concerning Lee is that he had been offered the command of the Union army, the North stating he asked for the command, and the South insisting he he asked for the command, declined the command. In 1869, Lee wrote to Revery Johnson, a senator from Maryland: " * * * I declined the offer made me, to take command of the army * * * stating as candidly and as courteously as I could, that though I was opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the southern states."

April 19, 1861, has been described as a night of the fates. To choose between duty and advantage had been no trial but to seek duty on either side of a chasm, was to rack a man's soul. After dinner he had retired to his room upstairs to ponder the question. When had a soldier undergone such decision? Caesar

at the Rubicon, Napoleon debating whether he should save the Revolution, suffered little but the pangs of interest. Lee, the religious man, the patriot, the moralist suffered profoundly, for his country and honor. He wrote two letters that night, one to his friend, Gen. Scott, the other to his sister Anne, the wife of Judge William L. Marshall of Baltimore, who adhered to the Union, both

equally difficult. So the country divided and hardly a family did not have similar division. Scott had said "Lee was worth 50,000 men to the Union," and grieved at the letter of resignation from the U. S. army.

The war over, we ponder the circumstances of that great tragedy and note how one after another the omens of success turned to defeat. Like Hector of Troy, Lee was fighting against the supernal powers. His men watched the stalwart colonel of '61, mature to the pensive man whose speech became words, so few that he scarcely spoke. He had seen the furies of the war, the destruction of his beloved south and he knew that in himself was bound up the destiny of the Confederacy.

Lee, though his heart was heavy and his brave soldiers ragged, turned to construction. He is quoted as saying: "Misfortune nobly borne is good fortune." It is said that Appomattox was more than a tragedy to him; it was the catastrophe of his order and epoch. The old America ended there. The order of the cavalier, the Colonial epoch, passed from the stage of man's drama.

His life had been influenced by three invalid women: His mother, his beloved sister Anne, and his wife Mary. He had been ill suited to the ways of the rough world. Realizing this, it seems strange that this man was to lead one of the greatest revolutions.

"I have fought against the people of the north because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the south its precious rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and I have never seen the day when I did not pray for them," said Robert E. Lee, the gray knight of the lost cause.

Many a New Book

February 2, 1958

The growing interest in genealogy has prompted many new books to assist you in your searchings.

"Fayette County, Ohio, Chancery and Common Pleas Court Records — 1828-78" compiled by Maude Post Rankin and Geo. A. Robinson jr., represents the collaboration of a chairman of genealogical records for a D. A. R. committee with that of a member of board of trustees of the Fayette County Historical society. This book makes available new material for genealogical research. The records on which this volume is based consist of those in the common pleas court beginning with the first cases after the courthouse burned in January, 1828.

In Tennessee, Mrs. Will Duke has published, with Mrs. Felix B. Hays, three books: "Williamson County, Tenn. Will Books."

Dr. Cyril E. Cain of State college, Jackson, Miss., has published his book: "Four Centuries on the Pascagoula," a history of the Pascagoula river country. The Pascagoula river has been under the jurisdiction of various nations and govern-

ment units, with capitals at Ocean Springs, Mobile, Biloxi, New Orleans, Pensacola, Baton Rouge, St. Francisville and New Orleans again, before it ever came under the several capitals of Mississippi. The French, Spanish and British, as they relinquished their authority, sent their records to foreign capitals, and only recently have these records been made available. Many are still not translated.

Jackson county came into its official existence in 1812. Since that time its courthouses have burned three times. In 1837 it was burned and twice it was burned while the county seat was at Scranton in 1870. During this time the citizens had taken part in three wars: 1812, 1848 and 1861.

May 25, 1813, an election was called (elections were held for two days), to elect a representative in the Mississippi legislature and to vote on a territorial delegate to congress. This election took place at the house of Thomas Bilbo.

Who voted is definitely known. There are two lists made by the two clerks who kept separate records. One is signed by John Ship,

clerk, the other: James Garnett, clerk. Each list has the names of the voters as they voted: John J. Abner; Richard Barrat; Thos. Bilbo; Garbriel Burras; Matthew Carter; Wm. Carter; Moses Collins sr.; Moses Collins jr.; John Cumbest; Samuel Davis jr.; Walter Davis; Geo. Davis; Walter Denny; Chas. Daily; Ellis Fairbanks; James Garnett; R. H. Gilmer; Benj. Goodin; David Grayham; Wheeler Gressham; Geo. Hughbanks; John Havens; Wm. Howell; Kinner Hudson; Isaac Jordan; Perry King; Benj. Linear; James Meazels; John Miller; Wm. Mills; Aaron Parker; Hubbard Parker; Lewis Parker; Jos. J. Pierce; Isaac Ryan; John Richardson; Samuel J. Stroud; Edmund Smith; Robert Smith; Briant Terrell; James Ward; Moses Ward; Patrick Ward; Tarlton Ward; Henry Wells; Samuel Williams, Robert Williamson and Benjamin Young.

Along with election lists are the censuses of the county as well as history.

Mississippians are aware of their state's importance and are taking the lead in bringing out lost records. "The Journal of Miss.

History" is published by the Miss. Historical society, Mrs. Thomas D. Hendrix, genealogical editor, Charlotte Capers, editor-in-chief, John H. Moore, editor. This publication covers the history of the state with genealogy.

"Ansearchin' News" is published by the Memphis Genealogical society, Mrs. Laurence B. Gardiner, editor. This is a new publication. They are running "Shelby County, Tennessee, Marriages Records '1819-1850,'" in the current issue. Next issue will include the "Index to Tennessee County Court Records prior to 1860." Compiled by Mrs. Chas. A. Embry, genealogical librarian, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

"Echoes" from the East Tennessee Historical society is another Tennessee publication.

"Your Family Tree," is a quarterly published in Indiana, Penn. It is the most fabulous collection of Pennsylvania records. This last issue begins with "The Genealogy of Clearfield co. Twp." in another section "Franklin County Wills." In each issue are marriages of counties, cemeteries listed, Tax lists and queries.

Just Where to Search?

February 9, 1958

Frequently we are at a loss to know where to search for our lines, and must turn to all sources to scan for names (family names) hoping to get a lead.

Unclaimed mail is a very good source. These we find in the various state archives. The following is a list of "unclaimed letters" in Carthage, Tenn., January, 1825:

Worbry Beeler (or Bul-lar), Joseph Beelar, Ezra Buckner, Jesse Bunch, Geo. Branson, Henry Bower, Benjamin Bittle, Jesse Coats, Samuel Collison, Matthias Crouse, Thornton Chessher, Talton Carroll, John Combs, David Coffman, William Cooper, Martin Cleveland, Thomas Dyer, Thomas Dennis, Jeremiah Gambel, Robert Haines, William Hawkins, Noah Jarnagin, John Jarnagin, Jacob Kline, John Love, William Mayes, Chas. McAnnally, Clement Norris, William Roach, Absolom Roach, James Smith, Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Humphrey Sherley, Ezekiel Taylor, George Wright, Joseph Walker, John Brown, postmaster, Jan. 7, 1825.

QUERIES

John Wesley Scallorn was

born in Tennessee and was the son of Stephen and Mary E. Scallorn. He and his brother were killed in the "Dawson Massacre" Sept. 18, 1842. A tomb was erected by the citizens of Fayette county, Sept. 18, 1933, over their grave. John's father and uncle organized the first Baptist church in Texas. I am well acquainted with the Sorrell family and can give help to anyone wishing it on this line. I am descended from Col. Clayborne Gorman and John Gibson of the Revolutionary war and Civil war day.—Murray J. Black, 829 North June st., Los Angeles 38.

I need many dates and marriage records to complete my Revolutionary records: Rebecca Parks Caldwell, wife of William Caldwell, sheriff of Lunenburg county, Va., 1758-1760. My line is from the fourth son of William and Rebecca: David Caldwell born 1756, died 1770 in Virginia or North Carolina. He married Ellen Robinson, and had a son, David Caldwell, who was born April 4, 1807, Laurens District, S. C. removed to Talledago county Ala., and married Nancy Caro-

line Phillips who was born 1823, died Aug. 23, 1864. In 1840 they removed to Monroe, Miss., then to Winn parish, La., in 1854. Their fourth child, James Madyson Caldwell, was born Sept. 8, 1848, married Henry Nilar Warner (born Nov. 30, 1863) daughter of George Washington Warner and his wife Rosanna V. Coker.—Mrs. Emma Caldwell Thomas, 702 Morgan, Corpus Christi.

Laura Everett was the daughter of Charles Fox Everett, born June 11, 1852, at Cumberland, Md., and died at Folsom, La., Nov. 6, 1913, and his wife Fannie Sophia Pearce, born in 1857 at Mobile, Ala., and died at Ford City, Kan., Feb. 14, 1891. Charles Fox Everett was the son of Dr. John Everett, born 1811 in Massachusetts. His mother was Armida Elizabeth Dilley, born 1825 at Cumberland, Md., died May 21, 1844. Dr. John Everett was the son of Jesse Everett and his wife Mercy (surname unknown). The said Jesse Everett was the son of John Neilson and Sarah (Boughton) Everett, born 1734 at Dedham, Mass. The above is a copy of an early D. A. R. paper. We can substantiate some of the above but have not been able to find anyone so far who can

help us fill in the gaps as all of the older living relatives are dead. I would be so grateful for any help on this line.—Mrs. Norman D. Core, 123 N. Madison st., Covington, La.

A LETTER

When I was in San Antonio to address the "Hill Country Bar assn.," I was pleased to see you editing a historical and genealogical column. I want to congratulate The Light for this splendid project. Texas is very rich in history and it is very encouraging to see that interest is being shown.

Texas needs an archives more than the people of Texas realize. It's an emergency need, about the same as artificial respiration for an unconscious person. Before embarking on a building program, I hope a committee will visit such archives as the hall of records in Maryland.

I have been interested in Texas genealogy for 25 years and I think your column is wonderful.

Sincerely yours,
Richard Mudd, M. D.
(Dr. Mudd is the author and compiler of the Mudd Family of America).

Every Day Brings 'News'

Sunday, Feb. 23, 1958

The average person considers history a meaningless assembly of dates and the names of dead men. Genealogy is the stimulus of history. Here we learn lessons of history as well. Going back through our family ties, attempting to find our way to the present through a maze of unfamiliar periods, locations and the various periods of our nation's history, we become aware of those periods and their effect on our family.

The average person is characterized by the single word "why." His first curiosity is about himself, then his parents. So it is that genealogy is the vital stimulus for learning history and developing an interesting personality and a most contented and interesting life.

One interested in genealogy finds no day a bore.

Every day offers a new bit of "news," a new discovery, a new link, a new name, authority or a "new cousin."

Writing letters becomes the most pressing obligation, getting letters the most exciting, becoming familiar with the old, relating new records to old.

Genealogy classes have grown, interest has been stirred and new classes are being added at the downtown Adult Education center. Instead of the regular class of copying records, we will have a lecture once a week and use of the Twigs and Trees library on Saturdays.

At Sevenoaks Country club on Wednesday mornings, there will be a lecture on genealogy. This course of lectures will be called "Genealogical Pageantry," followed by luncheon. You may join this group.



ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES SET BY DOWNTOWN YMCA AND SEVENOAKS
Mrs. Lucille Stewart Krisch and Harold Dye will instruct two of the classes offered.

From a Texas scrap book:

Nacogdoches was established originally around Guadalupe mission by the Spanish in 1716, permanently established in 1779. Historical landmarks in this region are old stone fort, Adolphus Sterne home, Peter Ellis Bean home, Old North church (first Baptist church in the state, 1838).

June 23, 1845, Texas was voted a state. Therefore, the first census of Texas is that of 1850. The following is copied from micro-film, Texas Archives, Land office, Austin.

1850 Census of Nacogdoches County:

NAME	AGE	TRADE	BORN
O. H. Boyakin	49	Physician	Tennessee
Eliza Boyakin	44		Tennessee
Franklin Boyakin	1		Tennessee
John Boyakin	16		Tennessee
Osborn Boyakin	14		Tennessee
Thomas Boyakin	12		Tennessee
Henry Boyakin	10		Tennessee
Sarah Boyakin	8		Tennessee
Emaline Boyakin	6		Mississippi
I. T. Shanky	50	Wagon and Carriage maker	North Carolina
William C. Johnson	32		South Carolina
S. M. Orton	41	Blacksmith	Tennessee
Louisa Orton	29		North Carolina
Mary Orton	11		Tennessee
Richard Orton	9		Texas
Winfrey Orton	7		Texas
John Orton	3		Texas
Isaac Lee	51	Farmer	Georgia
(S) or (L)			
Larkin (?) Lee	26	Farmer	Arkansas
Thomas Rimalee	33	Baker	Germany
Gandicia Rimalee	33		Switzerland
William Rimalee	1		Texas
William Vaught	24	Merchant	Germany
John Lambert	49	Millwright	Pennsylvania
J. F. Vering	21	Carpenter	Germany
Joel Wilbaum	30	Tailor	Arkansas
Adala Wilbaum	22		Mississippi
William Wilbaum	4		Texas
Martha Wilbaum	1		Texas
Hayden H. Edwards	36		Virginia
Sarah Edwards	26		Ohio
Peyton Edward	5		Texas
Emily Edwards	1		Texas
John Forbes	58		Ireland
Emily Forbes	50		Connecticut
Frank Thorn	55		New York
Susan Thorn	40		Virginia
Mary Thorn	9		Texas
Octave Bonamy	30		France
Susan Edwards	13		Texas
J. Voering	23	Gardener	Germany

New Boddie Volume

February 27, 1958

"Historical Southern Families, Volume II," by John Bennett Boddie, is off the press. This volume covers many family records never before published, as well as corrects many of the former errors especially pertaining to the Travis family.

Among the families covered in this volume: Baber-Babers of Virginia and their descendants; Edward Barlow family of Isle of Wight, Va. (this family intermarry with that of the Clays and Mansfields, Eason Allen of Laurens, S. C., and Davis of Autauga; the Barrows of Surry county, Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana.

The Batte family of Prince George county, Virginia, is continued from "Volume I of Southern Virginia Families." John Browne of the Isle of Wight, Virginia, and Chowan county, North Carolina, is to be a very interesting line for many with a missing Browne ancestor. This line takes in a branch

of the McKinnie (cousins of the Browns); the Alexander Cottons; here also is the lineage of the famous Methodist minister, Rev. John Wesley King. Many early Texans descend from the Seawells (Souells) and Thompsons.

William Cary of Bristol, England, and Surry, Va., line includes that of John Lacy, also of Bristol, and the Chamberlins. This group of Bristol, England, families is a part of the research Mr. Boddie did on early Virginia lines last year in England. This includes the Crispe family and the English background of the Thomas Warren family.

The De Loach of Isle of Wight and the Carolinas is the result of a large French folio found in the Congressional library, Washington, D. C. Michael De Loach, a French Huguenott, came to America in 1663. This line covers many descendants including a branch of the Ross family and Bloodworth, Horn and Braswells.

The Gay family found in the Channel islands after the Norman conquest, locating later in Kent and Devon, Eng., came to Virginia in 1663. This line is of interest to me, for I found descendants of the Gay family in early Montgomery, Texas, the first county clerk of Montgomery. This family intermarry with that of the Lawrences, and Babbs and others.

