Very Sincerely Yours
Emma Seggins White
GENEALOGY

OF THE

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WALKER

OF

WIGTON, SCOTLAND.

WITH RECORDS OF A FEW

ALLIED FAMILIES.

ALSO WAR RECORDS AND SOME FRAGMENTARY NOTES
PERTAINING TO THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

1600-1902.

BY

EMMA SIGGINS WHITE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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TO

MY DEAR HUSBAND,

WITHOUT WHOSE HELP AND ENCOURAGEMENT IT COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN WRITTEN, THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

E. S. W.
EXPLANATIONS.

In preparing and arranging this work I have endeavored to give all information attainable in connection with each and every person whose name appears in the book, and have tried to leave out everything of a merely traditional character, confining myself strictly to the statement of facts.

In several instances where collateral names appear I have digressed and given something of their history prior to the time of their marrying into this family.

I have made use of no unusual abbreviations. Each direct descendant of John Walker of Wigton when first mentioned is given a number, the + mark following the name indicates that they are to be mentioned again, in which case the name will be followed by its proper number in parenthesis. Where no such mark appears all that could be learned of their history appears in the birth notice.

Where collateral records are given the names appearing in these records are designated by the letters of the alphabet.

In designating generations, unless otherwise stated, they run back to the two sons of John Walker of Wigton, each one of whom is marked No. 1 as being the first of his particular line.

A complete index to the names appearing in this work will be found in the back.
## ILLUSTRATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. S. White</td>
<td>Frontispiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allein Coat of Arms</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutherford Coat of Arms</td>
<td>xxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump Mountain, Rockbridge County, Va.</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor William Walker and Wife</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham Church</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walker's Chair, brought with him to America</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant Oscar E. Stuart</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. O. J. E. Stuart</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. James H. Stuart</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjutant Oscar E. Stuart</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Stuart</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel McPheeter's Sugar Bowl</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John Samuel Brown Kelso</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. McClung Kelso</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Irvine</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. James Logan Abernathy</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Martin Abernathy</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. William M. McPheeters</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Samuel Brown McPheeters</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge John Coalter (Silhouette)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Coalter (Silhouette)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Carmichael Coalter (Silhouette)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge John Coalter</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Tucker Coalter Bryan</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John Coalter Bryan</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. James Booth</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophronia Naylor Booth</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grave of Mary Moore, who married Rev. Samuel Brown</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. James Alexander Walker</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker Patterson Inman</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney-General John A. Hull</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Baird Walker Campbell</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Joel Calvin Walker</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joel Calvin Walker</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Armstrong Walker</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orion Clemens</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary E. Stotts Clemens</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. William Patterson</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Creel Walker</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Walker Bible</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kelso Walker</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. James Brown Walker</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Scott Walker</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Scott Walker (Group)</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin B. Siggins</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Walker Siggins</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Walker Harden</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. James R. Hindman</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Walker, who married James Walker</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. James Philander Walker</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. William Wallace Walker</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Walker Bible</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Walker, who married Mary M. Harmon</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Cyrus Walker</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Gilmer Walker</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Pinkney H. Walker</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunstal Quarles Walker</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Hawkins Taylor</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruins of Washington and Lee College</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Campbell Hays</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham Meeting House</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Joseph Knox Walker</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augusta Adams Tabb Walker</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Walker Boone, born in the White House</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Walker, born in the White House</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McCrosky</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hays McCrosky, wife of James McCrosky</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE.

IN SENDING out this book, the fruit of nearly ten years of toil and research, I feel that many apologies should be made for its incompleteness, owing to the impossibility at this late day of connecting many families of whose relationship we were almost certain, and it is to be hoped that some one may yet find the missing links and give to the public the continuation of this record.

There was a Walker family in Virginia (supposed to have come from England), prior to the coming of our ancestor, of which Dr. Thomas Walker of Castle Hill was probably the best known representative. I am of the opinion that he and our progenitor, John Walker, were related; my opinion is based chiefly upon the fact of a similarity of Christian names in the two families, and then it will be remembered that soon after coming to America John Walker and several members of his household left Chester County, Pennsylvania, where they had made a temporary home, and went down into Virginia and settled not far from the home of this Dr. Walker, whose presence there was probably known to his kinsmen, if they were related, who were seeking homes in a new country.

Before taking up the genealogy of this family and relating what we know of its history, a short review of the events leading up to their removal from the land of their fathers was thought proper in introducing this work, after which will follow a letter from Dr. W. M. McPheeters, of St. Louis, Mo.

The first mention we find of the Scottish people is in the Roman Annals about the time of Constantine, 274-337, where they are
spoken of as a trans-marine people from Ireland. The Scots and Picts are often confused as one people, probably from the fact of their so often joining forces against their common enemies, the Romans, when in reality they had no connection in lineage or native land. The Picts were the people of North Britain, descendants of the ancient Celtic clans, who at one time fought Agricola at the foot of the Grampian, and were often called Caledonians. Gibbon makes a definite distinction when he says that at a very early time the northern region was divided between the Picts and Scots, the Picts holding sway from 446 to 843 A.D. After this the Scots colonized Argyle and superseded them after a bloody struggle of over 300 years; then followed successive turns of supremacy of Picts, Romanized Britons, Angles of Lothian and Scots of Argyle. During this time Northern Britain was occupied by some twenty clans, who, far from being united in any common interest, were usually found quarreling among themselves, the Princes of three races or families contending for the supremacy, and the history of the country at that time is little more than a recital of their conflicts and changes, with little, if any, written law. The Brehon or Judge, Bard, Harpist, Poet and Historian holding their office by right of descent and inheritance, the Brehon administering justice from a turf or heap of stones without any formality whatever, one ancient custom being that of holding every chief of every clan answerable for every one of their sept or kindred, when he should be charged with any crime. Something akin to this custom is to be found upon the statute books of both Ireland and Scotland to-day. Naturally the growth of such a people would be slow; there was little evidence of comfort or refinement in their surroundings; their best houses were built of wattles; even the Abbey of Iona, long Scotland’s seat of learning, was constructed of this rude material, buildings of lime and stone being works of a comparatively recent period. For many years the clothing of even the Monks was made of the skins of beasts, most of the
woolen and linen which came to be used later being procured by traffic, the variegated plaid which is now the distinctive dress of these people being introduced later. The exact date of its adoption is not known, but it was in use at the beginning of the 17th century, at which time it assumed a character it has ever since maintained, with the exception of some slight changes in the tunic worn. The colors and pattern of the plaid determining the position and family of the wearer, that of the Royal Stuart being the richest of all. Their food was of the simplest kind, consisting principally of fish, flesh and milk. The Monks of Iona, who subsisted mostly by their own labor, we are told, raised some corn and owned orchards, one of which was situated near Kirkcudbright. There were also an orchard and gardens at the Monastery of New Abbey, as early as the 13th century. Manufactories there were none; each family had its own carpenter, weaver and shoemaker. Thus they lived, simply if not very peaceably, working out the destiny of a race which was to become the staunchest, hardiest class of men to be found on the face of the earth. The civil feuds which desolated for ages this country of our ancestors, were probably an outcome of the power vested in the chiefs of the clans, to make war and peace at their pleasure, and it is to be regretted that they were oftenest found yielding to their savage instincts, and allowing war and bloodshed to prevail, when a more peaceful condition of affairs would have left them free to cultivate those arts which would have softened their natures, hastened civilization, and assisted Christianization.

The sons of Ere, with their colonists, were undoubtedly Christians at the time of their emigration to North Britain, but we hear little of religious establishments, except the chapel and burying ground dedicated to St. Cirian on the site of Campbelltown in Kintyre, until the illustrious Columba arrived from Ireland in 563 and founded the Abbey of Iona. "The religion of the Columbans," says Archbishop Ussher, "was similar to that of the Protestants of to-day. They
founded many chapels which perpetuate in their names the piety of the early Scots.” This instructive school of North Britain harbored kings who retired from unstable thrones, also princes of Northumberland who came for instruction, and was the repository of the Scottish kings after death. This good man and his disciples labored among these people, and to them is given the credit of converting Bridel, the Pictish King, and many of his subjects. They established monasteries in every Caledonian county, their first Bishop being Ternan, who resided at Abernethy, the Pictish capital. When Columba died in 597 he left his monastery well established, a people converted by his efforts from paganism to Christianity, and a name which every Scotchman delights to honor. He was followed by other good and zealous prelates, whose labors spread the gospel throughout this, and the surrounding islands, and exerted a wonderful influence for good over this race of people who were to become such a powerful nation. The cause of Christianity had an able supporter in the person of Walter, son of Alan, the first Stewart of Scotland. He brought with him from Shropshire, about 1160 A. D., a prior and thirteen monks, for whom he erected a monastery and church at Paisley. These were liberally endowed by the founder and his wife, Eschina. Many of Walter’s successors contributed bountifully to its support until it became one of the most opulent monasteries in the south of Scotland; and in so doing builded better than they knew, for while these Princes were growing in power and possessions, a spirit of Republicanism was being, unconsciously perhaps, fostered by these holy men, and early in their history we find them contending for their right to choose their religious teachers, this spirit leading up gradually, but surely, to the great upheaval of the 16th century, when prince and potentate were compelled to yield to the spirit of reformation which swept over the land, led by Knox, that faithful disciple of Calvin, completely revolutionizing affairs, after which the Reformed Church came to be acknowledged the true head of the
nation, and every Scotchman stood ready to defend it with his life. But contentions followed thick and fast, and thousands were imprisoned, and in some instances execution was the penalty for attending divine services, secretly held in defiance of the royal edict. St. Andrews, the oldest of the Scottish Universities, may well be called the cradle of the Reformation in Scotland, for it was here that John Knox received instruction and was afterwards an instructor, and to its sheltered walls he, with many of his associates, hastened, driven thither by persecution, and here Samuel Rutherford imbided the spirit which was with him when he journeyed to Westminster to attend the "Solemn League and Covenant," where the catechism and confession of the Presbyterian Church was drawn up. This spirit, the natural outgrowth of which was Republicanism, was clearly set forth by Rutherford in his famous "Lex Rex," a book which, when brought to the notice of the Government, was ordered to be burned. This order was executed at Edinburg in 1661 by the hangman, and again a few days afterwards by the infamous Sharpe under the windows of the author's College in St. Andrews. This holy man of Anwoth faced death and persecution at the head of his little band of faithful followers, and wrote some of his most beautiful and touching letters to his sorrowing brethren after he had been silenced by his King. These published letters have passed through many editions, and are full of the Holy Spirit, and give us some idea of what the life of the saintly Rutherford must have been.

The Protestant emigrants to America brought with them from Scotland much of this spirit which found vent at different times, noticeably when revolution impended, as they were the first to make a declaration of independence early in the year 1775. They had always been independent in heart and conscience, and valued liberty above everything else, and were found ready and willing to give up life itself when the time for action came. They were not idle when the angel of death hovered over the infant Republic, but were among
the first to respond when the call for help sounded from Washington, and among the last to leave the field. But they were ever a modest people; their history has never been fully written except on the hearts of their countrymen, and it is well that some little recognition of their services to their country, and to the world at large, be recorded here, for they are fast being fused with the great mass of a population whose power of assimilation is the marvel of our times.

The people of Wigtonshire have always been noted for their patriotism and love of liberty. As early as 1547 they rose in defense of their country during the minority of Queen Mary, and many of them fell on the Pinkie battlefield while fighting the invading foe, and concurred most zealously at the time of the Reformation. At a subsequent period in Scotland's history it is said the people of this shire acted reasonably and held aloof from the body of men who came into Dumfries on that memorable 20th of November, 1706, and burnt the articles of Union.

At the time of the Revolution the Scotch-Irish sided with William of Orange, and at the siege of Londonderry thousands of Protestants of both sexes were crowded behind the bulwarks. The Dissenters, from the fact of their having been excluded from the army, were wholly unfitted for a military life, but inspired by the same spirit which Calvin and Knox possessed, these people were suddenly transformed into heroes; the story of their suffering and privations has no parallel in history. Their allegiance to the Crown at that time was remarkable; true and loyal they were, notwithstanding the persecutions which were at this very time being carried on against them, and for what? "Proscribed because of their religion," and excluded from all positions of trust, what wonder that forbearance ceased to be a virtue—and they were finally driven as outcasts from their beloved land. Ireland, which they hoped to find a more neutral ground, only witnessed renewed persecutions, and after a short sojourn here many of them embarked for America, Londonderry be-
ing the home of those of our family who sought refuge on this island for a time. Rev. Walker, one of the prominent leaders at the time of that memorable siege, being instrumental in establishing a memorial church here known as "The Walker Church." These people, among whom were the Walkers, McDowells, Moores, Campbells, Hays, McPheeters, Logans, Stuarts, Ivines, and many others, had heard of Pennsylvania, and hither they journeyed, but jealousies arose, and for reasons which were well founded they were finally led to make another move, this time to the Virginia Valley, where they were to find a permanent home, settling on what was then known as "Burden's Grant," a tract of land lying in the Shenandoah, or James River Valley. As soon as a temporary shelter had been provided for their families, these sturdy pioneers turned their attention to the establishment of churches and founding of schools. If we could lift from the past the veil which enshrouds the happenings in the "Old Dominion" during the years between 1700 and 1800, the mass of unrecorded history which it would reveal would fill volumes, and it would bring to light the stories of the exploits of many a hero, the recital of which must, I fear, ever remain as a song that is unsung.

It has been aptly remarked that Virginia's sons were, almost to a man, found at the front when the strife with the mother country was going on, and the history of the birth of our Republic was being made. Those whose duty it would have been to make a record of the happenings of the day were far away on the scene of action, their pen having been exchanged for rifle or sword, in many instances their only "Honorable Discharge" being writ in the blood they spilled. When a true history of Virginia is written the doings of these poor but honest and upright people must necessarily be told. Lord Macaulay once said: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

With this thought in mind, and to assist in preserving the record
of a portion of these people whose history has well-nigh been lost, this work of a few allied families was undertaken, and will be left as a message to those who will come after me, with the hope that it will prove an example which will inspire respect for, and a desire to emulate the virtues of these, our worthy progenitors, and help to keep alive in the hearts of our descendants a love and veneration for a people who were patriotic in the truest sense of the word.

In concluding these remarks I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to all who were so kind as to assist in the collection of these annals, and are, in my estimation, deserving of especial mention, the names of a few of whom I herewith append:

Mrs. A. M. Walker.                              Thomas A. Banning.
Mrs. Emily Burton.                              William P. Houston.
Mrs. Sally Walker Boon.                        James R. Hindman.
Mrs. W. M. Abernathy.                           Wilbur F. Barclay.
Margaret A. Walker.                            Wm. Thornton Scott.
Margaret D. Walker.                            Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters.

Emma S. White.
St. Louis, June 13, 1901.

Mrs. J. B. White, Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Madam:—

I am aware that for a long time you have been engaged in the laborious but praiseworthy task of collecting and arranging material gathered from all available sources, at home and abroad, with a view of tracing and putting on permanent record the genealogical history and interesting data of the celebrated Walker family, including the various collateral families thereunto allied, and I am glad to learn that your arduous undertaking is approaching completion.

The record of this group of families, so prominent among the early settlers, and the pioneers of civilization, Christianity and learning in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and other states, to say nothing of their liberty-loving record and achievements in the old world, especially in Scotland and the north of Ireland, can not fail to be of interest to the numerous descendants of these families, who by reason of kinship are sharers in their history, as well as to all those who are interested in the history and development of church and state in our country.

Without pretending to anything like a thorough knowledge of the subject in hand, and not knowing the breadth and scope of your researches, I may nevertheless be permitted to state what I have always regarded as the characteristic traits of the men and women composing and giving prominence to the families, whose history and lineages you have undertaken to unfold. It is briefly this: That from a very early period, before emigrating to this country, as well as during all the subsequent years, they have been noted for unwavering adherence to Christian principle and duty; that in large degree they have been a God-fearing, man-serving race, and as such have furnished the church, as well as the state and the cause of education and learning, many bright and distinguished votaries, as will doubtless appear from the pages of your forthcoming book.

But I do not propose to enlarge on this subject, nor in any wise to anticipate your revelations; yet I must add, that to be descended from such ancestors is just cause for gratitude.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

W. M. McPheeters.
In Sims' Index to Heralds' Visitations I found references to the Allens, or Alleyns, of Farnham, as follows:

155. fo. 19b. 891. fo. 20. 1560. fo. 191b.
And Allen 1820. fo. 46b. 1449. fo. 6b.
Also Alleyn v. Allen.
Almott, 1449. fo. 5b. 1560. fo. 182b.

I sent these references to Rev. John Holding of Baldock, Hertz, England, who, after looking them up, sent me the accompanying Coat of Arms and Crest, which he asserts belonged to the Alleins of Suffolk; and as we have it upon the best of authority that our ancestor, Joseph Alleine, was of this family, I do not hesitate to publish said arms as the one our family used at an early day.

Rev. Holding also sent some interesting data and the records of several generations of the Alleins of Suffolk prior to the time of Joseph Alleine, which I may be able eventually to connect with our branch of the family.

It is not known just how our two ancestors, Joseph and Richard Alleine were related, but they were evidently both descended from
Alan, Lord of Buckenhall. The former married Theodoshia, daughter of the latter, and refers to him in his will as his father-in-law. We know that his father's name was Tobie (probably Tobias) and that he had brothers, Francis, Norman and Timothy. Farther than this we could not learn, and of Richard's family we only know of his three children, William, Richard and Theodoshia. From different reliable sources we learned the following concerning this family:

The Alleins came out of Suffolk, some of them, as early as 1430, descended from Alan, Lord of Buckenhall, and settled in the neighborhood of Calne and Devizes, whence descended the immediate ancestors of "worthy Mr. Tobie Allein." He was the father of a large family—the eldest, Edward, had been a clergyman, but dying in his twenty-seventh year, he was succeeded by the fourth son,

Joseph Allein, a non-conformist divine, who was born at Devizes, in Wiltshire, in 1633. Having manifested at a very early age, an eminently pious disposition, and an inclination for the ministry, he was educated with this view and sent to Oxford at the age of sixteen years. At college he was distinguished by diligence in his studies and gravity in his deportment.

In 1653 he became a tutor in the college of Corpus Christi, to which he belonged, and where for the exercise of his gifts in prayer, he had performed the office of chaplain, which he preferred to a fellowship; and in this situation he was so assiduous and so successful, that many of his pupils occupied respectable stations both in the established church and among the non-conformists.

In 1655 he left college, and was assistant minister at Taunton Magdalen, in Somersetshire, until the year 1662, when he was deprived for non-conformity. During this connection, he was indefatigable in his ministerial services, and his conduct was so amiable and exemplary as to secure the affectionate esteem and attachment of his parishioners.

After his exclusion from the Church, he persevered in his labors, and preached commonly six or seven, and sometimes fourteen or fifteen times a week; till in 1663 he was committed to Ivelchester gaol (jail), where seven ministers and fifty Quakers were closely confined and enduring similar hardships. At the assizes Allein was convicted of having preached in the preceding May, and sentenced to pay one hundred marks, and to remain in prison until the fine was paid. "I am glad," he said, on receiving his sentence, "that it has appeared
before my country, that whatever I am charged with, I have been
guilty of nothing but doing my duty; and that all which appeared
from the evidence was, that I sung a psalm and instructed my fam-
ily, others being there, and both in my own house.”

By an imprisonment of twelve months, Allein’s constitution was
impaired and the duration of his life shortened. After his release,
he renewed his labors, and his sufferings were also renewed; his
health gradually declined, and in 1668 he finished his course at the
age of thirty-five years.

His biographers, Anthony Wood excepted, bear testimony to his
learning and charity. Zealous in his own mode of worshiping God, he
was not, as ministers of the established church have testified, in
the least bitter towards any Christians who worshiped in another
manner. He preserved a great respect for the church, notwithstanding
all his sufferings, and was eminently loyal to his prince, notwithstanding
the severities of the times.

His writings breathe a true spirit of piety, for which they have
been always and deservedly esteemed. His works are: “An Explana-
tion of the Assembly’s Shorter Catechism,” in 1656, 8v.; “Call to
Archipus,” exhorting the ejected members to continue in their minis-
try, 1664, 4to.; “An Alarm to the Unconverted,” 1672, 8vo. and
12mo., of which twenty thousand were sold, and after it was printed
in 1675 under the title, “A Sure Guide to Heaven,” fifty thousand;
“Christian Letters, full of Spiritual Instruction,” in 1672, 8vo.;
“Cases of Conscience,” 1672, 8vo.; “Remains, etc.,” 1672, 8vo., and
several other small practical pieces, besides an imperfect body of
natural theology in Latin, which has not been printed. An account
of his life and death is often annexed to his writings. Calamy’s

The following is taken from the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

Giving a sketch of his public life, the article reads as follows: “In
preaching after the intense, awakening, wistful type; in catechizing
with all diligence and fidelity; in visitation among the poor and sad
and mean; in letter writing, tender and sympathetic; in devotional
intercession through long consecrated hours of day and night, he
was a model of pastoral devotion.

Allein was no mere scholar or divine, but a man who associated
on equal terms with the patriarchs of the Royal Society, then laying
those broad and deep foundations on which rests England's present scientific renown. These scientific studies and experiments, nevertheless, were ever kept in subordination to his proper work. The extent of his influence was, in so young a man, unique, resting fundamentally on the earnestness of his nature and the manifest power of his ministry.

When he died, the mourners remembered their beloved minister's words while yet with them, "If I should die fifty miles away, let me be buried at Taunton," and they found a grave for him in St. Mary's Chancel."

WILL OF REV. JOSEPH ALLEINE, FATHER OF ISABEL, WHO MARRIED REV. JOHN RUTHERFORD.


He states his desire to be buried at St. Magdalene's, Taunton, where he had been Vicar, 1642-1662.

He bequeathed to his wife £320, his brother Timothy, his niece Joane Alleine, his nephew Zachary, and Mark, his niece Hester Alleine—his friends, Mr. John Mallacke of Fullands and Mr. Richard Alleine of Frome (or Trome), his trustees, my father-in-law Mr. Richard Alleine, my mother-in-law, the relict of my father, £10.

He also names his brother, Francis Alleine, his brother-in-law, Alleine, and his brother, Norman.

The inscription on his monument in Taunton Church is as follows:

"Hic jacet Dominus Josephus Alleine
Holocaustum Tauntoneuses, et Deo, et vobis.
Here Mr. Joseph Alleine lies
To God and you a sacrifice."

There was a Catherine Alleine of Bristol, widow, whose will is dated May 6, 1691 [35 (Book) Vere, Somerset House].


[I publish the above in reference to Catherine Alleine, on account of the name Catherine, which was the one given to Joseph Alleine's
granddaughter and suggests the idea that there was a relationship existing between the two families.— Ed.]

Of the life and family of Richard Alleine, grandfather of Isabel Alleine, who married Rev. John Rutherford, we have the following:

Richard Allein, for upwards of fifty years rector of Dichet, Somersetshire, had two sons, William and Richard, and a daughter, Theodosia. Theodosia married Joseph Allein about 1655, and their daughter, Isabel, married Rev. John Rutherford. John and Isabel Rutherford were the parents of Catherine Rutherford, who married John Walker in 1702.

Richard Allein (son of Richard and brother of Theodosia), known in biography as a non-conformist divine, was born at Dichet, Somersetshire, in 1611, educated by his father, who was rector of the parish, and entered, a commoner, at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1627. Having taken the degrees of bachelor and master of arts in the University, he became first, assistant preacher to his father, and afterwards, viz: in 1641, rector of Batcomb in Somersetshire, where he faithfully discharged his duty.

Having received from his father a bias towards the sentiments of the Puritans, he attached himself to that party, and zealously supported the solemn league and covenant, though he disapproved of the enthusiastic spirit of some of its adherents; as appears by a paper printed in 1648 entitled, "The testimony of the ministry of Somersetshire to the truth of Jesus Christ, and to the solemn league and covenant."

In 1654 he was employed as assistant to the commissioners appointed by Parliament for ejecting scandalous ministers; at the restoration, he manifested an inclination to yield submission to the government; but unable conscientiously to comply with the terms of conformity, he preferred the alternative, imposed by the act of uniformity, of quitting his living after having retained it for twenty years, and of ranking with about two thousand other sufferers, who were distinguished by the denomination of ejected ministers.

Under the restraints and penalties of this act, he exercised his ministry in the house of Mr. More, who had been formerly a member of the Parliament, and who lived in his neighborhood; and though he was reprimanded by the magistrates and imprisoned, his reputation for piety, learning and exemplary conduct, procured a mitigation of the rigorous treatment which he encountered.
In consequence of the “Five Mile Act,” he was under the necessity of removing from Batcomb to Frome-Selwood, where he continued in the discharge of his professional duties, notwithstanding the dangers to which he was exposed. In this situation he remained until death terminated his trials and labors in 1681.

He was distinguished by his plain, practical and pathetic manner of preaching, and by his assiduity in the duties of his pastoral office, such as catechizing, visiting the sick, and instructing the ignorant. Although he was an avowed non-conformist and strictly attached to his principles, the moderation of his temper, as well as his general character, recommended him to the clergy and laity of sentiments different from his own, and he lived amongst them on terms of friendship and intercourse. Mr. Jenkins, Vicar of Frome-Selwood, preached his funeral sermon, and bore witness to his meekness, piety and moderation.

His works, which were all of a devotional kind, were much esteem-ed and frequently reprinted. The principal of these was his, “Vindiciae Pietatis,” or “A Vindication of Godliness, in the greatest strictness and spirituality of it, from the imputations of folly and fancy,” which was published in 1665, without a printer’s name, because it was not licensed. The following from the Enc. Brit. states that: “Rodger Norton, the King’s printer, caused a part of the first impression to be seized on account of it not being licensed, and ordered it sent to the Royal kitchen for waste paper. Glancing over its pages, he was struck with what he read, and on second thought, it seemed to him a sin that a book so holy, and so salable, should be destroyed. ‘He therefore bought back the sheets,’ says Calamy, ‘for an old song, bound them, and sold them in his own shop.’ This in turn was complained of against him, and the shrewd publisher had to beg pardon on his knees before the council-table, and the remaining copies were sentenced to be “bisk’d” or rubbed over with an inky brush, and sent back to the kitchen for lighting fires. Such “bisk’d” copies occasionally occur still.”

The other works of Allein were: “Heaven Opened, or a brief and plain discovery of the riches of God’s covenant of grace,” printed in 1665; “The World Conquered,” 1668, 8vo.; “Godly Fear,” 1674, 8vo.; “Rebuke to Backsliders, and a Spur for Loiterers,” 1677 and 1684, 8vo.; “A Companion for Prayer,” 1680, 12mo.; “Instructions

In reference to an old book which has come into my possession and which I value as a priceless legacy, I append the following letter from England:

STOTFOLD VICARAGE,
BALDOCK, HERTS, 9th August, 1901.

My Dear Mr. White:—

I am sending Mrs. White a MS. written by the Rev. Richard Alleine, Rector of Batcombe. The writing is very beautiful and quite distinct. The present Rector of Batcombe had it sold to him, and let me have it, thinking it more of a personal than parochial matter. It is quite a relic of the family, and no doubt Mrs. White will value it very highly as the work of one of her ancestors.

Yours very faithfully,

John Holding.

The Book is a small volume about $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and contains 184 closely written pages of sermons from various Bible texts; the first is from I Peter, 2, 11: Dearly beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul. The opening words of the sermon were as follows: If we look back to the ninth verse of this chapter we shall find that this is the end of our Christian profession, to show forth the praises of God, &c.

The book is bound in leather and is well preserved, being at this time not less than two hundred and fifty years old.
NEC SORTE NEC FACTO.
THE RUTHERFORD FAMILY.

The traditional account of the origin of this name is that a man of distinction on the borders conducted Ruther, King of the Scots, safely through the river Tweed in an expedition against the Britons at a place from that event called Rutherford. The King, after the expedition was over, bestowed lands contiguous thereto upon his faithful conductor from which his posterity assumed the name of Rutherford. Certain it is that they have always been considered as among the most ancient and powerful families on the borders. They were bold and brave in the defense of their country, and many of them were noted for religious fervor and gifts of imagination and literary expression. The best known no doubt was Sir Walter Scott, the Great Magician of Romance, whose mother was Ann Rutherford, of the Hundalee branch of this family.

In trying to determine just how our ancestor, John Rutherford, was related to this family many difficulties present themselves. In "Rutherfords of That Ilk," an extensive treatise of the Rutherfords of Teviotdale, in most cases only the families of the eldest son are carried down, so that we are not able to find in this work the name of the father of Rev. Samuel Rutherford, who was, we are told, a near relative of our ancestor, John. This much has been handed down to us in several authentic documents, but the exact relationship probably never will be known. After a careful study of the subject, Walter MacLeod of Edinburg says that he has not been able to learn the names of the parents of Samuel Rutherford, but that "He is believed to have been born in 1600, at or near the farm of Nisbit, in the parish of Crailing. He probably belonged to the family of Thomas Rutherford, who was proprietor of Nisbet in 1580." Certain it is, however, that "Rev. Samuel Rutherford was a gentleman by extraction and used the arms of the Rutherford family."—National Biographical Dictionary.

In his sketch of the life of Rutherford, Rev. Andrew Bonar, D. D., says: "There are some new letters in this collection; and there is a facsimile of an unpublished letter directed to the Provost of Edinburg, at the time when there was an attempt made to call Rutherford to that city. The letter, which is preserved in the Records of the
Edinburg Town Council, entreats them to drop the matter. It is written in a very small hand, as was usual with him, and the seal on it has the armorial bearing of the Rutherford family.”

Upon applying to the Provost of Scotland for a description of this seal, I received the following disappointing information from Henry Paton, M. A., Searcher of Records at Edinburg, to whom my letter was handed: He says, “The letter to which reference is made is in the possession of the Town Council of this city, and I regret to say that the seal is now almost entirely gone, there being only a small piece left to show there was one. It had been originally used to close the letter and was broken in the opening, and since then I expect, more and more in later handling, but it is impossible to say what arms have been upon it. I can only again express my regret at the destruction of the seal on this letter.” He also writes in regard to the family of Rev. Samuel Rutherford: “I have examined not only many registers, but also original papers relating to Roxburgshire and elsewhere, but nowhere can I find any information on the point, and it seems to have baffled others also.”

Henry Howe, in his History of Virginia, speaks of some of the family as lineal descendants of Rev. Samuel Rutherford. Of his eight or more children, all died except the daughter, Agnes, while he yet lived, and many have supposed that these children all died young, but this may not be the case. One of his sons may have been the John who married Isabella Alleine. This to me seems the most reasonable solution of this vexed question. In several instances different members of our family are mentioned as direct descendants of Rev. Samuel. Rev. Samuel R. Houston is mentioned in a manuscript left by his father as being seventh in descent from this Rev. Samuel, for whom he was named. This would make John, our ancestor, the son of Rev. Samuel, as I have suggested he might have been.

There were several branches of this Rutherford family with some fourteen different armorial bearings, variations however of the one here given, which was adopted by the family as early as 1260, when Sir Nichol de Ruthifurd joined Sir William Wallace with a well-armed company of sixty warriors, Sir Nicol being related it is said to the wife of Wallace, probably through the Halidays. Robert Rutherford of Chatto, the head of the Hunthill branch of this fam-
ily, was the eighth in descent from Sir Nicol. It is to this branch that Rev. Samuel belonged. See "Supplementary Notes to Ruther- furds of That Ilk," by James H. Rutherford. Robert of Chatto was succeeded by his son John, whose youngest son Andrew was Dean of Jedburg, and his son John was Professor in the College of Sarbonne, France, but died Rector of St. Andrews, his son John was minister of Manisty and Dean of St. Andrews. It would seem that inasmuch as Rev. Samuel was a minister at St. Andrews where he died and was buried, this is the line through which we might trace his ancestry, were the facts known to us; then his near relative, John, the father of Katherine, was also a minister. Of course these are only suppositions, and as such I give them, hoping the matter may some time be settled to our entire satisfaction. In contemplating the events of the seventeenth century, during which time the church, represented by a little band of earnest, devout Christians, was bat- tling against the state, which numbered among her champions many of the great ones of the earth, thankful am I that so many of our kindred were found among that little company of Non-conformists, and that three of them, Rev. Richard Alleine, Rev. Joseph Alleine and Rev. Samuel Rutherford, were recognized leaders in the move- ment. Of the latter and others of his type, Milton, in his lines "On the New Forces of Conscience under the Long Parliament," says:

"Men, whose life, learning, faith and pure intent
Would have been held in high esteem with Paul,
Must now be named and printed heretics,
By shallow Edwards and Scotch what d' ye call;
But we do hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and packing worse than those of Trent,
That so the Parliament
May with their wholesome and preventive shears
Clip your phylackeries, though balk your ears,
And succor our just fears;
When they shall read this clearly in your charge,
New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ large."

Dean Stanley, our great modern scholar, honored Rev. Samuel Rutherford by calling him "The True Saint of the Scottish Cove- nant," and it has been said that the story of his life is known wher-
ever the English language is spoken. Of ancient and honorable descent, he inherited the staunch Scotch spirit of upright, steadfast adherence to principle, which made him a martyr to the cause of religious liberty. He was born in the year 1600, in the southeastern part of Scotland, near the river Tweed, in the village of Nisbet, Roxburghshire, and died March 20, 1661. He received his early education at Jedburg, and when he entered the University of Edinburg in 1617, he was regarded as a precocious youth. He graduated in 1621, taking a Master's degree, and two years later was elected to the chair of Logic and Belles-letters in his University. He prepared to preach the gospel, however, and it was under the most favorable circumstances that he was settled as minister in the parish of Anwoth in Kirkcudbright. He was at that time considered the most prominent preacher on those Scottish coasts. "The ancient Kirk in which this ardent young herald of the Cross delivered his savory discourses has become an antique relic; its rusty key hangs in the new College of Edinburg, and its old oaken pulpit is still preserved."

The church stood in a wide valley at the foot of Boreland Hill, on which a monument sixty feet high was erected to the memory of Rutherford in 1842, and seems to remind the people of Anwoth how God once visited His people there.

While at Anwoth he passed through much sorrow. In 1630 his first wife, Euphemia Hamilton, died there, and soon after he lost his dearest friend, Lord Kenmure. In 1640 he married Jean McMath, and she, with their daughter Agnes, were the only members of his immediate family who survived him. His mother lived with him for six years after the death of his first wife, and his second wife, Jean McMath, is said by a competent witness to have been "a woman of such worth, that I never knew any among men exceed him, nor among women exceed her." He had nine children, and his letters extend from three years after the birth of the eldest, to six years after the birth of the youngest.—From Studies in Scottish History, by A. Taylor Innes.

In 1636 he published a theological address against Arminianism which attracted a great deal of attention. He was tried at Wigton, and summoned before the commission at Edinburg in July, 1636. He was forbidden to exercise his ministry and was ordered to reside.
in Aberdeen to await the King's pleasure. He gloried in his trials, but it was a great privation for him not to be allowed to preach. After remaining in exile many months, he took advantage of the covenanted resolutions and returned to Anwoth, where he was appointed Professor of Divinity at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

His work on Arminianism added to the unsettled condition of Ecclesiastical interests in Scotland. King James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, being greatly in favor of the Episcopal form of worship, did not recognize the Act of Parliament restoring the liberty of the Presbyterians.

In order to more definitely depict the situation upon which Rutherford exerted a powerful and self-sacrificing influence, we quote the following extracts from Hay's Chapter on European Presbyterianism:

"Presbyterianism came to be quite powerfully organized in the vicinity of London even in Elizabeth's day, but it was rather a church inside of the state church. Elizabeth closed her reign with an effort to settle America, and Virginia takes its name from the "Virgin Queen." She was vigorous, skillful, moderately unscrupulous, and her court was at the last a center of flattery, monopoly and bad morals.

When she died, James VI of Scotland, ascended the throne as James I of England. His mother, Mary, Queen of Scots, had been thwarted by the Presbyterians of Scotland, and James himself had been in perpetual conflict with them. He was scholarly and skillful, but profane and drunken withal. The High Church pretensions and flattery completely carried the day with his egotism. When he was seated on the throne, not only was drunkenness common among men, but among women also.

Throughout the reign of James I, while resisting popery he sought only to make himself the Pope of the Episcopal Church in England, and that Episcopal Church the only Church in the three kingdoms."

The one concession he made to the Puritans was to consent to a new translation of the Bible, which gave us King James' version.

What a contrast between the condition of the Court life, and the life of Rutherford, the pure and saintly disciple of the Saviour, who spent his life and energies in the cause of holiness and truth.

He was a man of thorough education and highest literary attain-
ment and when called upon to deliver a sermon before King James and his Court he gave the entire address in Latin.

"On a charge of non-conformity brought against him by the Bishop of Galloway, he was, by order of the King, held a prisoner in Aberdeen from September, 1636, to February, 1638, nearly two years. He spoke of his residence there as the Palace of his King."

He was forbidden to preach, and being denied the privilege of serving his beloved Master in any public way, he went about among the people praying and exhorting in private families until his influence became so great that the prominent men of the city were alarmed and asked that he be banished from the country. In 1638, before his banishment could be accomplished, a revolution overthrew the authority of the bishop, and without waiting for permission from the King, he escaped from Aberdeen and returned to Anwoth. During the same year he was present at the signing of the Covenant of Edinburgh.

His stay at Anwoth was of short duration, as he removed to the picturesque city of St. Andrews in October, 1643, to serve as pastor and professor.

In 1643 he went to London as one of eight commissioners from the Church of Scotland to the Westminster Assembly. The grave considerations of that august body were prolonged several years. The first meeting was held Saturday, July 1, 1643, the last February 22, 1649. Dr. Hays says that "Immediately on the dissolution of the Westminster Assembly the Standards adopted by that body were adopted by the Presbyterian churches in Scotland and Ireland. The Presbyterian system was suppressed almost as soon as set up in England, but the Westminster Standards have remained in Europe and in America without change in their essential features until the present time. These Standards consisted of six books, the Confession of Faith, the Larger Catechism, Shorter Catechism, Form of Government, Directory of Worship and the Book of Discipline. Whatever estimate may be put upon the individual men composing that Assembly, no set of documents have had so wide an influence and such an uninterrupted acceptance and adoption as these same six books."

The same characteristics that made Samuel Rutherford an able member of the important theological bodies of his day, have made descendants of his family staunch defenders of the faith in America.
and pioneers in the establishment of religious work in Colonial days, God-fearing, self-respecting members of the community wherever their lines may have fallen unto them.

After Rutherford's sojourn in London, and his labors in the Assembly, he returned to St. Andrews. He was from time to time offered the chair of Divinity both at Harderwijk and Utrecht, but declined the honors. As to his literary labors, they were begun at Anwoth and continued actively during his banishment to Aberdeen.

In our day of typewriting and other means of hurried communication, the true art of letter writing is almost lost. At best the great letter writers of the world have been few, and among them Rutherford is most conspicuous. His letters, aside from high literary merit, have within them surpassing elements of inspiration and consecration. Published as they were in a volume they were of so great help and comfort to the people that they became known as "The Peasant's Bible." Cecil is quoted as saying of them: "That book is one of my classics." Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler says: "On that same shelf where we lay our 'Pilgrim's Progress,' our 'Saints' Rest,' our hymn book, and our Bible, we may find a place for the wonderful Letters of Samuel Rutherford, the great and godly preacher of Anwoth."

A comprehensive list of his works is given under his name in the Encyclopedia Britannica. His "Lex Rex," a dispute for the just prerogative of King and people, was given a recognized place among early works on constitutional law and survived the bitter opposition that caused it to be burned by the hangman in Edinburg and London.

When Charles II came to the throne, Rutherford was summoned to appear in England on a charge of high treason. The message found him ill unto death, and he sent the following reply: "I have another summons from a Superior Judge. I behoove to answer my first summons and ere your day I will be where too few kings or great men ever come." He had for thirteen years been rector of the University of Aberdeen, and "when the news reached Parliament that he was dying, some of the sycophants of the profligate Charles proposed to vote that he should not die as rector of the University. Lord Burleigh arose and said: 'You cannot vote him out of heaven.'"

The saintly life of Rutherford terminated in a death that was triumphant in Christian faith and hope. His last words were, "Glory, Glory dwelleth in Emmanuel's land."
A beautiful hymn of nineteen verses was written on these last words of Rutherford by Mrs. Anna Ross Cousin, three of which follow:

"The sands of time are sinking,
    The dawn of Heaven breaks;
The summer morn I've sighed for—
    The fair sweet morn awakes;
Dark, dark hath been the midnight,
    But dayspring is at hand,
And glory, glory dwelleth
    In Immanuel's land.

I have borne scorn and hatred;
    I have borne wrong and shame;
Earth’s proud ones have reproached me,
    For Christ’s thrice blessed name.
Where God His seal set fairest,
    They’ve stamped their foulest brand;
But judgment shines like noonday
    In Immanuel’s land.

They’ve summoned me before them,
    But there I may not come;
My Lord says ‘Come up higher;’
    My Lord says ‘Welcome Home.’
My kingly King, at His white throne,
    My presence doth command,
Where glory, glory dwelleth
    In Immanuel’s land."
JUMP MOUNTAIN, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
GENEALOGY.

Descendants of John Walker of Wigton.

JOEL Walker, of Ohio (afterwards removed to Iowa), kept a record of the Walker family, and from this Andrew Walker, of McDonough Co., Ill., made a copy in 1856. This record covered a period of about one hundred and fifty years, and furnished the foundation for the present work.

The "Joel Walker Record" states that "in the Walker ancestry the name extends only three generations back, when it loses itself in the Rutherford family, then farther back than we have any authentic information of the Rutherfords in the line of ancestry are the Alleins.

JOHN Rutherford lived on the River Tweed in Scotland; was m. to Isabella Allein. From Scotland he with his family moved to Co. Down, Ireland, where he d. in his 84th year, and his wife in her 82nd year. Isabella was the dau. of Rev. Joseph Allein, author of "Allein's Alarm." See sketch of the Allein Family. John and Isabella had eight children, viz.:

a. Thomas Rutherford, who d. the day he was to have been m.
b. John Rutherford, m. in Ireland and had 4 children +.
c. James Rutherford, m. his cousin Margaret McMahan and came to America in Oct., 1738. 3 children +.
d. Samuel Rutherford, twins, both d. young.
e. Allen Rutherford, twins, both d. young.
f. Elizabeth Rutherford, m. Hugh Hudson; came to America and settled in Maryland. 6 children +.
g. Esther Rutherford. No account of her.
h. Katherine Rutherford, m. John Walker in Wigton, Jan. 7, 1702 +.
JOHN Rutherford (b) had 4 children, viz.:

a. Thomas Rutherford.
b. John Rutherford.
c. Esther Rutherford.
d. Elizabeth Rutherford.

JAMES Rutherford (c) and his wife Margaret McMahan had 3 children, viz.:

a. Samuel Rutherford (born deaf).
b. Jane Rutherford.
c. Isabel Rutherford.

ELIZABETH Rutherford (f) and Hugh Hudson were the parents of 6 children, viz.:

a. John Hudson.
b. Thomas Hudson.
c. William Hudson.
d. Margaret Hudson.
e. Mary Hudson.
f. Jane Hudson.

1. JOHN Walker, of Wigton, the first of the name that is known to us, lived and d. as we suppose in Wigton. He m. Jane McKnight; of their children the names of only two are known to us:

2. John Walker, who married Katherine Rutherford and emigrated, first to Scotland and from there to America. 11 children +.

3. Alexander Walker, brother of the emigrant John, never that we know of left Scotland. He m., but name of wife not known. The names of only three of his children are known. These three came to America with their uncle, John, and all married and left children +.

JOHN Walker (2), b. in Wigton, Scotland, m. Katherine Rutherford Jan. 7, 1702, in Scotland. From Scotland he moved his family and settled near the town of Newry, Ireland. He and family with three of his brother Alexander's children left Strangford bay in May, 1726 (another record says 28 or 30) on board a vessel commanded
JOHN WALKER.

by Richard Walker, and landed in Maryland Aug. 2. He transported his family and settled in Chester Co., Pa., where he d. in Sept., 1734; his wife d. in 1738; both buried at Nottingham Meeting House in Chester Co., Pa.

Most of the family left Penn. and settled in Rockbridge and adjoining counties in Va. John Walker contemplated such a move, and had been to Va. a short time previous to his death and selected a farm upon which he erected a small building.

Katherine Rutherford was a dau. of John Rutherford and Isabella Allein. See sketch of the Allein family.

Eleven children, as follows:

4. Elizabeth Walker, m. John Campbell +.
5. John Walker, m. Ann Houston (or Hudson) +.
7. Thomas Walker (d. young).
8. William Walker (d. young).
10. Samuel Walker, m. Jane Patterson +.
11. Alexander Walker, m. Jane Hamer (or Hummer) +.
12. Esther Walker (d. young).
13. Joseph Walker, m. 1st Nancy McClung, m. 2nd Grizelda McCrosky +.
14. Mary Walker, no account of her, but one record states that she d. young. She may have been the Mary Walker who m. John Montgomery of the Revolution, and after his d. she m. a William Patterson; she lived to be 104 years old.

ELIZABETH Walker² (4) (John⁴), b. April, 1703; m. John Campbell of Kirnan in Ireland. They came to America with her father. Both d. in Virginia, she in 1787, at the age of 84 years.

JOHN Campbell, the Duke of Argyle, is said to be buried between the towns of Fleming and Maysville, Ky. He was banished from Scotland at the time of the Presbyterian persecutions; he, being the eldest son, was the heir of the Duke, his father. Parliament, some time in the fifties—1850-62, passed a special act laying aside certain monies for the benefit of the heirs of John Walker Campbell, rightful Duke of Argyle (Martha Orchard Malott, of Bloomington, Ind., furnished this information regarding the Campbell family). Of the
9 children of John and Elizabeth Campbell, 3 came to America and settled in Penn., going from there to Va. and settling near Staunton, probably about 1744. 9 children viz.:

15. John Campbell, d. on the passage to America.
17. Mary Campbell, m. David Chambers.
18. Rachel Campbell, m. Thomas Dobbins.
19. Elizabeth Campbell, d. young.
21. John Walker Campbell, m. Martha Spears; they had no children, but adopted and raised a nephew, John Poage Campbell. Was known as Major Campbell.
22. Elizabeth Campbell, m. James Wallace.
23. Robert Campbell, m. Rebecca Wallace. He came to Augusta Co. prior to 1744 and purchased 350 acres of land from the patentees of Beverly Manor. He was appointed (by Gov. Gooch) one of the early magistrates of Augusta; was an educated gentlemen, religious and enterprising as to the public good. When an elderly man he removed to Ky. He with Gen. Poage, Gen. Hughes and Gen. Thomas, bought ten thousand acres of rich land in the Mayslick neighborhood. They finally settled in Mason Co., Ky. The name of only one of their children is known.

JOHN Poage Campbell⁴ (24) (Robert³, Elizabeth², John¹), b. in Augusta Co., Va., in 1767; was a highly intellectual and religious man; was adopted and educated by his uncle, Major John W. Campbell. When 13 years of age his family removed to Mason Co., Ky. He was given the advantage of the best schools among which were Hampton, Sidney and Liberty Hall, graduating from the former in 1788, and from the Theo. department of the latter in 1792; was the pastor of Timber Ridge Church for awhile. After removing to Kentucky he took charge of the churches at Smyrna, Flemingsburg, Danville, Lexington and other places. Officiated as chaplain of the Legislature in 1811. He was a ready and prolific writer, the most striking of his works being “Letters to a Gentleman of The Bar.” He was a linguist, naturalist, antiquarian and divine; has been spoken of as one of the most accomplished men of his times. He was m. three times—(1) to a Miss Crawford of Virginia, (2) to Miss

JANE Campbell³ (20) (Elizabeth², John¹), m. Alexander McPheeters, a relative of Rev. William McPheeters. She d. Sept. 21, 1816. He d. Oct. 1, 1798. 8 children, viz.:
27. Martha McPheeters.
30. Rebecca McPheeters.

The old homestead of Alex. McPheeters still stands in Augusta Co. owned by William A. McPheeters, a grandson of Robert McPheeters, No. 31.

ROBERT McPheeters (31), m. Jane Scott. 2 children, viz.:
33. Jane Elizabeth McPheeters.
34. Archibald McPheeters +.

ARCHIBALD McPheeters (34), m. Mary Jane Brown. 4 children, viz.:
35. Mary Jane Elizabeth McPheeters.

JAMES McPheeters⁴ (32) (Jane², Eliz.², John¹), m. Polly Crockett Apr. 29, 1802. 10 children were b. to them of whom one was
39. Martha McPheeters, b. Apr. 5, 1808, d. July 25, 18—; m. Samuel Orchard May 27, 1830. 8 children were b. to them of whom one was
40. Mary Elizabeth Orchard, b. Apr. 26, 1831. She m. Clelland F. Dodds July 30, 1850. Their son,
41. A. J. Dodds, lives at Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOHN Walker² (5) (John¹), eldest son of John, the emigrant, b. March, 1705, m. Ann Houston (or Hudson) March, 1734. They moved from Penn. in company with his brother-in-law, John Campbell, and settled in Augusta Co., Va. The Walker's and Hay's soon removed to Rockbridge Co., the creek on which they settled being named for these two families. From John and his wife Ann are descended the Stuarts, Todds and Prices of Ky. He d. on Clinch River in 1778. She d. in North Carolina. Their 9 children were:

42. Susanna Walker, m. Patrick Porter.


44. Jane Walker, m. William Cowen.


46. John Walker, m. a Miss Long. Gov. William Walker of Nebraska Ter. was their grandson +.

47. Samuel Walker, killed by the Indians on Clinch River in Va., May, 1778.


49. Ann Walker, m. Samuel Cowen.

50. Martha Walker, m. Alexander Montgomery.

JOHN Walker³ (46) (John², John¹), m. Miss Long. Nothing is known of this family except that their son William was stolen by the Indians when about 11 years old and carried off and raised by them.

WILLIAM Walker (51), b. about 1770; captured by the Indians, see sketch; m. Catherine Rankin about 1792. She was b. June 4, 1771, d. Dec., 1844. He d. at Upper Sandusky Jan. 22, 1824. She was a dau. of James Rankin of Tyrone, Ireland, and his wife Mary Montour. See sketch of Madam Montour.

52. John R. Walker, b. Oct. 14, 1789; m. +


54. Isaac Walker, b. April 9, 1794 +.


56. William Walker, b. March 5, 1799 +.


59. Maria Walker, b. August 9, 1807 +.

60. Matthew Walker, b. June 17, 1810 +.

JOHN R. Walker (52), b. Oct. 14, 1789; m. and lived near Detroit. He is mentioned in the Treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami. There it says:

"To Catherine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States at the battle of Mauagagon in 1812, a section of 640 acres of land each, to begin at the N. W. corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof south 320 poles thence and from the beginning west for a quantity."

One record says he had a son whose name was:

ISAAC Walker⁵ (54) (William⁴, John³, John², John¹), one of the founders of Wyandot City, now known as Kansas City, Kan.; m. and had children, one of whom was
63. Isaiah P. Walker +.

ISAIAH P. Walker⁶ (63) (Isaac⁵, William⁴, John³, John², John¹), b. July 29, 1826; m. Mary Williams Feb. 13, 1853. She was b. Apr. 1, 1830. He d. June, 1886. 7 children, viz.:
69. Isaac Sharp Walker, b. May 19, 1865; m. Nov. 30, 1898, to Eva Bell Lemons.
70. Nicholas Oliver Walker, b. Sept. 5, 1870; went to California to take charge of an Indian School.

EMMA CHARLOTTE Walker (64), m. John F. Hamlin Aug. 12, 1874. Their home is in Kansas City, Kan. 2 children:
71. Carrie Marie Hamlin, b. May 12, 1875.

ALICE REBECCA Walker (65), m. William J. Boone of Virginia Mar. 12, 1874. 5 children, viz.:
74. Alice Rebecca Boone, b. July 29, 1880.
75. Charlotte Davis Boone, b. Feb. 28, 1886.
76. Walker Lane Boone, b. Oct. 6, 1888.
77. Cecelia May Boone, b. May 13, 1892.

OCTAVIUS C. Boone (73), m. Bell Hogan May 7, 1897. One child, viz.:

BLANCH AMANDA Walker (66) (Isaiah6, Isaac5, William4, John3, John2, John1), m. M. C. Murdock Nov. 12, 1888. Their home is in Seneca, Mo. One child, viz.:

THOMAS EARL Walker (67) (Isaiah6, Isaac5, William4, John3, John2, John1); resides in Wyandotte, Indian Ter.; b. May 4, 1859; m. Cora E. Zane Nov. 24, 1888. 1 child:
80. Kenneth Danforth Walker, b. April 18, 1891.

LULA MARY Walker (68) (Isaiah6, Isaac5, William4, John3, John2, John1), b. Feb. 13, 1862; m. John H. Tobien Nov. 14, 1883. 2 children:
82. Junior Danforth Tobein, b. April 29, 1894.

WILLIAM Walker (56) (William4, John3, John2, John1), b. March 5, 1799. He m. Hannah Barrett April 8th, 1824. She died Dec. 7, 1863. He then m. for his second wife Mrs. Evelina J. Barrett at Dudley, Hardin County, Ohio, on the 6th day of April, 1865. There were no children by 2nd marriage. The two wives were related by marriage. William Walker was a member of the Methodist Church. Their oldest child:
83. James Finlay Walker, b. and d. in 1825.

Five children who lived to grow up, viz.:
84. Martha Round Walker, b. May 21, 1826; m. William Gilmore Sept. 18, 1849; m. Wm. A. Beeding, and for her 3d husband, Jesse B. Barrett. She d. in Clay Co., Mo.
GOV. WILLIAM WALKER.
CATHERINE RANKIN WALKER.
88. Nancy Walker, b. Dec. 22, 18—.

SOPHIA Walker⁶ (86) (William⁵, William⁴, John², John², John¹), b. Oct. 11, 1830, d. July 4, 1861. She m. David V. Clement April 5, 1853. She d. July 4, 1861. They had one child:

89. Inez Theressa Clement² (Sophia⁶, William⁵, William⁴, John², John², John¹), b. Oct. 3, 1855. She m. James Hanglin; resides in Texas.

HARRIET Walker⁶ (87) (William⁵, William⁴, John², John², John¹), b. Apr. 15, 1833, d. Dec. 30, 1863. She m. May 18, 1856, Henry Matthew McMullan. He was a Southerner and a clerk in the U. S. Surveyor General’s office then at Wyandotte. It is probable that he died or was killed in the Confederate army. 2 children:

90. William McMullan, b. Feb. 20, 1858. He m. Mrs. Andrus B. Northrup, and is living in Kansas City, Kas. No children.

NANCY Walker⁶ (88) (William⁵, William⁴, John², John², John¹), b. Dec. 22, 1803; m. Geo. Garrett, bro. of Chas. B. She d. Oct. 18, 1886. He d. Feb. 17, 1846, aged 46. 6 children as follows:

95. Mary Garrett, b. Sept. 11, 1833; m. (1) Joseph Guilford, (2) Sanford Haff. 6 children +.
96. Lydia Garrett, b. Sept. 11, 1836, d. young.

JOEL Garrett (92), b. June 18, 1826; m. Eliza Jane Ayers in 1849. One child, viz.:
98. Nina Garrett, b. Aug. 23, 1859; m. Charles C. Trantum Mar. 10, 1892. He was b. Dec. 19, 1862. 3 children, viz.:

100. John Thomas Trantum, b. Mar. 29, 1895.

MARY Garrett\textsuperscript{6} (95) (Nancy\textsuperscript{5}, William\textsuperscript{4}, John\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}), b. Sept. 11, 1833; m. Joseph Gillford May 8, 1863. They had 3 children. He d. Oct., 1866. She then m. Sanford Haff Oct., 1869. He was b. in Northern Ohio Sept. 15, 1837; served in the 100th Ohio Regiment in the war; came to Kansas in the spring of 1868; studied law. Their home is at Muncie, Kan. The six children were:

102. Forest Guillford, b. June 18, 1863; m. Miss Reardon. 3 children.
103. George Guillford, b. Aug. 16, 1864, d. ——.

MARIA Walker\textsuperscript{6} (59) (William\textsuperscript{4}, John\textsuperscript{3}, John\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}), b. Aug. 9, 1807. She m. Charles B. Garrett at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1826. He was b. in Greenbrier Co., Va. (now W. Va.), Oct. 29, 1794; son of William and Winnaford (Bolt) Garrett. Chas. Garrett was in the war of 1812; m. (1) Kittie White of Va. She d. 1823. He m. Maria Walker as stated above and was adopted into the Wyandot tribe soon after; came west with the Wyandots in 1843. He d. Dec. 2, 1867; buried in the Old Huron Place Cemetery in Kansas City, Kas., where the marble shaft that marks his grave can still be seen; his wife was buried in the same lot. The home of their son Russell was in the old Belvidore House at the corner of Fourth St. and Nebraska Ave. Chas. Garrett and Maria his wife lived on the street now known as North Seventh St., in Kansas City, Kas. There were 3 children by the first marriage and 7 by the second. The children of Chas. and Maria Walker Garrett will be found, Nos. 1056—1062 +.
MATTHEW RALEIGH Walker\(^5\) (60) (William\(^4\), John\(^3\), John\(^2\), John\(^1\)), b. June 17, 1810, d. Oct. 14, 1860. Probate Judge of Leavenworth County, Kas., and officer in Grand Lodge. His Indian name translated means twisting the forest. He organized the first Masonic Lodge in Kansas. In 1842 he with Silas Armstrong was sent beyond the Miss. to locate a new home for the Wyandots. They went as far west as Salina, Kas., but finally decided to settle at the mouth of the Kaw River, where they bought a tract of land seven or eight miles in extent. Married Lydia Brown Ladd at Worthington, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1840. She was born at Washington, Rhode Island, May 18, 1817, d. May 29, 1884; dau. of John W. and Lydia Sweet Brown Ladd and niece of Nicholas Brown, founder of Brown University. 7 children were b. to them as follows:

108. Adeline Walker, b. at Upper Sandusky, O., June 17, 1841; m. Francis DeWitt Crane, formerly of New York, Oct. 15, 1867. No children.


111. Malcolm Walker, b. Wyandotte, Kas., July 16, 1847; m. Mrs. Jane Garrett, widow of Byron Garrett; wife d. leaving one child, viz.:


113. Clarence Fenner Walker, b. Wyandotte Sept. 6, 1851.

114. Lillian Walker, b. Wyandotte May 3, 1854. President of a Literary Club in Kansas City, Kas., and a well known writer; m. John Augustus Hale Nov. 10, 1875. He was b. in Foxcroft, Maine, Aug. 7, 1851; son of Augustus Hale and Lydia Chase Fisher. Children:

116. Lydia Emily Hale, b. Nov. 12, 1877.

117. Lillian Augustus Hale, b. March 6, 1887.

JOEL Walker\(^5\) (61) (William\(^4\), John\(^3\), John\(^2\), John\(^1\)), a brother of Gov. William; was b. according to the old family Bible, July 17, 1813. In Gov. Walker's journal the date is given as Feb. 18, 1813, and on his monument we find still another date, Feb. 17, 1813; that
recorded in the Bible is probably correct. He was b. in Canada West. He m., in Franklin Co., Ohio, Mary Ann Ladd, a sister of Lydia Ladd, May 19, 1844. She was b. July 1, 1819, and d. Jan. 8, 1886. Children of Joel and Mary Walker:

120. Justin Walker, b. April 6, 1849.

MARIA Walker⁶ (119) (Joel⁵, William⁴, John³, John², John¹), m. Nicholas McAlpine June 21, 1866. Their home is in Kansas City, Kas. He was b. in Co. Down, Ireland, April 5, 1835. Their children were 4, as follows:

123. Robert L. McAlpine, b. May 8, 1867.
126. John W. McAlpine, b. June 30, 1887.
127. One d. young.

All the data concerning the life of William Walker's family furnished by William E. Connelly of Topeka, Kas.

In a series of letters to the Wyandotte Gazette in 1870, entitled the "Olden Time," Governor William Walker said that his father was captured when only a child, by the Delaware Indians and afterward sold to the Wyandot Indians, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1774, or about the period of Dunmore's War. He was a son of Mr. Walker, who was one of the Walker family noted from Pennsylvania to Mississippi for brilliant and influential men. The Pennsylvanian named Walker, who was appointed Governor of Kansas Territory from Mississippi, was a relation of Governor Walker*.

The child captured in the Valley of Virginia by the Wyandots was brought to the Wyandot Nation where he grew up (see Letter No. 4 "Olden Time" above referred to). His name was William Walker. When he grew up he married Catharine Rankin, daughter

*This statement is taken from the William Walker Manuscript Correspondence in the Draper Collection of the Wisconsin State Historical Society's archives.
of James Rankin from Tyrone, Ireland. Rankin was a trader in Detroit where he married a Wyandot girl whose name was Mary Montour, and who belonged to the Big Turtle Clan of the Wyandots. Rankin was well to do and had his children carefully educated.

I have seen it stated that William Walker, Sr., and his wife were taken captive by the British and held as prisoners on board a British warship.

The subject of this brief sketch was born in 1765, in or near Greenbrier, some of his relatives say, Rockbridge County, Va. He was captured by a war party of the Delawares in the early part of the summer of 1781, being then eleven years of age. There was in the neighborhood a small stockade or temporary fort, to which the inhabitants fled for safety whenever an alarm was raised. The settlers, at the time this attack was made, were entirely off their guard; nothing calculated to excite their alarm had occurred for a long time, and all, old and young, male and female, were busily engaged in their fields. Young Walker and (I think) his uncle were ploughing corn, the former riding the horse and the other holding the plough. When coming out at the ends of the rows and in the act of turning, they were fired upon from behind the fence wounding the man in both arms. The lad sprang from the horse and both fled towards the fort. He was captured before getting out of the field and the wounded man overtaken and killed within a few yards of the fort. No attack was made on the fort, though there was only a few women and children in it. The invading party commenced a rapid retreat and after traveling four or five miles halted in a thick wood, from which a reconnoitering party returned to the invaded district. In the afternoon the party returned to the place of rendezvous laden with plunder and accompanied by another party of Delawares which the prisoner had not seen before, and to their mutual astonishment aunt and nephew met. Mrs. Cowen was captured in another part of the neighborhood by this second party. This was a distinct party, though they moved and traveled together. These two were the only prisoners they took. (No account is given of the ransom and return of Mrs. Cowen, although from what he says she was undoubtedly ransomed and returned.)

Then commenced the return march which was attended with much fatigue and suffering, and to add to their distress, notwithstanding the country abounded with game, yet the warriors were singularly unfortunate in their bye hunts. They traveled several days on a very
small allowance of dried meat, still urging their way as fast as they could consistently with the power of endurance of the prisoners—still fearing a pursuit and rescue. To their great joy the warriors killed a fat buffalo just as they were camping.

During their march to the Ohio River he availed himself of the opportunity of breaking to his aunt his intended attempt at an escape; but she promptly interposed her objections to so rash an act which could not be otherwise than a failure, and which would, in all probability, bring upon them fatal consequences; pointing out to him the impossibility of successfully eluding pursuit and recapture and the certainty of his perishing from hunger even if he eluded capture. Crossing the Ohio, all hope of a rescue died within them. They ejaculated a long farewell to home, family and dear friends; their hearts sickened and sank within them; but their cup of anguish was not yet full, for here the two parties separated. The aunt and nephew bade adieu to each other. It was the last sad adieu—they never met again.

The party having the young captive proceeded direct to the Indian settlement on the Scioto, where, resting a few days, proceeded to their villages on the Whetstone, now Delaware, Ohio, where he underwent the discipline of running the gauntlet; out of which, as he frequently stated, he came with very little bodily injury. He was then adopted into, as he said, "a very good family and treated with kindness." The clan to which he belonged seemed more inclined to the chase and other peaceful pursuits than "following the war path." How long he remained with his adopted relatives I am unable to determine, four or five years at least. His party attending a council at Detroit, the subject under consideration being the treaty concluded at Fort McIntosh the winter before, these Delawares there met with a large body of Wyandotts, among which was an adopted white man named Adam Brown, who had been captured in Dunmore's war, when a man grown, in Greenbrier County by the Wyandotts, adopted and was married, was influential and respected by the tribe. The youth attracted his attention, and a conversation in English ensued, the latter not having entirely forgotten his native language. Brown, finding out where he was from and knowing his family, determined upon ransoming him. Negotiations for this purpose were opened, but here an almost insurmountable obstacle presented itself. It was contrary to Indian customs and usages to sell an adopted person, on account of the reputed ties of relationship. This with the unwilling-
ness of the family into which he was adopted to part with him, rendered the project a hopeless one. The influence of the Wyandott Chiefs and that of the Military Commandant were invoked. An official speech to be delivered to the Delawares by Skan-ho-nint (one bark canoe), was agreed upon, which proving unavailing, the attempt was to be abandoned as fruitless. The points taken may be thus briefly stated: We Wyandotts are your uncles and you Delawares are your nephews. This, you admit. Where, then, would be the violation of our law and custom if, all parties being agreed, an adopted nephew should choose to reside in the family of his uncle? This would be only an interchange of those social amenities which are proper among relations; there would be no purchase in the case; your uncle would be loath indeed to insult his nephews with an offer to purchase their adopted son. Our father, the Commander, who joins with us, promises, as an earnest of his good will towards his Delaware children for their compliance with his and your uncles’ “wishes, to make your hearts glad” (with rum) and bestow upon you, and especially upon the immediate family of the youth, valuable presents out of the King’s store house, such as blankets, cloths, guns, ammunition, &c.” (Here the Commandant confirmed the promises.) After the delivery of the speech, time for deliberation was asked for and granted. Whether the argument was deemed conclusive against the objections, or the promised presents acted as a salve to their consciences, it is sufficient to state that the Delawares acceded to the proposition, and next day the transfer was duly made. The subject of these negotiations knew but little about the details of these doings beyond the transfer, and being content to remain with his newly formed acquaintances, gave himself but little concern about them.

I wish this transaction to be placed on record as a part of our subject’s history, to correct the false statements made by the descendants of Brown, that he was bought as a slave from the Delawares and that he (Brown) paid a large amount for him; when in truth, he had been adopted into the tribe or clan of Buc, an, ge, he, six years before the transfer. Nor did Brown pay a shilling in the way of ransom. These facts were derived from the Delawares themselves, through Anderson, Hendricks, and other aged chiefs, whom he met at the treaty of Greenville in the summer of 1814, in answer to his enquiries into the particulars of his transfer, and are undoubtedly true. The misstatements of his unworthy descendants should not detract in the least from his good name, as a kind hearted and humane man, as he
was, in after years, well requited, and that in a substantial form for his kindness to his young friend, by opening the door of the debtor's cell and releasing his benefactor who, through the prodigality of his numerous family had become involved in a large amount. Dismissing this episode, we proceed.

With Brown he lived till he was twenty-one or two, when he was married to a Miss Catharine Rankin, daughter of James Rankin (a wealthy trader, formerly connected with the Hudson's Bay Company) and a Wyandott woman. Miss Rankin was educated in Pittsburg and returned to Detroit after her father's death.

He settled near Brownstown (now Gibralter), Wayne County, Mich. Here he acquired, under the existing laws of Congress, nine hundred acres of land, on which he resided till the war of 1812.

(To be continued next week.)

Dear Sir:—Your letter I rec'd a few days ago, and in compliance with your request, have commenced a running sketch of my father's life. I am still afflicted with opthalmal, and can only write 20 or 30 minutes at a time. I will resume next week.

If you ascertain the name of the Military Com't at Detroit, at the time referr'd to, please supply it. Lord Dorchester was then Gov'r General of the Canadas.

I am respectfully yours,

Wm. Walker.

Wyandott City, K. T., March 21, '60.

Wyandott City, March 28, '60.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I send you my second series of the life of my venerated father, and I think I shall be able to close it next week or the week following.

I do not know how you may like the plan I have thus far pursued, perhaps too prolix, perhaps too concise. I would like to hear from you on this point tho' it may be too late for me to avail myself of the suggestions.

I shall state in my next or the one following the ransom and return of Mrs. Cowan to Virginia.
Of the Gabriel Walker mentioned in your letter, we had heard, but they were not related to my father.

Of Abraham Kuhn I can gather but few particulars. He died at Lower Sandusky some years before the last war, of smallpox, leaving three children, George, Aaron and Margaret. One of his great-grandsons I have with me, being my ward.

Yours,

Wm. Walker.

WILLIAM WALKER—CONTINUED.

Having settled at Gros Roche, now Gibraltar, about 1790, turned his attention to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and in endeavoring to acquire an education under the tuition of his wife, in which he made rapid progress.

His debut in public life was his efforts in aiding the pacific measures of Commissioners Lincoln, Randolph and Pickering in 1793. Tho’ young he had acquired a considerable influence with the Wyandotts, Delawares, Muncies, &c., and attended the councils held by the Comrs. with the Indians. Here the wrath of the British Indian Agents was roused against him by his earnest advice to abandon as hopeless the idea, to which they clung with so much tenacity, of making the Ohio River the boundary. He also took an active part in bringing about the Wayne treaty of 1795. Having now acquired a thorough knowledge of the Wyandott tongue, and being so far capable as to speak it with fluency, was employed as a Government Interpreter, and attended all of the councils and treaties held subsequently up to 1820. By his devotion and fidelity to his country, his integrity and exemplary life (a rara avis on that frontier at that time) he secured the confidence of (the unfortunate) Gov. afterwards, Gen. Hull, Gen. Harrison and Gov. Cass.

After his entrance into public life, the Government was no longer necessitated to employ such Wyandott interpreters as Simon Girty, Samuel Sanders and others of lesser note; the former could only speak a patois or mixture of Seneca and Wyandott, and whose integrity and veracity might well be questioned where the subject matter under discussion came in conflict with his partisan feeling or interest.

Brown’s and Walker’s lands adjoined, the former known as
Brownstown and the latter as before stated, as *Gros Roche*, and the two lived as neighbors upon the most amicable terms. Upon the declaration of war in 1812, the latter was appointed Special Indian Agent, and was instructed to exert his influence with the Indians to observe a strict neutrality in the contest about commencing between the belligerent powers; that being the policy adopted by the Administration—a most unwise policy, as bitter after experience fully demonstrated, and forced the Government to abandon it, and then “beat up volunteers” among the loyal Indian tribes. The position was arduous and perplexing, and at the same time perilous to himself and family, living as they did immediately opposite Fort Malden, and the town of Amherstburg, the headquarters of the British Army and Indian Departments; and having to oppose the machinations of the Elliotts, McKees, Ironsides and Girtys—was the Mordecai in the King’s gate, and in imminent danger of assassination by the hired minions of the former, and was, at length forced to send his family to Brownstown for safety.

He had but little difficulty in keeping the Michigan Wyandotts from the British standard, as they were true to the American cause, and were eager to engage in the contest. Gen. Hull had promised to protect them; but that unfortunate officer, as subsequent events proved, was unable to protect himself and army, to say nothing about protecting the inhabitants of Michigan and the Wyandotts whose hands were tied. They (the latter) were left to the tender mercies of the enemy. It was not long before an incident occur’d which gave the British a pretext for invading the Wyandott settlements. Some Batteaux, coming up the lake with supplies for the American Army commanded by Aaron Greeley, landed at Walker’s farm, which being discovered from Malden, two gun boats or row gallies with several canoe loads of Canadian militia and Indians were sent over to capture them. They were defended by the crew, aided by Walker, his son John R., Adam Brown and several Wyandotts, and the enemy repulsed. The next day the enemy, with a large force in row gallies, batteaux and canoes, came over and captured the prize. That night the village was surrounded by Indians and militia, and the Wyandotts pronounced prisoners of war. They did not resist; indeed resistance would have brought certain destruction upon them and their families. Walker, his two elder sons, John R. Isaac, and Thomas Rankin, his brother-in-law, succeeded under the cover of darkness to pass the lines and reached headquarters, Detroit, at daylight, and
reported to Gen. Hull; leaving his family, wife and five children to the care and protection of their Wyandott relatives. Elliott, McKee, & Co., finding their supposed prize had eluded their grasp, satiated their revenge by destroying his dwellings, barns, stables, outhouses, and destroying and carrying off the remainder of his property. The next day the prisoners were taken across the channel and placed upon an island known as Bois Blanc. This took place about five weeks previous to Hull's surrender. After the surrender, Mrs. Walker applied for and obtained permission from General Proctor to remove with her family to Detroit and rejoin her husband and son, the eldest having been wounded (supposed to be mortally) in Col. Miller's battle near Brownstown some time before. But this reunion of the family was of short duration. The officers of the Indian Department had their victim now in their clutches. He was arrested in the streets by a file of soldiers, taken to the Fort, and confined in the dungeon. The officers of the army were either ignorant, or pretended to be, of the immediate cause of his arrest, so contrary to the Articles of Capitulation. The former was the most probable.

It may be proper in this place to remark that during the Indian wars after the peace of 1783, which were carried on at the instigation and connivance of the British Government, and the late war, one peculiarity in their policy was observable, differing from that pursued by our Government, the military was really subordinate to the Indian Department, regardless of the grade of the Military Commandant, to the annoyance and mortification of the better class of officers of the regular army who detested such renegades as Elliott, McKee, Girty, Stockwell, Colwell, &c.

John R. Walker, the eldest son, had so far recovered of his wounds as to be able to go on board of a transport with other prisoners to be sent below to be exchanged. The fate of the immured prisoner, William Walker, Sr., was a matter of conjecture; nothing definite could be learned. At length it leaked out thro' the garrulity of one of the Indian Department, while in his cups, that it was determined that the prisoner should be sent back to Quebec and kept in close confinement till the close of the war, be its duration long or short. This information, Mrs. Walker managed to have conveyed to him thro' one of the soldiers belonging to the guard. This alarming intelligence roused the prisoner to more active reflections that he had hitherto indulged in. The idea of being held in durance vile for an untold and an unascertained length of time, in a distant province, leav-
ing a family destitute of the means of support, except their good
credit, perhaps denied the means of communicating with them, and
perhaps never to see them again, filled his cup of torture to the brim.
The chief subject now occupying his lonely ruminations was the
probable chances of escape. No time was to be lost; it was now the
latter part of October, and the weather was getting cold. He so far
succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the generous soldiers com-
posing his guard, that they would release him from the dungeon of
evenings and permit him to set by the fire in the guard room till
"tattoo beat." On one of these occasions, being a beautiful moon-
light night, he resolved on making the desperate attempt. He had
calculated closely on the chances of success or failure. It was im-
possible to pass the gate facing the city without discovery, resolved
upon a rapid dash past the three sentinels, one at the guard house
door, and the two on the ramparts, and scaling the two rows of
pickets, if not killed in the attempt. Accordingly, while the
soldiers were regaling themselves over a bucket of cider which had
just been brought in, he slipped out unperceived, ran round the
guard house, mounted the ramparts, just as the two sentinels were
walking from each other, rushed between them, and with, it might
be said, superhuman exertion scaled the two rows of pickets before
he was hailed, and strange as it may appear, was not fired upon while
scrambling out of the moat. He had three-fourths of a mile to run
before reaching the woods, which he did in safety. The family was
apprised that night of his escape, by the arrival of a file of soldiers
who searched the house for the fugitive.

He was now out of prison, and the next consideration was to es-
cape recapture by making his way to the American army; the near-
est point being Fort Defiance, a distance of upwards of a hundred
miles, where Gen. Winchester was preparing to winter his troops.
No one knew better than he, the geography and topography of the
country—the swamps, impenetrable thickets, brush tangled ponds,
where he could secrete himself, and still be not over three or four
miles from the city. At a late hour on the following night he visited
the house of an old tried friend, Hon. Jacob Nisgar, and requested
him to find means to communicate to his family his place of con-
cealment, what he wanted in the way of an outfit—such as a horse
equipped, gun, ammunition and provisions, with directions to send
them by his faithful man Baldwin. The message was delivered and
the supplies furnished without exciting suspicion.
The officers of the Indian Department were roused with intense excitement, were indignant, and denounced, in no moderate terms, the military for suffering the prisoner to escape. This roused the blood of John Bull, in the person of Major Chambers, commanding officer of the Fort, who, in an altercation with Elliott returned “a Rowland for an Oliver.” All was bustle and excitement. Some swore Walker was a second Baron Trenck. A large reward was offered for his recapture, dead or alive. Numerous parties of Indians with some renegades, more savage and debased than the former, sallied out to scour the woods and secure the prize. The Wyandots being indifferent, declined joining in the chase.

During his flight he was so fortunate as to escape falling in with any of the pursuing parties. Once, however, while resting his horse and eating his frugal lunch two Potawottomies came upon him—one a middle aged man, the other a youth aged some eighteen or nineteen years, whom fortunately he did not recognize, nor they him, and is supposed were ignorant of what had transpired at headquarters. The fugitive assumed an air of careless indifference and frigid imperturbability. To accost them in Wyandott, Delaware or English, would, as he reasoned, reveal his identity; he, therefore, addressed them in Shawnee, asking them if they were on the way to fight the “Big Knives” on the Maumee River? He then asked them to accompany him and try to take some prisoners. This they declined, when leaping into his saddle told them to come on, was soon out of sight. He continued his course towards Fort Defiance; his horse failing he turned him out and proceeded on foot. When within a few miles of the Fort, to his great joy, he fell in with a scouting party of the army; but his joy was soon changed into mortification and indignation upon being disarmed and finding himself a prisoner as a “British Spy.” His statements and protestations were of no avail, he was a “British Spy;” the gallant party was not to be deprived of its laurels so dearly won in capturing so dangerous an enemy. Arriving at the Fort, he was taken before Gen. Winchester, to whom he related the particulars of Hull’s surrender, his own imprisonment and escape, but still he was a British spy of the first grade and kept in close confinement. He, at length succeeded in getting a letter to Gen. Harrison, when an order for his release arrived, and proceeded to headquarters and reported himself. After his release Gen. Winchester urged him to join him in his campaign.
He might be excused, under the circumstances, for replying to this proposition in terms so harsh: "What do you want with a 'British Spy?' No, sir; No. I will not connect my fate with such an army." On arriving at headquarters Gen. Harrison ordered him on duty among the Ohio Indians.

But to return to the British headquarters. Failing to recapture the fugitive, his second son, Isaac, was arrested and confined in the same dungeon and there kept till Mrs. Walker appealed to Round Head, a gallant and generous Canadian Wyandott Chief, for his intervention in behalf of her son. He accordingly called (not upon Elliott & Co.) upon Gen. Proctor, and claiming the prisoner as one of his people, and insisted upon his release and restoration to his family who, in their distressed circumstances, needed his services. He was accordingly discharged.

THE MONTOURS.

About the year 1667 a French gentleman named Montour settled in Canada. By a Huron Indian woman he had three children, one son and two daughters. The son, Montour, lived with the Indians and was wounded in the French service in 1694. He deserted from the French and lived with "the farr Indians"—the Twilightees (Miamis) and Diondadies (Petuns or Wyandots). By his assistance Lord Cornbury prevailed on some of these tribes to trade with the people of Albany in 1708. For his endeavors to alienate the "upper nations" from the French he was killed in 1709 by the troops under Lieut. le Sieur de Joncaire, by orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, who wrote that he would have him hanged had it been possible to capture him alive. Of the two daughters of the Frenchman, Montour, one became conspicuously known as Madame Montour. She was born in Canada about 1684, captured by some warriors of the Five Nations when ten years old, taken to their country and raised by them. It is probable she lived with the Oneidas, as on arriving at maturity she married Carondawana, or the "Big Tree," otherwise Robert Hunter, a famous war chief of that nation. He was killed in the wars between the Iroquois and Catawbas, in the Carolinas about 1729. Madame Montour first appeared
as interpreter at a conference held at Albany in August, 1711, between the sachems of the Five Nations and Robert Hunter, the royal governor of New York from 1709 to 1719. The influence of Madame Montour among the Indians was so great and adverse to the French that the Governor of Canada repeatedly endeavored to persuade her to withdraw from the English and remove to his dominion, offering great compensation as an inducement, but without success until in 1719. Apprehensive of her doing so to the injury of the province to which she had been so serviceable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs sent for her to Albany, when it appeared she had received no pay for twelve months. The Commissioner promised that she should receive "a man's pay from the proper officer of the Four Independent Companies posted in the Province," and the business was thus satisfactorily ended.

Madame Montour was present at Philadelphia in July, 1727, as interpreter at a conference held by Governor Gordon with several chiefs of the Five Nations. Again in October, 1728, her husband, Carondawana, otherwise Robert Hunter, was there also. She retained her father's name after marriage, and was usually mentioned as "Mrs. Montour, a French woman, wife to Carondawana, or Robert Hunter." Her sister was married to one of the Miamis. Her residence in 1734 was at the village on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Loyalsock Creek, on the west side, where Montoursville, Lycoming County, Pa., now stands. It was known as Otstuago, Ots-on-wacken, or French Town. She was here visited by Conrad Weiser, Indian agent and interpreter, who he states is a "French woman by birth, of a good family, but now in mode of life a complete Indian." In the fall of 1742 Count Zinzendorf, the Bishop and head of the Moravian Church, visited this village. He preached there in French to large gatherings. Madame Montour was deeply affected when she saw Zinzendorf and learned the object of his visit. She had entirely forgotten the truths of the gospel, and in common with the French Indians, believed the story originated with the Jesuits, that the Savior's birthplace was France, and His crucifiers Englishmen. In June and July, 1744, the great treaty between the Six Nations and the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia was held at Lancaster. Madame Montour was present with her two daughters. Witham Marshe, Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, relates in his journal that he visited her cabin and obtained the particulars of her life. She told him that she had several children by the famous
war captain. He described her as genteel, of polite address and had been handsome. Her two sons-in-law and only son were away to war with the Catawbas. Moravian missionaries on their way to Onondago, stopped at Shamokin (now Sunbury) on the Susquehanna. They visited Madame Montour who was living on the island with one of her daughters. She had left Oztenwacken permanently. There is no further account of Madame Montour. It seems that she was not living in 1754. Of her children but three can be identified, one of the two daughters who was with her at the treaty of Lancaster in 1744, and two sons, Andrew, alias Henry, and Louis. Her daughter, known as "French Margaret," was wife to Keterioncha, alias Peter Quebec, and lived near Shamokin in 1733. Another of her daughters was a convert of the Moravian Mission at New Salem, Ohio, April 14, 1791. She was a living polygot of the tongues of the west, speaking English, French and six Indian languages.

