SOME OF THE ANCESTORS
AND
SOME OF THE DECENDANTS
OF
HENRY BURTON
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER
AND
JOHN BURTON
REVOLUTIONARY WAR SEAMAN

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TILFORD A. JONES
1990
This family history was written (a) for the descendants of Henry Burton, revolutionary war soldier, who was born in Virginia and migrated to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee after the revolution. Some of his descendants moved to Randolph County, Arkansas about 1847, and (b) for the descendants of his brother, John, a Revolutionary War Seaman, some of whose descendants migrated to Clay County, Arkansas a few years later.

Included are some of their ancestors, who arrived in Virginia as early as 1608.

An attempt has been made to weed out hand-me-down family information which we could not verify. Family stories become very inaccurate as they are passed along from an old grandmother to young children, etc. Where unverified information is included, it is described as such.

Families included herein are, without limitation, Bayley (Bailey), Cocke, Burton, Farley, Johnston, Hawkins, Robinson, Shivley, Sallee and the family of this writer, Tilford A. Jones.

The list of descendants of Henry Burton is incomplete, but other Burtons can attach their own families to this tree without doing all of the basic research reflected herein.

Very little of the research was conducted by this writer. Mary Martha Presley Merritt of West Virginia, Betty Hawkins of Washington State, Velma Winn, of California, Vita (Billie) June Johnson of Michigan, Kathryn Morey Yarborough of
Arkansas, Nixon Shivley of Arkansas, and the writer's daughter, Elizabeth Austin King of Maryland, all have contributed greatly to this endeavor. Furthermore, as indicated by my numerous citations, we have drawn heavily upon the work of other researchers and writers.

THE VIRGINIA COLONY

Virginia was the first surviving English colony in the New World.

In 1580 Sir Francis Drake returned to England from a two-year and ten-month pirate cruise around the world. He sacked the west coast of the Americas from Cape Horn to San Francisco. Some of his fleet of five ships, provided by Queen Elizabeth, were lost going around the Horn, but when he came home, the Golden Hind, his flag ship, was so overloaded with gold and silver that it could barely list into port.

A banquet was held in his honor at the Middle Temple Inn of Court, a law school, think tank and establishment club where men of power, vision and money met. The seed was planted for England's venture in the New World.¹

In 1605, Ben Johnson, the lexicographer, and two friends wrote a play in which a sea captain said:

¹ A prized possession of the Middle Temple today is a table made from timbers of the Golden Hind, a gift from Francis Drake. Another prize is a head table made from a great English Oak donated by Queen Elizabeth.
"A whole country of English is there, ... they have married with the Indians who are so in love with them that all the treasure they have they lay at their feete.... I tell thee, golde is more plentiful there than copper is with us ... why, man, all their dripping pans and their chamber pottes are gold...."

Sadly, many young gentleman came to Virginia seeking gold and got instead yellow fever and starvation.

In 1603, Elizabeth I died and was succeeded by James I, who chartered the Virginia Company to found a colony in Virginia. The charter was revoked in 1624 and Virginia became a royal colony.

Three ships left England for Virginia in December, 1606, and arrived on May 13, 1607. The smallest of these ships was only 29 feet long. They came by way of the Caribbean, where their bilge was filled with yellow fever mosquitoes.

The 105 adventurers who came were from the English gentry and almost totally unqualified to select a site or to serve in the wilderness. They selected Jamestown Island for their settlement. It was not quite an island, being connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus of land, which gave them access to the mainland, but was easily fortified.

The principal reason for its selection was that ships could be brought close to land. They were actually moored to trees on the banks of the James River.
Here the yellow fever mosquitoes thrived, but it was a swampy land, without good water, and if yellow fever did not kill the settlers, the bloody flux often did.

On January 2, 1608, the ship John Francis under Capt. Newport, who had commanded one of the first three ships, arrived with supplies and more settlers. Among the passengers was William Bayley, Gentleman. (The Complete Works of Capt. John Smith, edited by Phillip L. Barbour, V.1, p. 222, V. 2, p. 161.)

William Bayley (Bailey) was our first ancestor in the New World. In 1610, Cicely, a 10-year old girl arrived on the Swan. (The Farrar's Island Family by Alvahn Holmes, the Farrar family chart, and Domestic Life in Virginia by Annie Lash Jester 1957, p.4). We do not know her family name and have been unable to locate a roster of the Swan's 1610 passengers. Many of the early records of Jamestown were burned during Bacon's rebellion.

In about 1616, Cicely married William Bayley. Her daughter, Temperance, was born in 1617. Temperance was our first ancestor born in America.

In 1607, there were 105 first settlers, of these, 50 died by the end of September.

In 1608 the first and second supply brought 190 settlers. By the winter of 1608-9 only 200 people were left alive. In that winter only seven died, except by drowning. In the winter of 1608, the colonists found that rats had eaten their
corn and 60 to 80 people were sent to Point Comfort to live on oysters.

In 1609 nine ships left England with 500 men, women and children. One was lost at sea. One was wrecked in Bermuda, where two small ships were built and the passengers arrived in 1610.

Seven ships arrived in August 1609.

Due to powder burns, John Smith returned to England for medical treatment in October 1609, leaving behind only 490 people still alive. When he left the Indians attacked, there was yellow fever, and starvation. The ships arriving in August had come with very few supplies that were not spoiled. The settlers had adequate supplies for themselves, but not enough for the five ships which arrived in August 1909. The winter of 1909-10 was known as the starving time. When spring came there were only 60 English people left in Virginia. One man killed and ate his wife. He was executed.

In 1610 two small ships arrived from Bermuda, where they had been shipwrecked and the passengers built new ships. They decided to abandon the colony when they saw its desolation. The survivors were loaded on the two Bermuda ships which set sail down the James. They met the new Governor, Lord De La Warr, for whom Delaware was named, coming in with three ships of supplies. They returned to Jamestown in June 1610.
In 1611, De La Warr returned to England, a sick man, leaving behind 200 people out of 900 who had come to Virginia since 1607.

In August 1611, six ships came bringing 300 people. From 1611 to 1613 many people came. But in 1616, when William Bailey married Cicely, there were only 300 English people left alive in Virginia. Many more people came to Virginia in the following years.

From 1619 to 1625, forty-four hundred people died of disease or were massacred by Indians. In March 1622 a carefully planned massacre occurred throughout Virginia. About 400 of 1200 people living in Virginia in 1622 were killed.

In 1625 there were 1,232 people in Virginia at 25 locations. (Lash Jester, Domestic Life in Virginia (1957) page 15.) In 1649, there were 16,000 people in Virginia and in 1671 there were 40,000.

Many records of early Virginia were destroyed by fire. The churches were a great source of data with respect to marriages, births and deaths. Some of the early churches were burned. Some of the records were burned during Bacon's Rebellion, and some were burned in Richmond, where they had been moved for safe keeping, during the Civil War.

We estimate that William Bayley (Bailey) died about 1619. In early Virginia, widows did not remain unmarried for long. It was not a hospitable environment for a single woman. Also,
there were many more men than women. Consequently, suitors were plentiful.

In Colonial Virginia a woman's property became the absolute property of her husband when she married and there was no divorce. However, premarital agreements were honored.

In 1619 or 1620, Cicely (Ceclie, Sisly, Sissley) Bailey married Samuel Jordan, who represented Charles City in the Virginia Assembly. Also, in 1619 he established Jordan's Journey, a plantation in the great Weyanoke area. The property had been known as Beggar's Bush. We assume he took over the patent of William Bailey. Jordan's Journey seems to have been on Bailey Creek and Billy Creek seems to have gone through the plantation. However, Temperance Bayley had an adjoining patent, and she was a child of two or three years old when her mother married Samuel Jordan. It would appear that there was either a premarital agreement or that Samuel Jordan saw fit to set aside a part of William Bailey's land for his daughter. (See colonial map "Curles of the James" in Henrico County, Virginia with Jordans, Cockes, Burton and other plantations, Appendix AA and The First Seventeen Years, Virginia 1607-1624, by Charles E. Hatch, fr. 1957).

In 1623 Samuel Jordon died. A few days later Reverend Greville Pooley, who had conducted Jordan's funeral, went to propose to Cicely taking with him Capt. Isaac Madison. She accepted Pooley and they drank a toast. She, however, did not want their plan known so soon after her husband's death or
until her baby was born. Reverend Pooley agreed to keep the secret, but he could not contain himself at the prospect of marriage to the rich widow and spread the news. Cicely said he "had fared better had he talked less," and without giving him notice became engaged to Jordan's administrator, William Farrar. Mr. Farrar was a son of John Farrar of London, a director of the Virginia Company, and was an honored member of his Majeyst's Council. (Colonial Virginia It's Peoples and Customs, by Mary Neuton Stanard, 1917; and The First Seventeen Years, Virginia, 1607-1624, by Charles E. Hatch, Jr. 1957.)

Reverend Pooley filed a breach of promise suit. The local courts referred the matter to London and received a reply that London would not interfere in such a delicate matter. Reverend Pooley dismissed his suit, and Cicely ² married William Farrar -- poor Reverend Pooley.

The Council took note of this controversy, and decreed that a woman should not contract herself to "two several men at the same time."

In 1624, Nathaniel Causey represented Cicely's plantation in the assembly. There were 42 people living there in 22 houses. The plantation owned three boats, a substantial number of small arms and 36 pieces of armour.

Temperence Bailey (Bayley, Baley, spelling varied) became the first wife of Richard Cocke, a burgess of Henrico. (The

² In early Virginia records Cicely is often spelled Sisly, or Sissley.)
Farrar's Island Family and It's English Ancestry, by Alvahn Holmes, 1977.) He patented 3,000 acres in March 1636 which comprised the plantations "Bremo," and Malvern Hill. (Annie Lash Jester, Domestic Life in Virginia (1957) p. 4.)

The Cocke family of Virginia was founded by Richard Cocke (C.l) (1600-1765). He emigrated from Leeds, England about 1630. His sister had married Robert West, son of Lord de la Warr (for whom Delaware was named).

The nephew of the emigrant Richard Cocke, Capt. Cocke of London, was a friend of Samuel Pepys, and is often mentioned in his diary.

Richard Cocke, the emigrant, served in the House of Burgesses in 1632, 1644 and 1654. Several of his descendants served in the House of Burgesses. (Ancestral Records and Portraits, a compilation from the archives of Chapter I, The Colonial Dames of America, p. 327).

Richard, the emigrant was married twice.

1. Temperance Bailey (Baley, Bayley) b. 1617 daughter of Cicely (Sisley, Sissley) Bayley Jordan Farrar.

He had a son named Richard by each wife. They are referred to as Richard I and Richard II. Neither of these Richards was one of our direct ancestors. Richard II was a Justice of the Peace of Henrico and a Burgess as was his brother Thomas, who was our ancestor.

³ The circled numbers on the following quoted pages from Cockes and Cousins indicate our direct ancestors.
COCKES AND COUSINS

VOLUME I

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD COCKE
(c. 1600-1665)

LEONIE DOSS COCKE
AND
VIRGINIA WEBB COCKE

1967
RICHARD COCKE (c.1600-1665), of "Bremo," Henrico Co., Va. Will dated 4 Oct. 1665. APP79,80;6HSP10;Min CC;3V405,412;44V136-151

m/1 Temperance Bailey (Bailey, Bayley), b. 1617, daughter of Sisle Jordan

m/2 c.1652, Mary Aston, daughter of Lt.-Col. Walter Aston (Ashton)

We lack positive proof that Temperance Bailey was the daughter of Sisle Jordan or that she married Richard Cocke, but there is strong circumstantial evidence. At six, she was living at Jourdan's Journey, Charles City Co., in 1623, and was listed in the muster of William Parrar and Mistress Sisle Jordan, 1624/25. In 1620, 200 acres of land in the Territory of the Great Wwaysone were placed in her name. Since there is no record of a guardian, it seems probable that she was the daughter of Sisle Jordan by an earlier marriage. On 10 Oct. 1652, a land patent re-issued to Richard Cocke included 100 acres of the land due by patent to Temperance Bailey 20 Sept. 1620. About 1632, according to minutes of the Colonial Council, Richard Cocke married the widow of John Browne and was appointed trustee and guardian of the Browne children. Whether Temperance Bailey was the widow Browne is a moot question. Boddie (6HSP) thinks that she was, that Richard Cocke inherited 100 acres of land which had been in the name of Temperance Bailey, and that a daughter inherited the other half.

The consensus of many who have studied the records is that there were two children by the first wife, Thomas and Richard. Some think that Thomas may have been the first child of Mary Aston. There is more difference of opinion about which is older. Richard inherited the family home and is mentioned in his father's will as "my eldest son," but assignment of certain responsibilities to Thomas, such as the care of his younger brothers and sisters, suggests that he may have been older. The same evidence leads some to think that he was the first child of Mary Aston. We are assigning the identifying number for the first child to Thomas, in conformity with W. Ronald Cocke, III, who has done extensive research on the Cocke family and has data which he collected as well as a vast amount left to him by his father, W. Ronald Cocke, Jr. With his permission, we are using the system of numbering used by W. Ronald Cocke, III, and we have tried to make our numbers agree with his. His system seems to us to be superior to any other which we have encountered or can devise. The number assigned to an individual indicates the generation to which he belongs by the number of digits. His individual digit indicates his chronological order in the immediate family. It enables anyone using the information which we have compiled to follow the line of an individual in either direction.

Children of Temperance Bailey:

11 Thomas Cocke (c.1638-1697)

12 Richard Cocke (10 Dec. 1639-20 Nov. 1706) Buried at "Bremo," dates on his tombstone.

Children of Mary Aston:

13 Elizabeth Cocke, b. c.1653
14 William Cocke (165501893)
15 John Cocke (nearly the same age as William and closely associated.
16 Richard Cocke, the Younger
17 Edward Cocke 1665/66-1734) James C. Southall (3V405-412) lists Elizabeth as the 6th child and does not list Edward. James P. C. Southall, "Richard Cocke of Bremo and His Children," (44V136-151) says that Elizabeth may have been by first wife.
DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD COCKE (c.1600-1665)  Second Generation


1/1 1663, Margaret Powell (probably)
1/2 Margaret Jones, widow of Peter Jones; daughter of Col.Abraham Wood. (Charles H. Hamlin, Jr., says that she was a step-daughter, that Col. Wood, in his will, refers to her children as "Grandchildren in Law and specifically names her Jones children." Mrs. Jester--APP402--asks the question, "By use of the phrase grandchildren in law did Abraham Wood wish to emphasize that the Jones children were his heirs in the full meaning of the law, or is the phrase to be accepted in a common interpretation as 'step-children'?")

Children: All by the first wife 114 James Cocke (c.1666-1721)
111 Thomas Cocke (c.1662-1707) QT5) William Cocke(c.1670-1717)
112 Stephen Cocke (c.1664-1717)116 Temperance Cocke,b. c.1670
113 John Cocke 117 Agnes Cocke, b. c.1672

James Cocke Southall (4V90) says: In an earlier number "we enumerate John Cocke among the children of Thomas Cocke", instead of William." (Citing SVC) "... but we find from an examination of the will of Thomas Cocke" that his fourth son was named William and not John." Before we knew of this error, we had included John in our list. Deletion of his name would entail changing identification numbers of the four names following John's and of the descendants of these four people. Our first inclination was to change the numbers, but since W. Ronald Cocke, III, uses the number 114 for James, we decided to leave the list as it stands.

12 RICHARD COCKE (10 Dec. 1639-20 Nov. 1706), buried at "Bremo," Henrico Co., where he lived. Will 18 Nov.1706/2 Dec.1706 m. Elizabeth
3V410;2W204
121 Richard Cocke (1672-1720) 123 Martha Cocke
122 Elizabeth Cocke, b. c.1675 124 John Cocke

Children of Richard Cocke and Mary Aston 3V411;4V90,95;37V158,230

14 WILLIAM COCKE (1655-Feb.1693), of "The Low ground," Henrico Co., Va. m/1 Jane Flower (probably); m/2 16 June 1691, Sarah Flower (Colon. Rec. Henrico, V, 253) James Powell Cocke Southall, 44V146, footnote: "It has been stated (Va.M.H.A B., Ill, 411) that William Cocke married first, Jane Clarke, daughter of his step-father, Daniel Clarke, and second, Sarah Flower; but each of these statements appears to be erroneous. It has not been ascertained that Daniel Clarke had a daughter named Jane.

"Moreover, it is not true that William Cocke3, son of Thomas, married Sarah Dennis (Va.M.H.& B., IV, 90), the fact being that this William Cocke married Sarah Perrin in 1695." Children: Daughters were by first wife, son probably was.
141 Mary Cocke 143 William Cocke, apparently died young
142 Elizabeth Cocke

15 JOHN COCKE, b. c.1658/60, of "Old Man's Creek," Charles City Co. Confused with John Cox(3V288). May be the John Cocke whose will was proved 6 Apr. 1724, by James Powell Cocke (6HSP13)
m. 10 Nov. 1688, Mary Davis

16 RICHARD COCKE, b.1660, of "Old Man's Creek," Charles City Co. m. Elizabeth William Bonnell Hall Papers
161 Anne Cocke 162 Richard Cocke (c.1670-c.1750)

17 EDWARD COCKE (1665-1734), m. Mary relict of Edward Cocke, came in Court in Charles City Co. and made oath he died intestate.
DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD COCKE (c.1600-1663) Third Generation

Children of Thomas Cocke and Margaret Powell

111 CAPTAIN THOMAS COCKE (c.1662-1707), of “Malvern Hills”
   Made Sheriff of Henrico Co., 1699.
   Will admitted to probate 1707.
   m/1 1687, Mary Brasure (Brasier, Brashear, Brasier) of Nansemond
   m/2 Franches
1111 Thomas Cocke (c.1684-1711). Will pr. 5 Nov.1711. Died unm.
1112 James Powell Cocke (c.1690-1747)
1113 Henry Cocke (1690/95-1715) Died unm. at sea. Will recorded
   in Henrico Co. Wills and Deeds, 1714-1718, p. 17.
1114 Brasure Cocke, b. c.1694
1115 Mary Cocke
1116. Elizabeth Cocke

112 STEPHEN COCKE (c.1664-1717)
   m/1 1688, Mrs. Sarah Marston
   m/2 1694, Mrs. Martha Bannister (Martha Batte, daughter of
      Thomas Batte, m/1 Abraham Jones, son of Martha Wood and
      Peter Jones; m/2 ________ Bannister; m/3 Stephen Cocke.)
   Children: Both by first wife
      1121. Abraham Cocke (1690-1759)
      1122. Agnes Cocke

114 JAMES COCKE (c.1666-1721) 5VHC194 gives date of death as 1697
   # M.B. 11 Jan. 1691, Elizabeth Pleasants (c.1676-1751),
      daughter of John Pleasants and Jane Tucker, nee Larcombe,
      widow of Samuel Tucker, of Curles.
      1141 James Cocke (c.1691-c.1765)
      1142. Elizabeth Cocke
      1143. Pleasant Cocke (c.1692-1744)

115 WILLIAM COCKE (c.1670-1717) Wills in Henrico Co. Wills and Deeds,
   m/1 1688, Mrs. Sarah Perrin (4 children)
   m/2 7 Dec. 1695, Sarah Perrin (4 children)
   1151 Sarah Cocke, by first marriage 4V90;52V214
   1152. William Cocke
   1153. Temperance Cocke
   1154. Mary Cocke
   1155. Catharine Cocke

116 TEMPERANCE COCKE, b. c.1670
   m. 1694, Capt. Samuel Harwood, Charles City Co.
   116. Samuel Harwood, Jr.

117 AGNES COCKE, b. 1672
   m. Capt. Joseph Harwood of Charles City
   Children: Mentioned in the will of their grandfather,
      Thomas Cocke, 1694.
      1171 Thomas Harwood
      1172 Joseph Harwood
      1173. Agnes Harwood

4V90: “The first of the name (Harwood) who appeared in Charles City Co.
   were Capt. Joseph and Capt. Samuel Harwood (who married the daughters
   of Thomas Cocke of Henrico...William H. Harwood, of Charles City,
   c.1770, married Margaret Waldrop, who had Issue: Agnes married
   Fielding Lewis, of Gloucester, 1788, and Nancy married Thomas Lewis,
   of Gloucester...All these Charles City and King and Queen Harwoods
   were descended from Temperance and Agnes Cockes.”
In Volume II of Cocke's and Cousins appears the following picture of Malvern Hill followed by page ix which is copied on the following page.
Malvern Hill
(Courtesy of the Virginia State Library)
Malvern Hill

All of us who read our names in this book must be amazed at the size of our family, and grateful to the one whose patience and dedication have given us the evidence of the continuity of life--the living present linked to the living past through a long chain of real people, our own kin. Just forty years ago I visited our ancestral acres for the first time, and now jot down some impressions and historical facts for those who are not familiar with the old homestead.