The intermarrying of these families is always of great interest and causes much "entanglement" of family ties. Here is an example: "Martha Matilda Gay born 1845, Fayette co., Ga., married Maximiland Travis; her neices and nephews had intermarried with Archers, Milners, Terrells and McConnells; her children intermarry with Dodsons, Hemperlys and Milners; her sister had married into the Mann family; thus you have in these neighborhood groups very close relations; that is why a complete census is so valuable in connecting families.

Another chapter in this book: Goffe, Prosser, Kendals, William Goffe, the immigrant, his widow married second John Prosser; this line takes in that of Capt. Symon Miller as well as that of Charles Kendal 1670 in Virginia. Other families covered in this are Heale, Hall, Phipps, Kendrick, Lewis, Neville, Morris, Maynie, Parsons, Walthalls, Reades of Hampshire, England and Virginia. The Tuckers of Essex, the Thorntons of Virginia and Tennessee and the Wynn-Wynne family of North Carolina, and Tazewell co., Va.

We all strive to establish our lineage back to the immigrant. Mr. Boddie in his research abroad has striven to give us the European background of our families which has rarely been done. He will spend this summer abroad doing research and will then return to San Antonio where he will make his home while he compiles a book on the lineage of early Texans.

From Quaker Records

March 9, 1958

From Quaker records in Georgia:

"At a Council held in the Council Chamber at Savannah Tuesday the 7th February 1769. Present, His Excellency James Wright, Esquire, in Council. On reading a Petition of John Maddock and Jonathan Sell, two of the people called Quakers on the behalf of themselves and the rest of the Friends lately come to settle in this Province from North Carolina setting north (among other things) that some time since there was a reserve of lands ordered to be made for forty families of their people it being then supposed not more than that number would settle in the Province but that there were already about seventy families come in and actually settled. And Praying that a larger Extent of Land might be allotted and reserved for them for a further term they expecting a considerable number of their Friends might yet join them. And also praying that their several lands might be laid out; and grants for the same passed; and a Road from their settlement run; agreeable to the encouragement formerly given them, on the faith whereof they were come into the Province.

"It is resolved that the lands on both sides Germany's Creek, to the Head

thereof and from thence to continue the same course 'till it intersects the Indian Line (not taken up by the People already come) be reserved for the same purpose for twelve months next ensuing; that a Road be run from their settlement, their Lands Surveyed in the Several Tracts and proportions following and Grants for the same passed and perfected to the respective person hereinafter named: Thomas Watson; Joseph Maddock; Deborah Stubbs; Jonathan Sell; Joseph Mooney; Ann Stubbs, widow; John Jones; Francis Jones; Isaac Low; James Hart; Thomas Hart; Richard Jones; Daniel McCarty; Samuel Oliver; Richard Moore; Thomas Ansley; Thomas Linn; Robert McClen; James Morrow; Peter Perkins; John Oliver; Henry Ashfield; William Elam; Absolem Jackson; John Slater; Joseph Hollinsworth; John Whitsit; Joseph Whitsit jr.; Stephen Day; James Emmitt; Hugh Tinnin; Cornelius Cochran; Isaac Vernon; George Morrow; Oliver Matthews; John Perry; Laurence Thompson; John Howard; John Hodgins; George Beck; Benjamin Dunn; Edward Murphey; Benjamin Jackson; William Miles; Isaac Jackson; Wm. Fanner; Walter Jackson; William Mitchell; John Carson; Richard Bird; John Murry; Peter Philips; Samuel Wil-

son; Alexander Oliver; James Oliver; John Hunter. It is further Ordered that one thousand acres of land out of the said Reserve be surveyed and laid out in a proper spot for a township (to be called Wrightsborough) and that a plat of the same be certified and returned to the Clerks of the Council."

QUERIES

My father George Meggs, Cecil's father was a doctor in the War-Between-the-States. His family had come from Tennessee. My mother, Ida Louise Fluellen's mother was a Jones whose father was a Presbyterian minister from South Carolina. My mother's father was also in the war and died three years later from wounds he received therein. I would like to hear from someone who can help me on these families.—Mrs. S. Petree, Huntsville, Texas.

I am a direct descendant of Edwin Waller who came with the Austin colony in 1822. I would like to correspond with other direct descendants of this family.—Mrs. William Aven, 3916 Hawthorne.

I am working on Mildred Hart, born 1758 in New Jer-

sey or Virginia, wife of Richardson Rountree, also the Dudley family of Virginia. I am trying to locate a book on the Dudley family written by John Hill. I want to verify that Dorcus Dudley was the daughter of Ambrose Dudley. About Mary Mildred Hart, I am trying to establish if she is the daughter of John Hart, the signer, or if she was a granddaughter or a niece of John Hart. She lived in Edgefield, S. C. I want that connection if I can locate someone who has it.—Mrs. J. L. Powell, Birmingham, Ala.

John Archer, born 1752, was from Maine, married Elizabeth Tupper in Maine, and had John born 1783, who married Lucy Colson. William was born 1812 in South Carolina and married Martha Monk in 1831 in Tennessee or Arkansas. They came to Roberston county, and died in Franklin 1870. They are said to have lived at one time in Bell county also. I have a record of John M. Archer, born 1836 in Arkansas, who married in Franklin (or Holland) Texas a Nancy Mullins. My problem is to connect with proof this John and William Archer.—Mrs. J. J. Jackson, Amarillo.

'What Wealth Couldn't Restore

March 2, 1958

"Your honorable body will perceive the necessity of some legislature to secure from probable destruction what this country is too poor to lose and what the wealth of the world could never restore." Sam Houston, July 9, 1842.

On March 2 and 6, "Texas Independence" and "The Fall of the Alamo," one is mindful of Texas history and of the great records of those heroic men. It seemed fitting to quote Sam Houston's words at this time, for still after all these months, our archives are housed in a quonset hut, and no archives building is being constructed.

QUERIES

Henry Bollinger left Switzerland for Rotterdam then came to Philadelphia in 1732, finally settled in Lincoln county, N. C., where he reared a large family. One of his children was Maj. Gen. Frederick Bollinger, who received a land grant from the commandant (North Louisiana territory), in 1796 for 20 families.

These families crossed the Mississippi river at St. Genevieve, Mo., January, 1800, where they occupied the grant given in honor of this great man. The descendants of Henry Bollinger, emigrant, are scattered north and west of Lincoln county, N. C. Fred Bollinger, who died in 1840 at War Eagle twp., is of my kin in Arkansas.

I was born and reared in Randolph county, Ill., where the Austin colony crossed the river to visit in Illinois. Among the Austins' friends was John Rice Jones, first lawyer to plead a "case" from behind the "bar" in the state of Illinois before 1800. He later removed to Missouri and became a judge of the supreme court. It was his son who compiled "The Handbook of Texas."

Among these Illinois neighbors of the Austins was Geo. Fisher, a great physician and a Virginian. Honor upon honor and even monuments have been created to his memory. He erected a hospital, "Brewersville" (Randolph county), just above "Kaskasia." He helped to frame Illinois' first constitution in 1818 at a convention held in Randolph county, in the home of Jacob Fisher. Old Kaskasia territory capitol and first state capitol washed away in a Mississippi river rampage in 1880. Records were moved to Chester, some were lost. Here are records of John Beard, John Steele and Moses Crawford. Great-great-grandfather Archibald Fisher was from

Pennsylvania, later Knoxville, Tenn., is credited with having been "captain" on a vessel in the Revolutionary war. In Augusta county, Va., he wed Susanna Shaddon. He was a prominent citizen of that area. He had land in Rockingham county, N. C., which he sold to James McDaniel in 1790s. We have his Hawkins county land (photostat of) deed (1788) which he sold to a Grouse or Grouce and then purchased land at Fountainhead, now Franklin City, Knoxville. The old Archibald Fisher is said to have wed four times. His fourth wife was Elizabeth Sharp of Sharp Ridge (now a park). They married Dec. 10, 1797. Who were his other wives? He came from Antrim, Ulster province, via Belfast, with John Adair (and wife) and Moses Crawford, Adair's father-in-law. Did they come into Philadelphia? He sold his land in Knoxville and removed to Kaskasia with his son, William, in 1804.

My grandfather, Archibald Fisher, was William Fisher's son; he was born in Knoxville in 1801. Ann White, William's wife, died at the birth of Archibald. Who was her kin? Was Mary Moore John Adair's wife? It is said the wives of Archibald Fisher and John Adair were near relatives. How were they related?

The descendants of the Illinois Fisher family and myself have spent time and worked with able friends, especially in Tennessee, at the Knoxville library, poring over old newspapers, etc.

We've employed able genealogists in our attempt to get this Dr. George Fisher and "old" Archibald Fisher "linked-up." We have a hunch this Dr. Fisher was a brother of "old" Archibald (as we designate them). Geo. Fisher was born in what is now Hardy county, W. Va., sometime in 1770s. He went back to Virginia (according to Brink & Son history book), and left with a large colony. That winter proved to be a very severe one and many perished (1790s) en route. He is buried near Prairie Du Roucher, Ill., on top of a bluff above the Mississippi river. He had a son, Jacob Fisher, who left after 1822 for Arkansas. Does anyone have a record of him or can anyone give me any trace of him? My other line: John Hanson Burch, born 1782 in Marland, son of Walter Burch and Lucy James of Maryland, married Nancy A. Greenwell, also of Maryland, daughter of Joshua A. Greenwell and Elizabeth Haltom Greenwell. They were the parents of my great-grandfather, Rob-

ert Greenwell. These families, the Hansons, Burches, Hagans and Greenwells, came to Randolph county, Ill., where Joshua B. Burch settled in 1840, moving there from Kentucky. I would like to hear from others on this line.

* * *

I want information of Robert Greenwell, who married Esther Fairbanks. Was she William Fairbanks' daughter? They were married in 1810 in Louisiana. William Fairbanks was born at Newport, R. I., 1760. There is a lot of difficulty on this line. My father was Robert Fairbanks Greenwell, born at Uniontown, Ky. in 1838.

My great-grandfather, Dempsey Waller, son of John and Mary (Small) Waller, wed Sarah Slack in Kentucky and one of the daughters married John Thomas Slack at Elizabethtown, Ky., or Springfield, Ky.). John and Mary (Small) Waller's homestead was at Springfield, Ky. Here they began the first English speaking Catholic school. I wish to contact Waller descendants in Texas. To further our research on the Fisher line, I would like to hear from others with King Fisher records.

We have King Fisher's marriage Feb. 1810 to Patsy Roberts, Kaskasia, Ill. My aunt Louisiana Fisher married Preston Roberts. Kingfisher, Okla., is named for "Little" King Fisher.

* * *

A biography of Gov. John Reynolds of Illinois says he was related to John Beard by marriage. John Beard's wife was Helen Fisher, daughter of "Old" Archibald Fisher. John Reynolds' mother was Margaret Moore of Antrim, Ireland. Was Archibald Fisher's first wife also a Moore? John Adair was the son of Mary Moore (which one?) Agnes Fisher married James Finney before 1804 perhaps in Illinois. William Fisher who married Ann White, married second a Beard after Ann's death. George Fisher is said to have come to Kaskasia with the Bagley expedition. It was John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (England) who beheaded Henry VIII.

We know there was a definite relationship of these families and would like to hear from some others who have done research or who have family records.—Mary Jett, Arkansas. (Address Twigs and Trees, San Antonio Light.

* * *

I would like to hear from anyone with information on the Treat, Trasher, Rainwater, Nance or Fowler families. Grace Treat, Lockhart, Texas.

New Tennessee Material

Sunday, March 16, 1958

A new and important series of genealogical source material of the Volunteer state (Tennessee) will be welcome news to all searchers of Tennessee records. This set of books will be entitled "Tennessee Marriage Records," edited by Pollyanna Creekmore. This first volume will be of Carter co., Tenn., 1896 to 1850. Miss Creekmore is such a thorough researcher and so familiar with Tennessee families, this book will no doubt be as near perfection as any such publication could be.

Her assistant on this publication is another well known genealogist, Robert Tipton Nave. Each volume is to be a separate publication of marriage records of Tennessee counties, copied from original bonds and licenses. Each will contain many records which have not hitherto been printed; besides there will be many corrections of inaccurate transcriptions which have been previously published. Each volume will be alphabetically arranged and fully indexed. Miss Creekmore is genealogical librarian of the Lawson-McClung library, Knoxville. This is one of her many valuable genealogical publications. She is to be our guest next month when the Genealogical forum presents Tennessee Genealogies.

* * *

The Texas Historical assn. will hold its annual meeting April 25-26, at the Driskill hotel, Austin. The book auction will be held as usual on the afternoon of April 25 with George P. Isbell again serving as head auctioneer. The auction this year will be held in memory of Hally Bryan Perry. Members are requested to send their books now (preferably Texana) so they may be listed before the meeting.

* * *

A trek to Montgomery is the same weekend as Texas Historical assn., so one wishing to trace family ties in Montgomery must miss

the state meeting. Montgomery, Texas, and Anderson have long been the outstanding "Texas trek" of April. Hotels in Conroe will accommodate those wishing to attend.

QUERIES

I am working on two New England families, Rowley and Neff. On the later Neffs, my problem is in Texas, the latter half of the last century; two Neff boys (twins) named Lewis and Ludovicus (Lewy and Ludy), sons of Amos Neff and brothers of Laomi, Lucinda, Alvira, Philura and others, ran away from home (we think Erie co., N. Y.) to go south "where it was warm" when they were 16 years old. The family never heard from them again and it was only recently that it's been learned that two little old men, twins whose names were Neff, lived in Texas before 1900. They would have been at least 70 years old in 1900, and probably older. The 1850 census for Texas does not show them.

A Neff genealogy is being prepared for publication and we so want to include all descendants, especially those of these twins. They would likely have grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and more likely they were Baptists, Ludovicus having been named for Ludovicus Parmly of Braintree, Vt., a Baptist minister there when Amos Neff lived in Vermont. I should say that any Neff descendants who knew the story of the old Neff powder horn and the Algerian prisoner of the pirates (a true story) would belong to our Neffs. It has come down in our branch from one generation to another since 1800.

My other family, the Rowleys, has proven difficult. The first five generations ending with Jabez Rowley jr., who married Mary Hamilton of Kent, Vt., in 1746, are well documented. I cannot find a list of the chil-

dren of this couple. I believe they lived in Amenia or Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1790. Jabez jr.'s grandson, Joel Rowley, was my grandfather; I am told Joel's father was named Squire or Squire Rowley. Joel lived at Cheektowaga, Erie co., N. Y., until 1860.

I am offering \$10 for proof of descendants of the Neff twins and a list of the children of Jabez Rowley jr., and Mary Hamilton with dates and locations. We believe that when they are found, among the children of Jabez Rowley jr. and Mary Hamilton will be sons: Seth (born at Kent, 1760), Joel (uncle of our Joel) Jabez of Kinderhook, N. Y., and our Squire.