Madame Montour could not have been less than sixty years old at the time of the treaty of Lancaster in 1744, and was probably older, and if but ten years of age when captured, as she said, the year of her captivity was 1694 and her birth 1684. Of the many errors respecting this noted woman, the most prominent are, first, that she was a daughter of a former governor of Canada. Second, that she was living at the time of the American Revolution, and also confounding her with her granddaughter, Catherine of Catherine's Town, near the head of Seneca Lake, New York, destroyed by the army under General Sullivan in 1779. She is not mentioned in any work of original authority as Catherine, but invariably as Mrs. or "Madame Montour." Highly colored accounts have been given respecting her relations with the ladies of Philadelphia, who evidently, owing to her intelligence and previous history, treated her with considerate kindness. From the authorities of the provinces she received such presents and compensation for services as were usually given to prominent Indian visitors. Those who knew her best, related that she was habited and lived like the Indians. Her French blood doubtless imparted a vivacity of manner to her, the like of which is observed at this day among the people of mixed French and Indian ancestry in Canada and along our northern frontier.

JOHN WALKER.

"South Wyandott, Dec. 10, '73.

Dear Henry:

On the evening of the 6th I wrote you a short letter immediately after our adjournment, in the morning, intending to take it to the postoffice, it had mysteriously disappeared. Possibly a rat or mouse might have carried it off as building material for his winter's quarters. This proved to be an unusually short session, though there was considerable amount of business disposed of in that short time. The Committees worked late and early.

After the receipt of the President's message and other dispatches from Washington there appeared to be a determination among the leading members, and our Committee fell into the same current, that is, of not acting on or adopting an organic law, or constitution this session, but await the action of this new Congress. In conformity with this view our Committee on International Affairs reported resolutions accordingly, and recommended the appointment of an able delegation to be composed of members of that body to visit Washington and watch the action of Congress and report from time to time, and act as sentinels ready to raise the alarm.

There is a determined resolution manifested to resist any attempt to force a government by Congress upon them—deeming themselves amply capable of instituting their own government.

I reached Okmulgee on Sunday night, just as I desired; met my colleague and our Hackman Robinson waiting for us at Muscogee on the R. R. as agreed upon last spring. Everything worked like a charm. Monday morning upon looking round found an unusually large number of delegates on the ground. At ten o'clock no Hoag, our presiding officer; no Grayson, our sec'y; but we assembled, elected a president and sec'y and proceeded to business, and worked for two days before the arrival of our officers.

On Saturday the 6th at one o'clock we adjourned to meet on the first Monday in May, '74.

The Council was composed of a heterogenous mass of humanity. From the polished well educated gentleman, down through various gradations to the red blanket buckskin painted native Indian, stalking about in all the majesty and dignity of paint and feathers.

The following tribes were represented: Cherokees, Creeks, Choc-taws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Cadd Wacooes Keechis, Uchees, Wat-toes, Osages, Commichs, Quapaws, Ottowas, Senecas, Peorias,
Miamis, Shawnees, Wyandotts, Red River Delawares, Wichitas, Sacs and Foxes. A jolly lot of fellows, but many able men among them.

Next Tuesday I am to report to the Wyandott Council. I want, if it is possible, to get back about the time Santa Claus is fixing up his little buggy and currying Prancer, Dancer, Vixen and Dasher.

My kind regards to the family. Tell them goodbye. The weather is as warm and pleasant as May.

w. w."

THE WYANDOTT'S FAREWELL TO THEIR HOME IN OHIO.

1 Adieu to the grave where my father now rests,
For I must be going afar to the West;
I've sold my possessions, my heart fills with woe
To think I must leave all; alas, must I go?

2 Adieu, ye tall oaks, in whose pleasant green shade
In childhood I sported, in innocence played—
My dog and my hatchet, my arrows and bow
Are still in remembrance; alas, must I go?

3 Adieu, ye loved scenes which bind me like chains,
Where, on my grey pony, I pranced o'er the plains;
The deer and the turkey I tracked in the snow,
But now I must leave all; alas, must I go?

4 Sandusky, Tyomochte, with broken sword and streams,
No more shall I see you except in my dreams;
Adieu to the marshes where the cranberries grow—
O'er the great Mississippi—alas, must I go?

5 Adieu to the road which for many a year
I travelled each Sabbath, the Gospel to hear;
The news was so pleasant, so joyful to know—
From hence where I heard it, it grieves me to go.

Written by Gov. William Walker when the Wyandots were removed West in 1843.
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., March 25th, 1854.

William Walker—Sir:

It is my pleasing duty to inform you, that at a meeting of the (paper torn here) Committee, you were duly elected an Honorary Member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Should such membership be agreeable to you, you will please signify the same by letter, as early as convenient.

The objects and wishes of the Society are briefly set forth in the annexed circular. I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

Lyman C. Draper,
Corresponding Secretary.

The General Statutes of 1855, Kansas Territory, show that he incorporated the first Historical Society of Kansas.

LETTER No. 4, BY GOV. WILLIAM WALKER.

Taken from The Wyandotte Gazette.]

In these sketches I do not draw much from the current histories of the day, but give as far as I can the Indian version—the statements of the actors themselves in the stirring times of the last century, as far as can be obtained. In consulting history it is chiefly for the purpose of getting at dates, in order to place the events I am tritly narrating in chronological order. My means of acquiring information on these topics in early life were ample. I was old enough to hear, understand, to be interested in, and treasure up the narratives of the old men who survived their cotemporaries, and who acted conspicuous parts in that exciting period. My father was an officer of the Indian Department from 1805 up to 1822. To show the advantages I had, you and your readers must bear the infliction of a short episode, risking the imputation of egotism. He was captured in Western Virginia, in what is now known as Rockbridge County, about the time of Dunmore’s war, by the Delawares, when about twelve years old. He was brought to the towns on the Muskingum; from thence taken to a village on the Whetstone River, now known as
the flourishing town of Delaware, where he underwent the customary order of running the gauntlet; after which he received the rite of adoption, according to their custom. He acquired their language and spoke it correctly and fluently.

My mother was the daughter of an Irish gentleman who had been connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and was engaged in the Indian trade in Detroit, where he married a Wyandotte woman of the royal house of Towara. They were married by a French Catholic priest. A Protestant clergyman at that period was a rara avis in that region. At a suitable age my mother was sent to Pittsburg to be educated. Some three or four years thereafter her father died, when she returned to her people in Michigan and western Canada. Sometime, perhaps a year after her return, she and my father were married. Finding her husband so illiterate, for he had lost what little knowledge he previously had of letters, turned her attention to his education, in which she succeeded to admiration. She was an accomplished woman for the times. Besides English and Wyandotte, she spoke French with ease and grace, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie.

And now, whatever supercilious, mutton-headed, aristocratic people may sneeringly say of my descent, I here affirm that in my veins and those of my family courses as pure blood as ever ran through mortal man since Adam's fall. So much for my means of information. But to the treaty:

The negotiation was protracted and tedious. The three opposition tribes raised objections to immediate action on account of the absence of the Miamis and Shawnees, when there was not the remotest possibility of their attending. The Iroquois, notwithstanding that they had no further official business, still remained watching the progress of the negotiation with the other party. Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk warrior, being one of the Iroquois delegates, professing to be warmly in favor of a general restoration of peace, with characteristic duplicity and true to his instincts, now secretly played the part of a British emissary. In their separate councils Brant worked insidiously to embarrass the negotiation by impracticable propositions and suggestions, urging upon them to make the Ohio River boundary their ultimatum. His officious interference had but little weight, as his object was too transparent to deceive. The young chief, Walk-in-the-Water, informed his friend Gen. Butler of Brant's machinations, and the General in turn informed the Governor. On
the reassembling of the general council, Brant being present, the Governor availed himself of the opportunity of administering a suitable rebuke to the crafty Mohawk. I regret that I cannot give the Governor's castigation, though I heard it once recited. One portion I do remember.

"A brave warrior I can admire though opposed to me in war, because he is supposed to be a high-minded and honorable man; but a warrior who can head, and carry on a barbarous war with the New Testament in one hand and the scalping knife in the other, I look upon with utter contempt."

This was most galling to the pride of the haughty Mohawk. In my first number I stated that _Port Harman_ was the place designated for holding the treaty. In this I was in error. Duncan's Falls was the place designated. At this place, previous to Dunmore's war, there were large settlements of Delawares, Shawnees and some Wyandotts. Here provisions, goods and other supplies were stored under a strong guard of soldiers. Meantime a roving band of vagabond Chippewas which had been lurking about the neighborhood, tempted by a prospect of booty, made a night attack upon the depot. The freebooters, however, were repulsed, but with what loss was unknown from the extreme darkness of the night. This attack upon the depot determined the Governor to change the treaty ground to _Fort Harman_ for greater security.

As previously stated, there were dissensions among the confederates in their separate councils. Disputes arose frequently, often marked with considerable heat and effervescence. On one occasion, Wau-ba-gin-qua, a Chippewa chief, somewhat wanting in good Indian breeding, though "as mild mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," in the course of his remarks had the boldness to hint in terms not to be misunderstood, that the advocates of peace measures were influenced by fear and imbecility. This brought Round-Head, a Wyandott war chief, to his feet, who is reported to have replied substantially as follows:

"My brother Wau-ba-gin-qua is wrong in what he says. It is not fear that prompts us to advocate a treaty of peace and a settlement of the matters in dispute between us and the Big Knives. This my brother Chippewa well knows too. We and our nephews, the Delawares, know how to fight and gain victories over our enemies. When pressing the enemy back we don't lean our guns against trees, turn to plundering and stripping the dead as my brother and his warriors
do on the battle field. We war not for plunder, but for a higher and nobler purpose. And now I say to my brother Chippewa, if he unfortunately should succeed in defeating this treaty, and the war renewed, the next battle we have and my brother is brave enough to be there, I shall watch him, and if I see him retreating or lean his gun against a tree to engage in plundering, I will send a swift messenger (tossing a bullet in his hand) to recall him to his duty.

The Chippewas at length caved in, followed by the Ottawas and Pottowatomies. The finale was, the treaty was concluded and signed, reaffirming the validity of the Fort McIntosh treaty. Boundaries were adjusted and defined; regulations of trade and intercourse with the Indians were agreed upon. Adjourned. In two days time not an Indian was to be seen in the Muskingum valley.

William Walker.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF CATHERINE WALKER.

From Western Christian Advocate, Jan. 31, 1845.]

(Clipping preserved in Draper Mss. Collection Frontier Wars, Vol. II.)

Catherine Walker was born in Sandwich, Upper Canada, June 10, 1771. Her father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution and engaged in the Indian trade near Detroit. Here he became connected by marriage with Yau-a-tua-rant, a daughter of a distinguished Wyandot of the Turtle tribe. He soon afterwards settled in the mercantile business in Sandwich where he remained until about 1781, when he was appointed commissioner on the part of the general government and sent out to settle terms of peace with the different nations scattered along the western frontier. He was very successful in this employment which he continued until his death which occurred at Huntingdon, Pa., in the spring of 1803. While he was thus employed, Catherine, her mother and other members of the family, removed to Brownstown, an Indian village, near the mouth of the Detroit River, on the American side, at that time the seat of government of the Wyandot nation. Here she was married to William Walker, a native of Virginia, a man of extraordinary physical and mental endowments. From the time he became con-
JOHN WALKER.

31

connected with the Wyandots he studiously sought to promote their well being and happiness, and was much attached to the American government. He espoused the American cause and entered the war of 1812. He was interpreter for Gen. Hull at Fort Detroit, and was among those brave, but unfortunate spirits, who, owing to the cowardice of their commander-in-chief, were surrendered prisoners of war into the hands of their enemies. But fortunately for the American cause he escaped from the block house in which he was placed. He immediately started for Chillicothe, where Harrison’s main army was then quartered, but was captured on the way and again made a prisoner by Gen. Winchester, an American officer, and confined as a spy until liberated by Gen. Harrison, and ordered to the post of Upper Sandusky. During the protracted absence of her husband, his wife was left with the sole care of a large family which she was obliged to remove from place to place, in order to secure their lives and property. She removed to Sandusky and joined her husband in the month of January, 1814. Here she was permitted to spend the remainder of her days in peace, where she was surrounded by almost everything that wealth and personal influence could obtain, yet she was unhappy. To use her own words, “I saw the insufficiency of our religion. It was not calculated to make us happy in life, and I begun to fear it would do us no good in eternity.” She therefore attended a campmeeting where she became convinced that the religion of the Bible was true, and ere the meeting closed, through faith in Jesus Christ she was enabled to go on her way rejoicing. In the following year she became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued a most worthy and exemplary member until removed from the Church militant to join the Church triumphant. She passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Garrett, on the evening of December 6, 18—. Her remains were laid in the Walker burying place on the west bank of the Sandusky River, and a few rods south of the old town of Upper Sandusky.

JAMES Walker² (6) (John¹), third child of the emigrant John Walker, was b. Mar. 17, 1707; m. Mary Guffy June, 1737. 4 children:

129. John Walker, d. young.
130. Jane Walker, m. John Moore (132). He was a son of Jane Walker No. 9 +.


JANE Walker² (9) (John¹), dau. of John and Katherine), was b. in May, 1712, in Down Co., Ireland. She m. James Moore in April, 1734. He died in 1791 at the age of eighty years. She d. Jan. 7, 1793, aged eighty years also. Their 10 children were:

132. John Moore, who m. his cousin, Jane Walker No. 130 +.
133. Mary, who m. Samuel Paxton, had one son, Samuel. Mr. Paxton d. and Mary afterwards m. Major Alexander Stuart (See Stuarts) +.
134. Rachel, who m. Rev. William McPheeters, the able theologian and eloquent preacher +.
135. Elizabeth Moore, m. Michael Coalter +.
136. Margaret Jane Moore, d. young.
137. James Moore, m. Martha Poage +. This family with exception of 3 children was destroyed by the Indians.
138. Joseph Moore, m. Mary Coalter, then Eleanor Marquis +.
139. Jane Moore, m. her relative Joseph Walker +. (See Houston family.)
140. Alexander Moore, d. when grown.
141. Samuel Moore, d. young of croup.

STUART FAMILY.

1. THOMAS Stuart,* (son of Archibald who was a native of Ireland and settled in Augusta Co. in 1738, after having lived in Penn. for some time). Thomas m. Elizabeth Moore. They had 9 children, viz.:

The sons were—

a. James Stuart² (Thomas², Archibald¹) who settled in Tenn.

b. Thomas Stuart² (Thomas², Archibald¹) an officer in the U. S. army.

c. Robert Stuart² (Thomas², Archibald¹) who settled in Botetourt.

d. John Stuart³ (Thomas³, Archibald¹).

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*The generations in Stuart family run back to the first known ancestor in the Stuart line, until such time as they marry into the Walker family.
John Walker's Chair.
Brought with him to America.
Of the daughters—
e. Jenny Stuart (Thomas², Archibald¹), baptized by the Rev. John Craig in 1747, lived in Staunton to a great age, and left a considerable estate which she managed with masculine skill and energy. She owned and resided on a lot at the S. E. corner of Beverly and Augusta Streets. In early life she recovered heavy damages from her cousin Dr. Isaac Hall, the first of that name and title, in a breach of promise suit, which was the foundation of her fortune.
f. Julia Stuart (Thomas², Archibald¹), first wife of Capt. Wm. Lyle of Rockbridge and mother of the late Mrs. Dr. Henry Ruffner of Lexington, and others.
g. Judy Stuart (Thomas², Archibald¹).
h. Mary Stuart (Thomas², Archibald¹), m. James Moffett, of Augusta. They had 8 children:  
a. John Moffett.  
b. William Moffett.  
c. Betsey Moffett, m. John Clanahan.  
d. Robert S. Moffett.  
e. Jane Moffett, m. Dr. John K. Moore.  
f. Mary Moffett, m. Alexander T. Barclay.  
g. Thomas Moffett.  
h. Julia Moffett, m. William Paxton.
i. Elizabeth Stuart (Thomas², Archibald¹), m. Capt. Wm. Paxton of Rockbridge Co.; had 5 children, among them Mrs. Alexander S. Hall of Staunton.

THE STUARTS.

From "Annals of Augusta Co., Va.," by Joseph Waddel.]

Three early settlers named Stuart—Archibald, David and John, believed to have been brothers, came from Ireland, and of these and their descendants we have the following information:

Archibald Stuart (d. 1759).

Archibald Stuart, a native of Ireland, about the year 1725, was obliged to leave England with others on account of promoting an armed insurrection to defend their religious rights. He managed with great difficulty to escape, and leaving his wife and two children,
Thomas and Eleanor behind, fled to America. He came to Pennsylvania and remained in exclusion for seven years, living under the assumed name of

An act of amnesty being passed, he sent for his family. They came in 1732, with his wife's brother, John Brown. While in Pennsylvania Alexander and Benjamin Stuart were born.

Archibald Stuart removed with his family to Augusta in 1738. His wife was Janet Brown, a sister of Rev. John Brown of Providence. John Brown was the father of the first U. S. Senator from Kentucky. Archibald Stuart and Janet Stuart were the parents of at least 4 children, viz.:

a. Thomas Stuart, b. in Ireland; m. Eliz. Moore. 9 children +.

b. Eleanor Stuart, b. in Ireland; m. Edward Hall. 8 children +

c. Alexander Stuart, a Major in the Revolution, b. in 1735 in Pennsylvania; had son Judge Archibald; m. Mary Patterson, (2) Mary Moore. 10 children +.

d. Benjamin Stuart, b. in Pennsylvania.

The above four children are the only ones that we have any record of.

BENJAMIN Stuart① (Archibald Stuart①), b. in Penn. He is represented as being a man of admirable courage and fine intellect. He inherited the family mansion of his father; m. and had 6 children, viz.:

a. Archibald Stuart, known as Major Stuart, Capt. in war of 1812; m. and had children.

b. John Stuart.

c. James Stuart; removed to Indiana.

d. Nancy Stuart; m. John Alexander and had 7 children, viz.:

   a. Cyrus Alexander.
   b. Andrew Alexander.
   c. Archibald Alexander.
   d. Catherine Alexander.
   e. James Alexander.
   f. Eleanor Alexander.
   g. Martha Alexander.

e. Mary Stuart, m. —— McClung.

f. Bettie Stuart, m. Dr. James Allen.
JOHN WALKER. 35

ELEANOR Stuart (b) (dau. of Archibald and Janet Stuart), was b. in Ireland. She m. Edward Hall, a native of Ireland. He came to the Valley in 1736 and settled on South River, six miles above Waynesboro. They were m. April 24, 1744, and had 10 children, several of whom d. young. The 10 who lived to maturity were:

a. Isaac Hall, Sr., b. May 12, 1747; studied medicine in Scotland. He m. Martha Everard of Petersburg, where he resided.

b. Sally Hall, b. Dec. 19, 1751. She m. Capt. James Tate who was killed in the battle of Guilford. She afterwards m. Hugh Felton.

c. Thomas Hall, b. Aug. 31, 1754. He was twice m.

d. Elizabeth Hall, b. Dec. 27, 1756. She married Col. Andrew Fulton. Of their children:
   a. Judge Andrew Fulton of Wythe, was one; also

e. Alexander Hall (son of Eleanor). He was b. May 24, 1759; inherited his father's homestead; m. his cousin Mary Patterson Stuart, dau. of Major Alexander Stuart and sister of Judge Archibald. Among their children were:
   a. Dr. Isaac Hall, Jr.
   b. Alexander S. Hall, and others.

f. Benjamin Hall (son of Eleanor and Edward), b. Feb. 17, 1765. He m. his cousin Priscilla Stuart and removed to Missouri.

g. John Hall (son of Eleanor and Edward), b. May 31, 1767; settled in N. C., and was a Judge of the Supreme Court. He d. Jan. 29, 1833.

h. Eleanor Hall (dau. of Eleanor and Edward), m. Mr. Douglass; had dau.:
   Ellen Stuart Douglas, who m. Mr. McCue and resides in Fishersville, Va., Augusta Co.

i. Archibald Hall.

j. Janet Hall.

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ALEXANDER Stuart² (c) (Archibald Stuart¹), the Major of the Revolution, was b. in Penn., 1733. He was a man of uncommon intellect and energy. He patented large tracts of land in the western counties. He was Major in Col. Samuel McDowell's regiment,
and commanded the regiment at the battle of Guilford, where he was dangerously wounded. (Col. McDowell being disabled on account of sickness.) An ardent friend of education, he contributed largely of his private means to the endowment of “Liberty Hall,” now Washington and Lee University. He lived to be nearly ninety years old. His first wife was Mary Patterson and their children were 7. He then m. Mary Moore Paxton, dau. of No. 9 Jane Walker Moore (John Walker†), and had 3 children. Maj. Stuart m. for his 3rd wife Mrs. Anna Reid, whose maiden name was Miller. No children by this marriage. 10 children, viz.:

142. Archibald Stuart (the Judge), b. Mar. 19, 1757; m. Eleanor Briscoe (A. H. H. Stuart, their son) +.

143. Robert Stuart of Rockbridge, m. Elizabeth McClung. He d. in 1827. Major Alexander B. Stuart was their son.

144. Frances Stuart, m. John Lyle of Rockbridge. Mrs. John McDowell of Staunton was their dau.

145. Jane Stuart, m. Alexander Walker (son of Alex., who was a brother of John the emigrant).

146. Mary Stuart, m. Alexander Hall, and was the mother of Alexander S. Hall and Dr. Isaac Hall, Jr., and others.

147. Elizbeth Stuart.


149. James Stuart, m. Miss Stockton. Gen. Oscar Stuart descended from them +.

150. Priscilla Stuart, m. Benjamin Hall (son of Eleanor).

151. Alexander Stuart, Judge of the U. S. Court in Mo.; m. (1) Ann Dabney, (2) Jane Johnson. Hon. Archibald Stuart of Patrick Co. was his son, and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was his g. son +.

142. Archibald Stuart of Staunton, son of Alexander and g. son of Archibald. Alexander, the father of Archibald, was b. in Penn. in 1735. In 1739 the family emigrated to Augusta Co., Va. Here Alexander m. Mary Patterson. Of this m. Archibald was the first of a large family. He was b. at the homestead about nine miles S. W. of Staunton, Mar. 19, 1757; was a student of William and Mary Col. In 1780 he joined the army as a private in a regiment from Rockbridge, of which his father was Major; took part in the
JOHN WALKER.

37

battle of Guilford. Here he saw his father wounded and taken prisoner by the British. He was a personal friend of Jefferson and often visited him; was elected Judge of the Court; studied law; was elected to a seat in the House of Delegates from Botetourt Co. in 1783, re-elected in —84 and in 1785; was returned from Augusta Co. in 1786-87. In 1797 he was called to a seat in the Va. Senate; was elected Judge of the Gen. Court, and took his seat Jan. 1, 1800, the duties of which office he discharged with acknowledged ability and faithfulness for 31 years; was four times chosen Elector; was Prof. of Mathematics in William and Mary Col.; one of the Com. appointed to run the dividing line between Va. and Ky.; was a member of the Convention of 1788.

He m. Eleanor Briscoe May 4, 1791, a dau. of Col. Gerard Briscoe of Frederick Co., Va. Until a short time before his death he wore short breeches and topped boots, and his hair combed straight back with a long queue behind. He d. at Staunton July 11, 1832. The only portrait of him is in the possession of his son Hon. A. H. H. Stuart. The three sons of Archibald Stuart, Sr. (who m. Janet Brown), m. daughters of prominent settlers of the valley. His dau. Eleanor m. Edward Hall and left a large family. Among her descendants were Dr. Isaac Hall, who graduated from the Edinburg Medical Col. and settled in Petersburg, Va., where he became eminent as a physician; Judge John Hall, of the Supreme Court of N. C., and many others who became distinguished. One of her daughters m. Capt. Andrew Fulton, an officer in the Rev. war; one of the sons of this marriage was Hon. John H. Fulton of Abingdon, who was for several terms representative of that district in Congress, and another was Hon. Andrew S. Fulton, for many years judge in Wythe district. He introduced the spelling of the family name "Stuart" from Stewart. It was decided at a family council to adopt it. His son Archibald was the father of Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart.

ARCHIBALD Stuart³ (142) (Alexander², Archibald Stuart¹), m. Eleanor Briscoe, dau. of Col. Gerard and Mary Baker. 4 children, viz.:

152. Thomas Jefferson Stuart +.
153. Archibald P. Stuart; had a son, John A. Stuart, a highly respectable farmer of Augusta. He was with the Cadets at New Market.

155. Hon. Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart, m. Frances G. Payton. 8 children +. He was named for his uncle Judge Hugh Holmes, who m. Elizabeth Briscoe.

THOMAS Jefferson Stuart* (152) (Archibald\(^2\), Alex.\(^2\), Archibald\(^1\)) ; had two sons, both of whom d. young. The elder of the two, Col. Wm. D. Stuart, b. about 1830, educated at Staunton Academy and Va. Military Institute, was principal of a school in Richmond in 1861. Appointed by Gov. Letcher Lieut. Col. of 14th Va. regiment. At the reorganization was elected Col. of the 56th regiment (1862) ; mortally wounded at Gettysburg; d. at Staunton.

156. William D. Stuart.

155. Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart, Secretary of the Interior under Pres. Fillmore, was b. in Staunton, Va., April 2, 1807. He was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, Archibald Stuart, who is said to have studied law in the same office with Thos. Jefferson, and afterwards rose to high positions in the councils of the state. Alexander Stuart, after having been prepared for a university course, went to William and Mary College for a year, and then attended the University of Virginia, where he took the law course, graduating at the age of twenty-one, and being admitted to practice at the bar in the same year. The young man took great interest in politics, being a strong adherent of Henry Clay. He was in successful practice in Staunton when, in 1836, he was elected a member of the lower house of the Virginia State Legislature, and was continuously re-elected until 1839, when he declined to serve.

In 1841, Mr. Stuart was elected a member of Congress, and in 1844 was a Presidential elector on the Whig ticket, and filled the same position on the Taylor ticket in 1848.

On July 22, 1850, he assumed the office of secretary of the interior, to which he had been appointed by President Fillmore, and in which he continued until the conclusion of that administration.

Mr. Stuart was a member of the Convention of 1856 which nominated Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, and from 1857 to 1861 was in the Virginia State Senate. He was a strong union man in sentiment at the outbreak of the civil war, and earnestly resisted the secession of his state, while he was one of the first of the southern
HON. ALEXANDER HUGH HOLMES STUART.
leaders to promote reconciliation and political agreement after the war.

But although elected a member of Congress in 1865, he was unable to take his seat on account of the "iron clad" oath.

In 1868 Mr. Stuart was very active in his opposition and resistance to the objectionable features of the Reconstruction Act.

In 1876 he was elected Rector of the University of Virginia, and excepting a period of two years, between '82 and '84, he continued to fill that position until 1886, when he resigned.

Mr. Stuart was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Educational Fund, founded by Geo. Peabody. He was also for many years President of the Va. Historical Society.

—From Nat'l Enc. of Am. Biog.

HON. ALEXANDER HUGH HOLMES Stuart⁴ (155) (Archibald², Alex.², Archibald Stuart⁴), d. about 1891; m. Frances G. Payton, dau. of Col. Henry and Margaret Gallaher Payton. They had 3 sons, all of whom were cut off in the prime of life; all were unmarried. 8 children, viz.:

157. Briscoe Baldwin Stuart (named after his grandfather, Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin), was a lawyer of great promise. In 1859, at the age of 23, when about to be m. to a young lady of Louisiana, was so badly scalded in the explosion of a steamboat on the Miss. River, that he d. in a few hours.

158. Alexander H. H. Stuart (Sandy), participated in the battle of New Market, with other cadets of Va. Military Col. While in University of Va. he contracted fever and d. in July, 1867, aged 21.

159. Archibald Gerard Stuart, a young lawyer. He d. in 1885; was awarded the debater's medal in the Virginia University by the Jeffersonian Societies.

160. Augusta Stuart, d. unmarried.

161. Frances Stuart.

162. Mary Stuart, m. Dr. Hunter McGuire of Richmond, Va.

163. Susie Stuart, m. Bishop Gibson.

164. Margaret Stuart, m. Alexander Robertson; resides in Staunton, Va.
JAMES Stuart (149), son of Alexander and his second wife Mrs. Mary Moore Paxton; educated by his brother Archibald. After obtaining his license to practice law, removed to Pittsylvania Co., Va. Here he m. Miss Elizabeth Stockton and had a numerous family; was a successful lawyer. After he became broken down in health, the family removed to Miss. Elizabeth Stockton was a dau. of Maj. John Stockton of the Revolution. He raised the first company sent by his county to the war; d. at Russellville, N. Y. 4 children, viz.:

165. Dabney Stuart 3 (James 4, Mary 3, Jane 2, John Walker 1), m. (1) Courtney Ann Sessions, (2) Elrosia Witherspoon. 1 child +.

166. Stockton Stuart, was a cadet at West Point. He d. near Port Gibson, Miss., before the civil war. It is not known whether he married.

167. Mary Stuart, m. a Mr. Donely. Several children, but names of only 2 of them known +.

168. Oscar James Stuart, m. Sarah Hardeman. 6 children +.

DABNEY Stuart 5 (165) (James 4, Mary 3, Jane 2, John Walker 1). He was a cadet at West Point, but became a lawyer and resided in Franklin Co., Miss. He m. Courtney Ann Sessions, and after her death, Flora Witherspoon. He d. in Meadville, and his wife removed to Texas with her son. She m. a Mr. Cameron. 1 child by his 2nd wife, viz.:

169. Stockton Stuart, was practicing law in Baton Rouge, La., when last heard from many years ago.

MARY Stuart 5 (167) (James 4, Mary 3, Jane 2, John Walker 1), m. Mr. Donely, and resides in Russellville, Ky. Names of only 2 of the children known, viz.:

170. Elizabeth Donely.

171. Mary Stuart Donely, m. a Mr. Cheek, and afterward became Mrs. Ewing. When last heard from was living in Russellville, Ky.

OSCAR JAMES ELIZABETH Stuart 3 (168) (James 4, Mary 3, Jane 2, John Walker 1), b. March 25, 1810, at Staunton, Va. Losing his father at an early age he was raised by his sister Mary at Russellville, Ky. His name at first was Oscar James, but with characteristic unconventionality he assumed the "Elizabeth" in honor of
Adj. Oscar E. Stuart.
Aged 21.

Col. O. J. E. Stuart.
Aged 60.
his mother. For a time he kept a store in Bowling Green, Ky., and later in Meadville, Miss., and is said to have made several such ventures, but he had an invincible habit of refusing payment from poor people, which, it is said, caused three failures. He m. Miss Sarah Haredman of Franklin, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1837. After the birth of his eldest son he removed to Meadville, Miss., where his wife d. April 25, 1849. Here he practiced law, and later at Summit to which place he went when it was founded and where he owned a large amount of property which he sold during the war to pay the expenses of his daughters while they were refugees from the federals. For the last fifteen years of his life his home was with his dau., Mrs. R. B. Mayes, in Yazoo County, Miss., where he d. Feb. 28, 1885.

Before the war he was a stout Whig, opposing repudiation of the state debt, and although a firm believer in States' rights, he resisted secession. Like most Southern Unionists, he became, when the fatal die was cast, a more loyal Confederate than many Secessionists. Although differing in politics, he being a Democrat, he was an intimate friend of several governors, especially Pettus, and under five was commander-in-chief of state troops. He was generally known as Colonel Stuart, but held a state commission as Brigadier-General. His extreme corpulence in middle life unfitted him for active military service, but his zeal for the southern cause was not to be restrained. He gave his three sons to the army and finally went to Shiloh when the rumor of approaching battle went forth. He was unable to keep up with the marching troops and sat on the roadside to rest, while the passing troops cheered him, shouting, "Hurrah for you, old man!" But though unable to march he was not to be hindered from fighting and shared in the battle. When Vicksburg was invested he went down voluntarily and took part in the battle. The loss of two gallant sons in the war was a blow from which he never recovered.

He became an Episcopalian when about sixty and thereafter was deeply religious. He was very studious and was preeminently a philosopher. In person he was majestic, six feet tall, and admirably proportioned. In youth his hair and beard were red, but were snowy white in old age, and his strong featured face, and full white beard made one think of the sturdy Scotch warriors from whom he sprang. Their six children were:

172. James Hardeman Stuart +.
173. Oscar Ewing Stuart +.
174. Edward Stuart +

175. Adelaide L. Stuart, m. Prof. John Dimitry +.

176. Annie Elizabeth Stuart, b. May 9, 1845, near Yazoo, Miss.; m. Judge R. B. Mayes. 5 children +.

177. Sarah Jane Eleanor Stuart, b. at Meadville, Miss., Jan. 15, 1849; d. May 14, 1853, aged 4 years.

172. James Hardeman Stuart⁶ (Oscar⁵, James⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. Oct. 8, 1838, in Tenn. He graduated with first honors from the University of Mississippi at Oxford in 1859. Until the outbreak of the war he studied law with such zeal and application that raised high expectations from the most eminent in the profession. At the beginning of the war he was living with his uncle, Col. Wim. Hardeman, and went North to bring home his two sisters, then attending school at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., and saw the military preparations of the North. He said to his sisters, "The South will need all her sons; I must enlist at once. In May, 1861, he left Jackson as a private in the Burt Rifles, of which his brother Oscar was first sergeant. A few days later he was made a member of the signal service on account of his educational qualifications. With others he was instructed in signalling by Col. E. P. Alexander, who organized the first Confederate signal corps. He was made chief signal officer of General Stuart's command and received his commission as Captain, May 29, 1862.

At the battle of Groveton (or Second Manassas), Aug. 30, 1862, he was signalling from a mountain top, when his horse was captured by the enemy. He escaped on foot. His commission was in his coat on the horse, and probably his sword. He could not procure another horse so he shouldered a musket as a private and placed himself in the front rank of a passing regiment, the Fifth Texas, and in his shirt sleeves, marched afoot with Longstreet's column to Grovetown. He led in the storming of two batteries, and while charging a third on Grovetown Heights, was instantly killed, and fell within thirty yards of the enemy, "first in the foremost line." The chaplain of the Eleventh Mississippi, a former schoolmate at Oxford, recognized the body, had it buried and marked the best he could. His brother, Oscar, at this time was sick at Lynchburg, and it fell to Edward, the youngest brother, then but fifteen, to represent the family, and surprised all by the skill with which he performed his difficult task. Two or three weeks after the battle, the army having returned from
Capt. James H. Stuart.
Maryland, Edward rode for three days over the battlefield, still hideously thick with dead, and with great difficulty found the grave and built over it a pen of rails from a neighboring fence. General Stuart had intended and promised that he would erect a monument over the grave, but as he himself fell in battle, no other monument was ever built.

James Stuart is highly praised in Count Von Brocke's book on the Confederate Army and is the subject of a chapter in John Esten Cooke's "Wearing the Gray," entitled, "Hardeman Stuart, the Young Signal Officer." He was a sincere and devoted Christian. He was engaged to be married to Louise, eldest daughter of Judge Wm. R. Yerger, the famous lawyer of Jackson. She mourned him for thirty years, and finally took the veil. Judge Yerger wrote of him thus: "He was intelligent, virtuous and brave, the soul of honor and truth, united with a kindness of disposition that endeared him to all with whom he was associated."

OSCAR EWING Stuart⁶ (173) (Oscar⁵, James⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. at Meadville, Miss., Aug. 21, 1841. He intended to become a physician and was a student at Oxford when the war began. He was the first of the brothers to enlist, Edward being only fourteen and James being obliged to go north for his sisters. He enlisted in the Burt Rifles and James joined also before they left Jackson. Oscar was chosen first sergeant when the company was organized. On reaching Virginia the Burt Rifles became Co. K of the Eighteenth Mississippi, the most famous of the four regiments of Barksdale's famous Brigade. By the federals it was called the "Bloody Eighteenth." Company K was the color company. Oscar became its sergeant-major and was afterwards commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. He went through much hardship, hard marching and desperate fighting and participated in nearly all the battles of his command. He was wounded at Leesburg, Oct. 21, 1861, and went home on a furlough. He there won the heart of Miss Bettie Wharton, the youngest daughter of Judge T. J. Wharton, who yet lives, the oldest of Mississippi's one-time laywers. Oscar was at Lynchburg on sick leave when his brother James was killed at Grovetown, Aug. 30, 1862. On the same day Miss Wharton died in Jackson, leaving a memory of such sweetness as has not yet faded from the minds of those who knew her. "Sometimes two mortal blows strike the unhappy in one day." Grief alter-
ed Oscar's mien, even to the color of his eyes, but it drove him to the only consolation. He became a Christian and joined the Presbyterian Church.

Oscar shared with his brigade in its famous defense of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He shared in Barksdale's immortal defense of Mary's Hill, May 3, 1863, less than two thousand men three times repulsing twenty thousand. The Eighteenth lay in line of battle behind the ever famous stone wall, and the ground before it was strewn with Federal dead. When the enemy had been repulsed Oscar asked Berkeley, son of Bishop William M. Green of Miss., whether he would like to hear news from certain common friends. Green answered, "Not now, this is no time for news;" and Oscar said, "Then you will never hear." The heights were finally carried by the overwhelming force and Colonel Griffith saw that the hill was lost and shouted that he surrendered, but as the massacre continued, he bade Oscar wave a handkerchief on the end of his sword and shout with his stronger voice. Oscar did so, but the attention of the enemy being thus drawn to his magnificent figure, they rushed upon him. He received three pistol balls fired from within three feet of him, one piercing his brain, one his heart and the third was likewise mortal. He fell back into Griffin's arms and instantly expired. The regiment was nearly destroyed, a number of captives being sent to endure the horrors of northern prisons, but overwhelming as was their misfortune, the heroism of its resistance was shown by the number of Federal dead, which exceeded that of the entire Confederate force.

Oscar was twenty-one at the time of his death. He lies in the Confederate cemetery at Fredericksburg, among the noblest and brarest of the brave sleepers there.

EDWARD Stuart⁶ (174) (Oscar⁵, James⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. at Meadville, Miss., Feb. 17, 1847. On June 17, 1862, when but fifteen years old, he was permitted to depart as a recruit to the Burt Rifles, now Co. K of the 18th Mississippi. He served on General Stuart's signal corps, then commanded by his brother James, who was absent. He was instructed in signalling by Capt. Wilburn, commander of Stonewall Jackson's signal corps. He shared with the "Bloody Eighteenth" the last of its twenty-eight battles and was in the rear guard on the retreat from Richmond, and was one of 10,000 men captured after desperate fighting, April 6th. Next morning these unhappy prisoners had the grief of seeing thirty odd
Adj. Oscar E. Stuart.
Aged 20.

Edward Stuart.
Aged 15.
of their captured colors paraded before them. For three months Edward was at Point Lookout and suffered cruelest hardships in that infamous prison pen. The veteran of eighteen years returned home altogether unlike the promise of his robust boyhood. In time he recovered, and became, like his brothers, erect in carriage and distinguished in appearance. War had left him too poor to seek a collegiate education, but did not deprive him of his thirst for scientific reading. He removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he married Mrs. Susan A. Baker (nee Omohundra) on May 31, 1881, where he still resides.

Before the death of General Stuart in 1864, he gave Edward a scarf and watchguard, which are treasured by the family to this day.

ADELAIDE LEWIS Stuart⁶ (175) (Oscar⁵, James⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. at Meadville, Miss., Oct. 25, 1843. With her sister Annie she attended school at St. Mary’s Hall, Burlington, New Jersey, where both became Episcopalians. The two sisters came home at the outbreak of the war with their brother James who had gone North for them. James never returned from the army, but Oscar was twice home on furlough. When he left the second time he made it his parting, and as it were, his dying request, that his father would never permit his sisters to be left within the Federal lines. When, after his death at Mary’s Hill, May 3, 1863, Sherman began his incendiary march toward Jackson, the two became refugees. They went to Lowndes County, Ala., from where Annie went to teach school in Simpson Co., Miss. Adelaide became a clerk in the treasury department, serving first at Columbia, South Carolina, and later at Richmond, where she met her future husband, a confederate veteran honorably discharged because of a wound received at Shiloh, then chief clerk of the postal department, who later recorded the minutes of the last meeting of the Confederate cabinet.

Adelaide saw President Davis receive the fateful telegram from Lee in St. Paul’s church and left Richmond that night, riding all the way to Danville with other ladies on top of an ammunition car. When Lee surrendered she was obliged to return to Richmond, and was there at last surrounded by those whom she regarded as her brothers’ murderers and her country’s oppressors. It was long before her embittered heart would acknowledge that among them were as true gentlemen as any in the South. On Feb. 7, 1871, she was married to Prof. John Dimitry, son of Prof. Alexander Dimitry, a
scholar in eighteen languages. John Dimitry is the author of Le Tombeau Blane Atahualpa’s Curtain, the immortal epitaph on Johnston, pronounced by the highest English critics one of the greatest classics of English; author also of several similar odes, of two histories of Louisiana, and other literary and historical works. After their marriage Prof. Dimitry lectured at Locquet’s Institute in New Orleans, later went to Philadelphia and finally to New York, advancing in journalistic honors.

In 1875 he became professor in English in the Colegio de Caldas at Bogota, U. S. of Columbia. The climate proving injurious to Mrs. Dimitry’s health they returned in 1876 to New Orleans, where they now live, the professor being engaged in literary work. Prof. Dimitry being a cripple of late years from the wound received at Shiloh, his wife has been his searcher of libraries and collector of data. She is also his amanuensis, and of invaluable assistance in every way, her husband depending more on her judgment that that of any other critic.

ANNIE ELIZABETH Stuart⁶ (176) (Oscar⁵, James⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. at Meadville, Franklin County, Miss., May 9, 1845. She attended school with her sister at Burlington, New Jersey, where both became Episcopalians. When Sherman advanced on Jackson she became a refugee for eighteen months in Alabama. From there she went to Simpson County, Miss., where she taught school the remaining months of the war. She afterwards taught school in Yazoo City, where she met Judge R. B. Mayes, to whom she was married at Summit, Miss., Aug. 15, 1867. Judge Mayes was the author of “These Three,” “Sonnets on Repudiation” and other religious works. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Locke, an English knight of the time of Henry VIII, and a great-grandson of Robert Bownar of Kentucky, called “Honest Robin,” one of Boone’s pioneers. He was the son of Judge Daniel Mayes, the eminent jurist and loyal Christian.

Judge Mayes died in his sixty-fifth year, Nov. 3, 1884. He was a Christian and a man of the highest integrity and honor and lived a blameless life.

Annie Elizabeth Stuart Mayes and her husband, Judge R. B. Mayes, are the parents of the following children:

179. Adelaide Eleanor Mayes +.
JOHN WALKER.

180. Stuart Hardeman Bowman Mayes +.
181. Fannie Harris Mayes +.
182. Annie Elizabeth Mayes, b. near Yazoo, Miss., May 4, 1879.
   Immersed in the Yazoo River Mar. 17, 1899 +.

ROBERT BURNS Mayes (178) (Annie, Oscar, James, Mary, Jane, John Walker), b. in Yazoo City, Miss., May 27, 1868; was in
delicate health from earliest infancy; was immersed in the Yazoo
River July 11, 1886; was for a long time member of a Baptist
church, at one time taught in three different schools every Sunday,
and was at one time a minister of the Gospel, serving at Jackson,
near Bolton, and at Senatobia. For two sessions attended the Col-
lege of the Bible, Lexington, Ky., where he led many of the classes.
During 1894 he was office editor of the Messenger, a denominational
weekly published in Jackson, Miss., but at the end of the year return-
ed to the home farm near Yazoo City, refusing five offers to resume
editorial work. Here he now resides.

ADELAIDE ELEANOR Mayes (179) (Annie, Oscar, James, Mary, Jane, John Walker), b. in Yazoo City Oct. 27, 1870. She
was immersed in the Yazoo River and is a member of the Baptist
Church.

STUART HARDEMAN BOWMAN Mayes (180) (Annie, Oscar, James, Mary, Jane, John Walker), b. at Lichenhurst, Miss., March 10, 1873. He was immersed in the Yazoo River July
11, 1886, and ordained a Baptist minister Nov. 18, 1894. On Sept.
2, 1896, he married Miss Pauline Wilson.

FANNIE HARRIS Mayes (181) (Annie, Oscar, James, Mary, Jane, John Walker), was the second dau. of Robert B.
Mayes and Annie E. Stuart Mayes. She entered the earthly life Jan.
13, 1877, the Christian life Mar. 17, 1889 (she and her sister Annie
immersed in the Yazoo River on this day), and the heavenly life
Dec. 21, 1896. At her favorite hour of sunset, on a bitter wintry
day, when but twelve years old, she followed Christ into the cold
waters of the Yazoo River. When asked if she was not afraid of be-
ing swept away by the current she answered, "It would be a good
way to die." She was very religious, reading her Bible daily. She
sang with a richness and sweetness that thrilled every hearer and
wrote such poetry as Nature taught her child. She did not live to complete her twentieth year, but in this brief life she exhibited the noblest traits of a noble race.

On the Sunday evening before her death the Lord’s supper was kept in her room. Her glorious voice had been weakened by three months of suffering, but she sang “There is a land of pure delight,” and “There is a home eternal.”

“Soon shall I join that anthem
   Far beyond the sky;
   Jesus became my ransom,
   Why should I fear to die?”

Twenty-four hours later she joined the anthem. It was her beloved sunset hour when she passed through glory’s western gate “and walked in paradise.”

ALEXANDER Stuart (151), son of Alexander Stuart and his second wife Mary Moore Paxton and g. son of Archibald; was educated by his brother Archibald at Staunton; at the same time, the brother James was given a place to pursue his studies, also their cousin John Hall. They all proved diligent students and successful in business afterwards. After Alexander finished his course of law studies he removed to Campbell Co.; was elected a member of the Executive Council of the State, and removed to Richmond, marrying about this time Ann Dabney, a near relation of Chiswell Dabney of Lynchburg; was appointed United States Judge of the territory of Illinois; was afterwards District Judge of the U. S. Court in Mo., and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility in the state. His two children by his first wife survived him. His 2nd wife was Jane Johnson, by whom he had a son. The children were:

*182a. Archibald Stuart, who m. Miss Pannill. 10 children +.


ARCHIBALD Stuart⁶ (182a) (Alexander⁴, Mary³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 2, 1795. He settled in Patrick Co., where he studied law and became eminent in this profession.

⁶There is another No. 182, hence Archibald Stuart is numbered 182a.
He represented Patrick Co. at different times in the House of Delegates, in the Senate of Va., in the Congress of the U. S., and in the Va. Constitutional Convention of 1829 and '30 and 1850-51; was an officer in the war of 1812. He m. Elizabeth Letcher Pannill, who was b. Jan. 4, 1801. He d. in Sept., 1855. They were the parents of 10 children:

186. Bethenia Frances Stuart, b. Sept. 10, 1819. She became Mrs. Chevalier; living in 1900.
188. David Pannill Stuart, b. Sept. 10, 1823.
193. Virginia Stuart, b. —
194. Victoria Stuart.

JAMES EWELL BROWN Stuart⁵ (192) (Archibald⁴, Alex.³, Alex.², Archibald¹), was b. in Patrick Co., Va., Feb. 6, 1833, the youngest son of Archibald Stuart and Elizabeth Letcher Pannill. On the paternal side, he is a descendant of Archibald Stuart, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch Presbyterian antecedents, who in 1726 on account of religious persecutions, left his native country and came to America, first settling in Penn. and later moving to Virginia.

On the maternal side, he is descended from Giles Letcher, who was also born in Ireland, but came of an old Welsh family. This ancestor emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and was married in Richmond, Va., to Hannah Hughes, of Welsh extraction.

In 1847, young Stuart was at school in Wytheville, Va. The following year, he entered Emory and Henry College. While a student at this institution, he professed conversion, and became a member of the Methodist Church. Throughout the remainder of his life, he was a consistent Christian. He subsequently joined the Protestant Episcopal Church.
In 1850 he received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee speaks approvingly of "his soldierly bearing and strict attention to military duties." He graduated in 1854, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the first regiment of the U. S. Cavalry. In Sept., 1855, his regiment was sent against the hostile Indians, and they were occupied in this expedition until Nov. 4th, although no battle took place. On Dec. 20, 1855, he was brevetted a first lieutenant in his regiment.

On Nov. 4th, 1855, Lieutenant Stuart married Flora Cooke, a daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke. They were married at Fort Riley, which post Gen. Cooke commanded.

In 1859 he invented a sabre attachment. He continued in the service of the United States Army until 1861, when Virginia seceded. He then sent in his resignation, and before hearing of its acceptance, received notice of his promotion as captain. However, he immediately joined the Confederate army, and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of the infantry on May 10, 1861.

He served throughout the Civil War, and was conspicuous in many battles. At Bull Run, he ably supported Jackson's flank. At Danesville, Dec. 20, 1861, he encountered his first serious defeat. At the battle of Seven Pines, he was of material service to Gen. Longstreet. He took active part in the seven day's fight around Richmond, but he is most famous for his celebrated raid on Chambersburg. His return march is one of the most remarkable on record. Within twenty-seven hours, he had covered eighty miles, notwithstanding the fact that he was encumbered with his artillery and with the horses he had captured, and had forced a passage of the Potomac in the face of the enemy. He lost only two men, and one was wounded. He had destroyed public property and the railroad in Chambersburg, amounting to $251,000. Thirty U. S. government officials and citizens of prominence were captured, 286 wounded prisoners were paroled, and about twelve hundred horses captured. One of the most important results of the expedition was the demoralizing effect it had on the Federal cavalry.

He was with Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville. He led Hill's corps against Grant at the passage of the Rapidan, and by a detour interposed Sheridan on his raid on Richmond, and met that cavalry leader at Yellow Tavern. The fortunes of war turned against his forces only after he had himself been mortally wounded, being shot by a fleeing Federal trooper who had been dismounted in the charge.
Noticing the retreating ranks of his disorganized men, he cried to them as he was carried from the field, “Go back! Go back! and do your duty, as I have done mine, and our country will be safe. Go back! Go back! I would rather die than be whipped.” These words of soldierly entreaty were the last he uttered on the battlefield. He died at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1864.

—From the Nat’l Cyclo. of Am. Biog.

James E. B. Stuart was named for Judge James Ewell Brown, an uncle by marriage. Judge Brown was a graduate of Washington and Lee University in 1806. He graduated as a lawyer, and was Clerk of the Virginia Superior Court, and Judge of the Circuit Court and General Court, Wythe County, Virginia. The late Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, wrote of Judge Brown the following: “Chancellor Brown was a native of Penn., being in his youth a classmate of my wife’s brother. Brown was a man of extraordinary ability. He soon rose to eminence as a lawyer, and settled with his wife, Frances Peyton, in Hardy Co., Virginia. He was elected Chancellor of the Staunton District Court of Chancery, and removed to Staunton in 1809, and continued to reside there until his death in Oct., 1826. He was trustee of the Washington and Lee University from 1807 to 1817, and was also General of the Virginia militia.”

Two children:


Of the third brother, John Stuart, we have the following account: Rev. Robert Stuart of Kentucky, in a brief memoir found among his papers after his death, states that his parents came from the north of Ireland, and settled on Walker’s Creek, on Borden’s tract. Mr. Stuart was born in 1772 and distinctly remembered his grandmother. He does not mention the name of his grandparents. They brought with them to America, an infant son named John. Another son was born, but died young, and there were no other children. We find from old deeds that John received from Joseph Mays a half acre lot in Staunton; this was in 1757. On Sept. 6, 1762, John Stuart and Sarah, his wife, conveyed one-half of the lot to Thomas Lewis, Andrew Lewis and Wm. Preston. Stuart then lived on the
other half, as appears from the deed. The part retained was conveyed in 1764 to Israel Christian.

In 1765 John Stuart executed to David Stuart a bill of sale for a negro woman and child, and four feather beds. We also find from the same source that John and Robert Stuart were among the early settlers in "Borden's" tract and that their lands were contiguous. Of Robert, no other information. He may have been the father of the John Stuart just mentioned and grandfather of the Rev. Robt. Stuart, but the descendants of the latter think the grandfather's name was John.

The John Stuart referred to was a brother of Archibald and David. His permanent home was on Walker's Creek, six miles west from Brown'sburg. During Indian times his dwelling was fortified to resist attack, and several Lochabar axes and other ancient weapons are still preserved by his descendants. It would seem that feeling insecure on Walker's Creek, he removed to Staunton about 1757 and remained there until 1764, when the Indian wars of that period were over.

John Stuart, only child of his parents, was born in 1740 and succeeded to the estate of his father (John). He married Elizabeth Walker (daughter of James and granddaughter of John the emigrant), and lived and died on Walker's Creek. During the Revolutionary War he served as a soldier, and at the battle of Guilford, was an officer. According to a family tradition he visited Ireland in 1786 and brought back a considerable sum of money. He died in 1831, when fully ninety years old. He was for many years member of the Timber Ridge Church of Augusta Co., Va., now Rockbridge Co.

John and Elizabeth Walker Stuart were the parents of the following children, viz.:

197. James Stuart +.
198. Mary Stuart, m. William Walker. 5 children. Their descendants are the Walkers, Rowans, Browns, Stricklers, etc. +
199. John Stuart, m. Virginia Wardlaw and moved to Mo.
200. Robert Stuart, m. Hannah Todd. They had children +.
201. Joseph Stuart, d. unm., of yellow fever in Charleston, S. C.
202. Hugh Stuart, m. Betsey Walker. They lived on Walker's Creek, and were the parents of Margaret Stuart, who became Mrs. Andrew Patterson +.
JOHN WALKER. 53

204. Walker Stuart, m. Miss McClure. 5 children +.

JAMES Stuart\(^4\) (197) (Elizabeth\(^3\), James\(^2\), John Walker\(^1\)), when a youth served in the American army at Yorktown. He settled at Orangeburg, S. C., and became wealthy. He married a widow who was formerly Miss Anna Tabb. They had one child who became the wife of William L. Lewis, a grandson of Col. William Lewis and great-grandson of John Lewis. Their grandson, Dr. James Stuart Lewis, lives in Florida.

ROBERT Stuart\(^4\), D. D. (200) (Elizabeth\(^3\), James\(^2\), John\(^1\)), b. Aug. 14, 1772, on Walker’s Creek. He was well educated at Liberty Hall, under Dr. Graham. His theological training was received at Hampden Sidney. He preached in Virginia several years, and went to Kentucky prior to 1800. He was Professor of Languages in the Transylvania University for a number of years. For over fifty years he occupied the pulpits of the churches at Walnut Hill, Fayette County, and Salem, Clarke County. He m. Hannah Todd, dau. of General Levi Todd and Jean Briggs (dau. of Capt. Samuel Briggs). They had 7 children, viz.:

205. Mary Jane Stuart, m. Daniel B. Price. 4 children +.
206. Eliza A. Stuart, m. Dr. Steele +.
207. John Todd Stuart, m. Mary Virginia Nash +.
209. David Todd Stuart, m. Olivia Winchester Hall. 11 children +.
210. Margaret Stuart, m. Robt. Woodson. She is a widow and lives at Versailles, Ky., with her niece, Mrs. John Berryman.
211. Samuel Stuart, m. Cornelia St. Clair Waddell. 9 children +.

MARY JANE Stuart\(^5\) (205) (Robert\(^4\), Eliz.\(^3\), James\(^2\), John\(^1\)), m. Daniel B. Price of Versailles, Ky., who was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jessamin County. They have four children, as follows:

213. Robert S. Price of Jessamin County.
214. Eliza Price, m. Mr. Hemphill and lives in Jessamin County.
ELIZA A. Stuart\(^5\) (206) (Robert\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), James\(^3\), John\(^1\)), m. Dr. Steele, a Presbyterian minister of Hillsboro, Ohio. She d. in 1884, aged seventy-nine years.

JOHN TODD Stuart\(^5\) (207) (Robert\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), James\(^3\), John\(^1\)), m. Mary Virginia Nash, Oct., 1837. They lived in Springfield, Ill. No children given.

207. John Todd Stuart was educated at Center College and Transylvania; studied law under Judge Daniel Breck, his uncle by marriage; moved to Springfield, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his days; was elected to the Legislature in 1832, when only 25 years old; re-elected in 1834-35. He lent his aid to enlisting the interest of the state in the construction of the Ill. and Michigan Canal. In reference to his association with and influence over Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1834-36, Judge Goodrich says in his address before the Ill. Bar Association: "The part which Stuart took in shaping Lincoln's destiny is not generally known outside of the circle of their immediate friends. They lodged at the same house, and occupied the same bed, during the session of the legislature. Both were Whigs in politics, and trusted friends, and each estimated aright the abilities of the other. Both were honest men with deep convictions, and appreciated by their fellow-members. The one was liberally educated and a lawyer; the other, uneducated, and engaged in the humble occupation of a land surveyor. Stuart saw at once that there must be a change of occupation to give Lincoln a fair start in life, and that the study and practice of the law were necessary to stimulate his ambition and develop his faculties. When the subject was introduced, it appeared that Lincoln had never entertained the idea of becoming a lawyer, and stated difficulties, which he deemed insurmountable. These Stuart overcame, and Lincoln agreed to give the matter thoughtful consideration. The result was that he yielded to Stuart's solicitations, and read law at his country home, some distance from Springfield, under the direction of Stuart, and with books loaned by him for the purpose. On Lincoln's admission to the bar, Stuart formed a partnership with him, which continued, I think, until Stuart went to Congress. Every lawyer, and indeed every thoughtful and intelligent person, can readily see the influence which the choice of the legal profession had on Lincoln's life."
In 1836 Stuart was defeated by Col. May, Democratic candidate. In 1838 he defeated Stephen A. Douglass for a seat in the National House of Representatives. In 1840 he achieved an easy victory over Judge Ralston, and in 1843 declined to run a third time; was in the State Senate from 1848-1852. He bitterly regretted the strife between North and South, and felt that the difficulty should have been settled at the ballot box.

He re-entered Congress in 1862 in the hopes of being instrumental in restoring peace between the conflicting parties.

He held his own always as a lawyer, and as a man was upright and generous always, discharging conscientiously every duty and obligation. He was a Major of battalion in the Black Hawk War, where Abraham Lincoln commanded a company in the same battalion.

Sketch of Hon. John Todd Stuart taken from "Historic Families of Kentucky" by T. M. Green.

**TOGG FAMILY.**

What is known of the Todd family is honorable. Of the Covenanters captured at Bothwell Bridge, two hundred and fifty were sentenced to be transported to America. Two hundred of these were drowned in a shipwreck off the Orkneys; fifty escaped, and afterwards took part in the defense of Londonderry. Among those drowned were Robert Todd of Fenwick and James Todd of Dunbar. In 1769, the same year in which these two were drowned, John Todd, their brother, fled from the persecutions of Claverhouse in Scotland, and sought refuge in Downs Co., Ireland. In 1720, his son Robert Todd (1697) came with his family from Ireland to Montgomery Co., Penn., where he died in 1775. His first wife, Isabella Parker, died before he left Ireland, but he married Isabella Hamilton in America. Isabella Parker was the mother of Robert Todd. Many families of note in Penn. were related to her. John Todd (son of Robert) graduated at Princeton in 1749, located in Louisa Co., Va., and became so distinguished as a Presbyterian minister, scholar and educator, that it has been said that no history of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia could be written without honorable mention of him. The brother of this John Todd, David Todd (g. grandfather of Mrs. Lincoln) was born April 8, 1732. He was a farmer but sold his farm in
1738, and the next year removed to Ky. to join his sons, Robert and Levi Todd.

John, Robert and Levi Todd were educated in Va. in a school taught by their uncle, Rev. John Todd. The eldest, Col. John Todd, studied law, and was the first civil governor and lieutenant-commander of Illinois. These three brothers were in the Revolution under Gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke.

Col. John Todd was appointed by Patrick Henry, Dec. 12, 1778, lieutenant-commander of Illinois. He represented Ky. in the Gen. Assembly of Va. in 1778, and his brothers formed a part of the expedition to Ill. Co. For three years Col. John Todd held the responsible position of lieut.-com. In 1780 he was again chosen a delegate to the Va. legislature. In this year Ky. (county) was divided into three counties, Lincoln, Jefferson and Fayette; and Thos. Jefferson, then Governor of Va., appointed Col. John Todd col. of Fayette Co., Daniel Boone lieutenant-col., and Thomas Marshall surveyor.

During the summer 1782, an Indian invasion aroused the county, and the militia was summoned to repel it. Col. Todd, as senior Col., took command of the little army sent in pursuit of the retreating savages. This force included Daniel Boone and many other illustrious Kentuckians. On the 18th of Aug., 1782, they came up with the Indians at Blue Licks, and one of the most disastrous battles to the whites ever fought on Ky. soil followed. Col. John Todd fell at the head of his men, shot through the body. Nearly half of this little band was killed or wounded. Among the wounded were his brothers, Gen. Levi and Gen. Robert Todd. Gen. Levi Todd, the third brother, was the grandfather of Mrs. Lincoln (and father of Hannah, who married Robert Stuart).

Gen. Levi Todd was born in Penn., 1756; studied law and surveying, and was one of the defenders of Harrod’s Fort in Ky., and also assisted Gen. Ben Logan to hold St. Asaph’s at Stanford, Ky. He was lieutenant in Geo. Rogers Clarke’s campaign for the conquest of Ill.; was appointed successively Major, Colonel, Brigadier and Maj.-General of the Kentucky forces. He died at Lexington, Ky. His wife was Jean Briggs, a dau. of Capt. Samuel Briggs, who was the brother-in-law of General Ben Logan and one of his fifty picked men.

Gen. Levi Todd’s son Robert was Mrs. Lincoln’s father. He was a man of considerable wealth, and was for many years president of a bank at Lexington, Ky.
Gen. Levi Todd’s daughter Hannah married Robert Stuart, the father of Hon. John Todd Stuart—thus Abraham Lincoln married the own cousin of his friend Hon. J. T. Stuart, the latter with his wife being among the very few friends present at the marriage of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.

Hannah Todd, who married Robert Stuart of Va., was born at Harrods fort in 1780. She is represented as a woman of unusual strength of character.

—From National Enc. of American Biography.

ROBERT Stuart (208) (Robert„ Elizabeth„ James„ John), b. April 10, 1810, and d. at the home of his dau. Mary in Marshall, Mo., Sept. 22, 1881. He m. Jane Miller in 1840. She was b. in Danville, Ky. They had four children as follows:

216. Mary Stuart, b. 1841; m. Mr. Morgan of Marshall, Mo. They had one son, name unknown. She afterwards became Mrs. King, and now lives in Oklahoma.

217. Margaret Stuart, b. in 1842 or 1843; m. James Price of St. Louis. They had five children. The oldest son d. in 1896. Another son is dead. Their dau. Mary, m. and moved to Kansas City, Mo.

218. Emma Stuart, m. William Atar of St. Louis, and has one son, William Atar.

219. William Stuart, the only son of Robert and Jane Stuart, joined the Confederate Army and d. in the hospital at the age of nineteen years.

DAVID TODD Stuart (209) (Robert„ Elizabeth„ James„ John), b. June 29, 1812, and m. Olivia Winchester Hall (dau. of Richard Hall and Amanda Winchester Hall), on Oct. 28, 1836. He was called the same fall to be pastor of the two Presbyterian Churches, Shiloh and Olivet in Shelby Co., Ky., serving them fifteen years. In July 1851, he was elected Principal of the Shelbyville Female College, afterwards called the Stuart Female College for him after his death, which occurred Sept. 26, 1868. He was Principal of this college for seventeen years. Left eleven children, viz:

220. Dr. Robert Stuart, m. Susan Elizabeth Read. 8 children +.

221. Winchester Hall Stuart, m. Martinette M. Chinn. 11 children +.
222. John L. Stuart, m. Mary Horton. 5 children +.
223. Stuart B. Stuart, single and living at Shelbyville, Ky.
224. Amelia Stuart, m. Wm. Emery. 6 children +.
226. Mary Louisa Stuart, m. Dr. Thomas Sanders. 6 children +
227. Margaret B. Stuart, m. Wm. H. Richardson. 4 children +
228. Florence Stuart, m. John P. Allen. 2 children +.
229. Annie McIlwaine Stuart, m. John I. Logan. 4 children +.
230. David Todd Stuart, single; has been connected with the
    Newspaper Union in New York City for about 15 years.

ROBERT Stuart⁶ (220) (David T.⁵, Robt.⁴, Eliz.⁳, James², John¹). He is a physician; spent most of his life at Henderson, Ky.; is now living at Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind.; m. Susan Elizabeth Read, May 8, 1861. Their children will be found farther on—
No. 284-293.

WINCHESTER HALL Stuart⁶ (221) (David⁵, Robt.⁴, Eliz.³, James², John¹), m. Martinette M. Chinn, Dec. 26, 1865. She was the dau. of Dr. Marcus Aurelius Chinn, who was the fourth son of John and Mildred Higgins Chinn. Mildred Higgins was the dau. of Joel and Drusilla Winn Higgins, the maternal ancestors, and John Chinn was the son of Charles Chinn of England and Sythia Davis of Wales.

After his father’s death, Winchester H. Stuart became principal of the Stuart Female College, which position he held for twenty years. He moved to Owensboro, Ky., in 1890, and was principal of the Owensboro Female College four years, and was then elected principal of the Owensboro High School, which position he now fills. 11 children, viz.:

231. James Gamble Stuart.
232. David Todd Stuart.
233. Louise Winchester Stuart.
234. Olivia Hall Stuart.
236. Edwin Winchester Stuart.
237. Martin Hardin Stuart.
238. George Beech Stuart.
239. John Stuart.
241. Winchester Stuart.
JOHN WALKER.

JOHN L. Stuart⁶ (222) (David⁵, Robert⁴, Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. Mary Horton of Mobile, Ala., Oct., 1874. They are now in China where they have been since 1874. John was a missionary in China ten years before his marriage. They have two children buried there. Robert died of cholera, aged seven and a half years, They have three sons in Va. John Leighton is Professor at Pan Tops Academy, and the other two, David and Warren, are at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

AMELIA Stuart⁶ (224) (David⁵, Robert⁴, Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. Wm. Emery. They live at Clarksville, Tenn. They had six children as follows:
243. Winnifred Emery.
244. Arthur Emery, who is at Manila on Gen. Merritt’s staff.
245. Eliza Emery.
246. Herbert Emery.
247. Amanda Emery, who d. in infancy.

MARY LOUISA Stuart⁶ (226) (David⁵, Robert⁴, Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. Dr. Thomas Sanders and lives in Louisville, Ky. They have six sons, as follows:
248. Stuart Sanders.
249. Onsley Sanders.
250. Thomas Sanders.
251. Adair Sanders.
252. Robert Sanders.
253. Winchester, d. young.

MARGARET B. Stuart⁶ (227) (David⁵, Robert⁴, Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. Wm. H. Richardson, Dec. 3, 1872. He is a Presbyterian minister. They have two daughters: They have two sons dead.
254. Ada Richardson.
255. Olivia Richardson.

FLORENCE Stuart⁶ (228) (David⁵, Robert⁴, Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. John P. Allen. She d. leaving two children:
256. Theodore Allen.
257. Florence Allen, who has since died.
ANNIE McILVAINE Stuart (229) (Davidö, Robertö, Elizabethö, Jamesö, Johnö), m. John I. Logan, ex-mayor of Shelbyville, Ky. They have four lovely daughters:

258. Olivia Stuart Logan.
259. Elizabeth Logan.
260. Annie S. Logan.
261. Florence Logan.

SAMUEL Stuart (211) (Robertö, Eliz.ö, Jamesö, John Walkerö). Rev. Samuel Stuart’s first pastorate was near Lexington, Ky. From there he removed to Prince Edward Co., Va., and was for many years pastor of Old Briery Church near Hampton Sidney College. He moved to Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., Va., about the time the war began. He was Chaplain in the C. S. Army, and then in the hospital at Staunton until the close of the war.

He was sent to London and Paris by the Washington University to raise money to further endow it. Rob’t Lee then being President, the name was changed to Washington and Lee University. He was very successful, and on returning, he was made President of a Female Seminary at Abingdon, which at his suggestion was called “Stonewall Jackson Institute.” He was President five years, but had to resign on account of poor health. He died at the home of his daughter, Mary Preston, at Abingdon, Va., in 1895, at the age of 81 years. He married Cornelia St. Clair Waddell, and they had nine children, as follows:

262. Katherine Stuart, who is dead.
263. Mary E. Stuart, m. Henry S. Preston.  5 children +.
264. Addison Waddell Stuart; joined the Confederate Army at the age of seventeen. He was orderly to Col. Edmonson of the 27th Battalion of Va. He and his father were with Gen. Humphrey Marshall when he marched into Ky. They came back with him, but Addison died of congestion of the lungs while on a forced march, in Easton, Va., in 1864.
265. Cornelia Stuart.
266. Samuel D. Stuart.
267. Roberta Stuart.
269. Lelia St. Clair Stuart, m. Sam’l B. Moore.  3 children +.
270. Virginia Waddell Stuart.
MARY E. Stuart⁶ (263) (Samuel⁵, Robert⁴, Eliz.³, James², John¹), m. Henry S. Preston. They live in Abingdon, Va. 5 children, viz.:

271. S. Roberta Preston.
272. Mary Stuart Preston.
274. S. D. Stuart Preston.
275. Katherine St. Clair Preston.

LELIA ST. CLAIR Stuart⁶ (269) (Samuel⁵, Robert⁴, Eliz.³, James², John¹), m. Samuel B. Moore of Lexington, Va. 3 children, viz.:

276. Nettie Moore, who is dead.
277. S. D. Stuart Moore.
278. Virginia Wilson Moore.

ALEXANDER Stuart⁴ (203) (Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. Miss Polly Walker (daug. of John Walker and a half-sister of Margaret Stuart Patterson’s mother). Alexander Stuart was a delicate man. His wife was considered a very intelligent woman by all who knew her. They lived at the old “Indian Forte” and had no children.

WALKER Stuart⁴ (204) (Elizabeth³, James², John¹), m. a Miss McClure and lived at the ancestral home. They had four sons and one daughter:

281. Alexander Stuart.
283. Mary Stuart, m. James Brown. Their son, Rev. C. G. Brown, is a missionary to Japan.

DR. ROBERT Stuart (220), m. Susan E. Read. Children were 8, as follows:

284. Anna Reed Stuart, m. John S. Baskett. Their home is in Zion, Henderson Co., Ky. Several children:

292. —— Baskett.
293. —— Baskett.
285. Alice Stuart; not m.; living with her father.
286. Susan Stuart; not m.; living with her father.
287. Mary Stuart, m. Dr. Miles Dunn. Their home is at Zion, Kentucky.
288. Robert Stuart; lives in Chattanooga, Tenn.
289. Benjamin Stuart. A presbyterian minister at Sulphur Springs, Texas, where he has charge of two churches. He m. Ada Mitchell.
290. Olivia Stuart, d. in infancy.
291. Amanda Stuart, d. in infancy.

Miss Nettie Stuart of Lexington, Va., writes Nov. 19, 1898: “I have lived here with my sister, Mrs. S. R. Moore, for five years, and last summer made my first visit to the “Ancestral Home” on Walker’s Creek. There are only three of the family of my father’s generation now living. John H. has passed his eighty-fifth birthday, and is a hearty old gentleman, quite deaf, but otherwise seems to retain his faculties. I quite enjoyed hearing him tell of the days when my grandfather and his daughters (Aunts Eliza and Margaret) would come to visit them. And the wealthy cousin, James Stuart, from South Carolina would arrive in his coach drawn by four fine horses, etc. His sister, Mary Stuart Brown, lives within half a mile of him. About one-fourth of a mile below them is the old “Homestead,” “The Forte.” This house viewed from a modern standpoint is very insignificant in appearance; is about one and a half stories high; the original log house, weatherboarded inside and outside. A covered porch runs the length of the front of the house. It has very small windows.

“They showed me one of the Lochabar axes of Indian times. ‘The Forte’ is eighteen miles from Lexington, Va."

John Stuart, who married Elizabeth Walker, and Major Alexander Stuart were cousins. They were both officers in the Revolution and fought side by side.

The “Annals” is principally a history of Augusta County, Va., which originally extended from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi River, and from the Great Lakes on the north to the northern boundary of the present State of Tenn. on the south.
GOLDEN WEDDING OF MAJOR AND MRS. STUART.

JUMP, VA., March 16, 1895.

A large gathering of people, old and young, assembled at the residence of Mr. John McCown, March 13, 1845, to witness the marriage of Major John H. Stuart to Miss Jane E. McCown. The ancestors of both families are among the first Scotch-Irish people who settled that portion of Rockbridge County, and were among the most respected families. John Stuart, grandfather of Major John H. Stuart, returned to Ireland in March, 1786, and came back to America in December of the same year. He married Miss Bettie Walker, granddaughter of John Walker, of Whigton, Scotland, and was thus related to the Walkers and Moores, who settled on Walker's Creek about the year 1840. John Stuart had a large family of children, one dau., Mary, and several sons. Mary married William Walker, brother of Joseph Walker, who was one of the first trustees of Washington Col., and father-in-law of Rev. Samuel Houston, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of Rockbridge Co. James Stuart moved to Charleston, S. C., and became very wealthy. Rev. John Stuart lived and died near Lexington, Ky.; was the father of Rev. Samuel D. Stuart, of Abingdon, Va., also the father of Rev. David Stuart, who was the father of Rev. John Stuart, one of our missionaries to China. Walker Stuart, father of Major John H. Stuart, lived at the old homestead; had one daughter, Matty, who married James Brown, and four sons, John H., Alexander, William and James. The latter was the father of Mr. W. C. Stuart of Lexington. Major John H. Stuart was born in 1811, and has been a remarkable man; never had a serious illness; is to-day, at the good old age of eighty-four, quite active. When he was a young man his father received fatal injuries from a log rolling on him. At the time no one was present but the Major, who lifted the immense log off his father. This heroic act was commented on by the Lexington papers of that day. Major and Mrs. Stuart are the parents of seven children. The oldest son died while preparing for the ministry. One son and two daughters are left to cheer and brighten their declining years. Wednesday, March 13, 1895, they celebrated their Golden Wedding. For fifty years they have traveled the journey of life together. Notwithstanding the gloomy day, quite a number of the invited guests assembled at
the hospitable home to congratulate the happy couple. Among the guests present were two of their attendants—and the only living witnesses to the marriage—Mrs. Mary Brown and Captain James A. Walker. The decorations for the occasion were pretty and appropriate. A number of beautiful and handsome presents were received. A sumptuous dinner was served in true old Virginia style. I am sure they have the best wishes of all their friends and neighbors.—From a local paper.

Died April 10, 1900. She died Jan. 4, 1900, aged nearly 78 years.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE.

MONMOUTH, ILL., June 29, 1897.

Judge and Mrs. James H. Stuart of this city, will to-morrow, celebrate the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The aged couple are at present enjoying the salt breezes at Eustis, Fla., and their friends in Monmouth will send them greeting to-morrow. Judge Stewart and his wife, who was Miss Isabel McKamy, were married on June 30, 1842, in the log cabin which was the home of the bride’s mother in Macomb. McDonough County was then a mere speck, one may say, on the prairie, and Mrs. McKamy’s place was seven miles away on Camp Creek. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stewart lived at Lewiston, and later at Millersburg. In 1861 they removed to Monmouth and have resided here ever since. Mr. Stewart became a lawyer and was one of the most proficient in this county. He served two terms as county judge and retired from practice several years ago with a competence. Judge Stewart began life as a poor country boy. He saw the great State of Illinois develop and wax strong and mighty, and he grew in wisdom and wealth with it. He and his wife are among the most respected of Monmouth’s citizens.

Judge James H. Stewart died December 28, 1897, aged 75 years, at his daughter’s home in Eustis, Florida. He was admitted to the bar in 1840.
McPHEETERS FAMILY OF VIRGINIA, WITH SOME COLLATERAL HISTORY.

Samuel McDowell of Rockbridge removed to Kentucky and was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He married Mary McClung. They had a large family. All of their sons became prominent. Married Jan. 17, 1755, in Rockbridge Co., Va. 11 children, viz.:

a. Magdeline McDowell, b. Oct. 9, 1755; m. Andrew Reid.

b. Sarah McDowell (twin), b. Oct. 9, 1755; m. Caleb Wallace.

c. Maj. John McDowell, b. Dec. 7, 1757; m. (1) his cousin Sarah, dau. of James McDowell, and (2) Lucy Legrand. He had a large family, of whom Elizabeth, wife of Wm. McPheeters, was the eldest. He was a Ruling Elder in the Pres. Ch. near Lexington +.


e. Judge William McDowell, b. in Rockbridge, Va., Mar. 9, 1762; m. Margaret Madison and settled at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

f. Samuel McDowell, b. in Va., Mar. 8, 1764; m. his relative Ann Irvin.

g. Martha McDowell, b. June 30, 1766; m. Col. Abram Buford Oct. 4, 1788.


i. Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the distinguished physician, b. Nov. 11, 1771; m. Sarah Shelby, dau. of Gov. Isaac Shelby.


k. Caleb Wallace McDowell, b. Apr. 17, 1774; m. his cousin Betsey, dau. of Maj. Joseph McDowell.

The above record of Samuel McDowell’s family was taken from “The Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wallace.”

ALEXANDER Moore m. Elizabeth Aylette. The family lived east of the Blue Ridge in Va. After the death of Alexander this family moved to Lexington, Va., Elizabeth’s two sisters accompany-
Her uncle William Aylette was a member of the Governor’s Council. This Moore family were related to the Carters; also to Col. Walker’s family who lived near Monticello, Va.; also the Kimlocks of S. C. After his death she m. Col. Hamilton of Tenn.

Children:

a. Mildred Moore, m. Col. McDowell, an officer in the army.

b. Mary Fairfax Moore, m. D. Keller of Knoxville, Tenn. After his death she went to Alabama.

c. Alexander Spotswood Moore; lived a bachelor for many years in Tenn.


e. Evalina Moore, m. Arthur Henly of Tenn.

f. Lavina Moore, m. William McPheeters; was his 2nd wife +.

The progenitor of this family was Peter Hume, a Scotch Highlander, who had by his first wife several children; after her death he married again; by second wife he had only one son of whom we have any account—his name was William. He left home when quite young, and was called MacPeter, meaning “son of Peter;” from him is descended the Va. family of McPheeters.

The first of the family of whom we have any definite record was William McPheeters, probably a grandson of William, son of Peter Hume. This William was the youngest of several brothers. He went to Ireland when about 16 years old; this was during Cromwell’s reign, and it may be that he with his brothers were soldiers in Cromwell’s army. He lived for a time in Ireland, and while there was twice married. The name of his first wife is not known and it is thought that her children all died young. After she died he married Janet McClellan. There were four children by this marriage, 3 daughters and one son, who was named William for his father. The father died when William was eight years old. Rebecca died about 1770 or ’80; he then married Mary Pearce; no children. The 2nd William McPheeters married Rebecca Thompson in Ireland. About seven years after their marriage they emigrated to America, settling for awhile in Penn. Of their 10 children, three were born in Ireland; two of the children died young; the others were:

a. Annie McPheeters, d. in Ireland.

b. Martha McPheeters, b. in Ireland; m. Samuel Downey of Ireland. 12 children +.

c. Mary McPheeters, m. Alexander Crawford; several children +.
d. John McPheeters, m. Elizabeth Campbell (a sister of Capt. Charles Campbell, who m. Mary Ann Downey). 8 children +.
e. William McPheeters, m. Rachel Moore +.
f. David McPheeters, d. young in Penn.
g. Janet McPheeters, m. John Patrick. 8 children +.
h. Samuel McPheeters, m. Margaret Seeright. They removed to Holstein where he d., ruling elder in the church. They had 7 children.

MARTHA McPheeters (b), m. Samuel Downey, the record says in Ireland, but this is evidently a mistake, as she probably came to America with her parents when quite young. They had 12 children, 3 of whom are:
a. Rebecca Downey, m. Mr. McCutcheon of Augusta Co.
b. Mary Ann Downey, m. Capt. Charles Campbell of Rockbridge. He d. in Augusta Co. She d. in Ky., where she had lived several years +.
c. Betsey Downey, the sixth dau., m. Major Wilson of Rockbridge Co. They had a son:
   Rev. James C. Wilson of Waynesborough; also another son and daughter.

MARY ANN Downey (b) (dau. of Martha McPheeters and Samuel Downey), m. Capt. Charles Campbell (see sketch elsewhere); had several children of whom only three are recorded, viz.:
a. Samuel Legrand Campbell of Lexington, b. 1766; graduated from Liberty Hall in 1788; attended Med Col. in Phila., graduated with honors; had a large practice; m. Sarah Alexander, dau. of William and sister of Rev. Archibald. Dr. Campbell was treasurer and trustee of W. and L. Col.; left 4 sons and 3 daughters. He d. Apr. 24, 1840; buried at Old Monmouth.
b. John W. Campbell of Petersburg.
c. William Campbell, who m. Elizabeth McPheeters, dau. of Wm. McPheeters and Rachel Moore.

MARY McPheeters (c), 3rd child of William and Rebecca; m. Alexander Crawford. Both Mary and her husband were killed by
the Indians in Augusta Co. He was shot in his home and the house burned over him; she was killed with a tomahawk while attempting to escape. None of the children fell into the hands of the savages; all except two had been sent to a neighboring fort for protection; the other two, if at home at the time, made their escape. 3 children, viz.:

a. Edward Crawford, was a Pres. minister in Augusta, Va.
b. James Crawford, removed to Ky.; was pastor of Walnut Hill Church near Lexington; m. Rebecca McPheeters, his cousin.
c. Elizabeth Crawford, m. Dr. Humphreys.
No record of other children.