I stood on Malvern Hill and looked down upon Bremo, the parent plantation, the original tract of 3,000 acres patented by Richard Cocke in 1636 in return for his services in bringing over settlers at 50 acres a head. At the next loop of the James River was Curles, Nathaniel Bacon's plantation, which was confiscated and sold after the Rebellion, and came into the Cocke family for a time. On the high plateau behind Malvern House, Lafayette and his troops encamped to watch Cornwallis during the Revolution; on the Old Indian Trail or River Road below, now marked State Road No. 5 on the map, Arnold marched his redcoats to take Richmond for a day. The people who lived in the old house, now only picturesque, ivy-covered ruins, saw history being made, and often helped make it.

Authorities on early American dwellings are certain that the house was built in the seventeenth century, and signs point to Thomas Cocke, son of Richard, as the builder. An Act of the Virginia Assembly in December 1662 provided for a gift of 10,000 pounds of tobacco to the builder of a brick house in the Colony, and it is likely that this was one of the several built then. Owing to the scarcity of labor and finishing materials, progress was slow. Thomas, if he was the builder, may have started building soon after the Act, but in a deed dated August 1672, he calls himself "Thomas of Pickthorn Farm." 

Henrico County. (Henrico County Record Bk. S, Deeds, Hills, Etc., 1688-1697, Transcript Henrico County Reel 5a, Oct. 1, 1691)

Malvern Hill or Hills was named after the chain of hills in England where the Counties of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford come together. The family names, including Cocke, of many settlers on the James River are duplicated in that region of England, but the place name Pickthorn is found only as the home of Thomas Cocke in Virginia and as the residence given in the will of Thomas Cocke of Shropshire, England, dated 26 July 1567. A significant connection is indicated, but the site of Richard Cocke's family in England has not yet been definitely established.

Fires were frequent, many records have been destroyed, others, existing perhaps, have not been located. As far as known, the following members of the Cocke family were owners of Malvern Hill:

RICHARD COCKE (c.1600-1665) distributed his estate by will probated in Henrico County 1666, leaving Bremo plantation to Richard the elder, but Thomas seems to have been given Malvern Hill beforehand, as implied in the will by the clause referring to the land formerly given his sons "by deed of gift thereof recorded in Henrico Court."

THOMAS COCKE (c.1639-1697) left Malvern Hill to his grandson Thomas Cocke by will probated in Henrico County 1697, with life tenure to his widow, Margaret Cocke. (Henrico Co. D., W., Etc., 1688-1697:684)

THOMAS COCKE (1687-1711), who died unmarried, left his estate to his three brothers, Henry, James, and Brazure Cocke, Malvern Hill going to Brazure, the youngest. (Henrico Co. D., W., Etc., 1710-1716:102)
Other pictures and stories about the house at Malvern Hill follow:
MALVERN HILL, Varina vicinity. Malvern Hill is marked by the foundations of a late 17th-century brick manor house built for Thomas Cocke (died 1697), sheriff of Henrico County and a member of the House of Burgesses, who was the son of Richard Cocke, progenitor of the Cocke family in Virginia. The property remained in the Cocke family until the late 18th century, and the house was destroyed by fire in 1905. Its exterior appearance, however, is well known through photographs. It apparently began as a two-room-plan brick-ended frame house. In the early 18th century the house was extended at front and rear, creating a cruciform plan, a configuration favored for finer houses in the 17th and early 18th century. Malvern Hill figured in three wars. Lafayette encamped there in July and August 1781, and the Virginia militia made camp there in the War of 1812. The bloody battle of Malvern Hill took place nearby during the Peninsula campaign of the Civil War. Some 3,300 Confederates fell on the slopes of the ridge on July 1, 1862. The house served as a Union headquarters. 43-8 (5/13/69).
The house at Malvern Hill was destroyed by fire in 1905, but the ruins of the east end of the dwelling still stand. These walls, which incorporate the brick chimney of an earlier frame house probably built in the late 17th century, constitute the oldest standing man-made structure in Henrico County. The original house was apparently rebuilt entirely of brick in the early 18th century; it is one of the few cruciform-plan dwellings known in Virginia. The surviving original chimney, with its diaper-pattern glazed headers, may be the earliest surviving example of decorative brickwork in America.

The first house at Malvern Hill was built by Thomas Cocke (1639-97), son of Richard the Emigrant, who served as High Sheriff of Henrico and a member of the House of Burgesses. The property remained in the hands of the Cocke family until the late 18th century, when it was sold to Robert Nelson, brother of Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Malvern Hill figured in three wars. Lafayette camped on the property in July and August of 1781, and the Virginia Militia settled here during the War of 1812. Malvern Hill is most usually identified, however, with the Civil War battle of that same name which raged about the house on July 1, 1862.

In 1887, a Westerner named Henry P. Moresen purchased Malvern Hill farm and lived here briefly with his family. He capitalized on the historical associations of the property by turning out handmade bricks stamped with a cannon design which he sold to battlefield tourists for a dollar apiece.
MALVERN HILL, continued
The following appears at pages 2, 3 and 9 of volume 2 of Cockes and Cousins.
COCKES AND COUSINS

VOLUME II

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS COCKE
(c. 1639-1697)

Virginia Webb Cocke

1974
Descendants of Thomas Cocke (c.1639-1697)

Margaret and I suspect that it was picked up from records of the second wife--perhaps the will of 11 Thomas Cocke.

Zelma Wells Price gives the name Agnes Powell as wife of 11 Thomas Cocke. It is more credible than Margaret, as she had a daughter named Agnes and the name reappeared in other generations, while the name Margaret did not. Unfortunately, Price does not give an exact source and efforts to find it have been unsuccessful.

Hamlin, impressed by the repetition of Hamlin names, especially "Stephen - Agnes - and Abraham," thinks that the recurrence is significant. He supports his theory by giving specific examples of these names, beginning with Stephen Hamlin, who died about 1665 leaving a widow named Agnes.

### Sources and References

**OF WHOM I CAME:** FROM

**WHENCE I CAME:**

WELLS-WISE, RISH-WISE, AND

OTHERWISE, VI:106, 151

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1. Thomas Cocke (c.1639-1697) House of Burgesses, 1677
   - Ibid.; 43V89;
   - 1663

2. Thomas Cocke (1664-1707) Stanard, The Colonial Register: 82

3. John Cocke. The list of children of Thomas Cocke, all by his first wife, as given in Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. V, p. 194, gives John. James Cocke Southall (3V407), following the genealogy published in Virginia Historical Collections, also listed John. Later, however (4V90), he made a correction, saying that William, not John, should have been enumerated. In preparing the first volume of Cockes and Cousins we included John before we knew of this correction. Deletion of the name would have necessitated changing identification numbers of the four names following John's and the descendants of these people.

4. Our first inclination was to make the changes, but in an effort to make our numbers agree with those of W. Ronald Cocke and because the name of John was included in so many publications, we decided to retain it, even though we have found no concrete evidence that he existed. The will of 11 Thomas Cocke does not mention John. "Miscellaneous Cocke Notes," (37V230) names him as 4th child, who died about 1697. Zelma Wells Price (6Price159) lists him as 6th child, b. c.1673; d. 1696. She also enumerates Mary (b. c.1669; d. Surry Co., Va.) as 4th child, who married, in Henrico Co., John Brassieur. (6Price158) See p. 671

5. James Cocke (1667-1721)

6. William Cocke (c.1670-1717)

7. Agnes Cocke

8. Temperance Cocke

9. m/2 Margaret Wood Jones, stepdaughter of Gen. Abraham Wood and widow of Peter Jones

10. Her will, dated 12 Aug.1718; pr. 4 May 1719, Henrico Co., Va., and that of Thomas Cocke mention her grandson Peter Wynn.
Descendants of Thomas Cocke (c.1639-1697) 3rd Gen.

Issue of 11 Thomas Cocke
111 CAPTAIN THOMAS COCKE (1664-1707), of Malvern Hill
Will dated 16 Jan. 1706; pr. 1 Apr. 1707 (Henrico County Deeds and Wills, 1706-1709:24) Sheriff, Burgess. Henrico Co. m/1 1687, Mary Brazure, dau. of Mary Pitt and John Brazure, of Nansemond Co., Va. 1 Thomas Cocke (c.1687-15 Aug. 1711), unm. Will dated 29 Aug. 1711; pr. 5 Nov. 1711 2 James Powell Cocke (1688-1747) 3 Henry Cocke (c.1693-1715), d. unm. at sea. Will dated 1st day of 1714/5; pr. 4 Apr. 1715 4 Brazure Cocke (c.1694-1770) m/2 Frances (Will of 111 Thomas Cocke)

112 STEPHEN COCKE (1666/1668-1717)
m/1 between 1688 and Oct. 1689, Mistress Sarah Marston m/2 26 May, 1694, Martha (Batte) Jones-Bannister, dau. of Capt. Thomas Batte; widow of (1) Lt. Abraham Jones and (2) the Reverend John Bannister 1 Agnes Cocke 2 Batte Cocke, d.y. 3 Abraham Cocke (-1760) 4 Charles Cocke, d.y.

114 JAMES COCKE ( -1721) Date of death, Henrico Co. Minute Bk., Burgess, 1699 1719-1724:357 m. 11 Jan. 1691, Elizabeth Pleasants (c.1676-1751), dau. of Jane (Larcombe) Tucker and John Pleasants Henrico Co. Deeds & Wills The codicil to her father's will (will written 1690, codicil dated 21 May 1697) mentions her marriage and confirms the gift of land made in the will. 1 James Cocke (c.1691-c.1775) 2 Elizabeth Pleasants Cocke

115 WILLIAM COCKE ( -1717) Henrico Co. D & W, Will dated 5 Nov. 1717; recorded 3 Feb. 1717 (sic) 1714-18:225, 226. m. 2 Dec. 1695, Sarah Perrin, dau. of Katherine Royall and Richard Perrin Henrico Parish Records; Goochland 1 Sarah Cocke (c.1696-c.1750) 2 William Cocke (-1736) 3 Temperance Cocke 4 Mary Cocke 5 Catharine Cocke (-10 Sept. 1725) Bristol Parish Vestry Bk.:281

116 AGNES COCKE (1672-)
m. c.1692, Capt. Joseph Harwood, son of Joseph Harwood of Charles City Co., Va. 1 Thomas Harwood 2 Joseph Harwood in will of 11 Thomas Cocke 3 Agness Harwood 5 Joyce Harwood

117 TEMPERANCE COCKE Henrico Co. m. 14 June 1694, Samuel Harwood, of Charles City Co. D. and W., 1 Samuel Harwood, Jr.

Sources and References
See p. 671
Birth from deposition, Henrico Co. Deeds and Wills, 1706-1709:24
Children listed in the order named in father's will, which shows that Brazure was under 16 and both daughters under 15.

Date of birth from Henrico County Rec. #5:27, 297; 1st mar., ibid.:97; 2nd mar., ibid.:552, cited by Charles Hughes Hamlin. See p. 671

Children listed in the order named in father's will, which shows that Brazure was under 16 and both daughters under 15.
Descendants of Thomas Cocke (c.1639-1697) 4th Gen.  Sources and References

1155  CATHERINE COCKE ( -10 Sept.1725)  Jordan vs. Cox suit, m. John Burton. He has not been positively identified. He may have been son of Robert Burton and Mary Nowell, who lived at "Longfield," Henrico Co., near "Curles," or the son of William Burton (1666-1751), of "The Level," and his second wife, Mary Parker. William Burton m/3, 1719, Elizabeth (Cocke) Harwood, widow of Thomas Harwood. (Date from Burton Chronicles:139) She has not been identified, but it seems likely that she was the daughter of 15 John Cocke and that her first husband may have been 1161 Thomas Harwood, son of Agnes Cocke and Capt. Joseph Harwood. In support of this conjecture, is the will, Henrico Deeds, etc., 1750-67:463, 464, Indenture dated 3 Nov.1755, between Peter Burton (grandson of William Burton, as proved by his will, Henrico Deeds, etc., 1750-67:86) of Amelia county and Charles Floyd of Charles City County, "Twenty-five pounds of current money... tract in the county of Henrico being part of the land given by John'Cocke to his daughter Elizabeth... being on Turkey Island Creek... John Povall's line... Charles Floyd's line to the dividing line... fifty acres." Will of William Burton (surviving wife Elizabeth) is recorded in Henrico Co. D & W 1750-1767:86.

1 John Burton (7 Sept.1725- ) John Burton's birth and his mother's death are recorded in the Bristol Parish Register, p. 281, transcribed by Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne. He was alive in May 1754 when, in the suit Jordan vs. Cox, he is identified as "... John Burton, Jr., Son & Heir at Law of Catherine then deceased late the Wife of John Burton, the said Catherine being likewise one of the Sisters of the said Wm. Cock..." I have been unable to trace him since May 1754, so this line ends here unless more information can be found.

The destruction of the Charles City County records, leaving only fragments available for study, makes it difficult, if not impossible, to continue the lines of 116 Agnes and 117 Temperance Cocke. It seems likely that each of them had a son named Samuel. The phraseology of the will of 11 Thomas Cocke implies that Agnes was mother of all the Harwood grandchildren named in his will. "Item I give and bequeath (after the death of my daughter Agnes Harwood)" is followed by the following order: Thomas, described as son of Agnes; "my two other Grandsons Joseph & Samuel Harwood a young mare to Run as a Joynt Stock between them"; Granddaughter Joyce Harwood; Thomas. In the next paragraph, he bequeaths a slave, a feather bed and furniture, four turquocloth Chaires, and "the Silver Tankard it being purchased by her own mother and was her desire that shee her daughter Should have it." No grandchild is mentioned in the paragraph with Temperance and the next paragraph concerns children of his son Thomas.

Because of the difficulty in compiling a line which will have any value, and because little has been found to add to what was published in the first volume of Cockes and Cousins, the search for information on descendants of 11 Thomas Cocke through Agnes and Temperance will be continued with the hope of compiling enough for a later publication. Their lines will not be carried beyond this point in this volume.
After Bacon's Rebellion in 1676-77, Governor Berkley was recalled to England where he died. Col. Herbert Jeffreys was appointed Lt. Governor to act in the absence of the Governor. Lt. Governor Jeffreys appointed new Justices of the Peace for Henrico County. One of them, Richard Cocke, appointed in 1677, was a son of Richard of Bremo.

When Thomas, Lord Culpeper, became governor or Virginia, he issued the following order appointing justices for the county, including Thomas (C.11) and a brother Richard. The order is quoted below:

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting; whereas ... and administration of Justice in this country and the greater ease of the people in obtaining the same, his Royal Majestie King Charles the first, of now blessed memory, was pleased by his Instructions directed to the honorable Governor and Council of State, requiring them how to appoint places convenient for inferior Courts of Justice and Commissioners for the same, in obedience whereunto it was ordered by the Governor and Council the 28th of June 1642 that Commissioners should be appointed in every county for the keeping monthly Courts, which hath been ever since continued and confirmed by divers acts of Assembly, Know you therefore that I, Thomas Lord Culpeper Baron of (word illegible) his Majesties' Lieutenant and Governor general of Virginia have assigned you, Col. Wm. Byrd, Lt. Col. John Farrar, Mr. Thomas Cocke, Mr. Richard Cocke, Mr. Essex Bevill, Mr. Abell Gower, Mr. Thomas Batte, Mr. Peter Field, Mr. Richard Kennon, Joyntly and severally and every one of your Justices to keep the peace for the County of Henrico, And that you cause to be kept all ordinances, statutes and acts of Assembly set forth for the keeping of the peace and the good rule by the Government of the people in all and singular these articles in the said County, according to the force, forme, and effort of the same, and to all that shall act or do anything contrary to the forme of those ordinances, statutes and acts of Assembly; And that you should order to come before you, any or all such that shall threaten or assault any of his Majestie's Leige people either in their bodies, or burning of their houses, to give good and sufficient accounts before you of the peace and good
behavior to our soveraigne Lord the King and all his Leige people; and if they refuse to find such ... then to cause them to be kept in prison until they find such (illegible); I have alsoo assigned you and every one of you (Whereof Col. Wm. Byrd, Lt. Col. John Farrar, Mr. Thomas Cocke, Mr. Richard Cocke, Mr. Essex Bevill) I will have to be one - Justices of the peace for the said County of Henrico, giving and granting to you full power and authority to hear and determine all suits and controversies betweene party and parties, as neare as may be according to the laws of England and one of this Country, with power and likewise to you and every one of you to take depositions and examinations upon oath for the better manifestation of the truth in all such matters and causes, and that you shall keepe or cause to be kept all orders of the Court, or proclamations directed to you, or coming to your hands from me, or the deputy Governor and Council, and to punish the offenders or breakers of ye same, according to the laws and usages of this Country, and further you are hereby required to keep or cause the Clerk of the Court to keep records of all Judgements and matters of controversy; decided or agreed upon by you, or any four or more of you (whereof Col. Wm Byrd, Lt. Col. John Farrar, Mr. Thomas Cocke, Mr. Richard Cocke, Mr. Essex Bevill I will have to be one.) And further, I remand you and every one of you that you diligently mind the keeping of the peace, ordinances, statutes, acts of Assembly, and all and singular thereof of the colony; And that att certaine times and places (once every two months at least), the whole or any foure of you (names repeated) doe meete at the usual place of holding court to heare and determine all suits and controversies between party and party, and all and singular ... doing therein, what to Justice belongs, as neere as may be, according to the laws and custome of England, and according to the laws and customes of this country; I doo alsoo by the honor of these presents command the sherriffe of the said County of Henrico, that at those certaine days and places aforesaid, (which all, or any four of you, as aforesaid shall apoint him) that he cause to come before you ... such and soo many good and lawful men of his ballywicke, by whom the truth of the matter in the county aforesaid may be the better knowne and enquired into.

Given under my hand and the seale of this Collony the sixth day of July, Anno Domini, 1680. Anno regni Carolus secundi, 32d,

Recorded by H. Davis, Deputy Clerk

(signed) Thomas Culpeper

(Henrico County Records, 1677-92, pp. 133 and 134.)
Thomas Cocke carried on several enterprises at Malvern Hill. He operated a flower mill and tanneries. He also operated looms that wove both wool and linens. The assembly of Virginia in 1695 awarded him a prize of 800 pounds of tobacco for a specimen of fine linen. (Domestic Life in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, by Annie Lash Jester, 1957.)

Thomas Cocke also maintained a race track at Malvern Hill where horses were raced a quarter of a mile. Horse races of a quarter of a mile became a great sport among the gentry of Virginia in the last half of the 17th century. It was here that the American Quarterhorse Breed was developed. The race horses were horses of all work which were not kept solely for racing. The quarter horse pulled the plow, herded cattle and won the West. A few quarter horse races are still run in the West, but the breed is better known today for its performance in rodeos and for cutting cattle. They are famous for a fast start, fast turns and speed for a quarter of a mile.

There were no thoroughbreds in Virginia until the 18th Century.