Squire Rowley is said to have had three sons: Our Joel, who was born in New York in 1805; Hector (or Squire H.) and Harlow (may have been born in Vermont, 1798). Am told Squire died and his wife remarried and had two children (daughters), one named Babrina, by her second marriage.

Anyone who can add to our records on these families will be appreciated.—M. Rowley Sterling, 4720 San Jacinto, Houston.

John Gunn was born 1764 in Virginia. He was from Scotch family of Gunns. There were English Gunns in the same section of Tennessee, but the family tradition is that they were not related. There was a William Gunn who was born in Brunswick county, Va., and died in that county in 1794-6, I feel certain this is my ancestor, but I cannot prove it. Robert Gunn's book on the Gunn family is said to have many errors; it makes no mention of a John Gunn born 1764 in Virginia, and perhaps that may have been one of the errors. I would like to contact someone who is working on this Gunn family or has records of the family.—L. Martin, Avondale Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

All 30th Cousins

Sunday, March 23, 1958

Roy McFee, genealogist, commenting that most Americans wonder about their ancestors across the Atlantic, said that the approximate 30 generations since the Battle of Hastings, 892 years, would require over 1,000,000,000 living ancestors of that period to fill the ancestral charts of any one of us.

But the population of Western Europe, from which most of our ancestors came, was not at that time over 50,000,000 or five per cent of the number required. His genealogical conclusions were there has been much marriage between relatives through the centuries. And any one of us may reasonably claim, without definite proof, descent from William the Conqueror, French Kings and Scottish chiefs; whether we like it or not, we are all at least thirtieth cousins to each other.

Claims from West Virginia for revolutionary services:

The following are officers who applied for claims having served as officers of the militia from West Virginia counties of Shenandoah, Frederick, Berkeley and Hampshire. These men were employed in May and June 1781, to suppress an insurrection in Hampshire county:

Daniel McNeil, Leonard Hier, Jacob Miller, Joseph Nevill, William Crawford, Michael Stump, Thomas Collins, Cornelius Vandivender, George Ozborn, James Thomas, John Claypole, Valentine Power, Adam Mawzer, James Cunningham, Stephen Ruddell, Thomas McCarty, James Claypole.

Michael Haun, Leonard Stump, John Wilson, George Stump, John Rennick, James Largent, George Nixon, Thomas Parsons, Henry Lan-

sisko, William House, Matthias Wilkens, John Campbell, Christopher Strader, Jacob Miller, Joel Chesshire, Henry Fre.

Nicholas Casey, Leonard Hier, Adam Harness, Isaac Miller, Ann Chesshire, James Smith, George Nixon, Levi Ashbrook, John Kay, Abraham Johnson, Isaac Vanmeter, William Warden, William Millbrurn, Adam Ruddybough.

For troops marching west claims were sought for Garrett Blue, James Cubberly, Nathaniel Parker, Moses Hutton.

Peter Massie patented land in New Kent co., Va., in 1698, and died there in 1718; he was said to have been the father of John, Thomas and Charles Massie.

Charles Massie born about 1670-80, was church warden, recorded in St. Peter's Parish Vestry book, New Kent

co., Va. Nathaniel born in New Kent, Aug. 2, 1727, married Elizabeth Watkins, eldest daughter of Thomas Watkins of Chickahominy; they removed to Goochland co., Va., where she died in 1802. He married second Ann Clark.

Nathaniel (4), son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Massie, born Dec. 28, 1763, served for a short time in the Revolutionary war, later served as colonel and was still later a general in the Indian wars. He was a civil engineer in Ross co., Ohio, in 1794. In 1796, he laid out the town of Chillicothe, and died on his farm in Ross co., Nov. 3, 1813. His wife was Susan Meade, the daughter of David and Sarah (Waters) Meade. This record may be found in the Wm. & Mary Quarterly Vol. 13; St. Peter's Parish register of New Kent co.

QUERIES

I am interested in Runnels family records also Susannah Smithers married 1736, in Carolina co., Virginia, William Hill sr. These are my colonial ancestors and I would like their dates. E. H. Lawtor, Shreveport, La.

I am searching for Elisha James, who was in North Carolina; then Blountsville, Sullivan co., Tenn., in 1804-14, from whence to Ohio, then into Indiana. Tradition has it that Elisha was one of 12 brothers in Tennessee, two of whom fought with Andrew Jackson 1812-14 and Elisha died there. We think Elisha James was the son of James James of Rutherford co., N. C., and married there a Miss Edney. Walter James of Blountsville, Tenn., is a brother, we think. Miss Edney would be a daughter of Samuel Edney of Rutherford co., we think.—G. J. Morgan.

Wanted: the parents of Levi Jackson Spears, known to have had brother Gideon Spears who married Elizabeth Slaughter. He was a resident of Rapides parish, La., at the time of his death about 1900. Any information on either of these families will be appreciated.—I. DeRamus, 238 Pershing ave., San Antonio.

A Reward of \$15 is offered to anyone who can direct me to the Blaylock bible carried to Texas by members of the family many years ago. The name is spelled Blaylock, Blalock etc. I would like a copy of the bible.—J. Blaylock, register of deeds, Yanceyville, N. C.



The Conservation society's annual historical pilgrimage will be made to Gonzales Saturday. Mrs. E. A. McGary (R), chairman, is pictured with Mayor Robert Walker of Gonzales, who will greet the

tourists; Mrs. Joseph H. Grant (L), Gonzales chairman, and Mrs. Joe Johnston and Mrs. Paul McSween, who are on the Conservation society pilgrimage committee. The public is invited.

New Mississippi Volumes

Seem Valuable

March 30, 1958

I am overwhelmed by the three volumes recently published on "Amite County, Mississippi," by Albert E. Casey and Frances Powell Otken, dedicated to "the memory" of Albert David Travis, whose lives and anecdotes of Amite county were an inspiration to two small boys."

A work of this type represents the life time achievement of many, including Lt. Col. Powell A. Casey, Alma J. Causey, J. F. H. Claiborne, Luke Ward Conerly, Katie Prince Ward Esker, C. E. A. Gayarre, Mary Flowers Hendrix, May Wilson McBee, Mississippi D. A. R., Mississippi department of archives and history, Mississippi Genealogy and Historical society, John H. Parker, who for many years has been the county clerk, and Alice Tracy Welch author of "Revolutionary Soldiers of Mississippi."

The first volume contains censuses of 1805, 1810, 1816, 1830 and 1850, the marriages of 1810 to 1869, the land claims and land grants, 1789 to 1830; abstracts of wills, orphan's court records, a map of Amite county.

The second volume contains county churches from 1796 to 1870. Here are records of the early Methodist churches, diaries of Rev. Learner Blackman, Rev. William Winans, Rev. Jacob Young and Rev. Lorenzo Dow; also the West Tennessee Presbytery and other Presbyterian records as well as the Baptist conferences. Here are biographies of the churchmen.

The third volume contains marriages, military records, estate papers and genealogies. Marriages from 1820 to 1890, and also those of the adjoining Louisiana parishes of St. Helena and East Feliciana and in the adjoining Mississippi counties of Wilkinson, Franklin and Pike; also the Natchez district marriages beginning with the departure of the Spanish troops and officials in 1799 and extending to 1821. Here

also is included the early Spanish and British records of the Florida parishes of Louisiana.

Cherokee County History by Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart, Centre, Ala., is a fine book. Cherokee co., Ala., was cre-

ated in 1835. This book signifies a long task of accumulating data and is made possible as the author states by co-operation of many in the Department of Archives in Montgomery: Alex Bush, Mrs. Mary Livingston Akin, Miss Frances Hails, Mrs. Alma Pate, and Mrs. Eva Parton of the office of the judge of probate. Especially grateful is she for the assistance given by John Brooks Shropshire, now deceased, who in the initial stages of this work, opened to the author the complete files of "The Coosa River News," together with scrapbooks made by the late Mamie Shropshire Wester.

This book includes the 1850 census of Cherokee county, a list of families who went west: Lewis Cunningham, Selden H. Knight, James W. Williams, James H. Howell, G. V. Holmes, S. J. Sloan, J. A. Whitmier, Jacob Holcomb, the Copelands, the Mitchells, Scoggins, Smiths and Hesters, etc.

In 1878: Dr. Howell, formerly of Gadsden, J. A. Hall, William A. Warrens, White Rock; J. T. Reedy, formerly of Pleasant Gap; J. B. Davenport; Col. James Clifton; R. B. Byles, Fannin co.; and C. C. Ellis of Lamar co., Texas (Paris).

Here is a complete story of the McCoys, McGees and other families, the McCulloughs, Cowans, Pucketts, Craigs, the Snodgrass, Sinyards and Dunlaps.

The last chapter covers the history and genealogy of the ancestors of Will Rogers. John Gunter (the maternal great-grandfather of Will Rogers) married a Cherokee maiden. Among their children was a daughter who married Matthew Scarsisher of Tennessee. They were the parents of Mary America who married Capt. Clement Vann Rogers, the father of Will Rogers.

QUERIES

My ancestors came from Spain, France and Mexico. I have requested records from Mexico but have been unable to obtain them due to countless revolutions which resulted in burning various places where the records were kept. The only lead I have is that in the list of presidents who governed Texas during the time it was ruled by Mexico. There is a president "Ortiz," my family name on my

father's side. Are there some genealogical organizations in Mexico that I can write to? I would appreciate any help anyone can give me on the families of Ortiz and Lopez.—O. Ortiz, Del Rio.

Answer: You might write the "Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City. The Mormon church has had many missionaries in Mexico, as in other places in an attempt to gather information on families of Mexico. The Genealogical society will be able to advise you as to how much they were able to gather from their work in that country. Recently in scanning the records of the Mexican war, I saw a list of Mexican officers who served in the Mexican war. For a photostat of this list you may write the Texas Archives, Austin.

William De Lafayette Massey was born in Mississippi, (Simpson co.) in 1832. In 1889 he and his son Quint and his granddaughter Nora were living in Lampasas, Texas. Evidently they moved that year for they are not listed in the 1880 census of that county. Does anyone know where they lived? Any help on the Massey family will be appreciated.—Mrs.

H. G. Huchanan, 6209 Windermere pl., Ft. Worth 12.

Higgins - Wall - Demic families from the vicinity of Ranger, Eastland co., Texas: Moses Higgins born in Boston, Mass., moved with his family to Mississippi, where he joined the army at the age of 16. He married there Rose Ann Walls, who was born in Mississippi in 1838. Moses was born in 1837 and died in Texas in 1906. He was in the War between the States and was a prisoner. He had 11 children, among them James (or Jim), Henry, Elizabeth, Esther, Amanda and Susan Easter Higgins, born possibly in Mississippi. After the war Moses moved to Eastland co., Texas, with his family and lived near Ranger. Susan Easter Higgins married a Mr. Demic, who had a daughter Ida who married a Cowart and lived in Canyon, Texas, and a son Henry Demic who lived in Mexia or Amarillo. I am particularly anxious to trace the Higgins and Wall line for D. A. R.—Mrs. G. Meier, P. O. Box 268, Brownsville.

Church Linens

April 6, 1958

On this holy day, "Easter Sunday," we might give some thought to the Altar linen and other sacred vestment used in the church. For here is also an interesting history and genealogy of this great art that has remained in families for generations.

St. Mary's, Wantage, the first school for the church embroidery was founded after the Reformation. As there can be no change in designs for the church embroidery, since the very essence of its worth and charm is its perpetuation of the ancient church symbols, the goal striven for is more and more skill in plying the needle. The Paddington Sisters of the Church of England for generations have enrolled those who wish to learn the rare skill of this embroidery. There is one stitch alone that is done for gold embroidery. It is a reproduction of the hand-illumination used for the beautification of the old Bibles and can be done only by someone with an eye to perfect circles made without a compass.

Not only is one who participates in this rare embroidery required to possess supernatural talents with the needle, but also must possess the same rare talent for using the pen and brush.

The gossamerlike Chalice veils for the cathedrals are sometimes embroidered on linen so sheer that 10 yards of it can be compressed into a walnut shell. The cloth is from the Spitalsfield workrooms in England. This is the seat of the weaving done for the royal family of England. The queens of England have had their most important trousseau items made on the looms here.

In the Spitalsfield workshop, the altar linens are made so fairylike that it seems a violation for human hands to touch them. The Fair Linen cloth is always finished with an unbroken hem, thus insuring that no crumbs of the Bread in the Holy Communion fall to the floor and thereby prove a sacrilege.

The cardinal requirement

of those employed in this art is that all hemming is done with 27 stitches to the inch. Most of the thread used in this embroidery is from France and runs a gamut of sizes from 120 to 200 in fineness. The patterns center mostly around the graceful shaft of wheat, representing the Body, and the rounded globes of the grape, symbolizing the Blood in the Holy Communion.

Over 800 years ago, the first Mackrille to venture into England had crossed from Flanders to go to Spitalsfield to teach weaving to the Anglo-Saxons. His descendants are still taking part in this dedicated work of art.

The cocoon skeins sent direct from Japan to England, where the embroidery silk is spun and dyed into multi-colored shades. This silk is sometimes so fine as to number FF103 in size and requires a No. 13 needle to convey it in and out of the fabric. The gold thread used in the cathedral cloths is pure gold, hammered to exceeding thinness, and is wrapped on paper spirals to safeguard it. This gold thread never tarnishes.

In most of the old Cathedral vestment the leaf of the Glastonbury Thorn is used in detail, and is especially appropriate, as a cutting from that famous bush was brought over and planted in the Cathedral Close in Washington. The lettering on the church insignias are of the fourteenth century, embellished in many instances with intricate, embroidered scroll work.

Woven into the ceremonial banners and vestments are the familiar "Red-white-and blue." It is not generally known that these colors are the striking reminder of the time when the church and the state were officially united and that the stirring colors of our own "Old Glory" trace its ancestry back to the very beginning when the early western church took over the colors of the old Jewish church. When Great Britain wished a flag, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other officials were asked to select the colors for the ensign and they suggested the church colors: Red, white, and blue. This triumvirate of colors is known as the Sarum use, attributed to the Salisbury (England) cathedral.

It is said the frequent use of red at Christmas time is a survival of the early church usage of this color.

The modern church uses white generally for this important occasion.

The use of red, white and blue in services is to turn back the pages of ecclesiastical history to primitive times, for these colors were both authoritative and patriotic. The purples and greens used for special seasonal periods did not come into vogue until the Roman influence entered the church.

The Washington National cathedral possesses possibly the most elaborate of all such church linen and damasks as well as other wrought iron and oil paintings.

Even the least of the little parishes are most particular about their altar linen, and though they are not of the Spitalsfield looms they are hemmed by the best needlework, and the most painstaking care is given them.

From an old scrap book of wills:

Lewis Whitfield, Lenoir and Carteret counties, North

Carolina. Will dated 6 March 1848. Mentions daughters: Rachel Wright, Janet Moseley; son-in-law Snoad B. Carraway and Harriet, his wife and children: William W., and Mary Jane Carraway; daughter Julia Beck; grandson Geo. William Whitfield jr., Allen Whitfield jr., William B. Whitfield, Nathan B. and James B. Whitfield, sons of Allen Whitfield, if they should die leaving no heirs their portions shall be divided between Tabitha Wooten and Mary Jane Whitfield, daughters of Allen Whitfield. Granddaughter Sarah Mason Lee Williams, daughter of Harriet Carraway, and her heirs; grandson Hazard Whitfield and son Lewis S. Whitfield, deceased, and brothers: Cicero, Lewis and Franklin Whitfield. Miss Lucretia Craft (no relation mentioned); Allen B. Wooten and Snoad B. Carraway. Witness: S. Scott, Levi Newborn, Curtis Phillips and John P. Mewborn.