JOHN McPheeters (d) (son of Wm. and Rebecca), m. Elizabeth Campbell. Their 8 children were: (This family were all members of the Church.)

a. Rebecca McPheeters, m. her cousin Rev. James Crawford.
b. Mary McPheeters.
c. Sarah McPheeters.
d. William McPheeters.
e. Charles McPheeters.
f. Elizabeth McPheeters.
g. Sarah McPheeters (No. 2).
h. Jane McPheeters.

JANET McPheeters (g) (dau. of Wm. and Rebecca), m. John Patrick. They lived on South River in Augusta. This family were all church members. 8 children, viz.:

b. William Patrick, b. Jan. 21, 1763; d. at an advanced age.
c. Rachel Patrick, b. Dec. 24, 1765; d. in Ky. in 1801.
g. Isabella Patrick, b. Sept. 3, 1775; d. July 4, 1812.
h. Charles Patrick, b. June 7, 1778; ruling elder in Tinkling Springs Church, Augusta Co.; only one of this family living in 1842.

JAMES Moore was b. in Ireland, but of his parents we have no knowledge. There were at least five children, viz.:
JOHN WALKER.

a. Joseph Moore, emigrated to America about 1726; only lived a short time after arriving in Penn., where he had commenced studying for the ministry.
b. James Moore, emigrated to America with his brother Joseph; m. Jane Walker² (John¹) +.
c. Rachel Moore.
d. John Moore; remained in Ireland.
e. Margaret Moore; remained in Ireland.

JAMES Moore (b), b. in Ireland. He was son of James Moore; m. after his arrival in America Jane Walker (No. 9), dau. of John the emigrant; resided in Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., until they with others of the kindred removed to Va. Both members of church. He d. in 1791. She d. 1793; both buried near Jump Mt. They lived for a number of years with their son-in-law, Wm. McPheeters. 10 children, viz.:

132. John Moore, b. in Penn.; m. Jane Walker³ (James², John¹) +.
133. Mary Moore, m. Paxton, afterwards Alex. Stuart; b. in Pennsylvania +.
134. Rachel Moore, m. William McPheeters; b. in Pa. +
135. Elizabeth Moore, m. Michael Coalter +.
136. Jane Moore, d. young.
137. James Moore, m. Martha Poage +.
138. Joseph Moore, m. Margaret Coalter, a sister of Michael—4 children; then Eleanor Marquis—12 children +.
139. Jane Moore, m. Joseph Walker (a relative) +.
140. Alexander Moore; no record. One account says he d. young.
141. Samuel Moore; no record.

JOHN Moore³ (132) (Jane², John Walker¹), m. his cousin Jane Walker³ (James², John Walker¹) (No. 130). Her home was on Walker’s Cr. When advanced in years the family removed from Rockbridge Co. to Ky., where he d. 9 children, viz.:

294. James Moore, was an Episcopal minister; m. Miss Todd of Eastern Va. He was at the head of Transylvania University for a number of years.
295. Mary Moore, m. John Walker, said to have been a very pious man.
296. John Moore, m. Miss Steel; both members of the church and exemplary Christians.

297. Betsey Moore; no record.

298. Alexander Moore; no record.

299. Joseph Moore; no record.

300. Jane Moore; no record. She may have been the Jane who m. Hugh Kelso, from whom the Calahans are descended.

301. Name not known.

302. Name not known.

MARY Moore² (133) (Jane², John¹), m. (1) Samuel Paxton, (2) Alexander Stuart. Major Stuart and wife Mary were both members of the church. For her Stuart children, see Nos. 142-151. 1 child, viz.:

303. Samuel Paxton. He was supposed to have been m. and that he had children.


305. Name not known; supposed to be son of 303.

RACHEL Moore³ (134) (Jane², John¹), b. in Chester Co., Pa. When about three years old her father's family removed to Rockbridge Co., Va. She and her sister Mary were carried in large baskets swung across the back of a horse, in this position, balancing one another, and with their heads out, they traveled in comparative comfort. When quite young she was deeply impressed on the subject of religion, and her whole life was influenced thereby. She would often walk four or five miles to attend church, the nearest being that of N. P. Married William McPheeters. Soon after marriage they removed to Augusta Co., where both united with the church, then in charge of Charles Cumings, then called "Brown's Meeting House," now known as Hebron Church. She d. Jan. 30, 1826, aged about ninety years.

William McPheeters, b. Sept. 28, 1729, in Penn. His grandfather emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, where his father m., emigrated to America, settled first in Penn., then went to Va., taking his family which consisted of a wife and eight children—some of the children unmarried and some the heads of families. Wm. McPheet-
Rachel McPheeters' Sugar Bowl.
ers served as magistrate; belonged to the Va. militia; was a trustee of W. and Lee Col. in 1776; always took great pride in the success of this institution; was high sheriff of Augusta Co., 1788-90. The first deed in this Co. was made out to him. Through the Walker name he traces his ancestry back to the family of the illustrious Rutherford of Scotland; was a ruling elder in Hebron Church; died Oct. 28, 1807; buried in the "glebe" graveyard in Augusta Co.

—See "Washington and Lee Historical Papers No. 2."

Rachel Moore and William McPheeters were the parents of the following 10 children:

306. Rebecca McPheeters, d. aged about eight weeks.
307. David McPheeters, b. about 1760; taught school for some time east of the Blue Ridge, at the home of Col. Cary, Albermarle Co., Va.; went on a business trip to Botetourt Co. about 60 miles from his father's home, where he was taken ill and died about 1784, aged 23 years.
308. Jane McPheeters, b. 1762 or '63. A girl of great promise. At an early age she became impressed with the idea that she would not live long. She had strange dreams and visions, and finally after a short illness she d. at her father's house, aged 19 years.
309. James Moore McPheeters, b. May 5, 1765; studied medicine and practiced in Ky.; m. Elizabeth Coalter. 5 children +
311. Mary McPheeters, b. about 1769; m. Charles Kelso of Rockbridge. 6 children +.
312. Martha McPheeters, b. about 1772; m. Joseph Walker (a relative). 8 children +.
314. William McPheeters, b. Sept. 28, 17—; m. Elizabeth McDowell. After she d. he m. Lavina Moore. She d. and he m. Margaret A. C. McDaniel. 11 children +.
315. Elizabeth McPheeters, b. May 17, 1781; m. William Campbell in 1800. 6 children +.

310. REBECCA McPheeters (310) (Rachel², Jane², John¹), b. Nov. 25, 1767; d. May 18, 1832; m. Capt. John Gamble (son of
James Gamble, who was son of Capt. Robert, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated to Augusta Co., 1735. Both members of church. He was brother of Col. Robert Gamble of Richmond, Va. He was b. 1760; d. Jan. 14, 1831, on the farm where he was born; both buried at Stone Church, Middle River District, Augusta Co. One dau. m. Mr. Ramsey. Another m. Mr. Irvine.* 11 children, viz.:

320. Polly Gamble, b. Sept. 21, 1796.
323. Robert Gamble, b. May 7, 1803; studied medicine; resided in Augusta Co., Va.
324. John Gamble (the 2nd), b. May 31, 1805; d. June 25, 1806

Sir:—

I received a few lines lately from you. * * * * * * I cannot delay telling you that cousin James Moore and his little sister have arrived here from Detroit to the great amazement as well as satisfaction of his relatives. You can easily imagine to yourself what the sweet feelings of the heart of a child bereft of its parents would be when restored to his friends after so long an absence especially in his situation. Cousin James has been so long with the French that their language comes readier to him than his own. I have some intention to learn it of him after I have left Dr. Humph-

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* John Gamble was a soldier in the Revolution. Was Captain of an Augusta Company of militia in 1794. By his will he left 500 acres of land to his daughter Rebecca and granddaughter Mary J. Ramsey. This land is described "lying in the district set apart for the officers and soldiers of the Continental line, on the waters of the Little Muddy Creek, in Logan County, Kentucky, granted to said Gamble the Fifteenth of September, 1795."

See Waddel’s Annals of Augusta County, page 189.
JOHN WALKER.

rey, which I expect will be within four months, the two years being then expired which was the time I agreed for. You must not be surprised when I tell you Anny Poage is married to Mr. Woods, a delegate from Wheeling. He is nearly double her age, she being not quite fifteen. * * * * * I have had the happiness to see Miss Esther Gamble in town one or two weeks ago; all my concern is to see her have a good husband. * * * * * Things are much as you left them; little business for the doctor. Sister Polly, I am in hopes, will not relapse into the complaint she had formerly. A few days ago I saw a letter from James Moore to his father desiring him to send for him in the beginning or latter end of May. Your brother David and James Stuart are expected home at the same time. * * * * * Mr. Wm. Wardlaw sends his compliments.

Sincerely yours,

(No. 309) JAMES McPHEETERS.

To Mr. John Coalter (care of Col. George Tucker),
Williamsburg, Va.

Written by Dr. James McPheeters a short time before he married Elizabeth Coalter, a sister of John, to whom the above letter was written.

JAMES MOORE McPheeters⁴ (309) (Rachel³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. May 5, 1765; received a liberal education; commenced the study of medicine in Staunton, afterwards attended med. lectures at Phila.; practiced for a few years in Fincastle, Botetourt Co., Va., then removed to Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky.; this was in 1795; m. May 25, 1791, his cousin Elizabeth Coalter, dau. of Michael. He d. near Lexington at the home of Mr. Barr Nov. 9, 1799. Both church members. After his death she removed to Mo. 5 children, viz.: First three b. in Va.; the others in Ky.

329. Theophilus McPheeters, b. Nov. 15, 1794; lived at Natchez, Miss., in 1843; m. Miss Steel.
331. James Augustus McPheeters, b. Apr. 30, 1799; m. Miss Dunbar †.
JAMES AUGUSTUS McPheeters, M. D.⁵ (331) (James⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Apr. 30, 1799; m. Miss Maria Dunbar Apr. 23, 1828. She was from Natchez, Miss.; m. (2) Apr., 1840, Ann Harper, dau. of Chancellor Harper and Catherine Coalter. 8 children, viz.:

332. William Augustus McPheeters, M. D., m. Laura Walworth Nov. 19, 1867.
334. Gabriel McPheeters, Col. of Crescent Reg. in C. S. A.; killed at the battle of Shiloh, Oct., 1862.
335. Maria Elizabeth McPheeters.
336. Fannie Coalter McPheeters.
337. Wesley Harper McPheeters.
338. Anna Cartwright McPheeters.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS McPheeters, M. D. (332), and Laura Walworth had 8 children, viz.:

339. Sara Walworth McPheeters.
341. William Augustus McPheeters.
342. John Walworth McPheeters.
343. Gabriel Willis McPheeters.
344. Edwin Morgan McPheeters.

MARY McPheeters⁴ (311) (Rachel³, Jane², John¹), was b. about 1769. She m. *Charles Kelso of Rockbridge Co., Va., and shortly afterwards removed to Cynthania, Ky. They were both members of the church. She d. Oct. 8, 1823. He d. Sept. 30, 1832. They had six children, as follows: All b. in Kentucky.

347. William Kelso, b. Dec. 16, 1798; d. Jan. 8, 1829. He was killed by a fall from his horse.
349. Hugh Kelso, b. Oct. 22, 1802. This was probably the Hugh Kelso who m. Jane Moore.

*Charles Kelso, who married Mary McPheeters, probably the brother or son of Hugh Kelso, who married Mary Walker 3 (James 2, John Walker 1).
McCLUNG AND KELSO FAMILIES.

LEAVENWORTH, IND., Nov. 12, 1882.

My father was b. in Rockbridge Co., Va.; had a brother named Samuel McClung. Father's name was James. He had 6 sisters, Polly, Jane, Margaret, Esther, Nancy, Isabella. Nancy was the mother of James Snodgrass, who lived and d. in Lovinia. Do not know that any but one or two of the sisters ever left Va. Aunt Polly m. Mr. Cassidy. Her oldest son Samuel Cassidy lived and d. in Louisville and I think has 2 dau. living there now. Father moved to Ky. from Va. in 1812, shortly before my birth. I was b. in Cynthiana; lived there until I was about 10 years old. We then moved to Fredericksburg, where brother James McClung d. leaving wife and 2 children, Samuel Addison McClung of New Albany and James H. of Liberty, Ind. Father and mother both d. in Aug., 1834. We had relatives on father's side by the names of Martin, Bell, McFadden and Patton. On mother's side we have Henry, McClure and Kirk. Mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Henry. Her father was a cousin of Philip and Patrick Henry.

(Signed) MARY A. KELSO.

Children of James McClung and Mary A. Henry:

a. Eliza McClung, m. Mr. Rodgers, and afterwards John McKinney of Cerro Gordo, Ill.
b. Mary A. McClung, m. Dr. Kelso +.
e. James H. McClung.
What I know of our family:—My father was b. in Rockbridge Co., Va.; m. Jane Moore. He had four brothers. They all came from Va. to Ky. and settled in Montgomery Co., in or near Mt. Sterling. The names of the brothers were William, Walker, Charles and John. Walker was living in Montgomery Co. when we moved to Ind. He had one son, about my age. Walker had a dau. Mary Kelso, who m. a man by the name of Wade. The son William moved from Mt. Sterling to Corydon, Ind., and d. there. His family moved to Salem, Ind. There were 3 dau., Melinda, —— and Mary. John Kelso lived in Cincinnati, O. His widow was living there in 1829. They had a son William and dau. Mary. Charles was our teacher when we were small, while living in Ky. He lived I think in the Green River country. I do not remember anything of my grandparents but think they were from Scotland.

April 8th, 1889.  
J. S. B. Kelso.

Mrs. Calahan of Bluff City writes thus of the relationship existing between her family and the Walkers and Moores:

We have no direct record of the origin of the Kelso family which settled in Va., but the fact that the family were from Kelso Co., Scotland, has come down to us by tradition. From all the facts in our possession we believe that Hugh Kelso our ancestor was the son of the Hugh Kelso who m. (No. 128) Mary Walker.

My father and Mary Moore "The captive" were either first or second cousins. Dr. Alex. McPheeters was his cousin also.

My brother William Kelso says he remembers hearing father and Uncle James talk of going with grandfather from Ky. to Tenn. to visit their Aunt Lucy Steele. My grandmother was nearly related to James Moore's family. My father was named for Rev. Samuel Brown, who m. Mary Moore. I think grandmother Jane Moore was a sister of Capt. Moore who was killed by the Indians in 1786, as she was b. in 1773.

Jennie Kelso Callahan,  
Bluff City, Ky.  
April 9th, 1801.

This record of the family of Hugh Kelso and his wife Jane Moore, drawn from an old book that was taken from an old Bible, done this day at Livonia, Ind., Aug. 10, 1884.

(Signed)  J. S. B. Kelso.
Dr. John Samuel B. Kelso.
JOHN WALKER.

DR. HUGH Kelso, b. 1769; member of Pres. ch.; his wife Jane was b. Oct. 1773. He d. in Livonia in 1832. She d. in same place in 1837. 8 children, viz.:

352. Margaret Kelso, b. Apr. 22, 1795; m. in Rockbridge Co., Va., to John Snider and moved to Ill. and d. there leaving one or two children.
353. James C. Kelso, b. Nov. 23, 1797; was a physician; m. (1) Mary McPheeters, (2) Miss Wright. 2 children +.
354. Joseph Moore Kelso, b. Apr. 24, 1800 (twin); d. in Lincolnville, Ill.
355. Hugh Walker Kelso, b. April 24, 1800; d. in Livonia, Ind.; had a son, Dr. Cornelius Kelso.
356. Mary Kelso, b. Nov. 1, 1802; m. Dr. James Montgomery of Laurence Co., Ind. They had one child. She and her babe sleep in one grave in Livonia.
357. Eleanor F. Kelso, b. Dec. 8, 1805; d. of consumption when about 15 years old.
358. John Samuel Brown Kelso, b. Sept. 25, 1808; was a physician; m. Mary A. McClung. 5 children +.
359. Philander D. Kelso, b. Feb. 23, 1812; d. in Livonia, Ind.
360. Quincy A. Kelso, b. Feb. 8, 1817; d. in Livonia.

JAMES C. Kelso (353), m. (1) Mary McPheeters. They had one child, Frances Kelso; m. (2) Miss —— Wright of Livonia, Ind. They had one child, Labelle Kelso. James Kelso was thrown from a horse and killed in his own yard in 1862.

360a. Frances Kelso, m. Mr. Wilkins.
361. Labelle Kelso, m. Rev. J. K. Howard. She d. leaving three children, when the youngest was about 4 months old. Her youngest son graduates this spring from the Chicago Uni. of Med. (1900)

JOHN SAMUEL BROWN Kelso (358), b. 1808 at Mt. Sterling, Ky.; m. Mary A. McClung Oct. 16, 1834, at Fredericksburg, Ind. She is a member of the Leavenworth Pres. Ch. She was b. June 5, 1813, at Cynthiana, Ky., and d. at Leavenworth, Ind., Apr. 17, 1887. He d. Nov., 1892, at Mt. Carmel, Ill. 5 children, viz.:

362. Samuel J. Kelso, b. Feb. 5, 1836; merchant; m. Mrs. Cooper. 5 children +.
363. Dr. William H. Kelso, b. Apr. 16, 1838; m. Didana Bradford. 3 children +.
364. Thaddeus P. Kelso, b. Apr. 11, 1845; a merchant; m. Martha M. Sands. 3 children +.

SAMUEL JAMES Kelso (362), a merchant; m. Mrs. E. J. Cooper of Helena, Ark. (dau. of Harvey Platt and Miss Hopping):
368. Mary Edna Kelso (m. Mr. Sullivan), 6 children +.
369. Thaddeus P. Kelso (dead).

WM. H. Kelso (363), b. 1838; was a physician and surgeon during the War of the Rebellion; asst. surgeon in the 81st Reg. Ind. Vol.; m. Didama Bradford of Wayne Co., Ill. She was b. 1849; dau. of Geo. A. and Sarah Ellis Bradford. 3 children, viz.:
373. George A. Kelso, b. 1874.
374. Bertha Kelso (dead), b. 1877.

THEDDEUS P. Kelso (364), m. Martha M. Sands, dau. of Robert I. and Mary Patterson Sands of Leavenworth, Ind. 3 children, viz.:
375. Mary B. Kelso (dead).
376. Thaddeus Sands Kelso.

MARY J. Kelso (365), m. John A. Calahan, son of John A. and Amanda F. Wever Calahan; residence Bluff City, Ky. 5 children, viz.:
378. Samuel Archie Calahan, m. Anna Keiting. 4 children +.
379. James M. Calahan (dead).
380. Will H. Calahan, m. Irene Denton. 3 children +.
381. Mary Florence Calahan, m. T. N. Haynes. 2 children +.
SAMUEL ARCHIE Calahan (378), m. Anna Keiting of Cincinnati, O. 4 children, viz.:
383. Annie Calahan.
385. Mary J. Calahan.
386. Charles Calahan.

WILL H. Calahan (380), m. Irene Denton (dau. of Alex. and Lucinda Tillotson Denton). 3 children, viz.:
387. Carl Calahan.
388. Mary Calahan.
389. Margaret Calahan.

MARY FLORENCE Calahan (381), b. Dec. 15, 1872; m. T. N. Haynes of Bluff City, son of S. D. Haynes of Coloverport, Ky. 2 children, viz.:
390. Roderick D. Haynes.
391. Henry Haynes (dead).

MARY EDNA Kelso (368), m. Zebulon E. Sullivan of Evansville, Ind. (son of Edward and Margaret Leavenworth Sullivan). 6 children, viz.:
392. Margaret Ruth Sullivan.
396. John Sullivan.
397. James S. Sullivan.

MARTHA McPheeters (312) (Rachel, Jane, John), b. about 1772. She m. Joseph Walker (distant relative). They lived near Cynthiana, Ky.; were both members of the church. They had eight children, viz.:
398. Lavina Walker, b. June 11, 1801; d. 1820.

These children were all living in 1833, except Lavina and James.
ABERNATHY FAMILY.
(Also spelled Abernethy and Abernethie.)

a. John Abernathy, m. Lavinia E. Logan.
b. William Abernathy, never m.
c. James Abernathy, m. and supposed to have had a family; went to Chillicothe, O.
d. Nancy Abernathy, d. single.
e. Harriet Abernathy, d. single.
f. Sally Abernathy, m. Mr. Kirkendal.
g. Isaac Abernathy.
h. Parker Abernathy.
i. Thomas Abernathy.

The above are brothers and sisters.

THE IRVINES.

When the Gauls of Spain took up their abode in Scotland and Ireland, the Irvines were of their number, and during the Protectorate of Cromwell, that branch of the family in which we are interested, located in the north of Ireland. “These Irvines were descended from Robert Bruce. There were sixteen Irvine Coats of Arms, eleven of which have the holly branch or leaves. What a family it must have been in point of standing! The first Irvine of whom we have any account, William de Irvine, m. a granddaughter of Robert Bruce and dau. of Lord Douglas. From these two are descended the great Irvine family mentioned in history. Read “The Abbott” again and see what Scott has to say of the holly branch, the ancient insignia of this house. “There were two branches of the Irvine family that belonged to the baronage Bonshow and Drum.” The American Irvines were descended from the ancient house of Bonshow and were among the many families who on coming to America settled first in Penn., and from there went to the Virginia Valley. They served as soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, also in the Revolution.

Robert Irvine of Bonshow fled from Scotland to Gleno, Ireland, in 1584. He m. Elizabeth Wylie. They had one son, David Irvine, who m. Sophia Gault whose family were of the nobility of Scotland, descended from the Shaws who built Ballygally Castle on the shore
of Lorne in 1625. James Irvine (son of David and Sophia) m. Margaret Wylie and had eleven children, viz.:

1. Margaret Irvine, who d. in Ireland.
2. Thomas Irvine, who m. and settled at Cushensal, Ireland, where he lived and d. and his descendants now reside.
3. Alexander Irvine, m. a kinswoman Miss Gault.
4. George Irvine.
5. David Irvine.
7. James Irvine.
8. Samuel Irvine.
9. Robert Irvine, m. Anne Crockett +.
10. Margaret Irvine, who m. Ephraim McDowell.
11. Mary Irvine, d. in Ireland.

It was on May 9, 1729, that some of the Ivines, Campbells, McElroys and McDowells sailed on the vessel “George and Anne.” Our ancestor, 9 Robert, is supposed to have been of their number, for it was on this voyage that he met Ann Crockett, who afterwards became his wife. Their dau. Hannah Irvine m. James Logan and their son John Logan m. Rachel McPheeters No. 313. Their son James was my grandfather, and John’s dau., Lavinia No. 408, m. John Abernathy.

The above quotations are from “The Ivines and their Kin,” a comprehensive volume ably edited by Mrs. L. Boyd.

Fannie M. Abernathy.

Nisbet System of Heraldry, Vol. II, App. p. 69 says that, “When the colonies of the Gauls came from the west coast of Spain and seated themselves on the east coast of Erin and in the west of Albyn, the Erevines (Irvines) came to both these islands. In the latter country they had their seat in a part of Ayrshire called Cunningham and gave their name to the river and their own place of residence, now the town of Irvine (at which place is situated Irvine Castle, illustrated in this volume). Crine Ervine, one of this family, was Abthane of Dull, and Senechal, also Collector of all the King’s rents in the Western Isle. He m. the Princess Beatrix, eldest dau. of Malcolm II, and was father of Duncan I, King of Scotland. Some of this family went to Dumfreesshire and settled on the river Esk,
where one of them obtained by marriage the lands of Bonshow in that County.”

The American Irvines are of the House of Bonshow.

LOGAN FAMILY.

Condensed from accounts given in “Waddell’s Annals,” Historical Papers of W. and L. Col., and “Green’s Historic Families of Kentucky.”

This name appears on the Royal Charters as early as 1278. In 1329 a knight named Robert Logan was in the train of barons who bore the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, and in the battle with the Moors in Spain in which the “Good” Sir James Douglas was slain, a Sir Walter Logan lost his life. And during the reign of Bruce one branch of this family obtained by marriage the barony of Restalrig.

Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig m. a dau. of Robert II by Euphemia Ross, and was afterwards constituted Admiral of Scotland.

This family however lost their lands and for awhile even the name was proscribed for their connection with the “Gowrie Conspiracy.” At this time many of the family changed their surname. This family was undoubtedly connected with the one of the same name in Ireland whose progenitor it is believed came from Ayreshire to escape persecution and found refuge in what is now called Largen. From here some of this family found their way to the Virginia Valley via of Philadelphia. James Logan who was associated with Penn in Penn. was one of these. This James Logan had a brother, David, who with his (David’s) son James, left Penn. and settled in Virginia. Both David and his son James Logan were soldiers in the French and Indian Wars. Their names appear upon the official lists. David Logan was in the Colonial service also. See Va. Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 3, page 282.

“My grandfather James Logan, who was b. in 1807, told me that his ancestor David Logan was a brother of James Logan who was secretary to William Penn.”

Fannie M. Abernathy.

This David Logan m. Jane ——. They had 2 children, Mary and William, when they came to the Va. Valley, May 22, 1740, and made their importation oath with many others.
THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE.

Charles.
Count Roland.
Count Croise, Godfrey de Buillon.
Baldwin I, Count of Flanders.
Baldwin II, Count of Flanders.
Arnolph I, Count of Flanders.
Baldwin III, Count of Flanders.
Arnolph II, Count of Flanders.
Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders.
Baldwin V, Count of Flanders.
Matilda, m. King William I of England.
Henry I, King of England.

LOUIS VII, KING OF FRANCE, m. Adelia de Champagne.

Princess Agnes of France, m. Andelm de Burgh, who was descended from the EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE, and had
William Fitz-Andelm de Burgh, m. Isabel, daughter of King Richard I of England.
Richard de Burgh, the Great, m. Hodierna, daughter of Robert de German.
Walter de Burgh, m. Lady Maud de Lacey.
Richard de Burgh, m. Lady Margaret de Burgh.
Lady Ellen Elizabeth de Burgh, 1302, m. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
Lady Matildis Bruce, m. Thomas d'Yssac.
Lady Joanna d'Yssac, m. John d'Argadia of Lorn.
Lady Isabel d'Argadia, m. Sir John Stewart of Royal descent.
Sir James Stewart, m. Joanna, Queen Dowager of James II, King of Scotland.
Sir John Stewart, half brother of James II, m. Lady Eleanor Sinclair.
Lady Elizabeth Stewart, m. Andrew Lord Gray.
The Hon. Gilbert Gray, m. Lady Edigia Murcer.
Patrick Gray, m. Lady Marion Ogley of Aisle.
Lady Agnes Gray, m. Robert Logan, Laird of Restalrig, died 1584.
Sir Robert Logan, m. Lady Margaret Seton.
Robert Logan, m. Lady Isabel Hume, daughter of Sir Patrick Hume and Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, of Royal descent.
Patrick Logan, A.M., born 1630 at Ormiston, died in Bristol, m. Isabel Hume.
James Logan of Pennsylvania and
David Logan of Virginia.

Gewis.
Elesa.

CBRDIC, KING OF WEST SAXONS, 495.
Creoda.
Cynric.
Ceadin.
Cuthwine.
Cudam (Cutha).
Celwold.
Ingild.
Eowwa.
Eafa.
Balthmund.
Eobert.
Ethelwulf King.

ALFRED THE GREAT, b. 849, d. 902, m. Ethel-"bith.
Edward, King of England, m. Edgiva.
Edmund I, King of England.
Ethelred II, King of England.
Edmund II, King of England.
Princess Margaret, m. Malcolm III, King of Scots.
Matilda, m. Henry I, King of England.
Matilda, m. Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.

John, King of England, m. Isabel.
Henry III, m. Eleanor of Provence.
Edward I, King of England, m. Princess Eleanor of Castile, only daughter of Ferdi-

Edward II.
Edward III.
Prince John, Duke of Lancaster.
Sir John, Earl of Somerset.
Queen Joan, m. Sir James Stewart.
Sir John Stuart, m. Lady Eleanor Sinclair.
Lady Elizabeth Stewart, m. Lord Andrew Gray.
Hon. Gilbert Gray of Buttergask.
Lady Agnes m. Sir Robert Logan.
Sir Robert Logan, m. Lady Margaret Seton.
Robert Logan, m. Lady Isabel Hume.
Patrick Logan, m. Isabel Hume.

David Logan.

ROBERT BRUCE, KING OF SCOTLAND, m.
Lady Isabilla, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mor of Scotland, had
Princess Margery Bruce, m. Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland.

ROBERT II, KING OF SCOTLAND, m.
Lady Elizabeth Mure.

Robert, Duke of Albany m. Margaret.
Lady Marjory Stewart m. Sir Duncan-Lord Campbell.
Hon. Archibald Campbell m. Lady Elizabeth Somerville.
Sir Colin Campbell, m. Lady Elizabeth Stewart.
Lady Helen Campbell, m. Hugh Montgomery.
Sir Neil Montgomery, m. Lady Margaret Mure.
Lady Elizabeth Montgomery, m. Sir Patrick Hume of Fast Castle.
Lady Isabella Hume m. Robert Logan.
Patrick Logan, m. Isabella Hume.

David Logan.
LOGAN.

AM THE CONQUEROR, KING OF ENGLAND, m. Lady Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V of Flanders.

1. HENGST, KING OF SAXONS, 434 A.D.
2. Hariwaker, Prince of Saxons.
3. Hattirgate, Prince of Saxons.
4. Huleric, King of Saxons.
5. Bodicus, Prince of Saxons.
6. Berthold, King of Saxons.
7. Sighard, King of Saxons.
8. Dieteric, King of Saxons.
9. Wernicke, King of Saxons.
10. Witekind, last King of Saxons.
15. Hugh the Great, of Burgundy.
16. HUGH CAPET, KING OF FRANCE, m. Adella.
17. Robert the Pious, King of France, m. Constance.
19. Hugh the Great, m. Countess Adella, des. of Alfred the Great.
23. Sir William de Hambleton, m. Lady Mary.
24. Sir Gilbert de Hambleton, m. Lady Isabella.
25. Sir Walter de Hambleton, m. Lady Mary Gordon.
26. Sir David Hamilton, m. Lady Margaret Leslie.
27. Sir David Hamilton, m. Lady Johanna.
29. Sir James de Hamilton, m. Janet.
32. Gavin Hamilton, m. Helen, daughter of Wallace.
33. John Hamilton, m. Margaret Hamilton.
34. Marjory Hamilton, m. David Dundas.
35. James Dundas.
37. Isabel Hume, m. Patrick Logan.
38. David Logan, died 1757 in Virginia.

Otto First, the Great, Emperor of Germany, m. Adelheid of Italy, had Adelheid of Germany, m. Withian, Duke of Aquitain.

COMPILERED BY

Fanny McClellan Abernathy.
They were natives of Lurgen, Ireland, but were m. in Penn., removing to Va. soon after their m. David d. about 1757. The names of their 7 children so far as we know were as follows:

a. Mary Logan.
b. William Logan.
c. Benjamin Logan, b. in Augusta Co., Va., 1743; m. Miss Montgomery, dau. of William and sister of Gen. Casey's wife, Jane Montgomery; went to Ky.; was associated with Boone. Here in 1775 he established Logan's Fort, near the site of the present Stanford, Lincoln Co.; was prominent in the border warfares; was afterwards made General; was a member of Ky. Convention; member of the State Leg.; Logan Co., Ky., was named for him. His son William, b. Dec. 8, 1776, is said to have been the first white child b. in Ky. William became Judge of Ky. Court of Appeals, and was a Senator in the U. S. Congress; d. 1822.
e. James Logan. He remained with his mother while his brother Benjamin was in Ky.; m. Hannah Irvine, the dau. of a Pres. minister.* +
f. Sarah Logan.
g. Nathaniel Logan.

JAMES Logan (e), m. Hannah Irvine and had the following 6 children:

b. Alexander Logan, moved to Ky.; had a son who m. Miss Venable of Shelbyville, Ky., and their son was Rev. Dr. James Venable Logan, Pres. of Central University, Richmond, Kentucky.
c. Robert Logan, a Pres. minister of Fincastle; m. Margaret Moore, No. 1068 +. Their son was
   John B. I. Logan of Salem, Roanoke Co.
d. Joseph D. Logan, Pres. minister; m. Jane Butler Dandridge, and m. (2) Louisa Lee. Their son
   Dr. Joseph P. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.

*Henings Statistics at Large of Virginia, states that James Logan was a private in the Augusta County militia, in active service in the French and Indian War in 1758, and that James Moore was a private at the same time. W. G. Stanard.
e. Benjamin Logan; had a son:
    J. A. Logan of Staunton.

f. Daughter of James and Hannah Irvine, whose name is not
    known; m. a school teacher by the name of McKinney at
    Lexington, Ky.

An account of his terrible conflict with a wild cat is given in Mc-
Clung’s “Western Adventures”: Sitting alone in his cabin he sud-
denly discovered a wild cat staring at him from the open door. In
a moment the creature was upon him, and there was a terrific strug-
gle in which McKinney’s clothes were badly torn. He finally suc-
cceeded in pressing the animal against the sharp edge of a desk, and
in this way overcoming him just as relief came and rescued him
from his perilous position.

RACHEL McPheeters\(^4\) (313) (Rachel\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)), b. Dec.
26, 1774; m. John Logan Aug. 28, 1797. He was son of James and
Hannah Irvine Logan. They resided in Augusta Co., Va. He was
an elder in the Bethel ch., of which both were members. Two of his
younger brothers were Pres. ministers. All of their children who
lived to grow up were church members. John Logan’s grandfather,
David Logan, was in Capt. Cathay’s Co. of colonial militia from Va.
in 1742. John Logan’s name is among the list of delegates returned
to serve in the Convention of March, 1788. He is mentioned thus:
“Col. John Logan, a doughty Indian fighter.” (See Va. Historical
Collections, Vol. X.) There were two men by the name of John
Logan associated with Gen. Benjamin Logan, one his brother John
who m. Rachel McPheeters, and the other a cousin of theirs.

“John Logan was a member of the Convention, from Lincoln Co.,
Virginia, which ratified the present Constitution of the United
States, and was a senator in 1792.

In the year 1786, Colonel John Logan, of Lincoln County, re-
ceived intelligence that one of the inhabitants of the county, by the
name of Luttrell, had been killed by the Indians on Fishing Creek.
He immediately collected a small militia force, repaired to the place
of the outrage, and getting upon the trail, pursued the Indians
across the Cumberland River into their own territory. Here he over-
took the marauders, and a conflict ensued, in which the Indians were
speedily defeated, several of their number being killed and the re-
mainder dispersed. Colonel Logan retook the property which the In-
dians had carried off from the white settlements, with all the furs and skins belonging to the camp, and returned home in triumph." Collin's History of Ky., pages 147, 408.

It is not certain which of the John Logans the above sketch refers to; we think it is the one who m. Rachel McPheeters. 10 children, viz.:

406. Sophia McPheeters Logan, b. May 19, 1798; d. in May, 1820.
408. Lavinia E. Logan, b. June 13, 1801; m. John Abernathy Apr. 17, 1823 +.
409. William McPheeters Logan, b. Apr. 6, 1803.
410. Maria Logan, b. Mar. 27, 1805; never m.
413. James Logan, b. Jan. 24, 1807; m. (1) Agnes Patterson, (2) Fanny Hampton Rose. 10 children +.
414. Jane Elizabeth Logan, b. Nov. 11, 1816; m. Theophilas Gamble, a relative.

LAVINIA Logan⁵ (408) (Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. June 13, 1801; m. Apr. 17, 1823, to John Abernathy at Staunton, Va., where he owned a tannery. He was b. Jan. 14, 1789, at Lexington, Va.; went to Hopkinsville, O., in 1825, and to Knightstown, Ind., in 1839. He d. Apr. 25, 1861. She d. Aug. 14, 1885. 7 children, viz.:

416. Rachel Ann Abernathy, b. 1834; d. young.
417. Maria Amanda Abernathy, b. June 17, 1837; d. Oct. 27, 1896; m. Festus Hall June 17, 1845 +.
419. Sarah Abernathy, m. Capt. William Doughty. Children +
MARIA AMANDA Abernathy⁹ (417) (Lavinia⁵, Rachel¹, Rachel², Jane², John¹), b. Jan. 17, 1827; d. Oct. 27, 1896; m. Festus Hall June 17, 1845. He was son of Samuel Avery Hall. 5 children, viz.:


JOHN CHALMERS Hall⁸ (424) (Maria⁷, Amanda⁶, Lavinia⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), m. Charlotte Elizabeth Barton of Boston Sept. 2, 1880; resides in Kansas City, Mo. One child, viz.:


JAMES LOGAN Abernathy⁹ (418) (Lavinia⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), son of John Abernathy; b. in Warren Co., O., Mar. 20, 1833; removed to Rush Co., Ind., in 1839, where he lived with his father until 1856, when he went to Kansas, then a new and unsettled country; went to Leavenworth Apr. 7, 1856, where he engaged in the mercantile business. At the commencement of the Civil War he raised a Co. of one hundred thirty-day men, for the defense of Ft. Leavenworth. At the expiration of term of service his Co. re-enlisted in 8th Kan. Infantry, he being appointed Capt. of Co. A of that Reg’t. During 1861 he was stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, and in service on the border. In Jan., 1862, was designated by Gen. Hunter to command an expedition sent to relieve Ft. Kearney, Neb., said post being threatened by an attack from a large party of Indians. The march of over three hundred miles was made in the coldest winter weather, through snow drifts and over roads almost impassable. In Jan., 1863, he was ordered with five companies of his regiment to Nashville, Tenn., where they joined the remainder of the Reg. and the Army of the Cumberland. He commanded his Reg. at the battle of Chickamauga, where they suffered greatly. Soon after that battle he resigned his commission and returned to Leavenworth, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture. In 1873 he was elected mayor of that city, again elected in 1875. In
Col. James Logan Abernathy.
1873 he established the "Abernathy Furniture Co.," of Kansas City, Mo.; was one of the founders of the Leavenworth National Bank of which he remains a director. In 1885 he with others established the First National Bank of Kansas City, of which he afterwards became president. In 1900 he practically retired from all kinds of business.

All of his sons are connected with him in his business enterprises in which he has always been very successful, having large and varied interests. He has been an elder in the Pres. ch. for twenty-five years; was supt. of the Sabbath School of the 1st Pres. ch. of Leavenworth for twenty-three consecutive years. His later years have been devoted to travel, and his letters descriptive of his experiences and observations in foreign lands are of unusual interest and merit.

A son of Scotch-Irish parentage, he is an honor to his race. The rigors of frontier heroism in the making of pioneer history demanded the best efforts of his powerful mind and body and developed his natural strength of character. His influence has always been for right and justice, and his example is that of an honorable, conservative, successful business man. He towers above others, not only in stature but in mental and moral strength as well, commanding the respect of all who know him, and the loving reverence of his family.

m. Elizabeth Martin, dau. of Thomas Martin and Elizabeth Marshall, Sept. 1, 1859. Thomas Martin was from Maryland; belonged to a titled family, and had a relative, Lord Martin. Elizabeth Martin, b. in Butler Co., O., in 1835; went to Lafayette, Ind., when 5 years old. They were m. in Keokuk, Iowa. Elizabeth Marshall was a native of Penn.; was dau. of Gilbert Marshall of Washington Co., Pa. He was son of James Marshall who served in the Revolution. This James M—— was son of James Marshall of Market Hill (13 miles from Belfast) who was a linen draper and m. a Scotch woman by name of Eleanor Mitchell.

James Marshall served in Revolution and was killed by Indians in his own doorway in Butler Co., O.

Six children, viz.:


431. Frank Abernathy, b. May 11, 1863; d. young.
88

DESCENDANTS OF

432. Harry Thomas Abernathy, b. May 23, 1865; m. Mary Stevenson. 4 children +.


WILLIAM MARTIN Abernathy⁷ (429) (James L.⁶, Lavinia⁶, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. June 5, 1860, in Leavenworth. His earliest recollections are associated with military life in the frontier posts, as his father, Col. J. L. Abernathy, was in active service during the Civil War; was educated at Asbury University, where he received a thorough military as well as a classical training. In 1881 he became associated with the Abernathy Furniture Co., which his father had established in the early days of Kansas City. Perhaps early associations were the occasion of more than usual interest in military affairs as he served in the state militia and on the Governor’s staff for fifteen years.

When war was declared with Spain he offered his services to his country; was commissioned as Major of the 5th Mo. Reg. After a few weeks service he was commissioned by Pres. McKinley as Major and Commissary of subsistence U. S. V., and after a short stay at Camp Alger under Gen. Graham, he was ordered to Cuba to join forces under Gen. Guy V. Henry. Owing to a yellow fever epidemic the troops were ordered from Cuba to Porto Rico to proceed against the island under Gen. Miles. The campaign was short but successful. The troops experienced the hardships of a tropical climate in the rainy season. Maj. Abernathy was honorably discharged the following Autumn, and resumed his regular business; m. June 28, 1883, to Fannie Earnistine McClellan, dau. of John and Eliza Jane Logan McClellan. Their home is in Kansas City, Mo. 2 children, viz.:

435. Celia Elizabeth Abernathy, b. May 6, 1884; graduated from Kansas City High School in 1901; is now attending school in New York City.


HARRY THOMAS Abernathy⁷ (433) (James L.⁶, Lavinia⁶, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. May 23, 1865; m. Mary Stevenson. 4 children, viz.:
WILLIAM MARTIN ABERNATHY.
JOHN WALKER.

438. Taylor Stevenson Abernathy, b. Mar. 29, 1892.

OMAR Abernathy⁷ (433) (James L.⁶, Lavinia⁵, Rachel¹, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Jan. 6, 1868; m. Romaine Le Moyne Fitz William June 21, 1894. 2 children, viz.:
441. Elizabeth Fitz William Abernathy, b. Nov. 20, 1895.
442. Romaine Le Moyne Abernathy, b. Dec. 15, 1897.

CORA Abernathy⁷ (434) (James L.⁶, Lavinia⁵, Rachel¹, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Dec. 18, 1871; m. (No. 1871) Alfred Gregory Hull, son of Emma Gregory and J. A. T. Hull, May 11, 1898. He is a graduate of Iowa State University; now in charge of the Soldier’s Home at Leavenworth, Kan. (1900-01) One child, viz.:

SARAH Abernathy⁶ (419) (Lavinia⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), m. Capt. William Doughty. 4 children, viz.:
444. Edward Doughty.
446. Alma Doughty, m. F. Smithson. 1 child +.
447. Mamie Doughty, m. William Butler. 1 child +.

WILLIAM Doughty (445), m. Anna ——. 2 children, viz.:
448. Anna Doughty.
449. William Doughty.

ALMA Doughty (446), m. F. Smithson. 1 child, viz.:
450. Sarah William Smithson.

MAMIE Doughty (447), m. William Butler. 1 child, viz.:

HARRIET ELIZABETH Abernathy⁶ (422) (Lavinia⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Jan. 15, 1841; m. William Tough Oct.
25, 1865. He was b. in Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 19, 1840; served in the Rebellion as Capt. He was chief of scouts on Gen. Blunt's staff; resides in Kansas City, Mo. 3 children:

453. Lavinia Tough, b. April 18, 1871.

ROBERT Logan⁵ (412) (Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Feb. 13, 1812, in Augusta Co., Va.; graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1837 with the degree of A. M.; graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840 with the degree of D. D.; licensed by the Lexington, Va., Presbytery and commenced his ministerial work in Georgia and South Carolina.

He was a ripe classical scholar, and authority on church polity; was one of the pioneer Presbyterian workers in Northern Texas, where he labored for sixty years.

July 18, 1843, he m. Elizabeth Jane Logan, who was b. Dec. 23, 1826. She was a dau. of his uncle Joseph by his second wife Louisa Lee. They were blessed with over half a century of happy companionship, celebrating their golden anniversary two years previous to the time of his death, which occurred at Ft. Worth, Texas, in 1895, where he had made his home for twenty years.

He left behind him the record of a well spent life, most of the years of which were devoted to the work of the Master. 6 children, viz.:

456. Lillian Sophia Logan, b. Oct. 20, 1847; m. her relative, Joseph Logan.

462. Virginia Elizabeth Logan, b. Feb. 18, 1891.
JAMES Logan⁵ (413) (Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. in Augusta Co., Va., Jan. 24, 1807; was tutored by his pastor until old enough to enter College; then attended school at Greenville, N. C.; came to Warren Co., O., early in the thirties; taught Latin, Greek and Mathematics in the Academy at Lebanon, O., for a number of years; m. (1) Agnes Patterson Mar. 28, 1836. She was dau. of James and Mary McIntyre Patterson and g. dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Henderson Patterson. Robert was a native of the north of Ireland; served in the French and Indian War, also in the Revolution in 9th Penn. Reg. of Westmoreland Co.; was noted for unusual bravery. Agnes P. Logan d. in Warren Co., O., Mar., 1852. He then m. Fanny Hampton Rose in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 17, 1853. She was b. at Bridgeton, N. J., Jan. 23, 1822; d. at Oxford, O., Apr. 21, 1874. He had 7 children by 1st m. and 3 by the 2nd. He spent the latter part of his life at Oxford, where the family had resided since about 1868. He was a man of thorough education; a devout Christian, and for many years a revered elder in the Pres. ch.; a man of dignified bearing, but tender and affectionate always in his family. In his youth he intended to be a minister of the Gospel, but his health would not permit. And it was a source of great comfort and pleasure to him especially during the latter years of his life after he was obliged to give up teaching, that he was able to read the New Testament in the original Greek. He d. Aug. 11, 1881, at Oxford, O., being seventy-four years of age. Their 10 children were as follows:

465. Joseph Addison Logan, b. Dec., 1836; unmarried and living at Blue Ball, O., Jan., 1900.

466. John Newton Logan, b. Sept., 1838; never m.; served in the Civil War, 93rd Ohio Co. D; wounded at the battle of Stone River; was obliged to have an arm amputated and d. from the effects in Blue Ball, Oct., 1861.

467. Eliza J. Logan, b. in Warren Co., O., Dec. 27, 1840; m. John McClellan in 1861; d. in Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9, 1891 +.

468. James Marcellus Logan, b. in Warren Co., O., Oct., 1844; served 3 years in the Civil War, 93rd Ohio, Co. D; received honorable mention for bravery and was honorably discharged; attended Ann Arbor Col.; graduated from Miami, O., State University in 1873; m. Isabella Wampler. He d. in Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 12, 1899 +.
471. Maria Elizabeth Logan, b. Apr. 29, 1851, on Dick's Cr., Warren Co., O., and d. suddenly Sept. 10, 1868.
472. Anna Lavinia Logan, b. in Warren Co., O., 1854; d. at Blue Ball, O., Feb. 11, 1863.
474. Eose E. Logan, b. at Blue Ball, O., Feb. 15, 1859; d. at Oxford, O., Dec. 31, 1871.

ELIZA JANE Logan⁶ (467) (James⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Dec. 27, 1840, in Warren Co., O.; d. Sept. 9, 1891, at the home of her only dau., Mrs. Abernathy, in Kansas City, Mo.; m. to John McClellan, son of James, in Sept., 1861, and was left a widow in Sept., 1862; became a member of the Pres. ch. at an early age. Her life was one of great activity and usefulness. In every good work, in her home and in the church, until her health failed, although a great sufferer, she was ever forgetful of self and anxious to be helpful to others. A friend of hers in writing of her says:

"She doeth little kindnesses,
   Which most leave or despise,
   And naught that sets a heart at ease,
   Or bringeth happiness and peace,
   Is low esteemed in her eyes."

So it was. She spent her entire life in ministering to others, and many hold her in sweet remembrance as the one who kindled anew the flame of hope, when all else seemed to fail.

How blessed to have lived such a life, leaving an abiding influence in the hearts of those who knew her, while she has

Passed on to the glory eternal,
   Joining the throng of the blest;
   Joy and contentment forever,
   Happiness, peace and rest.
One child, viz. :

475. Fannie Earnistine McClellan, b. near Middleton, Butler Co., O., Aug. 28, 1862; educated at Oxford, O., College; m. June 28, 1883, to William Martin Abernathy (429), son of James Logan and Elizabeth Martin Abernathy. 2 children. (See names under Wm. M. Abernathy, No. 429.)

HARRIET NEWELL Logan⁶ (473) (James⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Oct. 31, 1856, at Blue Ball, O. The family moved to Oxford, O., Nov., 1868; there she received her education; m. John H. Miller in July, 1882. They lived in Kansas 8 years, then went to Lincoln, Neb., where they now reside. They have been prominent in educational pursuits, and in their connection with the Pres. ch. He is at present (1901) identified with the State Normal School of Washington. She has rendered inestimable service in the offices of the Pres. Missionary Society and of the Woman’s Christian Association. One child, viz. :


JAMES MARCELLUS Logan⁶ (468) (James⁵, Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Oct. 10, 1845, near Blue Ball, Warren Co., O.; served in 93rd regiment of Ohio for nearly three years; received honorable mention for bravery; studied medicine at Ann Arbor, also at the Ohio Med. Col. of Miami from which he graduated; m. Sarah Isabella Wampler, Dec. 2, 1874, at Oxford, O. She was a dau. of James M. Wampler, minister of the Gospel, and one of the editors of “The Herald and Presbyter.” She d. Aug. 26, 1896, aged 47 years. He was a ruling elder in the First Pres. ch. of Kansas City, Mo., for seven years, and lived a sincere Christian life. Dr. Logan d. Aug. 12, 1899. 3 children, viz. :


JOSEPH ALEXANDER Logan⁶ (415) (Rachel⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Apr. 23, 1815; m. Miss Alexander of Kentucky. 7 children, viz.
Descendants of

480. Ada Logan, d. young.
481. Kate Logan, m. Mr. Hickey of Georgetown, Ky.; living 1901.
482. Jane Logan, m. Lee Whitsitt of Ft. Worth, Tex.
483. Robert Logan of Churchville, Va. He m. the dau. of a Presbyterian minister.
484. Joseph Logan.
485. James Logan; went to California.
486. John Logan of Kentucky.

William McPheeters, (314) (Rachel², Jane³, John¹), was b. Sept. 28, 1788, in Augusta Co., Va., near the North Mountain, about seven miles southwest from Staunton. He was taught the elements of English education in the various schools in Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, and finished his education in Liberty Hall, now Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. In 1797, he went to Kentucky and studied medicine with his brother, Dr. James McPheeters, but in 1799 he returned to Virginia in company with his brother-in-law, John Logan, and took up the study of theology, chiefly under the direction of Rev. Samuel Brown, New Providence, Rockbridge Co., Va. He was licensed at the New Providence Church in April, 1802. After this he traveled in Kentucky, preaching in various places, and also in Ohio, but finally took charge of a small church in Danville, Ky., and on the 25th of Sept., 1804, he married his first wife, Elizabeth McDowell, near Lexington, Ky. The next two years he traveled back and forth from Kentucky to Virginia, and in 1806, after a lingering illness, his wife Elizabeth died. She was the daughter of Maj. John McDowell, who was the son of Judge Samuel McDowell and Mary McClung.

From 1807 to 1812, he was trustee of Washington and Lee College. In June, 1810, he took charge of the Academy at Raleigh, N. C., as its principal teacher, also preached to the town congregation. Remained here until 1826, when he went to Fayetteville to take charge of a female school, continuing however his ministerial duties at Raleigh until 1836. Was elected to the presidency of Davidson College, N. C., in 1840, but was obliged to decline the invitation on account of poor health. The University of North Carolina conferred the degree of D. D. upon him shortly before his death. Married March 18, 1809, Lavina Moore (daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth). They were married in Blount Co., Tenn., where she
was living with her widowed mother. She died Jan. 15, 1810; buried at Bethel Church. He married, March 10, 1812, Margaret Ann Curry McDaniel, daughter of William and Parthenia McD. of Washington, Beaufort Co., N. C., who was born in Scotland and emigrated to America when quite young. Margaret was the mother of 13 children. Rev. Wm. McPheeters died Nov., 1842. Rev. Drury Lacy preached the funeral sermon.

Rev. McPheeters left an accurate register of his ancestors for several generations, the original of which is owned by Dr. W. M. McPheeters of St. Louis, and was kindly loaned me for use in preparing my account of his family. 14 children, viz:

487. Son, d. young; son of Elizabeth.

488. Lavina McPheeters (child of 2nd wife), b. Dec. 30, 1809, near Greenville, Augusta Co., Va. Lived with her grandmother, Mrs. E. Moore, in Tenn. for 5 years, leaving there in 1815, when her father brought her to Raleigh; m. Jesse Brown, a merchant of Raleigh, where they resided. She d. there Feb. 13, 1885. Both members of the church.

489. James Cranberry McPheeters, b. Feb. 21, 1813, at the home of his grandmother, Parthenia McDaniel, in Washington, D. C. He was a merchant in Petersburg; a member of the church; m. (1) Susan Thorowgood of Norfolk, Va., March, 1842. She only lived a few years after m. and d. in Raleigh, N. C., leaving one dau., Susan. He then m. Rebecca Keagy of Philadelphia. 3 children +.

490. Mary Elizabeth McPheeters, b. Nov. 25, 1814; only lived six weeks.

491. William M. McPheeters, b. Dec. 3, 1815, in Raleigh, N. C.; m. Martha Sheldon, then Sallie Buchanan. 6 children +

492. Margaret Ann McPheeters, b. Nov. 25, 1817; baptized Feb. 8, 1818, by Rev. Jesse Turner, it being the first baptism in the new Presbyterian Church at Raleigh, N. C.; united with church in 1831; m. Jan. 29, 1841, John Wilson, a merchant in Milton, N. C. He was a ruling elder in the church. If they ever had children, they d. young.


495. Susan Octavia McPheeters (the 2nd), b. Dec. 28, 1823; baptized by Rev. John Witherspoon; she d. in Raleigh, Aug. 17, 1846; never married.

496. Catherine Mary McPheeters, b. May 23, 1826; baptized by Rev. Witherspoon in 1826.


499. Tennent McDaniel McPheeters, b. May 10, 1833; baptized by his father; d. May 17, 1833.

500. Jane Elizabeth McPheeters, b. June 17, 1834; named for her two aunts, the sisters of her father; baptized by Rev. Michael Osborn; d. in Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 3, 1874; never married.

JAMES GRANBERRY McPheeters⁵ (489) (William⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. Feb. 21, 1813, in Washington, D. C.; m. Susan Thorowgood of Norfolk, Va., March, 1842. She soon d. in Raleigh, N. C., leaving a dau., Susan. He then m. Rebecca Keagy of Philadelphia. She had 2 children. The three children were:

501. Susan McPheeters, who grew to womanhood and died in Raleigh.

502. Ella McPheeters; unmarried.

503. Florence McPheeters, m. Edmond Pedelford of Baltimore. He is dead. 1 dau.,viz:  


WILLIAM M. McPheeters⁵ (491) (William⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John¹), b. in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 3, 1815. Attended University of North Carolina; after graduating he studied medicine; graduated from the University of Penn. in 1840; practiced continuously in St. Louis from 1841 up to the present time (1901), with the exception of three years spent in C. S. A. Early in his career he assisted in establishing the first dispensary west of the Mississippi River. In '45 was chosen Professor of Pathological Anatomy in St. Louis Medical College. In '44 he took the chair of Materia Medica in same college; appointed U. S. Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, which position he held five years previous to the war and eight years
Dr. William M. McPheeters.
since, resigning in 1874 to accept position of Medical Director of St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Co. He has been president of the St. Louis Medical Society, also of the State Medical and Surgical Society; also editor of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal. He has long been a ruling elder in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church. Married (1) Martha Shelden of Virginia, who d. early in her married life. He then m. Sallie Buchanan of St. Louis, in May, 1849. 6 children, viz:

505. George McPheeters, d. at the age of 8 years.
506. Margaret McPheeters, m. Albert Price. 5 children +.
507. William McPheeters, d. aged 14 years.
508. Sallie McPheeters, m. William Mead Robinson. 3 children +.
509. Fannie McPheeters, unmarried, and resides with her parents in St. Louis.
510. Charles McPheeters, d. aged 25 years.

MARGARET McPheeters6 (506) (William M.5, William4, Rachel3, Jane2, John1), m. Albert Price of St. Louis, where they reside. 5 children, viz:

511. Albert Price.
512. Sallie Price.
513. Sidney Price.
514. Margaret Price.
515. Grace Price.

SALLIE McPheeters6 (508) (William M.5, William4, Rachel3, Jane2, John1), m. William Mead Robinson of Louisville. 3 children, viz:

516. Sallie Robinson.
517. Bonycastle Robinson.
518. Mead Robinson.

SAMUEL BROWN McPheeters6 (493) (William4, Rachel3, Jane2, John1), named for Rev. Samuel Brown; b. at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 18, 1819; baptized by Rev. Shepherd K. Kollock; went to Caldwell Institute in Greensboro; from here to the North Carolina University; graduated from there in 1841; then commenced the
study of law, but becoming very much impressed on the subject of religion about 1843, he decided to devote his life to the work of Christ. In 1843 he left Raleigh for Princeton Theological Seminary. After finishing his studies here he engaged in Missionary work in various fields in Virginia; then accepted a charge in St. Louis, Mo., with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where he met with singular success. His labors here covered a period of ten years, with constantly increasing evidences of his usefulness. In 1858 his church joined with Pine Street Church, Rev. McPheeters continuing pastor. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1859 by Westminster Assembly. On account of failing health he went to New Mexico in 1860, accompanied by his family. A chaplain's commission having been obtained for him, he preached to the soldiers and taught the children of the officers. While here he calculated the simplest and most comprehensive interest table in existence, the manuscript of which is in the possession of his sons. He remained in Ft. Union until 1861, when news came of the conflict in the States.

These tidings produced a profound effect upon the mind of Dr. McPheeters. He clung to the idea of the union of the States with honest pride, and freely expressed his willingness to render all the assistance in his power should the Fort be attacked. He also exerted decisive influence over the officers who, under strong temptation, appeared to waver in their fealty. "As a citizen," he said, "I hold it to be a most important and indispensable part of my duty to God to obey the law, to submit to the authorities, to pray for them, to render them the honor due their several stations, and to promote peace and quietness. These things, I solemnly declare, I have habitually aimed to do."

In addition to these declarations, he wrote a personal letter to his congregation in St. Louis, in which he carefully defines his position and entreats his beloved charge to preserve even in troublous times, "the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace."

Honestly endeavoring to perform his duties to God and man he returned to his charge in St. Louis where feeling ran high, and was finally involved in a struggle which was too much for his feeble strength, an interesting account of which is told in a very impartial manner by Rev. John S. Grasty in his Memoir of Dr. McPheeters, from which we have drawn largely for this sketch.

Submitting to the decision of the Newark Assembly, Dr. McPheet-
ers quitted his St. Louis charge and accepted a position at Mulberry Church, Shelby Co., Ky.

After the close of the war, the Pine Street Church resolved "That the action restraining Dr. McPheeters from preaching in the Pine Street Church be, and is now, revoked."

It is but justice to record that at the first opportunity which presented itself, the Pine Street Church congregation, by an overwhelming majority, made an earnest and heartfelt call upon Dr. McPheeters to return and minister as pastor to the people from whom, contrary to their wishes, he had been unrighteously torn by the cruel hand of ecclesiastico-military power.

Upon receiving this communication, Dr. McPheeters visited St. Louis, where he was warmly received. But after prayerful consideration, on account of physical inability, the invitation, so tenderly and generously offered, was declined.

As his physical strength grew less his spiritual nature seemed to grow and expand. Even after his condition had become such that he was obliged to keep his bed, he continued to minister to his flock, being carried to and from the church in an ambulance. From a couch at the front of the pulpit he gave the people his messages of love and mercy. The power of his preaching at this time was far-reaching and powerful. He even attended Presbytery after he was unable to walk. He labored on until 1870, preaching his last sermon in February. And on March 9, 1870, he sank to rest. After appropriate services in Mulberry, his remains were laid to rest in Grove Hill Cemetery, St. Louis.

He married in May, 1851, Eliza C. Shanks, daughter of Col. John Shanks, a prominent citizen of Fincastle, Va.

(Condensed from The Memoir of S. B. McPheeters by Rev. John S. Grasty.)

Four children, viz:

519. Thomas Shanks McPheeters, m. Elizabeth Polk, youngest dau. of Trusten Polk, Governor of Missouri and U. S. Senator +.

521. Grace Woodson McPheeters, m. Frank T. Glasgow of Lexington, Va. He is a lawyer. 5 children +.

522. Kate L. McPheeters, m. Dr. Robert Glasgow, brother of Frank. They reside at Lexington, Va. 3 children +.

THOMAS S. McPheeters$^6$ (519) (Samuel B.$^5$, William$^4$, Rachel$^3$, Jane$^2$, John$^1$), m. Elizabeth Polk. 1 child, viz:

523. Thomas S. McPheeters, Jr., b. Aug. 27, 1881; won the Princeton Prize, given by the Princeton University Alumni Association of St. Louis. Each year a prize is awarded by this association for the best examination record, made by any Missouri boy entering Princeton without conditions. He was only 17 years old when he passed this examination; had already won high honors at Smith Academy and Lawrenceville, N. J., Academy.

WILLIAM M. McPheeters$^9$ (520) (Samuel B.$^5$, William$^4$, Rachel$^3$, Jane$^2$, John$^1$), m. Emma Gold Morrison (No. 969). 4 children, viz:

524. Samuel B. McPheeters.
526. Thomas S. McPheeters.
527. Mary McPheeters.

GRACE WOODSON McPheeters$^6$ (521) (Samuel B.$^5$, William$^4$, Rachel$^3$, Jane$^2$, John$^1$), m. Frank T. Glasgow. 5 children, viz:

528. Ellen Glasgow.
529. Samuel B. Glasgow.
530. Frank T. Glasgow; d. young.
531. Charles Speer Glasgow.
532. Thomas S. Glasgow.

KATE L. McPheeters$^9$ (522) (Samuel B.$^5$, William$^4$, Rachel$^3$, Jane$^2$, John$^1$), m. Dr. Robert Glasgow. She d. and he m. Miss Morrison, sister of Wm. McPheeters' wife, and they have a dau. 3 children, viz:

533. Robert Glasgow.
534. Elizabethe Glasgow, died.
ALEXANDER MILLER McPheeters\(^9\) (\#497) (William\(^4\), Rachel\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)), named for two Princeton Theological Professors; b. March 28, 1828; baptized 1828 by Rev. John Robinson of the Concord Presbytery; m. Fanny Leftrich, only dau. of Thomas Lumpkin Leftrich, a merchant of Bedford City, Va.; resides in Raleigh, N. C. Their 9 children were as follows:

536. Thomas Leftrich McPheeters; d. in infancy.
537. Alexander Miller McPheeters, Jr.
538. Mildred Murphy McPheeters, m. Samuel Martin Inman of Atlanta, Ga.
539. Fannie Leftrich McPheeters.
540. James Turner Leftrich McPheeters, was drowned at the age of 15 years, while endeavoring to save a friend.
541. Samuel Brown McPheeters.
543. Susie de Leftrich McPheeters.
544. Margaret Lilly McPheeters.

CAPTAIN CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Among the Presbyterian trustees of 1776, and also the chartered trustees, was the venerable Charles Campbell. He was the son of Charles Campbell whose remote ancestor was Duncan Campbell. This Duncan, who never left Scotland, had three sons Dougald, Robert and John, who removed to Ireland in 1700, and settled in Coleraine in County Derry. Most of the descendants of these three brothers, between 1730 and 1740, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and thence to Augusta, as Augusta then was. The descendants of Dougald are said to have settled in what is now Rockbridge, and three brothers, sons of Robert, namely Hugh, John and Charles, settled in Augusta proper. Charles Campbell, your trustee, the son of Charles, was born in Rockbridge in 1741; married Mary Ann Downey, and both husband and wife lived to an advanced age, she dying in 1824, aged 82, and he in 1826, aged 85.

Charles did not actively engage in political affairs, but commanded a company at the siege of York, and he delighted in old age to recount the details of the siege. He was noted for his piety, and was fond of books, encouraged literary institutions, and trained his nu-
merous sons and daughters in sound learning. One of his sons, Dr. Samuel L. Campbell, who was a pupil of the Academy, a trustee, and for a short period its rector, was a good scholar and a correct and graceful writer; and we owe to his pen not only a graphic account of the infant academy and of its early pupils, but a valuable memoir of the battle of Point Pleasant. Charles Campbell, your trustee, who lived as late as 1826, is well remembered by many now living. He was about middle size, and in his old age, as he sat as an elder in the Kew Providence Church on the left of the pulpit, with his white hair flowing, decrepit with years, but firm in faith and zealous for the glory of God, he was a striking figure. He was long a Magistrate and did not hesitate to use the whole rigor of the law in repressing violations of the Sabbath.

At your annual celebrations the good old man drove from his residence twelve miles distant to this hill in his carriage drawn by two rather old horses who rejoiced in the names of Grey and Goody, and listened with rapt attention to all the exercises of the day. He left numerous descendants, among whom is my valued friend Charles Campbell, who truly represents the literary zeal and sterling integrity of his ancestor. He was High-Sheriff of Rockbridge, 1808-10, and a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1788-89.


ELIZABETH McPheeters (315) (Rachel², Jane², John¹), b. May 17, 1781; m. August, 1800, William Campbell, son of Capt. Charles Campbell, an officer in the Revolution and a member of the General Assembly for years. He d. Nov. 10, 1816, leaving Elizabeth a widow. She with her children removed to Indiana in 1833. She joined the church in Rockbridge under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Brown; was a devout Christian and trained up her children in the "fear and admonition of the Lord." Their 6 children were:

545. Maria Campbell, b. Aug. 1, 1801; d. Nov. 18, 1805.
548. Rebecca Campbell, b. May 27, 1811; m. Joshua Hall in 1842 +.
549. Charles Downey Campbell, b. Apr. 5, 1813; m. Emaline Venyce Hopewell of Indiana, a beautiful singer; she only lived three months after their marriage. He was the last of this family; d. 1901; went West at an early day; lived on a farm with his mother and three maiden sisters. Besides attending to the duties of the farm they found time for much reading and study of the doctrines of Christianity. About 1880 he became greatly interested in the Book of Revelations and wrote out his views at length in a Commentary, which is in the possession of Mrs. Axtel of St. Paul. This work has been pronounced deserving of merit by a competent judge.

550. Rachel Moore Campbell, b. May 28, 1815; d. Jan. 9, 1888; united with the N. P. Church in 1831, under the pastorate of Rev. Morrison.

JAMES McPHEETERS Campbell (546) (Elizabeth4, Rachel3, Jane2, John1), b. Nov. 16, 1804; m. Betsey G. Brown of Brownsburg, Va., Apr. 7, 1831; d. at Knightstown, Ind., where he lived for over fifty years; highly esteemed as a Christian; was an excellent Biblical scholar; united with N. P. Church when about 16 years old; was a ruling elder of Knightstown Church. He was a cousin of Charles Campbell, the Historian.

In his veins ran the blood of the Covenanters. The old Highland Campbells that had suffered for the faith delivered to the Saints, and led the sturdy clans against the oppression of religious despotism were at once an inspiration to his steadfast reliance in the old church of his fathers, and left to him a heritage of unwavering fidelity to his God. Rich indeed in the history of persecution for the truth, valor and endurance for the right, indomitable courage in the face of disaster and overwhelming odds, is the race from which James Campbell sprang, and whose name he has borne with all good report for eighty years. To-day the memory of that gentle spirit is a blessing which is perpetual rejoicing. When death came it found him ready; it had no terrors for him. He said to the Pastor in reply to a question as to the outlook for the future, "I have not served the Lord from my youth to be forsaken in my old age." It was at once the keynote and symbol of his long and faithful life.
As sinks the golden orb of day,
   In the calm beauty of his strength,
To wake the morn's effulgent ray,
   Nor fears the gathering shadows' length.

So goes the aged saint to rest
   While darkness veils his mortal sight,
To wake 'mid glories of the blest,
   Transfigured in Celestial light.

Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,
   Nor heart of man conceived the bliss
That hath his wondrous vision stirred
   In such a heavenly dawn as this.

Their 5 children were as follows:

551. Margaret Ann Campbell, b. Feb. 1, 1832; d. aged 5 years.
553. Rachel Mary Campbell, b. March 20, 1836; m. Joseph E. King +.
554. Harriet Newell Campbell, b. Oct. 20; d. in infancy.
555. Lavina Jane Campbell; d. in infancy.

ELIZABETH McPHEETERS Campbell⁴ (552) (James³, Elizabeth², Rachel², Jane², John¹), m. Rev. Charles Axtell Nov. 30, 1853. He was b. in Geneva, N. Y., 1818; d. in Mankato, Minn., Oct. 30, 1891.

Of the Rev. Charles Axtell it can well be said that he died in the Lord after a well spent life of faithful and good works. He was the son of a prominent clergyman of Geneva, N. Y. He was educated for the ministry, but his health failing, he was sent abroad with the hope of restoring it. He went as a sailor in what was supposed to be a whaler, but after getting out upon the sea the captain turned pirate, and having no use for such a man as Mr. Axtell, dropped him upon one of the South Pacific Islands, where he expected the natives would devour him. He succeeded in making friends among them, and though his life was often threatened, he escaped injury and was finally picked up by a passing vessel. After two shipwrecks he returned to New York, after an absence of two years.
He taught for some time in an institution for the instruction of the blind. In 1852 he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church; held many important charges, the first being at Galena, Ill., where he was the neighbor and friend of General Grant.

When compelled to leave his work on account of ill health, he wrote a farewell letter to each member of his congregation.

Their children were 4, viz:

556. Mary Libbannia Axtell, b. Jan. 19, 1862, in Galena, Ill. This name was given her by her father in memory of the kindness of a chieftain on the Island of Rotuma, who protected his life when cast ashore among savages. This small island belongs to the Fiji group, lying out of the main track of vessels. When one came for recruiting and he was about leaving, Chief Bonfan with his little daughter Libannia followed him to the beach and with streaming eyes besought him to take them with him. She m. Judson W. Bishop +.

558. Margaret Elizabeth Axtell, b. June 6, 1863; d. young.
559. Harriet Axtell, b. Sept. 16, 1868, in Bellevue, Iowa, a beautiful spot on the banks of the Mississippi, where her father sought rest after resigning the care of the first church at Dubuque, Iowa; m. Dec. 12, 1895, Homer Clifton Johnston, an able lawyer of Marion, O. 1 child, viz:

560. Dorothy Johnston, b. Dec. 9, 1899.

MARY LIBBANNIA Axtell7 (556) (Elizabeth6, James5, Elizabeth4, Rachel3, Jane2, John1), b. Jan. 19, 1862; m. Feb. 19, 1884, Judson W. Bishop. He was mustered into United States service June 26, 1861, as Captain of Co. A, 2d Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers; served continuously in that regiment, or with it as part of his larger command, until mustered out as colonel with it, July 20, 1865; promoted major, March 21, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 26, 1862; commissioned colonel July 14, 1864, and on recruiting the regiment to standard strength was mustered as colonel from March 5, 1865; appointed brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers by commission dated April 9, 1865, and assigned to command First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; was, with his command, engaged in battles of Mill Springs, Ky., Perry-
ville, Ky., Tullahoma, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Mission Ridge, Tenn., the Atlanta Campaign, Sherman’s March Atlanta to Savannah, Sherman’s March Savannah to Raleigh, Battle of Bentonville, N. C., Surrender of Johnston’s Army, the Grand Review in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1865. His regiment contained from first to last 1801 men, of whom 93 were killed in action. Their children were 5, viz:

561. Margaret Louisa Bishop, b. Dec. 25, 1885.
563. Janette Bishop, b. March 6, 1889.

REBECCA Campbell (548) (Elizabeth, Rachel, Jane, John), b. near Brownsburg in Rockbridge County, Va., May 27, 1811. The family removed to Knightstown, Indiana, in 1833, where Rebecca was m. to Joshua Hall March 15, 1842. They lived near there until 1855, when they removed to Iowa and settled in Cedar County. She died in Des Moines November 20, 1887, at the age of 76 years. They were among the pioneers of that state.

Mrs. Hall was noted through life for a calm, firm Christian spirit, and it is not to be wondered at, for she was a descendant of a long line of pious ancestors, among whom were the Alleins, Rutherfords, Thompsons and Walkers of Scotland, and the McPheeters and Moores of Virginia. Her mother was a McPheeters, which family, it is said, furnished more ministers to the Presbyterian Church than any other family in America. Her husband, Joshua Hall, was b. July 17, 1808, in W. Va., not far from Clarksburg, Harrison Co. He d. Jan. 17, 1893. His first wife was Jane Ballard by whom he had two children, Harriet who m. Joseph Murzy of Ocala, Fla., and one died young. Joshua and Rebecca were the parents of four children, viz.:

567. Mildred Elliot Hall, m. Milo P. Smith. 3 children +.
568. James Richard Hall, m. Eliza Monk. 4 children +.
569. Mary Elizabeth Hall, b. Oct. 29, 1851.

MILDRED ELLIOT Hall (567) (Rebecca, Elizabeth, Rachel, Jane, John), b. July 6, 1846; m. Milo P. Smith Nov. 22, 1866; lived in Marengo, Iowa, until 1883 when they removed to Cedar
JOHN WALKER.

Rapids, Iowa, where they now reside. He is a prominent lawyer. They are the parents of three children, viz:

570. Edith Mildred Smith, b. June 8, 1868.
571. Frank Earl Smith, b. Sept. 14, 1870; m. Grace Elizabeth Hibarger Nov. 9, 1889; resides in Cedar Rapids, Ia.
572. Harriet Isabel Smith, b. March 25, 1874.

HARRIET ISABEL Smith (572) was m. to Wm. Franklin Stahl of Lisbon, Ia., Sept. 18, 1895. He is editor and proprietor of The Lisbon Herald. They have three children, viz:


JAMES RICHARD Hall⁶ (568) (Rebecca⁵, Elizabeth⁴, Rachel⁴, Jane², John¹), m. Eliza Monk in 1879 or 1880. After living a while in Iowa, they went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he d. Oct. 22, 1897. The family then went to Tyler, Washington. 4 children, viz:

577. Mary Hall, b. Sept. 8, 1888.
578. Lillian Hall, b. March 27, 1894.

RACHEL MARY Campbell⁶ (553) (James⁶, Elizabeth⁴, Rachel³, Jane², John Walker¹), b. March 20, 1836. She m. in 1857 Joseph E. King of Indianapolis, Ind. He was a highly esteemed and influential citizen; a brother of James King, editor of The Bulletin, who was assassinated in San Francisco some years ago, and of Henry King, who died from exposure on the famous Fremont expedition over the Rockies. Joseph King’s sister, Mrs. Judge Collier of Pittsburgh, has a son Charles Collier, who was the first husband of Mrs. De Witt Talmage. Joseph E. King died in Texas May 11, 1865. He was a man of fine mind and uncommon business qualifications, and but for the complete loss of health shortly after marriage, would no doubt have attained distinction. She and her daughter are living in Denver, Col. 2 children, viz:

580. Elizabeth Helen King; not married.
581. Frances Campbell King, b. June 28, 1861; not married; is with the Abernathy Furniture Co., of Kansas City, Mo.
ELIZABETH Moore (135), dau. of James Moore who m. Jane Walker (No. 9); m. Michael Coalter. They were members of the church and resided in Augusta Co. They and the family of William McPheeters were neighbors and warm friends. She d. about 1783 or '84, and was buried in the "Glebe" graveyard. After her death, he m. again. He was a soldier in Captain McDowell's Company (See Palmer's Calendar of State Papers). He was undoubtedly a brave soldier, for he carried many scars as a reminder of his frequent encounters with the Indians. They had 8 children, viz: 

582. David Coalter, b. Sept. 24, 1764, in Rockbridge Co., Va. He was a merchant and resided in South Carolina, where he m. Ann, dau. of James and Catherine Scheider Carmichael. She was b. near Orangeburg, S. C., June 1, 1772; m. in Orangeburg Dec. 29, 1791; removed to Missouri in 1818. He d. in Washington County, Va., Aug. 25, 1821. She d. in St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1824. 8 children +.

583. James Coalter; was a merchant in Staunton, Va. It is supposed that he d. at Sweet Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, Va.; married +.

584. Elizabeth Coalter, m. her cousin James McPheeters (No. 309); lies buried beside her sister Mrs. Naylor at Dar-denne Prairie.

585. John Coalter, m. Frances Bland Tucker. 3 children +.


587. Margaret Coalter, m. Mr. Ward of Harrison County, Ky. 4 children +.

588. Micaiah Coalter; married; d. in Staunton, Va., when grown in 1808. He and Wm. McPheeters were warm friends.

589. Mary Coalter, m. Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker. She was buried in Fulton, Mo. He was the youngest son of St. George Tucker; was District Judge of the United States for Missouri; was afterwards Professor in "William and Mary College." Author of "Tucker's Pleadings," "The Partisan Leader" and lectures on "The Science of Government." His dau. m. Henry A. Washington, Professor in William and Mary College. Under
Judge John Coalter.
the authority of Congress he edited with notes "The Writ-
ings of Jefferson." His dau. Cynthia Tucker m. a Mr. Cole-

JAMES Coalter (583), had a dau. who became
590. Mrs. Stuart.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON.

591. John Preston of Ireland had an only son, William Preston, who came to America when eight years old. He became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and Commanding Lieutenant of Fincastle and Montgomery. He was zealous in the cause of his country in the Revolution. He m. Susanna Smith of Hanover Co., Va., dau. of Francis Smith and Elizabeth Waddy. Their third child was Francis Preston, who was a lawyer and member of the Virginia Legislature, and a congressman from that state from 1793 to 1797. He was a Brigadier General in the War of 1812.

He m. Sarah B. Campbell, dau. of Gen. William Campbell, who commanded at King's Mountain. Sarah was a niece of Patrick Henry. Their first child was William Campbell Preston, the great advocate and matchless orator of South Carolina. He was senator from South Carolina and was president of her university. His first wife was Mary E. Coalter, the granddaughter of Michael Coalter and Elizabeth Moore, and niece of Judge John Coalter.

William Campbell Preston was born in Philadelphia Dec. 27, 1794, and died in Columbia, S. C., May 22, 1860. His father was a member of Congress in Philadelphia at the time he was born. He graduated at the State College at Columbia, S. C., in 1812, and returned to Virginia, and commenced the study of law, but after a few months, was obliged to travel for the benefit of his health. After an extensive tour through the valley of the Mississippi, he visited Europe where he remained several years, and at the University of Edinburgh attended the lectures of Professors Playfair and Brown. In 1819, he returned to Virginia, and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. Two years afterwards, he settled at Columbia, S. C., and soon gained a reputation as a public speaker. In 1828, and again in 1830
and 1832, he was returned to the state legislature, and became one
of the leaders of the nullification party. In 1836 he was elected to
the United States Senate, but differing with his colleague, Mr. Cal-
houn, and his constituents with regard to the support they gave Mr.
Van Buren, he resigned his seat and resumed the practice of law.
He was President of the Carolina College from 1845 to 1851, and
soon after established the Columbia Lyceum, which he endowed with
his library of three thousand volumes. He published a eulogy of
Hugh S. Legaré in 1843.

(From the American Cyclopedia.)

After the death of his first wife, Mary Coalter, he married Miss
L. P. Davis, but all of his children died in infancy or unmarried, so
that he has no direct descendants.

DAVID Coalter⁴ (582) (Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹) and his wife,
Ann Carmichael, had 8 children, viz:

591. Maria Elizabeth Coalter, b. Oct. 9, 1792; m. William C.
    Preston, the South Carolina orator, son of Gen. Francis
    and Sarah Campbell Preston, and grandson of William
    Preston, who was born in Ireland and came to America.
    Name of only one of their children known +.

592. Ann Catherine Coalter, b. 1794; m. William Harper, Chan-
    cellor of South Carolina; also Chancellor of Missouri. 4
    children +.

593. James Coalter; d. unmarried.

594. Frances Margaret Coalter; m. Dr. David H. Means +.

595. Caroline Lane Coalter; m. Hamilton Rowan Gamble. 4
    children +.

596. John David Coalter; m. Mary A. Means. He was a Judge.
    They had one son who d. young.

597. Julia Davenport Coalter; m. Judge Edward Bates. 8 chil-
    dren +.

598. Beverly Tucker Coalter; m. Elizabeth McQueen. 3 chil-
    dren +.

MARIA E. Coalter (591) and her husband Wm. C. Preston had
children, number not known; one child was named:

599. Sally Preston; d. unmarried.
ANN C. Coalter (592) and her husband William Harper had 4 children, viz:

600. Annie C. Harper; m. Dr. James Augustus McPheeters. 5 children +.

601. Maria Harper; d. unmarried.

602. Henrietta Harper; d. unmarried.

603. Wesley Harper; d. young.

ANNE C. Harper\(^6\) (600) (Catherine\(^5\), David\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. her cousin J. A. McPheeters (second wife). 5 children, viz:

604. Wesley McPheeters.

605. Maria McPheeters.

606. Anne McPheeters.

607. Fanny McPheeters.

608. Kate McPheeters; m. Rev. Henry Dickson. They had one son Howard and two dau., names not known.

609. Howard Dickson; m. and living in Boston; has two dau., names not known.

FRANCES MARGARET Coalter\(^5\) (594) (David\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. 1798; m. Jan. 2, 1817, Dr. David H. Means. He was a member of the Legislature from Fairfield Co., S. C., and member of the South Carolina Nullification Convention. 11 children, viz:


611. David Coalter Means, M. D.; m. May 20, 1853, to Elizabeth Mobley. 3 children +.


613. Isaac Hughes Means; m. Alice Hagood March 8, 1854. 5 children +.


615. Beverly Means; m. Jane Porcher Du Bose April 4, 1861 +.


617. Caroline Harper Means; m. Preston S. Brooks March 11, 1841. He was United States Congressman from Virginia. No children.

618. Sarah Frances Means; m. Samuel Wilds Trotti May 1, 1848. He was United States Congressman. No children.
619. Frances Coalter Means; m. John G. Mobley, 1859; she m. 2nd, 1868, Col. William Wallace of the South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A. He was from Columbia +.