Horse racing has been called the sport of kings, but in Virginia it was the sport of "Gentlemen." James Bullock, a tailor was fined 100 pounds of tobacco for racing a horse because it was "contrary to law for a laborer to make a race, being a sport only for Gentlemen."
Mr. Mathew Slader was ordered to be put in the stocks for cheating at a horse race.

Races were held at Varina near Longfield Plantation, at Malvern Hill and at a place called ye Ware. (Colonial Virginia It's People and Customs, by Mary Neuton Stanard, 1917).

OUR BURTON FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

Our Burton family was established in Virginia by John Burton (1) and his brother Thomas Burton (2) who migrated to Virginia about 1652. It is believed that they were about 20 years old.

It is believed that they first came to Charles City County. Many records of that county were burned, so some helpful information may have been lost.

Who Were These Young Brothers?

There has been a lot of loose material without any cited authority floating around for 40 or 50 years stating that John and Thomas Burton were descended from Sir Edward Burton, who was knighted during the war of the Roses.

Someone has written that after the death of Thomas Burton in 1619, a successor of Sir Edward, that (1) he was succeeded by his son Edward, (b) his younger sons William, Richard, and John came to Virginia, and (c) John (1) and Thomas (2) were the second generation in Virginia. This is incorrect. A William Burton did come to American on the Globe in 1635.
John and Thomas were born before 1635. Richard was an indentured servant and we have no records of his marriage or any issue. He was not an ancestor of John and Thomas. A John, age 17, went to Barbados about this time. A John Burton and John Junior were buried at St. Michaels Parish in Barbados about 1652. They were, therefore, not the descendants of the younger sons of Thomas of Longner, who died in England in 1619, unless they were descended from a younger son who stayed in England.

Edward, heir of Thomas, who died in 1619, died in 1642. See Burke's, The Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland (1894), pages 259-60, attached hereto as Appendix A.

Edward of Longner, who died in 1642, was succeeded by his son Francis. He had three other sons (II) Richard, (III) Thomas and (IV) John. (Appendix A.)

At the time Edward died, John, who came to Virginia in 1652, was about ten years old. There is no doubt that this John, for some reason, was deeply offended by primogeniture. He and at least one of his sons, Robert, left their home to the youngest son, having made previous distribution of land to the other sons. Thomas also left his home to his youngest son. This, of course, does not prove that John and Thomas were the younger sons of Edward of Longner. It does suggest only that they were the younger sons of some Burton family in England. They were not indentured servants or head rights, so
they paid their own way and had money left to purchase Cobb plantation.

Extensive research has been conducted to connect John and Thomas to Longner Hall in Shropshire including visits to Shropshire and correspondence with the descendants of Sir Edward Burton. Nothing has been found to connect them to that line. Of course, Longner Hall does not keep records of what happened to younger sons.

*Burton's Chronicles* estimates that John was born in 1632 and Thomas was born in 1634. Its author apparently believed that Thomas was younger because his children were younger than John's children. We do not take this supposition seriously.

John Burton (1) (16_ - 1690), the emigrant, arrived in Virginia with his brother Thomas (2) (16_ - 1686) about 1652. They came first to Charles City County. In 1656, they acquired Cobbs Plantation near Petersburg, Virginia. In 1665, John patented 700 acres along Lily Creek in Henrico County about 7 miles from Richmond, and named it Longfield. (Patent Book 5, Henrico County, Virginia) Thomas became the sole owner of Cobbs.

These brothers were known as John Burton of Longfield and Thomas Burton of Cobbs. (See *Burton Chronicles of Colonial Virginia* (Burton Chronicles of Lynchburg), by Francis Burton Harrison (1935), and *Lineages and Genealogical Notes* by Elizabeth Solley Morris (1967), Chapter 5).
Note: Numbers are assigned to John Burton, Thomas Burton, John's direct descendants, and their wives or husbands, and the Cocke family only.

The following historical facts may help to understand the environment of these young emigrants.

There had been a major massacre by Indians in the Tidewater area of Virginia in 1622. There followed a period of less violence, but in 1644 another massacre occurred during which the town of Henrico in Henrico County was virtually destroyed.

In 1665, a part of Henrico County had been set aside as an Indian Reservation, but Indians still roamed the woods killing colonists. The protection of the area was so weak that Bacon's rebellion resulted in 1676. This is covered in many history books. Bacon's Rebellion resulted, among other things, in the confiscation of Bacon's Plantation, Curles, which was purchased by our ancestor Richard Cocke, who owned the adjacent 3,000 acres known as Bremo.

Thomas Burton (2) married Susannah Hatcher? (3).

John Burton (1) married Rachael Hutchins (4). There are many Hutchins Burtons among their descendants (See Bevill-Burton by Mrs. H.J. Morris, p. 296).

Rachael Hutchins name is sometimes spelled Houchins thus confusing her with Rachel Houchins, daughter of Edward Houchens - first in Virginia. But Rachel Houchins was baptized October 24, 1686, at which time Rachel Hutchins Burton had several grown children.
Children of John Burton (1) (___ - 1690) and Rachel Hutchins (4).

(5) Mary ( - ) m.#1 1668 John Davis⁵ m.#2 William Glover
(6) Anne ( - ) m. William Holden
(7) Rachael ( - ) m. 1682 William Hatcher
(8) John (1656-1680)
(9) Benjamin ( - )
(10) William ( - )
(11) Robert (1660-1724) m. Mary Nowell (or Noell)

(Burton's Chronicles - chapter on James River Burtons and Bevill-Burton by Mrs. H.J. Morris, p. 296.)

John Burton (1) divided Longfield among his sons by deed of gift in 1684 and by will in 1689. His will was dated 12 February 1689 and probated 1 April 1690. He gave that part of the plantation containing his home to his youngest son.

(Lineages and Genealogical Notes by Morris, page 79.)

Robert Burton (11) (1660-1724), married Mary Nowell (sometimes spelled Noell or even Noel) in Charles City, Virginia. Mary was the daughter of John Nowell, a merchant, and his wife Lydia Perkins, who lived in Charles City County, Virginia.

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⁵ A descendant of this marriage, Sam Davis, was executed as a spy in Tennessee by Union forces during the Civil War. (Tennessee Cousins, by Worth Ray, page 622.)
Children of Robert Burton (11) (1660-1724) and Mary Nowell (12) (-1748) who married at Charles City County about 1686:

1. Robert (13) b. about 1686 d. Goochland County 30 March, 1748. m. Priscilla (14) (about 1688-1768) daughter of Col. William Farrar and Priscilla Baugh, his wife, both of Henrico.

Colonel Farrar was the son of William Farrar and Cicely Bailey Jordan Farrar.

Thomas Cocke was one of the appraisers of his estate which included 49-1/2 pounds of old pewter, 61-1/2 pounds new pewter and numerous pewter items, 5-1/2 pounds of plate, and numerous indentured servants. Exclusive of land and small tools, the estate was appraised at 31,000 pounds. It is of interest that his estate included a lead still. We wonder if he suffered from lead poisoning.

2. Nowell Burton (15) born in Henrico (1690-1766) m. about 1720 Judith Allen (16) ( - ) of Walen who predeceased him. Nowell lived in Henrico until he was 19 then moved to an area which became Goochland County, then south of the James River, and then to Mechlenburg County where he died. (Will dated 31 July, 1766, probated 13 October, 1766.)
3. Hutchins (1663) (17) M. Tabitha Minge, (18) daughter of Robert Minge and Mary Hunt his wife. They had 2 daughters and 5 sons.6


5. John (20) (1698-1776) married Catherine Cocke (21 also Cocke # 1155) daughter of William Cocke (C.115), granddaughter of Thomas Cocke (C.11), great granddaughter of Richard Cocke (C.1).

Robert (11) (1660-1724) lived on land given to him by his father John (1) at Longfield, called his plantation Longfield and expanded it to at least 1,600 acres by 1701. The patent records show that Robert patented 1,300 acres contiguous to the land inherited from John (1) on June 6, 1699. This land had been abandoned by a person who had previously patented it. Robert had obtained "headrights" for bringing in new settlers to Virginia. These "headrights" entitled him to patent additional land. He also patented 300 acres in another location in 1701. (Patent Book 10, p. 187 and p. 307). His will has not been found. He apparently divided his property among his children before his death as his father had done. His youngest son John (20) got the home place "Longfield", again reflecting the bitterness of John (1) about primogeniture.

6 The names Nowell or Noell, and Minge, appear as first names in many generations of Burtons.
In Lineages and Genealogical Notes, Mrs. Morris states that Robert Burton held two county offices, Constable and Road Surveyor. He was referred to in contemporary records as "Mr." which had social significance in that era (p. 79).

In 700 Years of the Beville Family (p. 461-2), Asselia S. Lichliter quotes Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce in his Social Life in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century as follows:

In conversation the term "mister" was no doubt applied to both gentlemen and yeoman, but when it appears in legal documents as a prefix to a name, it signifies that a person so designated was entitled to a higher degree of social consideration than was enjoyed by a mere yeoman; the term seems in fact, to have been reserved in those early times in all forms of written and printed matter, such as records and books, for persons whose claim to be gentlemen, in the broad sense, was admitted by all.... The use of the term "mister" is observed most constantly in the lists of the county tax levies; in these lists, the word "gentleman" does not appear, whilst the word "mister" is employed wherever the person whose name is mentioned could lay claim to any special social consideration.

In Charlottesville, Virginia, where Thomas Jefferson founded and designed the University of Virginia, he is always referred to in conversation as "Mister Jefferson" even to this day.

The Children of Hutchins Burton (17) and His Wife Tabetha Minge (18)

These Burtons were not direct ancestors of Henry Burton. They were his father's first cousins. We believe they deserve mention. They included:

7 Constable was a title reserved for the gentry under the British system.
Hutchins Burton (22) was a First Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army (6th Virginia Regiment) and was killed at the Battle of Princeton on 3 March 1776. He was unmarried and his will named his brothers.

Nowell Hunt Burton (23) was in the revolutionary army, a 2nd Lt., also killed at Princeton. He died unmarried.

Robert (24) (1747-1825) was also in the Revolutionary Army, first as a 2nd Lt., First Continental Artillery and he later became Quartermaster General of North Carolina. He married Agatha Williams (25) (1760-1831) daughter of Judge John Williams. Robert served in the Continental Congress in 1787 and 1788. He died in Granville, North Carolina in 1831. In his will he mentioned his plantation in North Carolina as "Montpelier" (not to be confused with Madison's Plantation in Virginia of the same name). In 1801 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to run the line between N.C., S.C. and Ga. (Burton-Bevill, by Mrs. H.J. Morris; Wheeler, Historical Sketches of N.C., V. II, p. 163.)

John Burton (26) (-1789) married Mary Gordon (27) and lived in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. He was a Lt. Colonel of Militia. His son Hutchins Gordon Burton (28) became Governor of North Carolina.

James Minge Burton (29) (1761 Mecklenberg Co., Virginia - 1838 Granville County, North Carolina) was named after Tabetha's (18) great grandfather James Minge who wrote "Laws
of Bacon's Assembly." James Minge Burton lived in Mecklenburg County where he married Elizabeth Ridley (30).

Revolutionary War Records, Mecklenburg County, Va., by Katherine B. Elliott lists nine Burtons from that county who served in the American Revolution as officers or soldiers. We believe all of these were descendants of John (1) or Thomas (2). (Bevill-Burton, by Mrs. H.J. Morris.)

John Burton, son of Robert Burton and Mary Nowell, and Their Descendants.

John Burton (20) (1698-1776) was heir to that part of his father's land known as Longfield, which included the home. As stated above, he married Catherine Cocke (210 and C.1155) daughter of William Cocke (C.115), granddaughter of Thomas Cocke (C.11) and great-granddaughter of Richard Cocke (C.1). (Wm. & Mary Quarterly, Vol. XXVII p. 140-141.)

John's father, Robert Burton died in 1724. His son John Burton Junior (31) was born September 7, 1725, and his wife Catherine Cocke died September 10, 1725. In 1728, he sold Longfield to John Anderson. He moved to Amelia County, where he became that county's first Sheriff in 1735 and served as a Gentlemen Justice 1737-1747, 1750, 1751. (Historical Notes of Amelia County Virginia, by Amelia County Historical Committee (1982), Edited by Kathleen Halverson Hadfield.)

In Cockes and Cousins, Volume II (1974), Virginia Webb Cocke states at page 9 that she had not positively identified the husband of Catherine Cocke. "He may have been the son of
Robert Burton and Mary Nowell who lived at 'Longfield', Henrico County or the son of William Burton (1666-1751), of 'The Level', and his wife Mary Parker.

She stated that Catherine's death and the birth of her son "John" in 1725 are recorded in the Bristol Parish Register, p. 281. She was unable to trace his family. We were able to do so because we are descended from his son, Henry, and we have his will.

There is no doubt that John Burton, who married Catherine Cocke, was the son of Robert Burton and his wife Mary Nowell for several reasons.

(a) John, Jr., (31) the son of Catherine Cocke and John Burton named his oldest daughter "Rachel Cocke". "Rachel" was the first name of Robert of Longfield's mother, Rachel Hutchins, who married the first John Burton of Longfield.

(b) Burton's Chronicles states that John Burton of "The Level" son of William Burton of "The Level" died in 1784. His son John died in 1829 -- one hundred and four years after Catherine died.

(c) It should also be noted that John Burton, son of John Jr., married Martha Cocke Farley and named his first son Nowell (or Noell or Noel), Robert's wife's maiden name. Catherine Cocke's descendants included many Nowell (Noel) Burtons.

John Burton son of Robert Burton and Mary Nowell of Longfield, inherited Longfield upon Robert's death in 1724.
John Burton, Jr. was born and Catherine died three days later in Bristol Parish in 1725. John, therefore, was not living at "Longfield". In 1728, he sold Longfield.

In 1735, when Amelia County was first formed, John (20), father of John Jr. (31), formerly husband of Catherine, was appointed the first sheriff of the County. He served as Gentlemen Justice of that County several terms and died there in 1776.

In his will (recorded Amelia Court House, Va.), John Burton left most of his estate to his Hudson grandchildren by his second wife. He remembered only one of John Junior's children, Martha.

When his widow died in 1781, she remembered John Jr.'s daughter Mary in her will. She describes Mary as the granddaughter of her late husband John. She also remembered her own daughter Mary Burton Ward who had been excluded from John Burton's will.

The following excerpts from Historical Notes on Amelia County, Virginia, by Amelia County Historical Committee (1982) edited by Kathleen Halverson Hadfield, are of interest in connection with the service of this John Burton to Amelia County.

The Powers That Were

In Amelia County, as in the other counties of Virginia, political power was centered in the county and in its members of the House of Burgesses. With few exceptions, burgesses were to the manor born. With the intermarriage and kinship of the better educated and wealthier men, there was a close knit
group in each county as well as in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg.

On May 9, 1735, the first court held in Amelia County after its formation, Edward Booker, Charles Irby, Richard Booker, Abraham Green and James Clark were Gentlemen Justices. Of these, Edward and Richard Booker, and James Clark were closely related, and Charles Irby and Abraham Green were neighbors in the Namozine section of Amelia. At this same court, John Burton, Gent., produced a commission to be sheriff and was sworn, and William Dandy was sworn constable below Deep Creek.

Among the justices for the next ten year period were William Watson, Henry Anderson, Thomas Tabb, Samuel Cobbs, Richard Johns, William Booker, John Dawson, Abraham Cocke, George Walker, Richard Clark, William Clement, Hezekiah Ford, and William Archer. During this period the office of High Sheriff was usually filled by one of the justices, each taking a turn. Among these in the first ten years were Thomas Tabb, Abraham Green, John Burton, and Charles Irby. The men who became members of the House of Burgesses from Amelia County had acquired large tracts of land and in most cases engaged in diversified business life; doing business in those times was not considered "beneath" a gentlemen. Thomas Tabb was one of the largest merchants in Virginia, having begun with trading posts with the Indians on the frontiers, then adapting to the wants of the new colonists who pushed the Indians farther away.

* * * * *

Nearly all the burgesses, including those from Amelia, were members of the "Established Church" and usually vestry members in their parish. There was social stratification in Amelia. Gentlemen were gentlemen, and servants were servants, but there were many gradations between. There was opportunity for poorer and less educated men to work a few years as apprentices or indentured servants and then to own land or prosper in a trade such as carpenter, blacksmith, or even to become a wealthy planter. This seems to have given a new spirit of equality to the county although the ruling class remained about the same.

--Cary McConnaughey
Courts

When Amelia County was formed, the county court had already well over a century of tradition behind it. Its jurisdiction was extensive, covering the whole range of law, except trials for felonies in which the penalty might be loss of life or member.

Before 1851, no officer of state or local government except the Burgesses or Assemblymen had been elected by popular vote, but after the constitutional revision effective that year, all officers of importance were elected and freehold restriction was entirely removed.

Most of the officials of county government in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were nominated conservators of the peace, but the principal functionaries in that line were the sheriff, constables, coroner, and justices of the peace.

Appointment to the court was until 1851 by commission from the Governor, and during most of that period the Governor selected his appointees from a list submitted for his approval by the incumbent members.

Justices of the Peace formerly made up the court prior to 1851. Since about the date of the foundation of Amelia County, the justices have been required to subscribe certain oaths. In 1748, for instance, not only those prescribed by Parliament, the oath of abjuration, and the "test" oath, but there was a general oath to cover the handling of chancery causes.

There was at first no provision for compensation to the members of the court except when they were serving as sheriff or coroner.

The county courts were granted rather extensive powers of local legislation in the Colonial Period, and in some instances sat with two persons chosen from each parish for the making of by-laws. In 1748, it was provided that actions might be commenced and maintained in the General Court against the justices of any county court, or the vestry of any parish, indicating that the court was to that extent a body corporate. The justices, as well as the judges who displaced them, were named conservators of the peace, with the power to take security for good behavior from "persons ... not of good fame.

The county court was the principal and almost the sole administrative power in the county. In Colonial days, as well as later, the court supervised agricultural and commercial
activities, punished those who did not plant sufficient corn for their own and their families' support, provided for the inspection of tobacco and the maintenance of standards of quality and acted as a sort of bureau of standards in keeping official standards of measurement and stamping barrels of legal capacity. The court also exercised control of roads, rivers, bridges, and ferries. The court selected the places to store tobacco, and they would oversee the construction and maintenance of the warehousing units for tobacco.

The court had authority over the county levy, its assessment, collection, appointment, and disbursement. The court appointed person (sometimes the justices themselves) to list tithables, determined the amount necessary to be levied, and assessed each tithable person accordingly. It also had the same type of authority over public buildings and property. The court was required to provide prisons, courthouses, and clerk's offices, to maintain the same, and to lay off prison bounds, or "rules" (within which prisoners were formerly permitted to go more or less freely).

The court functioned in the relief of orphaned and neglected children, supervised establishment of poor houses, sold or rented land held for the benefit of the poor, and set up hospitals for small pox victims to prevent the spread of the disease.

The courts also issued licenses for "ordinaries" limited the number of places of entertainment, and fixed the rate for food, drink and lodging. Licenses were also issued to hawkers, peddlers, permits to build and merchants' licenses.

The court exercised comprehensive powers in the proof of wills, the appointments of administrators, executors, guardians, curators, and other fiduciaries, and supervised the accounts and transactions of the estates.

Another important duty of the court was to appoint minor county officials, chiefly to carry out the administrative functions. Some of the officials were inspectors of various agricultural and animal products, surveyors, and overseers of roads.

The county court was, in spite of its wide administrative powers, chiefly a judicial court. At first its jurisdiction was limited to petty cases, but later its jurisdiction became
quite extensive and there could be a trial by jury as well as assembly of a grand jury.

--Dallas de Krafft Lewis

* * * * *

Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs

The sheriff was appointed for a term of two years. He was required to take an oath and enter into a bond. It was not until 1792 that the office of deputy sheriff was instituted.

The duties of the sheriff could be divided into three categories. As a law-enforcing officer, he made arrests, suppressed unlawful assemblies, executed writs, served subpoenas and attachments, attended meetings of the county court and carried out its orders, and served as jailor. He was empowered to raise a force to apprehend runaway or mutinous slaves. He collected county levies and state taxes, fees, fines, and forfeitures. He also collected the parish levy when required by the church wardens.