Letters on Austin Colony

April 13, 1958

Correspondence of the Austin colony.

The following is a letter written in New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1822, addressed to Moses Austin:

"My dear Sir; I have been struggling for a week past to find an hour to devote to this purpose. It is now 11 o'clock at night and as usual I am almost too much exhausted to hold my pen.

"The 'Only Son' Mr. Kinche-
loe owner, carries several of my friends and a number of valuable settlers. Three other vessels have recently sailed for the Colorado, and in fact my dear Sir had the Lively returned with a good account of her voyage, your country would be crowded to overflowing. I have recently received a letter from a Mr. Ross in Tennessee (forwarding good letters of recommendation) proposing to 'deliver you three hundred families by contract'. There are hundreds on their

way and thousands ready to go if one word of encouragement could now be had from you etc., signed: Joseph H. Hawkins."

* * *

Another letter dated Feb. 25, 1822, written from Pinckeyville, Miss: "Dear Sir; I avail myself of an opportunity to address you a few lines of enquiry respecting the tract of country you have made choice of in the Province of Texas. etc.

"There are many in this country who wish to remove to your settlement, but are deterred from not having any correct information respecting its local situation, the prospects that are held out to emigrants etc. Be pleased to note what number of families have already arrived, and what are your prospects of laying off a Town on the sea bord. This matter has been much the subject of confab among the Merchantilest and I believe generally wished to take place, signed: John J. Clark."

(In the above is a reference to having met Moses Austin at Mount Prairie in the Arkansas Territory).

* * *

Another item of interest in a testimonial:

"We the underneath Subscribers of the county of Hempstead and Territory of Arkansas being personally acquainted with the Mr.

John Woolsey and his two sons, Samuel and William Woolsey and the familys belonging to them for the space of three years do certify that they are good honest hardworking people and their has been nothing laid to their charge anyways dishonest, they have been considered good citizens, we further state they never did join the Republik Army nor never was engaged in any Indian Trade what ever. Given from under our hands this 7th Day of December, 1820. Berry Wilson, John F. Kellar, Daniel Props, D. Clark, Jonathan Bishop, Gilbert Clarks, John B. Dillard, J. P. (Justice of Peace); Wm. Stevenson, Daniel Wilburn, John W. Pettigrew, Wm. Throop (Thorp), James Grayham, Daniel McGilbury, John McClinton, Geo. Leeper, John Talbott, Joel Stewart, James L. McLaughlin, James Wright, John Johnson. Samuel M. Pugh, Charles Y. Long, Isaac Lee, John Conner."

* * *

Stephen F. Austin to his mother: "New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1821: Elias Bates arrived here this day in a steam boat from Alexandria; he went as far as the Sabine and heard Father had arrived at St. Antonio and was to be back at Natchitoches by the 15th of Feb. he was well, etc.

"As to Bryan and Sister, my heart bleeds for their troubles—if I can be of any service to you or them let me know it, and I will go home; I will do anything that is right.

"I came here with a hope of getting employ; I offered to hire myself out as clerk, as an overseer, or anything else, but business is too dull here to get into business. There are hundreds of young men who are glad to get work for their board. I met with Kenner; he said he would befriend me, but I have not seen him since. In this state of things it was my good fortune to get acquainted with Joseph H. Hawkins, Esquire (formerly of Lexington, Kentucky), who gave me employ in an a letter by the boat toward paying the freight; when I earn some more I will send another supply and will try to keep you and Bryan's

family supplied with sugar and coffee at least.

* * *

"Mr. Hawkins is a lawyer of the highest standing in

this place, he is not rich, but he has a generous heart. If I will remain with him office. He is a man who in every respect is an honor, and an ornament to the human race. He has kindly advanced me money enough to purchase a few groceries for you and sister, which I have shipped on board the Velocipede Captain Beckwith; enclosed is a bill of lading; and I will send ten dollars in he will board me, permit me the use of his books, and money for clothes, give me all the instruction in his power until I am fitted to commence the practice of law in this country. For my board and the use of his books, he will charge me nothing, for the money he advances he will wait until I make enough in my profession to repay him; an offer too generous and from a man who two months ago was a stranger to me, has almost made me change my opinion of the human race. There are however, two obstacles in the way; one is that I shall earn nothing to help you with, for at least 18 months; another is that perhaps those I owe in Missouri may prosecute here; it will do them no good, I have nothing—all the property I had in Arkansas, I gave to Father. If I am left alone for a few years I may get up and pay all off; it will take me 18 months to become acquainted with Civil Law which is in force in this country and learn the French language, that once done I then shall have the means of fortune with in my reach. I am determined to accept of Hawkins offer.

"I have been engaged in aiding to edit a newspaper, the 'Louisiana Advertiser.' I have sent some numbers to Post Master Herculanum which you no doubt can get. Your Son Stephen F. Austin".

* * *

The above are a few letters found in the "Austin Papers" compiled by the late Dr. Eugene C. Barker and published in 1924 in two volumes. A close examination of the various letters reveals much of the people applying for a part in the Austin Colony. These papers are found in the Barker library, History Center, University of Texas.

Genealogists

Will Visit

Sunday, April 20, 1958

Polyanna Creekmore, outstanding genealogist, will be the guest of Twigs & Trees May 15 for one week. She will conduct classes in genealogy. There will be all day classes and for those who work, evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoon classes. She will bring with her records of Tennessee and will give personal aid to everyone attending this course. Each lecture will be followed by discussion and questions and answers. Anyone wishing to enroll in this group must make reservation early.

Miss Creekmore is genealogical librarian in the reference room of the Lawson-McClung library in Knoxville, Tenn. She has her masters' degree from Columbia university.

A trek to east Texas begins Sunday in Jefferson, Texas, the Natchez of Texas. April 27, the trek to Anderson and Montgomery will be held. All the old homes of these two interesting towns will be opened to the public. Nat Hart Davis' law office will be open for the first time. In it are his ledgers, day books and other interesting material. Montgomery boasts of five revolutionary soldiers buried in her cemetery.

I was impressed with the pillow shams on every bed in this vicinity having the same design. One sham embroidered in maroon thread in the design of an old fashioned rose reads: "I dreamed that life was all beauty"; the other sham reads: "And when I awoke I found it all duty." One of the young ladies in the town once purchased the design for her shams and then lent it to all other housewives in Montgomery and Anderson; hence, every bed in this vicinity has the same shams.

This can be a most delightful weekend for anyone who descends from early Texas families, for this is "homecoming" weekend. At Washington-on-the-Brazos, there will be the Anson Jones home and many other historical places. Hotel accommodations may be had at Brenham, Conroe or

Huntsville.

It would be impossible to say which of these quaint old towns is the most interesting, for each one has many of the Austin colony's descendants still living there. Anderson with its Cape Cod houses, Fanthorpe inn, unique courthouse with stairs on the outside, log cabins, like the Buffington house built over 100 years ago. Prior to 1821 this whole country between the Neches and the San Antonio river was uninhabited. However, two roads traversed the territory of Grimes county: the La Bahia rd. and the Coshattee trace; the latter being a section of the old Contraband rd. which had been beaten out and used by smugglers of contraband goods on caravans of pack mules from Alexandria, La., to the Rio Grande. This Contraband rd. did not intersect with any other road except for short distances at the crossings of large streams where it could not be prevented.

The section between the Neches and the Brazos was known as the Coshattee Trace because it was used by the Coshattee Indians. From its crossing of the Trinity it extended west and southwest to La Bahia crossing of the Brazos, a half mile below the site of Old Washington, intersection the La Bahia rd. east of the Brazos bottom. In its course, it passed about three miles north of Huntsville, through the Prairie plains, thus it brushed the north boundary of Anderson, and the southern part of Navasota. Until 1830 no one lived on that trace between the Trinity river and Anderson.

In 1821 Andrew Millican settled on the southwest side of "Ten Mile" creek, where he erected a group of log houses. The following year he sold out and removed to a point between the Brazos and Navasota rivers where he started what became known as Millican's Settlement.

In 1822 Francis Holland, his wife and four sons and two daughters and his brother William Holland and wife

came and settled. Mrs. Mary Peterson, sister to Francis and William Holland, came with them bringing with her two sons; John and Wesley Fisher. The Fishers were said to have been related to Francis Holland's wife. John Fisher and William Burney married daughters of Francis Holland and began cultivating their land adjoining that of Hollands.

Francis Holland was a delegate to the convention that assembled in 1833, at San Felipe. The fate of the Hollands was a sad one, William Holland and his wife died, leaving three small daughters for his parents to raise. In 1835 James, Tapley and Frank Holland volunteered to participate in the siege of Bexar, and fought in the battle of Conception. James contracted measles and after catching cold was forced to return home with a lung congestion. His brother Frank took him home and remained with him until his death in the fall of '36. Tapley remained in service, participating in the storming of Bexar Dec. 5-9, 1835, and was one of the 186 men who died defending the Alamo March 6, 1836. It is said, when Col. Travis drew the line and asked every man who was resolved to stay with him to the last to step across the line, Tapley Holland was the first to cross it.

In 1830, Capt. John L. Black came from Tennessee, bringing with him a group of families and thus the section began to find new families, always closely related.

In 1938, the first commissioners of Montgomery were elected: Jesse Grimes, E. M. Gray, Peter Cartwright, Daniel T. Dunham, George Galbrath, and Joseph Lindley. That year Isaac Tousy was authorized to establish a ferry at the crossing of the Trinity river.

Some From Tennessee

May 11, 1958

Some Tennesseans who came to Texas:

John Abbott, born in North Carolina, resided in Grainger co., Tenn.; David Abernathy, also from North Carolina, resident of Giles co.; Jacob Acor, born in Connecticut, resided in Washington co.; James Acree, born in Virginia, resided in Knox co.; John Adams, born in Virginia, resided near Nashville.

Alexander, Daniel, born in North Carolina, resident of Marion co.; William Alexander, North Carolina, resided in Maury co. There was also another William Alexander, who listed his place of birth as Virginia, his residence as Knox co.

Charles Allen, born in North Carolina, lived in Williamson co.; John Allen, born in Virginia, had lived in Madison co., Tennessee, but came to Texas directly from Alabama; George Avery, born in North Carolina, resided in Wilson co.; Michael Awalt, born in North Carolina, resident of Franklin co.

John Bailey did not list his place of birth or residence. He did, however, list

his heirs: Tabitha, Mary, Thompson B., Hiram and Elizabeth Bailey. He was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Elijah Bayliss, born in Virginia, resided in Sumner co., was a close relative of David Crockett. Thomas Bell from Virginia, resident of Washington co.

Charles Ellison, born in North Carolina, resident of White co.; Epperson (or Apperson) Thomas, born North Carolina, resident of Hawkins co.; Andrew Evans, born in Virginia, resided in Rhea co.

Timothy Ezell, born North Carolina, resided in Giles co.; John Fain, resident of Jefferson co., settled in East Texas (Old Evergreen); Rowland Flowers, born in Virginia, resided in Fentress co., lists his wife as Anna; David Crockett's daughter married into this Flower family.

Goforth, John, resided in Jefferson co.; his children: Nancy, Preston, Cornelius,

and John Goforth. Isaac Graham lived in White co.; the family had formerly come from North Carolina.

Lanier Rhea lived in Rhea co.; this family had formerly come from Virginia; James Richards, born North Carolina, lived in Overton co.

John Walker, born in South Carolina, lived in Sumner co.; Alexander Wiley (or Wyley); this family originally came from Pennsylvania, resided in Dickson co. The name is sometimes spelled Willie. This branch of the family lived in Davidson co. and was related to Mynatt (or Minatts).

A permit (or certificate of character) was required of all good citizens to have before leaving the state. The above information is some that is found on these transfers. Usually there were 10 to 12 persons' names signed to each man's card, testifying as to his honesty and good character. Every state issued them through the governor's offices, in spite of the fact that so many librarians of state libraries insist they do not have such records.



Pollyanna Creekmore, Tennessee author, lecturer and librarian, will open a genealogical series here Thursday as guest of Lucille Stewart Krisch's genealogy classes.

New Book Details

Gist Family Lineage

Sunday, May 25, 1958

Christopher Gist of Maryland and Some of His Descendants, by Jean Muir Dorsey and Maxwell Jay Dorsey, Urbana, Ill.

This is a new book, contents well marked for reference and indexed. Any family of early America will find this book of interest.

The history of the Gist family begins with the coming of Christopher Gist, and his wife, Edith Cromwell Gist, to the province of Maryland in 1679.

As the descendants of Christopher Gist left Maryland to find new homes in the opening of the west and south, contacts with the family were gradually lost, and today many of these relationships are unknown. There is no doubt the name had various spellings: Gist, Guest, Gest, etc., but the author only copied the names Gist, as she found the name spelled in that way in early Maryland records.

Included in the book are maps which show the locations of early Gist plantations and lands in Maryland and other states. These maps will be useful to those who wish to visit these ancestral homes.

Christopher Gist settled in Baltimore county. On Feb. 12, 1679, he proved his rights to 150 acres of land for transporting himself; Edith, his wife, and Patience Walder into the province, to inhabit, and assigned to Daniel Carroll all the rights to this land. In March, 1682, Christopher Gist and Richard Cromwell, planters of the Patapsco river, Baltimore county, Md., purchased from Robert Clarkson of Anne Arundel county, a tract of land called South Canton.

Thomas and Anne Lightfoot, orphans of John and Elizabeth Lightfoot, were apprenticed to Christopher Guest, June, 1683. Thomas Lightfoot died before 1688, but had married Rebecca Larkin. Their plantation, formerly called Utopia, was later known as Rebecca's Delight.

Christopher Gist died in 1690. His will dated Feb. 17, 1690, probated March 10, mentions: Beloved wife and child, John Robinson; brother Richard Cromwell (meaning brother-in-law); "my mother Guest, if she be alive." Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Brown, John (X) Robinson, Richard Cromwell.

Christopher Gist and Edith Cromwell had one child, Richard Gist, who married Zipporah Murray. Edith, widow of Christopher Gist, married second in 1691, Joseph Williams. Joseph Williams died soon after the marriage. His will lists four children by a former marriage. Edith married third in 1692, John Beecher; she died in 1694. Her will requests that her brother Richard Cromwell and Thomas Staley look after her son Richard and care for her estate until her son be of age.

Richard Gist (son of Christopher and Edith Gist) and Zipporah Murray had Christopher, who married Sarah Howard; Nathaniel, who married Mary Howard; Edith, who married Abraham Vaughn; William, who married Violetta Howard; Thomas, who married Susannah Cockey; Jemima, who married Wm. Seabrook; Ruth, who married Wm. Lewis; Sarah, who married John Kennedy, and thus the

Gist family began its interwinding of families, until there is hardly a family that is not connected with the Gists.