620. Julia Bates Means; d. in childhood.

FRANCES C. M. Mobley (619) and her husband John G. Mobley had 1 child, viz:

621. John G. Mobley, Jr.

DAVID COALTER Means\(^6\) (611) (Frances\(^5\), David\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Elizabeth Mobley; lived in Fairfield, S. C. 3 children, viz:

622. Robert Means; m. Minnie Pelligren; several children.

623. David Coalter Means, Jr.; unmarried; living in South Carolina (1899).

624. Marion Means; unmarried in 1898.

EDWARD JOHN Means\(^6\) (612) (Frances\(^5\), David\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Sept. 15, 1826; d. Feb. 25, 1898; lived in Fairfield, S. C., until 1886, when they moved to Columbia, S. C. He was Secretary of State of South Carolina, 1858 to 1862; Captain of I. M. of 17th South Carolina Regiment, C. S. A.; Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield Co., S. C., and Librarian of the South Carolina College from 1888 to 1898. He m. Alice Hagood of Barnwell, S. C. (dau.

625. Frances Augusta Means.

626. Maria D. Means; d. young.

627. Sarah T. Means; m. Mr. Curry of Mississippi.

628. Martha Means.

629. John Coalter Means; druggist in Natchez, Miss.


ISAAC HUGHES Means\(^6\) (613) (Frances\(^5\), David\(^4\), Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Sept. 15, 1826; d. Feb. 25, 1898; lived in Fairfield, S. C., until 1886, when they moved to Columbia, S. C. He was Secretary of State of South Carolina, 1858 to 1862; Captain of I. M. of 17th South Carolina Regiment, C. S. A.; Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield Co., S. C., and Librarian of the South Carolina College from 1888 to 1898. He m. Alice Hagood of Barnwell, S. C. (dau.
of Dr. J. O. Hagood of Barnwell, and sister of Brigadier General Johnson Hagood of South Carolina, who was afterwards Governor of South Carolina). They had 5 children who grew to maturity and 8 who d. young. Those who grew up were:

633. James Hagood Means; m. Emma Wright. 3 children +.
634. Maria Cornelia Means.
635. Eloise Butler Means.

All of these children of Isaac Hughes Means removed from Fairfield to Columbia, where they now live (1898).

JAMES HAGOOD Means7 (633) (Isaac Hughes6, Frances5, David4, Elizabeth3, Jane2, John1); m. Emma Wright. 3 children, viz:

637. James Hagood Means.
638. Alice Hagood Means.
639. Margaret Means.

BEVERLY Means8 (615) (Frances5, David4, Elizabeth3, Jane2, John1); Sergeant-Major of the 6th South Carolina Volunteers, C. S. A.; was killed at the battle of Seven Pines. He m. Jane Porcher Du Bose; left one dau.:

640. Beverly Means; she m. Dr. Theodore Du Bose of Columbia, S. C. They have 3 children, viz:
641. Theodore Du Bose.
642. John Bratton Du Bose.

MARION Means6 (616) (Frances5, David4, Elizabeth3, Jane2, John1); m. John English of South Carolina. They had 5 children, viz:

644. Frank English; killed at Drainsville, 1861.
645. James English; d. young.
646. Joseph English; m. Anna Russell. 2 children +.
647. Beverly Means English +.
JOSEPH English⁷ (646) (Marion⁶, Frances⁵, David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); m. Anna Russell. 2 children, viz:
650. Annie English.

BEVERLY MEANS English⁷ (647) (Marion⁶, Frances⁵, David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); m. Eliza Dohey. 2 children, viz:
651. Maria English.
652. Beverly English.

HARRIET FITZPATRICK English⁷ (648) (Marion⁶, Frances⁵, David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹). She m. Sadler Gillespie. They had 4 children, viz:
653. English Gillespie.
654. Sadler Gillespie.
655. Harriet Gillespie.
656. Fannie Coalter Gillespie.

CAROLINE LANE Coalter⁵ (595) (David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); b. 1800; m. Hamilton Rowan Gamble who was b. 1798, d. in 1864; son of Joseph Gamble, a native of Ireland, who came to Virginia in 1789 with his wife Annie, dau. of John Hamilton of “The Strutts.” Judge H. R. Gamble was War Governor of Missouri. They resided in St. Louis, where he was Judge of the Supreme Court and an eminent member of the bar. 2 children, viz:
657. Hamilton Gamble; m. Sallie Goode Minor. 3 children +.
658. David Coalter Gamble; m. Flora Matthews. 12 children, names not known.

HAMILTON Gamble (657); b. Nov. 11, 1858; d. Apr. 11, 1877, in Salt Lake City; m. Dec. 23, 1863, to Sallie Good Minor, dau. of James L. and Sallie Goode Minor*. Col. Hamilton Gamble was an eminent member of the bar. 3 children, viz:
660. Mary Minor Gamble; m. Simpson, (2) E. Miller. 4 children +.
661. Fannie Humphrey Gamble; b. Apr. 30, 1872.

*The widow of Col. Gamble, with their unmarried daughters, lives in Kansas City, Mo.
MARY MINOR Gamble (660); b. Dec. 27, 1865; m. (1) C. L. Simpson, (2) Edgar Miller. Their home is in St. Louis, Mo. 4 children, viz:
662. Carrie Miller.
663. David G. Miller; a physician.
664. Edith Miller.
665. Mary Miller.

BATES FAMILY.

Fleming Bates m. Sarah Jordon, York Co., Va., 1742, and had at least 3 children:
b. Frederick Bates.
c. And a dau. said to have m. G. C. Tarleton.

THOMAS F. Bates (a); m. Caroline Matilda Woodson, 1771. 4 children, viz:
a. Frederick Bates; moved to Missouri; was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.
b. James Bates; removed to Arkansas; delegate to Congress.
c. Fleming Bates; b. 1778; settled in North Virginia; clerk of the Court; m. Elizabeth W. Moore. 4 children.
d. Edward Bates; settled in the North; Dep. Clerk; removed to Missouri; Attorney-General United States under Lincoln. A fine lawyer, excellent scholar and Christian gentleman. d. 1873; m. Julia Davenport Coalter.

a. Thomas Fleming Bates, fought at Yorktown, 1781. His son
d. Edward Bates, fought 1812. His son


MATERNAL.

(1.) Dr. John Woodson, of Dorsetshire, England. His son,
(2.) Robert Woodson, m. Elizabeth Lewis. Their son,
(3.) John Woodson, m. Judith Tarlton. Their son,
(4.) Tarlton Woodson, m. Ursula Fleming. Their son,
(5.) Charles Woodson, m. Mary Pleasant. Their daughter,
(6.) Caroline Matilda Woodson, m. Thomas Fleming Bates. Their son,
(7.) Edward Bates, m. Julia D. Coalter. Their daughter,
(8.) Matilda Bates, m. Major Edward Eno of St. Louis.
JULIA DAVENPORT Coalter⁶ (597) (David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); b. March, 1807; m. Judge Edward Bates of St. Louis, Mo., United States Attorney-General under Lincoln. He was b. in Virginia. 8 children, viz:

666. Barton Bates; m. Caroline Woodson. 8 children +.
668. Julian Bates; m. Sally F. Woodson. 6 children +.
670. Richard Bates; m. Ellen Woodson. 2 children +.
671. John Coalter Bates; Maj.-Gen.; unmarried +.
672. Charles Woodson Bates; m. Alice Frink. 3 children +.
673. Matilda Bates; m. E. B. Eno. 4 children +.

BARTON Bates⁶ (666) (Julia⁵, David⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); m. Caroline Woodson. He was a Judge. 8 children, viz:

674. Onward Bates; m. Virginia Breckenridge, dau. of Judge S. Breckenridge.
675. Hatches Bates.
676. Katherine Bates.
677. Eads Bates.
678. Fanny Bates.
682. Daughter; name not known.
681. Margaret Bates; m. Edward Singleton of Raysville, Mo.

JULIAN Bates⁶ (668) (Julia⁵, David⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹). He was a physician; m. Sally F. Woodson. Their home is in St. Louis, Mo. 6 children, viz:

683. Wenona Bates.
684. Fleming Bates.

FLEMING Bates⁶ (669) (Julia⁵, David⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹); m. Nannie F. Wilson. He fought in the C. S. A. 2 children, viz:

688. Allen C. Bates.
General John Coalter Bates.
RICHARD Bates⁶ (670) (Julia⁵, David⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹); m. Ellen Woodson. 2 children, viz:

688b. Nannie F. Bates; m. Dr. Hersman of Missouri.

JOHN COALTER Bates⁶ (671) (Julia⁵, David⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹); not married; Lieut.-Col. in U. S. A., 13th Infantry, stationed at Ft. Wingate, New Mexico, in 1899. In command in the Philippines in 1900.

Gen. John Coalter Bates is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Charles County, August 26, 1842. He was a son of that eminent Missourian, the late Edward Bates, who served in Lincoln's first cabinet as Attorney-General. When but a few months old his parents moved to St. Louis, so he may be considered a native St. Louisan. Gen. Bates never attended a military school, his advancement being due to his ability and strict attention to duty. He has been frequently trusted with some of the important positions in the gift of the army officers, and has always earned every promotion. He was educated in the common schools of St. Louis, and for a time attended Washington University, though he never graduated from that institution. He was just on the verge of young manhood when the civil war broke out, and, imbibing the spirit of the times, he desired to take a part for the Union.

On May 14, 1861, when but 19 years old, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the 11th United States Infantry. He served with the army of the Potomac until April, 1863. He was with his company at Gaines' Mill, Malvern, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was in every engagement in which the 11th took part. From December, 1862, to April, 1863, he was Adjutant, and was then appointed aide-de-camp to the General commanding the army of the Potomac. He retained that position until the army was reassigned and redistributed in 1865. During the last few months before the army of the Potomac was mustered out, Gen. Bates was commissary of musters, when fully 50,000 soldiers were discharged from the service. While an aide-de-camp he participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Bristow Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg.

After the war Gen. Bates became Colonel of the 2nd Regiment,
and was appointed Brigadier General May 4, 1898, just before the
troops were sent to Cuba in the war with Spain.

In the interim between the civil and Spanish-American wars Gen.
Bates was in service in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Ne-
braska, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas and New Mexico,
except one year, when he was in Washington as chairman of the
tactical board. In 1871 he was second in command of the escort
sent with the surveying party west from the Missouri River to locate
the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1882 he was selected
by Gen. Sheridan to organize the division rifle competition and was
in charge of the competition in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In 1884 Gen.
Bates was in command of four troops of cavalry and two companies
of infantry that captured 800 Creek Indians that made war on the
recognized Creek government and defied the United States au-
thorities. Gen. John Pope, department commander, commended
him for his services in that campaign.

In 1888 Gen. Bates was again president of the tactical board that
met in Washington to revise the army tactics. In 1892 he was on
duty with the National Guard of New York at its encampment at
Peekskill. One year later he became a member of the board on
magazine small arms which adopted the rifle and carbine used at the
present time. He commanded fourteen companies of infantry and
four troops of cavalry ordered to quell the riots at Butte City, Mont.,
during the big railroad strike there in 1894. He was president of
the board selected in 1896 to prepare firing regulations for the army,
and in 1897 was in the service in Minnesota.

When war was declared with Spain in 1898, a number of officers
in the regular army were advanced. Among these was Gen. (then
Colonel) Bates. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers
and was soon ordered to Cuba. In the early part of May he passed
through East St. Louis on the way South with his troops and visited
his relatives a few hours in St. Louis.

During the war with Spain Gen. Bates was in the battles of El
Caney, San Juan Hill and other important engagements. After
the campaign ended he was ordered to the Philippines. He never
married.—From St. Louis Globe Democrat, March 22, 1901.

Brigadier-General Bates now in command of the Department of
the Missouri and shortly to assume at least temporary command of
the Department of the Colorado in addition, is a member of the newly
created Board on the Location and Distribution of Military Posts. Gen. Bates is the officer who was in command when the Jolo Islands were taken and annexed to the United States. This was effected without the firing of a single shot. At first this ruler was reluctant to trust the United States, and through his secretary and the heir-apparent made repeated apologies for his absence, explaining that he was busy officiating at religious observances. The high character of Gen. Bates, his tact and patience so impressed the emissaries of the Sultan that that ruler was finally delighted to welcome the American General to the imperial residence at Maibun, where the treaty was negotiated. The state religion is Mohammedan and the Sultan is now making preparations to undertake a pious pilgrimage to Mecca. The journey will be an impressive one, and for the first time in history a potentate carrying the flag of the United States will travel to that ancient shrine.

General Bates is a modest, unassuming man; considered the best disciplinarian in the army. His father fought in 1812, and his grandfather fought in the Revolution, he was at Yorktown. Cornwallis gave Thomas Fleming Bates a guard for his house, but Bates threw it into the fire. Cornwallis remarked: "If all your countrymen are like you, we will never conquer them."

CHARLES WOODSON Bates (672) (Julia, David, Eliz., Jane, John); m. Alice Frink. They reside at Romley, Chaffe Co., Col. 3 daughters, viz:

689. Nellie Bates.
690. Bertha Bates.
691. Carol Bates.

MATILDA Bates (673) (Julia, David, Eliz., Jane, John); m. Major Edward B. Eno; live in St. Louis, Mo. He d. 1891. Mrs. Matilda Eno kept house for Judge Bates when he was in President Lincoln's cabinet. 4 children, viz:

693. Christian Eno; m. Geo. Compton. 2 children, names not known.
694. Julia C. Eno.
695. Matilda Eno.
BEVERLY TUCKER Coalter, M. D.⁶ (598) (David⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹); m. Elizabeth McQueen. 3 children, viz:

696. John David Coalter; m. Dolly Hempstead. 3 children, names not known.
697. Julia Frances Coalter; m. Dr. James Davis. 2 children, names not known.
698. Caroline Gamble Coalter; m. Augustus Jordan. 3 children, names not known.

JOHN Coalter⁴ (585) (Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); son of Michael and Elizabeth Moore; b. Aug. 20, 1771, in Rockbridge Co. (then Augusta); studied law in William and Mary College under Judge St. George Tucker, taking a course also under Chancellor Wythe and Bishop Madison. While in Williamsburg he married Maria Rind (1791); settled in Staunton, where he practiced law and was at one time County Clerk; was succeeded in that office by his brother Micajah. Maria Rind d. 1792. 1795 Judge Coalter married Margaret Davenport, who died July 25, 1797. On June 5, 1802, he married Frances Bland Tucker, daughter of Judge St. George Tucker and Frances Bland.

Of the Tucker family, to which Frances belonged, there were Daniel (1), George (2) and Henry Tucker (3), who came of English stock. Daniel was the first Governor of Bermuda in 1616. From him descended John, Chief Justice of Bermuda, who married a daughter of Henry Tucker (2), and from these were descended Daniel, the immediate ancestor of Professor George Tucker of Virginia, the father of Frances who married Judge Coalter. Of the Blands we have the following history: Adam Bland, in the reign of Edward IV., married Jane Atkyns; their son John married Susan ——; their son Giles Bland came to Virginia and engaged in Bacon's Rebellion and was hanged by Gov. Berkeley. John and Susan had another son, Theodoric, who came to Virginia about 1654. He married Jane Bennett, daughter of Richard Bennett, Governor of Virginia, and died in 1671. Their son Richard married Elizabeth Randolph. Their eldest son, also named Richard, was a leading member of the Revolutionary Convention of Virginia, called by Jefferson “the wisest man south of the James River.” Their daughter Mary married Henry Lee, and their son Henry was the father of the celebrated Col. Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry), of the Revolution.
Judge John Coalter.
He was the father of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Richard Bland's son, Theodoric Bland, married Frances Bolling, and their only son, Theodoric, was Colonel of the Dragoons during the Revolution, and afterwards member of Congress. He had no children. Theodoric and Frances Bland also had a daughter, Frances Bland, who married the first time, John Randolph. Their son was John Randolph of Roanoke. The second time she married St. George Tucker, and their daughter, Frances B. Tucker, is the one who married Judge John Coalter.

Frances Coalter died at the Red Sulphur Springs, September 12, 1813.

In 1831 Judge Coalter married Mrs. Hannah Harrison (nee Jones), daughter of Wm. Jones, Esq., of Ellwood and his wife Betty Churchill.

In Waddel's Annals we find this brief account of the early struggles of John Coalter: "While a young lawyer, living at Staunton, Judge Coalter resided at a place then called Elm Grove, on Lewis Creek, half a mile east of town. His circumstances were so poor that he had to return home every day in time to cut wood for family use; and not being able to keep or hire a horse, he walked to his courts, carrying his clothes and papers in a bag on his shoulders. Afterwards, when a distinguished judge of the Court of Appeals, he was in the habit of referring to this period as the happiest of his life. His last residence was a handsome seat, called Chatham, on the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. He was b. a little north of N. P. Church, now in Rockbridge County."

He was attorney for the Commonwealth until 1809, when he resigned to accept the position of Judge of the Federal Court of Virginia, to which he was elected.

Judge John Coalter of the General Court, was promoted to the Supreme Court of Appeals May 11, 1811. About 1821 he removed to Richmond and purchased "Chatham," in Stafford opposite Fredericksburg, where he resided until the time of his death which occurred Feb. 2, 1838. He was buried in St. George's Churchyard.

The three children of Judge Coalter were all by his third wife, Frances, viz:

699. Frances Lelia Coalter; b. 1803; d. at Warm Springs in 1821.
700. Elizabeth Tucker Coalter; b. in Staunton, Va., June 25, 1805; m. John Randolph Bryan Jan. 27, 1830, at Chatham. Their home was at Eagle Point, Gloucester Co., Va. She d. March 28, 1856. He d. at the University of Virginia, Sept. 13, 1887. 10 children +.

701. St. George Tucker Coalter; m. Judith Harrison Tomlin. 5 children +.

Hayden, in his Virginia Genealogies, says that—

"John Randolph Bryan, of Gloucester Co., Va., was born at Wilmington Is., Ga., March 23, 1806. He died at the University of Virginia Sept. 13, 1887. On Jan. 27, 1830, in Chatham, Va., he married Elizabeth Tucker Coalter. She was born June 25th, 1805, and died at Eagle Point, Va., March 28, 1856. She was the second daughter of Hon. John Coalter, Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and his wife, Anne Frances Bland Tucker, daughter of Hon. St. George and Frances (Bland) Tucker. Her grandmother, Frances Bland, was the daughter of Theoderick and Frances (Bolling) Bland, and widow of John Randolph—therefore the mother of John Randolph of Roanoke.

Mr. J. R. Bryan was educated in the schools of William Lacy, Prince Edward Co., Va., and Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Halifax, Va., 1816-1820. In 1822 he entered Yale College, but receiving an appointment in the United States Navy as Midshipman Oct. 4, 1823, he accepted, and was ordered to the "Peacock." He became passed Midshipman March 23, 1829. In 1824 he was ordered to the "United States." He resigned Sept. 5, 1831, and retired to his estate of "Nonchalance," Wilmington Island.

Having in 1830 bought a farm on the Severn River in Gloucester Co., Va., for which he paid $20,000, he removed there, and remained until 1862.

The following notice of Mr. Bryan is from the Southern Churchman: "After his father's death, Mr. John Randolph requested Mrs. Bryan to permit him to superintend the education of her two sons, Randolph and Thomas. He adopted his namesake, Randolph Bryan. They were sent on to Virginia, and placed at school near him. For several years he directed their education and caused them to spend their vacations under his roof, treating them with the tenderness of a father."
Elizabeth Coalter Bryan.
The constant and friendly intercourse with a man so remarkable as John Randolph, left its impress upon his ward. His tastes were formed and his virtues developed.

At the end of eight years service, he left the Navy and married a remarkable woman, Elizabeth Tucker Coalter, the greatly beloved niece of John Randolph. She was endowed with great wit, strong practical common sense, and deep piety. She was a true and noble woman. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. Bryan united with the Episcopal Church, in Fredericksburg, being baptized and confirmed the same day, to remain Christ’s faithful soldier to his life’s end.” Their 10 children were as follows:

702. John Coalter Bryan; b. March 2, 1831, at Presly, King Co., Va.; d. June 1, 1853; educated at the University of Virginia and became an M. D., graduating from Richmond Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; graduated from the latter in 1853.

703. Delia Bryan; b. at Eagle Point Feb. 24, 1833; m. Oct. 30, 1856, Dr. John Randolph Page, C. S. A. He was educated at Virginia University; graduated an M. D. in 1849; also studied in Paris; was Chief Surgeon C. S. A., 1861-1865; Professor of Louisiana Military Academy, and Professor of Natural History and Agriculture at the University of Virginia, 1872-1888. 9 children +.


705. Georgia Screven Bryan; b. March 11, 1837; m. Dr. Andrew Glassel Grinnan. 8 children +.


708. St. George Tucker Coalter Bryan; b. at Chatham Oct. 4, 1843; educated at Virginia University, 1873-4; served in C. S. A.; a mining engineer.

124 DESCENDANTS OF

710. Thomas Forman Bryan; b. at Eagle Point Jan. 10, 1848; d. Sept. 8, 1851.

711. Corbin Braxton Bryan; b. 1852; m. Mary Sidney Caldwell Scott. 6 children +.

DELIA COALTER Bryan6 (703) (Elizabeth5, John4, Elizabeth3, Jane2, John1); m. Dr. John Randolph Page. Their 9 children were:

713. Elizabeth Coalter Page; b. March 10, 1859; d. Sept. 4, 1863.
720. John Randolph Page; b. Nov. 15, 1876.

FANNY TUCKER Bryan6 (704) (Eliz.5, John4, Eliz.3, Jane2, John1); m. Dr. S. W. Carmichael. 8 children, viz:

722. Elizabeth Coalter Carmichael; b. Aug. 20, 1865.
723. Ellen Spotswood Carmichael; b. Nov. 1, 1867.
726. Spotswood Wellford Carmichael; b. Nov. 21, 1875 (twin); d. July 26, 1876.
727. Coalter Bryan Carmichael; b. Nov. 21, 1875 (twin).

GEORGIA SCREVEN Bryan6 (705) (Elizabeth5, John4, Eliz.3, Jane2, John1); b. at Eagle Point March 11, 1837; m. June 2, 1859, Dr. Andrew Glassel Grinnan (son of Daniel and Helen Grinnan). They had 8 children, viz:
Dr. John Coalter Bryan.
JOHN WALKER.

729. Bryan Randolph Grinnan, D. D.; missionary to Japan; b. at Brampton April 21, 1860.

730. Daniel Grinnan (lawyer); b. Oct. 13, 1861; baptized by Dr. Ewing Oct., 1861; graduated A. B., University Virginia, 1879; resides in Richmond, Va.

731. Elizabeth Coalter Grinnan; b. July 25, 1863; baptized by Dr. Ewing Aug., 1863.


733. Andrew Glassel Grinnan; Episcopal clergyman; b. Aug. 20, 1868; baptized by Rev. Dr. Handy Nov., 1868.

734. St. George Tucker Grinnan; b. April 6, 1870; baptized by Rev. Dr. White Dec. 10, 1890.


JOHN RANDOLPH Bryan (707) (Elizabeth^, John^, Eliz., Jane^, John); b. Jan. 9, 1841; m. at "Gale Hill," Albermarle Co., Va., Feb. 19, 1867, Margaret Randolph Minor, dau. of W. W. and Mary Waters Minor; confirmed by Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, 1866; educated at Virginia High School, Alexandria, Va., Military Institute and Bloomfield Academy; entered Richmond Howitzers, C. S. A., April, 1861; commanded 2nd Lt. Prov. Army, Va., 1861; A. D. C. Staff of Gen. J. B. Magruder, 1862; Ordnance Sergt., McLaw's Div., 1863; Captain and Inspector of Field Transportation, Dept. of S. W. Virginia and Tennessee, 1863-65. 9 children, viz:


738. Mary Waters Bryan; b. Jan. 9, 1870.

739. Elizabeth Coalter Bryan; b. Dec. 28, 1871.


741. Margaret Randolph Bryan; b. Aug. 13, 1876.


744. Jane Isabel Bryan; b. March 21, 1884.


JOSEPH Bryan (709) (Elizabeth^, John^, Eliz., Jane^, John); b. April 13, 1845; educated at University of Virginia,
1862-67; served in C. S. A.; practicing law at Richmond, Va. Hon. Joseph Bryan m. at "Brook Hill," near Richmond Feb. 1, 1871, Isabel L. Stewart (dau. of John and M. A. Stewart). 6 children, viz:


CORBIN BRAXTON Bryan⁶ (711) (Elizabeth⁵, John⁴, Eliz.³, Jane², John¹); b. at Eagle Point April 17, 1852; m. Feb. 9, 1882, Mary Sidney Caldwell Scott. She was b. 1861, dau. of Dr. W. W. Scott of Caldwell Co., N. C. Dr. C. B. Bryan educated at Virginia University, 1871-75; graduated from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1878; ordained Deacon by the Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., 1878; made a Priest in 1879; Rector of Cunningham Chapel Parish, Clark Co., Va., 1890. 6 children, viz:

753. Delia Bryan; b. Sept. 1, 1884.
757. Walter Bryan.

Most of the above Bryan Records taken from "Hayden's Virginia Genealogies."

ST. GEORGE TUCKER Coalter⁵ (701) (John⁴, Elizabeth³, Jane² John¹); b. in Richmond, June 2, 1809; d. 1839. He m. Judith Harrison Tomlin (dau. of John Walker Tomlin and his wife Margaret Williamson Ball), Dec. 16, 1829. Their 5 children were:

758. John Coalter; d. young.
759. Henry Coalter; d. young.
761. Virginia Coalter; m. Dr. Wm. P. Braxton. 4 children +.
762. St. George Tucker Coalter; m. (1) Aurelia Drewey, (2) Charlotte Drewey. 3 children +.
JOHN WALKER.

ANN FRANCES BLAND Coalter\(^a\) (760) (St. George T\(^3\), John\(^4\), Eliz\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Henry P. Brown Dec. 1858. 1 child, viz:

763. John Thompson Brown, who writes thus under date of April 14, 1899:

"I am living on the property on which Samuel Brown, who married Mary Moore, was born. I have in my possession a number of letters from him and his wife to my ancestor, his brother, Henry Brown. The father of said Samuel and Henry Brown moved to the place I now own (in Bedford Co., Va., Brierfield P. O.) just after his parents had both been massacred by the Indians. He was on a visit to them at the time and killed and wounded several of the Indians, among them a Chief, for whose scalp, etc., Gov. Dinwiddie paid him the bounty given by Virginia to private citizens who killed an Indian in combat. He also offered him a commission in the Colonial Army, which he declined owing to the exposed condition of his family. This massacre took place in 1755, in what is now Botetourt Co., then Augusta, on the bank of the Roanoke River, a few miles below Salem. My maternal great grandfather, John Coalter, was Judge of the Court of Appeals in Virginia. He and Samuel Brown were school friends, and I have numbers of letters from each to the other, among them Brown's letters from Edinburg, or several of them, when he was there studying Theology; also many of an earlier date."

VIRGINIA Coalter\(^a\) (761) (St. Geo. T\(^3\), John\(^4\), Eliz\(^3\) Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Dr. William P. Braxton June 12, 1855. 4 children, viz:

764. Charles Braxton.
765. Frank Braxton.
766. Betty Braxton.
767. Susan Braxton.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER Coalter, Jr.\(^a\) (762) (St. Geo. T\(^5\), John\(^4\), Eliz\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. (1) Aurelia Drewey, (2) Charlotte Drewey. 3 children, viz:

768. Drewey Coalter.
769. John Coalter.
770. Aurelia Coalter.
JANE Coalter⁴ (586) (Elizabeth³, Jane², John¹); b. 1771; d. Feb. 17, 1835; m. John Naylor, 1798 (son of James and Elizabeth Naylor). He was a stern Presbyterian; moved to St. Charles Co.; first English settler in that community; afterwards came the Bates, Coalters, Prestons and Woodsons. 9 children, viz:

771. John Naylor; d. unmarried.
772. William Naylor; d. unmarried.
773. James Naylor; d. unmarried.
774. Thomas Naylor; d. unmarried.
775. Caroline Naylor; m. Dr. Wm. B. Nott.

780. Fanny Nott; m. James Cary of South Carolina.
781. Jane Nott; unmarried; lives in Gaffney City, South Carolina.

777. Edwin Naylor, M. D.; m. (1) Julia Wallace and (2) a sister of his first wife; practiced in Spartansburg, S. C.; left several children.
778. Eliza Naylor; 2nd wife of Judge Beverly Tucker; she d. childless.
779. Sophronia Naylor; b. 1871 in Kentucky; m. James W. Booth, son of Wm. Aylett Booth of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky in 1804; a soldier in the Revolution. He was a son of William Booth of Gloucester, Va., and his wife, Elizabeth Aylett. She was dau. of Wm. Aylett and Ann Ashton, and she was dau. of Col. Henry Ashton of Westmoreland. Major James W. Booth’s father served in the House of Burgesses in 1777 from Frederick Co., Va.; was in Virginia militia at Cowpens and Yorktown.

SOPHRONIA Naylor (779); b. 1871 in Kentucky; m. 1832, Major James W. Booth. He was b. in Shenandoah; moved to St. Louis in 1847; d. May 10, 1892. 4 children, viz:

782. John N. Booth; b. July, 1835; President of the firm of J. W. Booth & Sons; m. Mary Alice Garrison of St. Louis Feb. 8, 1866, dau. of Daniel R. Garrison. His father was Captain of the first line of sloops run on the Hudson. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier; his grandmother was a dau. of Philip Schuyler. Daniel R. Garri-
JOHN WALKER.

son built the first foundry in St. Louis; completed the first railroad into East St. Louis; also built the Missouri Pacific R. R. from Jefferson City to Kansas City and beyond. Mary Garrison Booth is Regent of the St. Louis Chapter D. A. R.

783. Thomas Booth; b. 1840; d. 1897; m. Mary L. Warren. No children.

784. Edwin Bates Booth; b. 1842; d. 1883; left one son:

788. Edwin Booth; lives in California.

785. Name not known.

JOHN N. Booth (782); m. Mary Alice Garrison Feb. 8, 1866. 2 children, viz:

786. Daughter; d. aged 17 years.

787. Thomas Warren Booth; b. 1868; succeeded his uncle as President of the Booth Co., St. Louis; d. March 2, 1900, after an illness of only a few days.

MARGARET Coalter\(^4\) (587) (Elizabeth\(^3\), Jane\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Mr. Ward of Harrison Co., Ky. They were both church members. She d. Oct. 1814. He d. April 1823. 4 children, viz:

789. Carey Aldrey Ward; d. 1861.


791. James Ward.

792. Isaac Ward.

BRYAN R. Grinnan, D. D. (729); b. at Brampton in 1860; m. at Yokohama, Japan, by Rev. Wm. Imbri, Oct. 5, 1886, to Louisa Arlena Leet, dau. of Col. Charles Edward Leet and his wife Sarah Louisa Hawley, of Fayetteville, N. C. He was educated at Hamp-ton Sydney College and University of Virginia; graduated A. B. from the latter in 1879; a Presbyterian minister in Kochi, Japan. 2 children, viz:

793. Isabella Grinnan; b. Tokio, Aug. 24, 1887.

THE MOORE FAMILY WHO SUFFERED IN THE TERRIBLE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Extracts from "The Captives of Abb's Valley, a Legend of Frontier Life, by a son of Mary Moore," the Captive.

"The Valley," as the expression is understood by those who live in it, denotes the tract of country in Virginia bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge and on the west by a parallel ridge, called in most of its extent the North Mountain. It is a fine agricultural district and its scenery is not surpassed in variety, beauty or grandeur by many districts in America.

The first settlers in this valley, with few exceptions, were from the north of Ireland. They were the descendants of the Scotch, who for various reasons had emigrated to that country and had taken with them the kirk and the school. They were decided Presbyterians. Deep abhorrence of Popery and a strong dislike to Episcopacy, were to be expected among those whose fathers had felt the oppression and cruelties of Claverhouse, and whose friends had suffered and fought and died at Londonderry.

But if they were free from all interference from Popery after they had settled in America, they did not find the same relief from Episcopacy in the Valley of Virginia. As an Episcopal church was built in each country town, the Presbyterians always located their places of worship elsewhere. Hence there is not in the valley any village in which a Presbyterian church was built until after the commencement of the Revolution. Amongst others along the road leading through Brownsburg from Staunton to Lexington, about twenty-two miles from Staunton, there is a brick church on the right, and near it a large graveyard. The house that is now occupied, is the third in which the congregation of New Providence have worshipped. The first was a wooden structure. The second was of stone, and occupied in part the ground that is covered by the present building. This house was built either in 1745 or 1746. It was an era of no little consequence, and a work of no little difficulty to the people who accomplished it. Some of the traditions of the congregation will illustrate this. At that time there was but one vehicle that moved on wheels in the congregation, and it was a one-horse cart. The heavy timbers for the roof and galleries were dragged to the place with one end resting on the axle of the cart, and the other on
the ground. The wheels gave way under the weight of the last one, and the people collected and carried it nearly a mile. The sand used in plastering the house was carried in sacks on horseback about ten miles; and this was done chiefly by the girls of the congregation. The people at that period were not infrequently disturbed by alarms of Indians, and often the whole of a family would go to church on the Sabbath, because they dared not leave any at home. The father and sons carried their weapons with them, prepared to defend their lives; and a large number of armed men were frequently seen at the church.

The sixth child and second son of James Moore bore the name of his father. He married Martha Poage, whose parents lived about nine miles south of Lexington on the road leading to the Natural Bridge; and after his marriage resided some years at a place on the same road, which was known for many years as Newel's Tavern. Two or three years later he located in Abb's Valley in Tazewell County. Mr. Moore's attention was turned to this spot by a kinsman of his. The advantages which this place presented were many. It was out of the usual track of the Indians; none of them lived near; stock could be raised with very little trouble; the climate was fine; the soil fertile; game abundant and ginseng could be obtained in large quantities. Some other families had established themselves in the same region; the attention of many others had been turned hither and it was probable that in a few years the number of settlers would be much increased. In settling here Mr. Moore with his family was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Robert Poage, and Mr. Looney, who each had a small family. For some years no other families resided in Abb's Valley.

The frontier man and the frontier family of that period are among the things of bygone days. It was necessary that the head of the family should be hardy, fearless, capable of enduring labor and exposure without injury, and able by day or by night to find his way through the forest with the certainty which characterizes the wolf or the Indian. Familiarity with the use of the rifle and the tomahawk was scarcely considered an accomplishment. It was necessary that every man should possess them. He did not know at what moment all his skill would be called into requisition in defending his cabin against the attack of the Indian. Tools of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the tanner, the shoemaker and the cooper must be possessed and used. A young woman who did not know how to spin,
dye, weave and make into garments the cloth that her own hands had produced, stood little chance of finding any man who would ask her to be his helpmeet. Owing to their isolated position the advantages of schools were enjoyed to a very limited extent, but education was not wholly neglected. By the persevering efforts of the parents all were taught to read and write; the boys were taught arithmetic, and on the Sabbath the Bible and the Catechism were carefully studied in many families. Such a man was James Moore, such a woman was his wife Martha, and such a family was his likely to be in Abb's Valley.

The three neighbors of Capt. Moore became alarmed over the danger from the Indians, after a young man whose name was Richards left Captain Moore's house to go a few hundred yards and was shot and scalped by Indians and an attempt was made to break into the cabin of Mr. Poage the night before, and took their families away. Thus only the family of Captain Moore remained. It may seem strange to those who are unacquainted with the fascinations of frontier life that Captain Moore did not follow the example of his neighbors, and that in the face of so many real dangers, and after so many warnings of them, he continued to reside in the valley. It is indeed difficult for those who have spent their lives where they never have thought for a moment that they were in danger, either from wild beasts or savage men, to understand how it was possible for either he or his family to feel at ease for a day. But from his childhood he had been familiar with these dangers, and his wife as well as himself had grown up in the midst of them. Familiarity with danger hardens the mind against its terrors. He was prospering finely in his business. After having lived eight or nine years in the valley he had nearly a hundred head of horses, and a large number of cattle, from both of which kinds of stock he made profitable sales every year. Providence seemed to smile on him in everything. His family were blessed with fine health, and by giving attention to their education as well as he could by his own and his wife’s exertions, by the careful observance of the Sabbath, and by attending to family worship, he and his pious wife sought to remedy as far as possible the privations and disadvantages under which they and their children labored. If the present was almost unmingled prosperity, the future seemed scarcely less bright. He had formed his plans, and had almost secured the means to purchase the whole of the valley; and here he designed to settle his children around him, and in the midst of them
spend his old age. These were his plans, but the purposes of God were very different. "How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out."

During the interval between the close of the war of the American Revolution and the treaty made with the Indians after they had been defeated by General Wayne in 1794, the Western frontiers were greatly harassed by the savages. It seemed not to be their plan to visit the same section of the country very frequently, but to allow time for the settlement to get into a feeling of security after one attack before they made another. Their feelings toward the whites were bitter. Their hatred was directed to the race and not to the individuals; and they could scalp and torture with as much pleasure the female and the child as the intrepid man who had met them in battle. They delighted to come by surprise on a defenseless family, to lead mothers and children into captivity, to gather the spoils of the household and carry them to their distant wigwams.

Among the Indians who took an active part in harassing the frontiers was Black Wolf, an inferior chief of the Shawnees. He lived on the north side of the Ohio near Chillicothe. He headed several of the parties that harassed the southwestern part of Virginia. Taze-well seems to have been a favorite point of attack, and hence no part of the old frontier was the scene of so many Indian adventures, but I must confine my narrative to Abb's Valley, which Black Wolf visited in 1784, when he took captive James, the second son of Captain Moore. James was then fourteen, already well versed in the use of the rifle, an adventurous, keen hunter for his age. About the middle of September, 1784, he was sent in the morning to bring a horse from the place where Mr. Poage had lived, about two miles distant. He had almost reached the field where the horses were when Black Wolf and two younger Indians sprang from behind a large log, and yelling the terrific war whoop, rushed on him, and laid hold of him before he had time to think what to do. Wolf then directed him by signs to catch one of the horses, giving him some salt for this purpose, but he contrived to let the horse break away each time he caught him. He said he had no wish to have his father lose one of his best horses. They then started for the Ohio, which they reached twenty days after starting.

Two years after James was taken captive occurred the terrible massacre in which James Moores' family were all killed or taken captive. One of the prisoners taken at this time was Martha Evans,
a young girl, who was at Captain Moore's at the time of the raid by the Indians. Her brother, Thomas Evans, in September, 1786, plunged into the unbroken forests of the west to seek his sister. It was an undertaking of untold peril. It was a day of deep interest to the settlement generally, and his family in particular. He was to have been married the following month to Miss Ann Crow. Most of the incidents of his travels are now hopelessly lost. In the latter part of the spring he heard that there was to be a meeting on the border of Kentucky for the purpose of the ransom of prisoners. To that treaty he went, hoping to get some tidings of his sister. There he learned that his sister had been sold by the Indians to a white man and was living in Canada not far from Detroit. He went home to get more money, and a supply of clothing, before setting off for Canada. It was now so late in the season that he was compelled to wait until the following spring. It was late in the month of August when Thomas rode into the gate of a yard which inclosed a house that indicated wealth and taste in its possessor. Here he found his sister, and was not a little surprised to find that James and Mary Moore were in the same neighborhood. About the middle of October they started for Pennsylvania, an account of which trip will be found in the narrative by James Moore from Howe's History of Virginia.

It was about the middle of November when they reached Pittsburg and here they staid until the following spring, when it was thought best that Martha should remain where she was, while Thomas should go on with James and Mary, and return for his sister. They followed Braddock's military road to Winchester; thence took the route usually traveled up the valley to Augusta, where the Moores found the first of their kindred. The last day of their journey was a day never to be forgotten. Thomas had paid out his last shilling, but that gave him no uneasiness, for he knew that a few miles would take him to those who had heard the sad tale of the breaking up of Captain Moore's family and from any of these he felt sure of a welcome. Sometime after dark that day they reached the home of William McPheeters, about eight miles from Staunton. Mrs. McPheeters was a sister of Captain Moore, and here James and Mary met their grandfather and grandmother. The aged grandparents were deeply affected. This night ended the wanderings of James and Mary, not quite three years after Mary's had commenced, and five months short of six years after James had been taken prisoner. After resting a day or two Thomas went on to Rock-
bridge County and received from the administrator of Captain Moore's estate the full amount that he had expended in defraying the expenses of James and Mary, but refused any additional compensation.

Some time in the summer he returned for his sister, whom, as has been stated, he left in Pennsylvania. He was married to Ann Crow in the autumn after his sister arrived at home. He settled later in Washington County, Indiana. He became the father of six sons and six daughters. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1829.

Martha Evans married Mr. Hummer. Two of her sons, William and Michael, entered the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. Her death occurred in the winter of 1837.

James Moore expressed a desire to return to Canada for some time after he had returned to his friends in Virginia, but at last abandoned the plan. He married early in life, a Miss Taylor of Rockbridge, and settled on the farm which his father had occupied in Abb's Valley, and became the father of a numerous family, who, with few exceptions, reside in the same section of country. He became a member of the Methodist Church. He was spared to see his descendants of the third generation.

Mary Moore lived with her maternal grandmother for two or three years after her return to Rockbridge, and afterwards with the family of Joseph Walker, who had married her father's sister. In October, 1798, she married Rev. Samuel Brown, pastor of New Providence Church. In the active discharge of the duties of this station she passed many happy, busy years, the respected wife of a beloved pastor. She was the mother of eleven children. Seven sons and two daughters lived to mature life. In no part of her life did her character shine more brightly than when she was left a widow with this family of ten children, the youngest of whom was less than two years old. This event occurred on the 13th day of October, 1818. Of her it may be said with perfect truth she was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." Blessed with health, attending diligently and cheerfully to the interests committed to her care, she passed the years of her widowhood, until it became manifest in 1823, that the hand of serious disease was on her. In the meantime her second daughter had married the Rev. Samuel Morrison, who succeeded her husband as pastor of New Providence congregation. She died April 24, 1824. A short time before her death she felt it her
privilege to adopt the language of the apostle, "The time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

Of the seven sons of the little captive girl, five entered the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, one an elder in the church and the youngest a physician. One daughter was the wife of Dr. William A. Walker, and one died in early youth. All Mary's grandchildren, who have arrived at the age of mature life, are members of the Presbyterian Church, two of her granddaughters have married Presbyterian ministers, and three of her grandsons are preparing to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

In *Henry Howe's History of Virginia* I found the following interesting account of this tragedy:

"From a worthy pastor of a church in the Shenandoah Valley, we have received the following account of the captivity and destruction of the Moore family, by the Indians, a few years after the close of the Revolution:

"James Moore, Jr., was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford of Scotland; the latter being a descendant of the Rev. Joseph Allein, the author of the "Alarm to the Unconverted." Mr. Moore's parents were among those who, during the persecutions under Charles I., emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, the descendants of whom, in this country, come under the general name of "Scotch-Irish." From Ireland he emigrated to Virginia, and settled in what is now Rockbridge County, on Walker's Creek. There he married Jane Walker, and there James Moore, the subject of this sketch, was born. When the latter grew up he married Martha Poage, of the same county, and settled near the Natural Bridge, at a place long known as "Newel's Tavern." There his three oldest children, John, Joseph and James were born. About the year 1775, he removed to what is now Tazewell County, and settled in Abb's Valley, on the waters of Blue Stone, a branch of New River. He was induced to emigrate to that country on account of the fertility of the soil, and its adaptedness to raising stock. There, with the aid of an old Englishman whose name was John Simpson, he erected his cabin; and with his pious wife, both being members of the Presbyterian Church, he erected his altar to God, cleared him a piece of ground, and there resided with his family until they were destroyed—frequently going into a fort, which was almost every summer. The first of his family who was captured was James, his second son, a lad in the 14th year of his age. This
Grave of Mary Moore.
occurred September 7th, 1784. Mr. Moore, the captive, who is still living, gives this account of that event:

"My father had sent me to a waste plantation, about 2½ miles distant, to catch a horse on which I might go to mill. As we lived about 12 miles from the mill, and the road for the whole distance thither leading through a dreary wilderness, I had frequently to come home a considerable part of the way after night, when it was very dark. Being accustomed to this, I set out for the horse without the least intimidation or apprehension of danger. But notwithstanding this, I had not proceeded more than half the distance to the field, before a sudden dread or panic came on me. The appearance of the Indian who took me was presented to my mind, although at the time I did not think of an Indian, but rather that some wild animal in human shape would devour me. Such was my alarm that I went on, trembling, frequently looking back, expecting to see it. Indeed I would have returned home, but for the fear that with such an excuse my father would be displeased, and perhaps send me back. I therefore proceeded on until I came near the field, when suddenly three Indians sprang from behind a log, one of whom laid hold of me. Being much alarmed at the time with the apprehension of being devoured, and believing this to be the animal I had dreaded, I screamed with all my might. The Indian who had hold of me laid his hand on my head, and, in the Indian language, told me to hush. Looking him in the face, and perceiving that he was an Indian, I felt greatly relieved, and spoke out aloud, "It is an Indian, why need I fear?" and thought to myself, "All that is in it is, I will have to go to the Shawnee towns." In this company there were only three Indians, a father and son, and one other; the former bearing the name of the "Black Wolf," a middle-aged man of the most stern countenance I ever beheld, about six feet high, having a black beard. The others I suppose were about 18 years of age, and all of the Shawnee tribe. I belonged to Black Wolf, who had captured me. We immediately proceeded to an old cabin, near to which were the horses. Here we made a halt, and the old Wolf told me to catch the horses, and gave me some salt for that purpose. My object was to catch one and mount and make my escape; but suspecting my intention, as often as I would get hold of a horse they would come running up, and thus scare him away. Finding that I could not get a horse for myself, I had no wish and did not try to catch one for them, and so, after a few efforts, abandoned the attempt.

"This I suppose was about one o'clock in the afternoon. The Indians then went into a thicket where were concealed their kettles and blankets, after which we immediately proceeded on our journey. In consequence of the high weeds, green briers, logs, and the steep and mountainous character of the country, the walking was very laborious, and we traveled that evening only about 8 miles. The two younger Indians went before, myself next, with old Wolf in the rear. If marks were made, he would carefully remove them
with his tomahawk. I frequently broke bushes, which he discovered, and shook his tomahawk over my head to let me know the consequence if I did not desist. I would then scratch the ground with my feet. This he also discovered, and made me desist, showing me how to set my feet flat, so as not to leave any mark. It then became necessary to cease my efforts to make a trail for others, as they were all immediately detected. In the evening, about sundown, old Wolf gave a tremendous war-whoop, and another the next morning at sunrise. These were repeated evening and morning during our whole journey. It was long, loud and shrill and intended to signify that they had one prisoner. Their custom is to repeat it as frequent as the number of prisoners. It is different from their whoop when they have scalps, and in this way it can be known as far as the whoop is heard, whether they have prisoners or scalps, and also the number. But to return: The night was rainy. We lay down in a laurel thicket, without food or fire. Previous to this, old Wolf had searched me carefully, to see whether I had a knife. After this he tied one end of a leading-halter very tightly around my neck and wrapped the other end around his hand, so as to make it secure as well as very difficult for me to get away without waking him. Notwithstanding my situation was thus dreary, gloomy and distressing, I was not altogether prevented from sleep. Indeed, I suppose few prisoners were ever more resigned to their fate. The next morning we resumed our journey about daybreak, and continued down Tug Creek about two miles, until we reached the main ridge of Tug Mountain, along which we descended until we came to Maxwell's Gap. (This gap took its name from a man by the name of Maxwell, who was there killed by the Indians while in pursuit of the wife of Thomas English, of Burke's Garden, who had been taken by a party of Indians, at the head of which was this same Wolf.) At this place old Wolf went off and brought in a middle-sized Dutch oven, which had been secreted on their former expedition. The carriage of this was assigned to me. At first it was fastened to my back, but after suffering much I threw it down, saying I would carry it no more. Upon this old Wolf placed down his bundle and told me to carry it, but on finding that I could not lift it I became more reconciled, took up the oven again, and after some days filled it with leaves and carried it with more ease. We continued on the same ridge the whole of the day, and encamped on it at night. In the evening there came on a rain, and the son of Black Wolf pulled off my hat. This I resented, struck him, and took it from him. He then showed me by signs that with it he wished to protect his gunlock from the rain. I then permitted him to have it, and after the rain he returned it. For three days we traveled without sustenance of any kind, save some water in which poplar bark had been steeped. On the fourth day we killed a buffalo, took out the paunch, cut it open, rinsed it a little in the water, cut it up and put it into the kettle with some pieces of the flesh, and made broth. Of this we
drank heartily, without eating any of the meat. After night we made another kettle of broth, but ate no meat. This is Indian policy after fasting.

"I traveled the whole route barefooted. The consequence was that I had three stone-bruises on each foot, and at this time my sufferings were very great. Frequently I would walk over rattlesnakes, but was not permitted to kill any, the Indians considering them their friends.

"Some few days after this we killed a buffalo that was very fat, and dried as much of the meat as lasted us for several days. After this we killed deer and buffaloes as our wants required, until we reached their towns, near what is now called Chillicothe, in Ohio, just 20 days from the time we set out. We crossed the Ohio between the mouth of Guyandot and Big Sandy, on a raft made of dry logs and tied together with grapevines. On the banks of the Scioto we remained one day. Here they made pictures to represent three Indians and me their prisoner. Near this place old Wolf went off and procured some bullets which he had secreted.

"When we came near the towns the Indians painted themselves black, but did not paint me. This was an omen of my safety. I was not taken directly into the town, but to the residence of Wolf's half-sister, to whom I was sold for an old horse. The reason why I was not taken directly to the town, was, I suppose, 1st, because it was a time of peace; 2nd, that I might be saved from running the gauntlet, which was the case with prisoners taken in war. Shortly after I was sold, my mistress left me entirely alone for several days in her wigwam, leaving a kettle of hominy for me to eat. In this solitary situation I first began to pray and call upon God for mercy and deliverance, and found great relief. Having cast my burdens on the Lord, I would arise from my knees and go off cheerfully. I had been taught to pray. My father prayed in his family; and I now found the benefit of the religious instruction and example I had enjoyed.

"On one occasion while on our journey, I was sent some distance for water. Supposing that I was entirely out of view, I gave vent to my feelings, and wept abundantly. The old Indian, however, had watched me, and noticing the marks of tears on my cheeks, he shook his tomahawk over my head to let me know I must not do so again. Their object in sending me off, was, I suppose, to see whether I would attempt to escape, as the situation appeared favorable for that purpose. After this I was no longer fastened with a halter.

"In about two weeks after I was sold, my mistress sent me, with others, on a hunting excursion. In this we were very unsuccessful. The snow being knee-deep, my blanket too short to cover me, and having very little other clothing, my sufferings from hunger and cold were intense. Often having lain down, and drawn up my feet to get them under the blanket, I became so benumbed that it was with difficulty I could straighten myself again. Early in the morning the old Indian would build up a fire, and make me and the young
Indians plunge all over in cold water. This, I think, was of great benefit, as it prevented us from taking cold.

“When we returned from hunting in the spring, the old man gave me up to Capt. Elliott, a trader from Detroit. But my mistress, on learning this, became very angry, threatened Elliott, and got me back.

“Some time in April, there was a dance at a town about two miles from where I resided. This I attended, in company with the Indians with whom I belonged. Meeting with a French trader from Detroit, by the name of Batet Ariome, who took a fancy to me on account of my resemblance to one of his sons, he bought me for 50 dollars in Indian money (this consisted of silver brooches, crosses, etc.) Before leaving the dance I met with a Mr. Sherlock, a trader from Kentucky, who had formerly been a prisoner to this same tribe of Indians, and who had rescued a lad by the name of Moffit, who had been captured by the Indians on the head of the Clinch, and whose father was an intimate and particular friend of my father's. (Mr. Moffit had removed to Kentucky, and was then living there.) I requested Mr. Sherlock to write to my father, through Mr. Moffit, informing him of my captivity, and that I had been purchased by a French trader, and was gone to Detroit. This letter, I have reason to believe, father received, and that it gave him the first information of what had become of me.

“But we must pause in this narrative, to notice the destruction and captivity of the remaining part of Mr. Moore's family.

“There being only a few families in the part of Virginia where Mr. Moore resided, the Indians from the Shawnee towns made frequent incursions upon them. Consequently most of the families returned to the more thickly settled parts of what is now Montgomery Co., etc., but Mr. Moore still remained. Such was the fertility of the soil, and the adaptedness of the country to grazing, that Mr. Moore kept about 100 head of horses, and a good stock of cattle, which principally wintered themselves. On the 14th day of July, 1786, early in the morning, a gang of horses had come in from the range to the lick-blocks, about 100 yards from the house, and Mr. Moore had gone out to salt them. Two men also, who were living with him, had gone out, and were reaping wheat. The Indians, about 30 in number, who were lying in ambush, watching the house, supposing that all the men were absent, availed themselves of the opportunity and rushed forward with all speed. As they advanced they commenced firing, and killed two of the children, viz: William and Rebecca, who were returning from the spring, and Alexander in the yard. Mr. Moore attempted to get to the house, but finding it surrounded, ran past it through a small pasture in which the house stood. When he reached the fence he made a halt, and was shot through with seven bullets. The Indians said he might have escaped if he had not stopped on the fence. After he was shot he ran about 40 yards, and fell. He was then scalped by the Indians, and
afterwards buried by the whites at the place where the body lay, and
where his grave may yet be seen. It was thought that when he saw
his family about to be massacred, without the possibility of render-
ing them assistance, he chose to share a like fate. There were two
fierce dogs, which fought like heroes until the fiercest one was killed.
The two men who were reaping, hearing the alarm, and seeing the
house surrounded, fled and alarmed the settlement. At that time
the nearest family was distant 6 miles. As soon as the alarm was
given, Mrs. Moore and Martha Evans barred the door, but this was
of no avail. (Miss Evans was living in the family at the time, help-
ing them to spin; Joseph Moore, another son, was in Rockbridge Co.,
going to school.) There was no man in the house at the time except
John Simpson, the old Englishman already alluded to, and he was
in the loft sick and in bed. There were five or six guns in the house,
but having been shot off the evening before, they were then empty.
It was intended to have loaded them after breakfast. Martha Evans
took two of them and went up stairs where Simpson was, and hand-
ing them to him, told him to shoot. He looked up, but had been
shot in the head through a crack, and was then near his end. The
Indians then proceeded to cut down the door, which they soon effect-
ed. During this time Martha Evans went to the far end of the
house, lifted up a loose plank, and went under the floor, and re-
quested Polly Moore (then eight years of age), who had the young-
est child called Margaret in her arms (who was crying), to set the
child down and come under. Polly looked at the child, clasped it
to her breast, and determined to share its fate. The Indians having
broken into the house, took Mrs. Moore and her children, viz: John,
Jane, Polly and Peggy prisoners, and having taken everything that
suited them, they set it and the other buildings on fire, and then
went away. Martha Evans remained under the floor a short time,
then came out and hid herself under a log that lay across a branch
not far from the house. The Indians having tarried a short time
with the view of catching horses, one of them walked across this log,
sat down on the end of it, and begun to fix his gun-lock. Miss
Evans supposing that she was discovered, and that he was preparing
to shoot her, came out and gave herself up. At this he seemed much
pleased. They then set out for their towns. Perceiving that John
Moore was a weak boy in body and mind, and unable to travel, they
killed him the first day. The babe they took two or three days, but
it being fretful, on account of a wound it had received, they dashed
its brains out against a tree. They then moved on with haste to
their towns. For some time it was usual to tie very securely each of
the prisoners at night, and for a warrior to lie beside each of them
with tomahawk in hand, so that in case of pursuit the prisoners
might be speedily dispatched. Their manner of traveling was very
much like that described by James Moore. Not unfrequently they
were several days without food, and when they killed game, their
habit was to make broth as described by him. When they came to
the banks of the Scioto, they carefully pointed out to Mrs. Moore and the prisoners, the hieroglyphics mentioned in the narrative of James Moore. When they reached their town (which was the one to which James Moore had been taken), they were soon assembled in council, when an old man made a long speech to them dissuading them from war; but at the close of it the warriors shook their heads and retired. This old man afterwards took Polly Moore into his family, where he and his wife seemed greatly to commiserate her situation, and showed her all possible kindness.

"Shortly after they reached the towns, Mrs. Moore and her daughter Jane were put to death, being burned and tortured at the stake. This lasted some time, during which she manifested the utmost Christian fortitude, and bore it without a murmur—at intervals conversing with her daughter Polly and Martha Evans, and expressing great anxiety for the moment to arrive when her soul should wing its way to the bosom of her Savior.

"At length an old squaw, more humane than the rest, dispatched her with a tomahawk. James Moore says that he learned from Martha Evans that the murder of these prisoners was committed by a party of Cherokee Indians, who were returning from a war excursion in which they had lost some of their party. That in consequence of this they became exasperated, fell upon the prisoners and put them to death.

"This tribe of Indians proving very troublesome to the whites, it was repeatedly contemplated to send an expedition against their town. This it is probable Martha Evans in some measure postponed, by sending communications through the traders, urging the probable fate of the prisoners, if it were done immediately. In November, two years afterwards, however, such an expedition did go out. The Indians were aware of it from about the time it started, and when it drew near they concealed what they could not carry off, and with the prisoners, deserted their towns. About this time Polly Moore had serious thoughts of concealing herself until the arrival of the whites, but fearing the consequence of a greater delay in their arrival than she might anticipate, she did not attempt it.

"Late in November, however, the expedition did arrive, and after having burned their towns, destroyed their corn, etc., returned home. After this the Indians returned to their towns; but winter having set in, and finding themselves without houses or food, they were greatly dispirited, and went to Detroit, where, giving themselves up to great excess in drinking, they sold Polly Moore to a man who lived in or near a little village by the name of French Town, near the western end of Lake Erie, for half a gallon of rum. Though at this time the winters were very severe, the released captive had nothing to protect her feet but a pair of deerskin mocasins, and the state of her other clothing will presently appear. But it is now time to resume the narrative of James Moore:

"Mr. and Mrs. Ariome were to me parents indeed. They treated
me like one of their own sons. I ate at their table, and slept with their sons in a good feather bed. They always gave me good council, and advised me (particularly Mrs. Ariome) not to abandon the idea of returning to my friends. I worked on the farm with his sons, and occasionally assisted him in his trading expeditions. We traded at different places, and sometimes went a considerable distance into the country. On one of these occasions, four young Indians began to boast of their bravery, and among other things said that one Indian could whip four white men. This provoked me, and I told them that I could whip all four of them. They immediately attacked me; but Mr. Ariome hearing the noise, came and took me away. This I consider a kind providence; for the Indians are very unskilful in boxing, and in this manner of fighting, I could easily have whipped all of them; but when they begun to find themselves worsted, I expected them to attack me with clubs, or some other weapon, and if so, had laid my plans to kill them all with a knife which I had concealed in my belt, mount a fleet horse which was close at hand, and escape to Detroit.

"It was on one of these trading expeditions that I first heard of the destruction of father's family. This I learned through a Shawnee Indian with whom I had been acquainted when I lived with them and who was one of the party on that occasion. I received this information some time in the summer after it occurred. In the following winter I learned that my sister Polly had been purchased by a Mr. Stogwell, an American by birth, but unfriendly to the American cause. He was a man of bad character, an unfeeling wretch, and treated my sister with great unkindness. At that time he resided a considerable distance from us. When I heard of my sister, I immediately prepared to go and see her; but as it was then in the dead of winter, and the journey would have been attended with great difficulties, on being told by Mr. Stogwell that he intended to remove to the neighborhood where I resided in the following spring, I declined it. When I heard that Mr. Stogwell had removed, as was contemplated, I immediately went to see her. I found her in the most abject condition, almost naked, being clothed with only a few dirty and tattered rags, exhibiting to my mind an object of pity indeed. It is impossible to describe my feelings on that occasion; sorrow and joy were both combined; and I have no doubt the feelings of my sister were similar to my own. On being advised, I applied to the commanding officer at Detroit, informing him of her treatment, with the hope of effecting her release. I went with Mr. Simon Girty to Col. McKee, the superintendent for the Indians, who had Mr. Stogwell brought to trial to answer to the complaint against him. But I failed to procure her release. It was decided, however, that when an opportunity should occur for our returning to our friends, she should be released without remuneration. This was punctually performed on application of Mr. Thomas Evans, who had come in search of his sister Martha, already alluded to, who had
been purchased from the Indians by some family in the neighborhood, and was at that time living with a Mr. Donaldson, a worthy and wealthy English farmer, and working for herself.

"All now being at liberty, we made preparations for our journey to our distant friends, and set out, I think, some time in the month of October, 1789, it being little more than five years from the time of my captivity, and a little more than three years from the time of the captivity of my sister and Martha Evans. (James Moore had, in the meantime, become so much attached to the family of Mr. Ariome, and especially to one of his daughters, that he would have been contented to remain had it not been for his sister.) A trading boat coming down the lakes, we obtained a passage for myself and sister to the Moravian towns, a distance of about 200 miles, and on our route to Pittsburg. There, according to appointment, we met with Mr. Evans and his sister, the day after our arrival. He had in the meantime procured three horses, and we immediately set out for Pittsburg. Fortunately for us, a party of friendly Indians, from these towns, were about starting on a hunting excursion, and accompanied us for a considerable distance on our route, which was through a wilderness, and the hunting-ground of an unfriendly tribe. On one of the nights during our journey, we encamped near a large party of these hostile Indians. The next morning four or five of their warriors, painted red, came into our camp. This much alarmed us. They made many inquiries, but did not molest us, which might not have been the case if we had not been in company with other Indians. After this nothing occurred worthy of notice until we reached Pittsburg. Probably we would have reached Rockbridge that fall if Mr. Evans had not unfortunately got his shoulder dislocated. In consequence of this, we remained until spring with an uncle of his in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Having expended nearly all of his money in traveling and for a physician, he left his sister, and proceeded on with sister Polly and myself to the house of our uncle, Wm. McPheeters, about 10 miles southwest of Staunton, near the Middle River. (This property is now in the possession of Mr. George Shue. The Rev. Dr. Wm. McPheeters informed the writer that he remembered the time.) He received from uncle Joseph Moore, the administrator of father's estate, compensation for his services, and afterwards returned and brought his sister.

"Here the narrative of Mr. Moore closes. He remained several years with his friends in Rockbridge County, but subsequently returned to the plantation of his father, where he still resides, having raised a large family; himself a highly respectable member of the Methodist Church; in connection with which, also, are many of his children, and his brother Joseph, who is a resident of the same county. Martha Evans married a man by the name of Hummer, emigrated to Indiana, and reared a family of children. Two of her sons are ministers in the Presbyterian Church—one in the Presbytery of Crawfordsville, and the other in the Presbytery of Iowa.
“An incident in the captivity of Polly Moore has been omitted, too interesting to be passed over without notice:

“At the time she became a prisoner, notwithstanding her father, two brothers, and a sister had just been murdered, herself and the rest captured, and the house set on fire, she took up two testaments, one of which she kept the whole time of her captivity, and that too when she was but eight years of age. (The other was stolen from her while with the Indians.) She did not long continue with Mr. McPheeters, but lived with her uncle Joseph Walker, on Buffalo Creek, about six miles south of Lexington, in Rockbridge County. (This plantation was afterwards owned by Mr. John Donahue, who kept a tavern. It is now owned by Mr. Moffit.) At the age of twelve she was baptized, and admitted into full communion with the Presbyterian Church. When she grew up, she married the Rev. Samuel Brown, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of the same county, and pastor of New Providence congregation.

“She became the mother of twelve children. Of these, one died in infancy, another while quite young, and of the others, one is ruling elder in the church, another married a pious physician, another a clergyman, five are Presbyterian ministers in Virginia, and the remaining one is a communicant in the church. Her last legacy was a Bible to each of her children.

“At the north end of the graveyard near New Providence church, 14 miles north of Lexington, is the grave of Mary Moore.”

JAMES Moore 3 (137) (Jane 2, John 1); son of Jane Walker and James Moore; m. Martha Poage (dau. of one of the Poages who came from Ireland to Virginia; he m. Jane Somers; they had 10 children); removed from Rockbridge Co., Va., to a fertile valley among the mountains of southwestern Virginia. For a description of the terrible calamity which befel them see “Abb’s Valley Massacre,” where most of the family perished. 9 children, viz:

796. James Moore; m. (1) Barbara Taylor, (2) Nancy Shannon; taken captive but escaped and rescued his sister Mary +.
797. Jane Moore; burned by the Indians.
798. Joseph Moore; m. Christina Nicewander. 8 children +.
800. Rebecca Moore.
801. Alexander Moore.
802. William Moore.
803. Margaret Moore; the infant killed by the Indians.
JAMES Moore⁴ (796) (James³, Jane², John¹); m. (1) Barbara Taylor⁴ (Jane³, Samuel², John¹), 3 children; m. (2) Nancy Shannon. His 12 children were:

804. James Rutherford Moore; m. in Texas to an Indian girl. He is a wealthy ranchman somewhere in the West.
805. Martha Poage Moore; m. Dr. Still. 9 children +.
806. William Taylor Moore; m. Matilda Purg, (2) Mary Barnes. 9 children +.
807. Sarah T. Moore; m. James Whitley; several children +.
808. Joseph Addison Moore; m. his cousin Mattie Moore +.
809. Milton Ladd Moore; m. Lovica T. Perry; had 4 children.
810. Mary Brown Moore; m. Wm. Whitly; 5 sons and 1 dau. +
811. Andrew Peary Moore; m. Nancy Cummings. 5 children.
812. Jane Somers Moore; m. James F. Moore; m. (2) Chas. Tiffany; only one of the children living in 1899 +.
813. John Shannon Moore; m. Margaret Whitly; m. (2) Miss Shannon. 6 children. They went to Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
814. Isaac Quinn Moore; m. Eliza Tabor; resides in Tazewell Co., Va. 8 children.
815. Elizabeth Burgess Moore; m. Dr. John Hoge.

MARTHA POAGE Moore⁶ (805) (James⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Dr. Abram Still; moved to Missouri in 1840. After Dr. Still's death she moved to Kansas, near Leavenworth. He was a Methodist minister, appointed by M. E. Conference of Tennessee to go as a missionary to Missouri; was a Presiding Elder, an M. D., also D. D. He d. aged 71. She d. aged 89. 9 children, viz:

816. Edward Cox Still. He lives in Macon, Mo., and well remembers his grandfather Moore when as a boy he visited him with his parents; b. about 1824.
817. James Moore Still; 75 years old in 1899; resides Maryville, Mo.; is a physician.
818. Andrew Taylor Still; m. Mary Turner. They live in Kirksville, Mo. They are the parents of five children +.
819. Barbara Jane Poage Still.
820. Thomas Chalmer Still; resides LaPanza, Cal.; physician.
821. John Wesley Still.
822. Mary Margaret Still.
823. Marova Marsdin Still.
824. Casander Elliott Still.
ANDREW TAYLOR Still (818) (Martha⁴, James³, James², John¹); b. about 1824; m. (1) Mary M. Vaughn (dau. of Philemon Vaughn), Jan. 29, 1849; moved to Kansas 1853. Mary Still d. Sept. 29, 1859, leaving 3 children, two of whom d. after their mother's death; m. (2) Mary E. Turner Nov. 20, 1860.

A. T. Still with two older brothers attended Holston College, Tenn., before the family removed to Kansas; enlisted at Leavenworth, Kan., in 9th Kansas Cavalry, Company F, Sept. 1861; ordered from Leavenworth to Kansas City to complete their outfit; placed under Jas. H. Lane’s Brigade, Lane having been commissioned to organize a Western army. The company marched to Springfield, then were ordered back to Ft. Scott; were continually besieged by “Bushwhackers” until a Colorado Brigade came to their relief. Third Battalion of Company 9 disbanded April 1, 1862. A. T. Still then organized and was made Captain of Company D, 18th Kansas Militia, with orders to drill his men once a week and patrol the “Old Santa Fe Trail” running from Kansas City to Old Mexico. This continued until 1862, when he was made Major of the 18th Kansas Militia; was continually in service until Oct. 1864, when the order came to disband. This was soon after the memorable battles in and around Kansas City, in which Joe Shelby, Gen. Price and other noted Confederates were routed. Dr. Still is known as the founder of Osteopathy, which science he has practiced since 1874. His theory and practice occasioned much ridicule at first but has finally been accepted as a great truth. He has built up a wonderful school at Kirksville, Mo., with believers and followers in every state in the Union. His four children are graduates of his School of Osteopathy. The sons are practicing physicians and the daughter is her father’s secretary and assistant. The children of this family are six as follows:

825. Rusha H. Still; m. at age of 18 to John W. Cowgill of Ottawa, Kansas.
826. Charles E. Still; m. Anna Rider. 3 children +.
827. Harry M. Still (twin); m. Nannie Miller. 1 child +.
829. Herman T. Still; m. Bessie Updyke. 1 child +.

CHARLES E. Still (826); b. Jan. 7, 1864; m. Anna Rider June 30, 1892. 3 children, viz:
831. Gladys Still; b. 1894.
832. Andrew Taylor Still; b. 1896.
833. Mary Elizabeth Still; b. 1899.

HARRY M. Still (827), twin; b. May, 1866; m. Nannie Miller Oct. 14, 1892. 1 child, viz:
834. Fred Still; b. 1898.

HERMAN T. Still (829), twin; b. May, 1866; m. Bessie Updyke Oct. 4, 1893. 1 child, viz:
835. Son; b. 1898.

WILLIAM T. Moore⁵ (806) (James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. (1) Matilda D. Perry in 1829, (2) Mary Barnes in 1844. Matilda d. 1842. 2 children by 1st wife. He d. Dec. 30, 1891. 11 children, viz:
836. Lavina Walker Moore; m. Mr. C. M. McDonald. She is dead. Her 6 children live in Missouri and Colorado +.
837. Elvira Houston Moore; d. young.
838. Robert Henry Moore; d. from a wound received while serving in Civil War, at Battle of Winchester, Sept. 19.
839. Matilda P. Moore; m. Mr. Mustard. They have 5 sons; live in Tazewell Valley.
840. James Charles Moore; m. Miss Sarah Taylor; live in Abb's Valley. 6 children +.
841. William Luther Moore; m. India Taylor in 1879. After her death he m. Millie Smith. 4 children.
842. Laura Barnes Moore; m. Mr. Higginbotham; resides in Tazewell Co., Va. 9 children +.
843. Oscar Bascom Moore; m. Miss McDonald. 2 children.
845. Clinton Dennison Moore; d. young in 1878.
846. Mary Eliza Moore; m. W. A. Davidson. No children.

LAVINA Moore⁶ (836) (Wm. T.⁵, James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Cyrus McDonald. 3 children:
847. Charles Black McDonald.
848. Stephen Rush McDonald (Theological student).
JOHN WALKER.

849. Matilda Moore McDonald; m. Samuel Mustard. 3 children:
   850. Wm. M. Mustard.
   851. Robert Mustard.

JAMES CHARLES Moore⁶ (840) (Wm. T.⁵, James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Sarah Taylor. 3 children:
   853. William Moore.
   854. India Moore.
   855. Mary Moore.

LAURA B. Moore⁶ (842) (Wm. T.⁵, James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Thomas Higginbotham. 3 children:
   856. Amanda B. Higginbotham.
   857. William B. Higginbotham.
   858. ————

SARAH T. Moore⁵ (807) (James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. James Whitley; several children of whom one was:
   859. Rufus Whitley; he went to Texas. The other children went to Missouri.

JOSEPH A. Moore⁵ (803) (James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Mattie Moore (No. 866) his cousin. Of their eleven children three sons were killed in the War. The 3rd child was:
   860. William Moore.

JANE SOMERS Moore⁵ (812) (James⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. (1) James F. Moore, (2) Charles Tiffany. 4 children, viz:
   861. Samuel Lycurgus Moore.
   862. Mary Moore.
   863. Sarah Moore.
   864. ——— Tiffany; m. Mr. A. St. Clair and lived on Blue Stone Creek, Tazewell Co., Va.

JOSEPH Moore⁴ (798) (James³, Jane², John¹); m. Christina Nicewander of Montgomery Co., Va. They lived on Blue Stone Creek. 8 children, viz:
865. Rhoda Moore; m. Elias Hale of Giles Co. No children.
866. Martha Moore; m. Joseph A. Moore (No. 808).
867. Mary Moore; m. Wm. V. Shannon. 5 children +.
869. Nancy Moore; never married.
870. Cynthia Moore (single in 1880).
871. Atilla Moore (single in 1880).
872. Samuel L. Moore; m. Miss Shannon. 10 children.

MARY Moore⁵ (867) (Joseph⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); m. Wm. V. Shannon. 5 children, viz:
873. Catlett Shannon.
874. Joseph Shannon; m. Miss Brumback. 4 children.
875. Elizabeth Shannon; m. John Nash. 8 children.
876. Jane Shannon.
877. Mary Shannon; m. Jesse Barclay. 5 children.

Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston, who married Margaret Walker⁴ (Jos.³, John², Alex.¹), left a record of his Walker relatives, from which much of the family history has been learned. The manuscript is in the possession of his son, Judge Wm. P. Houston of Lexington, Va., and was kindly loaned me by him.

Rev. S. R. Houston says in his Mss.: "The material for the genealogy of the descendants of Alexander (son of John Walker, the emigrant) was obtained from Rev. R. C. Walker and Elder J. A. Walker, sons of Elder Thomas H. Walker, of New Providence Church; Dr. Zachariah Walker, of Brownsburg, Va.; Major Alexander B. Stuart, of Rockbridge; my mother, Margaret Walker Houston, aged 83 years; three aged sisters of Col. Archibald B. Walker; W. L. Moore, son of James Moore, of Tazewell County, Va. (brother of Mary Moore of Raleigh County, Va.), and from a Mss. left by Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters, of North Carolina.

"All of this family were so far as I am advised members of the Presbyterian Church. Many of them were Elders. My father, grandfather and great grandfather were Elders in New Providence Church, Rockbridge County. I have it from several authentic sources that Rev. Samuel Rutherford, author of Rutherford's Letters, was closely related to Rev. John Rutherford, father of Katherine, who married John Walker."
"My mother told me that James Moore was a very strict Presbyterian in his religious sentiments and practice, was noted for his piety, and that he instructed his children early in the principles of the Gospel. Often after family worship, he would question them on the passages of the Bible which had been read. She added that during his last days when he was no longer able to attend to regular business, he lived a good deal at the homes of his children, making himself useful in many ways. He died in the 91st or 92nd year of his age.

"My grandparents, Joseph C. Walker and Jane (Moore) Walker, I remember with sentiments of strange affection. I spent many happy days at their home during my boyhood. When my grandfather died my father made it known to the scholars of his school; the announcement was followed by solemn prayer. My grandfather was by trade a gunsmith. He amassed considerable wealth. He owned for twelve years a valuable farm near Lexington, now called 'Mulberry Hill.' It was afterwards owned by Andrew Reid, who was for many years county clerk of Rockbridge County, and a large landholder. Joseph C. Walker was energetic and industrious. After disposing of his farm near Lexington, he bought a large tract embracing 'The Bent of Buffalo Creek,' to which he added another valuable tract, giving the first one to his son, J. C. Walker, who built thereon a large sawmill. At the time of his death his home was one of the most comfortable and valuable in the county. For many years he served the county as Magistrate; was Elder in the Falling Spring Church, where my father was pastor.

"My grandmother, too, I remember as a pious woman, ministering often to the afflicted ones of her acquaintance, and was an active worker in the church of which she was a member. Being an aunt of Mary Moore, the captive, she took the redeemed prisoner to her home and provided for her until she grew up and was married to Rev. Samuel Brown.

"I recollect hearing my mother say that her grandfather, John Walker, who was a nephew of John Walker, the emigrant, came from Ireland to America as a sailor and married in Pennsylvania Margaret Culton, the daughter of an Irishman named Joseph Culton. He was a very strict Presbyterian and lived to be a very old man. I remember to have seen my greatuncle, William Walker, who married Mary Stuart. He was a gunsmith by trade, and I remember that he was lame. His home was on Walker's Creek, two miles above
the residence of Thomas H. Walker. I also knew and visited with the family of Alexander Walker, who married Jane Stuart. I met four of his children in Raleigh County, W. Va. These were Elizabeth, Melinda, Priscilla and Col. Archibald Briscom Walker.

“Mrs. Martha Ann Dale wrote to me in 1878 as follows: ‘Cousin Susan Donihue Bakewell came to father’s and stayed a few weeks on her way to Kentucky. When she returned she remained almost a year with us. In 1847-48 father and mother paid a visit to our relatives in Michigan, and cousin Jane Donihue came home with them and stayed all summer. Mother described Aunt Donihue’s home as being very pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking St. Clair River, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, the view of the lakes from there being extremely interesting.’”

After James Moore and Martha Poage were married they lived several years at Newell’s Tavern, a few miles south of the Natural Bridge. His first four children were born there. In the fall of 1775 they removed to “Abb’s Valley” in Tazewell County, Va. Here he had a good farm, which yielded abundantly for his family and stock. There, five other children were born, Mary, Rebecca, Alexander, William and Margaret. James was captured in 1784 and redeemed in 1789 (see chapter on “Abb’s Valley”). The mother, after a march of 40 days, was cruelly burned. Rebecca, Alexander and William were shot down near the house. Margaret, 15 months old, was killed, after being carried a short distance. The father of this family was a man of courage. He fought bravely at the battle of Guilford. Both he and his wife were very pious and endeavored to bring up their family in the fear of the Lord. The son James married and reared a large family. He had 12 children, 66 grandchildren and a large number of great grandchildren in 1883.

Wm. T. Moore, from whom I obtained most of the information regarding this family, was living in Tazewell County in 1883.

Rev. J. C. Carson says of him: “Here you will find Wm. T. Moore, the son of James Moore, who was a fellow captive and brother of the captive Mary Moore, an intelligent old gentleman of 81 years, living within 150 yards of the site of the old home. He will take you to the place where his grandfather’s house stood and show where the fearful tragedy occurred.”

Mary Moore, the captive, was named for her father’s sister, Mary,
who married Major Stuart. She made a profession of religion at Falling Spring Church. Through life she retained a strong attachment for the wild people with whom she lived as a captive for several years. She was a very pious woman. Of her seven sons, five were ministers of the gospel, one a worthy elder in the church, and one daughter became the wife of a minister, Rev. James Morrison of North Carolina, who succeeded his father-in-law as pastor of the New Providence Church. Martha Poage’s mother’s name was Jane Somers. Her father was a brother of Robert Poage. James Moore served in the Indian Wars; was always called Captain.

MARY Moore⁴ (799) (James³, Jane², John¹); b. in 1777, the exact date is not known, the family register having been destroyed at the time of the Indian raid June 14, 1786; m. Rev. Samuel Brown Oct. 9, 1798. He was a son of Henry and Alice Baird Brown; was educated at Liberty Hall; licensed to preach in 1793; accepted a call to New Providence Church in Rockbridge County in 1796, where he labored faithfully until the time of his death which occurred Oct. 15, 1818. In addition to his pastoral duties he carried on a select classical school. Among other distinguished pupils whom he taught we find the names of Dr. Wilson of Union Theological Seminary, Gov. James McDowell, Gov. McNutt of Mississippi, and Samuel McDowell Moore.

Mary Moore Brown died April 24, 1824. She was buried in New Providence graveyard by the side of her husband. There stands in “Abb’s Valley” to-day a little church built by some of their descendants to the memory of James and Mary Moore. Their 11 children were:

878. James Moore Brown; m. Mary Ann Bell +.
879. Lavina Brown; m. Dr. William Walker (No. 1958) +.
881. Henry Brown; m. Mary S. McNutt +.
882. Samuel Brown; m. Ellen Moore +.
883. Daniel Brown; m. Elizabeth McChesney +.
885. William Brown; m. (1) Elizabeth Smith, (2) Lucy Guy Wilford +.
886. Mary Jane Brown; b. Sept. 15, 1813. After her mother’s
death she went to Tennessee with her sister, Mrs. Walker; d. of fever Sept. 1, 1829.


888. Luther Brown; b. Jan. 1, 1817; was cared for by his sister, Mrs. James Morrison, whose husband was pastor of New Providence Church, and from whom he received his early education; graduated from Hampton Sidney College in 1837; began the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. Walker of Tennessee; completed his course at the University of Virginia; resided in Russellville, Tenn., where he practiced his profession until the time of his death; was considered a competent and skillful physician, and most generous—was never known to charge a poor patient, whom he thought unable to pay for his services. He died April 30, 1851, and was buried at Russellville, Tenn.; never married.

JAMES MOORE Brown⁵ (878) (Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Sept. 15, 1799, in Rockbridge County, Va.; attended Rev. Samuel Houston’s School and afterwards Washington College; was pastor of a church in Berklely County, W. Va., for ten years; served on the Board of Domestic Missions of North Carolina and Virginia two years, and then accepted a pastorate in Charleston Presbyterian Church, where he labored about 26 years. For a number of years he taught a classical school in Charleston. He wrote “Captives of Abb’s Valley” (see extracts from this interesting narrative elsewhere).

James Moore Brown, D. D., married Mary Ann Bell, daughter of John Bell, a merchant of Winchester, Va., Sept. 26, 1826. She was a woman well fitted for a pastor’s wife. Dr. Stuart Robinson loved to acknowledge that it was from her, as his foster mother, that he received that direction of heart and mind which fitted him for the services of the Church. She trained three sons for the ministry, only one however was long spared to thus labor. She survived her husband nearly 24 years, dying at her home in Charleston, Nov. 13, 1885. They had six children, viz:

889. Rev. Samuel Brown; b. Dec. 23, 1827; d. of typhoid fever in Frankfort July, 1857; was a talented and promising
young man; attended Washington College, also Hampton Sidney Seminary.

892. James Morrison Brown; b. Nov. 7, 1834; d. at the home of his brother, Rev. J. C. Brown, at Frankfort, May 15, 1862, of typhoid fever.
894. Wm. Sherrard Brown; b. Sept. 11, 1846; drowned in the Kanawha River, June, 1857.