Few records were required to be kept by the sheriff.

--Dallas de Krafft Lewis

The appointment of John Burton, Gentleman Justice by Governor Gooch is framed and hangs on the wall of the Amelia County Court House.

John Burton Jr. (31) (1725-1761 or 2) was the son of John Burton, last of Longfield (20), and Catherine Cocke (21). (Wm. & Mary Quarterly Vo. XXVII, p. 141. Cockes and Cousins, Vol. II, p. 9.
John Jr. inherited a slave from his uncle William Cocke,\(^8\) brother of Catherine Cocke. (Wm. & Mary Quarterly Vol. XXVII, p. 140, 141.) This slave became an important asset in his estate. We know little of John Burton Jr.'s life except what we learn from his will.

John Burton Jr. married Mary Farley, daughter of Henry Farley and his wife Mary. (Henry Farley's will, Halifax County, VA, dated August 23, 1767.)

(Henry Farley gave to his granddaughter, Mary Burton, a negro girl. John Burton in his will dated 1776 left a young slave to John Burton's daughter, Rachael Cocke Burton. Martha was left out. She was an older daughter and perhaps received a slave as a gift. Henry Farley also mentioned his sons John James Farley and George Farley in his will.)

John Burton, Jr. (31) died in December 1761 or January 1762. His will, recorded in Will Book 2X, Amelia County is dated 28 December 1761 and was admitted to probate on January 28, 1762.

In his will he mentioned his children:

(32) Rachel Cocke Burton

(33) Mary Burton

(34) John Burton M. Martha Cocke Farley

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\(^8\) According to a plaque in the Governor's pew at Bruton Church, Williamsburg, William Cocke was Secretary of State from 1712-1720.
The will provided that his slave "Dick" be rented at auction on a yearly basis and the money be used together with his tobacco to pay his debts and support his wife and children until the children be old enough to be bound to some good trade or business and then the slave, Dick, should be sold and the proceeds be divided among the children. George Farley and John James Farley were named as executors. There is no record in Amelia Parish of any of the children being "bound out".

The will was signed "His Mark". But the estate included five books. When the death-bed will was signed, perhaps he was too weak or injured to sign his name.

It would seem strange if the son of a judge and a lady of an illustrious family could not sign his name in the absence of some disability. Further more, a deed, in Deed Book 6, p. 363, of Amelia County, Virginia, dated 24 July 1758, from "John Burton Jur" to Henry Farley bears the following signature of John Burton Jur. The document was under seal and witnessed.

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9 John Burton Jr. may have had another son, Abner, born after his death. Abner was named executor in a will of Joseph Farley (dated 9 Sept. 1811) one of Martha Cocke Farley Burton's nephews and Abner was described as an "uncle." Martha Cocke Farley Burton was the wife of John Burton, son of John Burton, Jr. The will was witnessed by George Farley, John Burton and Stephen Burton. He died without issue and left his land in Halifax County, Virginia to John Burton (34), son of John Burton, Jr.
The final accounting of the estate dated 26 October 1782 states that the tobacco mentioned in the will was burned by the British. (Will Book 3, p. 179, Amelia County, Virginia). The tobacco was valued at 469 pounds, a tidy sum in the cash-starved colony.

Henry Burton received 44 pounds and 3 shillings from his estate on October 26, 1782.

At that time the children of John Burton Jr. were grown and there was no mention in the final accounting of their mother, who was presumably deceased.

THE FARLEYS

Mary Farley Burton (36A), wife of John Burton, Jr. and mother of Henry Burton and John Burton was descended from a distinguished family. We turn to Twelve Generation of Farleys by Jesse Kelso Farley, Jr. (1943) for the Farley History:
Twelve Generations of Farleys
by Jesse Kelso Farley, Junior

Privately Printed

Evanston, Illinois, 1943

Press of Albin O. Horn Company. Chicago
IN THE HOMELAND

THIS story has a very ancient setting in the fair land of Normandy. Later it traverses the channel to the shores of England where for centuries, during the Middle Ages, members of the House of Farley contributed to the progress and well-being of the Norman princes who established themselves at the coming of William the Conqueror.

It is said that the archives of France and England reveal a connected history of the family down to the founding of the Colony of Virginia; but, we have only seen frag-
Twelve Generations of Farleys

ments of the story. Three hundred years of pioneering and achievement in America has left little taste of sentiment in the hearts and minds of the older members of this ancient family for the fanfare of royal courts and princely bounties. Yet, we must not overlook the fact that we have with us, youth, in each generation, who live and thrive upon romantic traditions of the time "when knighthood was in flower".

The Farley youth shall always have the satisfaction of associating their early antecedents with this sort of background; with full assurance that all that was good, noble, glamorous and worthy in the feudal age, and was possessed and enjoyed by the Knights and Ladies of Farley.

It appears from the meager sources we have at hand, that William de Falaise was a courtier and trusted subject of William the Conqueror. Sir William was of native Norman blood, born within the castle of the Lords de Falaise, who traced their lineage to the ancient vikings.

William de Falaise, at the time of the conquest, was the twenty-seventh lord of this castle. He responded instantly to the call of his sovereign to aid in the conquest of Great Britain. He was rewarded for his loyalty and bravery out of the distribution of the spoils of victory; twenty-nine manors and
Twelve Generations of Farleys

lordships in the County of Devon. In Somersetshire he erected his castle which he named in honor of his ancestral castle in Normandy; anglisizing his name and that of the castle to "Farley". A town sprang up outside the walls, situated on the river Frome, some eight miles from Bath. Sir William is the original ancestor of all the Norman-English Farleys with whom this account is to deal.

In the subsequent history of England, we find the House of Farley loyal and faithful to the Norman princes and engaging in the enterprises and wars of these monarchs throughout their long regime. The Lords of Farley continued to enjoy the favor of the crown and were awarded many benefactions for their services. They sat in the councils of state and enjoyed the privileges of the royal court. But at last there came a day when the male line of descent to the castle and estates became extinct in the House of Farley.

Sir Walter Farley, lord of the castle, left a son, Edmund, who died without issue. The properties passed to a sister, Lady Lucy. She married Sir Anthony Hungerford, son of Sir Anthony of Black Bourton. They were probably the parents of Jane, who fell heir to her mother's heritage:

In Towthrope, Yorkshire, lived at this time a relative of the same descent, Reginald Far-
ley. He and his lady, Barbara (Hastings) Farley, were the parents of several sons, namely, Thomas, Roger, Humphrey, George, and Michael. They were also the parents of another son, Fabyan, who sought the hand of his fair kinswoman, Jane Hungerford, in marriage. To their male heirs was restored the ancient estates. The above five brothers have been mistakenly designated as sons of Fabyan, but some of them were born prior to, and others a few years subsequent to Fabyan, who was born in the year of 1570.

George and Michael are reputed to have been the ancestors of the New England branch of the Farley family.

Roger remained in his native land and located in the City of Worcester. He acquired large estates and founded many of the leading business enterprises of that city. Among them he became a merchant-clothier and attained great reputation for his product. So much so, that at his death, his cloth-mark was regarded of such value that it was devised to his eldest son, much as our present day trade marks are handed down in commercial establishments. He married a widow, Jane Allen, formerly Jane Evans, and they became the parents of a large family. His will has been preserved and is remarkable for the business insight and the numerous bequests. As one of the sons named in the will became
the progenitor of the Farley family of Virginia, we feel that the content of the document will be of interest to the clan. Roger Farley died in September, 1622, and as his son Thomas was born about 1600, he had only attained his majority the year before his father’s death. During the same year, Thomas sought the hand of Lady Jane Sefton in marriage and was accepted. She was of the line of the Earl of Sefton. The will follows:

“Roger Farley of City of Worchester, gentlemen. Will 29 March, 1622; proved 25 September, 1622.

To my wife Jane the tenement my son Robert Farley now dwells in the broadstreeete of Worchester and adjoining to the East side of now dwelling house and at her decease to my son Robert. To my son Robert the house in my own occupation and the house in occupation of my sister Alice Kent. To wife Jane £ 300 and all the goods which were her own when I married her. To William Farley my son £ 120 and various articles of furniture and the lease of the house John Younger now dwelleth in. To son Elliot Farley £ 100. To Edward Farley my son £ 10 to buy him a cloak and his wife a gown. To son Thomas Farley £ 5. To son Humphrey Farley £ 5. To Ceycill my daughter £ 5. To daughter Margaret Broadhurst £ 5.
To daughter Katherine Barnsley £ 5. To wife's son Robert Allen £ 40. To sister Alice Kent £ 3. To each of my apprentices and servant maids £ 10, each. To poor of Worcester £ 7. To Thomas and Edward Evans my wife's brethren £ 20, each. Robert Farley my son to use my Cloth-Mark in any clothes he shall make. I forgive my brother Thomas Farley of all debts he owes to me and also discharge Thomas Rogers my son-in-law of all moneys and also my son-in-law William Ceycill. Lands I hold from Corporation of Worcester to Jane my wife. The deeds of feoffment to some of my children of lands in Anbury als Avenbury in co. Hereford and of lands in City of Worcester to remain in safe custody of my executor. To John Clyman £ 22. Residuary Legatee and executor: son Robert Farley. Overseers: John Watts of City of Worcester gent, and John Breynton of same city, Dyer. If I die in the forenoon of any day my body to be buried in the afternoon of same day and if I die in the afternoon of one day to be buried in the forenoon of next. Witnesses: Edward Waringe, William Allen, Richard Oswald, John Hill, Scr.”

1 Roger Farley's will 20 V. 178
THE ROYAL COLONY OF VIRGINIA

The spirit of adventure was in the blood of Thomas and Jane Farley; transmitted in a line of ancestors extending back to the Vikings.

The stories told of the conquest and eventual exploitation by the Spanish Conquistadores of Mexico and to the southward, in which these adventurers had, in a few decades, extracted fabulous wealth from the land, were calculated to fire the imagination of this youthful couple.

The first English settlement had failed in
complete disaster, but the second was offering more promise. Of course, no gold and silver mines were being found and about the only prospect that was being held out to Englishmen was the vastness of the domain and its adaptability to agriculture.

This alone was sufficient inducement to the Farleys to relinquish the gentle life and to resolve upon a permanent career in Virginia.

Seventeen years of maladministration by the great trading companies had almost brought the enterprise to the verge of a second failure, when the crown dissolved the companies and took over the administration of the colony under the name of the Royal Colony of Virginia. Immediately a governor was appointed by the king to represent him in the royal colony. The Farleys had arrived two years prior to the change of administration, and more significantly, the year after the terrible Indian massacre of three hundred and forty-seven inhabitants of the colony.

A muster or enumeration of the living inhabitants, who had survived the murderous plot, was taken in 1623. These muster-rolls reveal that Thomas Farley and family had

arrived and were living at Archer's Hope, then in James City county:

“Living in Virginia, February 16, 1623:
Thomas Farley and wife and child
Archer's Hope, James City
Thomas Farley came in the “Ann” 1623
Jane, his wife, in same ship
Ann, a child”

Ann, the child, was the first born of Thomas and Jane Farley. She is said to have been born aboard ship at sea, and to have derived her name from that of the ship. She later is reputed to have become the mother of one of Virginia's most illustrious families — the Lees.

As has been observed, the Farleys were seated at Archer's Hope and here we shall leave them until they find their bearings and become well established.

The first settlers who had come to these shores were of the cavalier type. There were perhaps gentlemen, according to the acceptance of the term in that day. But most emphatically, there were adventurers, who were seeking to quickly recoup the fortunes lost at home. They were unfitted and wholly unsuited to combat the rigors of pioneering three thousand miles away from the land of their birth; across a tempestuous sea, in a land lost in the vastness of its forests and mountains, together with other environments
Twelve Generations of Farleys

equally as formidable to men of culture and refinement.

Undoubtedly their first recognized need was for servants, as they beheld the virgin forests to be felled before the soil could be cultivated. Most of them had come to America to find gold and silver as had the Spaniards; or, failing in that, to acquire landed estates from which the sales and rents would enable them to live in their original dignity. They had no concept of the possible physical conditions of these estates. The measure applied by their dreams to the new land was similar to the familiar surroundings of their experience — baronial castles and sweeping cultivated fields and pastures stocked with herds and flocks.
Twelve Generations of Farleys

The profound prospect of establishing a rude cabin home, combating the elements, personally toiling from day-break to twilight, and everlastingly anticipating an attack from the native savages, had not seriously penetrated their minds. They had not come with life's destiny as a free-will offering at this wilderness shrine. As their difficulties increased and years began to encroach upon decades, the full realization began to unfold and they were forced to accept America seriously; to build out of the crude surroundings, laws and institutions devoted to the liberties and well-being of all, rather than the preconceived idea of self.

When James I. constituted a royal government in Virginia, he appointed Sir Francis Wyatt the first governor and very graciously selected a council at home to accompany him. The council was composed of seven members and ultimately was selected from the gentry and churchmen of the Virginia parishes. This council may be compared to a cabinet or a miniature House of Lords.

Their duty was to counsel with the governor on all matters of which he was unfamiliar or required local experience. Inasmuch as no provision had been made for a "commons" in the king's original plans, the planters were quick to sense the "oversight" and instantly set about to remedy it. From
each borough and hundred, they secretly elected a representative to appear in their behalf at the council meeting. After Governor Wyatt had arrived with his retinue, he designated the day for a convocation of the council to be held in the Established Church at Jamestown. It was with much surprise and perhaps chagrin, that immediately before the hour of assembly, divers private sailing craft appeared over the horizon and from the inland districts it was noticed that numerous gentlemen were approaching on horseback in double file. The burgesses had arrived to participate in the organization of the first representative assembly in America!

Governor Wyatt was a very broad and liberal minded man, and received the delegates with, at least, an outward showing of hospitality and accord. Thus was established the cornerstone of representative government.

The burgesses proved to be alert, watchful, and courageous down through the years. All encroachments upon the rights of the people by the crown were met, retarded, or overcome with vehemence. The same liberty which had prompted the Magna Carta, was alive in the breasts of these Virginia planters; a spirit which grew and was fanned into a white flame by the irritations that
were attempted within the next one hundred and fifty years and was at last to burst forth with a Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights served upon the monarch in mandatory form.

Among the gentlemen selected in these first sessions of the House of Burgesses was the popular young planter, Thomas Farley. He was elected to represent the plantations of Harrop and Archer’s Hope, and Martin’s Hundred at the sessions that of 1629-1630, and Archer’s Hope, in 1631-1632. Governor Wyatt had been succeeded by Governor Harvey and presided in the session of 1629-1630. The membership was comprised of the following gentlemen:

Sir John Harvey, Knight,
Governor & c.
Doctor Pott
Capt. Mathews
Mr. Farrar

\[ \text{Thomas Farley, Burgess 19 V, 132 1 H 147-8} \]
Twelve Generations of Farleys

Burgesses

Capt. Thomas Osborn
Thos. Farmer
Thomas Palmer
John Harris
Chevney Boys
Walter Aston
Henry Ceny
John Browing
Robert Scotchmore
Thos. Fossett
Thos. Harwood
Anthony Barham
Walter Price
John Floyd
John Trahorn
William Perry
Bridges Freeman
John Southerne
Robert Barrington
Capt. John West
Capt. Robert Felgate
Richard Brewster
Capt. John Uty
Thomas Moyes
Thomas Farley
Thos. Hoyrick
Capt. Thos.
Purfury

[ 14 ]
Adam Thoroughgood
Lancelott Barnes
Capt. Graves
Scarborough
Obediah Robins
Henry Bagwell
Thomas Flint
John Brewer
Thos. Ceely
Christopher Stokes
Thomas Key
Joseph Stratton
John Upton
John Atkins
Robert Savin
Thomas Burges
Capt. Tho. Willoby
William Kempe

Campbell, in his "Ancient Dominion of Virginia", says of the acts of these early sessions:

“They were brief and simple, coming directly to the point, without the redundancy of modern statutes; and refer mainly to agriculture, the church establishment, and defense against the Indians.”

To have served, in the above capacity, should be regarded today by descendants of these early solons as the highest honor of
Twelve Generations of Farleys

all American tradition. These men represented the embryo of representative government and initiated a regard for broader freedom, independence and justice, hitherto unrealized among men. Their names should be inscribed upon a memorial in every state to constantly remind their descendants of that sacred heritage — LIBERTY!

At this point, we feel that a brief review of the civil organization of the government of the colony will not be out of place.

Like the king and his ministers in England, the governor and his council supervised the local government of the counties, parishes, and buroughs of Virginia. The burgesses jealously insisted that the government conform strictly to the forms, laws and methods of functioning enjoyed in the homeland. Of course, the conditions were not always the same, but the common law of England was made to apply in every instance where the conditions were similar.

The most important officers of the county unit were the justices of the peace. They were appointed and subject to removal by the governor. They came from the landed gentry; usually possessing considerable wealth and social standing. When sitting as a court at "Quarter Sessions", they tried judicial and criminal cases, and at the same time, performed all of the functions
of our present day county courts or boards of commissioners. The business of the county was transacted by them, and they supervised taxation.

From among their number was selected a sheriff who upon their recommendation received his commission from the governor. He collected the taxes imposed and was also given police powers.

An officer of great importance in that day and up to the time of the Civil War, was, the Lieutenant-Commander of the county, who commanded the militia of the armed forces. He was usually selected for his knowledge of military affairs and for his bearing as an officer. He superintended the training and muster of the militia, and was subject to the call of the governor to put down uprisings and quell Indian insurrections. His subordinates took the various titles of military rank we find so prevalent among our ancestors.

The planters and land owners served a very essential part in the system; electing their assemblymen, sitting upon juries, and performing the duties similar to present day citizens.

But another very important feature of the Virginia system, now extinct, was that of the Established Church. The civil government and the church government were dual
systems that must be made to function with some degree of harmony. The church estab-
lished its unit in the parish. The wardens and vestrymen were elected at the parish meeting and had complete charge of the spiritual and material welfare of the people. They worked under the direction and super-
vision of the clergymen appointed by the governor or more often by the king.

The church provided for the spiritual well-being of all the inhabitants. It administered its charities to the poor, provided schools for the parish unit; often taught by the clergyman or a subordinate. Tithes were assessed and collected independently of the civil unit to provide for all of these church functionings, and were just as effective and manda-
tory as those of the county organization. The social life centered about the church unit, and the caste that appeared among Virginia families originated, for the most part, out of these parish distinctions.

The Farleys became well established at Archer's Hope. Thomas became popular among his fellow planters as has been seen in his selection as a member of the Burgesses. However, he was very much of a free lance and not easily restrained from his momentary impulses. He evidently feared neither savage nor devil, as suggested by the scant records that have come down to us. He appeared as
a witness in a trial in the court at James City the year after his arrival. He was somewhat dilatory about his church attendance, as we find him arraigned before the court in James City in the year 1626 for absenting himself from Sabbath services for a period of three months. It developed that he had been devoting some of these Sundays to the sport of killing wild hogs in the marshes. It was determined by the court that a fine of one hundred pounds of tobacco would restore him to his spiritual status.

It appears that he not only maintained and operated his own plantations, but that he rented others adjoining, and produced large quantities of tobacco for the English market. This required a great amount of slave labor as is indicated in these early gleanings. He kept in close touch with his family in the homeland, and we discover that some of his brother Humphrey's servants were put at his disposal upon the plantations. It also appears that he may have sent Ann and his eldest son George to England to receive their education. Ann, according to an accepted tradition, subsequently accepted the hand of Colonel Richard Lee in

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4 Journal Court of James Cyttie County, Va. Aug. 21, 1626
"Colonial Va." — Mrs. W. G. Stannard, page 328
30 V-265

5 Journal Court of James City County, Va. Nov. 1628
24 V-240 and 241

[ 19 ]
marriage, and thus became the maternal ancestor of this distinguished family of Virginia.