This book is complete, and is a welcome addition to the shelves of genealogy for the technical research and clear and accurate accounts of the families.

This is centennial year for many of our counties: Chambers county centennial was celebrated May 12 to 17. For a copy of the family history of that county, write Mrs. Jack Silva, Box 215, Annahuac, Texas.

Tilden will celebrate its centennial this summer as well as other south Texas counties. Not content with listing their early settlers, members of historical groups are working in Twigs and Trees library to compile a complete family history on each of their founders. Beeville is attempting to locate descendants of the early families of their county.

Tax Rolls Tell History

By SAM WOOLFORD

Sunday, May 18, 1958

Family trees have always intrigued me. That is, if I can quietly examine the history of a man who shook the dust of Europe from his feet and came to America to find a better place.

You can trace this country's growth through family histories; and the funny thing is: The farther back you go, the more you realize how closely associated all of our early leaders were, because there were so few of them. They married into each other's families, sued one another and fought duels, and generally had only a nodding acquaintance with everybody else.

So, it was with more than usual interest that I opened a book the other day which moved San Antonio back to the year when there were only 354 paid poll taxes. This book is the assessment roll for 1857, four years before the Civil war. It was attested to by John Malloy, the assessor.

Old names resurrected personalities:

"John Bowen, agent for Mrs. M. E. Bowen, one town lot, \$300; three negroes, \$2200; taxes paid, \$12.50."

The city records division, presided over by Col. O. L. Wiley, is located in the Morris K. building on Dwyer ave., a stone's throw from the site of "La Noche Triste," one of the darkest nights in San Antonio's history. Too, that is where John Bowen presided as the first postmaster. Today that area is a mushrooming "new town"—a youngster trying to challenge all of the old-time centers of commercial enterprise. These centers have swung in the last couple of centuries from Main plaza to Commerce st., to Alamo plaza, and on over to Houston st. Where it will end nobody knows.

Prosaic Tale

The assessment-roll book of 1857 tells the story of downtown San Antonio of that antebellum era in the most prosaic way possible—in figures, largely. Yet, it revives a scene of horse-and-buggy life; of matrons who demanded pianos as their price for frontier hazards; of rugged individualism which was calculated to banish both frontier and hazard, and build firm foundations for a city's structure.

Dr. George Cupples, the pioneer physician, listed a \$1600 lot, a \$100 horse, and a

buggy and watch at \$300. He paid \$10 taxes.

And more than 100 years ago Theodore Gentilz, the artist, satisfied the tax collector of his worldly goods with a total tax of \$1, showing that art doesn't pay.

One was familiar. The entry says:

"_____, one lot \$100. He paid his taxes of .50 cts. but refused to pay his poll tax as he lives out of the city."

Now, this gentleman's name truly revived old memories, for I had interviewed him at the end of his career, and he was perhaps Bejar's angriest man.

For many years he worked for Santa Rosa hospital, driving their ambulance and other vehicles, which included acting as transportation agent for charity cases—those who were eventually assigned to potter's field.

Enemies

He told me:

"A man sometimes has enemies who plague him all his life. For instance, there is the story of Old Man Dennis. He was a charity case at the hospital, and the Sisters were doing everything they could for him—just as the rest of us did. But he got an idea that I didn't like him, though I treated him the same as all the rest.

"Well, he got worse and his end was approaching. On the day he died, the Mother Superior told me I had to meet the S. P. train with my one-horse ambulance. The train was coming in from the west at 3 o'clock. One of the Pryors was sick. They were a mighty fine ranch family, and mighty rich. She told me to be sure and be there when the train came in. But I also had to take Old Man Dennis out to the potter's field. That's the day my enemies told a downright lie about me, but the Mother Superior and the Sisters never did believe it. I explained why I had to hurry to meet that train. It was an outright lie, and they're still telling it—that I took Old Man Dennis to the potter's field on a dead run, on account of I didn't like him."

The No. 1 taxpayer of the 36 square miles of San Antonio in 1857 was Nat Lewis. Nat, one of our progenitor "politicos" of old Bexar (whose tribe has increased), paid a

grand total of \$167.50 on nine pieces of property assessed at \$32,300; four negroes at \$2000; two horses and one buggy.

Next, as far as the San Antonio tax office was concerned,

was the Maverick Land co. with 34 pieces of property, 16 negroes, a horse and buggy, some furniture and a watch.

The next three largest taxpayers were W. B. Jaques, J. H. Kampmann and Asa Mitchell, all within the \$70 bracket.

Sheep, Goats

Only two people listed sheep and goats that year: Francisco Morales with 500, and a Rodrigues with 100.

It is interesting to note that at least seven pianos were assessed that year—which will play havoc with a lot of stories about the "first piano" ever brought to Texas, by Grandma.

James R. Sweet, early-day newspaperman, paid \$24 taxes on seven pieces of property; W. C. A. Thielepape, later mayor, paid \$1 poll tax, and Dr. Ferdinand Herff, the bel-wether of the Herff clan and one of the southwest's leading surgeons, listed four pieces of property at \$5100, also a slave, a horse and buggy and team.

About the only merchandise listed on the tax rolls was by A. Nette, San Antonio's pioneer druggist, who admitted to a stock worth \$600.

John L. McClellan, who lived next door to the present Morris K. building, in the house now occupied by the chancery of the Catholic church, had \$6000 worth of real estate and a slave. He was a kinsman of Gen. George B. McClellan of the Union army.

John James, early-day San Antonio surveyor, assessed three pieces of property at \$5560; two slaves, a horse, buggy, watch, and a piano.

The recapitulation for the year was: Real estate values, \$1,885,298; 347 negroes assessed at \$218,975; 281 horses and mules, \$18,842; 913 cattle, \$9587; 354 poll taxes; total taxes, \$13,033.

Now, here is another summary of how a town grows, and how it came forward 28 years, to 1855. This is contained in the tax assessor's book compiled by Gustav Frasch.

Value Rises

His recapitulation shows real estate assessed value had increased from the 1857 figure of shortly under \$2,000,000, to

\$11,078,490. Personal property assessed was for \$894,530; moneys and value, \$736,850; merchandise (from A. Nette's \$600 worth of ipecac and calomel), to \$1,573,060. The total valuation was \$14,282,930 and the taxes due were \$180,576. With this the city fathers could fill in Sweeney's mud-hole on Alamo Plaza; install signs in three languages warning not to cross the Commerce st. bridge faster than a walk, and keep a kerosene lamp burning in the Bat Cave, our city hall of those days. All to show that civilization had come to stay in the southwest.

The tax rolls show that commerce had invaded our frontier town by 1885. Leading taxpayers were as follows: J. H. Kampmann, early-day capitalist (as they called businessmen with vision in those days), paid \$4418; Frank Goldfrank and co., \$2323; Ed L. Wickes, \$2071; Ed Steves sr., \$1661; Galveston-Harrisburg rr., \$1583; F. Groos and co., \$1340; estate of James Vance, \$1286; Ferdinand Herff sr., \$1212; Half and bro., \$1163; Thomas J. Devine, \$1104.

Many well known San Antonio names follow, among them that of John Twohig, the "breadline banker" of the old days, who now assessed real estate worth \$36,780 and personal property at \$2260, paying a tax of \$488.

Many of the commercial firms assessed large stocks of merchandise, showing that San Antonio had already become a commercial and distribution center for the southwest.

A few interesting entries include the names of R. S. Mackenzie, the old cavalry colonel; the Mavericks—William, George, Albert and Sam—all of them paying substantial amounts; the Sons and Daughters of Zion, taxes, \$3.75; and the United Brothers of Friendship, \$3.75.

The estate of James R. Sweet, the pioneer newspaperman, had shrunk to only one of his original seven pieces of property; Dan Sullivan paid \$79.75 in taxes, and George Washington, \$1.63.

Yes, cities, like people, have interesting stories; and sometimes dull figures are as revealing as the faded old pictures in a family album.

Memorial Day in Retrospect

June 1, 1958

Memorial Day with thoughts of May 30, 1846.

"We need must think of history that waits
For lines that live in their proud beginning;
Arrested promises and cheated fates,
Youth's boundless venture and its single winning.
We see the ghosts of deeds they might have done,
The phantom homes that beacons their endeavor;
We grudge the better strain of men
That proved itself and was extinguished then,
The field, with strength and hope so quickly sown,
Wherefrom no other harvest shall be mown."

These words come to mind as I recall a marble memorial tablet I saw on the east wall of the military chapel at West Point:

"Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847," with these names appended:

Cols. J. J. Hardin, W. R. McKee, Archibald Yell;
Lieut. Col. Henry Clay jr.;
Capts. George Lincoln, J. B. Zabriskie, Wm. Woodward, W. T. Willis, A. R. Porter, T. R. Kinder, W. Walker, J. Taggart; Lieuts. B. R. Houghton, A. B. Roundtree, E. F. Fletcher, R. Ferguson, L. Robbins, T. Kelly, J. C. Steel, J. Bartleson, A. Atherton, Wm. Price, Fran. McNulty, R. L. Moore, D. Thomas Parr, E. M. Vaughn.

May 30, 1840, there was a call for volunteers: "War with Mexico." As always, the noblest and finest youths in the country answered the call to arms. There had been bitter controversy regarding this war, with many stump speeches on the floor of congress. Personal ambitions, fanatical abolitionism and imperious pro-slaveryism were the issues involved and passions were ignited for or against. Above the clamor, the irrevocable fact, "Texas is annexed," echoed over the nation. Taylor had advanced to protect the frontier; the Mexicans had crossed the border; Col. Cross had been killed; Capt. Porter's men, in searching for him, had been defeated and dispersed and Thornton's squadron of dragoons had been captured after a desperate struggle.

On this May 30, Gen. Wool, then adjutant-general of the army, was ordered to repair to Cincinnati and muster into service 12,000 volunteers from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi.

In April, Gen. Taylor had marched his force of regulars (3593 men), from Corpus Christi to the east bank

of the Rio Grande,, opposite Matamoros, where he erected a fort. Supplies had been shipped from New Orleans to Pt. Isabel. On April 30, two companies were left to garrison the fort while Taylor and the remainder of his

company marched to Pt. Isabel to bring up the supplies. Gen. Ampudia had gathered his Mexican forces at Matamoros and encountered the Americans on their return from Pt. Isabel. This was the Battle of Palo Alto, in which Taylor was victorious.

* * *

The Mexicans retreated, forming a strong position at Resaca de la Palma; after receiving reinforcements they again attacked the Americans; this battle was more costly than the first. The Mexican commander, Arista, vacated Matamoros and a few days later Gen. Taylor took command of the city. Thus the first step of the campaign against Mexico was over and the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was secured.

In the meantime, Gen. Wool was ordered to turn over his command to Gen. Butler and to concentrate a part of the force now ready to move at San Antonio. After inspecting the 1st and 2nd Illinois regiments stationed at Alton, Ill., commanded by Cols. Hardin and Bissell, he went to New Orleans, Lavaca and San Antonio. The Illinois regiments followed, embarking at Alton for New Orleans. From New Orleans, they went by steamer to Pt. Lavaca and from there began their famous march of the "Army of the Center," August, 1846.

Gen. Wool commanded the "Center Army"; Gen. Taylor "The Occupation Army;," Gen. Kearney "The Army of the West." Gen. Scott had not yet arrived in Mexico with his command.

In August Gen. Taylor moved his headquarters to Camargo, which was to be his depot of supplies during the anticipated operation on Monterrey. While these movements were taking place on land, the U. S. navy had blocked the Mexican ports. Santa Anna, then an exile from Mexico, had been permitted to run a blockade at Veracruz, by order of the government at Washington. This was done by our American representatives who had been made to believe that Santa Anna wished to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the U. S.

* * *

Santa Anna once in the City of Mexico, surrounded by his friends and followers became the supreme commander. In September, he ordered Gen. Ampudia of the northern Mexican army, to evacuate Monterrey if he was not certain of success in the battle with the Americans. They were to retreat back to San Luis Potosi where their headquarters would be. Thus, the occupation of Monterrey was accomplished with little resistance.

Sept. 24. Gen. Taylor agreed to an Armistice of eight weeks, Gen. Ampudia stating that peace commissioners had been appointed by his government to negotiate a treaty with the U. S.

In the meantime, Gen. Wool, with his "Army of the Center," was stationed in San Antonio, impatient to advance and finding it difficult to obtain reliable information concerning practical routes for marching 1000 miles into Chihuahua, Mexico. However, they left San Antonio in September with the Illinois regiment. Col. Churchill with his "regulars" followed a few days later.

Diaries and manuscripts of this terrific march are among the papers of the Mexican war recently purchased by the state archives. Also among the records are newspapers of 1846-47.

* * *

The latter part of November the entire command reached Parras, it was then that Gen. Wool received the dispatch from Gen. Taylor, advising him that the expedition had been canceled—they would not go to Chihuahua.

Thus the terrific and laborious march had been closed without benefit to the American cause. These troops with their supplies might have joined Gen. Taylor's army by the shorter route used by Gen. Butler's volunteers.

Gen. Taylor's position was a serious and distressing one. Forced to create a base of supplies in the enemy's country, receiving vague, contradictory instructions from Washington, his men ill, poorly fed. Yet he pressed historically forward. In the latter part of December, he was reinforced by Gens. Butler and Wool's division. Then for the first time, he was able to form plans and fix upon a definite object, but still hampered by instructions from Washington.

New Group Organized

June 8, 1958

The Central Texas Genealogical society was organized in the public library, Waco, May 15. William Templer was elected president; Ray A. Walter, vice president; Mrs. O. C. Herdman, secretary; Robert L. Luckett, treasurer. It is gratifying to see this important section of Texas organize a genealogical society. Mildred Dulaney, reference librarian of the Waco library, has urged this organization for a long time. Mr. Walter, too, has been active in encouraging people of that section to gather family records.

The first issue of their bulletin consists of 1850 census of Sabine county; book reviews, queries and many other items of interest to genealogists. The June program, June 13, in the Civic room of the First National bank, will be a round table discussion.

You may join this organization by sending \$2 to Robert Luckett, Box 23, Y. M. C. A., Waco. All descendants of early Texas families will be interested, for it was in this vicinity that many early families settled.

* * *
A genealogical society, unlike a historical society, compiles and connects various family Bible records. It is interested in individuals who make history and in identifying families with others of the same ties and name.

There has been recent interest among teenagers in genealogy and we hope by fall to have various groups of young people with their own study groups. American history will be more interesting with genealogical background.

The Joseph Lawrence assn. was to hold its annual meeting at the San Jacinto battleground June 8. Members are the descendants of Joseph Lawrence. Last year this group had a portrait painted of Lawrence, veteran of San Jacinto; this year they will present it to the San Jacinto museum. Edwin Smith, Floresville,

is the family genealogist; send all Bible records to him. Rane McCown 108 Crescent dr., Palestine, is the secretary, to whom correspondence should be addressed.

QUERIES

I would like to get in touch with anyone working on the families of Brothers, Barfield, Powers, Norwoods, Kokernots, Lords, Smiths or Jettons.—Barbara J. Brothers, Gonzales.

* * *
Collecting and compiling data on the Haines-Haynes family.—John W. Haines, Apache Trail, Medford Lakes, N. J.