JOHN C. Brown* (891) (James M.*, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); m. March 8, 1860, ——Tompkins, who belonged to one of the old families in the Valley. She was a first cousin of President Grant. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Kanawha, also of two other churches. With all the work connected with his parishes he never forgot to render all possible comfort and assistance to his mother. They were the parents of the following eight children:

895. Mary Moore Brown; graduated with high honors from the "Anchorage Academy," Kentucky. She was b. in Greenbrier, Va., Feb. 22, 1861; m. June 9, 1892, P. Pearsall of Wilmington, N. C. They have no children.
896. Rachel Tompkins Brown; b. May 6, 1863; m. Chas. B. Couch. 3 children +.
897. Anna B. Brown; b. June 1, 1865; m. Rev. Robt. L. Telford. 4 children +.
899. Virginia Idoleete Brown; b. May 26, 1871, at Malden. She is a very efficient teacher in the Female Seminary at Lewisburg, W. Va., over which her father and afterwards her brother-in-law, Rev. Telford, presided.
900. Rebecca E. Brown; b. April 27, 1874.
901. Nellie S. Brown; b. June 1, 1876; m. Rev. Henry Woods McLaughlin +.
902. Gertrude Grant Brown; b. May 9, 1878.

RACHEL TOMPKINS Brown⁷ (896) (John C.*, James M.*, Mary⁴, James⁴, Jane², John Walker¹); m. in Malden Oct. 23, 1889,
Charles B. Couch, a prominent lawyer of Charleston, W. Va. They have three sons, viz:

903. Allen Richard Couch; b. May 24, 1891.
904. Robert Telford Couch; b. Sept. 27, 1892.

ANNA BOONE Brown⁷ (897) (John C.⁶, James M.⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); m. Rev. Robert L. Telford, then pastor of Lewisburg Presbyterian Church, West Virginia, Oct. 30, 1890. After John C. Brown's health became impaired, his son-in-law, R. L. Telford, took charge of the Female Seminary at Lewisburg, which is considered one of the finest schools in that section of the country. Their 4 children are:


NELLIE SWAN Brown⁷ (901) (John C.⁶, James M.⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); m. Rev. Henry Woods McLaughlin Aug. 31, 1897, in Lewisburg, W. Va. Rev. McLaughlin was from Hampton, Virginia.

LAVINA Brown⁵ (879) (Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. April 8, 1801; d. July 21, 1854; m. July 4, 1823, Dr. William Walker (No. 1958), a brother of Elder Thomas H. Walker of New Providence Church. He moved from Rockbridge County, Va., to Rogersville, Tenn.; practiced there 25 years, and then moved to Alabama, where he and his wife both died. He d. May 20, 1864. Lavina Brown Walker was a woman of unusual natural ability, and of a genial, lovable disposition. They had two children, viz:


FRANCES Brown⁵ (880) (Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Feb. 28, 1803; m. Rev. James Morrison of Cabarras County, N. C. She joined the New Providence Church at the age of 16. Her mother dying in 1824, they took charge of her four youngest children. About the same time they took Mr. Morrison's young brother
to care for, in addition to their own large family. Rev. Morrison was pastor of the largest country church in the Virginia Synod. He was born March 24, 1795, and died at the home of his son-in-law, A. J. Bondmant, in Buckingham County, Va., Nov. 13, 1870. They had 11 children, viz:

912. Mary M. Morrison; b. Sept. 5, 1821; m. Rev. Smith +.
913. Margaret Lavina Morrison; m. Rev. Robert L. Dabney. 6 children +.
914. Frances Morrison; b. Oct., 1825; m. John R. McNutt +.
915. Samuel B. Morrison; b. Sept. 13, 1838; m. Mary Gold +.
918. Emily McFarland Morrison; b. Feb. 2, 1837 +.
921. Elizabeth Ellen Morrison; b. Sept. 17, 1835; d. 1836.

MARGARET LAVINA Morrison6 (913) (Frances5, Mary4, James3, Jane2, John1); b. Oct. 11, 1823; m. Rev. Robt. L. Dabney, D. D., L. L. D., March 28, 1848. He was b. March 5, 1820; was a Professor in Lexington Seminary. He d. Jan., 1897, at his home in Victoria, Texas. 6 children, viz:

924. James Morrison Dabney; b. April 1, 1850; d. Nov. 12, 1855.
927. Samuel Brown Dabney; b. June 8, 1859; m. Annie Eugenia Prescott April 30, 1894. 2 children +.
928. Lewis Merryweather Dabney; b. Aug. 11, 1865; m. Stella Hutcheson in 1896. 2 children +.

CHARLES W. Dabney (925) and wife Mary had 3 children, viz:

925b. Mary Moore Dabney; b. Aug. 30, 1886.
925c. Catherine Brent Dabney; b. Feb. 14, 1893.

SAMUEL B. Dabney (927) and wife Eugenia had 2 children, viz:
927a. Annie Eugenia Dabney; b. Feb. 27, 1895.

LEWIS M. Dabney (928) and wife Stella had 2 children, viz:
928a. Elizabeth Carrington Dabney; b. March 4, 1897.
928b. Lewis Merryweather Dabney; b. Jan. 31, 1899.

MARY Morrison⁶ (912) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James⁴, Jane², John¹); eldest dau. of Rev. James Morrison; was m. Oct. 31, 1839, to Benjamin M. Smith, D. D., by Rev. Henry Ruffner, President of Washington and Lee College, Virginia. Rev. B. M. Smith is connected with the Union Theological Seminary. 12 children, viz:

929. Josiah Morrison Smith; b. Sept. 13, 1840, at Belle View; baptized by Rev. J. Morrison in New Providence Church May 8, 1841; d. Oct. 10, 1868, at the Washington and Lee Seminary. He served in the C. S. A. under Captain Atkinson, Hampden Sydney Company; taken prisoner by Gen. McClellan, who treated him with great kindness, and told him to go back to his books. After being exchanged, he served with a Rockbridge Company until the close of the war. He chose the ministry as his profession, but died before completing his Theological studies.


932. Emily Michany Smith; b. Nov. 24 at Staunton; baptized by Rev. Morrison Aug. 5, 1849; m. June 8, 1882, Addison Hogue, Professor at Hampton Sidney, Virginia (where they now live); Professor at University of Mississippi for 7 years and then Professor at Washington and Lee College.
933. Son; b. Aug. 16, 1851; d. young.
936. Benjamin Mosley Smith; b. March 29, 1857, at Union Theological Seminary; baptized by Rev. Morrison in New Providence Church; m. Anna Bryant Meyers in Baltimore, Md. Their home is in Davis, W. Va. (1900.)
938. Son; b. Sept. 21, 1861; d. young.
940. Lavina Rutherford Smith; m. Rev. A. J. McKelway. 3 children +.

MARY MOORE Smith? (930) (Mary, Frances, Mary, James, Jane, John) ; eldest dau. of Mary and Benjamin Smith; m. Rev. Parke Poindexter Flournoy Aug. 30, 1866, in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary, Hampton Sidney, Va., Rev. Dabney officiating. She was a most lovely Christian woman, lending her aid at all times to all religious work, and her death was mourned by a large circle of devoted friends. She passed from earth Jan. 8, 1897. 8 children, viz:
941. Eleanor Morrison Flournoy; b. at Hampton Sidney Oct. 2, 1868; attended Springfield Institute.
942. Mary Moore Flournoy; b. at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 6, 1871; attended Springfield Institute, also Dr. Ewing's School in Petersburg, Va; d. Sept. 24, 1891, at Bethesda Manse, Md., and left behind her a record of good deeds and a well spent life.
943. Park Poindexter Flournoy; b. at Elizabethtown July 21, 1873. He volunteered for service in the war with Spain, but failed to pass the physical examination; is now draughtsman in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.
944. Benjamin Cortland Flournoy; b. at Bethesda, Md., May 28, 1876; graduated from the Washington and Lee Univer-
sity in 1897, with the degree of C. E., taking the engineering prize; was engaged for some time with the U. S. Deep Water-Way Engineering Corps, but left this position to accept the one of teacher of Mathematics in Panteops Academy, Charlottesville, Va., where he is at this time (1900).


946. Edmund Stanhope Flournoy; b. Bethesda, Md., Sept. 17, 1880; is now in the Western High School at Washington, D. C., this being his fourth year (1900).

947. Addison Hoge Flournoy; b. Sykesville, Md., Jan. 6, 1883; attending the Western High School in Washington.

948. Francis Rosebro Flournoy; b. Sykesville, Md., Nov. 23, 1884; attending the Western High School in Washington, D. C. (1900.)

FRANCES BROWN Smith⁷ (931) (Mary⁶, Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); 2nd dau. of Rev. Benjamin and Mary Smith; was b. at Staunton May 3, 1846. She m. Rev. John W. Rosebro of Statesville, N. C., who was of Scotch ancestry. He served as pastor in Augusta County, Va., also in Lewisburg, W. Va. From there he went to the Petersburg Va., church in 1885. Possessing unusual ability, he has taken rank among the first ministers of his day in the Presbyterian Church, South. He received the degree of D. D. from the Washington and Lee College in 1886. 6 children, viz:

949. John P. Rosebro; b. at Hampton Sidney April 29, 1874. He graduated from Hampton Sidney in 1894 and is now Professor of English in Austin (Tex.) College.

950. Benjamin Morrison Rosebro; b. June 15, 1876; attended Hampton Sidney and afterwards went to Washington and Lee College for two years; is engaged in teaching.

951. Cortland Rosebro; b. at Mossy Creek Manse, Augusta County, Va., Sept. 3, 1878; entered the military service when war was declared with Spain, under Captain M. C. Jackson; was honorably discharged at the close of the war with the title of 2nd Corporal for faithful and difficult service.

952. William Lacy Rosebro; b. in Augusta County, Va., March
18, 1882; d. at the Manse in Lewisburg, W. Va., March 6, 1884.

953. Francis Brown Rosebro; b. at Lewisburg, W. Va., June 15, 1883.

954. Henry Rutherford Rosebro; b. at Petersburg, Va., June 1, 1887.

ELIZABETH CORTLAND Smith (935) (Mary⁶, Frances⁷, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. in 1853 (Oct. 25) in Staunton Manse. Her mother was Mary Moore Morrison (dau. of Rev. Morrison); m. to Rev. John Alexander Preston July 17, 1878, at her father’s home in Union Seminary, Va. He was pastor of Randolph Presbyterian Church 5 years, Tinkling Spring Church 6 years, Florence, Ala., 4 years, and Charlottesville, N. C., 3 years. He died at the home of their brother-in-law, Professor Addison Hogue of Washington and Lee College. He was particularly a friend and adviser of the traveling men of Charlottesville, N. C., who have caused to be placed in his church at that place a memorial window in testimony of their affection for and memory of him. After his death his family made their home at Lexington, Va. 3 children, viz:

955. Edmund Randolph Preston; b. June 5, 1880. He is a great great grandson of Edmond Randolph of Washington’s Cabinet.

956. Benjamin Smith Preston; b. in the Manse of the Tinkling Spring Church Jan. 3, 1886.

957. Thomas Lewis Preston; b. Florence, Ala., Nov. 19, 1891; d. while his father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Charlottesville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1896.

LAVINA RUTHERFORD Smith⁷ (940) (Mary⁶, Frances⁷, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Feb. 4, 1865, at Hampton Sidney, Va.; baptized by Rev. Dalney May 6, 1865; m. July 16, 1891, Rev. Alexander Jeffry McKelway. He was pastor of the Fayetteville Church for several years. They went to Charlottesville, N. C., in 1897, where he took the editorial work of the North Carolina Presbyterian. This paper has been enlarged and is now known as The Presbyterian Standard. Mrs. McKelway edits the Children’s Department. 3 children, viz:

958. Kate Comfort McKelway; b. April 14, 1892.


FRANCES Morrison⁶ (914) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); b. Oct. 4, 1825; m. John Rice McNutt Sept. 12, 1844. She d. Oct. 20, 1854. He was the son of an elder in the New Providence Church. After the death of Mrs. Frances McNutt, her two children were taken to the home of her mother, Mrs. Frances Morrison, where they were most tenderly and carefully reared. 2 children, viz:

961. James Morrison McNutt; b. Aug. 15, 1845, in Rockbridge County, Va. He married Mary Louisa Fisher of Northampton County, Va., in 1871. They have no children.

962. Mary Morton McNutt; b. Feb. 5, 1849, in Rockbridge County. Their home is in St. Louis, Mo., where their children were all born. She m. Professor Henning Prentice of Albermarle County, Va., Aug. 24, 1876; have 5 children, viz:
   963. Margaret Whitehead Prentice; b. Nov. 12, 1877.

Captain Rice McNutt married, a second time, Mildred McCorkle, who died when her children were quite young, and had 5 children:
   a. Fannie McNutt. She was raised by an aunt, Mrs. Sterrett.
   b. Susie McNutt; who m. Mr. A———.
   c. Tom McNutt; was burned in a hotel in New York.
   d. Rice McNutt; m. Miss Tate.
   e. Morton McNutt; m. Annie Houston of Rockbridge County. They live in Victoria, Tex.

SAMUEL BROWN Morrison, M. D.⁶ (915) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Sept. 13, 1828, and m. Mary Gold, Oct. 19, 1854. He was educated at Washington College; studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Luther Brown of Tennessee; finished his course at Virginia University; is a noted physician and although in his 71st year, is still quite active; served through the war as surgeon; was with Gen. Stonewall Jackson when he died; was an elder
in New Providence Church for some years, also in Bethesda Church, Rockbridge County, Va. They had 9 children, viz:

968. Mary Moore Morrison; m. Robert Steel Hutcheson. 6 children +.
971. Mary Jane Morrison; b. March 27, 1862; m. Dr. Robert Glasgow. 3 children +.
973. Harriet Newell Morrison; b. May 5, 1867; m. Charles May (or Way) of Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1891.
974. William Gold Morrison; b. April 8, 1868.
975. Betsey Walker Morrison; b. May 29, 1871.
976. Samuel Brown Morrison; b. Aug. 13, 1876; d. Nov. 15, 1883, of Scarlet fever; buried at New Providence Church.

MARY MOORE Morrison7 (968) (Samuel6, Frances5, Mary4, James3, Jane2, John1); b. Aug. 1, 1855. She m. Robert Steel Hutcheson of Rockbridge County, Jan. 5, 1882. They reside at Rockbridge Baths, Va. (Robert S. Hutcheson d. March 15, 1892.) They have 6 children, viz:

978. Eliza Johnston Hutcheson; b. April 7, 1884.
979. Mary Elizabeth Hutcheson; b. June 3, 1885; d. April 28, 1896.
980. Emma Gold Hutcheson; b. Aug. 26, 1887.
981. Robert Steel Hutcheson; b. Jan. 15, 18—.
982. Harriet Newell Hutcheson; b. Sept. 18, 1891.

FRANCES BROWN Morrison7 (970) (Samuel6, Frances5, Mary4, James3, Jane2, John1); b. Aug. 4, 1859; m. Rev. Charles Gheislin Nov. 18, 1884. Besides a son who d. in infancy, they have 4 children, viz:

984. Samuel Brown Gheislin; b. March 9, 1887.
985. Elizabeth Gheislin; b. Dec. 9, 1889; d. July 2, 1893.
MARY JANE Morrison⁷ (971) (Samuel⁶, Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. March 27, 1862; m. Nov., 1890, to Dr. Robert Glasgow of Lexington. 3 children, viz:

987. Mary Morrison Glasgow; b. Aug. 16, 1891.
988. Katherine Anderson Glasgow; b. 1896.

WILLIAM WALKER Morrison⁶ (916) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Feb. 24, 1831; m. Cornelia Caroline Daniel June 30, 1856, in Chambers County, Ala. They have 4 children, viz:

991. Frances Brown Morrison; b. Sept. 18, 1860, in Chambers County, Ala.
992. Lavina Dabney Morrison; b. April 13, 1869, in Monroe County, Tenn.
993. Mary Moore Morrison; b. April 15, 1865, in Chambers County, Ala. She m. James W. Davis of Ohio, June 11, 1894, at the home of her father in Knoxville, Tenn.

EMILY McFARLAND Morrison⁶ (918) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Feb., 1837, and m. Alexander J. Bondmant of Rockbridge County, Va., Aug. 9, 1859. 7 children, viz:

994. Alexander Bondmant.
995. Frances Brown Bondmant.
996. Emily Bondmant; m. Mr. Strawther Dec., 1896, at Auburn, Ala.
997. Lulu Marcia Bondmant; m. Dr. William G. Harrison. They have one child +.
998. Samuel Bondmant.
999. George Bondmant.
1000. Harriett Newell Lavina Dabney Bondmant.

LULU M. Bondmant (997) and husband, Dr. William G. Harrison, have one child, viz:

1001. Emily Bondmant Harrison; b. 1898.

HENRY RUTHERFORD Morrison⁶ (920) (Frances⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. Jan. 15, 1843; d. May 9, 1864. When
the first call of the State of Virginia was made for her defense, he
joined a cavalry in his native county, in which he served as a private
with true courage and untiring energy, from the first disaster of that
long and bloody warfare until the battle of Gettysburg. On the day
of that battle the regiment of cavalry next his own was routed and
the colors were left on the ground, the bearer being slain. Braving
the storm of death that was raging, young Morrison came forward,
raised them and assisted the Colonel in rallying his command, led
them in a victorious charge, and then retired to his place in his own
regiment, amidst the applause of the two regiments. After the bat-
tle of Gettysburg he was appointed Lieutenant of the 58th infantry.
At Spottsylvania, during the battle of "The Wilderness," and in the
combat of May 8th, he bore himself in such manner as to win the
enthusiastic approbation of the full command. But exposure and
other hardships incident to a soldier's life brought on disease from
which he died, as truly a martyr to his country's cause as any that
perished on the battlefield.

ROBERT HALL Morrison⁸ (922) (Frances⁴, Mary⁴, James³,
Jane², John Walker¹); b. Nov. 18, 1845; was a noted physician in
Lexington, Va.; m. Margaret White of Lexington Sept. 16, 1868.
He d. at his father's home May 3, 1878, and was buried at New
Providence. His wife d. some years afterwards and was buried by
the side of her husband. Their 3 children were:

1002. Zachariah White Morrison; b. Dec., 1869; m. in 1893.
1004. Robert Dabney Morrison; b. Dec., 1874.

REV. HENRY Brown⁶ (881) (Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John
Walker¹); b. Nov. 28, 1804, in Rockbridge County, Va., and d. in
Martin, Tex., at the home of his son, William, Jan. 14, 1881. His
early instruction was received from his father, and brother-in-law,
Rev. James Morrison. He graduated from Washington College in
1827; attended the Theological Seminaries of Princeton and Union;
was licensed to preach in 1829; labored in several different parishes;
was at Harrisonburg, Va., eleven or twelve years; did evangelical
work in Florida and Georgia for a time; was chaplain at Camp Lee
during most of the war; was also chaplain in the military hospital
at Richmond, Va. In 1880, he went to Texas with his only daugh-
ter to visit his son, where in the January following (13), he died
after a few hours of illness—thus ended a useful life. He m. Mary S. McNutt Feb. 27, 1831. She was a helpmeet to him in every sense of the word, and through all the trials of losing five children in infancy, the sorrowful days of the war, and her own failing health, she was cheerful and patient always, and when the summons came for her on Feb. 5, 1878, she was ready. 8 children, viz:

1008. Mary Jane Brown; b. March 8, 1840; d. June 20, 1845.
1011. James Morrison Brown; b. June 18, 1848; d. at Evergreen, Ala., in June or July, 1890 +.
1012. Mary Aurelia Brown; b. Oct. 31, 1850; graduated from Augusta Female College (now Mary Baldwin Seminary) in 1880; went to Texas with her father and in 1881 moved with her brother William's family to Austin, Tex. She was appointed a teacher in the city schools and was soon made principal of the graded schools; was beloved by her pupils and all who knew her. She died from brain trouble brought on it was supposed by overwork, after an illness of only a few hours. This was June 14, 1884. As a mark of respect and appreciation, the business houses of the city were all closed on the day of her burial.

WILLIAM MORTON Brown (1007) (Henry, Mary, James, Jane, John Walker); was b. in Wilmington, N. C.; came to Virginia with his parents and spent his childhood there; graduated from Washington College in 1858. When the war broke out, he joined the "Rockbridge Artillery," and was promoted through the grades of Corporal, Gunner, Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant; severely wounded at the battle of Sharpsburg, and again at Gettysburg. He fell into the hands of the enemy when Lee's army withdrew, and was kept a prisoner until February, 1865; went to Texas immediately after the war, and was elected to the State Senate; served in that body two sessions. In 1880, was elected Comptroller of Public Accounts of Texas for a term of two years; has since been engaged in
The practice of law. He married at Austin, Tex., Sept. 25, 1877, Mary Lee Dill of Goliad, Tex. They have 4 children, viz:

1016. Minelma Brown; b. at Austin, Tex., Feb. 14, 1892.

JAMES MORRISON Brown (1011) (Henry5, Mary4, James3, Jane2, John Walker1); b. in Harrisonburg, Va. When only 14 years old he served in the "Home Guards," and before he was 16 he entered the army and served until its close. He m. Laura Brown (no relation) of Rockbridge County, Va., and moved to Florida; joined the Protestant Methodist Church and after suitable preparation, entered upon the ministry in that denomination; served faithfully the remainder of his short life. His wife died, and he married a second time, name of wife not known; left one son by second marriage, viz:

1017. Henry Brown.

SAMUEL Brown (882) (Mary4, James3, Jane2, John Walker1); b. Jan. 28, 1806; d. May 5, 1889; graduated from Washington College in 1829; in September of the same year was received as a candidate for the ministry at Bethel, Augusta County, Va.; completed his Theological course at Princeton in 1832. He labored for thirty years at Windy Cove, Warm Springs and Lebanon, and then went to another field in Rockbridge County, where he labored for eleven years, making in all over fifty years of work in the Master's vineyard. He spent the last years of his life in the home of his daughter, and died May 5, 1889. He m. Ellen Moore (dau. of Samuel Moore and Martha Ewing of Pennsylvania), Oct. 10, 1833. She was b. July 7, 1813, and is (1899) living with her daughter. They had one daughter, viz:

MARY MOORE Brown (1018); b. Aug. 25, 1834. She was said to look very much like Mary Moore, her grandmother. At the age of 16 she united with the Windy Cove Church. She m. James L. Bratton of Bath County, Va., May 5, 1859. After a long season of failing health, she passed away Nov. 29, 1885, and was buried by the side of her husband, who d. in Dec., 1879. They had nine children, viz:
1019. SAMUEL BROWN Bratton² (Mary⁶, Samuel⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); b. March 8, 1860; while attending Hampton Sidney College was called home by the sickness and death of his father; was preparing for the ministry, but was obliged to abandon his cherished plans and devote himself to the care of his widowed mother, grandparents and younger brothers and sisters; this he did most willingly, but was not long spared to minister to his loved ones—he took typhoid fever and d. Aug. 23, 1880.

1020. Andrew Lewis Bratton; b. Sept. 8, 1861; d. June 30, 1864.

1021. Mary Ellen Bratton; b. July 28, 1865; lives at her home in Bath County.

1022. Margaret Moore Bratton; b. Jan. 11, 1866; lives in Philadelphia; is a trained nurse.

1023. Martha Elizabeth Bratton; b. Nov. 22, 1867; lives in Bath County; has the entire charge of her aged grandmother.

1024. John McKee Bratton; b. Sept. 1, 1870; d. of pneumonia April 2, 1884.


1026. Edith Houston Bratton; b. June 5, 1873; d. Feb. 13, 1893; a lovely Christian girl; was taken care of by her grandmother.


DANIEL Brown² (883) (Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); b. Jan. 28, 1807; d. Feb. 19, 1871, at his home in Rockbridge County; united with the New Providence Presbyterian Church early in life; was an elder for over 30 years; was always ready to assume responsibility and take the lead in church affairs; was a merchant for some years, then bought a farm and retired to the quiet life of a farmer; m. Elizabeth McChesney Oct. 15, 1828. They had 2 children. Elizabeth d. June 12, 1834. He m. July 26, 1836, Elizabeth Caruthers. She d. June 12, 1850, leaving one child, Elizabeth. He then m. Jan. 27, 1853, Mary Melinda Laird. She is living in Lexington, Va. (1900); 1 son, Daniel E., by 3rd wife. 4 children, viz:
Capt. James Alexander Walker.
1028. Adam McCChesney Brown; m. Bettie J. Sterrett. One child +.

1029. Mary Eveline Brown; b. May 9, 1832; m. James Alexander Walker. 8 children +.


ADAM McCChESNEY Brown⁶ (1028) (Daniel⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John Walker¹); b. Aug. 29, 1829; an elder in the New Providence Church; m. Bettie J. Sterrett Nov. 31, 1854. She d. June 7, 1889. He d. April 18, 1900. 1 child, viz:


MARY EvelINE Brown⁶ (1029) (Daniel⁵, Mary⁴, James³, Jane², John¹); b. May 9, 1832; m. James Alexander Walker⁵ (No. 2147) (Thomas⁴, John³, Alexander², John Walker¹), Sept. 25, 1851. Their home was at Jump P. O.

Captain James A. Walker, the senior elder of New Providence Church, in the County of Rockbridge, Va., died on the 9th day of April, 1897. He was born on the 8th day of August, 1822, and baptized as a child of the covenant on the 6th of October next ensuing. He was the second child of Thomas Walker and Betsey Culton, his wife. Two other children, Rev. Robert C. Walker, for many years Stated Clerk of Lexington Presbytery, and Mrs. Margaret McCutchan, of Missouri, were born into the family, both of whom, some four years ago, preceded him to the grave. His father, Thomas Walker, as had been several of his ancestors, was an elder of New Providence, and brought up his children after the old staunch discipline of his Presbyterian ancestry. The family came into the Valley of Virginia from the North of Ireland, whither they had emigrated from Scotland in the year 1680, among the earliest settlers in the year 1734, and helped to build the first log church which, in memory of the Providence Church in Ireland from which they had come, they called New Providence. There were two families of Walkers among the first settlers; they were closely related, but not of the same household. The heads of these families were uncle and nephew, and both named John; they were distinguished as "Gun-maker" John and
“Gun-stocker” John. The brave emigrants, buried in the wilderness, were dependent on themselves for everything, and arms were a necessity in the neighborhood of the warlike savages of the mountains. Gunmaker John Walker made the locks and barrels of the rifles on the anvil of his shop, and Gunstocker John made the woodwork. The gallant uncle and nephew took up lands on both sides of the rapid stream which still bears their name, flowing parallel to the mountain range some two miles distant. James A. Walker was a descendant of the Gunstocker John, whose wife was Katherine Rutherford, daughter of Rev. John Rutherford of Scotland, and was born and spent his long life on the lands taken up by his ancestor and held intact by each successive generation of his fathers.

On the 6th day of June, 1841, he was received into the communion of the Church, and in April, 1858, was chosen and ordained as one of the original board of deacons of New Providence. This office he served with his usual fidelity until transferred to the eldership, September 17, 1865. He was an active and faithful servant in every relation he sustained to the church. For many years he was assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school and teacher of a Bible class of young men and ladies until the gradual failure of his health restricted him to an afternoon Sunday-school in his own neighborhood. Here he continued to teach until the peremptory summons of advancing age and decaying strength required him to cease. He conducted the neighborhood prayer-meeting of his section of the congregation until disabled by infirmity. The long decays of his later life, and the gradual restriction of his active exertions bore hardly on his warm affections, and made the trials of his old age the more severe.

Captain Walker married on the 25th of September, 1851, Mary Evelyn Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown and Elizabeth McChesney, and the grand-daughter of Rev. Samuel Brown and Mary Moore, the Captive of Abb’s Valley; four sons and four daughters were the issue of this marriage. Mrs. Walker was a woman of strong sense and sterling character, and was always the trusted counsellor of her husband. Although delicate in health for many years, she survives him.

The personal character of Captain Walker was one of sterling integrity. He commanded the confidence and respect of the whole community. His vigorous and well-balanced understanding made him a safe adviser in matters of business as well as in all ecclesiasti-
JOHN WALKER.

171
cal affairs. He was a well-informed and thoughtful student of religious truth, and distinguished by a staunch adherence to the principles of the Presbyterian system. He was remarkably independent in the formation of his views and firm in the assertion of them. His piety was devoted; his interest in the spiritual welfare of the Church, and the salvation of men, never seemed to flag. He was eminently a man of prayer, and his thoughts were to an unusual degree always alive to the realities of the world to come. He was always ready for the introduction of spiritual ideas, and for the effort to bring men to the obedience of faith. He was particularly noted for his steadfast support of the pastors who successively filled the pastoral office during his day. He was eminent in his office as elder, in its several and joint functions alike. Prudent, faithful, watchful and full of sympathy for all who were in trouble, he approved himself a workman who needed not to be ashamed. He was prompt in visiting the people, especially the aged and the sick, in conversing with the impenitent, in instructing the young, in encouraging the despondent. In his own household he was a model of affection and fidelity. His death has made a gap in all his public and private relations which cannot be filled. The loss of such an elder is a calamity to the church; the loss of such a citizen is a loss to the community and the state. To him the change is no doubt one of transcendent gain; to the survivors on this side of the mystic stream, it is a bereavement which is, nevertheless, colored high with encouragement and hope.

"After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," and the day is at hand.

—A Former Pastor.

Eight children, viz:

1037. Margaret Dabney Walker; b. Aug. 7, 1866; lives with her mother at the old home.
1039. Robert Hugh Walker; b. April 13, 1869; m. Dec. 28, 1900, to Ada Moore of Lewis County, Mo.
BETTIE BROWN Walker (1033) and husband, A. Moore Anderson, have one child, viz:

1041. Mary Brown Anderson; b. March 2, 1891.

MARY ELLEN Walker (1035) and husband, Rev. C. Givens Brown, have 3 children, viz:

1042. James Walker Brown; b. in Koba, Japan, Aug. 13, 1890.
1043. Mary Eveline Brown; b. in Koba, Japan, June 9, 1892.
1044. Margaret Frances Brown; b. in Birmingham, Ala., June 22, 1898.

JOSEPH Brown (884) (Mary, James, Jane, John Walker); b. Sept. 24, 1809; joined the New Providence Church when only thirteen years old; graduated from Washington and Lee College in 1830; took a Theological course at Princeton; labored in several different fields; was in Florida at Clear Water Harbor about ten years, where he was instrumental in building a church; was very successful in his chosen field of labor and was the means of bringing many to see the errors of their way. He labored for several years among the colored people of the South. He m. in 1840 Ann Eliza Matthews of Lewisburg, W. Va. (dau. of Hon. John Matthews, a state and county official for many years). After Ann Eliza's death, which occurred in 1859, he m. Mrs. Carolyn Thomas in 1866 in Alabama. She d. in 1866. He d. in 1880. 3 children, viz:

1047. Luther Brown; b. and d. in 1847.

JOSEPH ALLEINE Brown (1045) (Joseph, Mary, James, Jane, John Walker); m. July 13, 1880, Mrs. Minnie (Raeville) Traywham. They reside in Austin, Tex. 4 children, viz:

1050. Clare Alleine Brown; b. Sept. 9, 1887.
1051. Cecil Mathews Brown; b. March 11, 1890.

JOHN MATHEWS Brown (1046) (Joseph, Mary, James, Jane, John Walker); m. Emma Perick of Charlotte, N. C., about 1868. 4 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

1052. Agnes Brown; d. in infancy.


1054. William Garland Brown; b. Jan., 1877; Supreme Sec'y of the Modern Order of Praetorians of Dallas, Tex.; unmarried.

1055. Bessie Bauman Brown; lives with her brother, William G.; b. about 1880. She was educated at Peace Institute, N. C., and is a kindergarten teacher.

WILLIAM Brown, D. D. 5 (885) (Mary 4, James 3, Jane 2, John Walker 1) ; b. Sept. 11, 1811; joined the New Providence Church at 10 years of age; graduated from Washington College in 1830; took a Theological course at Princeton. He succeeded Rev. Conrad Speece, D. D., as pastor of Augusta, one of the oldest churches in the Valley; was the successful pastor of this church 24 years; at the earnest solicitation of those interested he became editor of the Central Presbyterian in 1860; was also permanent clerk of the General Assembly from 1865 to 1884; held the position of director of the Union Seminary 30 years, and Trustee of Washington College during the greater part of the time he resided in Augusta County and Richmond. In 1887 he attended as a delegate the meeting of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches," in Edinburg, Scotland, and in 1880 the council held in Philadelphia; was sent as one of the representatives to Saratoga, N. Y., to the Northern General Assembly, where he delivered an excellent address. He d. at his home in Bay View, Fla., April 22, 1894. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Smith, who d. in 1881. He then married Lucy Guy Wilford, who survived him. She lives in Bay View, Fla.

MARIA Walker 6 (59) (William 4, John 3, John 2, John 1) and Charles B. Garrett were the parents of 7 children, viz:


1057. Russell Garrett; b. Sept. 29, 1829; m. Eliza J. Lane May 18, 1860; lives in Ventura, Cal. No children.

1058. Cyrus Garrett; b. May 1, 1831; never married; d. Feb. 20, 1859, at Salt Lake of consumption.


JOSEPH Moore(138) (Jane², John¹). He was m. (1) to Margaret Coalter, a sister of Michael Coalter. They had 4 children; m. (2) Eleanor Marquis, 12 children. When somewhat advanced in years he removed to Kentucky, where he died. 16 children, viz:

1063. James Moore; d. young.
1065. James Moore; studied medicine and practiced in Kentucky.
1066. Margaret Moore; d. young.
1068. Margaret Moore; m. Rev. Robert Logan +.
1070. Eleanor Moore.
1072. Frances Moore.
1073. Alexander Moore.
1074. Mary Moore.
1075. Marquis Moore.
1076. Elizabeth Moore.
1077. Samuel Moore.
1078. Sarah Moore.

MARGARET Moore (1068); m. Rev. Robert Logan. He had the refusal of the tutorship in Hampden Sidney when John H. Rice applied for it. Upon being visited by Mr. Rice upon the subject, he gave up his right and recommended his friend to be tutor. He was born in Bethel congregation, Augusta County, September, 1769. He was reared piously in the strictness of the Presbyterian faith and customs, one of a large family of children, all of whom became professing members of the Church. His literary and Theological course was passed at Liberty Hall under the care of the Rev. Wm. Graham. Upon being licensed to preach the gospel, he made some missionary excursions, and visited Genessee County in New York,
and made an excursion to New England, visited Kentucky, and finally settled in Fincastle, Botetourt County. While in Kentucky, he married Miss Margaret Moore, from Walker's Creek, Rockbridge County, Virginia. For many years he was the frontier minister. Mr. Houston, at the Natural Bridge, was his nearest neighbor north, and Mr. McIlhenney of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, west. Rev. Samuel H. McNutt was for a time his neighbor on New River. With a wide field around him, and a disposition to occupy it, he was compelled to teach a classical and promiscuous school a greater part of the time he was in the ministry, to obtain a decent support for his family. His life, therefore, was monotonous and his opportunities for improvement very limited; while his labors were great and unremitted, except as sickness sometimes caused him to intermit his regular course. Salem, now in Roanoke, shared with Fincastle in his principal labors; and as his strength enabled him, he visited the surrounding counties with the messages of mercy. Occasionally he would dismiss his school, and try the practicability of living as a minister of Christ disengaged from all business but the especial duties of the office to which he had been ordained. On one of these occasions, having stated his intentions and hopes to Mr. Speece, and the amount of expenditure he thought would supply the wants of his family, and how it was to be obtained, that brother remarked that brother Logan's faith must be very strong to live in Fincastle on his salary.

Mr. Logan died October, 1828, in his 60th year, having preached in Fincastle about thirty years. Though his church and congregation were not large there were some members of both for whom he had the highest regard. His remains lie near the church in Fincastle.—Taken from Footé's Sketches of Virginia.

JANE Moore² (139) (Jane², John Walker¹); m. her relative, Joseph Walker, son of John Walker and Mary Culton and grandson of Alexander, who was a brother of John, the emigrant. He was a trustee of Lexington University in 1782; received a grant of land probably for services in the Revolution. He d. Sept. 25, 1815. She survived him several years. 9 children, viz:

1079. Margaret Walker; m. Rev. Samuel Houston. (See record of this family under Houston family.)

1080. Jane Walker; m. S. Barclay.
1081. Mary Walker; m. Richard Bernard.
1082. Rachel Walker; d. young.
1083. John Walker; m. Margaret Woods.
1086. Patsy Walker; m. John Donihue.
1087. Alexander Walker; d. young.

For descendants of above, see family of Alexander Walker, who was a brother of John, the emigrant.

SAMUEL Walker\(^2\) (10) (John\(^1\)); purchased land and established a home in Virginia about 1740, leaving Chester County, Pa., whither he had come with his father about 1735 from Newry, Ireland, where Samuel was born Dec. 25, 1714. He was m. to Jane Patterson Dec. 5, 1740, in Virginia. In tracing the Patterson name intermarriages occur frequently with the Walker family. The old Rutherford Bible shows both names recorded therein soon after the emigration to America. He d. Feb., 1793. She d. Jan. 10, 1800, aged 80 years.

Mrs. James R. Gray of Atlanta, sends the following in regard to land granted to Samuel Walker: "Samuel Walker obtained a grant of land in Bedford County, Va., July 20, 1768, also one April 6, 1769, in Augusta County, Va., and another in Botetourt County, Va., March 1, 1773. See records kept at Richmond, Va., Land Office." These grants were no doubt given on account of service in the Colonial Wars, as Samuel Walker's name appears in a list of Colonial Militia under Capt. John Buchanan. This company was from Augusta County, Va., and was in service in 1742.—See Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 3.

Their 8 children were:

1088. Barbara Walker; m. William McClelland. 9 children +.
1089. Katherine Walker; m. David Scott. 5 children +.
1090. Jane Walker; m. William Taylor. 7 children +.
1091. Samuel Walker; m. Susan McDonald. 8 children +.
1092. Elizabeth Walker; b. Dec. 8, 1750; d. in 1826; never married.


BARBARA Walker\(^3\) (1088) (Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Sept. 27, 1741; m. William McClelland Dec. 22, 1766. She d. March 27, 1814, aged 72 years, and her husband d. at the age of 84. Their 9 children were as follows:

1096. Anna McClelland; b. Oct. 26, 1767; m. Rev. Samuel Carrack, who was a Presbyterian minister at Knoxville, Tenn., and President of Blount College +.

1097. John McClelland; b. Dec. 23, 1768. He m. Mary Wallace, who was probably a near relative of Caleb Wallace, who was b. in 1750 and moved to Woodford County, Ky., and became a distinguished judge.

1098. Jane McClelland; was b. Oct. 26, 1770. She m. James Tooney.

1099. Samuel McClelland; was b. Feb. 12, 1773. He m. Rachel McCampbell, who d. leaving four children. He afterwards m. Ann Twitty.

1100. Abraham McClelland; b. Nov. 1, 1776; m. Julia Ann Tooney, who d. leaving three children. He afterwards m. his cousin, Jane P. Walker.

1101. Elizabeth McClelland; b. Nov. 1, 1776; m. James Weir.

1102. William McClelland; b. April 13, 1779; m. Elizabeth Sevier.

1103. James McClelland; b. June 28, 1781; m. his cousin, Jane P. Taylor.

1104. David McClelland; b. April 18, 1783; graduated a Bachelor of Celibacy.

ANNA McClelland (1096); m. Rev. Samuel Carrack, who was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania. He was born July 17, 1760. At an early period of his life he went to the valley of Virginia, and prepared for the ministry under the instruction of William Graham. He was received as a candidate the last Wednesday of November, 1781, at the stone meeting house, Augusta; was licensed at New Providence, October 25, 1782, with Rankin, Houston and McClure, and was ordained and installed pastor of Rocky Spring and Wahab
meeting house, on the Cowpasture, at the house of Mr. James Hodges, on the fourth Wednesday of November, 1783. He made frequent visits to the southwestern frontiers as a missionary; and in the year 1789, removed to Tennessee, and took up his abode on the Holston, about four miles from Knoxville, in sight of Boyd’s Ferry. In 1794, at the opening of the Territorial Legislature in February, he preached before that body, at their invitation, on the second day of their session. He was chosen by the Legislature as President of Blount College, named in honor of the Governor, now known as the East Tennessee University. He organized the first regular Presbyterian Church in Tennessee, at the junction of the French Broad and the Holston, called Lebanon; and soon after, the church in Knoxville. He held the pastorate of these two churches and the presidency of the college, till 1803, when he resigned the charge of Lebanon. The office of President of the College, and pastor of the church in Knoxville, he held till his sudden death. From the historical sermon delivered by the Rev. R. B. McMullen, pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, March 25, 1855, the authority for some of the preceding facts, we also learn that among the elders of those two churches were numbered James White, George McNutt, John Adair, Archibald Rhea, Dr. James Cosby and Thomas Gillespie. White, McNutt and Adair were members of the convention for forming the constitution of the state. McNutt was from Virginia; White and Adair from North Carolina. The death of Mr. Carrick was ordered in very peculiar circumstances, in his 50th year. The usual summer sacramental meeting had come. He spent much of the night of the 5th of August, 1809, in preparatory study for the duties of the occasion. Very early on the morning of the 6th he was stricken with apoplexy, and in a few moments his spirit was with his Redeemer.—Taken from Foote’s Sketches of Virginia.

KATHERINE Walker (1089) (Samuel², John¹); b. Feb. 12, 1744; m. David Scott May 29, 1766. She d. May 31, 1815, aged 71 years, and Mr. Scott d. in East Tennessee, date unknown. Their 5 children were as follows:

1105. James Scott; b. Jan. 16, 1768; m. a Miss Johnson.
1108. Isabella Scott; b. Sept. 17, 1777; m. William Ramsey.
1109. William Scott; b. March 13th, 1782; graduated a Bachelor of Celibacy.

JANE Walker⁹ (1090) (Samuel², John¹); b. April 15, 1746. She m. William Taylor March 16, 1775; d. Dec., 1822, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Taylor shot himself at David Walker's (the uncle of Cyrus) on Butler's Fork in Adair County, Ky. Their children were:

1111. Barbara Taylor; b. Dec. 9, 1777; m. James Moore, and d. in Abb's Valley on Clinch River in Virginia †.
1112. John Taylor; b. May 6, 1780; m. Amelia Ramsey, who shortly afterwards died. He afterwards m. Elizabeth Hemans.
1113. Samuel Taylor, John's twin brother; m. a Miss Gallaher.
1114. Margaret Taylor; b. July 12, 1782.
1115. Jane Patterson Taylor; b. Jan. 4, 1785; m. James McClellan.
1116. Sarah Taylor; b. Dec. 28, 1787; m. her cousin, William Taylor.

SAMUEL Walker³ (1091) (Samuel², John¹); b. Aug. 23, 1784; m. Susan McDonald Oct. 26, 1786. 7 children, viz:

1119. Mary A. Walker; b. March 6, 1791; d. aged 34 years.
1121. Zachariah Walker.
1122. John Milton Walker; m. Angelina Pickerell of Georgetown, D. C. She d. in McDonough County, Ill. He then m. Martha Campbell.
1123. Theopholus Alexander Walker; studied medicine. He d. in Tennessee.
1124. Elizabeth Walker; d. at the age of 15 years.

*The record of this family has been promised, and will be published if received in time.
JAMES Walker\(^3\) (Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. May 15, 1752. He m. Jane Thompson in Sept., 1786. He d. in May, 1791, aged 39 years and 12 days. His 2 children were:

1125. Elizabeth Walker; b. March 17, 1789. She m. a Mr. McSpadden +.
1126. Jane Walker; b. March 17, 1891; m. John Ritchie Inman+.

JOHN Walker\(^3\) (Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. Oct. 5, 1755; m. Margaret Paul Aug. 1, 1782. Their 12 children were:

1127. Rebecca Walker; b. in Dec., 1781; d. young.
1128. Adley P. Walker; b. Nov. 17, 1783; m. Mary Noel. She d. leaving three children.
1130. Samuel R. Walker; b. Jan. 30, 1787; m. Elizabeth McKamy.
1131. Elizabeth M. Walker; b. Jan. 30, 1789. She d. young, being lost in the mountains in Rockbridge County, Va.; supposed to have been stolen by the Seminoles.
1132. Margaret L. Walker; b. Dec. 9, 1790.
1133. Elizabeth Walker (the second).
1134. James P. Walker; d. in his twenty-second year.
1136. Barbara M. Walker.
1137. John K. Walker.
1138. Nancy Walker.

JOSEPH Walker\(^3\) (Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. Oct. 21, 1758; m. Susan Willis August, 1787. 9 children, viz:

1139. Lucinda Walker; b. Feb., 1790; m. Ambrose Toomy.
1140. Jane P. Walker; b. Dec. 2, 1791; m. Abraham McClelland, and d. in Missouri in 1824.
1141. Samuel S. Walker; m. Barbara (or Rebecca) Toomy.
1142. Joel P. Walker; d. young.
1143. Joseph A. Walker; d. young.
1144. William Walker; d. young.
1146. Susan Walker; m. a Mr. Clark of Madison County, Ky.
1147. Joel Walker; b. March 1, 1764; m. Margaret Ann Armstrong. 11 children +.
ELIZABETH LYLE Walker\(^4\) (James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); oldest child of James Walker and Jane Thompson; b. March 17, 1789; m. about 1809 Thomas McSpadden of Rockbridge County, Va. Of their 11 children, 2 were living in 1896. Children were:

1148. Samuel McSpadden.
1149. James Walker McSpadden; resided at Alvarado, Va. He was living in 1896, aged 86; very feeble; was b. about 1810.
1150. Moses McSpadden.
1151. John McSpadden.
1152. King McSpadden.
1153. Joel McSpadden.
1154. Jennie McSpadden.
1155. Rebecca McSpadden.
1156. Eliza McSpadden.
1157. Esther McSpadden.
1158. Margaret McSpadden; m. Mr. Lariner. She was living in 1896, aged 79 years.

JANE Walker\(^4\) (James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. John Ritchie Inman July 22, 1807. On Dec. 24, 1811, their home was burned to the ground and 3 children, James, Abednego and Mary, lost their lives in the burning building. 16 children, viz:

1159. James Inman; b. about 1808; d. in 1811.
1160. Abednego Inman (twin); b. about 1810; d. 1811.
1161. Mary A. Inman (twin); b. about 1810; d. Dec. 24, 1811.
1162. Shadrac W. Inman; m. (1) Mrs. Jane Hamilton; m. (2) Catherine Wilson Bradford; (3) Catherine Lea. 10 children +.
1163. James M. Inman; m. Louisa Worley. 10 children +.
1164. John Washington Inman; m. (1) Susan Jane Neal; (2) Eleanor Harrison. 7 children +.
1165. William H. Inman; m. Franc J. J. Curry. 4 children +.
1166. Joel C. Inman; m. (1) Sophia J. Hinton; (2) Henrietta B. Gore. 12 children +.
1167. Walker Patterson Inman; m. Cordelia Dick. 4 children +.
1168. Elizabeth Inman; m. (1) Joseph P. Woodruff, (2) William Heathcock. 9 children +.
1169. Jane Inman; m. (1) Thomas Ferguson, (2) George W. Woodruff. 10 children +.


1171. Hannah Inman; m. (1) Job Hinton, (2) Daniel Smith, (3) Isaac Inman. 9 children +.

1172. Matilda Inman; m. (1) Benjamin A. Woodruff, (2) John Jump. 7 children +.

1173. Sarah Inman; m. John Lamp. 5 children +.

1174. Mary A. Inman; m. (1) Robert A. A. Caldwell, (2) Robert Warren. 10 children +.

SHADRACK W. Inman⁵ (1162) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. Sept. 17, 1811; m. Jan. 27, 1841, to Mrs. Jane Hamilton (nee Martin), widow of Robert Hamilton and dau. of Hugh and Sarah Russell Martin. They had 5 children. He m. (2) Aug. 20, 1853, to Catherine Wilson Bradford, b. March 20, 1817, d. April 1, 1857, dau. of James and Catherine Keith Bradford. They had one child. He m. (3) in Jan. 8, 1858, Catherine Lea, b. 1836, dau. of Preston and Mary Peck Lea, d. Jan. 8, 1868. They had four children. 10 children, viz:

1175. Mary Inman; b. Feb., 1842; d. in infancy.

1176. Samuel Martin Inman; b. Dec. 19, 1843; m. Feb. 19, 1868, to Jane Dick. She was b. Nov. 30, 1846, and was dau. of Henry Jackson Dick and Sarah Ann Peck Dick. Jane Inman d. July 3, 1890. They had 7 children +.


1178. Hugh Theodore Inman; b. Dec. 24, 1846; m. May 23, 1871, to Josephine Van Dyck, b. 1849, dau. of Thomas Nixon Van Dyck and Eliza Ann Deadrick. 5 children +

1179. Jane Walker Inman; b. March 9, 1852; unmarried and living in Atlanta, Ga. (1896.)

1180. Elizabeth Inman; dau. of Shadrach W. Inman and Catherine Wilson Bradford, his second wife; b. 1854; d. in 1882. She m. J. Knox Jenkins in 1846 and d. in 1882,
son of Sterling Gresham Jenkins and Serena Ann Borders Jenkins. 1 child +.

1181. Mary Inman; dau. of Shadrac and his 3rd wife, Catharine; b. in 1858 or 1859; d. aged 3 years.

1182. Emma Inman (twin); m. T. H. Bell. 4 children +.

ELIZABETH Inman (1180), m. J. K. Jenkins. They had one child, viz:

1185. Ralph Jenkins; b. 1876; d. April 16, 1898.

EMMA Inman (1182) (twin); b. Nov. 12, 1860; m. in 1883, to T. Howard Bell, b. 1856, son of Alex. R. and Rebecca M. Howard Bell. 4 children, viz:

1186. Shadrach I. Bell; b. 1887.

1187. Sarah Bell; b. 1889.

1188. Howard Bell; b. 1892; d. in 1894.

1189. John Inman Bell; b. March 1, 1897.

ELLA Inman (1183) (twin); b. Nov. 12, 1860; m. 1883 to Edwin R. DuBose, b. 1858, son of James R. and Elziva Caroline Spann DuBose. 6 children, viz:

1190. Emma Belle DuBose; b. Nov. 4, 1885.


SAMUEL MARTIN INMAN (1176).

Samuel Martin Inman, merchant, Atlanta, Ga., head of a firm doing the largest cotton business in the world, was born in Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1843, the son of S. W. and Jane Martin Inman. S. W. Inman, a prosperous planter of the early days, who taught his children to speak the truth and fear God, and whose own life was regulated by that principle. Samuel was brought up on the Inman plantation, well known in East Tennessee for its fertile and fine location in the valley of the French Broad
River. During boyhood he attended the public schools and was then sent to Princeton College, where he is remembered for ability and popularity.

In 1861, Mr. Inman enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company K, 1st Tennessee Cavalry. He rose to a lieutenancy and served unflinchingly until the end of the war.

Locating for a short while in Augusta, Ga., in 1867, he removed to Atlanta. There he engaged in cotton buying with his father, of S. W. Inman & Co. With youthful energy at its head it gradually extended its operations until it became the leading firm in the South, and in fact in the world in the purchase and compressing of cotton. The firm now transacts a great business. Its principal offices are in Atlanta, Ga., and Houston, Tex., and the firm is represented by buyers in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Indian Territory. Mr. Inman has made the business extremely profitable. He is a large owner of growing real estate and a director in the Atlanta Home Insurance Company and other local corporations.

In 1868 Mr. Inman married Miss Jennie Dick of Rome, Ga., a refined and charming woman. She died in 1890, leaving a daughter and two sons. In her memory Mr. Inman established the Jennie D. Inman Orphanage in Atlanta and pledged $2500 a year for ten years and an equal sum from other sources for its support. Mr. Inman was married a second time in 1893 to Mildred McPheeters of Raleigh, N. C. He is noted for philanthropy and has been a large contributor to the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association, having also been one of the pioneers in the movement for a technological school, to which he gave $5000 and assumed the responsibility of raising $75,000 more.

For a number of years he has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church. The Southern Society of New York claims him for a member.—Copied from America's Successful Men, 1896.

Since the above was published Mr. Inman's firm has changed and for three years he has been in New York City, only spending a few months of the year in Atlanta.

Shadrach Walker Inman's three sons, Samuel M., Hugh T. and John H. have been more than successful. They have amassed large fortunes, are officers in the Presbyterian churches, are consistent Christians, etc.
Samuel and John were in the Civil War. At the close of the war, John went to New York with his uncle, Wm. Harden Inman. They both amassed large fortunes, and at their death left several millions to their children. John H. died suddenly in the prime of life about two years ago, leaving an interesting family of four sons and two daughters. William Harden Inman died in 1887, leaving three daughters and one son, Robert Walker. The son, Robert W., was drowned in New York Bay Aug. 27, 1895, aged 3½ years. He was unmarried and the name dies with him in that line. His two married sisters have no children.

SAMUEL MARTIN Inman⁶ (1176) (Shadrach⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Jane Dick, (2) Mildred McPheeters. 7 children viz:

1196. Henry Inman; m. Roberta Crew. 1 child +.
1197. Nellie Inman; m. Joseph Walter Cooper. 3 children +.
1198. Frank Inman; b. May 5, 1876; single, Oct., 1896.
1199. Hugh Inman; d. young.
1200. Shadrach Inman; d. young.
1201. Samuel Inman; d. young.
1202. Rosa Inman; d. young.

HENRY Inman⁷ (1196) (Samuel M.⁶, Shadrach⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. Feb. 8, 1869; m. June 6, 1894, Roberta Crew, dau. of Benjamin B. and Tillie Maffitt Crew. 1 child, viz:


NELLIE Inman⁷ (1197) (Samuel M.⁶, Shadrach⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. Nov. 27, 1870; m. April, 1893, to Joseph Walter Cooper. 3 children, viz:

1204. Samuel Inman Cooper; b. Feb. 14, 1894.
1205. Jennie Inman Cooper; b. April 27, 1896.

1177. John H. Inman was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, on October 23, 1844. At an early age he entered, as a clerk, a Georgia bank of which his uncle was president. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Confederate army. At the close of the war his family was penniless and he was obliged to leave home. He came
to New York without money, but achieved extraordinary success. Entering a cotton house as a clerk, he was made a partner of the firm in 1868, and two years later, taking his former employer into partnership, Mr. Inman founded the firm of Inman, Swan & Company. Mr. Inman extended his efforts to the development of Southern interests and resources, in which work he took a commanding place. Indeed, it has been said that he, more than anyone else since the war, was instrumental in enlisting Northern capital in Southern development. He secured the investment of several million dollars in coal and iron mines and in railroad construction in Tennessee. He was a large investor in and director of the Louisville, Nashville and Richmond Terminal system. He was also interested in various other southern railways.

In this city his interests were many and varied. He was a director in several banks, insurance companies, and other institutions. Mr. Inman was a member of the original Rapid Transit Commission, but resigned June 8, 1893. He was elected a member of the new commission in January, 1894. He was well known in Atlanta, having often visited his father there. Being the son of pioneer parents, he was early trained to walk in their footsteps, and when only fourteen years old he joined the Presbyterian Church at Dandridge, Tenn., with his brothers, Samuel and Hugh. Walker P. Inman, then a mature man, united with this church on the same day. John Inman remained a member of this church during his whole life, and was one of its official managers, Dr. John Hall, an eminent Scotch-Irish divine, being the pastor. Like most men who have achieved fame and fortune, his boyhood received the moral force which comes from a pious parentage.

His summers were spent among the Berkshire hills where he had a comfortable home. The late Cyrus Field and Dr. Henry M. Field were among his neighbors and friends. He numbered other men of this type among his friends. When Mr. Inman went abroad several years ago, he was tendered a banquet by the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. He was a friend and admirer of President Cleveland, and it is said that the President considered his name for the Treasury portfolio. He was an unswerving advocate of sound money, and used his influence on that side of the late contest. He died at his summer home November 5, 1896.—Condensed from the sketches of Mr. Inman found in the Atlanta papers.
JOHN H. Inman⁷ (1177) (Shadrach⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) and Margaret Coffin Inman had seven children, viz:

1207. James Inman; b. about 1873; d. young.
1208. Hugh Inman; b. about 1874; living in 1896.
1209. Lucy Inman; b. about 1876; living in 1896.
1210. John Inman; b. about 1878; living in 1896.
1211. Frederick Inman; b. about 1880; living in 1896.
1212. Nannie Inman; b. about 1882; living in 1896.
1213. Charles Inman; b. about 1884; living in 1896.

HUGH THEODORE Inman⁶ (1178) (Shadrach⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) and Josephine Van Dyke, his wife, were the parents of five children, viz:

1214. Annie Inman; b. April 1, 1872; m. April 11, 1893, to John W. Grant, b. July 26, 1867, son of William Daniel and Sally Fannie Reed Grant. 3 children +.
1215. Josephine Inman; b. April 1, 1875; m. June 24, 1896, to Hugh Richardson; living in Atlanta, Ga.
1216. Hugh Inman; b. Oct. 22, 1879; d. aged 3 years.
1217. Edward Inman; b. Aug. 29, 1881; living in 1896.
1218. Louise Inman; b. Dec. 5, 1883; d. aged 2 ½ years.

ANNIE Inman (1214) and her husband, John W. Grant, were the parents of 3 children, viz:

1219. Margaret Van Dyke Grant; b. 1894.
1220. Hugh Inman Grant; b. 1895.
1221. William Daniel Grant; b. Jan. 15, 1897.

JAMES MADISON Inman⁵ (1163) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. about 1813; d. 1855; m. in Alabama about 1832 to Louisa Worley, dau. of Franklin Worley. She d. about 1870 in Franklin County, Mo. 10 children, viz:

1222. Charlotte Jane Inman; b. 1833 and d. unmarried in 1867.
1223. Martha Ann Inman; b. 1835; m. in 1851 to William W. Gasperson, b. 1830, son of John E. Gasperson. They had 7 children +.
1224. Caroline Matilda Inman; b. 1837; m. in 1861 Aaron Pruitt, b. 1838, son of George and Mahala Pruitt. They have 6 children; live in Aurora, Tex. +
1225. Franklin Inman; d. young, about 1839.
1226. William Shadrach Inman b. circa 1841; went South in 1861; last heard of in 1864, when he left Confederate States army and started for home; supposedly dead.
1227. Mary C. Inman; b. about 1844; m. (1) Martin V. Gasperson (a brother of William W. Gasperson), son of John E. Gasperson, about 1859. He d. about 1872. They had 1 child. She m. (2) about 1874 John L. MeGehee; lived at Greys Point, Mo.; no issue. Son +.
1228. Joel C. Inman; b. 1846; m. in 1863 Millie C., dau. of James and Martha Sellers Edge; lived at Aurora, Tex., in 1892. They had 6 children +.
1229. Paulina E. Inman; m. Winfield Scott. 14 children +.
1231. Nancy D. Inman; b. 1853; living and single, 1896.

MARY C. Inman (1227) m. Martin V. Gasperson. They had 1 child, viz:

1232. John Gasperson; b. about 1868; m. in 1890 Amerine L. Lewis. Their home is at Greys Point, Mo. They have 1 child, viz:

1233. Van Buren Marcy Gasperson; b. 1891.

MARTHA ANN Inman6 (1223) (James M.5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1); m. William W. Gasperson. 7 children, viz:

1234. Sarah Elizabeth Gasperson; b. 1853; d. 1854.
1235. John Madison Gasperson; m. Mary Housman. 2 children +.
1236. Benjamin Franklin Gasperson; m. Lucinda Love. 4 children +.
1237. Mary Ann Gasperson; m. Wm. B. Chrisman. 5 children +
1238. Rachel Jane Gasperson; m. Wm. M. Love. 5 children +.
1239. Louisa Ellen Gasperson; m. Thos. Washington Shirrod in 1890. In 1892 was living at Whitman, Tex. No issue to September, 1892.
1240. Name not learned; letter said seven, but gave names of only six.
JOHN MADISON Gasperson (1235) (Martha A.⁶, James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1854; m. in 1881 to Mary Housman; live at Maple Grove, Mo. They had 2 children as follows:

1241. Perry Edwards Gasperson; b. 1886.
1242. Eva Alpha Gasperson; b. 1890.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Gasperson (1236) (Martha A.⁶, James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1856; m. 1881 to Lucinda Love; live in Dudenville, Mo. 4 children, viz:

1244. Cora Gasperson; b. 1883.
1245. Burt Gasperson; b. 1884.
1246. Name not given.

MARY ANN Gasperson (1237) (Martha A.⁶, James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1858; m. 1877 Wm. B. Chrisman. 5 children, viz:

1247. George Washington Chrisman; b. 1878.
1248. Fanny Lea Chrisman; b. 1882.
1249. Susan Maud Chrisman; b. 1885.
1250. Ida May Chrisman; b. 1888.
1251. Avery B. Chrisman; b. 1891.

RACHEL JANE Gasperson (1238) (Martha A.⁶, James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1865; m. 1883 to Wm. M. Love, who was b. in 1862. They live in Dudenville, Mo. 5 children, viz:

1252. Lillie May Love; b. 1884.
1253. Bartie E. Love; b. 1886 (twin).
1254. Burtie A. Love; b. 1886 (twin); d. 1886.
1255. Edna R. Love; b. 1888.
1256. Walter R. Love; b. 1892.

CAROLINE MATILDA Inman (1224) (James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Aaron Pruitt. 6 children, viz:

1257. Geo. M. Pruitt; m. Martha G. W. Baldwin. 6 children +.
1258. Mary Elizabeth Pruitt; m. Geo. Crompton West. 4 children +.
1259. Joel B. Pruitt; m. Maggie E. Williams. 1 child +.
1260. William F. Pruitt; b. 1870; probably d. young.
1261. Louisa C. Pruitt +.
1262. John T. Pruitt; b. 1880; living 1893 +.

GEORGE M. Pruitt (1257); b. 1862; m. 1884 to Martha G. W. Baldwin, b. 1868, d. 1888, dau. of Alres and Martha Mays Baldwin. 2 children, viz:

1263. Dora Elvira Pruitt; b. 1885.
1264. Jesse Elihu Pruitt; b. 1887; is said to have three boys, but it may be he has children by a second wife, as he married again to Rayney S. Baldwin, b. 1872, sister to first wife; lives at Pomona, Cal.

MARY ELIZABETH Pruitt (1258); b. 1864; m. in 1883 to George Crompton West, b. 1856. In 1896 they lived at Aurora, Tex. 4 children, viz:

1265. James A. S. West; b. 1884; d. 1886.
1266. Walter L. West; b. 1888.
1267. Charles W. West; b. 1890.
1268. Stella M. West; b. 1891.

JOEL B. Pruitt (1259); b. 1866; m. 1891 to Maggie E. Williams, b. 1867, dau. of C. and W. E. Williams, farmer at Waco, Tex., 1893. They have 1 child, viz:

1269. Jessie W. Pruitt; b. 1892.

LOUISA C. Pruitt (1261); b. 1874; m. 1896 to M. F. Trusell; living at Aurora, Tex., Nov., 1896. They have 1 child, viz:

1270. Son; b. Sept., 1896. Record incomplete.

JOEL C. Inman⁶ (1228) (James M.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Millie C. Sellers Edge. 6 children, viz:

1271. Susanna Inman; m. John W. Cobb. 4 children +.
1272. Martha Louisa Inman; m. Edw. T. Cobb. 2 children +.
1273. James M. Inman; m. Sue Wilkinson +.
1274. Joel S. Inman; b. 1875.
1275. Name not known; b. and d. 1878.
1276. Margaret C. Inman; b. 1884.
SUSANNA Inman (1271) (Joel, James M., Jane, James, Samuel, John); b. 1869; m. 1888 John W. Cobb, b. 1866, son of Thomas T. and Mahala Booth Cobb. Their home is at Boyd, Wise County, Tex. 4 children, viz:

1277. Margaret Ann Cobb; b. 1889.
1278. Astle Viola Cobb; b. 1891.
1279. James D. Cobb; b. 1891.
1280. Buena J. Cobb; b. 1895.

MARTHA LOUISA Inman (1272); b. 1870; m. 1891 Edward T. Cobb (brother of John W. Cobb above), b. 1864, farmer at Boyd, Tex. 2 children, viz:

1281. Maria Jane Cobb; b. 1892.
1282. Joel Thomas Cobb; b. 1894.

JAMES M. Inman (1273); b. 1872; m. 1895 Sue Wilkerson, b. 1874, dau. of John P. and Fanny L. Pickens Wilkerson; farmer at Boyd, Texas.

PAULINE E. Inman (1229) (James M., Jane, James, Samuel, John); b. 1849; m. 1866 to Winfield Scott, b. 1847, d. 1894. Their home is in Spring Bluff, Mo. 14 children, viz:

1283. Benj. F. Scott, twin; b. 1867; d. 1868.
1284. William J. Scott, twin; b. 1867; d. 1868.
1285. John H. Scott; m. Carrie E. Vieten. 1 child +.
1286. Ella E. Scott; m. Chas. Walz. 1 child +.
1287. Thomas A. Scott; b. 1874; d. 1875.
1288. Rebecca A. Scott, twin; b. 1876; single, 1896.
1289. Mary L. Scott, twin; b. 1876; m. 1895 to John R. Bacon, farmer at Bourbon, Mo.
1290. James M. Scott; b. 1879.
1291. Philip E. Scott; b. 1881.
1292. Paulina C. Scott; b. 1883.
1293. Ida B. Scott; b. 1885.
1294. Nameless; b. and d. 1887.
1295. Oscar Scott; b. 1889.
1296. Not ascertained; probably d. in infancy.
JOHN H. Scott (1285) ; b. 1869; m. 1895 to Carrie E. Vieten, dau. of Henry and Harriet C. Martin Vieten; farmer, Union, Mo., 1896. 1 child, viz:

1297. Ollie Scott; b. and d. 1896.

ELLA E. Scott (1286) ; b. 1871; m. 1894 to Chas. Walz, son of Joseph A. and Justina Henstren Walz; he was b. in 1869; is a farmer at Spring Bluff, Franklin County, Mo. 1 child, viz:

1298. Minnie P. Walz; b. and d. 1896.

JULIA V. Inman9 (1230) (James M.5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1) ; b. 1850; m. 1868 to Marion S. Kelly, b. 1843, son of Elias and Marian Jennie Meeks Kelly; shoemaker. Mr. Kelly d. 1889. They are the parents of 3 children. She afterwards married Car-michael R. W. Glover, 1892, son of Harvey and Annie Branham Glover; reside at Hoy P. O., Ala.; no children by second marriage. 3 children, viz:

1299. Joel Shadrach Kelly; m. Deliah Glover. 4 children +.
1300. Charles Walker Kelly; m. Emma Lee Moon. 5 children +
1301. Andrew Jackson Kelly; m. Lee Anna Herrin. 2 children +.

JOEL SHADRACH Kelly (1299), twin; b. 1868; m. 1885 Deliah Glover, b. 1869, dau. of Wm. D. and Lucinda Green Glover; lives (1896) at Little Rock, Ark. 4 children, viz:

1302. Robert Edward Kelly; b. 1886.
1303. John Wesley Kelly; b. 1889.
1304. George Artis Kelly; b. 1893.
1305. Joel Sidney Kelly; b. 1896.

CHARLES WALKER Kelly (1300) ; m. to Emma Lee Moon, b. 1868, dau. of John and Callie Moon Farmer, Berkley, Ala.; had 5 children, as follows:

1306. Hattie Lee Kelly; b. 1886.
1307. Willie Pearl Kelly; b. 1888.
1308. Clarence Gordon Kelly; b. 1890.
1309. Julia Rosanna Kelly; b. 1892.
1310. Nannie L. Kelly; b. 1895.
ANDREW JACKSON Kelly (1301); b. 1871; m. 1890 to Lee Anna Herrin, b. 1869; farmer, Berkley, Ala. (Jan., 1896). Two children, viz:
1311. Clara May Kelly; b. 1891.
1312. Otis Bennett Kelly; b. 1893.

JOHN WASHINGTON Inman (1164) (Jane, James, Samuel, John); b. 1818; m. 1837 Susan Jane Neal, b. 1818, d. 1869, dau. of John Neal and Eleanor Harrison; physician; d. 1893 in Oregon. 7 children, viz:
1313. John Wesley Inman; b. 1838; d. 1842.
1314. Martha C. Inman; b. 1841; d. 1845.
1315. Mary E. Inman; b. 1843; m. 1859 to Jos. A. Russell; lived only about a month after marriage.
1316. James M. Inman; b. 1845; d. 1853.
1317. Clemenza Clementine Inman; b. 1850; m. 1876 to John Henry Gunter, son of William and Mary Gunter, b. 1843; farmer, McBurg, Tenn., 1895. They were the parents of 7 children +.
1318. Cerilda Ellen Inman; b. 1848 (this should properly be 5th child instead of 6th); m. 1869 to Dr. J. T. Johnson, who died in 1882 without issue; m. (2) in 1882 to John R. Baker. She was divorced from him. They were the parents of one child.
1319. William Baker Inman; b. about 1852; d. in infancy.

CLEMENZA CLEMENTINE Inman (1317); m. John Henry Gunter. 7 children, viz:
1320. James Turner Gunter; b. and d. about 1877.
1321. Maggie Lee Gunter; b. 1879.
1322. Ellen Blanche Gunter; b. 1880.
1323. Laura Helen Gunter; b. 1882.
1324. Bertha May Gunter; b. 1884.
1325. Glover Boone Gunter; b. 1888.
1326. Mary Jane Gunter; b. 1894.

CERILDA ELLEN Inman (1318); m. (1) Dr. J. T. Johnson; m. (2) John R. Baker; m. (3) Benjamin W. Tomlin in 1887, son of B. W. and Nancy L. Tomlin. 2 children, viz:
1327. Clemmie Clio Baker; b. 1885.
1328. Henry Clarence Tomlin; b. 1888.
WILLIAM H. Inman (1165) (Jane, James, Samuel, John) ; b. 1822; d. 1887; m. about 1859 to Francis J. J. Curry, b. 1840, dau. of Robert F. and Julia Curry. 4 children, viz:

1329 Robert Walker Inman; b. 1860; d. 1895. He was drowned in New York Bay, being in a yacht which was run down. All the rest were saved.

1330 Jane Francis Inman; b. 1865; m. 1892 to William Payne, son of William Payne; no children (1896).

1331 Willie Lee Inman (girl); b. 1866; single in Oct., 1896.

1332 Marguerite Inman; b. 1868; m. 1892 or 1893 to Westmoreland de La War Davis; no children (1896).

JOEL C. Inman (1166) (Jane, James, Samuel, John) ; b. Oct. 10, 1824; m. March 5, 1846, to Sophia J. Hinton, b. 1826, d. 1893, dau. of Clayton B. Hinton and Sarah Richardson; lives (1895) Eugene, Oregon. They were the parents of 12 children. He was m. (2) in 1896 to Henrietta B. Gore. 12 children, viz:

1333. William C. Inman; b. 1847; m. 1867 to Sarah J. Jeans, b. 1852, dau. of William and Susan Gibson Jeans; lives (1896) at Long Tom, Oregon. 9 children +.

1334. John T. Inman; b. 1849; m. in 1869 to Lucinda M. Duckworth, b. 1852, dau. of Isaac and Julia Kent Duckworth; farmer and carpenter, Elmira, Oregon. 3 children +.


1336. James M. Inman; b. Aug. 4, 1852; d. 1859.

1337. Joel F. Inman; b. 1855; m. 1877 to Edith A. Jeans, b. 1855, dau. of William and Susan Gibson Jeans; farmer, Long Tom, Oregon, 1896. 3 children +.

1338. Sarah I. Inman; b. 1857; m. 1876 to James P. Zumalt, b. 1854, farmer, son of Isaac and Jane Doak Zumalt, Elmira, Oregon, 1896. 4 children +.

1339. Joseph S. Inman; b. 1859; d. 1884.

1340. Varian A. Inman; b. 1860; m. 1877 to John A. Jeans, b. 1857, son of William and Susan Gibson Jeans, farmer, Long Tom, Oregon. They are the parents of four children +.

1341. Warren W. Inman; b. 1864; m. 1890 to Mattie E. Currie,
b. 1863, dau. of Algernon Sidney and Rebecca McElrenny Currie, February, 1896; no issue.

1342. Benjamin P. Inman; b. 1865; m. 1889 to Lillie C. Elliott, b. 1870, dau. of Nathan S. and Martha Yates Elliott; farmer, Elmira, Oregon. 1 child +.

1343. Annie E. Inman; b. 1869; m. 1891 to Harry L. Brown, b. 1866, son of John E. and Mary O'Neal Brown, teacher, Long Tom, Oregon. 1 child +.

1344. Charles W. Inman; b. 1871; m. 1891 Bernice E. Deming, b. 1874, dau. of Franklin F. and Mary E. O'Neal Deming; farmer, Elmira, Oregon. 3 children +.

BENJAMIN P. Inman (1342); m. Lillie C. Elliot. They had 1 child, viz:

1342a. Ira M. Inman; b. 1892.

ANNIE E. Inman (1343); m. Harry L. Brown. They had 1 child, viz:

1345. Lee Madison Brown; b. 1897.

WILLIAM C. Inman6 (1333) (Joel C.5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1); m. Sarah J. Jeans. They had 9 children, viz:

1346. Son; b. and d. 1868.

1347. James T. Inman; b. 1869.

1348. Susan J. Inman; b. 1872; m. 1891 to Samuel Tracer. He was b. 1871, son of Michael and Sarah Reckard Tracer; farmer. 3 children +.

1349. Nellie F. Inman; b. 1874; m. 1894 to Marion F. Horn, son of James W. and Nancy E. Pope Horn, teacher and minister. 1 child +.

1350. William C. Inman; b. 1877.

1351. Rena M. Inman; b. 1880.

1352. John O. Inman; b. 1882.

1353. Annie E. Inman; b. 1885.

1354. Ora P. Inman; b. 1888.

SUSAN J. Inman (1348); m. Samuel Tracer. They had 3 children, viz:

1355. Lottie M. Tracer; b. 1892.

1356. Lessie L. Tracer; b. 1893.

1357. Hattie M. Tracer; b. 1895.
NELLIE F. Inman (1349); m. Marion F. Horn. They had 1 child, viz:

1358. Ernest M. Horn; b. 1895.

JOHN T. Inman⁶ (1334) (Joel C.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Lucinda M. Duckworth. They had 3 children, viz:

1359. Lillie J. Inman; b. 1870; m. 1891 Frederick Yates, son of James H. and Barbara Dibert Yates. 1 child +.

1360. Ira A. Inman; b. 1874.

1361. Bertie V. Inman; b. 1878.

LILLIE J. Inman (1359); m. F. Yates. They had 1 child, viz:

1362. Lula Yates; b. 1892.

JOEL F. Inman⁶ (1337) (Joel C.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Edith A. Jeans. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

1363. Carey E. Inman (son); b. 1878.

1364. Jessie J. Inman (girl); b. 1882.

1365. Dorothy Inman; b. 1892.

SARAH I. Inman⁶ (1338) (Joel C.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. James P. Zumalt. They are the parents of four children, viz:

1366. Nora L. Zumalt; b. 1877.

1367. Reece J. Zumalt; b. 1879.

1368. Clarence J. Zumalt; b. 1881.

1369. Ina E. Zumalt (girl); b. 1888.

VARIAN A. Inman⁶ (1340) (Joel C.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. John A. Jeans. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1370. Dalton Jeans; b. and d. 1881.

1371. William S. Jeans; b. 1884.

1372. Joel C. Jeans; b. 1890.

1373. Gladys Otoma Jeans; b. 1890.

CHARLES W. Inman⁶ (1344) (Joel C.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Bernice E. Deming. They are the parents of three children, viz:
Walker Patterson Inman.
WALKER PATTERSON INMAN (1167).

Walker Patterson Inman, a retired cotton merchant and capitalist of prominence of Atlanta, Ga., was born near Huntsville, Ala., June, 1828, his parents being descendants of Revolutionary ancestry.

When quite young he was left an orphan and was taken by his brother, Shadrach W. Inman of Dandridge, Tenn. He was given an education and trained for a business life. To his brother, who is still living at the age of eighty-three years, he attributes much of whatever success he may have attained. When quite young Mr. Inman became a partner with his brother in the mercantile business and was fairly prosperous. He was married in 1858 to Miss Cordelia Dick of Dandridge, Tenn., and has four children living.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was doing a prosperous banking business in Atlanta. In common with the business men of the South, he found his fortune largely swept away by the war, but with energy and patience he went to work to place his family in comfortable circumstances. His success has been constant, and as the reward of business skill, foresight and honesty, he found himself able, in 1892, to retire from business with an ample fortune.

He is one of a group of dauntless men of the South whose energy and well directed efforts proved so beneficial to the people of their section.

In 1869 he became a leading member of the great cotton firm of S. M. Inman & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and Inman & Co., of Houston, Texas. His long experience as a banker fitted him particularly for handling the financial department of a business, the largest of its kind in the world and covering some twenty million dollars annually. The phenomenal success of the firm was largely secured by his assistance.

Upon retiring from business his interest was given into the worthy hands of his two sons, William H. and John W. Inman.
The guiding instincts of Mr. Inman's life have been devotion to his home, family, friends and church, and a strict sense of business integrity, with a broad and liberal charity toward his fellow men. His hand has ever been open to those in distress, and he enjoys the universal esteem of the community. In a quiet way he has attained that success most to be desired in this life—a good home, a family raised in the fear of God, the ability and disposition to help those who need help and the approval of his conscience in feeling that his success in life has been due to honest methods and moral principles.


S. W. Inman has died since publication of this volume.

Walker Patterson Inman and wife were the parents of four children, viz:

1377. Mary Inman; b. 1862; m. 1881 to James R. Gray, b. 1859, son of John W. and Sarah Venable Gray. 5 children +.
1378. William H. Inman; b. 1863; m. 1890 to Nanaline Holt, b. 1869, dau. of Thaddeus and Florine Russell Holt; cotton merchant, Atlanta, Ga. 2 children +.
1379. John Walter Inman; b. 1870; m. 1897 to Frank J. Clark, dau. of Frank and Ruth Doughty Clark. 2 children +.
1380. Harriet Francis Inman; b. 1872; m. 1892 to Morris Brandon, b. 1863, son of Nathan and Minerva Morris Brandon; no issue.

MARY Inman (1377); m. James R. Gray. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:

1381. Jennis Gray; b. 1883; attending school in Baltimore, Md.
1382. Cordelia Gray; b. 1884; attending school in Baltimore, Maryland.
1383. Inman Gray; b. 1886.
1384. Hattie Fannie Gray; b. 1887.
1385. Richard Gray; b. 1890.

WILLIAM H. Inman⁶ (1378) (Walker P.⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Florine Russell. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1386. William H. Inman; b. 1891; d. 1892.
1387. Walker P. Inman; b. 1894.
JOHN WALTER Inman (1379) (Walker P. 5, Jane 4, James 3, Samuel 2, John 1); m. Frank C. Clark. They are the parents of two children, viz:

1388. Son; b. and d. May 6, 1898.
1389. Cordelia Dick Inman; b. March 18, 1899.

ELIZABETH Inman (1169) (Jane 4, James 3, Samuel 2, John 1); b. 1815; m. Joseph P. Woodruff in 1831, b. 1809. She d. 1875. He d. 1863. She m. (2) William Heathcock in 1867. She had 9 children by her first marriage, but none by her second. 9 children, viz:

1390. Benjamin W. Woodruff; b. 1832; d. 1883 or 1884; m. 1854 to Catherine M. Enloe. 7 children +.
1391. John M. Woodruff; b. 1833; m. 1854 Elizabeth Armstrong, b. 1832, dau. of John and Mary Farrar Armstrong; farmer, Argo, Mo. 7 children +.
1392. Sarah J. Woodruff; b. 1835; d. 1882; m. 1852 to John T. Williams, b. 1831, son of Joseph P. and —— McLard Williams, farmer. 10 children +.
1393. Francis E. Woodruff; b. 1838; m. 1858 to Lewis Warren. He is dead. She d. in 1859. 1 child +.
1394. James A. Woodruff; b. 1840; m. 1867 to Kate Renick, b. 1840, dau. of William and Julia A. Enloe Renick; lives (1896) Sullivan, Mo. 4 children +.
1395. Albert H. Woodruff; b. 1843; m. 1867 to Matilda Carter, b. ——, dau. of George C. and Margaret Ann Noblet Carter. They were the parents of 11 children +.
1396. Julia A. Woodruff; b. 1845; d. 1863.
1397. Mary Henrietta Woodruff; b. 1851; m. 1869 to William H. Wyatt, b. 1846, son of Gideon P. and Matilda Weir Wyatt, farmer and teacher, Wenton, Kas. They are the parents of 2 children +.
1398. Amanda Woodruff; b. 1848; m. 1866 to John L. McCune; lives at Oak Hill, Mo., 1892. 4 children +.

FRANCES E. Woodruff (1393); m. Lewis Warren. They had 1 child, viz:

1399. James I. Warren; b. and d. about 1859.
1400. Name not known.
BENJAMIN W. Woodruff (1390) (Elizabeth, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. Catherine M. Enloe. They are the parents of the following 7 children:

1401. Sarah M. Woodruff; b. and d. 1856.
1402. Mary Woodruff; b. 1858; d. single in 1884.
1403. Elizabeth Woodruff; b. 1859; m. about 1874 to William Sanders. 6 children +.
1404. James H. Woodruff; b. 1860; single in 1892.
1405. Charles E. Woodruff; b. 1866; m. 1890 to Catherine Biehl, b. 1867, dau. of Michael and Barbare E. Sullivan Biehl; farmer, Japan, Mo. 2 children +.
1406. Tillie C. Woodruff; b. 1869; m. 1888; d. 1891; was m. to Samuel Bacon, b. 1867, son of Zachariah and Susan Woodruff Bacon. 2 children +.
1407. Dora I. Woodruff; b. 1871; m. 1889 Thomas E. Lockhart, b. 1867, son of Walter O. and Susan Sanders Lockhart, farmer, Japan, Mo. In April, 1892, 1 child, viz: 1408. Elzada May Lockhart; b. 1891.