George developed into a notable mathematician and engineer, and after the completion of his education, joined the forces of Oliver Cromwell and became distinguished by his courage and bravery. His position and well-being were established in the homeland under the Cromwells; but, at the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, these conditions were reversed, and he was forced to seek refuge in the land of his birth.

No sooner had the news of the Restoration reached Virginia, than Governor Berkeley issued a proclamation calling for the election of a new assembly and declaring the acts of the assembly, under the Protectorate, illegal and no longer in force. Berkeley was a willing tool of the new king. Colonial liberty had been struck a death blow. Trade was restricted to English ports, heavy taxes were imposed, and the king turned a deaf ear to his Virginia subjects. He immediately indulged in the pastime of making great grants of land to his favorites of the court. Vast domains were given away over night in Virginia, and the inhabitants of the cultivated portions of the colony sometimes awoke to find themselves and their plantations given away to a courier of the English court un-
der whom they were subjected to a proprietorship.

During the confusion and injustice the Susquehanna Indians took the war path. The assembly immediately raised and equipped an army of five hundred men to defend the populace. The governor promptly disbanded this little army without expressing a reason. Volunteers then came forward and offered their services without pay, demanding that the governor appoint a commanding officer. This he refused to do. They then determined to march to the defenseless frontiers under a leader of their own selection; this was Roger Bacon. He moved to the defense, and no sooner had they begun the march than Berkeley declared him a rebel and his followers traitors. The governor then organized a great force and followed the little band under the proclaimed intention of suppressing an insurrection. Bacon reached the frontier and defeated the Indians; driving them into the interior, and was returning when he heard of the governor's intentions. He then divided his forces and by forced marches proceeded toward Jamestown, but was made prisoner by one Gardner, and carried before Berkeley. He was humiliated in every possible manner. His soldiers resented the conditions and forced the governor to issue him
Twelve Generations of Farleys

a commission. He again marched to the frontier and was declared a rebel for the second time. He then returned to the vicinity of Gloucester, where the governor was stationed, and forced Berkeley to retreat to Acomac. Bacon proceeded up the Potomac, and Berkeley returned from across the river to Jamestown. Bacon then returned and attacked the governor at Jamestown and drove him aboard the ships in the river. The torch was then applied to the town and it was reduced to ashes.

The ravages of disease saved Bacon from death by hanging. Many of his followers were not so fortunate. George Farley was one of the steadfast supporters of Bacon and participated in the armed resistance to the governor. He was captured at the engagement near Acomac and was one of the first martyrs to the cause of liberty in Virginia. There were many others. Their resentment was so intense, that some of these residents of Jamestown, set the torch to their own homes when their leader took the town. It is to be remarked that in that fire the genealogical records of the colony, to that date, were completely reduced to ashes and thus forever lost to succeeding generations.

Up to this period in the history of the colony, no cities of importance had arisen in Virginia. The same is true of Maryland.
Twelve Generations of Farleys

Every man's private wharf was his mart of trade. The population lived chiefly in the country; on the plantations situated along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, or the rivers tributary thereto, all of which were rendered navigable to their distant reaches by the tides. The small vessels of that day found easy access to the private wharves maintained by planters of every large plantation. Tobacco was the chief product of exchange. The masters of these vessels came to the front door, so to speak, and took on cargo and sailed away for Europe, with a list of the necessities and luxuries to be procured at London or Liverpool, upon the sale of the cargo. After many months, the little vessel would come sailing in on its return trip, laden with the marvelous merchandise from abroad, and sometimes with a partial cargo of negroes. Upon such occasions the spirit of celebration was manifest. The neighboring planters were invited to a feast and to engage in all sorts of gay entertainment. In that early period gentlemen sailed to their business engagements, to church, to attendance upon the court, and to all occasions taking them away from their country seat. Young gentlemen also maintained their private gayly bedecked sailing craft, used for their social engagements and as transport to
the homes of the young ladies of the country side.

Therefore, there was little encouragement to the growth of towns, or cities, and to the building of roads.

Thomas Farley maintained a private wharf and we have a record of one vessel calling at the plantation for eight tons of tobacco. This may have been a small quantity of the golden leaf to the gentlemen of the plantations, but after a little computation on our part, it appears to represent a whole lifetime of "smokes" when converted into two ounce containers of the present day.

Journal Court of James City County, June 5, 1632-3
31 V—293
Twelve Generations of Farleys

Thomas and Jane (Sefton) Farley were the parents of a numerous family:

Ann, born in 1623, reputed to have married Col. Richard Lee.

George 1625, a martyr in Bacon’s Rebellion.

Archer 1627, probable husband of Elizabeth Reade, who married Thomas Bushrod as her second husband.

Barbara 1628, killed by Indians.

Philipp 1633.

Thomas 1636, married Barbara Rolfe, 1666.

Virginia 1637, married Henry St. John, 1665.

Fabyan 1640. Bonnie Belle 1642.

James 1643, ancestor of this branch of the family in the Carolinas.

Elizabeth 1645.

Richard 1647.

John 1648, the direct ancestor.

William 1648, perhaps a twin brother of John.

Thompson 1650. These records are from Randolph W. Farley, deceased, Nashua, N. H., and have not been confirmed from other sources.
We have burdened the reader with the general conditions of the colony in the days of Thomas Farley in order to give a perspective of his life. The experiences of the average planter were the common experiences of all, and we trust these paragraphs have added to a broader concept of this ancestor than may have been obtained from the scanty records at hand.

Thus, Thomas and Jane (Sefton) Farley, late in the century, came to their last sleep, surrounded by a family of whom they could well have been proud. They themselves, had
accomplished, by sacrifice, hardships, constant danger, and almost unsurmountable difficulties, the fulfilment of their dreams.

We do not know the dates of their deaths nor the exact place in which they rest. The father may have distributed his property by will, but the records were destroyed in the fire at Jamestown at the time of the siege by Bacon. The same is true of his deeds and conveyances and the official evidences of his possessions.

We shall now pass to the next in order in the family line we are seeking to trace.

John was born in the year 1648, and probably was one of the younger sons of Thomas and Jane Farley. He possibly received his portion of the estate of his father and immediately launched upon the career of a planter. All succeeding records indicate that he followed this gentlemanly calling throughout his long life. The full name of his wife has never been disclosed, except that her given name was Mary. We are positive as to his age, for in 1679, in a deposition entered of court record, he stated that he was then thirty-one years old.

His plantations were originally within Charles City county, but upon the erection of Henrico, it appears that the boundary line divided his estate between the two counties.

Deposition, aged 31, Court of Charles City Co., Va. 1679
This is evidenced by the fact that John Farley made a conveyance to his son John, for a considerable tract of land in Henrico, but recites the fact that he is reserving from the action of the conveyance, a certain portion of seventy-five acres falling within the old county, Charles City, situated upon the Blackwater. Nevertheless, he must have originally resided on the portion that fell to Henrico, as in another grant, made to his daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Baugh, in 1703, he refers to the tract as "my old plantation".

A return of the rent rolls for Henrico county has been preserved for the year 1705, and we find both John senior and junior assessed with real estate in the county. John Sr., with 100 acres; and John Jr., with 551 acres.⁸

As late as 1732 John Farley Sr., was conveying land, and in a deed to his son James, he also mentions his wife Mary, and sons Joseph, John, Matthew, and William. This has identified these as his children in the most positive manner. We are also inclined to believe there were some others, but we are unable to verify the supposition.

ⅡJohn and Mary Farley were the parents of the following children:

Mary born in 1668, m a r r i e d T h o m a s Baugh.

⁸Planters of Colonial Va., T. J. Wertenbaker, Princeton Univ. Press 1922
Rent Rolls Henrico Co., Va. 1704-5
Twelve Generations of Farleys

III John Jr. 1670, the direct ancestor, married Elizabeth.

Samuel (?) 1673.
Edward (?) 1678, probably died in infancy.

James 1679.
Mathew 1682.
William 1685.
Archer & Edward 1688, twins, (?).

Records of children of John Sr. and Mary Farley are from Randolph W. Farley, deceased, of Nashua, N. H., and have not been confirmed from other sources.

Even at this early period the planters were beginning to feel the effects of depleted soil and the growing of tobacco with no means of fertilizing. The sandy coastal plain never possessed any marked degree of fertility, and in the early stages of the settlement, this lack of rich soil was mitigated by the vast areas that might be developed. The time had now come when these coastal lands were exhausted both for fertility and expansion.

By the year 1700, the plantations dotted the landscape along the York and James rivers as far westward as the falls of the latter. Beyond was the Indian country, which was jealously guarded by the savage tribes from further encroachment of the pale faces.

[ 29 ]
Twelve Generations of Farleys

It is true that trading-posts had been set up in the wilderness by adventurers for the purpose of exchange and trade with the Indians. These traders bartered the commodities of civilization for the valuable furs, herbs, and other items of demand which the Red Men brought to these posts. These adventurous traders were the vanguard of civilization. Their traffic eventually extended back to the Blue Ridge and passed over into the broad rich valleys beyond; in time ascended the great Alleghany barrier, following the Indian trails through the passes.

The periodical return of these traders to the settlements for provisions, commodities, and the disposition of the stocks of fur, revealed the characteristics of the lands visited, excited and kept the prospective settler and home-seeker constantly moving westward in pursuit of the Eldorado.

The English law of descents, from father to eldest son in the absence of a will, for the passing of real estate, and the further common practice of entailing estates to the eldest son and his heirs, worked a decided benefit among the families of the Virginia planters. Only the eldest son was tied to these impoverished estates of the tide-water, and the remainder of the children were free to seek better fortunes.
Twelve Generations of Farleys

This advantage was applied by the younger and more adventurous sons of the plantations to the stories told by the traders of the inexhaustible fertility of the lands at the far reaches of the James river and its tributaries. These sons and daughters were thus kept pioneering. They gradually penetrated the river's course to the territory which became Goochland, Powhatan, Amelia, Hanover, Chesterfield, Fluvanna, and Albemarle Counties to the base of the Blue Ridge. They found that the tales of the traders had not been exaggerated and began to believe that the soil increased in fertility the farther they progressed to the westward. Yet the Indians continued to be a most disturbing menace.

John Farley, Jr., the eldest son of the family, doubtless experienced the restrictions recounted above because of the patrimony, but faithfully maintained the heritage and added thereto as the years went by. New counties were formed over night, so to speak, and he found himself residing in Charles City, then Henrico, and eventually Chesterfield, without having once changed his habitation. The other sons of John Farley, Sr., most likely advanced westward with the tide of immigration. Joseph established himself in Amelia county in this advance. Presence of the progeny appear in what is now Cumberland, Prince Edward, Charlotte, and
Lunenburg, indicating that the other sons of John Farley Sr., were alert to the prospects of this western and southwestern movement.

John Farley Jr., married a lady whose given name was Elizabeth, but her maiden name has never been discovered. His family-seat was probably upon the 551 acres granted him by his father, then in Henrico county but later falling within Chesterfield. He maintained many slaves upon his plantations, and appears to have been progressive and successful. Production of tobacco was the chief product and netted good profits to Virginia planters under slave labor if the land had not become hopelessly exhausted. He evidently lived the life of a country gentleman, and reared his family in the peaceful, pleasant environs of the country-side, surrounded by colonial society that has become a romantic dream in the memories of the nation.

III John Farley Jr., and Elizabeth .......; his wife, were married about the year 1700 and he died in 1754, while she survived him until 1761. They were the parents of the following children:

John, born in 1702, married Mary Willett, no issue.

IV Francis b Oct. 25, the direct ancestor; 1703, m (1st) .............
Twelve Generations of Farleys

(2nd) Elizabeth Cros-  

tic, born April 19, 1718.

Peter  

born April 19, 1718,  

m Miss Turpin.

Mary  

m Thomas Womack.

William  

m Miss Stewart.

Sarah  

m Robert Thompson.

James  

ch. James, Henry,  

David, and Edward.

Joseph  

ch. John, Forrest, and  

Mary.

Forrest  

Matthew

Henry  

m Mary ..............

John Farley, Jr., executed the following will:

"In the name of God Amen. I, John Far-  

ey of Dale Parish, in the county of Ches-  

terfield, being in perfect health, sound sence,  

and good memory, thanks given to God, do make and ordain this my last will and testi-  

ment in manner and form following:

Inprimis I give the use of my plantation  

and everything upon the said plantation, as Negroes, stock, etc. to my beloved wife, Eliz-  

abeth Farley, during her natural life but my will and desire is that my said wife shall have the choice of all my beds and furni-  

ture with two trunks and one iron pot to dispose of to whom she thinks proper after
my decease and after my wife's decease I
device my plantation containing three hun-
dred acres, more or less, to my son, John
Farley and his wife during their natural
lives and after my son John and his wife's
death, I give and devise the said plantation
to my son Peter Farley and his heirs forever.

Also I give the use of my Negro Dickboy
to my daughter Mary Womack during her
life and after her death I give and bequeath
the said Negro Dickboy to my son Francis
Farley and his heirs forever.

Also I give and bequeath to my son John
Farley my Negro man Dick to him and his
heirs forever also I give and bequeath to
my son William Farley and his heirs forever
my Negro Nancy and all her increase from
this day.

Also I give and bequeath to my daughter
Sarah Thompson and her heirs forever my
Negro boy named Billy.

Also I give and bequeath to my son James
Farley and his heirs forever my Negro girl
Patt and all of her increase also I give and
bequeath to my son Joseph Farley and his
heirs forever my Negro Wench named Sue
with what children she brings from this day.

Also I give and bequeath to my son Mat-
thew Farley my Negro boy called Lewis to
him and his heirs forever also I give and
bequeath to my son Francis Farley my Negro
Wench named Lucy and all of her increase also I give and bequeath to my son Henry Farley and his heirs forever one Negro boy named Stephen also I give and bequeath to my son Peter Farley and his heirs forever my two Negro fellows named Frank and Tomboy, also my will and desire is that all the remainder of my estate be set up and sold at publick auction to the highest bidder and the money arising on the sale to be equally divided amongst my said children hereby revoking all other wills made by me do constitute and appoint my son John Farley whole and sole executor of this my last Will and Testimony in Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

his

John X Farley (LS)
mark

Signed and sealed, and declared to be my last will and testament in presence of John Archer, James Clay, and Rich'd (K) N. Nunnaly.”

A copy, Teste: Philip the Coqvill, Clerk

It will be noted that John Farley Jr., entailed his estate in his son John and wife for life, then to revert to Peter and his wife and their heirs forever.

9 Will Book One—page 200 Clerk’s office, Circuit Court of Chesterfield County, Virginia

[ 35 ]
Henry Farley died in 1767 in Halifax County, Virginia (will recorded).

He mentioned sons Josiah, Mosses, John James, and George. He also mentioned daughters Prudence Scott, Martha Wade, Elizabeth Wade, and Mary Burton and a granddaughter Mary Burton.

Henry Farley's will follows:
In the Name of God Amen. Having lately of the Lord being in a Feeble State of Health, and a weak and Decaying Mind and Memory, thanks be to Almighty God for it, but Calling to mind the Certainty of Death, and the Uncertainty of Life, Knowing it is Appointed for all Men once to Die; do make known to you and appoint this to be my Last Will and Testament, humbly giving my Soul to Almighty God, that gave it me, and my Body to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Heirs and Executors and as for what worldly Estate forever, and I give my Negro Girl Sarah to my Son Moses Farley to find and this Heirs and Assigns forever, Here I give my Daughter Hannah Burton Five Shillings Current Money and I leave her after the Expiration of Six Years my Negro Girl Leah During her Natural Life and after her Death, I give my said Negro Girl Leah with her Increase of Any to my Granddaughter Mary Burton to her and her Heirs forever, I give to my Son George Farley Ten Shillings Current Money. Then I give to my Daughter Elizabeth Wade my Negro Girl that my Negro Woman Dolley Brought to her and her Heirs forever. Also I give to her five Shillings Current Money. Then I give to my Daughter
wherewith it shall pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give and bequeath in manner and form following: First, I have all my negro standing Debt and my negro woman that I lend to my Daughter, Elizabeth Wade, named Notley and my white Riding mare and my bay horse and my silver Watch to be sold to Discharge my first Debts and if any remaining I give to my last moiety of the Housewares to the Equality between myself and my Beloved wife that we commonly make use of and my chest of Drawers and my Picture Chair to dispose of as for the pleases of her children. Then I lend to my beloved wife after the expiration of six years from the date hereof of my negro man Stephen and my negro girl, the use of them during her natural and after her decease I give my negro man Stephen to my son Josiah Stanley to him and his heirs and assigns Pridence Scott my negro girl Taff (formerly and now) Item, I give to my son John James Stanley, my negro man Ned to him and his heirs and assigns forever Item, I give to my Daughter Hannah Wade ten pounds current money to be paid by my heirs after named Ever at the expiration of six years from the date hereof Item, I give to my son Josiah Stanley all my land and plantation and to my son Moses Stanley Thirty Pounds current money at the expiration of six years to him and his heirs and assigns forever also I give to my son Josiah Stanley after the expiration of six years from the date hereof of my negro man Robbin and my
This date hereof to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever, from the date hereof of my Negro man Abraham and my Negro boy Bob to him and his Heirs and Assigns Forever. Also I give to him my Wain Coxx when he comes of age to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever, from the date hereof of six years from the date hereof of all the Remainder of my Estate that is not already given to be Equally Divided between them to them and their Heirs and Assigns Forever. I now do constitute and appoint, my two sons Josiah, Stanley and Hope Stanley whole and sole Executors of this my last Will and testament, Revoking all other Wills Whatsoever herebefore made by me, as Witnesses hereof, I have set my hand and seal this Twenty third day of August one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, in the name of the Lord.
In the County Court of Surry, on the 20th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and in the 5th year of the reign of King George the Fourth, by and by the revolution of the said year, before John Stevens, Esq., recorder, and the said court assembled in open court.

The following bond was presented by William Roebuck, Clerk of the Peace, for the county of Surry, and was entered into by William Miller, Esq., for the sum of one thousand pounds, to secure to the said William Miller, his executors and assigns the true and faithful performance of the duties of a^n Executor of the estate of Henry Wray, late of the City of Virginia, deceased.

The said bond was made payable to the said Executors, and is acknowledged by the said William Miller to be a true copy of the bond which he entered into as an Executor of the estate of the said Henry Wray.

John Stevens, Esq., Recorder.

William Roebuck, Clerk.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Certified true copy by the Clerk of the Peace.

William Roebuck, Clerk.

[Signature]
Back to the Burtons

The name of John Burton Jr.'s children are of interest. "Rachel" was the name of the wife of the first John Burton of Longfield. "Mary" was the first name of John Burton Jr.'s wife and the name of her mother. "Martha" was a hand-me-down name in the Cocke family. "Henry" was the name of Mary Burton's father. John James Farley and George Farley, brothers of Mary Burton, witnessed John Burton Jr.'s will, and both of John Burton Jr.'s sons married daughters of John James Farley (37).

John Burton, Jr. (31) named as his executors John James Farley and George Farley. We do not have John James Farley's wife's maiden name, but he named his oldest daughter Martha Cocke Farley. She married John Burton (34) brother of Henry Burton and son of John Burton, Jr. on December 3, 1981, in Raleigh Parish, Amelia County, Virginia. This John Burton is shown in the DAR patriots list, 1966 at page 105 as a seaman.

John James Farley and his sister Mary Burton both gave a daughter the middle name Cocke. It may be that Mary Farley, wife of Henry Farley, was a Cocke.

If so, it does not appear that she was a descendant of Richard Cocke. There was another Cocke family in Virginia founded by a Dr. Cocke of Williamsburg.
HENRY BURTON

Henry Burton (30) joined the Revolutionary Army at age 16, serving first in Virginia and later in the North Carolina Cavalry. His services in the Revolutionary Army are described in his pension application no. 539262.