* * *
Perhaps someone can help me locate a pamphlet printed in 1955. I would like to know the publisher of "Samuel Stone and His Wife, Mary Ann Chunn, including Early Residence in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama," by Dolly M. Stone, 89 pp. San Antonio, 1955.—Amelia R. Perkins, 1838 Lee Hall, San Antonio.

* * *
I am confined to my home and am using my compilation of genealogy to exchange with others. I have Nelson and Montague lines of my own—Thomas Nelson of Boston and Maine—connected by marriage with the Revoire (or Revere) family. I have five bars in my D. A. R. and can prove many others. I am also a Daughter of the Colonists and Founders and Patriots.—Mrs. Marie Perrin Lemley, 2512 W. Eighth st., Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *
Moses Higgins married Roseanne Wells Nov. 11, 1868, in Calhoun co., Miss. I need information which will lead to their parents. Roseanne Wells had two brothers, one sister. Their parents died when they were quite small and their uncle Wells administered their estate. They lived with another uncle in the same county. I am interested in the Higgins and Wells family and wish to contact anyone else who is working on the line.

Answer: Robert Livingston Nicholson, 432 Benton blvd., Kansas City 24, Mo., has done extensive work on the Higgins family. He descends from Katherine Higgins who married Christopher Bolling and lived in West Feliciana parish (Wilkinson co.), Miss. Mr. Nicholson has also done work on the Clack family and many other southern lines.

* * *
Mrs. H. M. Jinks, Pt. Arthur, spent Monday in the Twiggs and Trees library setting up her Texas cemetery records for publication. Mrs. Jinks has more cemetery and tombstone records than any other person. She is preparing them for a book, in which she will insert church records of the cemeteries. Mrs. J. P. Horton, Rockdale, came Monday to assemble her Robbins family data. Anyone in the vicinity of Rockdale who wishes to get help for their family records might contact Mrs. Horton.

* * *
Many write from the Valley that they have no group interested in genealogy. I suggest they contact Mrs. C. C. Black, McAllen, who is a talented genealogist and will welcome an opportunity to get a genealogical society started. Mrs. Black is a member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and has compiled some fine records on her own family.

* * *
The address for ordering the Amite co., Miss., books: Amite County Historical Fund, 2236 Highland ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Birthday of Flag

Sunday, June 15, 1958

The Birthday of our flag.

It has been said, as soon as men began to gather for a common purpose, some kind of symbol, banner, or standard was necessary as an outward or visible sign of a rallying force.

The idea of a national banner originated with the Egyptians. Banners or standards are frequently mentioned in the Bible.

Columbus displayed the flag of Spain (golden castles on a red field for Castile, with red lions on a white field for Leon), with his own banner, which was a white flag with a green cross to represent Christianity, green, being the color of hope.

The Mayflower floated from her mast a red cross of St. George on a white field, known as "St. George's Cross."

The king's colors, the "Union Jack," were a combination of the red "St. George's Cross" and white "St. Andrew's Cross," on a blue field, adopted in 1806 and still, in a slightly changed form, the standard of Great Britain.

When the American colonies began to feel the pressure of British rule they discarded the British standard and placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in 13 pieces, representing the 13 colonies with the motto "join or die." As the colonies became more organized to resist British tyranny, they placed upon their banners a well formed snake in an attitude about to strike, with the motto: "Don't tread on me."

In the early period of the Revolutionary war, each section adopted its own flag, and it was only later that the desire was to have a common flag. Massachusetts adopted a banner of pine trees, South Carolina went

for rattlesnakes, New Yorkers used a white flag with a black beaver on it, Rhode Island used a flag with a blue anchor, and so each state adopted its own symbol.

Gen. Washington adopted the "Grand Union Flag" which displayed 13 stripes alternately red and white, symbolic of the 13 colonies, which stretched from New Hampshire to Georgia. In the "canton," the corner nearest the hoist, were the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews, taken with their blue field from the flag of England. The greater part of the "Grand Union Flag" was the 13 stripes. This flag was raised over Prospect Hill. Gen. Washington wrote Jan. 4, 1776: "On the day

that gave being to the new army, we hoisted the 'Grand Union Flag' in compliment to the united colonies. From the snow swathed hill near

Boston, as this flag came rippling down at sunset, the evening 'star' appearing from the twilight, following the sunset, gives a premonition of the great world emblem of liberty yet to come forth."

* * *
July 25, 1776, after the destruction of the Continental fleet at the battle of Lake Champlain, Lord Howe wrote: "They have set up their standard in a fort upon the southern end of the town; their 'colors' are 13 stripes in red, white, alternately, with the English 'Union' cantoned in the corner." On June 14, 1777, Continental congress passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the flag of the 13 colonies of the United States be red and white, that the Union be 13 stars, white on a blue field representing a 'new Constellation.'" With this date begins the history of the "Stars and Stripes."

Every American child is told the story of Betsy Ross, and how she stitched the first flag, designed by Benjamin Franklin in a little 2-story house on Arch st. in Philadelphia, today pointed out as the "Birthplace of Old Glory." It is said that Gen. Washington, Robert Morris and Col. John Ross called upon Betsy Ross in June, 1776, and asked her to make the new flag.

Gen. Washington said as he laid the red flag of England on a table and placed some white stripes of cotton on it, "We take the stars from heaven, the red from the mother country and separate them with white stripes, to show that we have separated from them. The white stripes shall go down to posterity representing 'Liberty.'" The stars used were the 5-pointed which had long been used as symbols of Christianity.

The "Stars and Stripes" were first displayed at the Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and first displayed on an American ship of war from the masthead of the Ranger. A group of young ladies came down to the shore at Portsmouth, N. H., bringing with them a large flag, their gift to Capt. John Paul Jones, commander of the Ranger. Paul Jones enthusiastically accepted the gift and hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" to the top of the mast. Over the very waters where the Lusitania went down, Paul Jones sailed in 1778 flaunting before the eyes of Europe the American flag.

The flag was first saluted by a great European power when the Ranger sailed into Quiberon bay, France, Feb. 14, 1778.

During the War of 1812-15 between the United States and Great Britain, the English fleet bombarded Ft. McHenry, near Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1814. Francis Scott Key was confined on a ship of the British Adm. Cockburn, witnessing with an anxious heart the British bombardment of the American fort. It was the Ft. McHenry flag that he eagerly watched for in the first rays of dawn to see if the flag "was still there."

Capt. Stephen Driver was the first to christen our flag "Old Glory." He was born in Salem, Mass., March 17, 1803. When about to sail from that port in command of the brig Charles Doggett in 1831, he was presented with a large American flag. As it was hoisted and waved in the air, Capt. Driver christened the beautiful emblem "Old Glory."

* * *
The observance of Flag day began in Philadelphia June 14, 1893, a date now a national Flag day.

The "Stars and Stripes" floats from a tall pole at Montclair, N. J., designed to meet the eye of the homecoming traveler or the immigrant long before he enters New York harbor, even before he sees the Statue of Liberty.

Robert Fulton's famous Clermont floated the "Stars and Stripes" over the first vessel using steam power. The flag also waved over the airship when Wilbur Wright flew over Paris, France.

June 14, Flag day, is one of the most important days observed by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. George Gray, of DeBexar chapter DAR, conducted a program at Oak Hills Country club, "The Story of Our Flag." The San Antonio Children of the American Revolution held a luncheon and program at the Bright Shawl.

QUERY

I should like to correspond with anyone descended from or interested in the family of Isaac Handley and wife Mary C., who died in Wilcox co., Ala., between 1836-39. Their children were Jackson, Isaac, William, Gabriel Sherrod, Benjamin, Franklin, John S. and Leonard H. Jackson and John S. migrated from Wilcox co., Ala., to Texas. Will exchange data.—Mrs. Myrtis P. Handley, 1911 14th ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Notes on Nicholas Family

Sunday, June 22, 1958

John Bennett Boddie's new book will be "The Albemarle Parish Register of Surry & Sussex Counties, Virginia, Births & Deaths 1710-1778."

Albemarle parish was created in 1738. The register is the only existing complete register in that section of Virginia, south of the James river extending from Brunswick to Princess Anne.

The name of all sponsors at christenings will be shown, also grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Pre-publication price is \$3.

* * *

A letter from a reader:

Some of us noticed with interest your column Sunday, April 13, on "Letters on Austin Colony." During our collecting of items on the Nicholas family, we found that Joseph H. Hawkins (died 1823) married into this family.

Hawkins owned an interest in the Austin colony. He was responsible for the equipment of, and with arrangements for boat transportation of, many of the colonists. He went broke doing this.

Joseph Hawkins and Georgianna Nicholas were married in 1808. Their children were George N. Hawkins, Edmund, Thomas, Mary and Norborne Hawkins. Norborne Hawkins and two of his first cousins, Samuel Smith Saunders and Robert Smith Owings, were with Fannin at Goliad. They were killed on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836. Robert Smith Owings was the maternal uncle of George Nich-

olas Bascom (1836-1862). Bascom's unsuccessful attempt to capture Cochise resulted in the Apache wars in the west.

Robert Smith Owings was also the brother-in-law of Hon. John Calvin Mason (1802-1865). Mason served in the war with Mexico in Ben McCollough's company of Texas rangers, under Gen. Taylor of Worth's division. He was wounded in the battle of Monterrey and was sent to Washington, D. C., with dispatches to President Polk. He was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major, March 9, 1847, for gallantry in the field. After the war, he returned to his home in Kentucky where he was elected to congress. His name is inscribed on the monument to soldiers of the Mexican war in the state cemetery at Frankfort, Ky., where he is buried beside Beverly Clark. Mason's wife was

Anne Eliza Owings; her father was Col. Thomas Deye Owings; they are buried in the Old Masonic cemetery near Brenham, Texas.

Col. Thomas Deye Owings was born at "John & Thomas Forest," Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1776. He removed to Kentucky when a young man to manage his father's holdings which consisted of real estate, grist mills and the state iron furnace which came into blast about 1790. As early as 1807, the U. S. government had a contract with his foundry to manufacture solid grape shot for use in the west. In 1815, it made 22 and 32 pound cannon balls used in the Battle of New Orleans by Gen. Andrew Jackson. The original furnace stack is still standing with an elm tree growing out of the top. A memorial tablet has been placed on the stack by the state of Kentucky.

In the War of 1812, Col. Owings recruited 322 men, receiving his commission as colonel of the 28th U. S. Infantry, in April 1813, and

joined Gen. Harrison's army in September 1813. These troops landed on Sept. 27 at Malden and on the 29th took possession of Detroit without any opposition. On Oct. 2, Gen. Harrison and his men crossed the river and pursued Gen. Proctor, who after a few days retreated to the Moravian towns on the Thames river, 86 miles N. W. of Detroit, where a severe battle took place in which the Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. Col. Owings and 28 of his men are credited with assisting Commodore Perry in his victory in 1815. In the war with Mexico, fighting for Texas independence, Col. Owings offered his services and that of his two sons, Robert Smith and Samuel, both killed at Goliad. They were the grandson of Col. George Nicholas (1755-1799) who married Mary Smith; her sister, Margaret Smith, married Wilson Cary Nicholas, governor of Virginia; they were the sisters of Gen. Samuel Smith and Robert Smith, U. S. secretary of state.

* * *

The Smith family were early settlers of Baltimore, Md., they were bankers and shipowners. Gen. Samuel Smith was one of the largest shipowners on the Atlantic coast. The "Peggy" and the "Sally" and the "Uni-

corns" were the first sailing vessels known as "clippers" which bore their owner's flag to Leghorn, London, and Cadiz during the administration of Thomas Jefferson.

During the American Revolution, two of Gen. Smith's brothers lost their lives in the defense of American independence and Gen. Samuel Smith was awarded a sword by congress for gallantry at Ft. Mifflin. Gen. Smith was in command of the defenses in the battle for Baltimore, shortly after the capture of Washington by the British during the War of 1812.

As stated before, Mary Smith, sister of Gen. Samuel, married Col. Geo. Nicholas, and was the maternal grandmother of Norborne Bottecourt Nicholas Hawkins, Samuel Smith Saunders and Robert Smith Owings, all killed at Goliad. Besides serving with the American revolutionary forces, Col. Geo. Nicholas and Wilson Cary Nicholas were among the debaters who favored the adoption of the Constitution by Virginia at the convention which began in June, 1788, at Richmond, Va. This convention adopted the Constitution with a majority of only 10 votes out of a total of 168.

Col. Geo. Nicholas, Gov. Wilson Cary Nicholas and Elizabeth Nicholas were the children of Robert Carter Nicholas and his wife Anne Cary. Robert Carter Nicholas (1728-1780) was a half brother of Elizabeth Burwell, who married William Nelson of Yorktown and they were the parents of Gen. Thomas Nelson of the American Revolution, who signed the Declaration of Independence and was later governor of Virginia.

Robert Carter Nicholas (1728-1780) and Elizabeth Burwell Nelson, were the grandchildren of Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman, Lancaster co., Va. "King" Carter was also the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, father of Wm. Henry Harrison, president of the U. S., and Carter Braxton. Another grandchild of "King" Carter, John Carter (who married Elizabeth Hill), and was the father of Anne Hill Carter, who married in 1733, "Light Horse Harry" Lee (1756-1818). Henry and Anne Hill were the parents of Gen. Robert E. Lee.—Lawson M. Pierce, San Antonio.

Symbol of Human Freedom

Sunday, June 29, 1958

The Magna Carta—the first symbol of human freedom.

On June 15, 1215, the Magna Carta was signed by King John at Runnymede, and became the first basis of the liberties of all English-speaking peoples. Curiously enough, the anniversaries of our flag and that of Magna Carta are in close juxtaposition, for it was June 14, 1777, when the U. S. congress officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem, more than five and a half centuries later. It is eminently appropriate to consider what it is that Magna Carta—the Great Charter—gave to our country: the latest and most perfect development of a free nation founded on its principles.

Four documents mark the progress of the struggle for civil liberty which has found expression in American citizenship: The Magna Carta in 1215; the English Bill of Rights in 1689; the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the Constitution of the U. S. in 1788.

The Magna Carta was not a constitution or instrument of government; it did not claim to have any constitutional privileges. It simply exchanged the unwritten customs and traditional rights of Englishmen, accomplished through centuries of struggle, for the restraints of written law imposed upon the personal despotism of the king. This was wrung from King John by the power of the great barons of England, who stood firmly for not only their own rights, but for all, including the lowliest commoner. It rendered to all Englishmen their right to free and unbought justice, a security of person and property, to good government.

There were special provisions for protecting the poor. No man, convicted of felony was to forfeit his tenement or freeholdings; no merchant was to be deprived of his wares, no countryman of his wain or

cart. A means of livelihood was to be allowed to all,

even the worst of them. The charter controlled the king with a chain of steel; it reads: "No freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, or dispossessed or outlawed or in any way brought to ruin; we will not go against any man nor send against him save the legal judgment of his peers (that is by jury) or by the law of the land."