JOHN M. Woodruff (1391) (Elizabeth, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. Elizabeth Armstrong. They are the parents of 7 children, viz:

1409. Thomas P. Woodruff; b. 1855; m. about 1877 to Irene Eldredge, dau. of Burgess Eldredge and Daisy Jump—(not legible). 1 child +.
1410. James M. Woodruff; b. 1857; m. 1877 to Sarah Lee, dau. of V. D. Lee and Polly Smith Lee. She d. in 1889. They are the parents of 4 children. He married (2) in 1891 Mary Palmer, b. 1872, dau. of William and Sarah Trovenger Palmer; farmer, Argo, Mo., 1895. 2 children +.
1411. Mary E. Woodruff; b. 1859; m. about 1877 to James Mitchell, farmer, Japan, Mo., 1892. 3 children +.
1412. Sarah M. Woodruff; b. 1862; m. about 1883 to John Mitchell. 2 children +.
1413. John J. Woodruff; b. 1866; m. 1887 to Fannie Wicks, b. 1859, dau. of S. R. and Annie Hodgson Wicks; farmer, Owensville, Mo., 1896. 3 children +.
1414. Clemna Ann Woodruff; b. 1868; m. 1888 to Titus Rector,
JOHN WALKER. 201

b. 1866, son of Alfred Burton and Leraah Shook Rector, farmer in 1896, Oak Hill, Mo. 3 children +.

1415. Harvey Woodruff; b. 1871; m. 1891 to Emma Havenor, b. 1874, dau. of H. T. and Edna Wisman Havenor; farmer, Argo, Mo., 1896. 1 child, viz:

1416. Child; b. and d. 1892.

SARAH J. Woodruff (1392) (Elizabeth³, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. John T. Williams. 10 children, viz:

1417. John W. Williams; b. 1853; d. 1854.
1418. James M. Williams; b. 1854; m. 1886 to Viola J. Daugherty, b. 1866, dau. of Josiah and Elizabeth Brock Daugherty; farmer, Stella, Mo., 1894. They are the parents of 4 children +.

1419. Joseph Peter Williams; b. 1856; d. 1862.
1420. Benjamin Sanford Williams; b. 1859; m. 1883 to Florence L. Roy, b. 1869, d. 1894, dau. of Newton L. and Elizabeth Buress Roy. They are the parents of 3 children +.

1421. William McClellan Williams; b. 1861; d. 1862.
1422. Albert H. Williams; b. 1864; m. 1855 to Mary C. Daugherty, b. 1868, dau. of Josiah and Elizabeth Brock Daugherty. They are the parents of 4 children +.

1423. Nina Roy Williams; b. 1866; m. in 1886 to Gilbert Baldwin. He d. 1887. 1 child. She m. (2) in 1889 John Rob, b. 1860, son of Newton L. and Elizabeth Burris Rob, farmer. 3 children +.

1424. Elizabeth Williams; b. 1869; m. 1885 to Horace A. Daugherty, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Brock Daugherty, farmer, Fairland, I. T., 1894. 3 children +.

1425. Thomas Williams; b. 1872; d. 1881.
1426. Sarah Catherine Williams; b. 1876; m. 1890 to George May, b. 1868, son of John May and —— Kimbro May, farmer, Exeter, Mo., 1894. They are the parents of one child, viz:

1427. Grace N. May; b. 1892.

JAMES A. Woodruff (1394) (Elizabeth³, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. Kate Renick. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
202 DESCENDANTS OF

1428. Clara Woodruff; b. 1869; m. 1894 to Jacob L. Nangle, b. 1869, son of Joseph and Nancy E. Sanders Nangle, farmer, Oak Hill, Mo. 1 child +.
1429. Julia A. Woodruff; b. 1872; single, 1896.
1430. Benjamin T. Woodruff; b. 1876.
1431. Ella M. Woodruff; b. 1878; single, 1896.

CLARA Woodruff (1428); m. Jacob L. Nable. They had 1 child, viz:
1432. Violet E. Nagle; b. 1896.

ALBERT H. Woodruff* (1395) (Elizabeth5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1); m. Matilda Carter. They are the parents of the following 11 children:
1433. J. Edward Woodruff; b. 1868; m. 1880 to Maud J. Cram, b. 1870, dau. of Henry and Mary E. Kinsey Cram. They are the parents of 2 children +.
1434. William Lafayette Woodruff; b. 1870; single, 1896.
1435. Martha Anne Woodruff; b. 1873.
1436. Samuel Alex. Woodruff; b. 1875.
1437. Harry Woodruff; b. 1878.
1438. Walter Smith Woodruff; b. 1880.
1439. Georgia Henrietta Woodruff; b. 1882; d. 1885.
1440. Sophia Woodruff; b. 1886.
1441. Maud Woodruff; b. 1888.
1442. Susie Woodruff; b. 1890.
1443. "Criss" Woodruff; b. 1892.

MARY HENRIETTA Woodruff* (1397) (Elizabeth5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1); m. William H. Wyatt. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1444. Francis Wyatt; b. 1871.
1445. Susie C. Wyatt; b. 1873; m. 1889 to Robert S. Armour, b. 1863, son of John and Jane Stewart Armour, school teacher and farmer, Sedgwick County, Kas., 1892. 2 children.

AMANDA Woodruff* (1398) (Elizabeth5, Jane4, James3, Samuel2, John1); m. John L. McCune. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1446. Fannie McCune; b. 1867; m. 1889 to Alfred Rector. 2 children +.
1447. Nancy J. McCune; b. 1872; single, 1892.
1448. Laura McCune; b. 1876.
1449. Elbert McCune; b. 1879.

ELIZABETH Woodruff⁷ (1403) (Benjamin W., Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. William Sanders. They are the parents of 6 children, viz:
1450. Mary Etta Sanders; b. 1875.
1451. Sarah M. Sanders; b. 1877.
1452. Susie Sanders; b. 1881; d. before 1892.
1453. John W. Sanders; b. 1883.
1454. Frank Emery Sanders; b. 1885.
1455. Grace W. Sanders; b. 1889.

CHARLES E. Woodruff⁷ (1405) (Benjamin W., Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. Catherine Biehl. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1456. Benjamin Leslie Woodruff; b. 1890.
1457. Nana Pearl Woodruff; b. 1892.

TILLIE C. Woodruff⁷ (1406) (Benjamin W., Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. Samuel Bacon. They are the parents of the 2 following children:
1458. Guy Edward Bacon; b. 1889; d. 1891.
1459. Samuel Siebert Bacon; b. 1891.

THOMAS P. Woodruff⁷ (1409) (John M., Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James⁵, Samuel², John¹); m. Irene Eldredge. They are the parents of 1 child, viz:
1460. Thomas Woodruff; b. 1878.
He married (2) Clemma Melton Woodruff. They are the parents of the 5 following children:
1461. Frank Woodruff; b. 1882.
1462. Newton P. Woodruff; b. 1884.
1463. Jesse Woodruff (boy); b. 1887.
1464. Harvey Woodruff; b. 1894.
1465. Daniel Woodruff; b. 1896 (name not certain).
JAMES M. Woodruff (1410) (John M.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Sarah Lee. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

- 1466. Minnie C. Woodruff; b. 1878; d. young.
- 1467. Newton Woodruff; b. 1880; d. young.
- 1468. Mary Woodruff; b. 1882; d. young.
- 1469. James Marion Woodruff; b. 1887; d. young.

James M. Woodruff and his second wife, Mary Palmer, are the parents of 2 children, viz:

- 1470. Jesse (boy) Woodruff; b. 1892.
- 1471. Etnie (girl) A. Woodruff; b. 1894.

MARY E. Woodruff (1411) (John M.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. James Mitchell. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

- 1472. Arethusa Mitchell; b. 1878.
- 1473. Frank Mitchell; b. 1881.

SARAH M. Woodruff (1412) (John M.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. John Mitchell. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

- 1475. William H. Mitchell; b. 1884.
- 1476. Mary V. Mitchell; b. 1886.

JOHN J. Woodruff (1413) (John M.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Fannie Wicks. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

- 1477. “Claudie” Woodruff (sex not ascertained); b. 1890.
- 1478. Maud Woodruff; b. 1891.
- 1479. Annie E. Woodruff; b. 1896.

CLEMMA ANN Woodruff (1414) (John M.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Titus Rector. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

- 1480. Mattie E. Rector; b. 1899.
- 1481. Elmer M. Rector; b. 1893.
- 1482. Ethel Rector; b. 1895.
JOHN WALKER.

JAMES M. Williams⁷ (1418) (Sarah⁹, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Viola J. Daugherty. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1483. Orin Harlan Williams; b. 1886; d. 1887.
1484. Orie Ruth Williams; b. 1889.
1485. Porter Amos Williams; b. 1890.
1486. Herman E. Williams; b. 1893.

BENJAMIN SANFORD Williams⁷ (1420) (Sarah⁹, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Florence M. Roy. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

1487. Nora E. Williams; b. 1884.
1488. Charles H. Williams; b. 1886.
1489. Cora M. Williams; b. 1892.

ALBERT H. Williams⁷ (1422) (Sarah⁹, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Mary C. Dougherty. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1490. Frank Williams; b. and d. 1886.
1491. Burl Williams; b. 1887; d. 1888.
1492. Clara Williams; b. and d. 1890 (twin).
1493. Clarence Williams; b. and d. 1890 (twin).

NINA ROY Williams⁷ (1423) (Sarah⁹, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. (1) Gilbert L. Nagle. 1 child by this marriage. She m. (2) John Rob. They had 3 children. 4 children, viz:

1494. Ellen Baldwin; b. 1887; d. 1891.
1495. Leonard Roy Rob; b. 1890.
1496. Mary Rob; b. 1893.
Child b. about 1894, name not given.

ELIZABETH Williams⁷ (1424) (Sarah⁹, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Horace A. Dougherty. 3 children, viz:

1497. Meney Dougherty; b. 1887; d. 1891.
1498. Jesse J. Dougherty (boy); b. 1891.
1499. Clemey Dougherty; b. 1893.
J. EDWARD Woodruff⁷ (1433) (Albert H.⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Maud J. Cram. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1500. Grace Woodruff; b. and d. 1892.
1501. Vera Fern Woodruff; b. 1893.

FANNIE McCune⁷ (1446) (Amanda⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Alfred Rector. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1502. Charles Rector; b. 1890.
1503. John H. Rector; b. 1892.

JANE Inman⁵ (1169) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1817; m. (1) Thomas Ferguson, 1834. He d. about 1840. They are the parents of 4 children. She m. (2) George W. Woodruff about 1842. He was b. in 1780 and d. in 1863. She was at last accounts (1891) in Bourbon, Mo. 6 children. The 10 children are:

1504. Sally Ann Ferguson; b. about 1836; d. 1874; m. 1851 to Joseph Rowland, b. 1831; was farmer Gasconade Co., Mo.; d. 1892. 11 children +.
1505. Thomas H. Ferguson (twin); b. 1840; m. (1) 1864 Sarah A. Trimble or Tremmel (think latter), b. about 1843, d. 1882, dau. of William and Catherine Brown Tremmel; physician. They are the parents of 8 children. He m. (2) Rhoda Foun in about 1865. 4 children +.
1506. William Ferguson, twin; b. 1840; m. 1865; d. 1892; m. Julia Enloe, b. 1841, dau. of William and Rebecca Gasperson Enloe. 8 children +.
1507. Nancy Ferguson; b. about 1837; d. 1852.
1508. Susan J. Woodruff; b. 1843; m. 1864 to Zachariah F. Bacon, b. 1840, son of Reuben and Onie Hale Bacon. They are the parents of 8 children +.
1509. George W. Woodruff; b. 1848; m. 1867 to Susan A. Rowland, b. 1850, dau. of Archibald Rowland, m. Carry Ann Mitchell; farmer in 1896, Bourbon, Mo. They are the parents of 6 children +.
1510. John A. Woodruff; b. 1851; m. 1876 to Julia M. Harmon, b. 1858, d. 1881, dau. of John and Margaret Isgrigs Harmon; farmer, Bourbon, Mo. They are the
parents of 4 children. He m. (2) Hattie L. Crow, b. 1864, dau. of Ross and Betsey Sullivan Crow. 5 children +.

1511. Margaret Woodruff; b. 1847; d. 1860.
1512. James Woodruff; b. 1853; d. 1860.
1513. Francis Woodruff; b. 1855; d. 1860.

SALLY ANN Ferguson 6 (1504) (Jane 5, Jane 4, James 3, Samuel 2, John 1); m. Joseph Rowland. They are the parents of 11 children, viz:

1514. Susan Jane Rowland; b. 1852; m. 1869 to Hugh A. Harrison, Rico, Cal. Record incomplete.
1515. Joseph Rowland; b. 1855; m. 1893 to Mary Hartman, b. 1870, dau. of Elias and Martha J. Lockhart Hartman. 2 children +.
1516. Archibald Rowland; b. 1857; d. 1885; single.
1517. Andrew T. Rowland; b. 1859; m. 1879 to Ellen Green, b. 1861, dau. of Samuel and Jane Peat Green; farmer, Argo, Mo. 7 children +.
1518. James A. Rowland; b. 1861; m. 1886 to Eliza W. Brown, b. 1870, dau. of John W. and Mary E. Rodgers; Tea P. O., Mo.; farmer, 1894. 4 children +.
1519. Sarah C. Rowland; b. 1864; m. 1890 to David Taylor, b. 1821, d. 1895; farmer. 1 child +.
1520. John W. Rowland; b. 1866; d. 1883.
1521. Laura A. Rowland; b. 1868; m. 1891 to William Mason, b. 1866, son of John J. and Nancy J. Brown Mason; physician, Argo, Mo., 1896. 2 children +.
1522. Etta V. Rowland; b. 1870; d. 1884.
1523. Mary E. Rowland (twin); b. 1874; m. 1894 Chas. E. Bacon, b. 1871, son of S. E. and M. A. Shotwell Bacon; farmer, Argo, Mo., 1897. 1 child +.
1524. Martha Rowland; b. 1874; d. in infancy (twin).

SARAH C. Rowland (1519); m. David Taylor. They had one child, viz:
1525. Ruth D. Taylor; b. 1894.

MARY E. Rowland (1523); m. Chas. E. Bacon. They had one child, viz:
1526. Annie Violet Bacon; b. 1894.
THOMAS H. Ferguson (1505) (Jane, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. Sarah A. Tremmel. They are the parents of 7 children, viz:

1527. William Ferguson; b. 1865; m. 1896 to Eliza Beezly. In August, 1897, they had no children; Topaz, Mo.
1528. George Ferguson; b. 1867; m. Sarah Hensley; Bourbon, Mo.; record incomplete.
1529. James Ferguson; b. 1869; m. about 1894 Nora Thurman; Stanton, Mo.
1530. Cora B. Ferguson; b. 1871; m. 1889 to James Wetherby; Bourbon, Mo. Record incomplete.
1531. Nelly Ferguson; b. 1873; m. 1891 to John Patton. She d. in 1896. Record incomplete.
1532. Walker Ferguson (twin); b. 1879.
1533. Walter Ferguson (twin); b. 1879.

Thomas H. Ferguson and his second wife, Rhoda Foun, are the parents of the following 4 children:

1534. Oscar Ferguson; b. 1886.
1535. Arthur Ferguson; b. 1888.
1536. Claude Ferguson; b. 1890.
1537. Lela Ferguson; b. 1896.

WILLIAM Ferguson (1506) (Jane, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. Julia Enloe. They are the parents of 8 children, viz:

1538. Mary Ferguson; b. 1866; m. 1886 to John Jost, b. 1866, son of Peter and Helena Gier Jost; farmer, Japan, Mo., 1897. 4 children +.
1539. Herman Ferguson; b. 1867; m. 1889 to Ida Sneed, b. 1872, dau. of James M. and Susan E. Maupin Sneed; farmer, Tea P. O., Mo., 1897. They are the parents of 5 children +.
1540. John T. Ferguson; b. 1869; m. Lillie Keeney. Record incomplete.
1541. Rosa C. Ferguson; b. 1871; m. 1889 to Thomas Chapman, b. 1859, son of Lyman and Susan Wear Chapman; farmer, Japan, Mo., 1897. 5 children +.
1542. William Ferguson; b. 1873; m. Josie Renick; Japan, Mo. Record incomplete.
1543. Minnie Lee Ferguson; b. 1882; d. 1896.
1544. —— Ferguson; d. young. Order of birth unknown.
1545. —— Ferguson; d. young. Order of birth unknown.

SUSAN J. Woodruff (1508) (Jane, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. Zachariah F. Bacon. They are the parents of 8 children, viz:

1546. William E. Bacon; b. 1865; single, 1893; m. later to Ada Burris.
1547. Samuel Bacon; b. 1867; m. 1887 to Lillie Woodruff, b. 1869, d. 1891. They are the parents of 2 children +.
1548. Dora Bacon; b. 1870; m. 1887 to Clark Z. Libhart, b. 1861, son of William H. H. and Sarah J. Zarr Libhart; farmer, Bourbon, Mo., 1897. They are the parents of 4 children +.
1549. Elizabeth Bacon; b. 1872; m. 1889 to Edward C. Thurmond, Bourbon, Mo. She d. in 1896. They are the parents of 2 children +.
1550. George Bacon; b. 1875.
1551. John R. Bacon; b. 1878; m. 1895 to Lou Scott.
1552. Lena J. Bacon; b. 1881; d. 1884.
1553. Charles Emery Bacon; b. 1885; d. 1889.

GEORGE W. Woodruff (1509) (Jane, Jane, James, Samuel, John). His home is at Bourbon, Mo.; m. Susan A. Rowland. 6 children, viz:

1554. John T. Woodruff; b. 1868; is with the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. as Assistant General Solicitor. His home is in St. Louis, Mo.; m. (1) Jessie May Doak in 1896. She d. July 24, 1899. They had 1 child; m. (2) at Lamar, Mo., Oct. 29, 1901, to Lydia A. Brand, dau. of August F. and Lydia Brand +.
1555. William H. Woodruff; b. 1870; m. 1891 to Maud S. Seay, b. 1867, dau. of Edward and Gracia E. Pomroy Seay. 1 child +.
1556. Lester Woodruff; b. 1875; single in 1896.
1557. Ferdinand Woodruff; b. 1884.
1558. Twin; d. in infancy.
1559. Twin; d. in infancy.
JOHN T. Woodruff (1554); m. Jessie M. Doak. They had 1 child, viz:

WILLIAM H. Woodruff (1555) and wife, Maud S. Seay, had 1 child, viz:
1555a. Evelyn Woodruff; b. 1893.

JOHN A. Woodruff⁶ (1510) (Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Julia M. Harmon. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1560. Minnie L. Woodruff; b. 1877; single in 1897.
1561. Margaret Woodruff; b. 1878; d. 1881.
1562. Susan B. Woodruff; b. 1880; d. 1880.
1563. John E. Woodruff; b. 1881.

John A. Woodruff and his second wife, Hattie L. Crow, are the parents of 5 children, viz:
1564. Bertha O. Woodruff; b. 1884.
1565. Ruth E. Woodruff; b. 1885.
1566. Ethelyn E. Woodruff; b. 1886.
1567. Ross A. Woodruff; b. 1889.
1568. Gilbert M. Woodruff; b. 1891.

JOSEPH Rowland⁷ (1515) (Sally Ann⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Mary Hartman. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1569. Haxel Ann Rowland; b. 1894.
1570. J. Edgar Rowland; b. 1896.

ANDREW T. Rowland⁷ (1517) (Sally Ann⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Ellen Green. They had 7 children, viz:
1571. Mary J. Rowland; b. 1880.
1572. John T. Rowland; b. 1882.
1573. Laura A. Rowland; b. 1884.
1574. Samuel J. Rowland; b. 1886.
1575. George W. Rowland; b. 1888.
1576. Jesse B. Rowland; b. 1891.
1577. William D. Rowland; b. 1894.
JOHN WALKER.  211

JAMES A. Rowland⁷ (1518) (Sally Ann⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Eliza W. Brown. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1578. Lydia A. Rowland; b. 1887.
1579. Etherel E. Rowland; b. 1889.
1580. Sarah E. Rowland; b. 1891.
1581. Logan G. Rowland; b. 1894.

LAURA A. Rowland⁷ (1521) (Sally Ann⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. William Mason. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1582. Ethel Blaine Mason; b. 1892.
1583. Blanch Mason; b. 1895.

MARY Ferguson⁷ (1538) (William⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. John Jost. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1584. John Williams Jost; b. 1887.
1585. Henry Peter Jost; b. 1891.
1586. Ambrose Frederick Jost; b. 1893.
1587. Thomas Edward Jost; b. 1896.

HERMAN Ferguson⁷ (1539) (William⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Ida Sneed. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:

1588. Golden Pearl Ferguson; b. and d. 1890.
1589. Alto Corado Ferguson; b. 1891.
1590. Elsie Blanche Ferguson; b. 1892.
1591. Guy Meredith Ferguson; b. 1894.
1592. Suda Julia Ferguson; b. 1897.

ROSA C. Ferguson⁷ (1541) (William⁶, Jane⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Thomas Chapman. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:

1593. Child; b. and d. 1890.
1594. Erastus Edward Chapman; b. 1892.
1595. Julia Catherine Chapman; b. 1894.
1596. Margery Edith Chapman; b. 1895.
1597. Mary Adella Chapman; b. 1897.
SAMUEL Bacon\textsuperscript{7} (1547) (Susan J.\textsuperscript{6}, Jane\textsuperscript{5}, Jane\textsuperscript{4}, James\textsuperscript{3}, Samuel\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}) ; m. Lillie Woodruff. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1598. Guy Edward Bacon; b. 1889.
1599. Samuel Siebert Bacon; b. 1891.

DORA Bacon\textsuperscript{7} (1548) (Susan J.\textsuperscript{6}, Jane\textsuperscript{5}, Jane\textsuperscript{4}, James\textsuperscript{3}, Samuel\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}) ; m. Clark Z. Libhart. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

1600. Roy C. Libhart; b. 1887.
1601. Ralph H. Libhart; b. 1888.
1602. Bessie G. Libhart; b. 1891.
1603. David C. Libhart; b. 1895.

ELIZABETH Bacon\textsuperscript{7} (1549) (Susan J.\textsuperscript{6}, Jane\textsuperscript{5}, Jane\textsuperscript{4}, James\textsuperscript{3}, Samuel\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}) ; m. Edward C. Thurmond. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1604. Olive C. Thurmond; b. 1895.

SUSAN Inman\textsuperscript{3} (1170) (Jane\textsuperscript{4}, James\textsuperscript{3}, Samuel\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}) ; b. about 1819; m. in 1838 to James Roach. He d. in 1839, leaving no children. She m. (2) in 1841 Duncan Buford, son of Henry and Sherman Buford. He d. in 1853. They are the parents of 5 children. She m. (3) in 1855 Byrd Herrin, farmer, son of Henry Herrin; d. 1857. They are the parents of one child. She m. (4) in 1859 Joseph Clarkston, farmer, son of David and Elizabeth Stamps Clarkston. He d. in 1862. They are the parents of 1 child. She m. (5) in 1864 Asbury Hunt. He d. in 1865, leaving no children. She m. (6) in 1868 William McBroom. He d. in 1873, leaving no children. She d. in 1873, and lies in Neal’s Chapel Cemetery, Alabama. (Mr. Hunt was a widower with children when married to Susan Inman Clarkston). 7 children, viz:

1606. John Buford; b. 1843; d. 1868; m. 1863 to Sallie Hunt, dau. of Asbury and Elizabeth Latham Hunt. (John Buford married a dau. of his stepfather, but not his half-sister). They are the parents of 1 child +.

1607. Robert Stanford Buford; b. 1845; m. 1865 Margaret Hicks, b. 1843, d. 1870. No children.
1608. Victoria Buford; b. 1848; d. 1872; m. 1871 to Thomas Carpenter, b. 1848, son of Willis Carpenter; farmer. They are the parents of 1 child +.

1609. Walker Duncan Buford; b. 1853; m. 1874 to Susanna Latham, dau. of James and ——Bell Latham. She d. in 1876. 2 children +.
He m. (2) in 1877 Emily Green, dau. of Samuel and Harriet McGaha Green; lives 1897 Owens Roads, Ala. 8 children +.

1610. William Buford; b. 1847; d. 1849.

1611. Edward Davison Herrin; b. 1856; m. 1879 to Harriet Rice, dau. of Zachariah A. and Louisa A. Green Rice. She b. 1861. 5 children +.

1612. Charles Clarkston; b. 1862; m. 1882 to Jane E. Green, dau. of Samuel and Harriet McGaha Green; lives Owens Cross Roads, Ala.; farmer, 1896. 6 children +.

JOHN Buford (1606); m. Sallie Hunt. They had 1 child, viz:

1613. Ellen Buford; b. 1864; m. 1883 Samuel Edward Layne, b. 1859, son of Robert and Martha Green Layne. Their home is at Owens Road, Ala. They have 3 children.

VICTORIA Buford (1608); m. Thomas Carpenter. They had 1 child, viz:

1614. Arabella Carpenter; b. 1872; m. James Carpenter. Record incomplete.

WALKER DUNCAN Buford⁶ (1609) (Susan⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Susanna Latham. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1615. Willie Buford; b. and d. 1875.
1616. James Robert Buford; b. 1876; d. 1877.

Walker Duncan Buford and his second wife, Emily Green, are the parents of 8 children, viz:

1617. Edward Davison Buford; b. 1877.
1618. Samuel Buford; b. 1880.
1619. Charles William Buford; b. 1883.
1620. Emma Buford; b. 1885.
1621. Robert Buford; b. 1887.
1622. Mary Buford; b. 1888.
1623. Biddie Lucinda Buford; b. 1890.
1624. Miles Johnson Buford; b. about 1893.

EDWARD DAVISON Herrin⁶ (1611) (Susan⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Harriet Rice. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:
1625. William M. Herrin; b. 1880.
1626. Annie Louise Herrin; b. 1882.
1627. Susan E. Herrin; b. 1886.
1628. Charlotte Corday Herrin; b. 1891.
1629. Hattie May Herrin; b. 1897.

CHARLES Clarkston⁶ (1612) (Susan⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Jane E. Green. They are the parents of 6 children, viz:
1630. Milas Davison Clarkston; b. 1883.
1631. Ellen Victoria Clarkston; b. 1885.
1632. Charles Walker Clarkston; b. 1886.
1633. Samuel William Clarkston; b. 1888.
1634. Vida May Clarkston; b. 1890.
1635. Robert Edgar Clarkston; b. 1891.

HANNAH Inman⁶ (1173) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1835; m. 1846 to Job Hinton, b. 1816, d. 1861, son of Clayton B. and Sarah Richardson Hinton. They are the parents of 7 children. She m. (2) in 1862 Daniel Smith. He d. before 1871. They are the parents of 1 child. She m. (3) in 1871 Isaac Inman, son of Lazarus and Susan Inman. They are the parents of 1 child.

Record incomplete. 9 children, viz:
1636. Thomas Burks Hinton; b. 1846; d. 1847.
1637. William Walker Hinton; b. 1848; m. 1867 to Frances E. Jones, Long Creek, Oregon. Incomplete. To December, 1891, they were the parents of 10 children +.
1638. John Inman Hinton; b. 1850; m. 1873 to Nancy C. Hamilton, b. 1855. They are the parents of 7 children +
1639. Richard Roland Hinton; b. 1852; m. 1872 to Mary E. Fitzpatrick, b. 1852, d. 1884. They are the parents of 2 children +.
He m. (2) in 1886 Clara J. Bird, b. 1861. Record incomplete.
1640. Job Henderson Hinton; b. (given as 1859), think it must be 1854 or 1857; single in 1892.

1641. Daniel Douglas Hinton; b. 1858; m. Catherine Rauch 1879. She b. Johnson County, Ia., 1868, dau. of Emery and Mary F. Gates Rauch; stock raising and ranching, Hamilton P. O., Grant County, Oregon. 5 children +.

1642. James Gideon Hinton; b. 1860; m. 1884 Fannie E. Jeans, b. 1866. Record incomplete. 2 children +.

Hannah Inman and her second husband, Daniel Smith, are the parents of 1 child, viz:

1643. Henry Smith; b. 1863 or 1864. No information.

Hannah Inman and her third husband, Isaac Inman, are the parents of 1 child, viz:

1644. Thursa Inman; b. 1872.

WILLIAM WALKER Hinton⁶ (1637) (Hannah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Frances E. Jones. They are the parents of 10 children, viz:

1645. Hannah Helen Hinton; b. 1867; m. 1888 to Daniel Slaven; d. 1889. 1 child +.

1646. Clayton Burks Hinton; b. 1872.

1647. Martha Bell Hinton; b. 1874; m. 1891 to William R. Thompson. Incomplete.

1648. Richard R. Hinton; b. and d. 1875.

1649. Rachel Eveline Hinton; b. and d. 1876.

1650. Emma May Hinton; b. 1878.

1651. William Walker Hinton; b. 1880.

1652. Daniel Fenton Hinton; b. 1883; d. 1883.

1653. Thomas Cleveland Hinton; b. 1885.

1654. Lottie Hinton; b. 1891.

HANNAH H. Hinton (1645); m. Daniel Slaven. They had 1 child, viz:

1645a. Elmer Slaven; b. 1889.

JOHN INMAN Hinton⁶ (1638) (Hannah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Nancy C. Hamilton. They are the parents of 7 children, viz:
1655. Effie Hinton; b. 1874.
1656. Frederick Hinton; b. and d. 1876.
1657. Laura G. Hinton; b. 1877.
1658. Mary G. Hinton; b. 1880.
1659. Edna Hinton; b. 1882.
1660. Lula C. Hinton; b. 1884.
1661. Walter J. Hinton; b. 1888.

RICHARD ROLAND Hinton\(^6\) (1639) (Hannah\(^5\), Jane\(^4\), James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Mary E. Fitzpatrick. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1662. James E. Hinton; b. 1874.
1663. Lillie M. Hinton; b. 1875.

DANIEL DOUGLAS Hinton\(^6\) (1641) (Hannah\(^5\), Jane\(^4\), James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Catherine Rauch. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:
1664. Mary E. Hinton; b. 1879.
1665. William B. Hinton; b. 1882.
1666. Henry D. Hinton; b. 1883.
1667. Ivy F. Hinton; b. 1884.
1668. Floyd F. Hinton; b. 1895.

JAMES GIDEON Hinton\(^6\) (1642) (Hannah\(^5\), Jane\(^4\), James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Fannie E. Jeans. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1669. “Mandy” Hinton; b. 1885.
1670. Charles C. Hinton; b. 1887.

MATILDA CAROLINE Inman\(^5\) (1173) (Jane\(^4\), James\(^3\), Samuel\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. 1820; d. 1890; m. 1837 Benjamin A. Woodruff, b. 1808 and d. 1852. They are the parents of 7 children. She m. (2) John Jump, who had been the husband of Sally Inman, deceased. No children by second marriage. Benjamin Woodruff was the son of George Woodruff and —— Inman. 7 children, viz:
1671. Martha C. Woodruff; b. 1837; m. 1854 William C. Jones, b. 1833, son of John G. and Martha Reed Jones; farmer. 10 children +.
1672. George W. Woodruff; b. 1839; m. 1866 to Augusta Hen-
JOHN WALKER. 217

neman, b. 1845, dau. of George H. and Gertrude Vieman Henneman; farmer, Oak Hill, Mo., Dec., 1893. They are the parents of 1 child +.

1673. Shadrach W. Woodruff; b. 1841; m. 1862 to Mary E. Howard, b. 1841, dau. of Dr. J. D. and Ellen Means Howard; lives 1894 Swinton, Ark. 9 children +.

1674. Joseph M. Woodruff; b. 1844; m. 1868 to Mollie Harris, b. 1842, dau. of Samuel and Ann A. Braly Harris; farmer, Wetmore, Colorado. 5 children +.

1675. Hannah Woodruff; b. 1847; m. 1870 to Wiley Luster, physician, son of Edward and Nancy Jones Luster. He b. 1848. She d. 1886. 5 children +.

1676. William Woodruff; b. 1847; m. 1872 to Emma Melton, b. 1849, d. 1893, dau. of Jesse and Nancy Irkson Melton. He was a farmer; d. 1889. 8 children +.

1677. Benjamin Franklin Woodruff; b. 1851; m. 1869 to Fannie Stone, b. 1852, d. 1875, dau. of James and Charlotte Bailey Stone; lives Swifton, Ark., 1894. 2 children +. He m. (2) in 1878 Minerva King, b. 1853, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Beck King. 8 children +.

GEORGE W. Woodruff (1672); m. Augusta Henneman. They had 1 child, viz:

1678. Henry Woodruff; b. 1866; m. 1888 Clemma Underwood, b. 1869, dau. of James and Eliza Green Underwood; farmer, Oak Hill, Mo. 2 children +.

MARTHA C. Woodruffô (1671) (Matildaô, Jane4, James8, Samuel2, John4); m. William C. Jones. They are the parents of 10 children, viz:

1678. Eliza Ann Jones; b. 1858; m. 1875 to William W. King, b. 1856, son of Louis Wilson and Rosanna Maples King; farmer, Franks, Mo. 9 children +.

1679. Minerva Jones; b. 1861; m. 1882 to Charles P. Lacy, b. 1860, son of James and Caroline Luster Lacy; farmer, Clearsville, Mo. 3 children +.

1680. William Joseph Jones; b. 1865; m. 1890 to Mary Elizabeth Wright, b. 1872, dau. of Franklin and Mary Johnson Wright. 3 children +.
1681. John A. Jones; b. 1867; m. 1892 to Isabel Prennett, b. 1876, dau. of Clark and Sarah Jane Palmer Prennett; farmer, Franks P. O., Mo. 2 children +.

1682. Hannah Jones; b. 1871; m. 1889 to William Trinnell, b. 1862, son of John and Samantha Hedrick Trinnell; Franks, Mo. 3 children +.

1683. James R. Jones; b. 1869; m. 1892 to Mary Bayon, b. 1874, dau. of Thomas and Cynthia Britton Bayon. 2 children +.

1684. Emma Jones; b. 1874; m. 1893 to Robert Darnell, b. 1863. She d. in 1864, leaving no children. He is a photographer in St. Charles, Mo.

1685. Sophia M. Jones; b. 1876; m. 1895 to Isom Crain, b. 1868, son of Isom and Julia Hance Crain; Franks, Mo. 1 child +.

1686. Benjamin Jones; b. 1878.

1687. Maggie Jones; b. 1880.

SOPHIA M. Jones (1685); m. Isom Crain. They had 1 child, viz:

1688. Bertha B. Crain; b. 1895.

SHADRACH W. Woodruff² (1673) (Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Mary E. Howard. They are the parents of 9 children, viz:

1689. William E. Woodruff; b. 1863; m. 1887 to Martha Luster, dau. of Marion and Jane Walters Luster. In May, 1894, no children.

1690. Sedordan Woodruff; b. 1867; d. 1869.


1692. Sidney F. Woodruff; b. 1871; m. 1893 to Ollia Turner, b. 1873, dau. of Luther and Mary S. Hamilton Turner; farmer, Swinton, Ark. 2 children +.

1693. “Orelia” Woodruff (Aurelia); b. 1876; m. 1894 to Samuel W. White, b. 1866, son of Andrew W. and Elizabeth Craw White; farmer, Swinton, Ark. 1 child +.

1694. Lue Emma Woodruff; b. 1876; single in 1896.

1695. Walter A. Woodruff; b. 1878.
ORELIA Woodruff (1693); m. S. W. White. They had 1 child, viz:
1698. William Earl White; b. 1896.

JOSEPH M. Woodruff⁶ (1674) (Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Mollie Harris. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:
1699. Clark Woodruff; b. 1868.
1700. Wiley Woodruff; b. 1874.
1701. Samuel Woodruff; b. 1875.
1702. Stella Woodruff; b. 1878.
1703. Nora Woodruff; b. 1881.

HANNAH Woodruff⁵ (1675) (Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Wiley Luster. They are the parents of 5 children, viz:
1704. Fanny Luster; b. 1871; m. 1887 to Ryney Winsel, b. 1858, son of Ernfried and Amelia Summers Winsel; Canaan P. O., Mo. 4 children +.
1705. Rosa Luster; b. 1874; m. 1890 to Henry A. Owens, b. 1868, son of David (or Noah) and Lucy Corbin Owen; farmer, Mulhall, I. T. 2 children +.
1706. Walter Luster; b. 1876; d. 1880.
1707. Wade Luster; b. 1879.
1708. Nellie Luster; b. 1883.

WILLIAM Woodruff⁵ (1676) (Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Emma Melton. They are the parents of 8 children, viz:
1709. Josephine Woodruff; b. 1874; single in 1894.
1710. Arthur Woodruff; b. 1876.
1711. William Pierce Woodruff; b. 1878.
1712. John J. Woodruff; b. 1880.
1713. Jesse Garrett Woodruff; b. 1882.
1714. Cora E. Woodruff; b. 1885.
1715. Straudie F. Woodruff; b. 1887.
1716. Benjamin Walker Woodruff; b. 1888.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN Woodruff (1677) (Matilda, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. (1) Fannie Stone, they have 2 children; m. (2) Minerva King, they have 8 children. The 10 children are:

1717. Matilda C. Woodruff; b. 1872; m. 1895 Columbus C. Byrd, b. 1875, son of Jeptha and Harriet P. Triplett Byrd. C. C. Byrd is a farmer at Grubbs P. O., Ark. 1 child +.

1718. Mattie L. Woodruff; b. 1874; m. 1891 Alonzo A. Byrd, brother of Columbus C. Byrd. 2 children +.

Children of second wife:
1719. Darius Woodruff; b. 1879.
1720. Shadrach H. Woodruff; b. 1881.
1721. Maud E. Woodruff; b. 1883.
1722. Minnie Woodruff; b. 1884.
1723. Grover C. Woodruff; b. and d. 1889.
1724. Myrtle M. Woodruff (twin); b. 1890.
1725. Claudie B. Woodruff (twin); b. 1890.
1726. George S. Woodruff; b. 1893.

MATILDA C. Woodruff (1717); m. Columbus C. Byrd. They had 1 child, viz:
1727. Pearl Byrd; b. 1896.

MATTIE L. Woodruff (1718); m. Alonzo A. Byrd. They had 2 children, viz:
1728. Ethel Woodruff Byrd; b. 1892 or 1893.
1729. Ray Byrd; b. 1894.

ELIZA ANN Jones (1678) (Martha C., Matilda, Jane, James, Samuel, John); m. William W. King. They are the parents of 9 children, viz:
1730. Josephine King; b. 1876; m. 1892 to John Crain, farmer, b. 1870, son of Isom and Julia Ann Hauts Crain. 3 children +.
1731. Frank King; b. 1877.
1732. Houston King; b. 1879.
1733. Claude King; b. 1880.
1734. Myrtle King; b. 1882.
JOSEPHINE King (1730); m. John Crain. They had 3 children, viz:

1739. Ethel Crain; b. 1892.
1740. Sophia Crain; b. 1893.
1741. William Wiley Crain; b. 1895.

MINERVA Jones⁵ (1679) (Martha C.⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Charles F. Lacy. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

1742. Horace Adrian Lacy; b. 1883.
1743. Clara Carolina Lacy; b. 1885.
1744. Maggie May Lacy; b. 1886.

WILLIAM JOSEPH Jones⁶ (1680) (Martha C.⁵, Matilda⁴, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Mary Elizabeth Wright. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

1745. Flora Belle Jones; b. 1891.
1746. Edward Joseph Jones; b. 1893.
1747. Katie Jones; b. 1895.

JOHN A. Jones⁷ (1681) (Martha C.⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Isabel Prennett. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:

1748. Charles Jones; b. 1892.
1749. Floyd Jones; b. 1895.

HANNAH Jones⁷ (1682) (Martha C.⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. William Trinnell. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

1750. Ralph Trinnell; b. 1890.
1751. Amanda Trinnell; b. 1892; d. 1894.
1752. Roy Trinnell; b. 1894.

JAMES R. Jones⁷ (1683) (Martha C.⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³,
Samuel², John¹) ; m. Mary Bayon. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1753. Mary Jones; b. 1893.
1754. Irl Jones; b. 1895.

HENRY Woodruff⁸ (1678) (George W.⁷, Martha C.⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) ; m. Clemma Underwood. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1755. Onna Woodruff; b. 1889.
1756. Alta Woodruff; b. 1891.

SIDNEY F. Woodruff⁷ (1692) (Shadrach⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) ; m. Olla Turner. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1757. William Oscar Woodruff; b. 1894.
1758. Rosa Pearl Woodruff; b. 1896.

FANNY Luster⁷ (1704) (Hannah⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) ; m. Ryney Winsel. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1759. Myrtle J. Winsel; b. 1888.
1760. Clyde A. Winsel; b. 1890.
1761. Clifford Winsel; b. and d. 1892.
1762. Lester Winsel; b. 1893.

ROSA Luster⁷ (1705) (Hannah⁶, Matilda⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) ; m. Henry A. Owen. They have 2 children, viz:
1763. Noah L. Owen; b. 1892.
1764. Madison Owen; b. 1893.

SARAH Inman⁵ (1173) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹) ; b. 1853; m. 1848 John R. Jump, b. 1825, son of James and Winifreda Hinton Jump. He is a farmer. Their home is at Zed P. O., Mo. She d. in 1853. He m. again a sister of his first wife, who was the widow of Benjamin Woodruff, which see above. 5 children, viz:
1765. James M. Jump; b. 1850; m. 1872 to Sarah Robison, b. 1852, dau. of George W. and Louisa Shelton Robison; farmer, Japan, Mo. 2 children +.
1766. Hannah Elizabeth Jump; b. 1852; m. Francis Marion Ridenhour, b. 1835, d. 1880, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Stumpe Ridenhour. 5 children +.
She m. (2) in 1887 Roley W. Williams, b. 1844, son of John and Mary McDaniel Williams; farmer, Japan, Mo. 3 children +.

1767. William R. Jump; b. 1863; m. (1) 1882 Lavina Warren, b. 1863; dau. of Robert W. and Araminta Shelton Warren; farmer in 1896 at Bakersfield, Mo.; wife d. in 1892, leaving 2 children. He m. (2) in 1892 Mary D. Wicker, dau. of Elisha and Mary A. Roberts Wicker. 3 children +.

1768. Mary E. Jump; b. 1857; m. 1874 to James H. Warren, b. 1854, son of Robert W. and Araminta Shelton Warren; farmer, Tea P. O., Mo. 4 children +.

1769. Elizabeth Jump. This is doubtful; may have d. in infancy.

JAMES M. Jump⁶ (1765) (Sarah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Louisa Shelton. They had 2 children, viz:

1770. George R. Jump; b. 1878.

1771. Mary L. Jump; b. 1881.

HANNAH E. Jump⁶ (1766) (Sarah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. (1) F. M. Ridenour. 5 children. She m. (2) Roley W. Williams. 3 children. The 8 children are:

1772. Sarah A. Ridenour; b. 1871; m. 1890 Frederick Lubring. He is a farmer. Record incomplete. They had a son, John, b. 1891.

1773. Cora Belle Ridenour; b. 1873; d. 1893 or 1897.

1774. Arlia Viola Ridenour; b. 1875; single.

1775. James Logan Ridenour; b. 1878; single.

1776. Franklin Ridenour; b. 1881; d. 1882.

1777. Mary Ellen Williams; b. 1888.

1778. Ivory Williams; b. 1890; d. 1891.

1779. Elmer Williams; b. 1892.

WILLIAM R. Jump⁶ (1767) (Sarah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Lavina Warren. They had 3 children. He m. (2) Mary D. Wicker. They had 3 children. The 6 children are:

1780. James E. Jump; b. 1883.

1781. Son; b. and d. 1887.

1782. George W. Jump; b. 1889.
Children of second wife:
1783. John R. Jump; b. 1893.
1784. Alice A. Jump; b. 1894; d. 1895.
1785. Otto H. Jump; b. 1895.

MARY E. Jump⁶ (1768) (Sarah⁵, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. James H. Warren. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1786. Arnellie E. Warren; b. 1875.
1787. John W. Warren; b. 1879.
1788. William P. Warren; b. 1881.
1789. Arthur A. Warren; b. 1887.

MARY A. Inman⁷ (1174) (Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); b. 1832; m. (1) about 1849 Robert A. A. Caldwell, b. 1829, killed in Rogue River War, Oregon, 1854, son of Andrew and Nancy Favow (perhaps Farrar) Caldwell. 2 children. She m. (2) in 1857 Robert Warren, b. 1836, son of John and Sarah Presley Warren; living, 1896, Patoka, Ill. 8 children. 10 children, viz:
1790. William Leonard Caldwell; b. 1850; m. 1874 to Delilah Smith, b. 1857, dau. of Mordecai and Sarah Persley Smith; farmer, Patoka, Ill. 2 children +.
1791. Nancy Jane Caldwell; b. 1852; m. 1879 to Mordecai Lee, b. 1853, son of Van Q. and —–Frazer Lee. She d. in 1880, leaving 1 child. He m. again +.
1792. John M. Warren; b. 1858; m. 1880 to Lucinda Smith, b. 1856, dau. of Thomas and Martha Phillips Smith; farmer, Patoka, Ill. 4 children +.
1793. James E. Warren; b. and d. 1860.
1794. Elizabeth Warren; b. 1862; m. 1879 to Scott Caldwell, son of John and Rhoda Ann Scott Caldwell; farmer, in Patoka, Ill. 4 children +.
1795. Catherine M. Warren; b. 1865; m. 1881 to George Lee, b. 1855, son of Van Q. and Sarah Smith Lee; farmer, in Patoka, Ill. 6 children +.
1796. Thomas Warren; b. 1867; single. 1896.
1797. Ida Warren; b. 1869; m. 1894 to William Lee, son of Vank Q. and Mary Smith Lee; Patoka, Ill., 1896. 1 child +.
1798. Clementine Warren; b. 1871; m. 1888 to Harry Chance, b. 1869, son of Joseph and Harriet Young Chance; Patoka, Ill.; farmer. They have no children.

1799. Walker P. Warren; b. 1875; d. 1881.

NANCY J. Caldwell (1791); m. Mordecai Lee. They had 1 child, viz:
1800. Rosella Lee; b. 1880.

IDA Warren (1797); m. Wm. Lee. They had 1 child, viz:
1801. Daniel W. Lee; b. 1895.

WILLIAM LEONARD Caldwell⁶ (1790) (Mary⁶, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Delilah Smith. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:
1802. Georgia Caldwell (girl); b. 1877.
1803. William Caldwell; b. 1879.

JOHN M. Warren⁶ (1792) (Mary⁶, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Lucinda Smith. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1804. Annie Warren; b. 1880.
1805. Bertha Warren; b. 1886.
1806. Walter Warren; b. 1889.
1807. Allie Warren; b. 1894.

ELIZABETH Warren⁶ (1794) (Mary⁶, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. Scott Caldwell. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:
1808. Lula Caldwell; b. 1882.
1809. Alexander F. Caldwell; b. 1887.
1810. Ira Caldwell; b. 1890.
1811. Walker Caldwell; b. 1895.

CATHERINE M. Warren⁶ (1795) (Mary⁶, Jane⁴, James³, Samuel², John¹); m. George Lee. They are the parents of 6 children, viz:
1812. Robert E. Lee; b. 1881.
1813. Mary A. Lee; b. 1886; d. 1890.
1814. Franklin S. Lee; b. 1888.
1815. William Lee; b. 1891.
1816. Henry H. Lee; b. 1894.
1817. Bryan Lee; b. 1896.
WEST POINT.

In May, 1836, Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Alexander H. Walker and Green Casey arrived on the Black Hawk Purchase from Illinois.

They were all Kentuckians by birth and education, and were kindred. Being pleased with this locality, they purchased the claim or townsite of “Cotton Town,” as it was then called. They then proceeded to lay out additional lots to those already platted (a square with one tier of lots on each side of it), and gave the place the name of “West Point,” at the suggestion of an officer of the garrison at Ft. Des Moines (Montrose), who agreed that if allowed to name it he would purchase a number of lots. Accordingly the new proprietors held a public sale of lots in September, 1836, and the details of this occasion are graphically described in the “Hawkins Taylor’s Letters,” in the Annals of Iowa. These founders of West Point were men who had been religiously trained from childhood, and they took steps at once to select a site upon which to build a church, and to secure a regular pastor. During the interval, however, services were held regularly in the house of Wm. Patterson. On the completion of the church (of brick) an organization was made by the Rev. L. G. Bell, a former pastor from Schuyler Presbytery, Illinois, June 24th, 1837, and this is said to be the first Presbyterian organization in the State of Iowa.

The first Presbyterian minister was Rev. Alexander Ewing, who was the pastor of this church from 1838 to 1841. The Rev. Samuel Wilson and the Rev. Launcelot Graham Bell had also conducted services at stated times.

Among the charter members were Wm. Patterson and wife Eleanor, Alexander H. Walker and wife Nancy, and Cyrus Poage and wife Mary. Wm. Patterson and Alexander H. Walker and Cyrus Poage were elected ruling elders.

Wm. Patterson afterward moved to Keokuk, and Cyrus Poage removed to Missouri.

David Walker, who died here in 1876, was the last of the original membership.

Succeeding pastors in due order were the following: Rev. Samuel Cowles; Rev. John M. Fulton; Rev. L. L. Leske; Rev. Samuel
Cowles, again; Rev. James L. Fullerton; Rev. James G. Wilson, afterwards U. S. Consul to Jerusalem; Rev. Samuel Cowles, again.

In 1860, Rev. G. D. Stewart of Pennsylvania became the pastor. Under his ministration a new building was erected on the original site, there was an extensive revival of religious interest, and many were added to the church. In 1864, Rev. Stewart was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Burlington, Iowa, and the Rev. "Father" Cowles, as he was familiarly called, again took charge.

Other citizens here founded homes and built churches of their choice, Wm. Stewart's family in the Methodist Episcopal, of which Wm. Alexander was the Sunday-School superintendent; he came in 1838. A German Methodist Church; a Mennonite Church, with its interesting history; also a Baptist and a Roman Catholic, which was organized in 1842 by J. G. Allermann. He was a priest who came to Fort Madison in 1849, and at that time was the only Catholic priest within one hundred miles. His work was looking up scattered Catholic families, and wherever the number was sufficient, organizing them into churches, and teaching and catechising children. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, willing to help the needy and ailing. He was especially fond of flowers and children, giving medals and cards of his faith to those who came under his instructions, and sharing the flowers he grew in his garden with his neighbors and their children. He brought a pure white rose bush to Fort Madison, which he planted in his garden. This was duly shared by cuttings and sprouts as it grew from year to year, to those who appreciated its beauty and the generosity of the owner. To this later day, after more than half a century, this rose adorns not only the home gardens and plats in Fort Madison, West Point, and other places in its vicinity, but it marks the graves and adorns the cemetery plots of more than one generation of those who recall this faithful priest, and name this rose "The Allermann."

West Point made a very determined effort to procure the county seat, and for a short time was successful, when it was returned to Fort Madison. Dr. J. C. Walker was the clerk of the U. S. District Court at that time, and removed to West Point and remained until the return of the county seat.

There was an academy started, which flourished for a time under the charge of the Presbyterian pastors. A building was erected for its use in the center of the town square. It afterwards became a public school.
West Point has had its "best people" and "prominent citizens" like other towns and cities of larger numbers. And society there also had its brilliant and gifted personalities, who in later days found homes in cities east and west, but who now recall the early days with smiles of pleasant recollection for the friends they knew there.

Judge Kinney and his family have found a home in California, where in this later time (1901) the Judge still lives, "four score and more," and recalls those old days in Lee County, Iowa.

Some have gone into public life and successful professional careers, and others have become prominent in public places and the halls of Congress, who recall days of dark beginning in West Point, Iowa, in their youth.

"The beginning of Ohio was the beginning of the great Northwest. It was impelled by a wonderful spirit of expansion.

"The settling of this was not the gradual extension of the frontier of civilization, but the planting of new and distinct civilization, as the pilgrim fathers planted for New England, so they now were going forward to plant the first colony in a vast wilderness. The second Mayflower was moored on the banks of the Ohio, and Marietta was founded.

"The best blood of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont went out into the reserve at the North.

"The Scioto region was penetrated by some of the most vigorous elements of the Old Dominion.

"Sturdy sons of New Jersey and New York entered the Miamis. This combination was invincible; it was inevitable that Ohio should be strong."

Such is the story of the beginning of the country to which Joel Walker came in 1803.

JOEL Walker (1047), ninth and youngest of Samuel (No. 10) and Jane P. Walker's children; b. in Virginia, on the tract of land belonging to his father situated within two miles of the Natural Bridge, March 1, 1764, and was reared upon his father's farm. He was taught by his elder brother, Gen. Samuel, who was a surveyor by profession. Early in life Joel Walker began the study of the same profession, which he afterwards followed. Being sent to Richmond to complete his studies as a civil engineer, he was thus engaged in Virginia some ten years, during which time he surveyed large tracts of land for the government, as did his brother Samuel, who held the position of Surveyor General, and with his three younger brothers
served as soldiers in the Revolution. They surveyed large tracts of lands in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, their work being considered very accurate. They also received grants of land in consideration of these surveys; the records of such grants exist in the land office records in Richmond, and there are still on record in Rockbridge County the deeds for sale of lands by this Joel Walker and his wife, 1794 and 1803. He went to Greenbrier County in 1794 and to Ohio in 1803. He met Margaret Armstrong at White Sulphur Springs; was married to her at the home of her father, Robert Armstrong, in Greenbrier County, September 20, 1792. They began their home in Rockbridge near that of Samuel Walker; the churches of that locality being Falling Spring, Timber Ridge and New Providence. At the home of Alexander Walker may yet be seen the "Joel Apple Tree," perpetuating from generation to generation the memory of this man. Some of the descendants of John the emigrant still own and occupy these acres, part of the original "Burden Grant." His father having died in 1793, and his mother on January 10, 1800, he decided to remove to the Northwest Territory, and in order that they might accomplish this removal safely, Robert Armstrong set apart a sum of money to his daughter Margaret—of this the writer (Margaret Walker) was told by one who as a child stood by and saw the gold weighed and counted. With this money was purchased a tract of land in the new territory to which they removed, and which was to be an inheritance to their children in after years.

Joel Walker located on Beaver Creek east of Springfield, which town then contained 50 inhabitants. In 1824, he sold this tract of land and removed to Fayette County, where he bought 200 acres on the North Fork of Point River. Here he resided until the time of his death in May, 1834, where his wife died September 20, 1825.

Joel Walker made a second marriage to a widow, name not given, who lived on a farm not far distant from his own. He was the author of the Walker Record (mentioned in the first part of this work), which was written presumably in Virginia previous to 1800, before the death of his father Samuel, and contained the names of about 140 descendants of John Walker of Wigton.

The 12 children of Joel and Margaret Ann Armstrong Walker were:

1820. George Whitfield Walker; b. in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1795; d. at Natchez, 1820; never m.; named for George Whitfield of England.
1821. Margaret Armstrong Walker; b. Nov. 3, 1797, in Virginia; m. Adley Gregory; d. in Des Moines, April 22, 1889. 2 children +.
1822. Robert Armstrong Walker; b. 1798; d. in infancy from an overdose of paregoric given by a colored nurse in the mother’s absence.
1823. Katherine Rutherford Walker; b. Oct. 6, 1800, in Virginia; never m.; came to Iowa with her brother Joel C. Walker and her sister Mary A. Walker Olds; d. Aug. 2, 1876 +.
1825. Sarah B. Walker; b. 1806 in Ohio; m. Martin M. Campbell; d. in Nebraska, 1888. 5 children +.
1827. Mary Ann Pringle Walker; b. March 22, 1810; m. Dr. Olds, and (2) James Douglass; d. March 15, 1865. 1 child +.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM Walker (1818) (Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., June 14, 1793, at the family home on the tract of land near the Natural Bridge. She and her sister, Mrs. Pancoast, remembered well the incidents of their journey of 300 miles from Virginia to Ohio. The trip was made with wagons; Elizabeth and her sister traveled on horseback. She joined the Mt. Sterling Presbyterian Church in 1830. Her sisters, Mrs. Douglas and Catherine, were received into this church at the same time; m. Dr. Joseph Stevenson in November, 1843. They had no children. She was named for her mother’s mother. The family treasured the tradition of this ancestress that on her way from Scot-
land to America, anterior to the coming of the Walkers from Ireland, there was a severe storm continuously from Wednesday to Friday, when it abated; and in due time the ship arrived in safety in the new country and no lives were lost. She, ever after throughout her entire life, observed every Friday with works of devotion and self-denial, that is, of fasting and prayer, as a thank-offering to God for deliverance from shipwreck. This incident made a lasting impression upon the mind of her daughter Margaret, which she transmitted to her daughter, Elizabeth Graham, whose life was a consecration to duty and the good of her mother's family from her earliest years to its close. Late in life she was married to Dr. Stevenson of Denmark, Iowa, from the home of her brother, Dr. Walker; and at his death, after fifteen years, she returned to Fort Madison to be near her brothers and sisters, where she made her home; but in the fall of 1873, on the date of her marriage thirty years previously, she returned to the home of Dr. Walker, where she spent the two closing years of her life in a peaceful and happy review of its preceding years. Their favorite theme of conversation being the family history—the emigration from Scotland to Ireland, thence to America, Pennsylvania and Virginia, thence to Ohio, which journey she was old enough to remember, and later, her own "coming to Iowa with Samuel" in 1838, via the Ohio to St. Louis, thence to Fort Madison by Mississippi boats, to join Mary Ann P., and the Doctor. I recall with pleasure her intense interest in the little book, "The Captives of Abb's Valley," which was her favorite story of the Virginia kindred, and this she found in a Sunday-School library and soon became the possessor of a copy which she circulated among the young people of the relationship, to thereby arouse an interest in the early history of her father's family in Virginia, and which to her was only second in importance to the Bible and confession of faith. It became my pleasure in 1894 to visit Virginia and review these scenes and to meet the relatives in that "vast, beautiful country of most excellent people," her father's father's kindred, and in their homes at Lexington, The Bridge and Jump Mountain. I also visited New Providence and Timber Ridge Churches, near Walker and Hays Creeks, and scaled Jump Mountain on horseback to view these scenes from its summit, while its sides were clothed in laurel and ivy; also the Goshen Pass in its wild beauty and grand scenery, and there to realize the stories of our kindred, and their heroic lives in their mountain homes.

At the age of 82 years and 2 months on Aug. 14, 1875, Aunt
Betsy passed on to her reward, surrounded by many of those she loved, and was buried in the old city cemetery beside her sister, Mary Ann Pringle Douglass, who died in 1865, the first of the ten who reached mature life to pass away. Of Aunt Betsy it must be said that she lived to obey the fifth commandment, and died full of years and faith and love. Her favorite psalm was the 23d, and her favorite hymn, "How Firm a Foundation, ye Saints of the Lord." Upon her headstone was inscribed, "The Lord is my Shepherd"—her dearly loved text.

JANE PATTERSON Walker (1819) (Joel¹, Joseph², Samuel³, John⁴); b. Sept. 27, 1795, in Greenbrier County, Va.; d. Jan. 14, 1880, near Libertyville, Iowa; m. Sept. 11, 1825, Samuel Pancoast at Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio. Their 6 children were (all b. at Pancoastburg, Fayette County, Ohio):

1835. Elizabeth Jane Pancoast; m. James Franklin Potts. 8 children +.

JOEL WALKER Pancoast (1832) (Jane P.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph², Samuel³, John⁴); b. July 22, 1833; d. March 14, 1885, at Libertyville; m. Oct. 1861 Nancy Stimmer, who d. Oct. 1, 1864. He then m. Nov. 26, 1880, Lydia Stimmer (sister of Nancy). 3 children, viz:

JOHN WALKER.

1837. Richard Nelson Pancoast; d. 1864.
1838. Daisy Walker Pancoast; b. May 6, 1882, at Libertyville, Iowa.

JANE PATTERSON Pancoast⁷ (1836) (Joel W.⁶, Jane P.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); m. James E. Miller. 5 children, viz:
1842. James George Miller; b. March 9, 1890, at Bevington, Ia.
1843. Margaret Elizabeth Miller; b. Oct. 1, 1893, at Des Moines, Iowa.

ELIZABETH JANE Pancoast⁶ (1835) (Jane P.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); youngest of Jane P. Pancoast’s children; b. May 30, 1842; d. Aug. 12, 1881, at Libertyville; m. Dec. 19, 1866, James Franklin Potts. Their 8 children were:
1844. Margaret Potts; b. Sept. 19, 1867, at Libertyville; m. June 22, 1893, George Waggoner Gray at Des Moines, Ia. 2 children +.
1848. James Clyde Potts; b. Nov. 1, 1876, at Libertyville; resides Des Moines, Ia.; graduated from Des Moines High School, 1898, and then entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.
1849. Frank Logan Potts; b. Sept. 9, 1878; d. April 10, 1879.

MARGARET Potts (1844); m. George Waggoner Gray at Des Moines. They had 2 children, viz:
1852. Margaret Dorothy Gray; b. Oct. 25, 1894, at Des Moines.
1853. Helen Elizabeth Gray; b. Feb. 22, 1899, at Des Moines.
MARGARET ARMSTRONG Walker⁶ (1821) (Joel¹, Joseph², Samuel², John¹); b. in Virginia Nov. 3, 1797; m. Adley Gregory, son of Jehiel and Elizabeth Andrews Gregory; d. in Des Moines, Ia., April 22, 1889, at the home of her dau., Mrs. Hull. 2 children, viz:


ANN WHITFIELD Gregory⁶ (1854) (Margaret⁶, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. in Ohio; m. April 8, 1853, to General James Alexander Williamson in Birmingham, Ia. Their home is in New York City. She d. in Washington, D. C., April 25 or 30, 1884; buried in Rock Creek Cemetery. He then m. Maria Hall.

ANN WHITFIELD GREGORY WILLIAMSON.

Obituary April 29, 1884.

It is our human way
For those that pass away,
On breast or brow
The wreath of scented strands
To lay; with trembling hands
I lay it now.

With hands that tremble so,
Because I kneel and know
That God has bid the best—
The best and sweetest, too,
That lived His work to do—
To be His guest.

For her, because she slept,
These April skies have kept
Their brightest blue;
Because o’er her dear eyes
The palms of Paradise
Dropped their divinest dew.

Though priest and passing bell,
The prayer, the praise, the knell
May breathe and ring,
Her deeds are prayers that rise
As incense to the skies,
'Mid scents of spring.
Where those dear feet must pass,
We strew the path, alas!
   With tears and flowers—
With tears of grief and gloom,
   With buds Faith bids to bloom
   In heavenly bowers.

If ever patient feet
Pressed, with obedience meet,
   The paths that lead to God—
While ever, as she passed,
Some sufferer smiled at last—
   Those paths she trod.

Then, though sad lips have said
That this our friend is dead,
   Why weep ye more?
Since, though our prayer and plaint,
Heav'n wins for earth's sweet saint
   An angel more.

—Edward Renaud.

Washington, D. C.

Seven children, viz:
1856. Haidee Williamson; resides in New York City.
1857. Corinne Williamson; m. Dwight K. Tripp. 1 child +.
1858. Adley Williamson; d. Nov. 8, 1885, in her 24th year, at
   Washington, D. C.
1859. Hallam Gregory Williamson; d. in Washington, D. C., at
   the age of 23 years; was educated at Princeton College.
1860. Annette Williamson; m. Warner B. Bailey (in U. S. Navy
   as chief of engineers). 1 child +.
1861. Pauline Williamson; m. Roy Jones. 2 children +.
1862. Madge Williamson; m. Geo. Russell Stearns. 2 children +

CORINNE Williamson (1857) ; m. Dwight K. Tripp of Chicago,
   Jan. 20, 1881. She d. in 1890. 1 child, viz:
1863. James Williamson Tripp.

ANNETTE Williamson (1860) ; m. Warner B. Bailey, U. S. N.;
   resides in Washington, D. C. 1 child, viz:
1864. Warner Williamson Bailey.
PAULINE Williamson (1861); twin; m. Roy Jones April 5, 1893; resides in Santa Monica, Cal. He is son of Senator Jones of Nevada. 2 children, viz:
1865. Gregory Jones.
1866. Dorothy Jones.

MADGE Williamson (1862); twin; m. George Russell Stearns Jan. 24, 1894; resides in Augusta, Ga. 2 children, viz:
1867. Constance Stearns.

EMMA GERTRUDE Gregory* (1855) (Margaret A.5, Joel4, Joseph3, Samuel2, John1); m. John A. T. Hull, son of Andrew Young and Margaret Tiffin Hull, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Williamson, in Des Moines, Ia., during the Civil War. J. A. T. Hull was b. at Sabina, O., May 1, 1841; went to Iowa in 1849; educated in public schools, Asbury University, Iowa Wesleyan College, and graduated from Cincinnati Law School in 1862; enlisted in 23d Iowa Infantry July, 1862; 1st lieutenant, then captain; wounded at Black River in 1863; resigned Oct., 1863; elected Secretary of Iowa State Senate in 1872; re-elected 1874-76-78; elected Sec'y of State in 1878-80-82; elected Lieutenant-Governor 1885-87; elected to 52d, 53d and 54th Congress; re-elected to 55th, 56th and 57th Congress as a Republican. He is best known as Chairman of House Committee on Military Affairs, which position he has held since the 54th Congress. 3 children, viz:
1869. Annette Hull.
1870. John Adley Hull +.
1871. Albert Gregory Hull; b. Aug. 16, 1867, near Birmingham, Ia.; graduate of the Medical Department of Iowa State University; took a special course at Rush Medical College, and post-graduate course at Polyclinic of New York City; is now surgeon-in-charge of the hospital of the Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kas.; m. Cora Abernathy, dau. of James L. and Elizabeth Martin Abernathy, in Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1898. 1 child:
*443. Elizabeth Abernathy Hull; b. Jan. 4, 1900, at Leavenworth.

*Previously numbered.
Judge-Advocate General J. A. Hull.
JOHN ADLEY Hull (1870); b. at Bloomfield, Ia., Aug. 7, 1874; early evinced a desire for military knowledge by joining the militia of the State of Iowa at the age of 14; graduated from the State University in both collegiate and law courses at the age of twenty-one; was senior captain of the college battalion at the time of graduation. At the time war was declared with Spain he was Captain of Company A, 51st Iowa, but resigned this commission and was appointed Major and Judge Advocate U. S. Volunteers May 10, 1898, and was on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C., from May 21st to 26th; on duty as Judge Advocate 4th Army Corps at Tampa, Fla., May 26th to July 21st, 1898; enroute to, and on duty in Porto Rico from July 21st to August 1st, 1898; Judge Advocate 1st Division 1st Army Corps at Ponce, P. R., August 2d to 24th, 1898; enroute to Washington, D. C., Aug. 24th to Sept. 9th, 1898; Judge Advocate 1st Army Corps at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 10th to Nov. 2d, 1898; Judge Advocate 4th Army Corps at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 3d to 19th, 1898; on leave from Nov. 19th to Dec. 1st, 1898; left San Francisco Jan. 31st; arrived in Manila, Philippine Islands, March 4th, 1899; on duty as Judge Advocate Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps; Judge of the Provost Court at Manila March 4th, 1899, to April 6th, 1900; Judge of the Provost Court and Acting Judge Advocate of the Division of the Philippines from April 7th, 1900, to date (Oct., 1900); also appointed by General Otis as President of the Board of Liquidation to adjust the Spanish claims. The credit of breaking up smuggling in Manila is given to Major Hull.

KATHERINE RUTHERFORD Walker (1823) (Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); b. in Virginia Oct. 6, 1800; d. Aug. 2, 1876; came to Ohio at the age of three years; lived near Springfield until 1836, when she came to Iowa with her sister Mary and their brother Dr. Walker. They came by boat via the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers to McDonough County, Ill., where there was a settlement of Walker relatives from Kentucky. From here they went to Fort Madison, selecting this as their home. Katherine never married; made her home with her sister until her death, and afterwards with the daughter of this same sister. Katherine died at the home of her brother, Dr. Walker, during the absence of her niece while attending the Centennial at Philadelphia.
SAMUEL ALLEN Walker (1824); b. Aug. 3, 1803, in Virginia; d. July 28, 1878, in Oneo, Stephenson County, Ill.; came with his father’s family in conveyances via the National Road, then opened for emigration, bringing with them several colored people belonging to the family. Two of these made the journey upon horse-back, and lived until old age in Ohio—free women in a free state. Samuel received his education from his father’s careful teaching, and assisting in surveying and in the schools of the neighborhood. He went to Columbus to learn the printers’ trade. In the autumn of 1837 he, with his sister Elizabeth, went to Fort Madison, la., by boat. They found a log cabin already built upon the “Douglass Claim,” in which they together began pioneer life. In 1841 he married Mrs. Rebecca Parmer, aunt of J. C. Walker. She is recorded in the annals of the state as being the first woman teacher in Iowa. She came to Fort Madison early in the year 1834 from the “Point,” St. Charles County, Mo., with her two sons, Lycurgus and Devore, in company with her father and brother Ebenezer and Ebenezer Davenport Ayers, who had made their “claims” and built their cabins northeast of town on the Hill Road leading to Burlington and Augusta. The schools kept by the Widow Parmer were held in a vacant cabin on her own claim, and in her own home cabin on the Sabbath for Bible instruction, when she gathered together children of the neighborhood to instruct in both week-day and Sabbath lessons, this being a labor of love, and of meager and incidental remuneration to herself, but most faithfully and perseveringly executed.

In this log cabin home on her claim occurred her second marriage to Samuel A. Walker, her sons having gone out to begin life in other pursuits than farming, in the little settlement near by at the foot of the hill, now (1841) known as Fort Madison, beside the river and near the old “Fort,” built in 1805, but at this time without garrison, since the treaty with Black Hawk, the Indian Chief, was already signed; and Michigan Territory divided into Wisconsin, 1836, and to Iowa Territory in 1838, and the Indian wars were at an end in this locality and peace secured. After this marriage they removed to a farm tract southwest of town on the Sand Prairie, where they made their home for nine years. On Jan. 3, 1850, Rebecca Walker d., and her grave was made beside that of her father, who died in December, 1834, and was buried in the acre of her claim which she then donated for a family burial place, and “God’s Acre,” as well, and which afterwards became the present Cherry Hill Cemetery.
After the lapse of over forty years, in 1892 Mr. J. B. Stewart, the grandson of Ebenezer Ayers, erected on the spot the Ayers-Stewart monument to commemorate the lives of these brave pioneers to Iowa, the father, brother and sister of his mother, Mrs. Emily Ayers Stewart (the widow of Dr. Abram Stewart of Hannibal, Mo.), who came in Oct., 1835, one year after his death, with her two children, Martha M. and Joseph Buffon, to join her father, brother and sister already here. They also made a claim adjoining the brother, Ebenezer Ayers, and built their cabin in the following spring of 1836, the two cousins, Devore and Lucurgus, assisting Joseph B. The eldest of the three cousins, Devore, being then but sixteen and a half years of age, but all bearing manfully the labors of pioneering, felling trees to build their cabins, breaking the virgin soil with the simple implements of that time, digging wells, planting orchards, sowing and planting, reaping and threshing, and going to mill, the sack of grain thrown across the horse's back on which they rode to Augusta to the mill. In winter trapping the quail, pheasants, prairie chickens, squirrels and rabbits. In summer gathering the wild berries, plums, crab apples and forest nuts. Thus began and passed the years 1841-50. She died Jan. 3, 1850, aged 49 years. The following expressive lines were written to her memory by Geo. N. Williams, who afterwards served as Attorney-General of the United States in President Grant's cabinet:

"The subject of this notice will be long and affectionately remembered by those best known to her in life as a friend, a wife and a mother.

"There was no parade of shining qualities for public gaze, but quietude and gentleness were the elements of her nature and she sought only for reward which remembrance of doing good always brings to the pure in heart. The family circle was the sphere in which she delighted to live and move and dispense her ministrations of kindness to those by whom she was surrounded.

"Contentment and cheerfulness were characteristics of her mind and all her efforts were directed to make home the sanctuary from the troubles and cares of restless life attractive and happy.

"A mother's loss must be felt to be known; it can never be described. No matter what changes may befall a man in this world, though multiplied years may push him far down the declivity of old age, never while memory lasts can he forget the devotion and tender-
ness of a mother’s love. Endeared as the deceased was to many whom she has left to mourn her sudden and irreparable loss, the separation could not be otherwise than deeply painful and afflictive.

“But even in such sorrow there is a solace, derived from the full assurance which her friends feel that she was able to say in language of reliance:

“To death’s uplifted dart:
   Aim sure! Oh, why delay?
   Thou wilt not find a fearful heart,
   A weak, reluctant prey;
   For still the spirit, firm and free,
   Triumphant in the last dismay,
   Wrapt in its own eternity
   Shall smiling, pass away.’’

—Condensed from the obituary notice published in a Fort Madison paper in January, 1850.

SARAH BAIRD Walker⁵ (1825). (Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); twin sister of Thomas Armstrong; b. Oct. 2, 1806, in Springfield, O.; m. Martin Marshall Campbell Jan. 1, 1824. He was b. in Rockbridge County, Va., March 4, 1802; d. May 8, 1866. She d. Feb. 7, 1888, at the home of her dau., Mrs. LaSalle, in Beatrice, Neb. She was a woman of rare attainments and a beautiful Christian character.

Martin M. Campbell was descended from the Campbells of Kirnan, of the House of Argyle, as was also John Campbell, who married Elizabeth Walker in Neury, Ireland, about 1721. In 185—, Martin Campbell and his wife removed to Iowa, selecting West Point as their home, and from this home three of their four daughters were married.

Five children, viz:

1872. Margaret Armstrong Campbell; m. John Burns Ritchey; m. (2) John Peters, (3) A. G. Spellman. 3 children +

1873. Joel Walker Campbell; b. in Springfield, O., Nov. 2, 1833; d. Feb. 9, 1852 +.

1874. Elizabeth Graham Campbell; m. William Gilkerson Crawford; m. (2) Henry Arlington LaSalle. 1 child +.

Sarah Baird Walker Campbell.

MARGARET ARMSTRONG Campbell⁶ (1872) (Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. June 24, 1827; m. John Burns Ritchey June 24, 1844. He d. July 27, 1851, of cholera. After Mr. Ritchey's death, Margaret m. John Peters, Nov. 10, 1853. He d. in 1866, and she then m. A. G. Spellman, a veteran of the Civil War. 3 children, viz:

1877. Joel Calvin Ritchey; m. Isabella Debrow May 16, 1870. He was b. March 20, 1840. No children.

1878. James Martin Ritchey; m. Emma Josephine McKegy. 4 children +.

By 2nd marriage:

1879. Valeria Ida Peters; m. Edward Begnell. 3 children +.

JAMES MARTIN Ritchey⁷ (1878) (Margaret⁶, Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. April 15, 1848; m. Emma Josephine McKegy May 20, 1871. She d. May 23, 1890. 4 children, viz:

1880. James Martin Ritchey, Jr.; m. Lola Elrod. 1 child +.


1882. Henry Adamson Ritchey; b. 1877.

1883. Katherine C. Ritchey; b. April 30, 1879; only dau. of Josephine and James Ritchey; is now the adopted dau. of her cousin, Joseph Buchanan of Beatrice.

JAMES MARTIN Ritchey, Jr.⁸ (1880) (James⁷, Margaret⁶, Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. Aug. 12, 1872; m. Lola Elrod March 10, 1899. 1 child, viz:

1884. Mildred Ritchey; b. March 17, 1899.

VALERIA IDA Peters⁷ (1879) (Margaret⁶, Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. Nov. 28, 1858. She m. Edward Begnell Nov. 28, 1875. (She was dau. of Margaret and John Peters.) 3 children, viz:

ELIZABETH GRAHAM Campbell (1874) (Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. May 19, 1836; m. Aug. 26, 1832, to William Gilkerson Crawford, only son of Robert and Margaret Latmier Crawford. He d. Nov. 14, 1870. 1 child was b. to them, viz:

1888. Katherine C. Crawford; b. Aug. 20, 1857. She m. Sept. 26, 1877, Joseph Byron Buchanon. 1 child, viz:


After Mr. Crawford’s death in 1871, his widow married Henry Arlington LaSalle of Georgetown, N. Y., April 26, 1875. Colonel LaSalle served in the Civil War four and one-half years; was a brave and efficient soldier.

KATHERINE L. Campbell (1875) (Sarah B.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. Jan. 9, 1840; twin sister of Lida. She m. John Cary Turk of Cincinnati, O., Sept. 10, 1858. He d. Sept. 19, 1870. She then m. Maurice E. Gilbert of Louisiana Feb. 20, 1875. There was a son by the 1st marriage and a dau. by the 2d. 2 children, viz:


1891. Katherine Rutherford Gilbert; b. Nov. 6, 1880.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG Walker (1826) (Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); twin brother of Sarah Beard; b. near Springfield, O., Oct. 2, 1806; lived near that place and in adjoining counties of Fayette and Pickaway until 1840, when he went to Fort Madison, Ia. In 1845 he was made postmaster by President Polk; served 4 years. In 1846, was appointed Colonel of territorial troops by Governor Clark. In 1849, with his brothers, he entered into a contract with the Iowa legislature to improve the Des Moines River navigation, and in connection with other work built the “Lock” at Croton, remaining there about 6 years, when he received the appointment of Register of the U. S. Land Office at Des Moines; removed to Howard,
JOHN WALKER. 243

Kas., with his son, Captain J. M. Walker in 1882, where he died May 26, 1888, aged 81 years; m. for his 1st wife Eliza Frame, who d. May 9, 1839, in Westfall, Pickaway County; m. (2) Judith Forseman Frame. His death removed a good man from the world. A man of remarkable memory and a careful reader, his mind was a veritable store house of facts and incidents, and up to his death he retained his faculties in a wonderful degree. 5 children, viz:

1892. Joel Milton Walker; m. India Marshall. 3 children +.
1893. Eliza Walker; m. Theodore Dickerson. 2 children +.
1894. Augustus Dodge Walker; m. Mary Miles. 3 children +.
1895. John Samuel Walker; m. Margaret A. Parker +.
1896. Sarah Walker; m. Chas. M. Townsend. 5 children +.

JOEL MILTON Walker⁶ (1892) (Thomas A.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph⁸, Samuel², John¹); b. Pickaway County, O., Nov. 4, 1835; m. India Marshall Oct. 21, 1857. She d. 1863, leaving two daughters. He then m. Lou M. Ramsey in Nov., 1865. She d. July 4, 1892, leaving one son, Ramsey.

Joel M. Walker was Captain of Company B, 23d Iowa, and served under General Grant in the campaign at Vicksburg in 1863, and on General Crocker's staff. At the close of the war, was mustered out of the U. S. service at Harrisburg, Tex., July 28, 1865; lived at Polk City, Ia., until 1881, when he moved to Howard, Kas., and in 1891 he went to Des Moines; removed to Idaho soon after, where he died Aug. 7, 1900.

India M. Walker's death was caused from overwork in ministering to the sick and afflicted, both black and white, of her neighbors, smallpox patients and those suffering from other contagious diseases were cared for by her. The contraband colored people said of her: "She was the Lord Jesus to us all." 3 children viz:

1897. Eliza Marshall Walker³; m. James Robert Hall. 2 children +.
1898. India Walker; m. James Madison Pearce. 3 children +.

ELIZA MARSHALL Walker⁷ (1897) (Joel M.⁶, Thomas⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph⁸, Samuel², John¹); b. Nov. 9, 1858; m. James Robert Hall
Oct. 12, 1886, at Howard, Kas.; reside Moscow, Idaho. 2 children, viz:

1900. Mary Walker Hall; b. Dec. 3, 1887.
1901. Joel David Hall; b. May 30, 1889.

INDIA Walker 7 (1898) (Joel M., Thomas, Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); b. Sept. 7, 1862; m. Sept. 21, 1892, James Madison Pearce at Kendrick, Ia. 3 children, viz:

1902. Ramsey W. Pearce; b. Aug. 9, 1893.
1903. Florence Pearce; b. March 27, 1895.

ELIZA Walker 8 (1893) (Thomas, Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); 2d child of Thomas and Eliza Frame; b. 1837. At the time of her mother's death in 1839, was adopted by a relative and remained in Ohio. She m. Theodore H. Dickerson, who d. April 30, 1890. She d. April 16, 1891. 2 children, viz:

1905. Milton Bartram Dickerson.
1906. Mary Mossman Dickerson.

AUGUSTUS DODGE Walker 9 (1894) (Thomas A., Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); b. at Fort Madison April 24, 1842; m. Mary Miles July 4, 1866. In Aug., 1862, enlisted as private in Company B, 23d Iowa, serving three years, and the history of that gallant regiment is his war record. He d. Nov. 2, 1898, at Des Moines, leaving a widow and three children, all graduates of Des Moines High School. 3 children, viz:

1908. George Walker.
1909. Miles Walker.

JOHN SAMUEL Walker 9 (1895) (Thomas A., Joel, Joseph, Samuel, John); son of Thomas and Judith Walker; b. Aug. 29, 1845, Fort Madison; enlisted as private, Company B, 23rd Iowa, Aug. 4, 1862; severely wounded in left cheek at Milikens Bend, Ill., June 7, 1863, but in less than 3 months was back with his Company; mustered out of the U. S. service July 28, 1895, at Vicksburg; was with General Banks on Red River campaign; with General Canby in the Mobile campaign; lived in Des Moines, Ia.; m. Margaret A.
JOHN WALKER.

Parker at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Jan. 11, 1866; removed to Washington, D. C., in 1892; is now a clerk in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He is the only surviving child of his parents (1899).

SARAH Walker⁶ (1896) (Thomas A.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. at Croton, Ia., Sept. 10, 1850; d. May 1, 1877, in New York City; m. Charles M. Townsend Sept. 10, 1868. He was b. in New York City of English parents in 1842, and d. March 11, 1882. Their 5 children were:

1910. Evelyn Todd Townsend; m. Louis Meyers. 5 children +.
1911. Louise Townsend; m. Robt. C. Sinclair. 3 children +.
1914. Sarah Townsend; b. Feb. 24, 1877, in New York City; d. March 6, 1877, in New York City.