Henry Burton (36) (1759 Amelia County Virginia -- 1833 McNary County Tennessee) son of John Burton, Jr. married Keziah10 Farley (38) in Caswell County, North Carolina on 20 November 1786. He is listed in the DAR Patriots List Volume II, p. 31. He is buried in Blakely Cemetery near Purdy, Tennessee.

Their children were:

1. Polly Burton (39) (1805- ) (a nickname at the time for Mary, the name of Henry's mother) 
   m. Hamberger

2. Sally Burton (40) m. Joe McClure 
   (a nickname for Sarah, Henry's stepgrandmother)

3. Katey Burton (41) m. Tom Kustis
   (Catherine after Catherine Cocke)

4. Charlotte Burton (42) (1808 or 9) m. Bill Robbins

5. Elizabeth Burton (43) (1788- ) m. Thomas Forrest

---

10 Keziah was also a first name in the Cocke family.
6. Permilia Burton (44) (1804-1873)  
   m. Wm. A. Robbins

7. Martha Burton (45) m. 1821 Gregory Johnston

8. John Henry Burton (46) m. 1. Rebecca Ann Robbins  
   2. Nancy Cochran

**JOHN BURTON (34)**

The children of John Burton (34), and Martha Cocke Farley were:

1. Stephen W. Burton (51) (died young)
2. Polly (52)
4. John Stewart Burton (54)

Children of Noel Burton (53) and Nancy Dobbins (55):

1. Mary Burton (56) m. Thomas Forest
2. John Dobbins Burton (57) m. Martha Jane Rollin
3. James Burton (58) (b. 1820) m. Rebecca Jobe. They moved to Texas after the Civil War.\(^{12}\)

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\(^{11}\) The descendants of this marriage include Mary Martha Presley Merritt and are included as Appendix B, except the Robinson-Sallee descendants in Appendix C.

\(^{12}\) Two of the sons of Noell Burton served in the Confederate Army and one died in a Union prison camp. We believe James served in the Union Army and left Tennessee

5. Robert Henry Burton (60) b. 1827, m. Mary Emmeline Dines

6. Stephen Burton (61) b. 1831 unmarried

7. Archibald W. Burton (62) b. 1829 m. Nancy Walsh

8. Sarah Frances Burton (63)

9. Elizabeth Burton (64) m.

10. Noel Burton (65)

In 1849, Noel Burton (65), son of Noel (53) and Mary Dobbins (55), m. Charlotte Clemmons in Tenn. Their children were:

1. Elizah Ann Burton (66) b. 19 June, 1850 m. Robert Hudspeth

2. Rebecca Burton (67) b. 1854, m. Spencer Nicholas Parrish

3. William Zackary Taylor Burton (68), b. 1856 m. Sarah Riggins

4. Hugh E. Burton (69) b. 1858, m. Dora E.

5. Joseph Johnston Burton (70) b. 5 Jan. 1860 m. Ida L. Hodges

6. Noel Burton, Jr. (71) (1864-1878)

after the war.
Some of this last generation settled in Clay County, Arkansas in the last half of the 19th Century.

**JOHN HENRY BURTON (46) AND HIS LINE**

John Henry Burton (46) son of Henry Burton (36), (Revolutionary War soldier) b. 1797, Caswell County, N.C. d. Randolph County, Arkansas, after 1850. He is buried on his farm in Randolph County.

m.1 Rebecca Ann Robbins (72)

Child:

1. Elizabeth Jane (73), b. Tenn. 1829. m. James Tilford Hawkins (74), b. 1820, N.C.

Their line is shown in Appendix D.

m.2 Nancy Cochran (75) b. 1812 some census records say born in Mo., some say Illinois.

Children:

2. Mary Evaline (76) b. 1832 Tenn. d. 1914 Randolph County, Arkansas m. Drury (Drewry)\(^{13}\) Haywood Hawkins (77)

3. Permelia (78) b. 1834, Tenn.


5. Martha (80) b. 1839, Tenn.

6. William (81) b. 1843, Tenn.

7. Sargent (82) b. 1845, Tenn.

\(^{13}\) Drewry or Drury was a family name in Virginia. Spelling was not uniform.

The Hawkins Family including brothers Drury Haywood (b. 1829 Tenn. d. 1903 Ark.) (77) and James Tilford (74) (1820-1865), their father Isaac (85), born in N.C. (about 1764) arrived in Randolph County, Arkansas from Tennessee in the same wagon train with John Henry Burton (46) and his wife Nancy Cochran (49) and their older children in 1847. Drury Haywood Hawkins was accompanied by his son John (86), age 3, born in Alabama.

James Tilford Hawkins (74) and his wife Elizabeth had one son William, born in 1846. They had several more children thereafter. A son Farley Drury Hawkins was born in Arkansas.

Drury Haywood Hawkins (77) and Mary Evaline Burton (76) were married in Arkansas 25 October, 1852. (Marriage certificate Appendix E.)

Their children were among the first generation of this Burton line in two hundred years that did not contain a "John". This can be explained by the fact that from his first marriage to Judy A. Sewell in Henry County, Tennessee, 7 November 1846, Drury Haywood Hawkins already had a son named John.¹⁴

¹⁴ John Hawkins was born in Alabama about 1846, d. Randolph County, Ark. He was the first person buried in Siloam Cemetery, Randolph County, Arkansas.
The children of Drury Haywood Hawkins (77) and Mary Evaline Burton Hawkins (76) his wife:

1. Drury Haywood Hawkins (87) (1856-1935)\(^{15}\)
2. James Henry (88) ( - )\(^{16}\)
3. Willis (89) (1861- )
4. Tilford Austin (90) (1862-1933) m. Luvnie Davis Johnson
5. Samuel (91) (1868- )
6. Martha (92) b. 1865 m. Pleasant Davis, brother of Luvnie
7. Permilia (93) m. Jackson
8. Mary (94) b. 1869
9. Louisa (95) b. 1855
10. Nancy (96) b. 1859
11. N.E. (97) (female b. 1860)
12. Ephriam (98)

**ABOUT DRURY AND MARY EVALINE HAWKINS**

Drury and Mary Evaline Hawkins were very industrious. In addition to raising a large family, they provided a home for many orphaned children. All told about twenty children other than their own, lived with them for a time.

\(^{15}\) Drury Haywood Hawkins (1856-1935) was born in Randolph County, Ark. and died in N.M. His family is included as Appendix F.

\(^{16}\) James Henry's line is included as Appendix G, and includes the Shirelys.
Drury acquired a lot of land and livestock. Mary corded, spun and wove woolen cloth. She sold finished garments to a local store. She owned the first sewing machine she ever saw -- purchased from a catalogue.

On one occasion, she traded eight pounds of wool to a whiskey maker for eight gallons of whiskey. The distiller needed the wool for a coat for his son. Yankee troops came by during the Civil War and asked if she had any whiskey. She told them where it was and they rewarded her with a lot of confederate currency, with which she purchase an 80 acre farm.

There was a church at Siloam, but not a regular minister. When a minister came, Drury sent his boys on horseback to tell everyone far and wide. He sent other sons to clean the church. On some occasions, when people had come a long distance to church, he would make a public announcement that anyone who had no place to eat was welcome at his house. On some Sundays a whole sheep was served at one meal. People ate in shifts and my grandfather, Tilford Austin Hawkins, said he sometimes did not eat until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In those days children apparently ate after adults.

During the Civil War, when Drury was away fighting with the Missouri Confederate Calvary, Mary attended church at Siloam. Her first cousin Larkin Johnston was preaching. It was his custom to pray for the confederate troops. His brother Gregory was a captain in the Arkansas army. On this occasion, she heard horses outside and looked up to see Yankee
Calvary surrounding the church. She was afraid they would shoot Rev. Johnston when he prayed for the troops. Apparently he heard the Calvary too for he omitted that part of the prayer.

Several young men were captured or wounded in making an escape. One was more fortunate. A kind lady lifted her long skirts and covered him and did not move until the Yankees were gone.

There was a dirth of salt in Arkansas and Mary led a party through yankee lines to Cape Giradeau, Missouri to buy salt for the community. When she returned she found her children had been neglected by the neighbor who had agreed to care for them. They had been eating raw barley and suffered from diarrhea. I do not know whether she shared the salt with that family.

When Drury was home on furlough and in civilian clothes, a troop of Yankee cavalry came by and he was across the road from the house pretending to be drunk. Mary asked an officer permission to cross the road and get him. Permission was granted, but there followed an interrogation. Drury was asked if he was a soldier. He said yes. Then they asked what kind of soldier he was. He answered, "A soldier of the cross, a follower of the lamb, by God, sir." The question was asked many times, many ways, but the answer was always the same. They gave up and left.
The children of Mary and Drury were each given as a wedding present eighty acres of land with a house, a barn, a mare in foal, a pregnant cow, a pregnant sow and some sheep. As an old lady, one of their daughters said we would be better off today if they had spent some of that money on us when we were young. Undoubtedly, she was right. They got all of their education in a one-room school. Drury could have afforded a private tutor to further their education, but he was a pioneer and did not see the value of additional education.

Some of Their Descendants.

Tilford Austin Hawkins (90) (1862-1933)
m.1 Luvinie Davis Johnson17 (99) sister of Pleasant Davis.
Children:
1. Oscar (100)18
2. Ada Myrtle (101) (1892-1975)
m. Elijah Baxter Hogan Jones (103)
3. Ora (102) m. George James
4. Oris died as infant.
m.2 Minnie Ford
Child:
5. Iola m. Arlie Crisp in Oklahoma

17 Marriage certificate Appendix H.
18 See Appendix J.
Ada Myrtle Hawkins (101) (1892-1971) m. Elijah Baxter Hogan Jones (103) (1881-1928)\(^{19}\) marriage certificate

Appendix I.

Children:

1. Thomas Dolois (104), b. October 1914
   m. Mabel Sikes.

2. Tilford A. (105) b. July 1921
   m. Margaret Lyon Smith (106) in Washington, D.C.

3. Aldean (107) (died as infant)

4. Mary Lou (108) (June 15, 1925)
   m. Robert William Peters in Ohio.


Children:

1. Pamela Margaret (110) b. 11 Nov. 1953 (W.Va.)
   m. 1989 Kenneth Sprague Rothwell, Jr.

\(^{19}\) Son of Mirabeau Bonaparte Lamar (Beau) Jones and Mary Toy, daughter of Elijah Toy.
2. Elizabeth Austin, (111) b. 8 Feb. 1957 (W.Va.)
   m. 1986 Gregory Lynn King (112)
   
   Children:
   Alexander Miles (113) b. 17 Nov. 1988 (Md.)

3. Tilford Charles (114) b. 16 March 1958 (N.Y.)
   m. 1987 Sarah Rodowsky (115) in Baltimore, MD
   
   Children:
   Katherine Hays (116) b. 21 Feb. 1988 (Washington, D.C.)

4. Christopher Travis (117) b. 2 March 1960 (N.Y.)
   m. Patricia Anne Boland (118) in Chevy Chase, Maryland.
   
   Children:
   Christopher Boland (119) b. 20 Jan. 1989 (Washington, D.C.)

5. Stephen Lyon (120) b. 2 Feb. 1962 (N.Y.)

Children:

1. Larry Edward Peters (122) b. 1951
   m. 1978 Deborah Irene Wall (b. 1955) (123).

   Children:
   Amy Lynn b. Dec. 25, 1978 (130)
   Craig Edward b. May 13, 1982 (132)

2. Gale Ann Peters (124) b. May 24, 1953
   m. 1986 Edwin Charles Dee (125) (July 13, 1955).

   Children:
   Kristen Elizabeth (133) b. May 5, 1988

3. Diana Marie Peters (126) b. May 22, 1956
Children:
Katherine Marie (135) b. Oct. 13, 1983
Ashley Christine (136) b. Feb. 3, 1986

   m. Oct. 13, 1979 Julie Katherine Balback (129)
Children:
Andrew Robert (138) b. Nov. 16, 1982
APPENDIX A
A GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC
HISTORY
OF THE
LANDED GENTRY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

BY
SIR BERNARD BURKE, C.B., LL.D.
ULSTER KING OF ARMS,
AUTHOR OF "THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE,"
"THE HISTORY OF THE EXTINCT AND DORMANT PEERAGES," "THE GENERAL ARMORY,
"VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES," &c.
EDITED BY HIS SONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.


LONDON:
HARRISON AND SONS, 59, PALL MALL,
Booksellers to The Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
1894.
Lineage.—The Burgons of Longner have been seated for many centuries in co. Salop. The Antiquary, William Burton, B.L., in his Commentary on Antoninus's itinerary, says, "they were of Shropshire, a family for some time, for no ordinary relations, very gracious with the several princes of the House of York." and Brown tells us that they were a family of great antiquity, being possessors of Longner in the time of Edward IV., and before that being seated as Burton or Bereton in the parish of Condover, Shropshire.

Sir Edward Burton, Knbt. of Longner, representative of the family, was with King Edward IV., successful in fourteen set battles between the houses of York and Lancaster; and for his great loyalty and service he was made knight-baneret, under the royal standard in the field," a.d. 1460. He was s. by his son,

Robert Burton, Knbt. of Longner, knighted by Edward IV., 1475; got a grant of arms from Writy, Norroy, dated 22 May, 1473, and was father of

Sir Edward Burton, Knbt. of Longner, Master of the Robes to Henry VII., m. Jocosa, dau. of Thomas Cressett, Esq. of Upton Cressett, co. Salop, and had issue,

1. Edward, his successor.
2. Jane, m. Thomas Corbet, Esq. of Longner.
3. Margaret, m. Randolph Banister, Esq. of Lazon.
4. Anke, a nun.
5. Thomas, m. Harriet Boxcott, Esq. of Morton Say, co. Salop.
6. Ankred, m. — Wright, Esq. of London.

Edward, his successor,

1. Jane, m. — Wright, Esq. of London.
2. Richard, m. — Wright, Esq. of London.
3. Thomas, m. — Wright, Esq. of London.

Sir Robert Burton, Esq. of Longner, b. 1542,; m. Katherine, dau. and heir of Nicholas Madocks, Esq. of Wen and Cotton, co. Salop, and had issue,

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Elizabeth Blunche, m. to James Brasier, Capt. B.N., D.L., co. Salop, and had issue,
3. Robert, his heir.

ROBERT BURTON, Esq. of Longner, High Sheriff co. Salop 1763, d. 17 Nov. 1830, m. 2ndly, 1st Aug, 1730, Ann, dau. and heir of William Gittins, Esq. of Chilton, co. Salop.

1. ROBERT, heir to his uncle.
2. William Gittins, Esq. of Chilton, co. Salop, surviving issue,
3. ROBERT, heir to his uncle.
4. Joseph, d. 5 May, 1875.

ROBERT LINGEN BURTON, Esq. of Longner Hall, b. 28 April, 1843,; m. 29 Oct. 1861, Constance Lingen, d. 10 Aug., 1873, dau. of Richard Francis Cleaveland, Commander R.N., and widow of Rev. Orlando Hamlyn Williams, of Clovely; 3rdly, 1865, Beatrice Julia, dau. of Rev. L. Lech, Esq. of West Hall, High L Youtube, and widow of Rev. John Oliver Hopkins, and in 1887, by his 2nd dau., Edward Lingen, b. 1864, Edith Maria, dau. of Chas. T. Oakes, Esq. and died 1865, leaving a son, Edward Lingen, of Hove, 1843.

1. Anna Maria, m. 1821, the Rev. Charles Gregory Williams, Rector of Hanwood, 2 Ap.

Ⅲ. John.
1. Mary, m. 1775.
2. Anna Maria, u. 1776, Edmund Plowden, of Plover, co. Salop.

Mr. Burton, who was High Sheriff co. Salop 1763, d. 1804, was s. by his eldest son,

ROBERT LINGEN BURTON, Esq. of Longner, High Sheriff co. Salop 1763, d. 17 Nov. 1830, m. 2ndly, 1st Aug, 1730, Ann, dau. and heir of William Gittins, Esq. of Chilton, co. Salop.

1. ROBERT, heir to his uncle.
2. William Gittins, Esq. of Chilton, co. Salop, surviving issue,
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ROBERT LINGEN BURTON, Esq. of Longner Hall, b. 28 April, 1843,; m. 29 Oct. 1861, Constance Lingen, d. 10 Aug., 1873, dau. of Richard Francis Cleaveland, Commander R.N., and widow of Rev. Orlando Hamlyn Williams, of Clovely; 3rdly, 1865, Beatrice Julia, dau. of Rev. L. Lech, Esq. of West Hall, High L Youtube, and widow of Rev. John Oliver Hopkins, and in 1887, by his 2nd dau., Edward Lingen, b. 1864, Edith Maria, dau. of Chas. T. Oakes, Esq. and died 1865, leaving a son, Edward Lingen, of Hove, 1843.

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1. Mary, m. 1775.
2. Anna Maria, u. 1776, Edmund Plowden, of Plover, co. Salop.

Mr. Burton, who was High Sheriff co. Salop 1763, d. 1804, was s. by his eldest son,
BURROUGHS OF ROUSAY.

J. BURROUGHS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Rousay (or Orfaby), co. Orkney, J.P., Lieut.-Gen. in the Army, b. 8 Jan. 1824; settled to the estates in Scotland of his grand-uncle, George William Truell, Esq., of Viers, 1 Feb. and assumed the name of Traill in addition before that of Burroughs; m. 4 June, 1870, Eadie Mary, daughter of Rev. Courtice Burroughs, C.B., J.P. and D.L. of Midlothian, by his first wife, a daughter of the Rev. William D’Orly, of Sion Hill, Thirl, Yorks. Geo. Burroughs served with the 8th Highlanders throughout the Crimean war, in the Indian mutiny, and in the Umbeyla campaign on the northern mountains of India, and commanded the lst Administrative Brigade Orkney Volunteers, from 1873 to 1880.

Lineage.—This family claims to be a branch of the house of the name of which appears to have been written as Burroughs, first as a surname, in the early days of the 16th century in England, and fastened to the name of some family there. From a family of the name of Burroughs, in the Kingdom of Sweden, it is believed that some of the oldest of the family came to Ireland in the reign of King James I., and was settled at Long Stratton, co. Norfolk. The family was there, and is still there. The name of Burroughs is found in the Orkney Islands, and the name of Traill in the same connexion, and hence the family was changed to that name. The family was established in Ireland by Robert Burroughs, who settled at Durnlone, co. Cavan, on the estate of Ulster by King James I. His eldest son and heir was...

THOMAS BURROWES, Esq. of Stradone House, m. Jane dau. of Thomas Nesbit, Esq. of Lismore House, co. Cavan, and had issue.

1. Robert, of Stradone.
2. Thomas, of Lissingham Castle, co. Cavan, J.P., and D.L., by his wife, the Hon. and Very Rev. George de Cetio, Bavarian Minister to the Court of St. James.
3. Martha, d. unm.
4. Cordy, d. unm. in India.
5. Cordy, d. unm.

The oldest son,

Robert Burrowes, Esq. of Stradone House, m. Sophia, dau. of the Ven. Joseph Story, Archdeacon of Killmore, and by her (with four sons), Jane, m. Samuel Moore, Esq. of Moorepark, co. Cavan; and Sophia, m. Brabazon Noble, Esq. And, m. Hon. and Very Rev. George de Cetio, Bavarian Minister to the Court of St. James.

Robert, of Stradone.

James Edward, b. 1 Nov. 1830; m. Mary Anne, dau. of John Nesbit, Esq. of Lismore, co. Cavan, and d. leaving a son, Thomas Nesbit, Esq. of Lismore, co. Cavan, J.P., High Sheriff, 1860, b. 1830, and his wife, the Hon. and Very Rev. John Nesbit, co. Derry, and had issue, several sons and daughters.

Robert, of Stradone.

Mary Anne, b. 1823; m. W. Arnold, deceased, of Lismore, co. Cavan, and has issue, several sons and daughters.

Robert, of Stradone.

Mary Anne, b. 1850; m. the Rev. John Nesbit, co. Cavan, and had issue, several sons and daughters.

Robert, of Stradone.