This charter also restrained the king from levying taxes at his own pleasure without the consent of the Common Council of the Realm; thus came into being the parliament and other representatives of the people. It secured local government of all boroughs, it regulated the trade and made uniform weights and measures. Then, to enforce the observance of this document upon a reluctant, lawless and treacherous king, who had been forced to sign the bill, it ordained a council of 24 barons to be chosen from the general body of their order with the right to declare war upon the king should he violate the subscribed provisions.

"They have given me four-and-twenty overkings," King John groaned in helpless fury. Thus the fundamental rights of men had come to pass.

So, it was that the principles of Magna Carta took seed and grew in the hearts of every English-speaking citizen, and from them, the very fundamentals of our American government were inspired. For it is recorded that each group that left England in those early days to come to America, upon settling on the Atlantic coast, immediately set up their own varying form of government.

Our declaration of independence goes farther than the Magna Carta, however; it declares the right of man is not given by the king or state, but by the Creator Himself.

"Americanism" is the highest development of the genus Anglo-Saxon, trans-

planted from our English ancestors, tended by our pilgrim and pioneer parents, to be treasured by every American who takes the time to read the history of mankind. It is fitting that the month of June is the birthday of our flag and the Magna Carta; they are thought of as one and the same symbol.

There are two organizations honoring the noble barons of Runnymede: "The Dames of the Magna Charta" and the "Barons of Runnymede." Both are splendid organizations and worthy of your membership. John S. Wurts of Philadelphia has written five books on the various lineage of the descendants of the Magna Charta; they are published by Brookfield Publishing Co. In the fly leaf of the book Mr. Wurts has inscribed: "The Bible is the earliest charter of freedom; upon God's word all freedom rests."

Better still that we remember the words of Daniel Webster: "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard it and defend it."

QUERIES

I am attempting to gather records of the Maxey family and will appreciate any information anyone can give me.—Mrs. Edward Harker, San Antonio.

I am working on the families of Sinclair of Louisville, Ky. James Daniel Sinclair married Georgia Spear in 1874; he was born in Maysville, Ky. Georgia Spear was an orphan and reared in the home of Musslemans in Kentucky. Her mother was the daughter of Matthew Gheen and Jane Parker. Tradition tells us Jane Parker was related to the Todds of that state. I will appreciate hearing from anyone on any of the above families, especially interested in the Gheen family.—Mrs. Stewart Mitchell, San Antonio.

Real Daughters Of the Confederacy

July 20, 1958

Last year the United Daughters of the Confederacy organized a group of "Real" daughters of the Confederate veterans. They were asked to write their memoirs of the effects of the War-Between-the-States. Following is the "Recollections of Mrs. Alma Anderson Muntzer" of San Antonio. Mrs. D. L. Freeman, member of Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., is chairman of the San Antonio Real Daughters.

"In the early days of reconstruction, I was only eight years of age, but I remember keenly all of its hardships. As I grew older I learned more from my father and paternal grandparents, of the heroism, courage and Christian fortitude that characterized the Confederate soldier.

"My father, William Boyd Anderson, was born in Rutherford, Ky., Oct. 22, 1848; was left an orphan when an infant, and was reared by his paternal grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Rutherford, for whom the county was named. At 15 he ran away and joined the Confederate army. Being matured and very tall, he easily passed as an older boy. However, his commanding officers soon found out his youthfulness and sent him home with the request that permission be given for him to continue his activity in the service. He then enlisted again, Aug. 20, 1862, Private, Company A. (Johnson's Regt., Orphan's Brigade, Webster county, Kentucky, Cavalry).

"On his route back to the Confederate lines, the Yankees tried their best to convert him to their way of thinking, which he refused. As the boys said: 'He beat a hasty retreat.' As they came 'following on his heels,' he was compelled to lie down under a 'rail fence,' as a last hope of not being captured. They passed so close he was almost trampled on, and he lay as quietly as possible, hardly breathing.

"After his return to the Confederate lines he served in more than one company. In Birmingham, Ala., he and his entire company were captured and imprisoned. The hardships they endured were fearful, the worst of all was near starvation from so little food allotted them.

"Not all northern soldiers were without feelings, as their guard, sympathetic towards them and knowing they would certainly starve on such limited rations, permitted a few to escape at a time so they might not be detected.

"My father, William Boyd Anderson, told us, among other things, his father had to lead his fine Kentucky-bred horses into the deep brush behind the hills to save them from being taken by the Yankees. He told us, too, that after escaping from the prison camp in Alabama, they had to forage for their food and, luckily for them, they came upon a flatboat of beeves that was coming down the river. They overpowered and bribed the guards (who were themselves tired of war) and succeeded in securing several beeves. Soon they found an abandoned wagon, and with the help of a stray negro, the beeves were butchered. It being cold weather, the meat was very cautiously stored in the wagon, where they thought was a safe place to hide from the enemy. This first meal of cooked meat was the

most delicious the men had ever recalled.

"Upon reaching the Confederate camp, they shared their wagon of beef, amid much rejoicing and exchanging of news. With badly worn clothes and bare-footed, my father was given a furlough and sent home for medical treatment. His feet were frozen and erysipelas had developed, and required some time to overcome that infection. He later returned to his company and remained with them until the surrender of the Confederate troops, April 9, 1865; he returned to his home in Mayfield, Ky.

"In 1870, he went to Galveston where he remained a year. From there he removed to Waco, where he met Miss Emma Williams and fell in love with her. They were married in 1872, and among their children were Alma Anderson who married William Muntzer; Felix Anderson, who died young; Edna Anderson who married Wm. Marshall.

"Emma Williams Muntzer had two brothers: Dr. Otis Lawrence Williams and Dr. Rufus Green Williams, both served as physicians in the

Confederate army."

William Boyd Anderson was appointed colonel in the State Militia by Governor Roberts and was a member of the Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, U. C. V. He passed away Feb. 18, 1932. His daughter, Mrs. Alma Muntzer, author of the above sketch, is the eldest member of the Barnard E. Bee Chapter, U. D. C.

QUERIES

In 1876 there was a Nathaniel Davis, minister of the Christian church, living at Alvarado. In a letter he mentions his brothers: John and Marion, as getting along well, and a sister Mary Davis. He wrote of visiting his aunt, Mary Stewart Allen, and her husband Robert R. Allen, who lived in Austin. He also mentions a visit with their daughter Emma Allen who married a Mr. Hamilton and lived 15 miles from Austin. He mentions her grown sons but does not name them. Nathaniel Davis' parents were William and Ann (Stewart) Davis. I would like very much to get in touch with anyone knowing of this Stewart-Davis-Allen family. Mrs. H. H. Housewright, Reagan st.

Rogers - Bethia - Roberts-Crum—Miranda Rogers married Thos. Cochran Bethia, son of Adam Clark Bethia. Born April 11, 1843, died in Texas 1877, buried in the Omen cemetery, Shilo, Texas. Margaret Crum was born April 27, 1847, married Adam Clark Bethia in Mississippi. She came to Texas with the Sheperds, died and is buried near Troup, Texas. Crum was the daughter of Dave Crumm and Mary Roberts Crum. I believe she was the sister of my great-grandfather, Jabez Roberts. I remember as a small child of visiting the Rogers hotel at Meridian, Miss. The Rogers family, owners of the hotel were my mother's family. Can anyone give me information on this family of Rogers? Also, where is Schilo-Shilo cemetery? I do not find it on any map. Was this Crumm family the ones from Crumm Elbow, N. Y.? I will be grateful to hear from anyone who might give me some information on any of the above families. Mrs. M. E. Allday, 152 Harrigan pl., San Antonio.

More Confederacy Memoirs

July 27, 1958

Horoscope of Memory was written by Anna Price Hewett, a real daughter of the Confederacy, member of Bernard E. Bee chapter, U. D. C.

"Having been born three months after my father's passing I was taught to revere his name by my mother and grandmother and everyone who had known him.

"I was born a daughter of the Confederacy; I came into this world with the blood of a soldier in my veins—a soldier who had nothing to bequeath save a heritage rich in honor.

"My father, James W. Price, was born March 14, 1842, in Galveston, Texas, the son of Dr. John and Sophie (Overall) Price, who had emigrated from Tennessee in the early 30s to Texas. His early education was acquired from private schools in Galveston, then an old school at Rutherville, Texas. At 17 he entered Virginia Military institute. At 20 he resigned to enlist in the Confederate army after making a brief visit home to see his mother and sisters, who were then living in Houston. While in Houston he attended a "military ball" given by the K. K.

club. It was at this ball that he met my mother, whom, I am told, was a beautiful young lady.

"It was 'love at first sight,' for, my mother often told me, after they were introduced he did not leave her side all evening. He was 6 feet, 4 inches tall, with typical military bearing, a handsome blond. My mother was a brunette, 5 feet, 7 inches tall—a typical southern belle from New Orleans.

"On her return to her home in New Orleans, he soon followed, and was so convincingly persistent that their engagement soon followed and lasted for the duration of the war years.

"My father, James Woods Price, was a member of the 3rd Company battalion, Washington Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, from May 27, 1861, to April 8, 1865. As he was enroute for his induction into the army, Gen. Ben Butler besieged New Orleans, resulting in its capture in the early part of 1863.

"After General Farragut and his fleet conquered the city by overwhelming force in early '63, General Butler, with 15,000 men besieged the crescent city and displayed himself

the most brutal of men—without reason nor soldierly conduct.

"Resenting the hostility of New Orleans women, he accused them of being insulting to his officers and men. He then issued orders if any of the men considered themselves insulted by looks or action of any female, they were to treat them as "women of the town." This released the brutal instincts of degraded men, thus making New Orleans women virtual prisoners. After the humiliation of the ladies, he turned his ire to the clergy and a number of Episcopal ministers were sent into exile.

"The third group to suffer were the Catholic priests. One incident often repeated was of Father Mullins, who was called to appear before General Butler and accused of refusing to bury the Federal soldiers. To which the priest replied: "I'd gladly bury them all, with pleasure." As a consequence the priests were ordered to cease praying for Jefferson Davis and the Confederate government and a guard was placed at the church to see that the orders were carried out.

Father Mullins reportedly arranged that when the time came for prayers of the congregation, they were asked to bow their heads and pray in silence for 10 minutes. And the guard could report that the Confederate troops were not mentioned.

"Another instance of Butler's cruelty, to which my mother was a witness, was the "battle of Handkerchief." She among numerous women and children assembled at the foot (or end) of Canal street and waved 'goodbye' to the Confederate soldiers who were being carried to the head of the river as prisoners of war. While waving goodbye a company of Federal soldiers ordered to "charge with open bayonets on the helpless women and children. My mother said that had been the most horrifying sight she had ever experienced—to hear the screams, moans and pleadings.

"On returning from that heart-rending scene, as a further insult, she was arrested because she had detoured around the U. S. flag. She was escorted to the provost marshal. A young officer-of-the-day was responsible for her acquittal. From then on,

Cupid made a handsome race and served the Confederate cause. Once, when Captain Pierson was calling, there came a jarring knock at the door. Butler had sent a squad of soldiers to search the home, for 10 Confederates had escaped from the Custom House, which was the temporary jail. But "the captain" (Pierson) graciously dismissed them, and this was indeed a strenuous experience for she did have all 10 of them in the next room. However, they made their escape, slipping through the lines with contraband, badly needed medicine, drugs, doughnuts, bandages and warm socks. One of them was my father.

"To the victor go the spoils" was Butler's idea, and many homes and churches were looted of their treasures to be sent to his home. He was especially fond of sterling spoons and for this reason was called "Spoons Butler."

In the spring of '63, the "Stars and Bars" were flying high! Lee's advance was knocking some sense about the south into the Yankees heads. They had even relieved Butler from his command of the federal troops in New Orleans. Even the north had been "shocked by his brutality."

"The change removed the northern Captain Pierson who had so nobly and unawaredly assisted my mother in her Confederate cause. However, he made several trips back to New Orleans, hoping to win her

hand. Her final reply amazed him greatly. She told him she was too busy knocking at too many doors, to stop at one.

"In 1864 there was much anxiety about my father who had been wounded at Pickett's charge. He was returning home or furlough. He had also been wounded at Shiloh. My mother was grieved for she knew he would never use his right arm again. Despite this he returned to his company.

"My mother's eldest brother was seriously ill with 'swamp fever' and the only hope for his recovery was apples, Capt. Pierson, making one of his brief visits, came at the opportune time and the following day a barrel of the finest red apples was delivered. After this the entire family had a special place in their hearts for a generous Capt. Richard Pierson.

One balmy night the captain whispered: "I can hardly

wait to take my beautiful bride back 'hum' to Massachusetts." My mother conjured in her mind just what 'back hum' in Massachusetts would imply—tight-laced spinsters with cork-screw curls, straight backed chairs, rhu-barb pie, frozen faces, formality and unemotional personalities. Then reflecting on her own people of the south, with their sweet, free grace and generosity and though "hum" in Massachusetts might have been escape from the horrible days of reconstruction, she chose to stay and share the heart-rending days with her own destitute south.

So the pendulum of fate swung between the northern "hum" and the southern home! And here it stopped, life in the south was her choice with James Wood Price, my father-to-be, at her side.

"The war had taken its toll on James W. Price, and his life lasted only 11 years after the war. Only care and devotion of his family spared him that short time. He passed to his eternal reward at the early age of 36.

"During the days of reconstruction, my mother lost by death her father and her husband, and eldest daughter, who lie buried in the Greenwood cemetery in New Orleans. My mother and her younger brother came to Texas in 1881, bringing with them my maternal grandmother, myself and only brother. My grandmother's brother, Edward O. Abel, was interred in the Glenwood cemetery in Houston, but my mother and brother are sleeping in the Confederate cemetery in this city.

"This story of the war between the states was told me by my mother, Mrs. Fannie Abell Price during her lifetime."

The stories of "real" Daughters of the Confederacy were gathered by Mrs. D. L. Freeman, chairman, member of the Albert Sidney Johnston chapter, U. D. C. Any story of the period of reconstruction or of any historical interest may be sent to this column.

Kentucky Loved the Early Postmen

Sunday, August 3, 1958

A little history of our postal service.

In 1789 the federal government established a general postal service. In Kentucky the people were quick to demand this service; in fact, it had been a political issue when Isaac Shelby was campaigning for governor. Great effort was made to improve the route and post roads that would enable the mail service. The postal route connected Bean's station in Tennessee with Danville, through the Cumberland gap, and post riders were employed for regular trips. This service began August 20, 1792, with Thomas Barbee of Danville the first postmaster. Later a route was established down the Ohio to serve communities in the northern part of the state.

Difficult roads made the service unsatisfactory, and so great was the criticism of the mail delivery that Gov. Shelby discontinued it.irate citizens of Kentucky plagued the governor and the secretary of state, Edmund Randolph, with such pressure, that the legislature passed an act authoriz-

ing the governor to employ special "express" to carry important dispatches when regular service was not available.

Regular and dependable mail service was a boon to Kentucky, and post riders became popular heroes, not alone for the heroic part they played in braving the dangers of the wilderness, but for the news they brought these frontiers. Crowds gathered to await the rider at each settlement and lavished refreshments on him as they listened to his tales and experiences.

Up to this time, a letter had been sent by traveling merchants or any wagon train or passerby.