EVELYN TODD Townsend⁷ (1910) (Sarah⁶, Thomas A.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. Dec. 10, 1869, at St. Joseph, Mo.; m. Jan. 17, 1888, to Louis Meyers at Houston, Texas. 5 children, viz:

1917. Louis Townsend Meyers; b. Nov. 16, 1893, in Waco, Tex.

LOUISE Townsend⁷ (1911) (Sarah⁶, Thomas A.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. Dec. 31, 1871, in New York City; d. Dec. 24, 1899, at Kendrick, Idaho; m. Sept. 21, 1892, at Kendrick, Idaho, to Robert C. Sinclair. 3 children, viz:

1921. Donald Walker Sinclair; b. Aug. 11, 1895.

BESSIE M. Townsend⁷ (1913) (Sarah⁶, Thomas A.⁵, Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. June 10, 1875, in Syracuse, N. Y.; m.
Robert M. Snyder at Kendrick, Idaho, Sept. 20, 1893. 2 children, viz:


MARY ANN PRINGLE Walker⁵ (1827) (Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. March 22, 1810, near Springfield, O.; m. Dr. Whitney Olds of Circleville, who died. She then m. James Douglas of Ft. Madison, who while on a business trip to Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1838, was lost by the explosion of the steamboat, Mozelle, within sight of the city of Cincinnati. She d. March 15, 1865. Their only child:

1925. Mary James Douglas; b. May 10, 1838. She m. July 3, 1861, John Van Valkenburg. They resided in Ft. Madison until 1877, when they went to Chicago. He was a lawyer by profession, and practiced successfully up to the time of his death. 3 children, viz:

1928. Joel Walker Van Valkenburg. He served throughout the Spanish-American war in Company F, South Iowa Regiment; was promoted to Corporal for meritorious services, and honorably discharged on the return of the regiment at the close of the war.

JOEL CALVIN Walker⁶ (1828) (Joel⁴, Joseph³, Samuel², John¹); b. in Springfield, O., Feb. 7, 1812, whither his parents had removed from Rockbridge County, Va. He studied medicine in the office of Drs. Olds and Gibson of Circleville, O., after which he attended lectures in Philadelphia at Jefferson Medical College; settled in Ft. Madison in 1836, where he spent the remainder of his life, always being looked up to as one of its prominent citizens. He was for a time Clerk of the U. S. Court, and afterward held several other important public positions. He m., Oct. 1838, Martha M. Stewart, Rev. Alexander Ewing officiating. She was a dau. of Dr. Abram Stewart of Scotch ancestry. Dr. Stewart served as surgeon in the U. S. Army. He d. in Oct. 1834. His wife Emily, b. at Ft. Harmar in the Northwest Territory Jan. 22, 1795, was a dau. of Ebenezer
Dr. Joel Calvin Walker.
and Deborah Davenport Ayres, who came from Connecticut to Marietta, O. Dr. Stewart and Emily Ayres were m. in July, 1816. After his death she came to Ft. Madison with her children—this was in 1835. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for over seventy years, being one of the original members of the Ft. Madison church, as was also her dau. Martha and son-in-law Dr. Walker, with several other members of their families. There were only three houses in Ft. Madison when Mrs. Stewart with her two children came to the place, one of these being the cabin built by her sister’s son, Devore Parmer, on the Augusta road. Here she with her children found a home for a time. She d. July 18, 1879, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Walker. Dr. Walker became an elder in the church soon after its organization and was always a liberal contributor towards its support. When a new building was erected in 1858 he assumed the whole debt due upon the building amounting to over $1000 and paid the same. He was a man of wide intelligence, a constant reader and of a very retentive memory.

In 1842 he was appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court, which office he filled five years. In 1862 he received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenues, his brother, John G., being made Deputy Collector. After the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, Dr. Walker was succeeded in his office by General Belknap of Keokuk, and resumed the business of merchandising. In 1879 he undertook the difficult work of adjusting Swamp Land Claims, as special agent for the government.

Judge Joseph M. Beck, who well remembered Dr. Walker in 1854 and the stand he took for right and justice at the convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860, Dr. Walker being a delegate to this convention, said of him: “He never waited to see which way the wind would blow, but allied himself with the party of liberty at its very birth.” This principle he inherited from his maternal grandfather, Robert Armstrong, of Virginia, who directed the course of Joel Walker, his son-in-law, to Ohio, believing it would become a free state, and in so doing gave liberty in 1803 to two colored girls, his own property, who accompanied Mrs. Joel Walker, his dau., to Ohio, where they lived and died as free women.

Prior to the formation of the Republican party Dr. Walker was an Anti-Slavery Democrat. He attended the convention held in Nashville, Tenn., which nominated James K. Polk to the Presidency
of the United States, during which time he visited the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, near by, bringing home with him as a relic of this place, and the event of his visit to it, a hickory stick or cane which grew there. He also attended the inauguration of President Polk in March of 1845, in Washington. He helped to organize the Republican party in Iowa in 1854, and was actively interested in its welfare ever afterward.

Almost the last act of his life was to shake hands with a poor colored woman who had come to see him in his last illness and express her affection and gratitude for protection and kindness shown to her in her early life. He died at his residence in Ft. Madison, Oct. 17, 1888. The following fitting eulogy was pronounced upon this good man by James H. Duffus, editor of the Ft. Madison Plain Dealer:

"Although well advanced in years, having passed the three score and ten allotted to man, yet the loss of such a citizen to any community cannot be estimated. Always in the lead in every good cause, liberal to assist in every worthy enterprise and posted on all the important measures that affected the welfare of our people, Dr. Walker was looked up to as the one man in our midst who always knew what he was talking about, and never gave a false alarm or led his friends astray. Quiet and unassuming, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. For fifty-three long years Ft. Madison has been his home, and in all that time he has been buoyed up by the hope that some time this would be a prosperous city. His faith was well founded, and his fondest hopes were rapidly becoming a reality, but just as the sun of prosperity was climbing up the eastern horizon and shedding his resplendent rays upon the city he so much loved, the fitful summons came; and like a knight in full armor, divested of sword and buckler, a true and valiant soldier of the cross, he was called to his reward. He was a personal friend of the writer, and often have we listened to his words of counsel and advice during a little more than three years that we have known him. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory."

Dr. Walker and his wife were charter members of the Presbyterian Church of this place, which was organized by the Presbytery of Schuyler, Ill., by *Rev. Launcelot Graham Bell, on March 26, 1838,

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*Rev. Launcelot Graham Bell was related to Elizabeth Graham's family of Virginia, the ancestress who was in a shipwreck on her voyage to America. She was the mother of Joel Walker's wife Margaret, Rev. Bell, or "Father" Bell, as he was sometimes called, was a son of one of the most faithful pioneer missionaries that Iowa had, if not the first and best in Presbyterianism.
in the upper room of an unplastered store building on Front Street, between Pine and Cedar Streets, with seventeen members, of which number Dr. Walker and his three sisters, Elizabeth G. Walker, Katharine R. Walker and Mrs. Mary Ann P. Olds (widow), by letter from Ohio, and Mrs. Rebecca A. Parmer (widow), and her sister, Mrs. Emily Stewart (widow), by letter from Missouri, and her daughter, Miss Martha M. Stewart, on confession of faith, were seven of the seventeen.

The first minister was the Rev. J. A. Clark of Andover Theological Seminary, sent under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society June 1, 1838.

In this year the Presbyterian Church in the United States was divided into two separate churches, called the Old and New School. Soon after this occurred the Rev. Clark withdrew with a part of the number of the church here, and formed an organization under the New School Branch. Those who remained then reorganized as the Old School, and thus there were two weak, struggling little churches in a small village.

In 1843 the New School began erecting a brick church, and the pastor also erected for himself a brick residence. They were completed, the church building in 1846, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The Old School continued to hold services in the building on Front Street, and later in the court room of the new brick court house on Third Street. The weekly prayer meetings were held from house to house of the members. Dr. Walker, then only twenty-six years of age, was made a ruling elder of this Old School Branch.

After various hardships, sacrifices and struggles on the part of these two weak churches, it was proposed that they unite and worship as one congregation. A vote was taken on the first of January, 1860, which resulted in a majority of votes for the Old School, and the church was enrolled in the Presbytery of Iowa, O. S. in March, 1860. Thus this union was perfected in this small town in the west in advance of the National Presbyterian Churches, which example was followed by the union of the two Assemblys in Pittsburg in 1871. The debt which had long hung on the building, was assumed and paid by Dr. Walker gladly and thankfully. "He gives twice who gives quickly." "And the Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Such this man ever was.
Dr. J. C. Walker and others composed the eldership. The new church was erected 1884-5 on the spot of the old building of 1846. "Thus the old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfills Himself in many ways."

Dr. Stewart has been the pastor twenty-five years next April, 1877-1902, and his pastorate is the longest of any in the Presbytery, having come to West Point, Ia., in 1859, thence to Burlington, 1865, and to Omaha, 1871.

At the present time Mrs. J. C. Walker is the only surviving charter member (March 26, 1838—February 22, 1902). She, with a few other veteran Presbyterians of Ft. Madison, greet one another Sabbath by Sabbath with a smile and handshaking "for Christ and the Church," and "Auld Lang Syne." "Mark ye well her bulwarks; they shall prosper that love thee."

The church, and the family ties of kinship, of each to the other, were always the first and chief objects of their labors and affections throughout the entire fifty years of their wedded life. They were steadfast, consistent, Christian young people, in a community where gayety and frivolity, such as is common to all new countries, abounded. With dancing, cards, "shows," and drinking they had no association in those early years—the modern saloon with its gaudy allurements was then denominated a "grogery" and treated as such, not only to be avoided but exterminated—and rather the calm, serious, consistent course of those whose minds were set upon building of sure foundations in the upbuilding of churches, schools, the state and town, the family and home. What marvel is it that such was their course, since the family record made by Joel Walker of Ohio, begins with John Walker of Wigton and Katharine Rutherford, whose father, the Rev. John Rutherford, was nephew to Rev. Samuel Rutherford, "that sweet saint of the Covenant," and his wife Isabel Allein, the daughter of Rev. Joseph Allein, the author of "The Alarm" in Scotland, following with such other names as Whitfield in the East and South, Rev. Daniel Baker and Rev. Finley in Ohio, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards in Connecticut, and Rev. David Nelson in Missouri, the author of "Cause and Cure of Infidelity," and of the hymn, "My Days are Gliding Swiftly By"; also the treasured memory of a visit of the former pastor, Rev. Allen, from Ohio, soon after the coming to Ft. Madison. Thus soon were the homes open to Christian hospitality and free from selfish ends and aims, and to their "Cast
bread upon the waters” in full assurance of its sacred promise. “Not I but Christ dwelling in me” the motive and theme.

Martha Maria Stewart was the daughter of Dr. Abram Stewart, who was born in Vermont, 1784. (His father, Abram Stewart was born in Scotland, 1742; died in Eden, New York, 1836, aged 94 years. He married Martha Rowley, b. 1743, d. 1806, aged 63 years.) Dr. Stewart was an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, 1809, or earlier by some records.

Later he was called to attend a case of serious illness in “The Point,” at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, hence called “The Point,” in Portage Des Sioux Township, St. Charles County, Louisiana Territory, in the family of Mr. Ebenezer Ayers. Here he met Miss Emily Ayers, the daughter. The acquaintance was continued, and in July, 1816, they were married, the Rev. Timothy Flint officiating.

Dr. Stewart resigned his position as surgeon in the army and began the practice of his profession in and near St. Louis, making his home at Florissant, now a suburb of the city; and here on January 20, 1820, Martha Maria Stewart was born. There were two other daughters, both dying in early childhood. On August 2, 1821, in St. Charles County, near the Point, Joseph Buffon Stewart was born. They a few years later removed to Hannibal, Missouri. Dr. Stewart was a gentleman of classical, professional and polite education and rearing, and he was a diligent instructor in his family, taking advantage of every moment in the home and every outside opportunity to advance the development and education of his two children. He sent the daughter to a private boarding school in Palmyra, near by, taught by a Mrs. Burr, who was a highly cultivated lady from Virginia. Here she, thus early in life, was instructed in the rudiments and accomplishments of the day as well, and the manners and customs of polite and refined society.

During these years, in Ohio, and under the instruction of Drs. Gibson & Olds, the young doctor, Joel C. Walker, was also being educated by Providence to meet and win this young woman who in the course of God’s own time should become his wife, “not by chance nor by fate, but by the will of God.”

Dr. Abram Stewart died on October 11, 1834, in Hannibal. The subsequent history of his family is already told, and my patient
reader will kindly return to previous pages and follow me yet a little further in the story of these earlier days.

About 1790 Ebenezer Ayers came from Connecticut to Ohio and settled at the first known place of that Territory, now made famous as such, viz: Marietta. His wife was Deborah Davenport of Connecticut. Her mother was closely related to the family of the mother of Jonathan Edwards, the divine.

On January 22, 1795, Emily Ayers was born, and owing to danger from the Indians they had fled to the stockade or fort (afterwards called Ft. Harmer). This now historic spot was the place of her birth.

Again in 1800 Ebenezer Ayers removed, and became a second time a pioneer, from Ohio to Louisiana Territory, as heretofore noted.

There he made a home described in an early history of Missouri, by Rev. Flint, as follows:

"He built the first horse-mill in that region of the country, and was a large fruit grower and made butter and cheese. He lived in a large red house in which the first Protestant sermon in the "Point was preached." In 1804 he, James Flaugherty and John Woods were appointed Justices of the Peace for St. Charles District, being the first appointed under the American Government."

Mr. Ayers had four children, one son and three daughters, Eliza, Emily and Rebecca. Ebenezer Davenport Ayers married Louisiana Overall.

"Rebecca married Anthony C. Parmer, who was a ranger in a company commanded by Captain James Calloway. Mr. Parmer was afterwards elected Sheriff of St. Charles County, and served one term, 1818 to 1820. He had a good education, was an excellent scribe and taught school."

To return to Ebenezer Ayers, the father. He sent his eldest daughter, Emily, the subject of this sketch, to St. Louis to school, where she boarded in the family of Mrs. Manuel Macomb, 1803-4, and was a witness to the now historical ceremonies attending the surrender of Louisiana Territory by the Spanish and French to the United States Government, on March 10, 1804, by purchase, of President Jefferson from Napoleon Bonaparte.

"Thus on March 8, 1804, Missouri belonged to Spain, on the 9th to France, and on the 10th to the United States," when with banners flying and the music of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle and the
thunders of the cannon, the American troops marched in and took possession. St. Louis became the capital of the new Territory of Upper Louisiana, the Spanish and French surrendering all claims.

Ere many months pass the Centennial of this event will be celebrated in grandeur in St. Louis. March 10, 1804, to March 10, 1902, seems a long period, but as these lines are penned I recall that the memory of Mrs. Emily Ayers Stewart is vividly recalled by her friends and neighbors yet residing in this little gem city. Her wit, her repartee, her ability to quiz one upon religious opinions and professions, for this was her chief theme and motive, and the reading of religious literature, first of all the Bible, was the occupation of her every leisure moment, with regular daily visitations to those in need of her ministrations.

In July, 1879, she fell asleep joyfully, with these words: "What is death but the gate to endless joys," and her grave is beside her kindred in the little cemetery on the hillside near the old home places of 1834-5.

On May 12, 1899, her only son, Joseph Buffon Stewart, passed into the "Great Beyond," as he spoke of the future life.

Thus his sister, Mrs. J. C. Walker, was left alone of all this goodly company at the age of nearly four score years.

The children of Ebenezer D. Ayers, her first cousins, are yet living, and have found homes in California and elsewhere nearer. Of the five sons three, Frank, Samuel and Lycurgus, possibly too, Ebenezer and Marion (the writer is not definitely informed), were soldiers of the Civil War. The one daughter, Gertrude, is now Mrs. Nelson Burch of Los Angeles, California.

A LETTER TO MRS. J. C. WALKER, FT. MADISON, IA.

381 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.,

October 10th, 1888.

My Dear Sister:—I remember that this is the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage, and, although circumstances are not as favorable as we hoped a few months ago they would be, there is yet much to be thankful for.

I hope Dr. Walker continues to improve in his general health, and that the recollection of the past fifty years of wedded life to you both finds little to regret and much to be thankful for. Three of your
children, who delight to honor you, will, as they have done in the past, do all in their power to make the increasing years weigh lightly upon you.

Your many kind deeds done and personal sacrifices made for others have brought many grateful acknowledgements, but the greater reward will come in the "Great Beyond." Our lives from childhood have been very much united, and our perfect harmony has been the pleasantest recollection of my life.

Remember me most gratefully to Dr. Walker, whose kindness to and trusting confidence in me have always been highly appreciated.

Affectionately your brother,

J. B. STEWART.

The six children of Joel C. Walker were as follows:

1929. James Douglas Walker; d. in infancy.
1930. Emily Stewart Walker; m. Rev. George D. Stewart. 4 children +.
1932. Chalmers Walker; d. in infancy.
1933. Helen Walker; d. in infancy.
1934. Buffon Stewart Walker; b. May 29, 1857; m. Mary Young. 1 child. Their home is in Des Moines, Ia. +

EMILY STEWART Walker (1930); m. Rev. George D. Stewart in 1864. He was b. Dec. 30, 1826, in Montgomery County, Pa.; son of Ardenne Stewart of Philadelphia, who was treasurer of Montgomery County and lived to be 77 years old, m. Eliza Dillon. Dr. Stewart is a graduate of Lafayette College, also took a theological course at Princeton; graduated from there in 1849; came to Lee County, Ia., in 1859. His labors in the ministry beginning about this time have continued up to the present (1902). He has been a worthy pastor and wise manager of the business affairs of the various churches over which he has been called to preside, and has been prominent in all matters tending to the welfare of the community morally, socially and religiously, and is the center of a large circle of friends who comprise the city of Ft. Madison, which has been his home for upwards of twenty-five years. 4 children, viz:

1935. George B. Stewart; m. Adele Kretsinger. 2 children +.
1936. Helen W. Stewart; d. in early childhood.
Margaret Armstrong Walker and Her Mother, Mrs. J. C. Walker.
JOHN WALKER.

1937. Anna Stewart.
1938. Miriam Stewart.

GEORGE B. Stewart (1935) and wife, Adele, had 2 children, viz:
1935a. Son; d. young.

BUFFON STEWART Walker (1934) and wife, Mary, had 1 son, viz:
1839. Stewart Young Walker; b. 1888.

JOHN GRAHAM Walker⁵ (1829) (Joel¹, Joseph³, Samuel², John⁴); b. in Springfield, O., July 3, 1813. He was one of a remarkable family of ten children, all of whom lived to a ripe old age, one sister being 96 years old at her death, another 86 and the most of them not less than 80. Nine of the brothers and sisters came west and settled in the then Territory of Iowa in the fall of 1837, where they joined their brother, Dr. Joel Calvin Walker, who had settled at Ft. Madison, Ia., early in the year 1835, where he continued to reside until his death. John Graham spent the most of his life as a merchant. He was deputy collector of internal revenue for the 1st Iowa district during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a profound admirer. Unlike the other brothers, he was in early life a Whig, but being a man of very profound convictions, soon allied himself with the Free Soil party and voted for J. G. Burney for president. Upon the organization of the Republican party he saw the opportunity of forcing the anti-slavery issue and became an earnest and enthusiastic republican, always supporting that party in every national contest, except in 1868, when he supported Horace Greeley, for whom he always had a sincere admiration, instead of General Grant.

He served with distinction in the civil war, being a captain in the 9th U. S. Regulars. In the home of Thomas Armstrong, his uncle and her step-father, May 8, 1838, he was married to Sophia Mather Page, whose death occurred in Kendrick, Idaho, in September, 1892.

Mr. Walker was a gentleman of the old school, always tolerant, gentle, kind, sympathetic, just and honorable. He died, the last of his generation, at the home of James M. Pearce, in Kendrick, Latah County, Idaho, Tuesday, February 4, 1896, at the ripe old age of 82
years. "The memory of the just is blessed." Their only child was:

1940. George Whitfield Walker; b. March 8, 1839, in Bellefontaine, O.; d. Sept. 10, 1867, at Ft. Ruby, Nevada. He was acting Captain in the 9th Infantry, U. S. Regulars, at the time of his death, having received the appointment to the regular army through Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, his mother's own cousin; enlisted in the 2nd Iowa Infantry April, 1861, on President Lincoln's call for 750,000 men and 3,000,000 more. Soon for meritorious service in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., he was promoted to a 2nd Lieutenancy; Feb. 19, 1862, was appointed as 2nd Lieutenant in the 9th Infantry Regulars, and ordered to the Presidio, San Francisco; promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 25, 1863; was in command at Fort Ruby when his death occurred. His grave is in the military cemetery at that place.

JOEL WALKER CAMPBELL (1873).

His life, though short, was one of unusual heroism. In the summer of 1850 when the cholera was raging in the West and in the vicinity of Ft. Madison, patients fleeing from the contagion were left off from boats on their way from St. Louis. At this time Walker Campbell and a young friend volunteered their services as nurses for the sick and dying strangers at the hotel. Owing to this exposure and to the prostration of the very hot weather this frail young man succumbed to disease and was soon called to a higher life.

It is with a blessed and joyous hope that his memory is cherished by those who knew him, for he had before this last great heroism been identified with other good works, being librarian of the Sabbath School, and a faithful attendant always upon Sabbath services. To his memory and that of her son, William C. Turk, his sister Katherine Gilbert caused a window to be placed in the new Presbyterian church in Ft. Madison, Ia., in 1885. One panel of which represents Christ raising the son of the widow of Nain from the dead, and a corresponding Gothic panel represents Jacob's dream. Mrs. Gilbert's son, William C. Turk, was born in Council Bluffs, Ia., October 8, 1859; was educated at Poughkeepsie Military Academy until 1873, when he went to Vevey, Switzerland. From there he graduated to
Stuttgart, where he spent three years, and returned to New York in 1878; spent one year in Hot Springs; returned to New York in 1879, and for a short time was in H. B. Claflin's store. When the Pacific Railway Improvement Company started, he left Claflin's and went with his uncle, Major Adamson, and since then had been either under Mr. McLaughlin on the preliminary survey or employed in the office at Fort Worth. He was taken sick with typhoid fever and carried to Weatherford, where he died on June 21, 1880. His genial disposition, integrity of character and business habits won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact, and friendship once formed between him and another remained for all time. His death is doubly sad, coming as it did when he had scarce passed the threshold of manhood, with brilliant prospects for the future to render his life dear to himself and friends.

A LETTER FROM JOEL C. WALKER TO HIS BROTHER,
JOHN G. WALKER.

FORT MADISON, IA., NOV. 17, 1886.

Dear Brother:—I left home for Ohio on the 6th of June; went direct to Springfield. It is a large city spread over much ground. I found many spots that I recognized; the greatest charm was a long mill-run and its original swamps. The creek is arched over for over a mile in length; all the railways are laid down in this valley; the main depots are near Limestone Street, two blocks south of where the Buckeye House was, now corner of Main and Limestone Streets, the roads all run through the city from Mad River east to six blocks east of Limestone Street—splits the city in two. The greater part of the residences are on the highlands south of Mill Run and north of Buck Creek; the factories are all on the flats of both creeks from two to three miles apart. I went from Springfield to Washington Co. H., 35 miles, by a new railway. This old town has grown to be a city of 8000 people; they have their cross railways through the town. From there I went to Mt. Sterling, by a new railway from Columbus to Cincinnati, 16 miles. I got to Mt. Sterling at 9 A. M., in the midst of a heavy rain. I found Isaac Moore and John Abernathy living there. Isaac Moore is 80 years of age; Abernathy, 73. Mt. Sterling will make a good town since they have got a good road, 16 miles, to Washington; same to London; 20 to Circleville; no other
tours near. The whole country is greatly changed; the greater part of the timber is cut off and the land cultivated in tame grass, corn and wheat; the dwelling houses on the farms are comfortable, but cheap. I saw but three old houses on farms in our old neighborhood.

Arthur Gregory's old tavern still looks like it did 50 years ago. One on the old North farm and Shriner Pancoast's farm house near Waterloo. The country from Mt. Sterling to Waterloo is the best situated, and in the best repair. I found a turnpike road runs nearly over the old wagon road, only the crooks straight-lined; it passes east only a few feet of our old house. The timber along the road is nearly all cut off and the land was nearly all in wheat. By choosing the uplands they raise first-rate wheat. I got a horse and buggy—went down as far as Waterloo, took the Washington pike, went west to the North fork, 1 1/2 miles below our old residence; the old road fenced up. I found a road by going through these gates for one mile. I found the old place; the dwelling house is gone. I found a cabin east of the house; a road from there to the old pasture; the pasture and the fields below the pasture had not been changed. It brought to my mind 60 years ago when I first went to the old place. Some 800 acres, embracing the old farm, belongs to one of the heirs of John (or Joe) Tilton; they each sold out on their mother's death. The remainder has been sold and improved; the brush has grown up among the trees and is very heavy since the fire is kept out. The upper half of the pasture has been sold to outside parties and is now improved. The railway crosses the North fork near where old Battle Harrison's farm joined our land; a small town and railway station in the creek bank called Madison Mills. That whole country, after you leave the rolling land along the creeks, is very low and flat. I see in traveling over it, ditching and tilling of the land. The cuts and embankments for the railroad are very low. It is not as desirable a country as I thought it was—after an absence of fifty years.

It is not now a healthy country, after all the improvements. A few years ago they had a boom in lands; the whole country was badly in debt; a crisis came and they nearly all were broken up. Land will not sell for one-half that it did 15 years ago; in fact there has been no sale for land.

It rained nearly all the time I was in Ohio. I was very unwell. * * * * * * * * * I did not go to Circleville, as I learned that nearly all of my old friends were dead; among them Henry
Hedge, Noah Greeg and many others. I was very sorry I could not
make out a longer stay. I did not get over my attack until the first
of October. Since then I have got quite well and feel better every
day.

Your brother,

JOEL C. WALKER.

ANOTHER LETTER WRITTEN BY JOEL WALKER.

DUFF'S FORK, F. COUNTY, OHIO, April 24, 1833.

My Dear Son:—We have been looking for a visit from you for
some time, but are now disappointed. Your letter to your brother,
J. C., of the 11th of this month informed us you cannot come, but
are glad to hear you are well. Myself, your mother, brothers and
sisters and their children are all in usual health. Family affairs
among us: Mary Ann is in Circleville; Joseph Olds came for her.
Samuel and Joel have commenced farming at home; will work 12 or
15 acres of the Gregory farm. Armstrong is living on my place;
will work it and some of Gregory's also. Our country is improving
fast. We have a fine appearance of fruit; apple and cherry trees are
in full bloom. J. C. received a letter from J. M. Walker, dated
Knightstown, Tenn., March 20. He gives a full account of our rela-
tions there, the death of his brothers and his pursuit in business. He
has procured Revolutionary land warrants to the amount of 16 or
20,000 acres. He will be on here in the course of next month, I ex-
pect, to dispose of them. I had a visit from a Mr. John Bowyer, who
formerly lived in Lewisburg, Va. He owns a good deal of land in
Union and Logan counties. He will be on here this month to see
them, and lay out a farm on old Mr. Yarwood's place. He purchased
it last winter. He wants me to go with him to do it. If so, I will go
and see you. He also wants us to go to Virginia to aid him and Mr.
Thomason to search and find the land I sold a Mr. Melvan some
years ago, as they own it now. When he, Bowyer, was here in the
winter, he agreed to undertake to collect our claim off Steele. I have
not heard what he did; he said he would write me what he could do
with him, but am in hopes to see him myself shortly. I want you to
ask Uncle Thomas if he has got his papers in the case of his father's
estate; I shall want them this spring, as I want to see an end to the
business. And now a few words to you, and I am done.

I hope you have been faithful and careful in the business of your
uncle; do him justice in all things and your customers the same;
support a good name by both parties. Mother sends her compliments to you all; I send the same. Give mine to uncle; tell him to come and see us. I must bid you farewell. Yours affectionately,

Joel Walker.

To John Walker, Esq.,

Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio.

DEED FROM WILLIAM TAYLOR AND OTHERS TO SAMUEL WALKER, JR.

THISIndenture, made the first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between William Taylor and Jean his wife and John Walker of Rockbridge County and Elizabeth Walker and Joel Walker of Bath County, all of the State of Virginia of the one part, and Samuel Walker, Jr., of Rockbridge County and state aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth:

Whereas, Samuel Walker, Sr., late of the County of Rockbridge, Virginia, died seized and possessed of nine hundred and thirty acres of land lying and being in the county and state aforesaid intestate, being the aforesaid William Taylor and Jean his wife, John Walker, Elizabeth Walker and Joel Walker, with others his heirs at law.

And Whereas, it appears that the said Samuel Walker, Sr., in his life time covenanted to convey the aforesaid premises to the said Samuel Walker, Jr., in consideration thereof, and also for the further consideration of five shillings in hand paid by the said Samuel Walker, Jr., the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, aliened and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said Samuel Walker, Jr., his heirs or assigns forever, all their right, interest and title in and to the premises aforesaid, lying on both sides of Cedar Creek, a branch of James River, and bounded as followeth, to-wit:

Beginning at a hickory and poplar on a hill side, corner to the land in possession of John and Henry Ewins, thence with their lines, William Taylor's and John Walker's line north sixty-six degrees, east three hundred and forty poles crossing the Middle Run, Meadow Run and Cedar Creek to two white oaks near the line of Joseph Walker's land, thence north twenty-five degrees, west two hundred and forty poles to two red oaks corner to the land of Aaron Rodlinson, thence west one hundred and thirty-two poles to two pines by a branch,
thence north forty-seven degrees west sixty poles to three red oaks near Cedar Creek, thence south fifty degrees west one hundred and ninety poles crossing said creek to three black oak saplings, thence west sixty-two poles to two chestnut oaks on the side of a ridge, thence southwest one hundred and thirty poles to a chestnut and chestnut oak, thence south twelve degrees, west one hundred poles to two black oaks near a branch, thence south sixty degrees, east one hundred and ninety poles crossing the branch to a poplar and hickory near said branch, corner to the land of said Ewins and with their lines north sixty-seven degrees east one hundred and twelve poles crossing a branch to two chestnut oaks and red oak, thence south fifty-eight degrees east fifty-three poles to the beginning. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with all its appurtenances to the said Samuel Walker, Jr., and his heirs and assigns for the sole use and behoof of him the said Samuel Walker his heirs and assigns forever, and the said William Taylor and Jean his wife, John Walker, Elizabeth Walker and Joel Walker for themselves and their heirs do covenant with the said Samuel Walker and his heirs and assigns that they the said William Taylor and Jean his wife, John Walker, Elizabeth Walker and Joel Walker and their heirs the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said Samuel Walker, Jr., and to his heirs and assigns against us and our heirs will forever warrant and defend.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and date first above written.

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in presence of:

WM. TAYLOR,  (L. S.)
JANE TAYLOR,  (L. S.)
JOHN WALKER,  (L. S.)
ELIZABETH WALKER,  (L. S.)
JOEL WALKER,  (L. S.)

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY COURT CLERK’S OFFICE.

I, A. T. SHIELDS, Clerk of the County Court for the county aforesaid in the State of Virginia, do certify that the foregoing is a copy of a deed from William Taylor and others to Samuel Walker, Jr., without the certificates of admission to record.

Given under my hand this 4th day of August, 1794.

A. T. SHIELDS, Clerk.
CONCLUSION OF THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF
JOEL WALKER OF OHIO.

To close the record of my grandfather's family without a few lines upon the social life of these families would be an injustice to them and to the community in which they lived. West Point and Birmingham were mere villages and Ft. Madison not very much larger, but being on the river and convenient to Keokuk and Burlington, was a central point and the initial spot from whence they emerged after reaching Iowa. It was also the center of attraction socially. The cottage home, corner of Cedar and Third Streets, was ever open to welcome the young nieces and nephews. Time would fail one to describe the persons and the occasions but mention may be made of one incident, that of the opening of the large McConn mill, which is well remembered by many now living as a social event of great magnitude and interest. The lower floor being used as the banquet room, the second and third floors for dancing and the roof for promenade. The grand march was led by Devore Parmer and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, followed by J. B. Stewart and Miss Ann Gregory. In a house not far from this scene of gaiety were two women watchers beside the bed of a dying child, and to this day a little grave marks the date of both events.

To return to my description of the little cottage home, one of the chief attractions of which was the beautiful and well kept garden with its wealth of vines and trees and flowering shrubs, where lived and sang every bird common to this locality, thus lending an ineffable charm to this the home of my childhood. The beauty of this garden which adorned the early home of my family will ever live in the memory of those whose good fortune it has been to rest in the shade of its abundant foliage and drink in the fragrance of its sweet perfumes. To the careful hand and loving heart of the wife of Dr. Walker do we owe what help or inspiration we have received from the associations of this quiet peaceful home. The words of Jonathan Edwards which I quote seem to fitly describe the life and influence of this good woman.

"The soul of a true Christian appears like such a little white flower as we see in the spring of the year, low and humble on the ground, opening its bosom to receive the pleasant beams of the sun's glory, rejoicing as it were in a calm rapture, diffusing around a sweet
fragrance, standing peacefully and lovingly in the midst of other flowers round about, all in like manner opening their bosoms to drink in the light of the sun."

Margaret Armstrong Walker.

I am indebted to Miss Margaret A. Walker, of Ft. Madison, Ia., for most of the data relating to the family of Joel Walker.

Alexander Walker² (11) (John¹); son of emigrant John Walker; b. May 19, 1716; m. Jane Hammer (or Hummer) Jan. 8, 1747. He d. in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1784 or 1785. His wife d. in Woodford County, Ky., in 1798. He was present at the ordination of Rev. Samuel Cummings, April 17, 1766. He served in the Colonial War.

See Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. VIII, No. 3, Page 278-9:

John Buchanan, Captain; Will Evans, Lieutenant; Joseph Cotton, Ensign; John Mitchell, Sergeant. Augusta County, Va., 1742.

Alexander Walker, Charles Hays,
John Walker, Andrew Martin,
Joseph Walker, Samuel Walker,
Charles Campbell, John Gray,
John Moor, Samuel Gray,
Matthew Lyle, Thomas McSpeden,
William Armstrong and others.

The above was taken from the collection of Mss. left by Dr. Lyman Draper to the Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The State Archives of Pennsylvania, 2nd Series, Vol. 14, State Dept. Library 1775-1783, has the following:

The Associated Battles and Militia of the Revolution, July 12, 1776.


Eleven children, viz:

1941. John Walker; b. Nov. 1, 1847; m. (1) Margaret Hudson, then Margaret Kelso †.
1943. James Walker; b. June 29, 1751; m. Margaret (Peggy) Gray +.
1944. Ann Walker; b. March 22, 1754. She m. her cousin, James Walker +.
1948. Alexander Walker (the second); b. July 12, 1765; m. Mary Magdelene Harmon +.
1950. Joseph Walker (the second); b. March 14, 1773 (or 1771); m. Katherine Kelso +.
1951. Catherine Walker; b. Feb. 4, 1775; m. Samuel Taylor +.

JOHN Walker³ (1941) (Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 1, 1747, in Rockbridge County, Va., and always lived there; m. (1) Margaret Hudson Aug. 12, 1771, dau. of Hugh and Elizabeth Rutherford Hudson, who came to America and settled in Maryland. Elizabeth was a dau. of James and Margaret McMahon Rutherford, from whom is descended Col. Wm. Patterson of Keokuk, Ia., and this James Rutherford was a brother of Katherine, who m. John Walker, the emigrant. Margaret Walker d. Oct. 21, 1782. He then m. Margaret Kelso July 3, 1783. She d. Aug. 15, 1818 and was buried in the graveyard on the hill. He d. Jan. 16, 1814. He served in the Revolution. (See State Archives of Pennsylvania, Vol. 14.) The ten children were:

1956. Thomas Hudson Walker; b. Oct. 31, 1874; m. Elizabeth Culton +.
1957. John Kelso Walker; b. Sept. 10, 1790; m. Elvira Russell +
1958. William Walker; b. Sept. 28, 1794; m. his cousin, Lavina
JOHN WALKER.

Brown; came to Kentucky; studied medicine and practiced in Tennessee +.

1959. Elizabeth Walker (Betsey); b. Nov. 11, 1787; m. Hugh Stuart, who came with his brother-in-law, William Walker to Kentucky, and studied medicine and practiced in Tennessee. 4 children +.


ALEXANDER Walker (1952) and his wife Nancy had 7 children, viz:

1962. John Walker; b. Dec. 28, 1801; lived on Walker's Creek; was a member of the New Providence Church; m. Isabella Culton Oct. 28, 1830. She was b. Sept. 10, 1796; d. July 20, 1844. 1 child +.

1963. Nancy Walker; b. Feb. 12, 1799; m. James Walker, son of William and Mary Walker. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. No children.

1964. Margaret Walker; b. Aug. 12, 1798; d. Dec. 19, 1870, and was buried in the graveyard on the hill; was a member of New Providence Church; m. Joseph Bell in 1842. She became blind some years before her death; d. at the home of her brother John.

1965. James Walker; b. Oct. 15, 1808; graduated from Washington and Lee College, 1857; studied medicine under Dr. Hugh Walker, then took a course in Philadelphia Medical College; d. of consumption in Dec., 1842, after practicing only a short time.

1966. Elizabeth Walker; b. March 8, 1803; never married; d. at the home of her nephew, William Walker, April, 1884.


JOHN Walker (1962) and Isabella Culton had 1 child, viz:

ALEXANDER STUART Walker (1969); b. July 10, 1832. He was married to Virginia Clark May 22, 1867. He was a volunteer in the Confederate army and served four years; was a deacon in New Providence Church; was partially blind during the last years of his life. He d. May 15, 1897. His 4 children were:

MARY Walker⁵ (1967) (Alexander⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 28, 1805; m. Joseph Walker, son of William and Mary Walker. They had 3 sons, viz:


ALEXANDER Walker⁵ (1968) (Alexander⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 28, 1810; m. Hettie Jane Wallace April, 1842. He d. Sept. 23, 1850; buried in graveyard on the hill in front of his home. They had 5 children as follows:

1977. Samuel Walker; b. May 24, 1843. He entered the war of the secession before he was 18; served 4 years; was called "the soldier boy" by his regiment; had been home sick with fever, returned on Thursday, and was shot on Sunday in the last engagement, after the command to cease firing had been given; was the last man killed in that war.
1981. Margaret Walker; b. April 4, 1850. She m. Edmund Patterson Oct. 26, 1881. 2 children, viz:
   1983. William Walker Patterson; b. Feb. 23, 1892; was drowned in Dec., 1894.

JANE Walker⁴ (1953) (John³, Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 29, 1772; m. July, 1791, Joseph Patterson. He was a Captain of a Company of State Militia in Kentucky. She d. Dec. 21, 1810. After her death he m. Ann Linthacom, and they had 1 child, Parthula Patterson. He d. in Lee County, Ia. 9 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

1986. Mary Patterson; m. William Stotts. 8 children +.
1988. Elizabeth Patterson; m. Mr. Atkins. 2 children +.
1990. William Patterson; m. Eleanor Johnson. 9 children +.
Parthula Patterson; m. Elijah Creel. 4 children +.
(Not a descendant of John Walker, therefore not numbered.)

JOHN Patterson^5 (1984) (Jane^4, John^3, Alexander^2, John^1); m. Jane Ramsey, and had the following 8 children:
1996. Columbus Patterson.
1999. Emily Patterson.

JANE Patterson^5 (1985) (Jane^4, John^3, Alexander^2, John^1); b. in Virginia April 13, 1793; d. in 1852 in Illinois; m. Green Casey, the first male child b. in Adair County, Ky., b. in 1793. He was raised in Kentucky; was a son of Colonel William Casey (afterwards General) and his wife Erythusa Montgomery. Colonel Casey was b. in Virginia; removed to Kentucky in 1779. 6 children, viz:
2000. John Allen Casey; b. in Kentucky Dec. 15, 1815; d. in Kansas, 1882; m. Mildred Creel July 1, 1847. She d. in Iowa in 1869 +.
2001. Margaret Jane Casey; b. in Kentucky Aug. 22, 1817; d. in Illinois Nov. 10, 1851 +.
2002. Polly Ann Casey; b. in Kentucky, 1820; d. in Iowa, 1849.
2004. James Green Casey; b. 1824; d. 1840.

JOHN ALLEN Casey (2000) and his wife Mildred Creel were the parents of 5 children, viz:
2007. Mary Casey.
2009. George Casey.
2010. Annie Casey.

MARGARET J. Casey (2001) and Alfred U. Stone were m. in 1836. He was b. Jan. 4, 1818; d. April 26, 1876. 8 children, viz:
2011. Erythusa Montgomery Stone; b. 1839; m. Samuel Baker. He was b. 1829; d. 1889. 9 children +.
2012. Lucy Jane Stone; b. 1841; d. 1889; m. Arthur Paulline. 7 children +.
2013. Clarinda Ann Stone; b. 1843; m. 1868, John H. Myers. 2 children +.
2014. Mary Louisa Stone; b. 1845; m. 1864 to George Fisher. 2 children +.
2015. Laura Allen Stone; b. 1848; m. 1893 to Milton Douglass, b. 1823. No children.
2018. William Alfred Stone; b. 1851; d. 1851.

ERYTHUSA MONTGOMERY Stone (2011) and her husband Samuel Baker had 9 children, viz:
2024. George Baker.
2026. Mina Baker.
2027. Guy Baker.
LUCY J. Stone (2012) and her husband Arthur Paulline had 7 children, viz:

2028. Alfred Paulline.
2029. Kate Paulline.
2030. Died young.
2031. Gertrude Paulline.
2032. Edna Brain Paulline.
2033. Wannie Paulline.

CLARINDA A. Stone (2013) and her husband John H. Myers had 2 children, viz:

2034. Alfred Myrtle Myers; b. 1871.
2035. John Harry Myers; b. 1873.

MARY L. Stone (2014) and her husband Geo. Fisher had 2 children, viz:

2036. Fred Fisher; b. 1869.
2037. Hattie Fisher; b. 1871.

WILLIAM P. Casey (2003); m. Susan Stockton, and had several children:

2038. Robert Casey.
2039. Inez Casey.

And three or four more.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY Casey (2005); b. March 25, 1827; m. Sarah Jane (Ward) Hollingsworth July 12, 1854. She was b. July 15, 1830, in Ohio, dau. of Thomas and Nancy Ward. He was a native of Adair County, Ky., of an old influential family of Irish extraction. In 1836 the family moved to Sangamon County, Ill. His father afterwards sold his Illinois property and went to Iowa, which was then a Territory, taking a claim near what is now West Point, but before his arrangements could be completed he died, leaving his family in moderate circumstances. The next year the mother went to Iowa with her family and settled on the claim procured by her husband. Here the family of children was reared. Judge Casey, the youngest, being only 11 years old at this time. He received a good education at the public schools and at the Academy of West Point. At the age of 17 years he began the study of law in the office
of Judge J. F. Pinney, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He also received instructions from Cyrus Walker of Illinois; was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He held the office of prosecuting attorney in Keokuk County, Iowa, for six years. He was elected County Judge of Keokuk County in 1859, performing the duties of that office satisfactorily until 1861; was editor of the Iowa Democrat, also Ft. Madison Plaindealer several years. He filled many important positions after going to Lee County; was twice elected mayor of Ft. Madison; represented his district in the lower house of the Iowa State Legislature, in the Eighteenth General Assembly; was elected District Judge of the First Judicial District of Iowa in 1886, in 1890, and again in 1894, having just entered upon his third term; always took an active interest in educational matters, and was for four years president of the school board.

Judge Casey was a man among men, and his friends were numbered only by the limit of his acquaintance. He was big hearted, kind to everyone, pleasant in conversation and was loved by all, ever affable and obliging. As an attorney his opinions were highly valued. His aim has always been to put forth his best efforts for his clients, and was ever opposed to the practice of dishonesty or deception for the winning of a case, when is could not be won on its merits. In fact he was a man of principle. As a judge he was always fair and unbiased in his opinions, and possessed rare legal ability. He was probably the greatest brain worker in the state of Iowa. He was a deep reasoner; in argument forcible in expression, convincing in tone and impressive in manner. His sudden death is a severe loss to his family and friends, the constituency of his district, the bar of the state and the public in general. The action of the court here in adjournment upon the receipt of the intelligence of Judge Casey’s death was eminently proper; nothing less could have been done to show proper respect for this just Judge, who has been called to meet his own Judge. His fairness, courtesy and ability were always recognized by the Des Moines County bar, who practiced before him, and regret at his death is general and sincere. His affable and courtly manner charmed all who came within his influence, and it will be hard to name one who can satisfactorily fill the high station from which death has removed him.—Taken from the “Hawkeye.”

Five children, viz:

2040. Jennie M. Casey; b. 1855; d. 1857.
JOHN WALKER. 271

2041. Sabert M. Casey; b. Aug. 28, 1858.

BELLE V. Casey (2042); m. W. S. Hamilton, an attorney of Lincoln, Neb., where they reside. 5 children, viz:
2049. Sarah Hamilton; b. April 19, 1899.

JOSEPH M. Casey (2043) and Sarah Zillah Johnson had 2 children, viz:

MARY Patterson² (1986) (Jane¹, John³, Alex², John¹) (always called Polly); b. in Wythe County, Va., or Rockbridge County, March 25, 1797; d. at Keokuk, Ia., July 6, 1869. She m. William Stotts, only son of John Stotts, who d. at Keokuk June 13, 1888, aged nearly 90 years; was Captain or Major of a company of militia. His daughter, Mrs. Clemens, remembers seeing his military uniform. 9 children, viz:
2052. Lucinda Jane Stotts; b. in Kentucky; d. in Illinois, aged 18 years.
2053. Joseph Patterson Stotts; b. in Kentucky. 2 children +.
2054. Ann Elizabeth Stotts; m. Mr. Rifley. 3 children +.
2055. William Thompson Stotts. 5 children +.
2056. Thomas Stotts; b. in Illinois; d. in infancy.
2057. Mary Eleanor Stotts; m. Orion Clemens. 1 child +.
2058. Isabella Susan Stotts; m. Thos. B. Bohon. 4 children +.
2059. Green Casey Stotts. 4 children +.
2060. John Edward K. Stotts; b. about 1828; resides in St. Louis. No children.
JOSEPH PATTERSON Stotts 6 (2053) (Mary 5, Jane 4, John 3, Alex 2, John 1); b. in Kentucky; d. in Indian Territory in 1893, aged 70 years. 2 children, viz:

2061. Casey Stotts; b. about 1889.
2062. Mary Gertrude Stotts; m. W. A. Shotwell. They reside in Indian Territory; have 1 daughter:
   2062a. Mary Shotwell.

ANN ELIZABETH Stotts 6 (2054) (Mary 5, Jane 4, John 3, Alex 2, John 1); m. Mr. Riffley. She is a widow, aged about 73, and resides in Keokuk (1901). 3 children, viz:

2063. Fannie Riffley; m. John R. Carpenter; resides in Keokuk.
   1 son +.
2064. Edward Hamlet Riffley; resides at Eldon, Ia.; m. Alice [illegible]
2065. Mary Lucinda Riffley; m. Mr. Brannen; resides in St. Louis, Mo.

FANNIE Riffley (2063); m. John R. Carpenter. 1 child, viz:

WILLIAM THOMPSON Stotts 6 (2055) (Mary 5, Jane 4, John 3, Alex 2, John 1); Monroe, Ia. 5 children, viz:

2066. Elizabeth Stotts.
2067. Mary Stotts; m. Henry Snyder, a Congregational minister; resides in Michigan.
2068. Araminta Stotts; m. Mr. Mallett of Michigan.
2069. William Stotts; Des Moines, Ia.
2070. John C. Stotts; Portland, Oregon.

MARY ELEANOR Stotts 6 (2057) (Mary 5, Jane 4, John 3, Alex 2, John 1); b. in Illinois, 1835; m. Orion Clemens, son of John Marshall and Jane Lampton Clemens. He was a brother of the humorist, Samuel Clemens. Orion Clemens was Territorial Secretary and Acting Governor of Nevada during the war and all the time Nevada was a Territory; then was elected to the 1st State Legislature. He d. in Keokuk Dec. 11, 1897.

Mrs. Mary Eleanor Clemens sends the following:
MARY E. CLEMENS.  ORION CLEMENS.
Mary Patterson Stotts, my mother, was the daughter of Captain Joseph and Jane Walker Patterson. Her mother died when she was about 10 years old. Soon after his wife's death her father moved to Adair County, Ky., from Wythe or Rockbridge County, Va., taking a large number of servants, two of whom were white English colony emigrants whom grandfather had bought in Virginia. They lived to be very old and died on grandfather's place in a little house built for them not very far from his residence.

Two of mother's sisters married second cousins, Alexander and David Walker. There are several of their children and grandchildren living, mostly in the northwestern states. In 1816, one week before Christmas, my mother started with her uncle, John Kelso Walker and four other gentlemen from Columbia, Ky., perhaps from Harrod's Forks, for a horseback ride of 500 miles. She was accompanying her uncle back to his home in Virginia; he had chosen her out of a family of eight girls for a year's visit. Owing to the circuitous route, bad roads and swollen streams the trip occupied three weeks. Her riding habit was olive green broadcloth, skirt and pelisse. Clothing to last a year was put into saddle bags. The fancy work she carried was a bed-spread to "floss"; the cotton filling and linen warp was raised on her father's plantation in Kentucky; mother spun both, enough for two counterpanes, and her sister, Jane, wove them "hucker back." Polly Patterson's is now in my possession, the other one is owned by Jane Patterson Casey at Ft. Madison, Ia. It would take too much of your space to go into details of her visit—their trip to Natural Bridge; her visit to Providence Church where she saw the stately, bewigged gentlemen and gracious ladies walk up the aisles and turn about for their colored servants to unlock the doors of their pews, when they were once inside scarcely being able to be seen over the high partitions. Mother never tired of telling us of these experiences of her life, which were varied and rich in many ways. After 5 children were born to them, my parents emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1832. They came principally to be away from the evil influences of slavery.

January 24th, 1901.

Their only child was:

2071. Jennie Clemens; d. in Carson City, Nevada, Feb. 1, 1864, aged 8 years.
ISABELLA SUSAN Stotts\(^6\) (2058) (Mary\(^5\), Jane\(^4\), John\(^3\), Alex\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. in Illinois, 1849; m. Thomas B. Bohon of Missouri; resides at Roseville, Ill. 4 children, viz:

2072. Joseph Patterson Bohon.
2073. Jennie C. Bohon; m. Mr. Bulkley of La Harp, Ill.
2074. Mary Bohon; m. Mr. Henderson of Alexis, Mercer County, Illinois.
2075. Anna Bohon; m. Mr. V. C. Pinney, near Roseville, Ill.

GREEN CASEY Stotts\(^6\) (2059) (Mary\(^5\), Jane\(^4\), John\(^3\), Alex\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. in Iowa in 1842; d. in Missouri, 1898. His widow and children reside in Springfield, Mo. 4 children, viz:

2076. Elizabeth Stotts.
2077. Roberta Stotts.
2078. Edwin Stotts.
2079. Charlie Stotts.

ISABEL Patterson\(^5\) (1987) (Jane\(^4\), John\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Alexander Walker (No. 2758). Their 11 children were:

2080. William Walker; m. Belle Young. They had several children +.
2081. Patterson Walker; m. (1) Wilhemina Rentgen, (2) Cornelia Richardson. They had 3 children; the 2nd one, Albert, was a physician +.
2082. Thompson Walker +.
2084. Eliza Jane Walker +.
2085. David Walker +.
2086. Alexander Walker +.
2087. Parthula Walker +.
2088. Cyrus Walker +.
2089. Thomas Walker +.
2090. John Green Walker +.

The continuation of this record given under No. 2758.

ELIZABETH Patterson\(^5\) (1988) (Jane\(^4\), John\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. a Mr. Atkins. Their children are:
Col. William Patterson.
ANN Patterson (1989) (Jane^4, John^3, Alexander^2, John^1); m. Thompson Barnett. She m. (2) Levi Cantrall. Her 6 children are:

2095. Arminta Barnett.
2096. Mary Elizabeth Barnett.
2098. Fanny Cantrall.
2099. Joseph Cantrall.

WILLIAM Patterson (1990) (Jane^4, John^3, Alexander^2, John^1); always called Colonel; b. March 9, 1802, in Wythe County, Va.; m. in 1882 to Eleanor Johnson of Maryland. She was b. April, 1802. His family were all members of the Presbyterian Church. From 1822 until 1829 he took charge of his father's farm, conducting it with more than ordinary success; moved with his family in 1829 to Marion County, Mo., his family consisting at that time of a wife, four children, his father and step-mother. In 1837 he came to West Point, Ia. Here he and two brothers-in-law purchased the town site of West Point, all three locating on farms adjoining the town site. Here Colonel Patterson remained until 1846, when he disposed of the major portion of his interests there and moved to Keokuk, Ia. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention that met in Iowa City in 1857 and framed the present constitution of the state. President Pierce unsolicited made him Postmaster at Keokuk, and President Buchanan reappointed him. He was several times a member of the city council and three times Mayor of Keokuk, first in 1860, then 1865, and again in 1866; alderman three years. In 1838 he was elected a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, being elected several times to both upper and lower house. In 1864 he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

For many years as head of the packing firm of Patterson & Timberman, he was one of the business kings of the Mississippi Valley. He was the prime mover in a movement for building the first Presbyterian Church in his community, contributing $5000 for the erec-
tion of the same. His father was a man of considerable means, but by repeatedly endorsing notes for his friends, finally became financially embarrassed, but his son, "Billy," as he was then called, went to work in earnest, assumed the indebtedness of his father, bought horses on time, drove them south and sold them, and with the money thus obtained the old debts were finally all paid. He was a grand, good man, loved and respected by all who knew him; a faithful and leading member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He died Oct. 3, 1889, at his home in Keokuk. His wife died April 2, 1880, on the 58th anniversary of their marriage. They had 9 children, viz:

2100. Mary Ann Patterson; m. Robert Paxton Creel +.
2101. Louisa Davis Patterson; b. in Kentucky in 1824; m. Samuel Taylor Marshall +.
2102. William Albert Patterson; m. Margaret Ivins +.
2103. James Culton Patterson; b. in Kentucky in 1829; d. in Keokuk, Ia., in June, 1889.
2104. Sabret Thompson Patterson; b. in Missouri, 1831.
2105. Nancy Patterson; b. in Illinois, 1834; d. Keokuk, 1848.
2106. Margaret Elizabeth Patterson; b. in Illinois Feb. 25, 1837; m. Norman Starkweather. 4 children +.
2107. Mary Eleanor Patterson; b. in Iowa, 1839; d. in 1892 at Keokuk.
2108. Thomas Benton Patterson; b. Iowa, 1841; d. in 1892 at Keokuk.

MARY ANN Patterson⁴ (2100) (William⁵, Jane⁴, John⁵, Alex.², John¹); b. near Columbia, Adair County, Ky., March 20, 1823. She was taken to Marion County, Mo., by her father when a child. A few years later the family removed to Sangamon County, Ill. In 1827 they removed to Lee County, Ia.; m. her cousin, Robert Paxton Creel, at West Point, Ia., Aug. 13, 1840. She d. in Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 15, 1898. He was b. Nov. 17, 1815, in Kentucky; d. May 25, 1883, at Keokuk; both earnest, active, Christian workers in the community where they lived. Their 9 children are:

2109. Mary Eleanor Creel; m. Thos. L. Montgomery. 4 children +.
2110. Abba Beatrice Creel; m. Alexander Milton Walker. 1 child +.
2111. Edwin G. Creel; b. April 4, 1848; d. July, 1899; served
DAVID CREEL WALKER.
100 days in the Civil War, after which he was honorably mustered out. He was a brick mason by trade. His father, Robert, lived in Keokuk; was mayor of that city in 1862, and was sheriff of the county for several years. Edwin G. was warden of the Montana Penitentiary for four years. He d. at the soldiers' home at Marshalltown August, 1889, having been an inmate of that institution for some time.

2112. Margaret Creel; m. Charles Eugene Scott. 1 child +.
2113. Joseph P. Creel; b. Feb. 14, 1848; unmarried; resides at Cripple Creek, Col.
2114. John Creel; b. Jan. 29, 1858; resides in Keokuk, Ia.; unmarried.
2115. Lucinda Creel; b. March 16, 1843; m. 1847, at Keokuk.
2117. Sallie Hughes Creel; b. Dec. 4; d. Feb. 21, 1872.

MARY ELEANOR Creel (2109); m. Thomas L. Montgomery Dec. 25, 1866, removing soon after to Carrollton, Mo., where she was one of the organizers of the first Presbyterian Church in that place, and until the time of her death one of its most active members. All four of her boys are members of this church. She d. February, 1894. 4 children, viz:

2118. Robert Creel Montgomery; b. Jan., 1868, at Carrollton. He is in the stock business in Texas.
2119. William Johnson Montgomery; b. April, 1871, at Carrollton. He is a dentist in Austin, Texas.
2120. John Tull Montgomery. He is a civil engineer in Chicago.
2121. Thomas Albert Montgomery; is with his brother William in Austin.

ABBA BEATRICE Creel (2110) (Mary Ann*, William*, Jane*, John*, Alex.*, John*); b. July 18, 1845, at West Point, Ia.; m. April 25, 1871, by Dr. W. J. Craig, Alexander Milton Walker (2145), son of David Walker and Nancy Patterson; reside at Anaconda, Mont.; have 1 child, viz:

2122. David Creel Walker; b. at Helena, Mont., Feb. 22, 1872.
The history of the old Bible, which will probably come to him, is as follows:

James Rutherford, who married Margaret McMahan, d. April 26, 1768, and left the Bible to his eldest dau., Jene Walker Hudson, who died Oct. 15, 1777, and left the Bible to her oldest daughter, Margaret Hudson, who married John Walker. Margaret Hudson Walker died Oct. 23, 1782, and left the Bible to her eldest daughter, Jean Walker, who married Joseph Patterson. Jane Walker Patterson died Dec. 23, 1810, and left the book to her eldest son, John Patterson. He died and left it to his brother, Col. William Patterson. He died Oct. 23, 1888, and left it to his eldest daughter, Mary Ann Patterson Creel, of Keokuk, Ia. She died Aug. 15, 1898, and left this old Bible to her eldest living daughter, Abba Beatrice Creel Walker, of Anaconda, Montana.

Thus the book goes back into a family by the name of Walker. And the next in line to own the book will be Mrs. Walker’s son, David Creel Walker, No. 2122, should he outlive his mother.

In the old book the name Jane is spelled Jean. This Bible was printed in 1621. The name John McKnight, born 1627, is written in the book. It was brought from Scotland by John Walker when he left for Ireland, and from there to America.

MARGARET Creel⁷ (2112) (Mary Ann⁶, William⁵, Jane⁴, John⁸, Alex.², John¹); b. Sept. 18, 1853; m. Sept. 4, 1888, Charles Eugent Scott; reside at Anaconda, Mont. 1 child, viz:

2123. Robert Creel Scott; b. at Butte, Mont., Nov. 28, 1889.

LOUISA DAVIS Patterson⁶ (2101) (William⁵, Jane⁴, John⁸, Alex.², John¹); b. in Kentucky in 1824; m. Samuel Taylor Marshall. Their 6 children, none of whom married, were:


WILLIAM ALBERT Patterson⁶ (2102) (William⁵, Jane⁴, John⁸, Alex.², John¹); b. in Kentucky Aug. 5, 1827; m. Margaret Ivins. 6 children, viz:
2130. Mary Patterson; m. Frank W. Green +.
2131. Margaret Patterson.
2132. Ivins Patterson.
2133. Stuart Patterson.
2134. William Albert Patterson, Jr.; not married.
2135. Elizabeth Patterson; m. William S. Wilkinson. 1 child, viz:

MARY Patterson (2130); m. Frank W. Green. Several children:
2137. —— Green, and probably others; names not known.

MARGARET ELIZABETH Patterson⁶ (2106) (William⁵, Jane⁴, John³, Alex.², John¹); b. in Illinois Feb. 25, 1837; m. Norman Starkwather. Their home is in Keokuk, Ia. 4 children, viz:
2139. Eleanor Starkwather; b. May 7, 1862; d. Oct. 18, 1887.
2140. Samuel Donally Starkwather; b. May 7, 1862; d. Oct. 11, 1887; was a physician.
2141. Kate Sanders Starkwather; b. July 24, 1864; m. Arthur H. Moody Oct. 1, 1884. Their home is in Keokuk, Ia. 3 children, viz:
2144. Benjamin Porter Moody; b. May 6, 1891.

NANCY Patterson⁵ (1991) (Jane⁴, John³, Alex.², John¹); m. David Walker⁴ (David³, Alex.², John¹) No. 2761. 12 children*. Their son:
2145. Alexander Milton; m. Abba Creel (No. 2110).

PARTHULA Patterson (See No. 1953); the youngest child of Joseph Patterson; b. about 1882; m. when quite young to Elijah Creel, son of John Creel. He died, leaving her a widow with two daughters. She died of cholera not long after her husband’s death. They had 4 children as follows:

a. Joseph Creel; d. when small.
b. Mildred Creel; when her mother died, Mrs. Maggie Creel

*For the other children of David and Nancy, see No. 2764.
Scott of Anaconda, Mont., cared for her and gave her a home.
c. Nancy Ellen Creel; cared for by her uncle, William Patterson, after her mother's death. She m. Joseph Scott, but died about a year after her marriage.
d. Elijah Creel; b. about the time of his father's death; adopted by Mary Montgomery, a step-sister of Mrs. Stotts. He is a farmer; has a family.

THOMAS HUDSON Walker⁴ (1956) (John³, Alexander², John¹); a leading elder in the New Providence Church for over 50 years; was drafted for service War of 1812, but, being greatly needed at home, supplied a substitute (See sketch of him elsewhere); m. Elizabeth Cutton May 16, 1816. Two of their children, Thomas and William, died young; the other 3 were:

2146. Margaret Walker; b. May 3, 1818; m. Wm. McCutcheon +
2147. James Alexander Walker; m. Mary E. Brown +.
2148. Robert Culton Walker; b. Aug. 17, 1824; d. Feb. 6, 1895; m. Ellen Hendren Dec. 8, 1857. No children. He was a graduate of Washington and Lee College; received the principal part of his ministerial education at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia; attended the lectures at Princeton, 1856-7; licensed by the Lexington Presbytery April 11, 1857. He served the Union Church as their faithful pastor for 20 years; was chairman of the Home Missionary Society for some time, and was for about 20 years the efficient stated clerk of the Presbytery; was always a wise and trusted counsellor in its business proceedings. His wife was the dau. of Rev. John Hendren, for many years pastor of Union Church. She d. Jan. 13, 1898, aged 75 years.

MARGARET Walker (2146); member of New Providence Church; m. Wm. McCutcheon Oct. 4, 1842. 3 children, viz:

2149. Mary Agnes McCutcheon; m. Luther Morrison. 8 children +.
2150. John Samuel McCutcheon; m. Mattie Smith. 2 children +.
2151. William Thomas McCutcheon; m. Mamie Trimble. 4 children +.
MARY AGNES McCutcheon (2149) (Margaret⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Alex², John¹); b. Aug. 28, 1843; m. Nov. 20, 1866, to Luther Morrison, an influential elder in New Monmouth Church. He d. July 7, 1891. They had 8 children, as follows:

2152. Wm. McCutcheon Morrison; b. Nov. 10, 1867; educated at Washington and Lee University; graduated before he was 18 years old; taught several years; spent 2 years in Louisville Theological Seminary; Nov. 4, 1896, started for Luebo, Africa, where he is laboring as a Missionary.

2153. Margaret Culton Morrison; b. Aug. 31, 1869. She m. George Finley Patterson Oct. 17, 1893. 2 children +.


2157. James Luther Morrison; b. March 3, 1876.

2158. Susan Morrison; b. Feb. 11, 1878.


MARGARET C. Morrison (2153) and her husband, George Finley Patterson, were the parents of 2 children, viz:

2160. Agnes Stuart Patterson; b. Nov. 1, 1894.


JOHN SAMUEL McCutcheon (2150) (Margaret⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Alex², John¹); b. July 17, 1848. He is a man of fine character; an elder in the Presbyterian Church; graduated from Washington College; was elected Judge of Lewis County, Mo., in 1898. He m. Mattie Smith Dec. 18, 1873. 2 children, viz:

2162. Mary Margaret McCutcheon; b. Oct. 30, 1874. She m. Mr. K. Buford, Nov., 1897. One son, name not known.

2163. John Rice McCutcheon; b. May 27, 1888.

WILLIAM THOMAS McCutcheon (2151) (Margaret⁵, Thomas⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 4, 1851; is a deacon in Presbyterian Church; graduate of Washington and Lee College; m. Mamie Trimble April 13, 1881; reside in Lewis County, Mo. They have 4 children, viz:

2164. James Trimble McCutcheon; b. Jan. 15, 1882

2165. Maud Isabel McCutcheon; b. Nov. 27, 1883.


2167. Mary Culton McCutcheon; b. Feb. 23, 1890.
JAMES ALEXANDER Walker\(^3\) (2147) (Thomas\(^4\), John\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Aug. 8, 1822; educated at a classical school taught by his pastor, Rev. James Morrison; Captain of a Rifle Company before the war, but exempt from service on account of poor health, but provided a substitute; m. Sept. 25, 1851, Mary E. Brown, dau. of Daniel Brown. (For descendants of this family, see Mary E. Brown, No. 1029.)

James A. Walker's dau. Margaret, who lives on the old home at Jump P. O., Rockbridge County, Va., gives some interesting incidents connected with the family history. She says: "Squire Joseph Walker, grandson of Alexander (called Sandy), was a fine marksman; always used one of those old guns made by the John Walkers. On one occasion a flock of wild turkeys came in sight; he shot one and sent for his son, Dr. Zachariah, to come out and help them eat turkey. He came and when his father was telling of the fine shot he had made, the Doctor intimated that it was probably an accident. A few days later the Squire shot another fine bird. He immediately sent a servant post-haste to Brownsburg inviting Dr. Zachariah and his wife to come out to another 'accident.'"

"The old gun used by the Squire was given to the museum of Washington and Lee University. Dr. Zachariah was at one time a member of New Providence Church, but was not connected with any church at the time of his death. He had many noble traits of character, but had an unfortunate temper which occasionally caused him great trouble. There is an old fort about one-half mile from our home that our Walker ancestors helped to build about the year 1734, and I think that James, son of John and Katherine, lived there. He lies buried in the graveyard on the hill near this fort which is now owned by Mr. Stuart. It has been in the Stuart family for years.

"I have an old Bible that belonged to my grandfather, John Walker. Mother thinks it is one that Alexander, who married Jane Hammer, used and left here when he went to Highbridge to live. It has recorded in it the death of Alexander, also some other dates. The grave of John Walker is not marked; that of his wife, Margaret, who is buried by his side, is marked by a limestone rock placed there by my father.

"John and Katherine emigrated to America in 1726 or 1728; my father and grandfather always said it was in 1726, other settlers thought it was 1728. John, in company with other emigrants, visit-
John Kelso Walker.
ed the Valley of Virginia where a Mr. Hays had settled a few years before, all this section of country at that time being a forest. Finding the climate milder, the soil fertile and everything attractive, he concluded to settle here, decided on a location, cleared off a portion of land, erected a log cabin and then returned to Pennsylvania, expecting to bring his family, but sickened and died soon after, and there he was buried. In the fall of 1734 Alexander and his two cousins removed to Virginia, and later the most, if not all, of the family left Pennsylvania and came to Virginia. Later some of them went to Kentucky and some to what is now Augusta County. Alexander, son of the emigrant, remained in Rockbridge. His father had I think made a payment on the land selected, and it has ever since remained in the Walker family. The farm houses were built near a fine, large spring. The present house was built by my father in 1857, the kitchen part of which is still standing. John Walker was said to have been a good and pious man of wonderful physical strength, and one that stood high in Scotland as a God fearing man of prayer and good deeds, being noted as an unusually brave man. Katherine, his wife, and Isabel Allein, his grandmother, were said to have been pious, good women. I have often heard my father talk of these old people, the story having been told him and handed down from generation to generation as a precious legacy. There is an old chair which the emigrants brought with them from Ireland, also an old chest, and a pair of iron-framed spectacles which belonged to the emigrant, John Walker. So far as I know this is all there is left of the things which this family brought from their old home across the water. My grandfather had a powerful voice. On one occasion he had gone a mile and a half from home to salt the cattle; hearing wolves coming, he turned his horse loose and climbed a large tree, then began calling to his friends. This had the desired effect of not only summoning help but scared the wolves away as well; this was about 1820."

JOHN KELSO Walker⁴ (1957) (John³, Alexander², John¹); b. Sept. 10, 1790, in the Virginia Valley. In the fall of 1816 he came in company with Rev. Samuel Brown and Joseph Walker (grandson of Alexander of Scotland) on horseback to Missouri. He had received a liberal education and was well qualified to occupy almost any position; was elected Mayor and High Sheriff of St. Louis, which office he held for nearly 20 years; was a large land holder, elegant in
appearance, and always ready to render aid to the religious societies in his community. In 1842 he was chosen one of two ruling elders of the Maline Creek Settlement Church. In this position he tarried until his decease; m. Elvira Russell. She d. July 22, 1840. He then m. in 1848 Louisa Marsh, who survived him. 7 children, viz:

2168. Bettie Walker; d. Jan. 5, 1832, aged 8 years.
2170. Margaret Kelso Walker.
2171. William Thomas Walker; d. in 1887.
2172. John Walker; d. in infancy.
2173. Mary Louisa Walker; lives with her mother in St. Louis.
2174. Joseph Hite Walker; m. Elizabeth Olden Bull Jan. 6, 1889. They reside in St. Louis, Mo. He is a successful business man. They have 3 children as follows:

2175. Louisa Walker.
2176. James B. Walker

JAMES BROWN Walker⁵ (2169) (John K.⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹); b. in the city of St. Louis May 21, 1824; d. Oct. 21, 1874. Of six children he was the only one to survive infancy. His mother died when he was sixteen years old; educated at Kemper College; graduated with honor at the age of 21; then read law in the office of Edward Bates, but concluding that certain phases of the practice would be distasteful to him, he abandoned the study for that of medicine, and in 1849 graduated with marked distinction from the McDowell Medical College. In this profession he met with a gratifying and uniform practice. Among his acquaintances Dr. Walker was known as a man of strong convictions and of marked piety, having united with the church early in life, and at all times being prominent in the Christian work of the community; m. Feb. 11, 1847, Mary Morgan Sullivan, dau. of Col. John C. Sullivan of St. Louis County. She d. July 6, 1874. He d. Oct. 21, 1874. 6 children, viz:

2178. Nancy E. Walker; b. July 6, 1849; m. Samuel S. Rayburn, who d. 1887. 7 children +.
2179. Elizabeth Walker; d. young.
2180. Mary Louisa Walker; d. in infancy.
2181. Cornelia Morgan Walker; d. in infancy.
DR. JAMES BROWN WALKER.
JOHN WALKER. 285

2182. John Kelso Walker; d. in infancy.

2183. Julia Sullivan Walker; b. Sept. 24, 1852; m. Sidney Dyer McCormick, to whom were born 2 children, viz:
   2184. James Walker McCormick; b. Dec. 28, 1875; resides in St. Louis, Mo.

NANCY E. Walker* (2178) (James B.5, John K.4, John3, Alexander2, John1); m. Samuel Stackor Rayburn; resides in St. Louis, Mo. 7 children, viz:

2186. Catherine Rayburn; m. Charles Clarke Breckenridge. He d. April, 1899.

2187. Julia Walker Rayburn; m. Samuel C. Yeaman. They reside in Atlanta, Ga.

2188. French Rayburn; m. Mary W. Rathel. She d. September, 1896.

2189. James Walker Rayburn.

2190. Mary Morgan Rayburn.

2191. Virginia Elsie Rayburn; m. Frederick Surridge. They have 2 children +.

2192. Taylor Rayburn.

VIRGINIA E. Rayburn (2191) and husband, Frank Surridge, have two children, viz:

2193. Nancy Frances Surridge; b. 1898.


WILLIAM A. Walker* (1958) (John3, Alexander2, John1); was a physician; m. his cousin, Lavina Brown. They had 2 children; both d. young +.

(For a record of this family, see Lavinia Brown, No. 879.)

ELIZABETH Walker* (1959) (John3, Alexander2, John1), always called Betsey; dau. of John and Margaret K. Walker; b. Nov. 11, 1787; m. April 8, 1813, to Hugh Stuart (No. 202). They lived on Walker’s Creek in Rockbridge County, Va. She d. Sept. 30, 1838. Their 4 children were:

2195. John Stuart; b. 1814; moved to Georgia. After the war
he went to Alabama; d. May 28, 1883, in Alabama; never married.

2196. James Stuart; b. 1816; studied medicine; settled in North Carolina, where he practiced his profession for many years; m. Margaret Morrison. 5 children +.

2197. Margaret Stuart; m. Dr. James G. Leckey; m. 2nd time to Andrew Patterson. 7 children +.

2198. Mary Stuart; b. 1821; m. Robert Morrison. 5 children +.

JAMES Stuart (2196). Dr. James Stuart m. Margaret Morrison in 1849. Their 5 children were:

2199. Rose Stuart.
2200. Louise Stuart.
2201. William Walker Stuart.
2203. Mary Stuart.

MARGARET Stuart (2197) (Elizabeth^4, John^2, Alexander^2, John^1); b. April 5, 1818; m. Dr. James G. Lecky Feb. 7, 1839; moved to Missouri in 1840, where Dr. Lecky d. She then returned to Georgia with her brother John, where she m. Andrew Patterson Nov. 4, 1852. There were 2 children by the 1st marriage and 5 by the 2nd, as follows:

2204. John Lecky; b. 1840; m. Maggie Dudley. 2 children +.
2205. Ella Lecky; b. 1811; m. William Wade. 2 children +.
2206. Edward Patterson; b. Aug. 8, 1853; m. Margaret Walker (dau. of Alexander and Hettie, see record elsewhere).
2207. Samuel Stuart Patterson; b. June 29, 1855; not married.
2208. Mary Stuart Patterson; b. May, 1857; not married.
2209. George Finley Patterson; b. May, 1859; m. Margaret Morrison (dau. of Luther and Mary Agnes).
2210. Rufus Lenox Patterson; b. June, 1861; m. Miss L. Kinnier Sept., 1888. 2 children, viz:
   2211. Andrew Stuart Patterson; b. Aug., 1896.
   2212. John Kinnier Patterson; b. Feb., 1898.

JOHN Lecky (2204) (Margaret^4, Elizabeth^4, John^2, Alexander^2, John^1); graduated from Washington and Lee College; Principal of
JOHN WALKER. 287

a Seminary near St. Louis; m. Maggie Dudley, July, 1869. 2 children, viz:

2213. Ella Wade Lecky; b. 1874; m. Prof. McBridge July, 1897.
2214. Virginia Lecky; b. 1878.

ELLA Lecky (2205) (Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Alexander, John1); b. April 11, 1842; m. Wm. Wade Aug. 27, 1863. 2 children, viz:

2215. Hugh Stuart Wade.

MARY Stuart (2198) (Elizabeth, John, Alexander, John1); b. in 1821; m. Robert Morrison of Cabarrus County, N. C. 5 children, viz:

2217. Mary Louisa Morrison; m. Edward Perrick. 7 children+
2219. Mary Stuart Morrison; m. her cousin, James Morrison; have children; live in North Carolina.
2220. Thomas Walker Morrison; not married.
2221. Margaret Patterson Morrison; m. Frank Morrison. 1 child +.

MARY LOUISA Morrison (2217); m. Edward Perrick. 7 children, viz:

2222. Daniel Perrick.
2223. Robert Perrick.
2224. Albert Perrick.
2225. Stuart Perrick.
2226. Mary Perrick.
2227. Edward Payson Perrick.
2228. Dixon Brown Perrick.

MARGARET PATTERSON Morrison (2221); d. in 1888; m. Frank Morrison, a distant relative; lived in North Carolina. 1 child, viz:

2229. William Morrison.

HUGH KELSO Walker (1961) (John, Alexander, John1); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., May 8, 1802; graduated from Washing-
ton and Lee College; studied medicine; removed to Rogersville, Tenn., where he practiced his profession until the time of his death, Sept. 17, 1866. He m. Mrs. Frances Gaines, dau. of Joseph Rogers, at Rogersville, Nov. 18, 1830, by whom he had 4 children, as follows:

2230. Joseph Rogers Walker; b. Aug. 24, 1831; m. Mary Ann Lynn; 6 children; m. (2) Agnes Mitchell Lecky; 6 children +.

2231. Margaret Kelso Walker; b. Aug. 18, 1833; m. Gen. Frank Walker. 3 children +.

2232. Eleanor Louisa Walker; b. June 5, 1835; never married; lives with her brother Joseph.

2233. Thomas Hugh Walker; b. May 28, 1838; m. Miss Kennedy; killed at the battle of Shiloh. 1 child +.

JOSEPH R. Walker* (2230) (Hugh K.*, John³, Alexander², John¹); a physician; was twice married, first to Mary Ann Lynn, Oct. 31, 1855, by whom he had 6 children. She d. Dec. 15, 1871. He then m. April 8, 1875, Agnes Mitchell Lecky of Jonesboro, Tenn. To them were born 6 children. 12 children, viz:


2235. Fanny Rogers Walker; m. Ernest Powell. 4 children.

2236. Hugh Kelso Walker; m. Lizzie Moore. 5 children +.


2238. James Lynn Rhea Walker; b. March 2, 1867; single in 1899.

2239. Joseph Rogers Walker; b. April 21, 1869; d. Feb., 1895.

By second marriage:—


2241. Seth Lecky Walker; b. June 9, 1877.

2242. Margaret Kelso Walker; b. April 22, 1880.


2244. Mary Gaines Walker; b. Sept. 20, 1883.


JOHN L. Walker (2234); m. Miss Holt. 1 child, viz:

HUGH KELSO Walker⁶ (2236) (Joseph⁵, Hugh K.⁴, John⁵, Alexander⁷, John¹); b. Dec. 5, 1861; m. Lizzie Moore of Georgia in 1884.

The Rev. Hugh Kelso Walker, D. D., is a Tennessean by birth and education—born at Rogersville and educated at Sweetwater College from which he was graduated in 1881 at the age of twenty. Immediately on leaving college he entered Auburn Seminary where he took his theological course. He was licensed by New Castle Presbytery in the spring of 1884, when he accepted the call to his first charge at Greenhill near Wilmington, Delaware. This pastorate was scarce more than a year, but was wonderfully blessed, over one hundred members being received upon confession of faith. Other pastorates served have been Valatic, New York; Marietta, Georgia; Birmingham, Alabama; and the Central Church of Baltimore. After having been in Baltimore four and one-half years he was surprised by a unanimous call to the Immanuel Church of Los Angeles, to succeed Dr. W. J. Chichester who had been so reluctantly released to go to the Chicago First Church. The Immanuel Church, Dr. Walker’s present pastorate, has a membership of 1454, the largest church of our denomination on the coast. Dr. Walker is deservedly popular both as a pastor and a preacher. He is an indefatigable worker, with a sunny and generous heart; frank, sympathetic, earnest; a warm friend of Occidental College and all the work of the church on the coast. A year since the University of Alabama honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The above taken from The Interior, August, 1900.

Five children, as follows:

2247. William Walker.
2248. Hugh Walker.
2249. Arlie Rhae Walker.
2250. Elizabeth Walker.
2251. Mary Lynn Walker.

MARGARET KELSO Walker⁶ (2231) (Hugh K.⁴, John⁵, Alexander⁷, John¹); d. in 1890; m. General Frank Walker (no relation) Sept. 1, 1853. He was killed at Atlanta in 1864. 3 children, viz:

2252. Nellie Walker; m. Mr. Caldwell. Several children +.
2253. Lapsley Walker; m., but name of wife not known. No children.
2254. Frank Walker; m., name of wife not known; no children; resides in New York City.

NELLIE Walker³ (2252) (Margaret², Hugh K.¹, John², Alexander², John¹); m. Mr. Caldwell. Several children, viz:
2255. Margaret Caldwell.
2256. Frank Caldwell.
2257. Lapsley Caldwell.
Names of other children not known.

THOMAS HUGH Walker⁶ (2233) (Hugh K.⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹); b. June or July, 1838; m. Miss Kennady in 1860; was killed at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862. He commanded a company in 19th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, C. S. A.; had one son, who was born several months after his father’s death. His wife d. when her son was quite young. 1 child, viz:
2258. Thomas Walker; d. when about 18 years old.

WILLIAM Walker⁷ (1942) (Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 8, 1749; m. his own cousin, Jane Walker (3537) May 10, 1774. He d. in Woodford County, Ky., Sept., 1790. She d. in Clark County, Ind., July 4, 1829. They moved from Rockbridge County, Va., to Woodford County, Ky., in Oct., 1787, thence to Adair County, in the fall of 1800. William was a Revolutionary soldier, serving all through the war. Their 7 children were:
2259. Alexander Walker; m. Jane Tilford. He d. in McDonough County, Ill., having moved from Indiana.
2260. Nancy Walker; m. Benjamin Rice, a relative of Cyrus Rice, who m. Mary Walker (dau. of Cyrus). He d. in Adair County, Ky., in 1828. They had 3 children +.
2261. William Walker; m. his cousin, Ann Walker (No. 2757), dau. of David. 3 children +.
2262. Jane Walker; m. Alexander Tilford and d. in McDonough County, Ill.
2263. Elizabeth (Betsey) Walker; m. Hugh McLary and d. in McDonough County, Ill.
2264. John Walker; m. his cousin, Jane Walker (No. 2965),
and d. in McDonough County, Ill., Nov. 8, 1870, aged 80 years; served all through the war of 1812.


NANCY Walker (2260) and husband, Benjamin Rice, had 3 children, viz:

2266. Benjamin Rice.
2267. David Rice.
2268. Sarah Rice; m. Mr. Kyle. She is still living (1898), aged 91 years. Her mind is as clear and bright as a person of fifty. She is an aunt of Theophilas G. Walker. Her home is in Macomb, Ill.