Mary Anne, b. 1855; m. the Rev. John Nesbit, co. Cavan, and had issue, several sons and daughters.

Burrowes „ d. 25 Nov. 1801.

Burrowes, of Stradone House.

Burrowes, Robert James, Esq. of Stradone House, co. Cavan, High Sheriff, 1829, and M.P. for co. Cavan 1855 to 1857, & 19 March, 1810, & 16 Oct. 1828, Anne Frances, only dau. of John Carden, Esq. of Barrow, co. Tipperary, and had issue...

Thomas, b. 17 July, 1839; d. an infant.

Robert James, his heir.

James Edward, b. 22 Oct. 1843; d. 1843.

Robert, b. 2 March, 1868, John Ophir, Esq., eldest son of John Ophir, Esq., J.P. of Lissinagh, co. Cavan, and has issue, several sons and daughters.

Mary Anne Cecilia, b. Sept. 1854.

Burrowes „ d. 30 Nov. 1861.

Army—Or, on a cross gu. five mullets or, in each chief a lion passant gu. or, dexterly crowned and langued of the second. Crest—A lion rampant guardant or, dexterly crowned and langued of the same. Tag—A lion rampant guardant or, dexterly crowned and langued of the second.
The Johnston lineage:

Lewis Johnston - Vital statistics unknown, was the father of seven children, all born in North Carolina according to census records.

1. Lindsey J., the oldest
   b. 1796
   d. buried in Pontotoc County, Mississippi

2. William B.
   b. 1797

3. George Gregory
   b. 8/11/1799
   d. 1/26/1887

4. Steadman (Stedmon)
   b. 1800
   d. died Pulaski County, Arkansas (tradition)

5. Perry Green
   b. 1809, lived in LaFayette County, Mississippi
   d. died in Texas

6. Sallie

7. Nellie

Burton - Johnston Lineage

I. Lineage of George Gregory Johnston and Martha W. Patsy Burton (daughter of Henry Burton #36). Martha W. Patsy Burton born 8/16/1802 in North Carolina, died November 1st, 1875 in Randolph County, Arkansas, married in Humphreys County, Tennessee 11/16/1821 to George Gregory Johnston, who was born 8/11/1799, North Carolina, died 1/26/1877. Both are buried in Old Siloam Cemetery, Randolph County, Arkansas. Martha Burton and Gregory Johnston after their marriage in Humphreys County, Tennessee, located in McNairy County, Tennessee on Tar Creek.

In 1849, they moved to Randolph County, Arkansas, having followed Martha Burton's brother, John Henry Burton, who went from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1847.

II. Children of Martha Burton and George Gregory Johnston:

1. Sarah Jane m. D. C. Moore on 6/14/1055
   b. 9/6/1822

2. Reverend Larkin Farley m. Permelia Ann Lawson no 4/21/1846
   b. 8/7/1824
   d. 1897
   Both buried in Randolph Co. d. 1863

3. Lewis Burton Johnston m. Tennessee Spencer on 2/23/1848
   b. 4/2/1829, McNairy County, Tennessee
   d. 10/25/1895 in Middlebrook, Arkansas

They were the parents of 13 children.
4. William Perry Green Johnston  
b. 12/3/1833, Tennessee  
m. Lurana Ingram daughter of James P. Ingram and Rebecca Mansker on 3/17/1853  
d. 12/1865  
m. Jane E. Ross  
m. Pernecia J. Lewis

William Perry Green married three times, had 21 children.

5. James Franklin Johnston  
b. 10/18/1831 in Tennessee  
m. Martha McDaniel 7/17/1853, had nine children

6. Arrena B.  
b. 1/7/1827  
m. Rev. Jesse Robinson, 12/2/1844  
b. 1845

7. George Henry  
b. 7/4/1837  
d. 10/31/1859  
m. Myra Reynolds in 1856  
had two children

8. Rufus Fletcher  
b. 3/27/1843  
d. 7/16/1859

9. Marjorie P.  
b. 11/23/1847  
d. 9/16/1859

All of these children were born in Tennessee.

III. Children of Reverend Larkin Farley and Permelia Ann Lawson:

21. Martha  
b. 1847

22. Eliza B.  
b. 1849  
d. 1889  
Buried in Randolph County, Arkansas.

b. 1/5/1852  
d. 12/20/1929  
b. 8/2/1859  
d. 2/10/1938  
They were both buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Pocahontas, Arkansas.

24. Anna  
b. 1854

25. Sarah  
b. 1855

26. Mary  
b. 1859

26. Malissa
The Reverend Larkin Farley Johnston married as his second wife, Satira Forbis Melton (Mrs.). The children of this marriage were:

27. Maggie
28. Lena
29. Jennie
30. Lewis
31. James (Jim)

The Reverend Larkin Farley Johnston was a Methodist minister, a schoolteacher, and also served as tax assessor for Randolph County.

III. The children of Lewis Burton Johnston, born 4/2/1829, McNairy County, Tennessee, died 10/25/1895, Middlebrook, Arkansas, who was married to Tennessee Spencer on 2/23/1848. She was born 5/31/1831 in Tennessee. She died on 12/3/1909, Middlebrook, Arkansas. They were married in Hardin County, Tennessee, and came to Arkansas in 1850. Lewis was a Lieutenant in the Civil War, was wounded and was a prisoner of war at Camp Chaise, Ohio until the surrender. The children of Lewis Burton Johnston and Tennessee Spencer were:

32. Charles Gregory  
b. 5/27/1849, Milledgeville, Tennessee  
d. 5/28/1933  
m. Mary Cinderella Capps on 12/31/1868  
b. 2/13/1848 in Green Co., Arkansas  
d. 12/12/1888 in Randolph Co., Arkansas  
M. Mattie E. Redwine  
b. 8/27/1857  
d. 2/5/1947

33. Sarah Katheryn  
b. 7/31/1851, Arkansas  
d. 4/27/1939  
m. Johnathan W. Pulliam  
b. 8/17/1846

34. Martha Parlee  
b. 9/22/1853, Arkansas  
d. 7/16/1940  
m. John Groves (Jack) Keel on 10/24/1872  
b. 12/15/1851, Ripley Co., Missouri  
d. 3/26/1928, Abilene, Texas

35. Parmelia Elizabeth  
b. 10/29/1857, Arkansas  
d. 10/22/1937  
m. William F. Capps  
b. 2/11/1846  
d. 8/19/1879

36. David Winslow  
b. 4/6/1855  
d. 7/1856
37. Lewis Peyton m. Eliza Tucker, daughter of James R. Tucker of Randolph Co., Arkansas
   b. 3/9/1860, Arkansas
d. 1/21/1957
Lived in Texas and Morris, Oklahoma.

38. James Perry m. Lenora Towell
d. 8/28/1961 in Mt. Vernon, Indiana
   b. 6/6/1862
d. 1944

39. Samuel Larkin, Methodist Minister m. Sally E. Carter, 7/14/1889
   b. 4/5/1866
d. 9/21/1947
b. 2/18/1869
d. 1/3/1950
They had 12 children.

40. Arena Tennessee, twin to Samuel Larkin m. John Thomas Williams
   b. 4/5/1866
d. 3/2/1908
b. 4/7/1860
d. 9/17/1938
They lived at Middlebrook, Arkansas.

41. Cordelia Jane m. Robert L. Cox (son of John Calvin Cox and Mary Elizabeth Johnson)
b. 7/4/1868
d. 5/25/1950
They lived in Little Rock, Arkansas.

42. Missouri Ellen m. John Albritten
   b. 6/4/1870
d. 4/25/1945
They lived in Texarkana. Children were: Mrs. John W. Moore of Shreveport, Mrs. W. H. Hammock of Texarkana, Mr. Lewis E. Albritten of Atlanta, Georgia, and Tom C. Albritten of Texarkana.

43. William Thomas m. Hattie Lindsey
   b. 9/22/1872
d. 2/14/1899
b. 12/1894

44. Jessie Mack m. Ina Phillip ?
b. 11/20/1875
d. 12/17/1954
m. Ruby Opal Turnedge

IV. Children of Charles Gregory Johnston and Mary Cinderella Capps.

321. Gregory Capps m. Minnie Penney
      b. 9/27/1869 at Gatewood, Missouri
d. 12/16/1955, Arlington, Texas
      b. 9/14/1881, Arlington, Texas
      d. 7/08/1965, Arlington, Texas
      Children: Edgar, Charles, and Thomas
322. Cynthia T.
b. 8/27/1971, Gatewood, Missouri
d. 2/20/1914, Deming, New Mexico
m. Jay Will Luter, 12/26/1888
b. 3/9/1864
d. 8/2/1955
Children: Herbert, Raymond, Essie and Zelma

323. Thomas D.
b. 12/29/1872, Gatewood, Missouri
d. 4/22/1880

324. Florabelle
b. 4/3/1875, Gatewood, Missouri
d. 2/5/1948, California
m. Charles W. Ledbetter, 10/16/98
Children: Mildred, Helen, Clifford, Carlos, Charles, and Varian
d. 1955

325. Martha Florence
b. 3/16/1877, Gatewood Missouri
d. 1/1/1909, Walnut Ridge, Ark.
m. Claude Miller, 3/19/1905
Children: Griffith and Clarence.

326. Lucy Etta
b. 9/20/1879, Middlebrook, Arkansas
m. Robert L. Wynne, 8/17/1901, St. Louis, Missouri
Children: Marie Flora and Roberta

327. Lewis Fred
b. 2/23/1883, Middlebrook, Arkansas
d. 1/24/1942, Poplar Bluff, Missouri
m. Lula Hooker
Had one daughter.
m. Vay Chapman
m. Mary Una Wilson, 7/17/1929

328. Carlis Clayton (twin of Lewis)
b. 2/23/1883, Middlebrook, Arkansas
d. 2/23/1934
m. Alice Wallis, 6/1/1910
b. 6/1/1885
d. 1/15/1921
She was the daughter of
Rev. P. B. Wallace
m. Evelyn
m. Peggy

329. Mary Evaleen (Mamie)
b. 8/4/1885, Middlebrook, Arkansas
m. Thomas A. Baber, 12/25/1907
Children: None

3210. Ella Grace
b. 3/3/1887, Middlebrook, Arkansas
m. 2. Harvey Morey, 3/29/1912-Md
b. 4/5/1844, Kenton, Ohio
d. 2/26/1949, Minden, LA
m. Frank Marvin Watson, 12/25/04
d. 6/20/1908, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas (buried)
died in St. Louis, MO
Children: Lola Lorene, Mary Frank, Kathryn Theora.
Buried ElDorado, Ark.

Children of the second marriage of Charles Gregory Johnston to Mattie Redwine.
3211. Infant son
   b. 9/29/1890-died

3212. Rector Ritter
   m. Hazel Hall, 12/26/1918
   b. 11/2/1891, Walcott, Arkansas
   d. 3/10/1987

3213. Pearl Amanda
   b. 2/3/1893, Brookland, Arkansas
   d. 2/9/1900

3214. David Warren
   b. 2/24/1894, Gainesville, Arkansas
   d. 1/12/1919, Camp Raratan, New Jersey during WW I.

3215. Mabel
   m. Luther Eli Abbott, 12/25/1919
   b. 8/23/1896
   Had one son.
   d. 7/22/1899
   (Twins)
3217. Lawrence Johnston b. 04/04/1899, Gainesville, Ark.
   d. 05/01/1899

IV. Children of William Henry Lawson Johnston and Martha Spikes:

231. James Benjamin Esselman
   b. 2/26/1881
   d. 10/24/1947

232. Anna Eliza
   b. 3/1/1886
   d. 7/14/1908

233. Mary Magdalene
   m. Albert Sidney Carroll
   b. 8/17/1888
   d. 2/12/1948
   These three children are all buried in Randolph County,
   Arkansas.

234. Martha Ella Johnston
   m. Curtis Edward Presley, 8/25/1919
   b. 1/7/1895
   d. 8/30/1959, buried in Clarksdale, Mississippi
   d. 4/2/1975

V. Children of Martha Ella Johnston and Curtis Edward Presley:

2341. Mary Martha Presley
   m. Charles Wesley Merritt, M.D.
   married 7/19/1947
   b. 11/2/1922
   b. 11/24/1922

2342. Curtis Edward Presley, Jr.
   m. Mary Eva Crumpton, 6/24/1955
   b. 11/27/1927
   b. 9/24/1935

2343. Heber Joan Presley
   m. Dr. Edward Halsell Fite, Jr.
   married 11/3/1951
   b. 7/26/1930
   b. 3/18/1926
V. Children of Rector Ritter Johnston and Hazel Hall:

b. 2/20/1920, Randolph Co.
Arkansas
d. 1971, Palm Beach, Fla.
Living in Essex, Connecticut.
m. Mrs. Margaret Gleason Mockridge
married 2/9/1980, Greenwich, Co.

32122. Mary Ann
b. 6/25/1930
m. Walter "Gus" Harwell
Lives Eastpoint, Florida.

V. Children of Mabel Johnston and Luther Eli Abbott:

32151. Luther Eli Abbott, Jr. m. Elizabeth (Beth) Henderson
b. 12/23/1931
Two children: Kim b. 1955
Scott b. 1957
Lives Monroe, Louisiana.

VI. Children of Dr. Charles Wesley Merritt and Mary Martha Presley:

23411. Presley McDonald m. Dr. Joel Morris Wagoner, 8/4/1973
b. 4/13/1949, Mobile, Alabama
b. 02/19/49
23412. Charles Wesley Merritt, Jr. m. Alice Christine McCulloch Smith
b. 11/29/1952, Beckley, WV
married, 7/23/1977
b. 4/25/1950
b. 4/2/1954, Beckley, WV
St. Simon's Island, Georgia
5/5/1984
b. 05/14/52

Children of Curtis Edward Presley, Jr., and Mary Eva Crumpton:

23421. Mary Brownlee
b. 5/13/56, Clarksdale, Mississippi
m. Kathryn Waine Toler, 7/5/1986
b. 1/21/1964
b. 8/28/1958
b. 1/21/1964
23423. Grace Elizabeth m. Peyton Burford Marion Self, III
b. 9/10/1964
m. 7/11/1986
b. 9/3/1955

Children of Heber Joan Presley and Dr. Edward Halsell Fite, Jr.:

23431. Edward Halsell Fite, III m. Cathy Gail Ford, 11/20/1976
b. 9/17/57, Muskogee, Oklahoma
divorced
m. Terri Hamilton, 6/18/1982
23432. Martha Elizabeth m. Stephen Mitchell Gile, 12/20/1980
b. 11/26/58, Clarksdale, Mississippi
23433. Curtis Presley  
b. 10/8/60, Muskogee, Oklahoma

23434. Johnston Kyle  
m. Charla Renee Campbell Drake  
b. 7/9/1952, Muskogee, Oklahoma (Mrs. Dan)

23435. Mary Lawson  
b. 10/5/1965, Muskogee, Oklahoma

VI. Children of Glenn Warren Johnston and Aldean "Kit" E. Spikes:

321211. Robert Scott  
m. Susan Muduleski  
b. 12/2/50 Greenwich, Connecticut

321212. James Allen "Skip"  
b. 6/19/52

321213. Patricia Ann  
m. Thomas Mullen  
b. 3/25/1956

Children of Mary Ann Johnston and Walter "Gus" Harwell:

321221. Walter Junior, deceased

321222. Suzanne  
m. Walters  
Child: David Harwell Walters

Children of Grace Ella Johnston and Harvey Morey:

32101. Kathryn Theora Morey  
m. Robert F. Yarbrough, 10/5/1929  
b. 8/14/1913

VII. Children of Presley McDonald Merritt and Dr. Joel Morris Wagoner:

234111. Joel Merritt  
b. 1/17/76, Decatur, GA.

234112. Andrew Johnston  
b. 10/30/78, Beckley, WV

234113. Mary Elizabeth Davis  
b. 10/20/81, Beckley, WV

Children of Charles Wesley Merritt, Jr., and Alice Smith:

234121. Christine Carlson  
b. 8/23/82, Houston, Texas

234122. Charles Wesley Merritt, III  
b. 2/10/84, Atlanta, Georgia

234123. Martha Larkin Alexander  
b. 1/21/89, Atlanta, Georgia
Children of Ann Whitten Merritt and Thomas Earl DuPree, Jr.

234131. Thomas Earl DuPree, III
   b. 2/6/85, Greenville, SC

Children of Curtis Edward Presley, III and Katherine Walne Toler:

234221. Mary Virginia
   b. 12/21/1988

Children of Grace Elizabeth Presley and P.M.B. Self, III.

234231. Mary Callicott
   b. 7/17/1988

Children of Edward Halsell Fite, III and Kathy Gail Ford:

234311. Heather Nicole
   b. 11/7/1977

234312. Amber Michelle
   b. 9/4/1979

234313. Lacy Renee
   b. 5/1/1981

Children of Johnston Kyle Fite and Mrs. Charla Renee Campbell (Drake):

234341. Larkin Renee
   b. 10/14/1984

234342. Johnston Kyle, II
   b. 7/13/1988

Children of Martha Elizabeth Fite and Stephen Mitchell Gile:

234321. Sarah Elizabeth
   b. 7/25/1985, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Children of Kathryn Morey and Robert Yarbrough:

321011. Bobbye Joan
   m. Charles Edward Hollyfield, 10/29/49
   b. 12/28/1930
   Divorced 5/89

321012. Rebecca Grace
   m. Robert Eugene Harris, 3/31/59
   b. 3/1/1940
   divorced 1962
   m. Gerald King Haner, 10/7/1966
   d. 6/22/87, El Dorado, Ark.

321013. Kathleen Diane
   m. John Allen Woods, 2/2/64
   b. 2/19/1944
   b. 9/15/44
VI. Children of Grace Ella Johnston and Frank Marvin Watson

32102. Lola Lorene m. Thomas Maurice Hall 12/19/25
b. 9/16/1905 Bainesville, Ark. b. 7/2/1907 Divorced 1928
d. 7/19/1972 Shreveport, LA m. Henry Edward Crow 10/16/31
b. 11/30/1903 d. 3/28/1957

32103. Mary Frank m. Lee Carroll Hunt
b. 10/8/1908 Walnut Ridge, Ark b. 12/04/1903 Hunt, Texas
d. 03/06/1989 Natchitoches, LA d. 06/11/1970 Shreveport, LA

VII. Children of Lola Lorene Watson and T. Maurice Hall

321021. Margaret Jeanne m. Eldon Palmer, Jr.
b. 2/2/1926 El Dorado, Ark. b. 7/4/1926

Children of Mary Frank Watson and Lee Carroll Hunt

321031 Carol Lee m. Joseph H. Dowden 9/29/54 Divorced 1956
b. 8/15/1937 Shreveport, LA

m. James Shreiber 11/2/57 Divorced 1960

m. James H. Evans 10/21/61 Divorced 1965

m. Barry Hanners
VIII. Children of Margaret J. Hall and Eldon Palmer, Jr.

3210211 Michael Eldon Palmer  
  b. 7/3/50

3210212 Thomas Edward Palmer m. Harriett  
  b. 10/26/53

Children of Carol L. Hunt and Joseph H. Dowden

3210311 Joseph Michael Lee  
  b. 7/29/55 Shreveport, LA  
  Two daughters

Children of Carol L. Hunt and James Schreiber

3210312 Richard James  
  b. 9/12/58 Shreveport, LA

Children of Carol L. Hunt and James H. Evans

3210313 Scott Edward  
  b. 7/11/63 Peru, Indiana

Children of Carol L. Hunt and Barry Hanners

3210314 Heather Lee  
  b. 9/7/73 Colorado

3210315 Erin Carroll  
  b. 4/21/75 Colorado
VIII. Children of Bobbye Joan Yarbrough and Charles E. Hollyfield:

b. 5/13/1950
Cahokia, Ill.