John Mellish was such a merchant. Born in Methven, Scotland, in 1771, he came to America in 1809. He was possibly the first traveling salesman in our country. Because of his extensive travels, he assembled notes of roads and routes and drew up maps of the U. S. These are now in the cartography department of the National Archives in Washington and are known as "the Mellish maps." They are in color and with them was sold

a small booklet giving the days for stage and mail and locations of roads. In the booklet also are "Postal Regulations" of 1818:

"A single letter (one page), any distance not exceeding 36 miles, 6 cents; for same single page, a distance over 36 miles and a distance not exceeding 150 miles, the rate was 18½ cents; over 400 miles it was 25 cents.

"Double letters (two pages), the charge was double; quadruple letters, quadrupled price, etc.; provided the weight was one ounce; otherwise the rate was tripled.

"Packets, composed of four pages and weighing one ounce or more, were charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce, except letters conveyed 'by water mails' which were not to be charged with more than four distant letters.

"Newspapers carried over 100 miles, 1 cent; if carried to any postoffice in the state in which it was printed, regardless of the distance, the rate was 1 cent.

Magazines and pamphlets, 1

cent per page, if not carried over 50 miles; if the distance exceeded 50 miles, the rate was 1½ cents per page."

Mail was transported in stages, in sulkies and on horseback, traveling post roads, averaging one postoffice for every 15 miles of post road.

Postal service was transported by a direct or corresponding line of stages, from Anson "in Maine," via Washington City, to Nashville, Tenn., a distance of 1440 miles, "in a southwestern direction." Another route was from St. Maryes, Fla., to Highgate, Vt., via Washington City, a distance of 1396 miles, "northern direction."

Postoffices were in land offices in various states. Mellish apparently was quite impressed with the new nation for his little booklet reads like a chamber of commerce brochure. One item of interest is titled "Missouri Territory," dated 1818: "This Missouri Territory is rising fast into importance. The probability is that it will be subdivided into districts of convenient size and these will be admitted as states, as soon as they have sufficient population. Two million acres of land are appropriated for the soldiers, located between the Arkansas and St. Francis, and 500,000 acres above St. Charles." This would apply to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

The following was sent in by a reader on the Johnston family:

I regret my inability to answer the questions more satisfactorily to the parties interested; but it is a fact that not one of the (five) sons of William Johnstone (first marquis of Annandale) ever married. This being true, it is evident I cannot "give the names of the daughters" of the fourth son—"George III and last marquis."

Such misunderstandings of

facts and records are not unusual. Histories of North Carolina (and McRee's "Life of Iredell") state in detail that Gov. Samuel Johnstone (of Chowan) and his brother John Johnstone (of Bertie) were sons of "John Johnston the surveyor general," and yet (besides the family record) there are public records, wills and deeds showing these gentlemen to have been the only sons of "Samuel Johnstone sr., of Onslow county, N. C." There is no record of any "John Johnston, surveyor general."

Lancelot Johnstone (No. 223, same date), surgeon in North Carolina line in Revolution, was a man of character and importance. I have hitherto been unable to locate his descent or connection, and am gratified to find that he was of the Johnstones of Annandale.

Our legendary family history alludes to three other emigrations of Johnstones from Scotland to Ireland with Edward Bruce about 1312. To Armagh in 1640-5, and third, in 1715, when Gilbert Johnstone located in Ireland. It was the granddaughter of George Johnstone of Armagh (attained in 1689), who married Gilbert in 1724, as our records indicate.

Samuel Johnstone (of Chowan), as president of North Carolina congress, must have signed the commission of Lancelot, Gilbert jr., and Hugo Johnstone; but North Carolina was not then free—clear of England (1776). My grandfather, Huger Johnstone, asserted that the commissions for Gilbert, the exile, Huger (his father and grandfather) were signed in blank and given to Col. Ebenezer Folsom to be filled out and delivered. Col. Ebenezer Folsom was living in Georgia after 1830. I would be glad to know of any of his descendants. It was Col. Folsom and his partisan command that captured Farquard Campbell and delivered him to the North Carolina congress at Hillsboro. Col. Folsom must have been a very enterprising, daring partisan. History seems to have overlooked him, but he should not be forgotten.

HUNGER W. JOHNSTONE

QUERY

Working on the Kistlers of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, also, the Van Bibbers of the same locations. Would like to exchange the material on these families with someone who can give me the records of those who "went west" into Ohio after the Revolution.—Mrs. G. Dunlap, 105 Brittany dr., San Antonio.

Blanco County

Sunday, Aug. 24, 1958

"Blanco County Families for One Hundred Years" by John

Stribling Moursund, of Austin, "dedicated to all those residents of Blanco county who by

their life, both past and present contributed to its historical development from a pioneer county to the present."

This book was presented at the Blanco county centennial Aug. 6-8. In preparing his thesis, Mr. Moursund became so involved in the genealogy of the early families of Texas, he decided to publish these family Bible records as a centennial edition. There were only 200 copies printed, so few are left. The second volume which will be out soon will consist of tax assessment rolls of the county beginning with 1858, through 1870. This is the most complete record of a county that I have ever seen, evidencing years of research, from the origin of the county to its development. The four parent counties of Blanco were Comal, Hays, Burnet and Gillespie, and approximately 26,000 acres detached from Travis county.

Being a son of Mary Stribling Moursund, who descends from the most prominent families of America, Taliaferros, Bumpas, Phillips, Hudsons, and Striblings, it was impossible for him to lay aside the Bible records of the families he had gathered in preparing his thesis. Mary Stribling Moursund is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and tells the interesting stories of her own genealogical research on the Striblings of Tennessee. It was through her insistence that these Bible records were published, and especially so for the centennial of Blanco county.

The book is a rare one, all families arranged in alphabetical order, starting with John A. Alberthal and continuing through Bells, Birds, Browns, John Treadwell Cleveland, born in Salem, Mass.; Rev. Arter Crownover and his wife,

Elizabeth Chesney; Frederick Fisher; William Ford; George Freeman, born in New York in 1810; E. M. Gallaway of Butler co. Ala.; Amos Valentine Gates, born in Texas in 1825; the Graham family; the Grays: John, Samuel B. and Wm. Marion Gray; James Green, born 1805 in South Carolina.

* * *

William Hamilton appears in the Comal list of 1857; the Hardin family; the Haynes; Charles, Henry, John and Rebecca; Warren Herwig; Dr. G. G. Hill; Eli Hinds; Wm. Asbury Hudson, born in North Carolina in 1816, son of William Pleasant Hudson and Polly Phillips; Andrew Jackson Johnson, born in Georgia, 1835, and James Polk Johnson, founder of Johnson City.

Daniel Perry Kinney born in New York in 1831, son of Daniel and Sophia (Burke) Kinney; Maxmillian Krueger; Felix Kyle; the Lackey family of Illinois; John McCoys; Jesse McCrocklin who received the first Mexican land grant from Mexico in June 1835; William Washington Martin; John Masseys; Thomas Morgan, a prominent Englishman, who came in 1861, he was born 1826, was chief justice in 1862.

The family of William Needham, born in 1842, in Illinois; Robert Page, first sheriff of the county; Samuel Patton born in the Carolinas, was chief justice of Blanco co., first settled in Bastrop, where he was a member of the third congress of the Republic of Texas. Daniel Rawls, one of the "Austin's Old Three Hundred."

* * *

Also to be printed in another volume: Cemetery records of the county, censuses 1860 (agriculture), 1870 and 1880, plus the tax rolls of the county.

This project will be in four volumes and may be ordered by writing John Stribling Moursund, 2109 Ashby ave., Austin.

Genealogist Dies

Sunday, Sept. 7, 1958

The genealogical world has learned with deep regret of the death of Blanche Adams Chapman. She had published many books on Isle of Wight county, Va. One of the first genealogists of our era, she had been active in genealogy and organizing heritage organizations since 1903.

The Richmond Times Dispatch carried the notice of her death July 24: "Mrs. Blanche Adams Chapman, 63, widow of the late Lewis Chapman died at her home here (Smithfield, Va.) She was a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Colonists and Barons of Runnemedede. She was a member of the Knights of the Garter, Order of the Knights of the Bath, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, the Order of the First Families of Virginia, the Jamestown-Virginia Society, United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Pen Women of America."

"Leifeste, Vater and Brandenberger," family histories of Mason county, are now completed and published by E. Chas. Hickley, vice president of the Ft. Worth Genealogical library.

This booklet is not intended to be a complete work on these families, but the beginning of a more complete work when the compiler obtains more information. If you are a descendant of these families and have any information on them Mr. Hinckley will be pleased to hear from you.

If you descend from Mason county, he will welcome your letter as he is compiling the record of families of the first churches of that county.

Charter members of the Methodist Episcopal church Charles Grote, pastor, on Beaver creek in 1852: Paul and Margaret Bast, August and Elizabeth Leifeste, Conrad and Sophia Pluenneke, Moritz and August Lehman, Fritz Lehman, Henrick and Katherine Kothmann, Fred Koenig, Frederick Hasse, Sophia Lemberg and many others.

Quoting from a preface of the History of the Southern German Conference: "There was a great influx of German immigrants who landed on the shores of Texas. There is no accurate account which of the families landed at Indianola or at Galveston."

In 1860 listed are Geistweidts, Durst, Brandenburger, Grote, Lembergs, Woerner, Bickenback, Korn, Alberson, Todd, Evers, Bauers, Wiedemann, Wartenbacks, Simons, and Beherens.

The Upper Willow had its first preaching in 1858. The booklet is an important one as Mr. Hinckley gives the church register for each community. If you are interested in sending your records, his address 3632 W. Fuller, Ft. Worth.

QUERIES

Wanted: Parents and wife of "Abb" Luce sr., who came to Texas for the first time in 1814 with his son Abner jr. After his return to Ohio (or Indiana) he later removed to Texas with his family. His sons were Abner jr., Dave (David), Bill, Joe, Hiram and Jesse. Land grants in Texas prove his residence before 1845. They settled first in the area of Hardiman, Cottle, Foard and Wilbarger counties. Dave remained in west Texas when the family removed to east Texas and consequently his record is lost. The counties in east Texas where his brothers resided were Cherokee, Houston and Trinity. I am preparing a book for publication on the Luce family and would like very much to hear from all members of this family. I am especially anxious to hear from the family of Dave Luce.—Mrs. Jeff Franklin, San Antonio.

I am attempting to locate a copy of Green's "History of Culpepper county, Virginia," also a copy of Blair's "History of Montgomery county, Texas." If anyone has a copy or knows where I might obtain a copy of either of these books please write Lois Stoneham, Stoneheim, Texas.

When sending queries to this column please make certain that the name and address is on the letter. Frequently the envelopes are lost and I have no way of knowing how to contact the writer. Such is the case of E. J. Murray, El Paso, who wrote offering various family records to this column. If Mr. Murray will send his address I would like very much to get in touch with him. If you wish a reply please enclose stamped, addressed envelope.

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Mention of husband's name and his wife's maiden name:

& Vinson, John & Susan (Brooks)
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Mention of a husband's name, his first wife's maiden name, and second wife's maiden name

& Morris, Richard
Randal, Mary
Bennett, Eleanor

Mention of a husband's name, his wife's maiden name, and her name by a previous marriage:

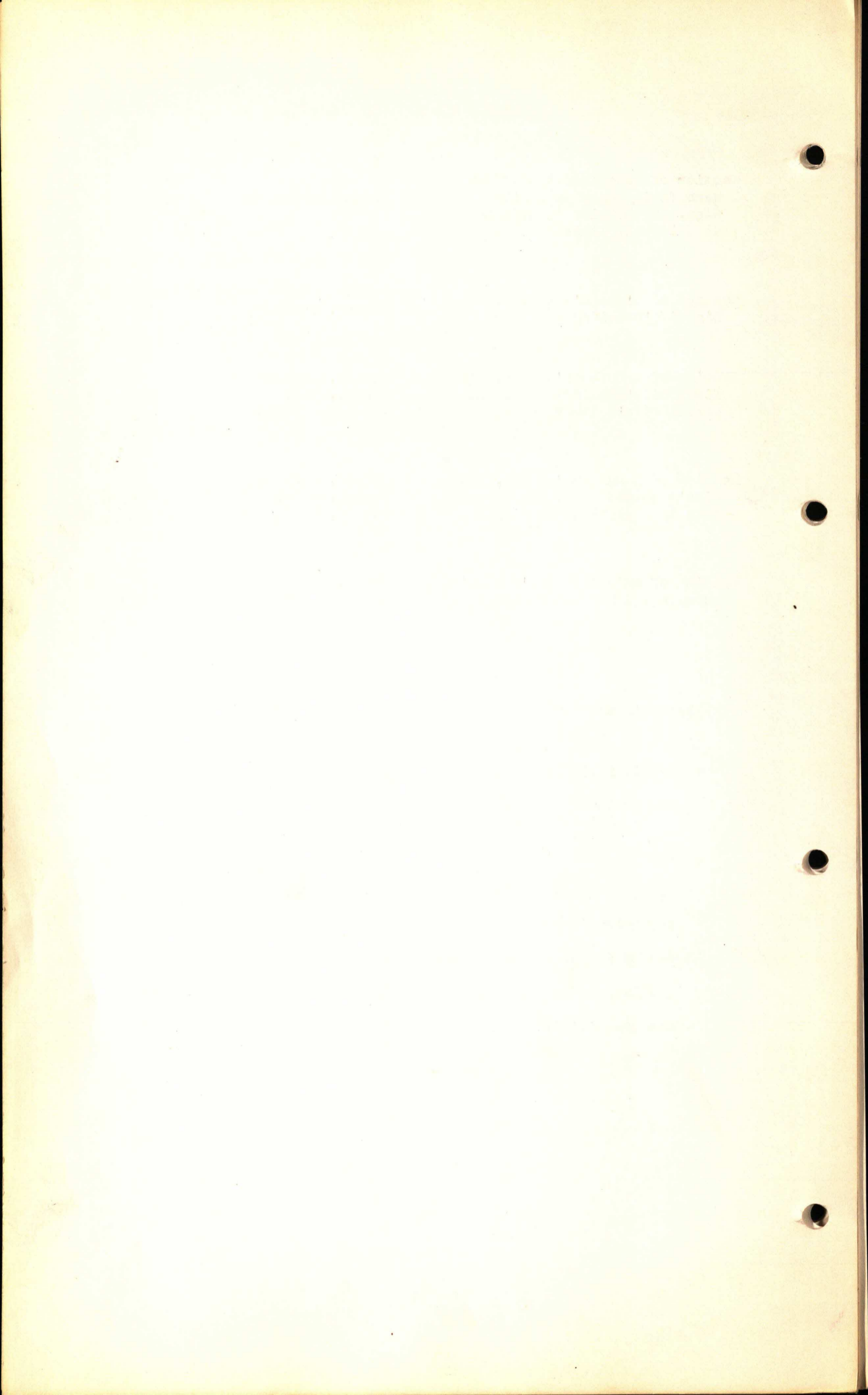
& Reeves, Martha
Duncan, William & Martha (Reeves)
Stover, Paul & Martha(Reeves)(Duncan)

Mention of only the wife's married surname and her maiden name:

& Reade, Elizabeth
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