Three daughters: Karen, Kathy, Karrie.

b. 12/10/70 b. 9/17/75

3210112. Jo Ellen m. Danny Patrick May 1969
b. 7/9/1951
Cahokia, Ill.

Two daughters: Dana Lynn, Jodie Ann.

b. 2/28/70 b. 9/14/72

3210113. Charles Edward Hollyfield, Jr. m. Deborah D. Smith 1971
Divorced 1972
m. Nancy
m. Nadine

Children of Rebecca Grace Yarbrough and Robert Eugene Harris:

3210121. Melanie Rebecca Harris
b. 5/26/1960
m 10/16/81

3210122. Tracy Diane Harris m. Johnny Desmond Dumas, divorced
b. 1/17/62
daughter Cassey Diane Dumas 2/85
b. 5/5/83
m. Russell McGaugh 4/28/85
b. 5/1/59

Children of Rebecca Grace Yarbrough and Gerald King Haner:

3210123. Gerald Edward Haner M. Tonya McKinney b. 8/30/71
b. 7/19/67 San Francisco, son Marcus Edward Haner
CA b. 8/8/1987
m. Mrs. Kathy Ables (Sowers) 6/29/89
b. 9/7/68

Two stepdaughters:
Ashley Nicole Sowers b. 2/87
Catherine Denise Sowers b. 8/17/88

Children of Kathleen Diane Yarbrough and John Allen Woods, Sr.

3210131. Kelly Diane m. "Chip" DeJean III
b. 2/12/1965

3210132. Shelly Ann b. 2/6/1967

3210133. John Allen Jr. b. 3/10/1968

3210134. Kathryn Arlene b. 7/1/1969
IX. Children of Charles Edward Hollyfield Jr. and D. D. Smith

32101131 Scott Edward
   b. 3/3/71

Children of Charles Edward Hollyfield Jr. and Nancy

32101132 Julie Elizabeth
   b. 11/3/76

32101133 Amy Marie
   b. 8/5/78

Children of Charles Edward Hollyfield Jr. and Nadine

32101134 Robert William
   b. 8/30/84

32101135 Joshua Edward
   b. 8/26/85

ADDENDUM: Carl G. Johnston of Heber Springs, Arkansas is also descended from George Gregory Johnston and Martha "Patsy" Burton through their son, Lewis Burton Johnston.
Arrena Johnston was the daughter of Martha Burton (45) and Gregory Johnston.

Arrena Johnston m. Jesse Robinson, a Methodist clergyman on Dec. 2, 1844 (Tenn.)

Their son James L. Robinson married Hester Wilson.

Children:

1. Dixie M. Black
   Child: Harold Black

2. Maude M. Raymond Sallee
   Children:
   - Raymond Sallee (killed in France, WW II)
   - Genevieve Sallee Jackson
Please Print in Ink or Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUSBAND (name)</td>
<td>James Telford Hawkins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth date</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage date</td>
<td>Apr. 1845</td>
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<tr>
<td>Death date</td>
<td>Dec. 17, 1865</td>
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<td>Burial date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father (name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother (full maiden name)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Wives of the Husband</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WIFE (maiden name)</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jane Burton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth date</td>
<td>May 30, 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death date</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Burial date</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Father (full name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother (name)</td>
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<td>Other Husbands of the Wife</td>
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<table>
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<th>Details</th>
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<td>CHILDREN (Full names in order of birth)</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 2 Willis B.</td>
<td>12 May. 1848, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 3 James Isaac</td>
<td>6 Apr. 1850, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 4 Samuel A</td>
<td>24 Apr. 1853, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 5 Elizabeth Jane</td>
<td>8 Jan. 1855, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 6 Wesley H.</td>
<td>15 Jan. 1857, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 7 John R</td>
<td>22 Oct. 1859, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 8 Thomas S.</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1862, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 9 Orner F.</td>
<td>7 Jan. 1864, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 10 Rebecca Ann</td>
<td>21 Dec. 1866, Petta, Randolph, Tenn.</td>
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</table>

Please check the sources for information given:
- Marriage certificates
- Birth certificates
- Church records
- Written family records
- Memory only
- Other sources (please list):

This sheet filled in by:
- Name: Vita (Billie)
- Address: 3652 S. New Rd. Merrill, Mich. 48637
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<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>WHEN BORN</th>
<th>WHERE BORN</th>
<th>DIED</th>
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<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
<td>Town County</td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 1</td>
<td>9 Nov. 1947</td>
<td>Attica Randolph IN</td>
<td>26 Mar. 1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 2</td>
<td>3 Jan. 1949</td>
<td>Pitzer Randolph IN</td>
<td>28 June 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>M or F</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>When Born</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>9 Mar. 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lulla</td>
<td>3 Mar. 1894</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ariles</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Charlie</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>22 Dec. 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Alde Floyd</td>
<td>31 July 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vonda</td>
<td>2 June 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUSBAND (name) Lowell Amos Ollander

Birth date 11 Aug. 1906
Marriage date 11 Aug. 1928
Death date 19 Apr. 1977
Burial date 21 Apr. 1977
Father (name) Milton Ralph Ollander

Other Wives of the Husband (if any, list in order with marriage date first)

WIFE (maiden name) Alda Floy Hawkins

Birth date 31 July 1907
Death date
Burial date
Father (name) Dewey Farley Hawkins

Other Husbands of the Wife (if any, list in order with marriage date first)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>WHEN BORN</th>
<th>WHERE BORN</th>
<th>DIED</th>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1 Vita (Billie) June</td>
<td>5 June 1929</td>
<td>Supply, Randolph, Ark</td>
<td>Date 10 Apr. 1945 To J. R. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Martha Jane</td>
<td>15 Apr. 1931</td>
<td>Pitman, Randolph, Ark</td>
<td>Date 7 Nov. 1948 To Johnny Ray Kenley</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>3 Bobby Neil</td>
<td>4 Jan. 1933</td>
<td>Supply, Randolph, Ark</td>
<td>Date 14 June 1957 To Betty June Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>4 Lowell Thomas</td>
<td>26 Sept. 1936</td>
<td>Pitman, Randolph, Ark</td>
<td>Date 31 Oct. 1959 To James Seber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date To</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date To</td>
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</table>
Henry Hawkins to Mary Boston

J. James P. Ingrow, an Acting and duly commissioned Justice of the Peace in and for the County of the said in the State of Arkansas do hereby certify that on the 13th day of October, 1852, at the County of said by the State of Arkansas, I did personally appear before me, who have been duly qualified and appointed as Justice of the Peace of said County of Randolph, to both lawful ages and well begotten... I have under my hand this day Oct. 1852.

James P. Irwin

The above and foregoing certificate was filed in my office for record the 18th day of November, 1852.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHILDREN</strong></th>
<th><strong>SEX</strong></th>
<th><strong>WHEN BORN</strong></th>
<th><strong>PLACE BORN</strong></th>
<th><strong>STATE OR COUNTRY</strong></th>
<th><strong>DIED</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M 1 HAWKINS, John Henry</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>27 Nov 1879</td>
<td>Supply, Randolph, Arkansas</td>
<td>Ark</td>
<td>5 Feb 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 2 HAWKINS, Jess</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8 Apr 1881</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27 Mar 1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 3 HAWKINS, Travis Leonise</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16 May 1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 May 1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 4 HAWKINS, Drury Haywood Jr</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3 Sep 1885</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 5 HAWKINS, Issac Horace</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>16 Mar 1888</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 Jan 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 6 HAWKINS, Anna Bell</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>24 Mar 1890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 7 HAWKINS, Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>31 Jul 1890</td>
<td>Maynard, Arkansas</td>
<td>Ark</td>
<td>2 Jan 1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>F 8 HAWKINS, Lou Emma</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>29 Nov 1894</td>
<td>Maynard, Arkansas</td>
<td>Ark</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 9 HAWKINS, Roy</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1 May 1898</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 Feb 1916</td>
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</table>

**FAMILY HISTORY**

**HUSBAND**

- **Name:** HAWKINS, Drury Haywood
- **Birth:** 17 Oct 1856
- **Death:** 17 Jun 1935
- **Burial:** Tucumcari, New Mexico
- **Father:** HAWKINS, Drury
- **Mother:** BURTON, Mary Evelyn
- **Married:** 4 Jan 1878

**WIFE**

- **Name:** REDWINE, Lucinda Adaline
- **Birth:** 6 Nov 1861
- **Death:** 9 Jun 1949
- **Burial:** Tucumcari, New Mexico
- **Father:** REDWINE, Travis
- **Mother:** OGDEN, Sarah Elizabeth

**CHILDREN**

1. HAWKINS, John Henry, M, 27 Nov 1879, Ark, 5 Feb 1920
2. HAWKINS, Jess, M, 8 Apr 1881, , 27 Mar 1920
3. HAWKINS, Travis Leonise, M, 16 May 1883, , 30 May 1970
4. HAWKINS, Drury Haywood Jr, M, 3 Sep 1885, , 1886
5. HAWKINS, Issac Horace, M, 16 Mar 1888, , 20 Jan 1975
6. HAWKINS, Anna Bell, F, 24 Mar 1890, , Aug 1890
7. HAWKINS, Mary Elizabeth, F, 31 Jul 1890, Maynard, Ark, 2 Jan 1932
8. HAWKINS, Lou Emma, F, 29 Nov 1894, Maynard, Ark, 
9. HAWKINS, Roy, M, 1 May 1898, , 13 Feb 1916
APPENDIX G

Husband  Wife  Married

John Riley Shivley, Sr.  Nicie Jane Hawkins  3-30-07
b. 8-15-1871  d. 7-30-49  b. 11-27-1882  d. 12-26-32
(Daughter of James Henry Hawkins)

Children

1. John Riley Shivley, Jr.  Nadine Parrish  Mother's
b. 9-7-08  d. 3-13-58  b. 12-22-14  d. 1-11-87  Day 1932

Four Daughters:  Nelda Jane, Mary Kathryn, Martha Gail and Johnny Marie

b. 5-21-10  b. 10-21-11  1932

No children.

b. 3-4-12  b. 11-18-15

4. Billy Bryan Shivley  

5. Almus Witt Shivley  Reba Thompson  1945
b. 1-31-16  b. 11-15-20.

One Daughter - Janis; Two sons - Almus Witt, Jr. & John Joseph

FAMILY OF NIXON AND HAZEL SHIVLEY

1. Nancy Ann  Bobby Edward Tomlinson  6-4-50
b. 3-26-33  b. 3-20-32  d. 12-30-85

A. Nicki Lou Tomlinson  Kenneth David Adams  10-25-86
b. 2-28-51  b. 8-25-62

B. Robert Edward Tomlinson - single  
b. 12-13-57

C. Dan Wesley Tomlinson  Amy Hensel  6-18-88
b. 2-11-64  b. 5-11-67
2. Mary Lynn Sanford Henderson Holloway 9-19-59
   b. 8-17-36 b. 3-15-38 divorced 8-15-77
   A. Sanford Henderson, Jr. Cathie Louise Gaylor 3-4-89
      b. 5-3-61
   B. Sherilynn Ronald Dale Perkins 3-29-85
      b. 9-8-64 b. 4-6-61
   C. Mary Kathryn Holloway - single b. 10-2-69
   D. Sarah Ann Holloway - single b. 12-30-71

3. Edward Nixon, Jr. Carolyn Jean Blaylock 12-4-63
   b. 7-26-38 b. 6-10-37
   A. Michael Brooks Allison Earwood 8-2-79
      Shivley b. 11-22-56 b. May 16, 
      Son Jacob Michael b. 7-12-82
      Daughter Camie Allison b. 5-30-85
   B. Cindy Brooks Dennis Morris 7-30-77
      Shivley b. 11-7-58 b. 12-16-52
      Son Spencer Michael b. 1-5-88

4. Von Riley Shivley Janice Butler 2-24-67
   b. 10-6-41 b. 8-20-48
   Son Bryan Marshall b. 1-30-74
   Daughter Vicky Renee b. 3-10-77
BOND FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we, J. A. Hawkins, as principal, and J. A. Arvel as security, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Arkansas, for the use and benefit of the Common School Fund of Randolph County, in the penal sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Signed this 19th day of Sept., 1887.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH that, whereas the above bounden has this day applied to the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, for a License authorizing the solemnization of the Rite of Matrimony between the said J. A. Hawkins and Mrs. Lucivic B. Johnson; Now, if the said parties applying for said License have a lawful right to the same, and if they shall faithfully carry into effect and comply with the provisions thereof, and shall, within sixty days from the date hereof, return the said License to the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County, duly executed and officially signed by some one authorized by law to solemnize the Rite of Matrimony, then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

WITNESS our signatures the day above written.

J. A. Hawkins.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH.

AFFIDAVIT.

In the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County.

of the County of Randolph, and State of Arkansas, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is who has this day applied to me for License of Marriage, and that has arrived at the age of years; and that M. has arrived at the age of years; and that they, the parties for whom said application is made, are now single and unmarried, and may lawfully contract and be joined in marriage.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day of A. D. 1887.

Clerk of the County Court.
MARRIAGE AFFIDAVIT.

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of said County.

Martin Wilson, of the County of Randolph and State of Arkansas, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is (Hogan Jones), who has this day applied to me for License of Marriage, and that he has arrived at the age of 21 years and that Miss Myrtie Hawkins has arrived at the age of 21 years; that they, the parties for whom said application is made, are now single and unmarried and may lawfully contract and be joined in marriage.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 2 day of Jan., 1914.

Ben Johnston Clerk County Court.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, To Any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between

Mr. Hogan Jones of the County of Randolph, and State of Arkansas, aged 21 years, and

Miss Myrtie Hawkins of the County of Randolph, and State of Arkansas, aged 21 years, according to law; and do you officially sign and return this license to the parties herein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this 2 day of Jan., 1914.

Ben Johnston County Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH.

I, J. M. Wilson, do hereby certify, that on the 11 day of Jan., 1914, I did duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand, this 11 day of Jan., 1914.

J. M. Wilson

My Credentials are recorded in the Recorder's Office, County, Arkansas, Book Page...

CERTIFICATE OF RECORD.

COUNTY OF RANDOLPH.

I, Ben Johnston, Clerk of the County Court of said County, certify that the above license for and Certificate of the Marriage of Mr. Hogan Jones and Miss Myrtie Hawkins was filed in my office on the 11 day of Jan., 1914, and the same is duly recorded on page 511 of Book 17 of Marriage Records.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court, this 2 day of Jan., 1914.

Ben Johnston Clerk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUSBAND (name)</th>
<th>Oscar Hawkins</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth date</td>
<td>June 1888</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage date</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1920</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Bradley</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Death date</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1961</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Paul Valley</td>
<td>Dawson</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father (name)</th>
<th>Ted Austin Hawken</th>
<th>Mother (name)</th>
<th>Lucretia Dari Johnson</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Wives of the Husband (If any, list in order with marriage date first)</td>
<td>(1) Hazel</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIFE (maiden name)</th>
<th>Maude Belle Wilkerson</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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<td>Bradley</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
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<td>Death date</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1961</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Paul Valley</td>
<td>Dawson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burial date</td>
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<td>Place</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Father (name)</th>
<th>William Thomas Wilkerson</th>
<th>Mother (name)</th>
<th>Martha Ann Byard Sanders.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Husbands of the Wife (If any, list in order with marriage date first)</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex: M or F</th>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>WHEN BORN</th>
<th>WHERE BORN</th>
<th>DIED</th>
<th>MARRIED (First husband or wife)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WHEN BORN</td>
<td>WHERE BORN</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1 Virgie - mother Hazel Flomers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>2 Dale - mother Bredlove</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>3 Loyd Thomas</td>
<td>2.5.1931</td>
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<td>1931</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>4 Leon</td>
<td>1.1.1934</td>
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<td>1934</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5 Oris Lee</td>
<td>2.1931</td>
<td>DALLAS, TEXAS</td>
<td>1931</td>
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|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
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|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
|             | Date     | To       |                  |      |                                  |
**HUSBAND**

- **Full Name:** Lloyd Thomas Hawkins
- **Birth date:** Feb 28, 1911
- **Marriage date:** Feb 18, 1944
- **Death date:**
- **Burial date:**
- **Father (name):** Oscar Hawkins
- **Other Wives of the Husband:**

**WIFE**

- **Maiden Name:** Lillian Viola Betty Head
- **Birth date:** Sept 28, 1923
- **Death date:**
- **Burial date:**
- **Father (name):** Tedford Head
- **Other Husbands of the Wife:**

### CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date Born</th>
<th>Place Born</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Betty Anne</td>
<td>30 9 46</td>
<td>Galveston, Galveston, TX.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**
- Marriage certificates
- Birth certificates
- Church records
- Written family records
- Memory only
- Other sources (please list):

**This sheet filled in by:**

- **Name:**
- **Address:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>WHEN BORN</th>
<th>WHERE BORN</th>
<th>DIED</th>
<th>MARRIED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
<td>Town County</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 1946</td>
<td>Ada Pontotoc</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>1946 To 1950</td>
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<td>16 4 1948</td>
<td>McPherson McPherson</td>
<td>KS</td>
<td>1978 To 1979</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUSBAND (name) ORIN LEE HAWKINS

Birth date Feb. 21, 1931
Marriage date July 24, 1948
Death date
Burial date
Father (name) FULL
Mother (name) FULL

Other Wives of the Husband (If any, list in order with marriage date first)

WIFE (maiden name) BETTIE FAY RICHARDSON HAWKINS

Birth date Sept. 3, 1932
Death date
Burial date
Father (name) FULL
Mother (name) FULL

Other Husbands of the Wife (If any, list in order with marriage date first)

SEX: M or F

CHILDREN (Full names in order of birth)

WHEN BORN Day Mo. Yr.
WHERE BORN Town County State
DIED Day Mo. Yr.
MARIED (First husband or wife). List additional marriages with dates on reverse side of sheet.

1 Tony Lee Hawkins 12-5-1951 Pauls Valley Dallas OK
2 Katherine Jane 2-26-1956 Pauls Valley Dallas OK
3 Michael 10-3-1963 Pauls Valley Dallas OK

Other:

This sheet filled in by:

Name:
Address:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>WHEN BORN</th>
<th>WHERE BORN</th>
<th>DIED</th>
<th>MARRIED (First husband or wife). List additional marriages with dates on reverse side of sheet.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M 1 Tony Lee</td>
<td>5 Dec. 1951</td>
<td>Pauls Valley, Okla.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date June 2, 1973 To Billy James Ray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 2 Cathy</td>
<td>21 June 1955</td>
<td>Pauls Valley, Okla.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 3 Michael Andrew</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1964</td>
<td>Pauls Valley, Okla.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date To</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other Wives of the Husband (If any, list in order with marriage date first):

Other Husbands of the Wife (If any, list in order with marriage date first):

This sheet filled in by:

Name: Betty Anne Hawkins
Address: P.O. Box 725 Snohomish, WA
**HUSBAND** (name) Tony Lee Hawkins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 5, 1952</td>
<td>Pauls Valley</td>
<td>Darvin</td>
<td>OK</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marriage date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1974</td>
<td>Pauls Valley</td>
<td>Darvin</td>
<td>OK</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burial date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Father (full name)</th>
<th>Mother (full maiden name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tony Lee Hawkins</td>
<td>BETTIE FAY REICHERMAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Wives of the Husband (If any, list in order with marriage date first)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**WIFE** (maiden name) REBEKAH ANN LASELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 13, 1972</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Death date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Husbands of the Wife (If any, list in order with marriage date first)</th>
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</thead>
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**CHILDREN** (Full names in order of birth)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>When Born</th>
<th>Where Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
<td>Town County State</td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>JENNIFER LEAH</td>
<td>13 Nov. 1972</td>
<td>Pauls Valley Darvin</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>JUSTIN NEAL</td>
<td>29 Jan. 1976</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M or F</th>
<th>When Born</th>
<th>Where Born</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Married (First husband or wife). List additional marriages with dates on reverse side of sheet.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
<td>Town County State</td>
<td>Day Mo. Yr.</td>
<td></td>
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- Marriage certificates
- Birth certificates
- Church records
- Written family records
- Memory only
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>CHILDREN</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
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