WILLIAM Walker* (2261) (William*, Alexander*, John*); b. about 1780; m. his cousin, Ann Walker. He d. in Irish Grove, Sangamon County, Ill., in 1836. Ann d. in 1874. They were both b. in Rockbridge County, Va., near the Natural Bridge. William was in the war of 1812; was in the hospital at Vincennes during the battle of Tippecanoe. Their 3 children were:

2269. David H. Walker; who d. in 1860.
2270. A daughter, who d. in infancy.
2271. Joseph McClung Walker; b. in Adair County, Ky., in 1818; m. April 30, 1846, Sarah Ann Mundy, who was b. in New Jersey and d. in 1860. He came to Greenview, Ill., in 1828, where he resided until the time of his death which occurred Aug. 6, 1899; first President of the "Walker Reunion Association," the first meeting of which was held at his home near Greenview, Ill. Their 5 children were:

2272. Marietta Walker; b. Aug. 25, 1847; m. Dr. S. T. Hirst, a graduate of Rush Medical College. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. No children.
2273. Alice Gray Walker; b. April 26, 1849; m. Geo. T. Gibbs Aug. 3, 1876. He was b. April 13, 1849 +.
2274. Rebecca Frances Walker; b. Oct. 27, 1851; m. John E. Mundy April 10, 1883. He was b. July 13, 1851.
2275. Adda Bell Walker; b. March 6, 1856; m. Gustave A. Lindquist Nov. 24, 1899. They reside at Greenview, Ill.
ALICE GRAY Walker (2273) (Joseph, William, William Alexander, John); b. April 26, 1849; m. Geo. T. Gibbs on Aug. 3, 1876. He was b. April 13, 1849. He taught school at the time of the war, but is now (1898) a farmer, living about a mile and a half from the old home place. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their 8 children are as follows:

2278. Grant Lynn Gibbs; b. April 9, 1881.
2279. Sarah Alice Gibbs; b. Nov. 18, 1882.
2280. Linnie Belle Gibbs; b. Nov. 2, 1884.
2284. Minnie Edith Gibbs; b. April 5, 1891.

October 1st, 1776.

The Sentiments of the Several Companies of Militia and Freeholders of Augusta, in Virginia, Communicated by the Deputies from the said Companies and Freeholders to their Representatives in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth.

Gentlemen:—We have chosen you at a very critical juncture to represent us in the General Assembly of our Commonwealth, and need not tell you that we place great confidence in you. Your being elected by us, in such times as these, to an important office of trust, will sufficiently prove it, and show, at the same time, our respect for you and the sense we have of your abilities and virtue.

Our independence of Great Britain and every other nation, we are determined upon, without a nice calculation of costs; for if possible to effect and preserve liberty for ourselves and unborn generations, we think it will be a noble equivalent for much blood and treasure, and we trust a full balance of all our losses.

Attempts, unnatural, cruel and unjust, to rob us of our most valuable rights and privileges, having roused almost all America to defend them, forgetting the illiberal treatment which a difference in religious sentiments, in some misguided places, has produced. All denominations have unanimously rushed to arms to defend the common cause. Their unanimity has made them formidable to their
enemies; their unanimity will be ever preserved by giving equal liberty to them all; nor do they crave this as the pittance of courtesy, but demand it as their patrimony, that cannot be withheld from them without the most flagitious fraud, pride and injustice, which, if practiced, may shake this continent and demolish provinces.

This we think our representatives in convention, last June, had fully in view. Besides other things, they declared, "that all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of their religion, or the duty they owe to their Creator, and the manner of discharging it according to their consciences." We take this to be the true and full meaning of their words, without any unjust view of favoring some to the hurt of others, and we view their declaration in this light as a most happy proof of their wisdom and virtue. Hereby men, how different soever in their religious opinions, are united in defense of our invaluable inheritance, which they can equally call their own. Hereby jealousies, oppositions, and we believe all the plagues of jarring interests, will be prevented, their united force being employed to accomplish the same ends, and the only strife be who will become the most approvable, wise, and useful members in society.

While we most pressingly request you as individuals, or members of the same community, to use your best endeavors to promote the general good, we do, gentlemen, as your representatives most solemnly require you, and positively command you, that, in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, you declare it the ardent desire and unanimous opinion of your constituents, should such a declaration become necessary, that all religious denominations within this dominion be forthwith put in the full possession of equal liberty, without preference or pre-eminence, which, while it may favor one, can hurt another, and that no religious sect whatever be established in this Commonwealth. This, from its apparent tendency to promote, and most effectually to secure the good of our country, we earnestly wish to see established; and we hope the number of interested bigots, illiberal politicians, or of disguised enemies to the freedom and happiness of Virginia, will be too small and contemptible to prevent or obstruct a matter of such extensive utility, a matter so just that the contrary is most evidently iniquitous, destructive and oppressive. But should the future conduct of our legislative body prove to you that our opinion of their wisdom and justice is ill-grounded, then tell them that your constituents are neither guided nor will ever be influenced by
that slavish maxim in politics, "that whatever is enacted by that body of men in whom the supreme power of the state is vested must in all cases be implicitly obeyed," and that they firmly believe, attempts to repeal an unjust law can be vindicated beyond a simple remonstrance addressed to the legislators.

These, gentlemen, are the sentiments with which we have been entrusted, by communicating of which we have discharged the duties of our deputation. Other things, how material soever they may be, are committed to your prudence and unremitting care, to be managed conformable to the declaration of rights.

We are, for ourselves, and the companies and freeholders for whom we act, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servants,

James Magill,   James Bruster,   Arch. Alexander,
James Allen,    John Poage,      David Gray,
George Moffett, John Hingston, Robert Wilson,
David Laird,   John Davis,      Thomas Hewitt,
*James Fraizer*, Alexander Long, John Wear,
James Marshall, Christopher Graham, Michael Dickey,
Walter Moffett, William McPheeters, Robert Tedford,
John Cuningham, Elijah McClenahan, James Walker,
Alexander Sinclair, Alex. Thompson, Charles Campbell.

Walter Cuningham, Clerk.


So far as shown by the records of organization during the Revolutionary War but one person by the name of Charles Campbell served in any Virginia organization. He served as a private in Captain James O'Hara's Independent Company of Virginia troops, Revolutionary War. He enlisted July 23, 1777, and his name last appears on a return of the organization dated Fort Pitt, Dec. 28, 1777, with remark, "Sick, present."—Extract from a letter received from the War Department, Washington, D. C., February, 1902.

*The names printed in italics are of persons belonging to this family by blood or marriage.
JOHN WALKER. 295

GRAY FAMILY, OF SURRY, AND LATER OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Thomas Gray was an ancient planter of the time of Sir Thomas Dale, 1616, when 100 acres was due him in James City County, 50 for the personal adventure of his first wife Annis Gray, and 50 for his "now wife," 1635, Rebecca, and 350 for his sons, William and Thomas, and 5 servants. His lands were on Gray's creek in the present Surry County. He had patents also in 1639-42. Issue: William Gray, d. s. p. before 1677 and Frances and John. Frances was Justice and Burgess of Charles City County, now Prince George County, 1666. His patents 1653, for 750 acres.—Virginia Magazine of History, V. 120.

William Gray, of Lawnes Creek Parish, Surry (will page 1719), Justice and Burgess, 1715; wife, Elizabeth. Issue: William Gray, Gilbert Gray, Mary, Priscilla and Judith Reffin. The son, William Gray, had sons, William, Robert, Joseph and Thomas, in 1719. Gilbert Gray's will, 1758, p. 1764; wife, Margaret. Issue: Joseph, James, John, Sarah, Mary, Lucy and Elizabeth Marricott.—Henning's Statistics, V. 369.


William Gray (William Gray, William Gray, Thomas Gray); Burgess in Surry, 1744. Colonel Joseph Gray, Burgess for Southampton County, 1744-61, was his son, and he was believed to be father of Colonel Edwin Gray, Burgess, 1769-74, Member of the Convention, 1774, State Senate and Congress, 1799-1813.—Virginia Magazine, III. 402.

This William Gray and others, in 1747, had a grant of 5000 acres in Lunenburg County, and by 1748, 30,000 acres in Augusta County. —Ibid., V. 176.

This William Gray married, 1738, Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain of New Kent County, widow of William Chamberlain.—Virginia Gazette.

The above information relating to the Gray family was found in Early Settlers of Alabama, by J. E. Saunders.

It may have been the family to which Margaret Gray, who married James Walker, belonged.
*JAMES Walker\(^a\) (1943) (Alexander\(^a\), John\(^2\)) ; b. June 29, 1851; m. Margaret (Peggy) Gray July 8, 1778. They moved from Rockbridge County, Va. He d. April 12, 1800; buried at Pisgah Church, Woodford County, Ky. She d. in the winter of 1816, in Adair County, Ky., on her son, Alexander’s, plantation.

He was one of the Virginia Militia who forwarded “Sentiments” to the Legislature, Oct., 1776. See *American Archives*, 5th Series, Vol. II, Page 815. His wife was probably a daughter of the David Gray mentioned as belonging to this same militia. Their 10 children were:

2285. Alexander Walker; m. Elizabeth Scott. 11 children +.
2286. Gray Walker; m. Miriam Pair. He d. in Adair County, Ky., in 1814.
2287. Jane F. Walker; m. Stephen Frost. She was b. Jan. 30, 1807. He was a son of Martha and grandson of John Scott, who m. Miss Thornton.
2288. Isabella Walker; m. James Edwards.
2289. Nancy Walker; d. in Jan., 1814.
2290. Ann Walker; m. Samuel Morrow, on Thursday eve, previous to Sept. 6, 1817.
2291. James Walker; m. Kizziah Cox +.
2292. Elizabeth Walker (Betsey); m. Lewis Fletcher. She d. in Sparta, Tenn., Nov., 1817 +.
2293. Sarah Walker; d. aged six months.
2294. Peggy Walker (Margaret); m. Henry Flowers. She d. in Adair County, Ky.

**SCOTT FAMILY.**

In an old Bible, which was one of the first Protestant Bibles to be circulated and which the family brought with them from Ireland to America, was found this information regarding the first of the name known to us: The Scots from whom I am descended originally came from Scotland. The first of the name of whom we have any record was John Scott. He was born in Scotland, went to Ireland, where he was a soldier in the strifes of that country known as the Irish Rebellion, and lost an arm in the service. Soon after this he

*See also sketch of Judge Cyrus Walker, by Hon. Hawkins Taylor, where he says that several of his (Cyrus's) uncles were in the Revolution. This would include James Walker as there were only two others old enough for such service.*
came to the United States and married a Miss Thornton, presumably of Virginia.

JOHN Scott and —— Thornton, his wife, had three sons and one daughter, as follows:

a. William Scott. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being in the engagement at King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780.

b. Thomas Scott. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being at the King's Mountain battle.

c. Samuel Scott; b. 1762, in North Carolina. He was a Revolutionary soldier, being only sixteen years old when he entered the service as a minute man in a volunteer company which was raised to go against Ferguson. He was at the engagement at King's Mountain, N. C. He came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone and his colony about 1783 and located at Boone Station where he lived seven or eight years. He married Martha McCorkle Aug. 5, 1782, in Jessamine County, Ky. She was b. July 12, 1768, and d. Sept. 17, 1863. He d. Dec. 12, 1820.


SAMUEL Scott (c) and his wife, Martha McCorkle, were the parents of 15 children, as follows:

a. John Scott; m. Abbie Stevenson.

b. Thomas Scott; m. Mary Makimson and afterwards Mrs. Davis.

c. Elizabeth Scott; m. Alexander Walker (No. 2385).

d. Margaret Scott; m. Thomas Henry.

e. Joseph Scott; m. Sallie Sutton.

f. Grizelda Scott; m. Larkin Davis.

g. Martha Scott; m. Joseph Gilmer Walker (No. 2958).

h. Ruth Scott; m. Samuel Makimson.

i. Nancy Scott; m. Green Fletcher.

j. Jane Scott; m. Elijah Mahan.

k. James Scott; m. Miss Chriswell.

l. Samuel Scott; m. Sallie Duncan.

m. Mary (Polly) Scott; m. Hugh Kelso Walker (No. 3439).

n. Sarah Ann Scott; m. Matthew Mahan (or Madison Mahan).

o. William Thornton Scott; m. Sarah Sellers in 1834.

He was born April 8, 1812. His mother was a sister of Joseph
McCorkle. The father died when he was but eight years old, but the mother lived to be ninety-five. Many times she related to this her youngest child the stories of the trials and privations of her early life when her parents came as pioneers to Kentucky, and of their narrow escape from the Indians at Boone Station. She also told him of his father's joining the volunteer forces raised to march against Ferguson in North Carolina. There is no record of Samuel Scott's service in this battle, but William Thornton Scott, who lived to be eighty-three years and ten months old (died in Feb., 1896), left a written statement of the facts in the case, and upon this statement several descendants of Samuel Scott have joined the Revolutionary Societies of this country. William T. Scott was a member of one of these and was invited by the Sons of The American Revolution to attend their meeting in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1895. This meeting was held on North Carolina day of the Atlanta Exposition. There were many patriotic speeches, one by W. T. Scott, the only surviving son of the nine hundred patriots of that battle.

When the civil war broke out he, being too old to go himself, sent three sons to fight for the Union. After the close of the war the family moved to Holton, Kansas. His daughter, Mrs. Martha A. Hand, served several years as State Regent for the Daughters of the Revolution in Kansas. She joined this society in recognition of her grandfather, Samuel Scott's, service at King's Mountain. W. T. Scott was a member of the Presbyterian Church, serving as a ruling elder for over fifty years. He attended three of the General Assemblies as a delegate, an honor conferred on few elders.

It was my good fortune to see and know this good man. He was an unusually good conversationalist, and being possessed of a remarkable memory, could relate many interesting and amusing incidents relating to the early history of the family. He told of attending the wedding of Samuel Scott Walker (my grandfather) and Sarah Allen; Scott Walker as he was called, being a nephew of W. T. Scott's. He also mentioned the fact that his father's family of fifteen children were never all at home at one time, some of the older ones being married and living in homes of their own before he, the youngest one, was born.

ALEXANDER Walker⁴ (2285) (James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 15, 1779; was raised in Woodford County, Ky., as was also his wife, Elizabeth. They came to Adair County soon after their
ELIZABETH SCOTT WALKER.
JOHN WALKER.

299

They owned a farm of about three hundred acres, and raised a great deal of tobacco. Mrs. Walker (Elizabeth Scott) was the third child of Samuel and Martha McCorkle Scott, who were married and lived in Virginia, and then came to Kentucky, encountering many privations on the way. At one time they were attacked by the Indians and several of their party killed (this was in August, 1786). Mrs. McClure, who was traveling with them, and her young child were slain. One girl was tomahawked, scalped and left for dead, but Martha Scott found and cared for her, and insisted on carrying her back to the Fort, where she eventually recovered. Samuel Scott, father of Elizabeth Walker above mentioned, was a Revolutionary soldier, entering the volunteer service at the age of sixteen, as a minute man. He was in the memorable battle of King's Mountain, N. C., in which Ferguson was defeated. He came to Kentucky with Daniel Boone and his party in 1783, and located on Dick's River at Boone Station, where his son Thomas was born. She was born April 6, 1788; m. 180—. Their 11 children were as follows:

2296. Samuel Scott Walker; b. 1807; d. in Florida Jan. 20, 1892; m. Sarah Ann Allen. 10 children +.
2297. Edmond Walker; b. Dec. 28, 1811; m. Mary Ann Shirley. 9 children +.
2299. Greenville Walker; b. Dec. 22, 1815; m. Sarah Ann Lansdale; lived and d. at West Point, Ky.; killed by the falling of a tree. Several children +.
2300. Louis F. Walker; m. Elizabeth F. Nelson. 8 children +.
2301. Margaret Ann Walker; m. Alexander Hindman. 8 children +.
2302. Elzy Creel Walker; b. Oct. 12, 1822; d. Aug. 28, 1854; served in the Mexican War.
2303. Martha Jane Walker; m. John W. Shirley. 6 children +.
2304. Elizabeth M. Walker; m. Noah Wilcox. 6 children +.
GREENVILLE Walker (2299), who m. Sarah Ann Lansdale, had several children, all of whom m., three of whom are given:

2306. Samuel Walker.
2307. Camilla Walker.
2308. Emma Walker.

Nothing further known of this family.

ALLEN.

MACUM Allen, the first of the name of whom we have any knowledge, lived in Botetourt County, Va. Name of wife not known. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz:

a. James Allen; lived and died in Adair County, Ky.; m. Sallie Stepp.
b. John Allen; m. Nancy Pile, and lived and died in Adair County, Ky.
c. William Allen; m. Elizabeth Tilford. They were the parents of Sally Allen, who m. Samuel Scott Walker. They lived and died in Adair County, Ky.
d. Moses Allen; m., lived and died in Christian County, Ky.
e. Name not known, but he had two sons, Archibald and Joseph Allen, who lived in Callaway County, Mo.
f. Rebecca Allen; m. Joseph Morrison.
g. Elizabeth Allen; m. Joseph Miller.
h. Martha Allen; m. John Pile. They had a son, Oscar Pile, who is now (1898) living in Columbia, Adair County, Ky., seventy-seven years old; one of Columbia’s best citizens.

The daughters of Macum Allen all lived and died in Adair County, Kentucky.

The above record of the Allen family furnished by Oscar Pile* of Columbia, Ky.

WILLIAM Allen (c); m. Elizabeth Tilford. After William's death, she m. James Gilmer. There were 2 children by 1st marriage, a son, who d. young, and Sarah Allen, who m. Samuel Scott Walker (No. 2296). Elizabeth Allen died about 1834, aged 70 years, at the home of her son, Tilford Gilmer, with whom she had been living

*Also spelled Pyle.
since her 2nd husband’s death; this was in Fairfield, Ia. Besides the son, Tilford, there were 3 other Gilmer children: Jane, who m. Sullivan Ross, she d. 1898; Benjamin Gilmer, d. unmarried; Mary Ann Gilmer, m. Mr. Scott.

SAMUEL SCOTT Walker⁵ (2296) (Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 30, 1807, in Adair County, Ky. On Jan. 24, 1832, he m. Sarah Ann Allen in Kentucky, near Columbia, Adair County. She was the only daughter of William Allen and Elizabeth Tilford. William Allen was a son of Macum Allen, who lived in Botetourt County, Va. His other sons were James, John and Moses, and all except Moses lived and died in Adair County, Ky. William served in the War of 1812, and died of yellow fever in New Orleans (or Memphis). Sarah Ann Allen was born and raised in Adair County, Ky. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a very strict temperance woman. She d. in July, 1882, in Cowley County, Kas., at the home of her son, Cyrus.

Samuel S. Walker served as sheriff four years in Fairfield, Jefferson County, Ia. He also served as postmaster in Columbia, Marion County, Ia., for two years. He was postmaster at Belinda, Lucas County, Ia., for over twenty years. A number of years after his going out of office, the government officials at Washington in checking up his accounts, found that there was $30 to his credit. This had been accumulating during the twenty years of his postmastership, as in making his returns to the government, he always preferred to give them the advantage, and favored them, rather than to turn out a defaulter, never thinking that the amount thus overpaid, would be returned to him. His honesty and integrity was manifested in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He resigned in favor of William Oller.

He made two trips to the Rocky Mountains in company with his son-in-law, B. B. Siggins.

When Samuel Scott moved to Jefferson County, Ia., it was a wilderness, occupied only by Indians. His farm occupied the place where Glasgow now stands.

In 1840 Gov. Dodge appointed him Colonel of the State Militia, and by that title, he was known ever afterwards.

He removed to Kansas in 1880, and lived there until he went to Florida in the fall of 1890, where he died Jan. 22, 1892, of Bright’s disease, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Melissa Smith.
DEATH OF SAMUEL SCOTT WALKER.

A recent announcement brings the sad tidings of the death of Samuel Scott Walker, one of the early pioneers of Iowa, formerly of Jefferson County and more recently of Lucas County. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Smith, in Bartow, Florida.

Scott Walker, by which name he was familiarly known to his old friends and neighbors, was a Kentuckian by birth, and the possessor, in an eminent degree, of all those generous impulses which the name Kentuckian implies. In early manhood he emigrated to central Illinois. Imbued with the spirit of adventure possessed by the hardy pioneers of those days, he saw beyond the "Father of Waters" and a little nearer the setting sun, a virgin soil awaiting the efforts of the husbandman. In obedience to this impulse, in the early forties in company with the Hardins and the Butlers, themselves of the best blood of the Blue Grass State, he pushed westward to the "Black Hawk Purchase," settling on what has long been known as Round Prairie, in Jefferson County. Here, like his fellow pioneers, his efforts were directed to the securing of a home, the proper care and support of his family, and to the development of a new country.

He was a man of intelligence. He carefully watched the growth and wants of the community in which he cast his lot, and by wise counsel assisted in giving direction to proper conduct of its affairs.

Politically Walker was a Whig. In the early days referred to and for many years after, Jefferson County rarely failed to give a Democratic majority for the whole ticket. This record was badly disfigured by the nomination of Walker as the Whig candidate for sheriff. To fitness for the position he added well deserved popularity. He was elected by a handsome majority and discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all.

At the disruption of the Whig party he (with a numerous and honorable company) was left in the predicament of the Indian, who wandering aimlessly about, was asked if he was lost, and proudly replied, "No! Me not lost. Wigwam lost."

It is believed that he never thereafter acted in full accord with either of the other parties.

About 1852 he removed to Lucas County, where he opened a farm on the highway from Chariton to Knoxville and midway between these points. Through Scott Walker the old saying that "the latch string is always out," was literally and practically verified. No way-
Samuel Scott Walker.  Melissa W. Smith.
Viola Smith and Daughter.
Four Generations.
farer ever halted at his home without a cordial welcome from all, and
the best the place afforded was freely furnished for his comfort.

The writer remembers with pleasure a visit to Walker's Lucas
County home. Like the man, the house was of rude exterior but
radiant and joyous within. Music, books and conversation furnished
the pabulum while the inner man was regaled and fortified for the
journey before him.

Scott Walker was a pronounced type of the Western pioneer. His
class laid broad and deep the foundations of the empire we enjoy.
Of them, let us honor the living and revere the dead.

Walker died full of years and in the "Land of Flowers." May the
bloom over his grave be perennial. His memory will be held in
pleasant recollection by all who knew him.


Their 10 children were as follows:

2309. Elizabeth Irma Walker; m. B. B. Siggins. 3 children +.
2310. Mary Adeline Walker; b. in Adair County, Ky.; m. James
Harden. 8 children +.
2311. Cyrus Allen Walker; m. Leah Augusta Young. 4 chil-
dren +.
2312. Fetney Ann Walker; b. June 14, 1838; was injured by a
fall from which she died Jan. 30, 1847.
2313. Lucian Alford Walker; b. Aug. 8, 1840; d. May 23, 1841,
of croup.
2314. Louisa America Walker; m. Enos Reed. 10 children +.
2315. James Franklin Walker; m. Evelyn Wyland. 4 children +.
2316. Quintilla Jane Walker; m. her cousin, George Walker. 3
children +.
2317. Rosella Melissa Walker; m. George Smith. 6 children +.
2318. Ira Cassius Walker; m. Emily Acres. 3 children +.

ELIZABETH ERMA Walker (2309); b. in Adair County, Ky.,
Feb. 20, 1833; d. Sept. 29, 1864; attended a Seminary for young
ladies in Fairfield, Ia., after which she taught several terms of school;
united with the Baptist Church when twenty years old; m. Feb. 24,
1856, at the home of her father by Rev. Robert Coles, to Benjamin
Baird Siggins of Pennsylvania. He was a son of Alexander and
Margaret Kinnear Siggins. He attended Meadville College; studied
law and practiced a while in Chariton, Iowa, then went to Colorado
near Central City, where he engaged quite extensively in mining; became Judge of the Probate Court in Central City, Gilpin County, Col. When the family went to Colorado they made the trip across the plains with teams and covered wagons, Samuel Scott Walker and several others accompanying them. They narrowly escaped being captured by the Indians on several occasions. The family went to Pennsylvania on a visit in the summer of 1864, reaching the old Siggins homestead on July 4th. The mother of this little family sickened and died soon after at the home of Kinnear Siggins, near Tidioute, Penn. He then married Druzilla E. Belnap, going shortly after to Philadelphia to live, where they remained nearly three years; then returned to Warren County, Pa., where they lived on a farm 5 miles from Tidioute for about five years; then went to Youngsville, Pa., where he still (1903) lives. 3 children by 1st marriage and 2 by 2nd. 5 children were:


2320. Laura Siggins; b. Aug. 15, 1859, at Chariton, Ia.; m. J. O. Messerly. 3 children +.

2321. Clinton C. Siggins; b. Dec. 31, 1862, in Colorado; m. N. Cunningham. 4 children +.

Albert B. Siggins; b. in Philadelphia, 1866; d. the same year.

Lida B. Siggins; b. in Philadelphia Feb. 3, 1867; m. Geo. H. Hyatt of Whitehall, N. Y., in 1886. She d. of consumption in Colby, Kas., June 29, 1887.

EMMA Siggins7 (2319) (Elizabeth6, Samuel5, Alexander4, James3, Alexander2, John1); author of “Walker Genealogy”; taught school for about ten years; belonged to the pioneer class of the C. L. S. C., from which she graduated in 1882; m. in Youngsville, Pa., Dec. 6, 1882, by the Rev. Davies, to John Barber White. He was b. in Ellery Township, N. Y. (near Jamestown) Dec. 8, 1847; m. for his first wife, Arabella Bowen, by whom he had two children, viz: John Franklin, who d. in 1900, aged 24 years, and Fanny Arabell, who was b. in 1876. John B. White is a son of John and Rebekah Barber White. He was for several years owner and editor of The Tidioute (Penn.) Weekly News; was President of the Board of Education in Youngsville, Pa., for 6 years; represented Warren Coun-
ty in the Legislature in 1878-9; has been actively engaged in the lumber business for about thirty years; is also President of the Bank of Poplar Bluff, Mo. He is General Manager of the Missouri Lumber and Mining Co., one of the largest lumber plants in the Southern states, with headquarters at Grandin, Carter County, Mo.; Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of the Missouri Lumber and Land Exchange Company of Kansas City, Mo.; also Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Co., and President and General Manager of the Forest Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo. This family belong to the Congregational Church. Their home is in Kansas City, Mo. The children of this family can trace their ancestry back to three Revolutionary and thirteen Colonial grandfathers, and on the father's side they have the unbroken line through John Prescott, who came to Massachusetts from England about 1640, back to King Alfred The Great, Charlemagne, Pepin and Kings Sighere and Cerdic.

King Cerdic d. about 534; began to reign 519; came with his son, Kenric, to the coast of England in 495. With him began the West Saxon line to which the present reigning family of England belongs.

Three children, viz:

2322. Emma Ruth White; b. at Youngsville, Pa., Oct. 30, 1884.


2324. Raymond Baird White; b. March 18, 1889, at Grandin, Carter County, Mo.

LAURA Siggins (2320) ; m. James O. Messerly Sept. 19, 1883. He is a son of Jonas and Sarah Alspaugh Messerly; residence, Warren, Penn.; members of Methodist Church and both active workers in same. She graduated from the C. L. S. C. about 1884. 3 children, viz:

2325. Warren B. Messerly; b. at Baltimore, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1884.


CLINTON C. Siggins (2321) ; m. Nellie Cunningham April 20, 1890, at Hugo, Col.; resides in Boise City, Idaho, where he held the
position of Justice of the Peace for four years; is now (1900) deputy Auditor and Recorder of Ada County under Geo. W. Lamoreau. 4 children, viz:

2329. Benjamin Boyd Siggins; b. March 14, 1894, at Boise City; d. June 29, 1894.
2330. Jerry Lloyd Siggins (twin to Benjamin); b. March 14, 1894.
2331. Lida Siggins; b. 1898; d. the same year.

MARY ADELINE Walker (2310) (Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John) was born in Adair County, Ky., Sept. 28, 1834. She m. James Harden on Dec. 25, 1857, in Belinda, Ia., at the old homestead. James Harden was born June 19, 1837. He served in the Civil War; was a private in the 34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry under Captain Gardner. He was wounded in the knee at the Battle of Arkansas Post; was in the hospital at Memphis for three months; was a merchant in Cowley County, Kas.; served two years as County Treasurer; also served five years as postmaster under Harrison. They now (1891) live in Bartow, Florida, where Mr. Harden served as postmaster for several years. They had 8 children, viz:

2332. Alpha D. Harden; b. July 18, 1859. She m. Alvin Burson on July 15, 1891. Their home is in Kingsford, Florida. 1 son +.
2333. Anna I. Harden; b. Feb. 7, 1862. She is now engaged in teaching school in Roger's Park, Ill.
2334. Frances Elizabeth Harden; b. Dec. 26, 1863; is also engaged in teaching school in Roger's Park, Ill.
2336. Clara B. Harden; b. Nov. 12, 1866. She was a teacher; also postmistress at Bartow, Fla. She m. Will Wetzel, of Chicago, in 1898. 1 child +.

He lived in Labette County, Kas., until he was 15 years old, when his father moved to Florida; began newspaper work at the age of 18 on the Barlow Courier-Informer. From here he went to Tampa, where he was still engaged in newspaper work. From there he went to Jacksonville, Fla., to accept a position on the Times-Union of that
Edward Walker Harden.
city. When the editor of that paper went to St. Louis to become editor of the *St. Louis Republic*, E. W. Harden accompanied him. Here he was soon employed as editor of *The Interstate Grocer*. He went to Chicago, Ill., about 1891, where he was first reporter, then Insurance Editor and lastly Financial Editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1898 he left Chicago for a trip around the world on board the U. S. Revenue Ship McCulloch. When the ship reached Singapore it was ordered to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Hong Kong, from whence they proceeded to Manila. Harden volunteered his services during the memorable battle of Manila, and afterward wrote the first account of that battle received in this country; was appointed by the government in August, 1898, Special Commissioner to report on the financial and industrial condition of the Philippines, and returned to the United States in November to make his report to the government; was appointed January, 1899, Secretary of the Philippine Commission which the President is sending to the islands; is now (1901) managing editor of *The New York Commercial*, in New York City.

2338. Nellie F. Harden; b. Jan. 1, 1876. She m. Geo. McFarlane in Nov., 1895. Mr. McFarlane came from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1887. He is in the real estate business in Tampa, Fla. 1 child +.

2339. Harvey G. Harden; was b. Feb. 27, 1877; resides in Chicago.

ALPHA D. Harden (2332); m. Alvin Burson. They have 1 child, viz:

2340. Everett Harden Burson; b. Feb. 16, 1898.

CLARA B. Harden (2336); m. Will Wetzel. They have 1 child, viz:

2341. Katherine Harden Wetzel; b. Feb. 9, 1899.

NELLIE F. Harden (2338); m. George MacFarlane. They have 1 child, viz:

2342. Mary Rae MacFarlane; b. Sept. 28, 1897, in Chicago, Ill.

CYRUS ALLEN Walker⁴ (2311) (Samuel⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Sept. 22, 1836, in Jefferson County, Ia.; said
to have been the first white child born in the state; m. Jan. 8, 1872, Leah Augusta Young, dau. of Major J. B. Young, who came from Kentucky to Illinois about 1830. He was the first settler in Winchester; was a Major in the Black Hawk War; d. at Winchester May 4, 1885, at the age of 85. On the 9th day of April, 1860, he, with his brother James, cousin Warfield Walker, and brother-in-law B. B. Siggins, started on a trip to Pike's Peak, Colo., and in 1862, he and others made another trip to Colorado, where he remained several months. In May, 1863, he enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry and was sent to the front; was discharged with the remainder of the regiment on Feb. 3, 1866. He was in the principal engagements in Arkansas and south Missouri. Their home is in Kansas City, Mo. (1901.) 4 children, viz:

2343. Gilmer E. Walker; b. Nov. 26, 1872. He served in the war with Spain in Company D, 22nd Kansas, but was mustered out in the fall of 1898, and now (1899) resides in Pittsburgh, Kas.

2344. George L. Walker; b. Oct. 3, 1874. He lives at present (1898) in Moline, Ill.; m. April 29, 1901, Edna Nora Worth, dau. of Wm. R. and Louisa Rice Worth, of Bogard, Mo. She was b. May 8, 1883, at Bogard.

2345. Clinton E. Walker; b. Nov. 15, 1878, in Douglas County, Kansas.


LOUISA AMERICA Walker² (2314) (Samuel⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. March 18, 1842. On April 27, 1862, she m. Enos Reed, who served three years in the Civil War as Commissary Sergeant. His brother-in-law, Cyrus Allen Walker, was with him in the war.

Enos Reed was a son of James C. and Aseneth McWilliams Reed. He was b. in Union County, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1836; moved to Iowa in 1853; taught school. During his services in the Civil War he was at Vicksburg and Chickasaw Bluffs under Sherman. He saw Farragut run the gauntlet into Mobile Bay; also saw a rebel ironclad captured. At Fort Blakely Mr. Reed climbed to the top of the breastworks, where three rebels confronted him with loaded guns. He leveled his empty musket and ordered them to surrender, which they
JOHN WALKER.

did. At the battle and capture of Arkansas Post he had the stock of his musket shot away by a minnie ball. He was First Sergeant, then First Lieutenant. He came to Labette County, Kas., in 1866; served as Justice of the Peace and County Superintendent of Schools. In 1873 he went to Douglas County, Kas. He was Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, Kas., in 1894 and 1895. He now (1898) lives in Clearfield, Kas. 10 children, viz:

2347. Olive A. Reed; b. in Lucas Co., Ia., Jan. 19, 1863. She is a teacher in the Kansas City, Kas., public schools.
2348. Alice Jane Reed; b. Sept. 17, 1868, in Labette County, Kas. She is a teacher in Kansas.
2349. Almeda Elizabeth Reed; b. 1870; m. Hermon H. White. 2 children +.
2350. Walker Scott Reed; b. Feb. 10, 1873, in Kansas. He is a farmer; makes his home with his parents.
2351. Anna Sarah Reed; d. young.
2352. Herbert Spencer Reed; b. Jan. 4, 1875; d. young.
2353. Ida Belle Estelle Reed; b. May 8, 1876; a teacher in Kansas.
2354. Leonora May Reed; b. May 4, 1878. She is dead.
2355. Alma Irene Reed; b. Dec. 28, 1879, in Douglas County, Kansas.
2356. David Harvey Reed; b. April 4, 1884, in Douglas County, Kansas.

ALMEDA ELIZABETH Reed (2349); b. March 19, 1870; m. Hermon A. White, son of Dr. David A. and Abbie Crosby White. He was b. Sept. 9, 1868. They now live (1901) in Emporia, Kansas. 2 children, viz:

2358. Hazel Dean White; b. Feb. 27, 1894, in Douglas County, Kansas.

JAMES F. Walker (2315) (Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John); b. Dec. 17, 1843. He was always called “Cooney.” March 21, 1867, he m. Evelyn Wyland, of Goshen, Ind. She was b. Aug. 23, 1846. He was in the Civil War, seeing service at the first fight of Vicksburg, also at the siege of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and
Battle of Red River. He was the first Union man to enter Fort Morgan after the surrender, crawling through a port hole. He was at Fort Blakely April 9, 1865. He and Enos Reed were together all during the war. He was under Clark, Colonel of the 34th Regiment.

In 1870 he moved from Lucas County, Ia., to Bellville, Republic County, Kas., where he owns and operates a stock farm. 4 children, viz:

2360. Ira Wyland Walker; b. Dec. 9, 1870.
2361. Frederick Scott Walker; b. Jan. 26, 1875; m. Bertha Ann Collins Sept. 11, 1895.
2362. Alice Maud Walker; b. Nov. 11, 1876; m. Cary R. Diehl Sept. 3, 1895.

CLARA CECIL Walker7 (2359) (James F., Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John); m. Albert Brown Aug. 7, 1895. 2 children, viz:


FREDERICK SCOTT Walker7 (2361) (James F., Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John); m. Bertha Ann Collins Sept. 11, 1895. 1 child, viz:

2365. Glen Howard Walker; b. March 12, 1897.

ALICE MAUD Walker7 (2362) (James F., Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John); m. Cary R. Diehl Sept. 3, 1895. Their home is near Ottawa, Kas. 2 children, viz:

2367. Relta Diehl; b. Aug. 27, 1898. This child was drowned in the fall of 1901.

QUINTILLA JANE Walker6 (2316) (Samuel, Alexander, James, Alexander, John); b. Oct. 4, 1845. She m. her cousin, George Walker, son of Edmond, in 1875. He was postmaster at Quote, Carroll County, Mo., for several years. 3 children, viz:

2368. James Warfield Walker; b. Aug. 3, 1878. He is a telegraph operator for the Santa Fe R. R. at Gardner, Kas.;
m. April 29, 1901, Bessie Lea Blacketer of Unionville, Missouri.


ROSELLA MELISSA Walker (2317) (Samuel 5, Alexander 4, James 3, Alexander 2, John 1); b. June 2, 1847. In 1867, at the age of 19, she m. George Smith, a stockman. He served three years in the Civil War as a private in Company I, 33rd Iowa. He was killed in a railroad accident June 23, 1881. She d. in Wauchula, Fla., July 13, 1900, after a lingering and painful illness; an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member; also a great temperance worker, having been for several years president of the W. C. T. U. of Bartow, Fla. 6 children, viz:

2371. Viola A. Smith; b. May 22, 1868. She m. A. G. Smith. Their home is in Wauchula, Fla. 3 children, viz:

2372. Frank A. Smith; b. Sept. 24, ———. He is a station agent at Wauchula, Fla.
2373. Mary Lulu Smith; b. June 23, 1870; d. 1873.
2374. Claud Smith; b. July 9, 1876; d. 1877.
2375. Ira Calvin Smith; b. Feb. 19, 1878. He is with the Plant System in Florida, 1901.

VIOLA A. Smith 7 (2371) (R. Melissa 6, Samuel 5, Alexander 4, James 3, Alexander 2, John 1); b. May 22, 1868. She m. A. G. Smith. Their home is in Wauchula, Fla. 3 children, viz:

2377. Eunice B. Smith; b. April 5, 1889, and d. of diphtheria in September, 1898.
2378. Helen Smith; b. May 28, 1891.

IRA CASSIUS Walker (2318) (Samuel 5, Alexander 4, James 3, Alexander 2, John 1); b. June 14, 1849, in Iowa; m. Emily Acres July 31, 1889. She lived in Burlington, Ia., but was b. in Gibraltar, Spain. She was the daughter of William Acres, who was a merchant in Burlington, Iowa, for seventeen years. Her grandfather Acres served in the Crimean War. Ira Cassius is a station agent and telegraph operator. They live in Old Mexico (1902). 3 children, viz:
DESCENDANTS OF

2380. Irene Carmen Walker; b. June 14, 1891, at Burlington, Iowa.

2381. Edna Lucile Walker; d. when one year old in Sabinas, Mex. She was drowned while being bathed by her nurse, a Mexican woman.

2382. William Acres Walker; b. Aug. 9, 1896, at San Pedro, Mexico. He was named for his grandfather Acres.

EDMOND Walker⁵ (2297) (Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 23, 1811. He was a blacksmith and farmer; m. Mary Ann Shirley (sister of John Warfield Shirley, who m. Jane Walker). She was born May 8, 1820; died August 16, 1891. Mary Ann Shirley was a daughter of Colonel Warfield Shirley of the War of 1812. He entered the service about the last of August, 1812, remaining in the service about six months as Captain of the 7th Kentucky Regiment. Capt. Shirley m. Patsy Young. 9 children, viz:

2383. Alexander Warfield Walker; b. 1838; m. Mrs. Wallace, formerly Miss Campbell. 6 children +.

2384. Nancy H. Walker; b. in 1840; m. Moses L. Barnes of Maryland in 1858. He is a merchant and farmer in Mandeville, Mo. No children.

2385. Elizabeth Walker; b. Jan. 6, 1843; m. Marquis S. Traughber March 15, 1865. 9 children +.

2386. George Walker; b. Nov. 24, 1844; m. his cousin, Quintilla Jane Walker (No. 2316), dau. of Samuel Scott Walker. For their family, see elsewhere +.

2387. Martha Jane Walker; b. in 1846; m. William J. Powers in 1866. 8 children +.

2388. Ann M. Walker; b. in 1850; m. J. C. Goodson. 9 children +.

2389. Josephine Walker; b. in 1852. She m. Z. T. McNown of Ohio in 1881. They have no children, but have adopted and raised a niece of Mr. McNown’s. They live at present (1898) in Chillicothe, Mo.

2390. Laura E. Walker; b. in 1854; m. Geo. W. Taylor in 1869. 2 children +.

2391. John Louis Walker; b. 1857. He d. when nine months old.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD Walker⁶ (2383) (Edmund⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. in 1838. He m. Mrs. Wallace, formerly Susan C. Campbell, dau. of Smith Campbell, who was originally from Virginia. She lived near St. Louis, and was the first white child born in Fairview Township, Livingston County, Mo. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, in Company K, 23rd Regiment Missouri Infantry. He was promoted at the siege of Atlanta, Ga., to the rank of First Lieutenant in Company I of the same regiment. He acted as Adjutant of the regiment until discharged at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 1, 1865, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He is a cripple from injuries received during his service in the war. He crossed the plains in 1859 with B. B. Siggins and family. He resides now (1900) at Bogard, Mo. She d. Sept. 16, 1901, aged 59 years; had been a member of the Christian Church for 25 years. 6 children, viz:

2392. Edmond S. Walker; m. Ethel, youngest dau. of Dr. W. C. Baird, of Carroll County, Mo. He is a farmer and stockman.

2393. Sidney E. Walker; m. Eva Rowe, whose parents were from Ohio. He is a farmer.

2394. Mary A. Walker; m. W. E. Thomas, who is in the lumber and hardware business.

2395. Nellie Walker; m. W. H. Rosenberry, the cousin and step-brother of Eva, the wife of Sidney.

2396. Albert Walker; b. 1874. He is a farmer.

2397. Winnie R. Walker; b. 1876; m. Mr. Canady.

ELIZABETH Walker⁶ (2385) (Edmond⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); was b. Jan. 6, 1843. She m. Marquis S. Traughber March 15, 1865. They now (1900) reside near Roads, Carroll County, Mo. 9 children, viz:

2398. James Monroe Traughber; b. April 5, 1865. He graduated at Valparaiso; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1898 he was principal of a high school in Washington state. He wrote "East Hall."

2399. Mary Ella Traughber; b. Feb. 3, 1867; m. Dr. W. P. Colby March 22, 1885. They are both practicing physicians in Carrollton, Mo. 1 child, viz:

Buford M. Colby; b. March 14, 1889.
2400. Laura P. Traughber; b. March 2, 1871. She graduated from Warrensburg, and is now a teacher.
2401. Virgil S. Traughber; b. May 11, 1874. He is a teacher.
2402. Flora J. Traughber; b. Feb. 25, 1876. She is a teacher.
2403. Edmonia A. Traughber; b. Feb. 24, 1878. She is a teacher.
2405. Robert Walker Traughber; b. May 24, 1884.

MARTHA JANE Walker⁶ (2387) (Edmond⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹) ; b. in 1846. She m. William J. Powers of Missouri in 1866. He served in the Civil War, and was commissioned a Captain about the time the army of the Potomac was mustered out. He is now a farmer. The family moved to Perry, Okla., in 1890, and still live there. 8 children, viz:

2407. Alpha Ann Powers; b. Dec. 5, 1866; m. Virgil M. Conkling May 18, 1886. 3 children +.
2408. Henry Warren Powers; b. Dec. 2, 1868. He taught school in Carroll County; attended the Kentucky University. He was ordained to the ministry at Yates Sept. 22, 1893, and is now (1899) pastor of the First Christian Church at Cottage City, Cal. He m. Mary E. Shelton of Miami, O., on May 1, 1895. About 1900 he was called to Petaluma, Cal., as State President of the Christian Endeavor Missionary Society.
2412. Rolla George Powers; b. April 9, 1881.
2413. Walter Shirley Powers; b. May 2, 1886.

ALPHA ANN Powers⁷ (2407) (Martha J.⁶, Edmond⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹) ; b. Dec. 5, 1866, in a log cabin on
Turkey Creek. She taught school several terms in Carroll County; m. Virgil M. Conkling on May 18, 1886, b. Jan. 23, 1865, in Living-ton County, Mo., son of Ira B. and Fannie Brown Conkling. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. Their home is in Carrollton, Mo. He is considered one of the most promising lawyers in the state.  3 children, viz:

2415. Jessie Conkling; b. 1887.
2416. Roscoe Conkling; b. 1889.
2417. Francis Conkling; b. 1884.

WARFIELD WALKER Powers (2409); m. Nellie Bailey. They have one child, viz:

2418. Bee Powers.

ANN M. Walker⁶ (2388) (Edmond⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. in 1850. She m. J. C. Goodson, a farmer and politician of Missouri, March 15, 1871. They live now (1900) at Mandeville, Mo.  9 children, viz:

2419. Edmond Walker Goodson; b. April 2, 1872.
2421. Nannie A. Goodson; b. April 2, 1877.
2423. Winn M. Goodson; b. May 26, 1881.
2426. Harrison M. Goodson; b. Dec. 9, 1887.
2427. Raymond L. Goodson; b. Aug. 4, 1890.

LAURA E. Walker⁶ (2390) (Edmond⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. in 1854. She m. Geo. W. Taylor, a farmer of Pennsylvania, in 1869. They live at Roads, Mo.  2 children, viz:

2428. Claud Taylor; aged 25 (1898). He is a teacher.
2429. Reuben Taylor; aged 10 (1898).

LOUIS F. Walker⁵ (2300) (Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 3, 1818. He m. Elizabeth Fry Nelson on March 28, 1841. She was the dau. of Joseph O. Nelson and Susan Lightfoot. Susan Lightfoot was the dau. of Philip Lightfoot, who served
seven years in the Revolutionary War. He m. a dau. of George Fry, a very wealthy citizen of Culpepper, Va. Elizabeth Fry Nelson Walker d. March 23, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Louis F. Walker was a farmer, and always lived in Adair County, Kentucky. He d. there on Sept. 5, 1882.

Henry Clay Walker, son of Louis, says of his father: "He was very much like his father, Alexander. He was six feet two, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes; was of a very generous disposition, fond of entertaining his friends. He was a Union man during the war, but befriended the needy soldiers of both sides when they came to his door, sick or hungry; has been known to feed as many as one hundred men and horses in a single day, my mother, with the help of two negro women, preparing the food and waiting on the sick, who often remained for days at a time. Scarcely a day passed during three years but what we had calls for help. Father’s horses, cattle, wagons and harnesses were freely given, and no remuneration was ever received for any service rendered or material supplied. Grandmother found a home with us; she survived grandfather 20 years. Father also took care of mother’s aunt, Mildred Craig, for ten years, after she was totally blind; sister Patsy Ann, a very sweet, patient girl, was given the care of Aunt Mildred, to whom she gave the most devoted attention. When father died he left little of this world’s goods, but I feel sure by his Christian deeds he went to a well earned reward.

"After the war the slaves of my father wished to remain with him. They all loved mother and father, and felt that they were their best friends. Father belonged to the Presbyterian Church and mother to the Methodist. When Grandfather Alexander Walker and Elizabeth Scott were married (1803), they moved from Woodford County, Ky., to Adair County, Ky. They had a little cabin on a piece of land grandfather bought. They had but little furniture; grandmother had the only bureau in the neighborhood, which she said made her feel a little aristocratic. They went to work clearing up their farm; being frugal and industrious, they built a very large, commodious brick house, and had in time a well cleared farm. They raised, besides their own eleven children, six others, one a brother’s child, and three were his cousin’s children; also a negro child—the mother had been sold to a trader when her child was only three months old; she begged Grandfather to buy it, which he did. For
many years Grandfather drove a six-horse team to and from Louisville, a distance of 100 miles, carrying goods. He had a negro driver named Herod, who was often entrusted with large sums of money, sent by different merchants in payment for goods. In regard to great-grandfather, James Walker, I know but little. I think I have heard grandmother say that he was a Lieutenant in the war of the Revolution, but we have no records.”

Eight children, viz:

2430. Henry Clay Walker. He was b. Sept. 11, 1843, during the campaign of Clay and Polk for the Presidency, and his grandfather, being a very staunch Whig, gave this child Clay’s full name. Henry Clay was about eighteen years old when the war broke out. He did not join the army, but was on the Union side, and took part in one very hard fight with Captain Hindman, who came from Bowling Green and attacked the pickets of General Bud. The pickets were stationed at Gradyville, eight miles from Columbia. Henry Clay was captured by Captain Hindman, but made his escape in time to report the situation to General Bud, and save an attack on the forces at Columbia. April 8, 1875, Henry Clay Walker m. Sarah Alice Turk, a dau. of Colonel William C. Turk. Henry Clay Walker and wife now live at Gradyville, Adair County, Ky., where he is a farmer and undertaker. 2 children +.

2431. Susan Emily Walker; b. Jan. 14, 1846. She m. E. H. Burton on Jan. 25, 1874. He was the son of Joseph Burton, and was born and raised in Columbia, Adair County, Ky. They moved to Warsaw, Ill., just before the war, and Edward Burton enlisted at Cairo, Ill. He was on the Mississippi River on a gunboat called “The Little Rebel.” After the war was over he returned to Columbia, and taught school for a few years in Adair County. He then went into the mercantile business in Gradyville, where he spent the last eight years of his life. He d. May 18, 1878. They had no children, and the widow, Susan Emily Walker Burton, is living at present (1898) in Columbia, Ky.
2434. Patsy Ann Walker; b. June 29, 1852; m. Samuel E. Allen, a prosperous farmer of Adair County, Ky., on Jan. 4, 1876. 1 child +.
2435. Mary Elizabeth Walker; b. April 27, 1854. She m. S. D. Caldwell on Oct. 3, 1889. He is a wealthy farmer of Adair County, Ky., and was a widower with four daughters. He and Mary Elizabeth have no children of their own.
2437. Robert Franklin Walker; b. Nov. 6, 1858; has never married, and still lives on the old homestead.

HENRY CLAY Walker a (2430) (Louis F., Alexander, James, Alexander, John); b. Sept. 11, 1843; m. Sarah Alice Turk April 8, 1875. 2 children, viz:
2439. Elizabeth Jane (Bessie Jane); b. Sept. 30, 1888.

PATSY ANN Walker a (2434) (Louis F., Alexander, James, Alexander, John); b. June 29, 1852; m. Samuel E. Allen Jan. 4, 1876. 1 child, viz:
2440. Leslie Allen; b. April 22, 1877. He was named for Ex-Governor Leslie.

WILLIAM ELZY Walker (2436); b. Aug. 21, 1856; m. Hattie Yates, Dec., 1878. 1 child, viz:

MARGARET ANN Walker a (2301) (Alexander, James, Alexander, John); b. Nov. 9, 1820; m. Alexander Hindman. They lived in Columbia, Adair County, Ky. She d. Sept. 7, 1898. She was always called "Aunt Peggy" by everyone who knew her.
Gov. James Robert Hindman.
The following obituary notice was printed in her home paper after her death:

“Mrs. Margaret A. Hindman, mother of Ex-Governor J. R. Hindman of this city, died at her home near Gradyville, last Wednesday morning. Had she lived until December the 9th, she would have been seventy-eight years old. She was an excellent Christian lady; was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and her influence for good has been felt in the neighborhood where she has lived all her life.

“Her husband, Mr. Alexander Hindman, died fourteen years ago, and at the time of her death, she was living with her youngest son, Mr. Charles M. Hindman, at the old home where she was reared and married.

“She has reared a large family, and those of her children who survive her are, Governor J. R. Hindman, of Columbia; Mr. W. A. Hindman; Mr. Charles M. Hindman; and Mrs. J. D. Flowers, of Gradyville; and Mrs. John Keen, of Clinton County.

“The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. C. Sandidge, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the remains were laid to rest by the side of her husband in the burial place on the farm, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends.

“Mrs. Hindman will be greatly missed from the neighborhood where she has so long lived.”

Eight children, viz:

2442. James Robert Hindman; m. Erma Young. 2 children +.
2443. Margaret Elizabeth Hindman; m. Joseph D. Flowers. 6 children +.
2444. William Alexander Hindman; m. Arnetta Caldwell. 5 children +.
2445. Ann Rebekah Hindman; m. John S. Keen. 2 children +.
2446. Polly Catherine Hindman; m. Timothy F. Nell. 1 child +.
2447. Samuel Perry Hindman; d. in infancy.
2448. Fetna Jane Hindman; m. H. K. Allen. 4 children +.
2449. Charles Morehead Hindman; m. Lou W. Thomas. No children.

JAMES ROBERT Hindman⁶ (2442) (Margaret⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹). Gov. James R. Hindman, one of Adair
County's best known men, was born on a farm in the country where his great-grandfather, grandfather and father each lived until their death.

The early education of Gov. Hindman was obtained in the district schools, and his occupation was that of working on a farm until he was twenty-two years old, when he enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, commanded by Colonel E. H. Hobson. He was soon elected Lieutenant of Company C, and afterwards promoted to Captain of Company H.

During the last year of the war, he served as Chief of Ordnance of the Second Division of the 23rd Army Corps. He was mustered out of the service in the year 1865.

His record was that of a brave, fearless man, who stood by the flag of the Union, and returned from the fray with the consciousness of having performed his duty to the best of his ability.

When the war closed, with Gov. Hindman—as with all true soldiers—it ended, and he set about the task of preparing himself for a useful career as a citizen.

Soon after his return from the service, he was nominated and elected to represent Adair County in the Lower House of the Kentucky General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1869. His services were highly appreciated by his constituents, and it is but meet to say that no other county in Kentucky was more ably represented.

Having read law at intervals, he determined after returning from the Legislature, to make it a profession, and after a course of diligent and well directed study, he was admitted to the practice. His naturally legal mind and acquired knowledge soon placed him in rank with the leading attorneys of this section, and for the ensuing eight years he was a successful practitioner, and in 1879 he was again induced to accept the Legislative nomination and served with credit alike to himself and his constituency during the sessions of 1879 and 1880.

In 1883 he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. J. Proctor Knott. Being elected, he served for four years to the satisfaction of the people of Kentucky. When his term of office expired, he again returned to his home, and took up the practice of his chosen profession, but in 1892, the Democracy demanded his services as a Con-
gressional candidate from the Eleventh district, and ever faithful to the wishes of his friends, he accepted the nomination, and while defeated—the district being largely Republican—made a most vigorous campaign.

He was Chairman of the Sound Money Convention, which was held in Louisville in September of last year, and his services in the cause during the campaign were highly appreciated by the sound money contingent over the state.

Gov. Hindman commands the universal respect and confidence of a host of friends. Being a cultured, high-toned Christian gentleman, his influence is for good, and Columbia has many reasons to feel proud of his citizenship.

Gov. Hindman is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Methodist Church. He has often served as a Delegate to the Louisville Conference, and twice as a Delegate to the General Conference, which met at Richmond and St. Louis, respectively.

In 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Erma Young, who died in 1881, leaving two sons, one of whom has since died.

In December, 1893, he married Mrs. Fanny M. Rawley of Dallas, Texas.*

Two children, viz:

2450. Robert Young Hindman; b. 1873; graduated from Center College, Danville, Ky.

2451. James Herschell Hindman; who d. at the age of 12 years.

MARGARET ELIZABETH Hindman⁶ (2443) (Margaret⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); m. Joseph D. Flowers. 6 children, viz:

2452. Alexander Flowers; d. young.
2453. Anna Bell Flowers; m. Robert Chening.
2454. Emma Juriah Flowers; m. Charles Hutchinson.
2455. Rose Lee Flowers.
2456. Ella May Flowers.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER Hindman⁶ (2444) (Margaret⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); m. Arnetta Caldwell. 5 children, viz:

*Sketch of Gov. Hindman taken from a Columbia paper, name and date not given.
2458. Leslie Clarence Hindman; m. and has 1 child.
2459. Curtis Hindman.
2460. William Hindman.
2461. Harlan Hindman.
2462. Metta Pearl Hindman.

ANN REBEKAH Hindman⁶ (2445) (Margaret³, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); m. John S. Keen, a Methodist minister, prominent as a propounder of the doctrine of sanctification as a second blessing. 2 children, viz:
   2463. Marvin Keen.
   2464. John Keen.

POLLY CATHERINE Hindman⁶ (2446) (Margaret⁵, Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); m. Timothy F. Nell. 1 child, viz:
   2465. Esther Nell.

FETNA JANE Hindman (2448); m. H. K. Allen. Their home is in Mobile, Ala. 4 children, viz:
   2466. Maggie Allen.
   2467. Mary Allen.
   2468. Charles Allen.
   2469. James Allen; d. young.

MARTHA JANE Walker⁵ (2303) (Alexander⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); b. Oct. 8, 1824; m. John Warfield Shirley, son of Col. Warfield Shirley of the War of 1812. He was b. July 13, 1840, in Metcalfe County, Ky.; m. July 11, 1839; lived in Adair County, Ky. 6 children, as follows:
   2470. Elizabeth Ann Frances Shirley; m. Alfred Walker Blaydes. 5 children +.
   2471. Mary Margaret Shirley; b. Nov. 7, 1845; d. Oct. 16, 1864.
   2472. Nancy Jane Shirley; b. May 24, 1851; d. June 17, 1854.
   2473. Lou Belle Shirley; b. Oct. 15, 1855; d. May 28, 1876.
   2474. John Alexander Shirley; m. Alberta L. D. Buckner. 3 children +.
   2475. Lewis Edmond Shirley; b. Dec. 11, 1864; unmarried; lives at East Fork, Ky.
ELIZABETH ANN FRANCES Shirley\(^6\) (2470) (Martha J.\(^5\), Alexander\(^4\), James\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. Dec. 13, 1840; m. Dec. 26, 1871, to Alfred Walker Blaydes. 5 children, viz:

2479. Died young.

JOHN ALEXANDER Shirley\(^6\) (2474) (Martha J.\(^5\), Alexander\(^4\), James\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Alberta L. D. Buckner, dau. of Wm. Stanton and Polly Buckner, Oct. 26, 1882. She d. Aug. 20, 1890. 3 children, viz:


ELIZABETH McCORKLE Walker\(^5\) (2304) (Alexander\(^4\), James\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. Oct. 7, 1828; m. Noah Wilcox. She d. Sept. 30, at Bowling Green, Ky. 6 children, viz:

2484. Maggie Wilcox; m. T. Sullivan.
2485. Henry Clay Wilcox.
2486. Sallie Wilcox.
2487. William Green Wilcox.
2488. Charles Wilcox.
2489. Edna Wilcox.

JAMES Walker\(^4\) (2291) (James\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Kizziah Cox, and moved to Illinois. Kizziah d., and James m. again and had several children, and moved to Missouri. The name of only one of his children is known, William L., who was born in Grayson County, Ky., Feb. 15, 1825. His mother, Kizziah, d. at his birth, and Alexander Walker (known as long Alexander from his being unusually tall) went after the child, and carried him one hundred miles on horseback in the winter time, and took him to his home, taking the entire care of him on his journey, and raised him as one of his own children.

WILLIAM L. Walker (2490); b. Feb. 15, 1825; was raised by Alexander Walker, who m. Elizabeth Scott (see above). He m.
Lamira Kennard. Her brother, Russell Kennard, was a wealthy boot and shoe merchant of Nashville, Tenn. After her death he m. Mrs. Caldwell, widow of George Caldwell. They live in Nell, Adair County, Ky. 10 children, viz:

2491. Hyberna Walker; m. Joseph Bell; d. about 1884.
2492. Mary Alice Walker; m. John Bell.
2493. James D. Walker; m. Miss Diddle.
2494. Amanda Walker; m. Stuart Kinnard.
2495. Stuart Russell Walker; m. Miss Pullain.
2496. Elizabeth Walker; m. Absalom Pullain.
2497. Theodosia Walker; m. John T. Hamilton; d. about 1894.
2498. Le Roy Walker; m. Miss Kinnard. He is Postmaster and Notary Public at Nell, Ky.
2499. Kizziah Walker; m. Mr. Murrell, a merchant, son of Wm. Murrell. He only lived six weeks after they were married. His wife carried on his business with his partner for years after his death.
2500. Lellah Ann Walker; m. Mr. Hunter, grandson of Josiah Hunter, a wealthy slave owner.

ELIZABETH Walker⁴ (2292) (James³, Alexander², John¹); always called Betsey; m. Lewis Fletcher, and d. in Sparta, Tenn. Their 3 children were:

2501. James Fletcher⁺.
2502. Woodson Fletcher⁺.
2503. Columbus Fletcher; m. Miss Young, a sister of the wife of Cyrus Walker.

JAMES Fletcher⁵ (2501) (Elizabeth⁴, James³, Alexander², John¹); moved from Iowa to Illinois. He m. in Illinois, and had the following 8 children:

2504. Sally Margaret Fletcher.
2505. Mary Elizabeth Fletcher.
2506. Nancy Jane Fletcher.
2507. George Samuel Fletcher.
2508. Martha Susan Fletcher.
2509. Joseph Benson Fletcher.
2510. Amanda Dennington Fletcher.
2511. James Bamford Fletcher.
WOODSON Fletcher (2502); m. ———; had 4 children, as follows (after Woodson's death his widow m. V. Cochran):

2512. Martha Fletcher; m. John Cochran, a brother of V. Cochran. She d. leaving one child.
2513. A girl.
2514. Nancy Catherine Fletcher.
2515. Roy Fletcher.

The History of McDonough County, Ill., written by S. J. Clark, contains the following interesting items concerning different members of the Walker family who went to Illinois from Virginia and Kentucky at an early day:

William P. Walker; Company B, 16th Infantry; enlisted May 24, 1861; discharged May 18, 1862.

Corporal Joseph T. Walker; 28th Infantry, Company D; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861. He was discharged at the expiration of his term, Aug. 26, 1864.

Henry E. Walker, of Bardolph; enlisted Nov. 1, 1861, and was discharged Sept. 29, 1863, on account of disability.

Second Lieutenant John S. Walker, of Macomb; commissioned June 6, 1865; mustered out June 6, 1865.

William C. Walker, of Macomb; enlisted June 18, 1862; discharged June 28, 1863, on account of disability.

Robert A. Walker, of Macomb; enlisted May 20, 1864; mustered out Sept. 26, 1864; Company I, 137th Infantry.

James H. Walker, of Bushnell; enlisted in Company I, 137th Infantry, May 12, 1864; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

J. M. Walker; lawyer at Macomb. First birth recorded at Walnut Grove was Flora M. Walker, daughter of Gilmer Walker (b. 1836). Mr. Walker was the first to lose a child, Martha Walker, who died in the fall of 1837.

Rev. Harrison Berry, a Cumberland Presbyterian clergyman, and Miss Martha Walker were the first married in the township. They were married in February, 1833, at the residence of Gilmer Walker by Rev. Cyrus Haines.
MEMBERS OF DODDSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Andrew Walker; and Ann Walker, his wife.
Chas. W. Walker; Virginia Rachel Walker.
Andrew Walker; Ruling Elder; d. Sept. 17, 1843.
Ebenezer James Walker, Deacon.
N. A. Walker, Jerusalem Chapel, United Brethren Church, Deacon.
Quintus Walker, Deacon of Center Chapel.
William C. Walker, of Macomb; enlisted in Company C, 84th Infantry, June 18, 1862; discharged Jan. 28, 1863, on account of disability.
Daniel Chalmers; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps June 13, 1863; wounded; 84th Infantry, Company A.
Ebenezer Walker, of Eldorado; enlisted July 30, 1862. He was wounded twice and mustered out June 8, 1865. He was in Company B, 84th Infantry.
Samuel Walker, of Eldorado; enlisted in Company B, 84th Infantry, on July 31, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1863, of wounds.
Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill. N. A. Walker, one of the first trustees of this town.
Colonel William Bailey.
Judge Cyrus Walker; well known as the best criminal lawyer in the West; employed in the case of McFadden Brothers for the murder of John Wilson. He gave Pennington's Point its name in honor of Stewart Pennington.
John M. Walker; m. Martha Campbell.
Company H, 2nd Cavalry, organized by J. D. Walker, July 24, 1861. He was commissioned Captain Aug. 24, 1861.
Deacons of Camp Creek Church: A. Walker, James Walker and T. J. Walker.
Representative from McDonough County (Democrat): James D. Walker.
Emma Walker; teacher Mound Township.
Andrew Walker; b. in Adair County, Ky.; came to McDonough County in 1833.

Joseph McCrosky; Alderman and Mayor of Macomb.

James D. Walker; Mayor of Macomb.

ANN Walker (1944) (Alexander², John¹); b. March 22, 1754; m. her cousin, James Walker, son of John and grandson of Alexander, who was a brother of John, the emigrant, Feb. 24, 1774; d. in McDonough County, Ill., in 1835 or 1836. Her husband, James Walker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He d. in Morgan County, Ill., aged over 80 years. There are no papers to show his Revolutionary service, but his eldest daughter, Margaret, remembered his return from the war and told her children of it. 8 children, viz:

2516. Margaret Walker; m. Benjamin Workman. 4 children +.
2517. Jane Walker; m. John Findlay. 8 children +.
2518. John Walker; m. Susan Hughes. 6 children +.
2519. Alexander Walker; m. Sarah Morrow. 8 children +.
2520. Joseph C. Walker; m. Lucretia Fletcher. 7 children +.
2521. Ann Walker; d. unmarried, in Adair County, Ky., in the spring of 1829.
2522. James Walker; d. young.
2523. William H. Walker; m. Ann Harris. 6 children +.

MARGARET Walker (2516) (Ann², Alexander², John¹); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., 1777; m. Benjamin Workman and moved to Indian Creek, Morgan County, Ill., in 1826. She survived her husband many years. 4 children, viz:

2524. Jane Workman; m. Jacob Gibson. 4 children +.
2525. Benjamin Workman; m. Nancy Gray Walker. 4 children +.
2527. James Workman; m. (1) Cornelia Hammond, (2) Matilda Edgerly. 5 children +.

JANE Workman (2524) (Margaret¹, Ann¹, Alexander¹, John¹); b. in Adair County, Ky., Jan. 5, 1807; m. Jacob Gibson, who served
in the War of 1812 and d. 1867; residence Wall St. P. O., Kansas, where she d. in June, 1895. 4 children, viz:

2528. William Gibson.
2529. Henry Gibson.
2530. James Gibson.

BENJAMIN Workman\(^5\) (2525) (Margaret\(^4\), Ann\(^3\), Alexander\(^*\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Nancy Gray Walker, dau. of Miriam Pair Walker. After Benjamin's death she m. Mr. Hammons, and lives at Glasgow, Ia. He d. Jan. 10, 1832, aged 56; buried near Easton, Ill. 4 children, viz:

2532. James Workman.
2533. Margaret Workman.
2535. Combs Workman.

Benjamin Workman had a grandson, Benjamin Lytton, who lived in Lucas County, Iowa. He has 9 children, viz:

2536. Elizabeth Lytton.
2537. Mary Jane Lytton.
2538. Letitia Ann.
2539. William Lytton.
2540. Emily Lytton.
2541. Margaret Lytton.
2542. Frank Lytton.
2543. Araminta Lytton.
2544. Lilly Lytton.

JAMES Workman\(^5\) (2527) (Margaret\(^4\), Ann\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. July 30, 1820; d. Feb. 25, 1891; m. (1) Cornelia Hammond in 1853; she d. Dec. 21, 1865; m. (2) Matilda Edgerly, April, 1868; no children by 2nd marriage. 5 children, viz:

2545. Clara Workman; b. March 5, 1854; d. April, 1854.
2546. Margaret Workman; b. March 5, 1855; d. Oct. 9, 1857.
JOHN WALKER. 329

2548. Benjamin Alexander Workman; b. Feb. 3, 1860; m. April 20, 1878, Emma Jane Davis, dau. of William and Anna Davis. He is an engineer on a railroad in Old Mexico. 3 children +.


BENJAMIN ALEXANDER Workman6 (2548) (James5, Margaret4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. Feb. 3, 1860; m. April 20, 1878, Emma Jane Davis, dau. of William and Anna Davis. 3 children, viz:

2550. William James Workman; b. April 20, 1880.
2552. Henry Workman; b. July 5, 1890.

HENRY MATTHEW Workman6 (2549) (James5, Margaret4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. Aug. 30, 1862; d. Jan. 5, 1893; m. Oct., 1886, Amanda Weymire of Indiana, dau. of Hiram Weymire. 3 children, viz:

2555. Hazel Workman; b. Dec., 1892.

MARY ANN Workman6 (2547) (James5, Margaret4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); m. John S. Sommers. 4 children, viz:

2558. Anna Blanche Sommers; b. Oct. 10, 1880; unmarried.
2559. Clarence Workman Sommers; b. Sept. 6, 1887.

JANE Walker4 (2517) (Ann3, Alexander2, John1); m. John Findlay, who d. 1816 or 1817. After the death of her husband she moved to Hancock County, Ill. She d. in 1823. Her 8 children are (1898) all dead. They were as follows:
2560. James Findlay; m. Polly Patterson, whose mother was a Hughes. They moved from Kentucky about 1848, going to Keokuk, Ia., thence to Missouri, where they both died. They had no children.

2561. Samuel Alexander Findlay; m. Polly Patterson. They lived near Carthage, Mo. They are both dead.

2562. Elizabeth Findlay; m. Squire Rutherford Davis. 2 children +.

2563. Walker Findlay; m. and had children +.

2564. Ann Findlay; m. Mr. Maltby. 2 children +.

2565. Margaret Findlay; m. and d. soon afterward.

2566. Andrew Findlay; d. shortly after marriage. No children given.

2567. Jane Findlay; d. in young womanhood.

ELIZABETH Findlay\textsuperscript{5} (2562) (Jane\textsuperscript{4}, Ann\textsuperscript{3}, Alexander\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}); b. Sept. 5, 1816, in Adair County, Ky.; m. Squire Rutherford Davis of Hancock County, Ill., in 1853; d. July 24, 1898, at her home in Creston, Ia.

Extract from sketch of Mrs. Davis which appeared in the Creston Citizen July 28, 1898:

"When thirteen years of age Elizabeth Findlay came to Illinois (near Carthage), where she resided until her removal to Creston, Ia., with her sons in August, 1876; m. Thomas J. Dale June 13, 1837. Their eight children died in infancy or early childhood. At the time of her second marriage to S. R. Davis, he had six children to whom she gave a mother's devoted care. Her cousin, James B. Findlay, was one of the pioneer evangelists of the West. She was a deeply religious woman, her abiding faith being a never failing source of joy and consolation from early childhood until the last moment of her life, when she entered the land of infinite peace, above the storms which beat upon the shores of time."

Squire Rutherford Davis was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1808, came to Illinois at the age of 18 years, and settled in Shelby County, from whence he removed to Hancock County, Ill. He was a man of natural gifts, but without a college or academic education, being self-made and self-educated. He taught school and farmed; mastered John Stuart Mill's system of logic, and was the ablest math-
JOHN WALKER.

 mathematician in Illinois in his day. He was the originator and perfector of the science of arithmetic which applied the analytical system of cancellation; was author of "Davis' Arithmetic," published in 1853, which had a large sale, and was considered by mathematicians as a masterpiece. It is still in use in western Illinois. He was elected Sheriff of Hancock County, Ill., in 1854, and Clerk of the Courts, in 1856, from which position he retired in 1864. Their 2 children were:

2568. Squire Richard Davis +.

2569. Thomas Jefferson Davis; lives at Creston, Ia. +

SQUIRE RICHARD Davis (2568) was born near Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., July 17, 1854. His father was a native of Tennessee, his mother of Kentucky. As a boy he acquired a taste for politics through constant companionship with his father in his electioneering tours during his political career.

At the age of fourteen he entered a printing office, together with the duties of which position he kept up the study of the higher branches of the common school system, from both of which he graduated at the age of nineteen, a first-class printer and writer of some local celebrity, as resident correspondent of the Illinois State Register and St. Louis Republican. In 1876 he removed to Creston, Ia., and became editor and publisher of The Creston Democrat, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in 1879. In 1884 he was a nominee of his party for Congress, was defeated by 2300, carrying four counties out of ten, making the strongest fight ever made by any nominee of his party in the district. After his defeat he resumed editorial charge of the Creston Commonwealth; was appointed Postmaster at Creston, by President Cleveland, Aug. 10, 1885.

Notwithstanding the political reverses of his party in 1888, Mr. Davis, because of his efficiency, integrity and non-partisanship as certified by Hon. J. S. Clarkson and other postoffice officials, was retained in office until within a few months of the expiration of his full term. He resigned his position to accept that of Judge of the Superior Court to which he was elected by a heavy majority over one of the oldest and ablest attorneys at the Creston bar. The jurisdiction of this court being co-extensive with that of the District Court. This important position was filled with the energy and faithfulness that
characterizes all his undertakings until 1894, when he followed journalistic and literary work, where he took high rank as a contributor to various high grade publications. His illustrated article, "A Great Farm Region," which appeared in the Cosmopolitan for October, 1889, was noticed in all of the principal Western papers. He has followed journalistic work in Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Chicago; established the Creston Citizen in 1898, which consolidated with the Des Moines Gazette in Jan., 1899. From Carthage the family removed to Creston, where they remained until 1899, when they went to Des Moines, where they now reside.

Squire Richard Davis married Alice Sedberry near Columbia in Mauray County, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1882. Their children were all b. in Creston. 5 children, viz:

2570. Rupert Findly Davis; b. Sept. 5, 1883.
2571. Marjorie Chappel Davis; b. Sept. 12, 1885.
2572. Florence Sedberry Davis; b. April 1, 1888.
2573. Benjamin Rush Davis (twin); b. Nov. 7, 1891.
2574. Richard Tinsley Davis (twin); b. Nov. 7, 1891.

THOMAS JEFFERSON Davis (2569); b. April 7, 1856, in Carthage, Ill. In 1894 he was postmaster at Creston, Ill. He is also engaged in newspaper work, and together with his brother, S. Richard, edited the Citizen of Creston in the year 1898. They now (1899) publish a paper in Des Moines, Ia.; m. Emily Zollars in December, 1877.

WALKER Findlay 3 (2563) (Jane 4, Ann 4, Alexander 2, John 1); taught the first school kept in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill. This was a log cabin on section 16, near what is now known as Deer Park. This was in 1838. He studied for the ministry, but never preached on account of an impediment in his speech. Late in life he married a widow. She had raised a niece, Susan McCrosky, who married Judge Pinkney Walker. Walker Findlay had one or two children. Their home was at Pella, Ia.

ANN Findlay 5 (2564) (Jane 4, Ann 4, Alexander 2, John 1); m. a Mr. Maltby. He d. and she lived a widow for many years. She was a helpless invalid for about forty years, but through all her suffering was sweet and patient. She was the mother of 2 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER. 333

2575. Jonathan Maltby; m. and had 6 children, 4 daughters and 2 sons, all of whom are married, except the youngest son. They live at Omaha, Neb. (1894)

2576. Daughter; m. Andrew J. Davis, a son of Elizabeth Findlay’s husband; live at Carthage, Ill.

JOHN Walker4 (2518) (Ann3, Alexander2, John1); m. Susan Hughes, and d. in Kentucky in 1823. His widow and children moved to Illinois in 1830, and bought a farm in Morgan County. She d. Sept. 30, 1849, aged 61 years and 5 months. 6 children, viz:

2577. Blackmore Hughes Walker; m. Ann Robinson Sage. 7 children +.

2578. Elizabeth Walker.

2579. Martha Walker; m. Leftridge Lindsay. He was b. Dec. 23, 1802, and d. March 3, 1865. Martha d. Aug. 6, 1862, aged 40 years.

2580. John Walker; m. Mary Shuff. 4 children +.

2581. Harvey Walker; m. (1) Harriet McElvane, (2) ———. 3 children by first marriage +.

2582. Alexander Walker; m. Elizabeth Berry. 7 children +.

BLACKMORE HUGHES Walker5 (2577) (John4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. July 15, 1810; m. Ann Robinson Sage, June 16, 1840. Ann’s mother was an Epler. She had a nephew who was Judge of the Supreme Court in Jacksonville, Ill. Hughes Walker d. Sept. 4, 1889, at Ashland, Ill. His wife, Ann, was b. March 28, 1811, and d. March 5, 1892. 7 children, viz:

2583. Susan Elizabeth Walker; d. aged 2 years.

2584. James Harvey Walker; m. Frances Thornberry. 4 children +.

2585. John Calvin Walker; m. Margaret Jordan; m. (2) Miss Hedgwood. 8 children +.

2586. Martha Jane Walker; b. Oct. 7, 1849. She is single and lives at Ashland, Ill.


2588. Jacob Epler Walker; b. June 18, 1851. His home was at Ashland, Ill. He met with a painful accident on the 17th of July, 1899, while driving a four-horse team hitched to a self-binder. Something went wrong and
Mr. Walker got down to adjust the difficulty, when the team became frightened and started to run. He was thrown to the ground, and the team and part of the binder passed over him, resulting in a bad fracture of the skull, and other injuries, from which he died the 21st day of July, 1899, aged 48 years. He was buried in Yatesville Cemetery, July 23; unmarried.

2589. Blackmore Hughes Walker; m. Elizabeth Chittick. 8 children +.

JOHN Walker⁵ (2580) (John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Kentucky Feb. 19, 1823; came to Illinois when young, his home being several miles north of Jacksonville; graduated from Rush Medical College in 1851. While attending this college, Dr. J. P. Walker and he were room-mates, both afterwards becoming successful physicians; m. in 1868 to Mary Ann Phillips Shuff, b. Nov. 25, 1837, dau. of Anthony Houston and Siren Foutch Shuff. She d. at Jacksonville about 1886. He d. at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1883, after practicing his profession for thirty years, mostly at Berlin and Ashland, Ill. Two of their children, Hughes and Mary Walker, d. in infancy. Two others, viz:

2590. John Anthony Walker. He is a practicing physician; holds the position of railroad surgeon; present address, Winston, Montana.

2591. Estella Grace Walker; living with her mother somewhere in Montana.

HARVEY Walker⁶ (2581) (John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Harriet McElvane, by whom he had 3 children; m. (2) ——, no children. 3 children, viz:

2592. Harriet Walker; graduated in Indianola, Ia., and became a lecturer.

2593. Susanna Walker.

2594. Will Walker; d. young.

ALEXANDER Walker⁶ (2582) (John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Elizbeth Berry; resides at St. Paul, Neb. 7 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

2595. Melissa Walker; m. Oscar Craven. 3 children +.
2596. Jennie Walker; m. Sandy Craven. 6 children +.
2597. Philander Walker.
2598. Charles Walker; m. —. 1 child +.
2599. Mary Walker.
2600. Everett Walker.
2601. Elizabeth Walker.

JAMES HARVEY Walker6 (2584) (Blackmore H.5, John4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. Aug. 20, 1841; m. Frances Thornberry. They live in Ashland, Ill. 4 children, viz:
2602. Charles Walker; lives at Lincoln, Ill.
2603. Anna Walker; lives at Lincoln, Ill.
2604. Lulu Walker; m. Mr. Work of Virginia, Ill.
2605. Ellen Walker; lives at Petersburg, Ill; m. Nov. 28, 1899, Guy F. Bergen, a merchant of Petersburg, Ill.

JOHN CALVIN Walker6 (2585) (Blackmore H.5, John4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. March 16, 1843; m. Margaret Jordan at Jacksonville. He m. for his second wife Miss Hedgewood. He had four daughters by his first wife, and four daughters by his second wife. 8 children; names of only 4 known, as follows:
2606. Ida Gray Walker.
2607. Nellie Walker; m. George Fisher. He is now dead. 1 child +.
2608. Evalina Walker.
2609. Mary Walker.

NELLIE Walker (2607); m. George Fisher. 1 child, viz:

BLACKMORE HUGHES Walker6 (2589) (Blackmore H.5, John4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. June 16, 1857; m. Elizabeth Chittick, Nov. 24, 1880. She was b. July 4, 1858. 8 children, viz:
2614. Stella C. Walker; b. Aug. 2, 1887.
2615. John H. Walker; b. April 18, 1889.
2616. George W. Walker; b. Sept. 4, 1890.

MELISSA Walker⁶ (2595) (Alexander⁵, John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Oscar Craven. Their home is in Roseville, California. 3 children, viz:

2619. Nellie Craven.
2620. Elizabeth Craven.
2621. Glenn Craven.

JENNIE Walker⁶ (2596) (Alexander⁵, John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Sandy Craven. They lived in St. Paul, Neb., where she died. The names of three of their children are:

2622. Maud Craven.
2623. Bertha Craven.
2624. Blanche Craven.

And three younger children; names not known.

CHARLES Walker⁶ (2598) (Alexander⁵, John⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. and had 1 son, viz:

2625. Audley Walker.

ALEXANDER Walker⁴ (2519) (Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Sarah Morrow. He d. leaving a widow and 4 children; had 8 children, names of only 3 given, viz:

2626. Nancy Walker; m. James Norris. 2 children +.
2627. Mary Walker; m. Herbert Kinnard. 1 child +.
2628. Samuel Walker; m. twice, and had several children.

Nothing further is known of him.

NANCY Walker⁵ (2626) (Alexander⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); d. in 1897; m. James Norris, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. 2 children, viz:

2629. Mary Norris; m. a Mr. Norris, and d. soon afterwards.
2630. Clinton Norris; a practicing physician in Clinton County.

(Name of state not given.)
MARY Walker⁵ (2627) (Alexander⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Herbert Kinnard, a farmer, and had 3 children; m. (2) William Mann, and had 4 children. 7 children, viz:
2631. Amanda Kinnard; m. Dr. Edw. Nell. 6 children +.
2632. David Kinnard; m. Miss Fletcher; m. (2) Miss Bell. 3 children +.
2633. Ethlanie Kinnard; m. her cousin, Clay Kinnard. 1 child +.
2634. James H. Mann.
2635. Virgil D. Mann.
2636. Eunice Mann.
2637. Latha G. Mann.

AMANDA Kinnard⁶ (2631) (Mary⁵, Alexander⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Dr. Edward Nell. He d. in Frankfort, Ky., leaving her with 6 children. He was Warden of the Penitentiary there. 6 children, viz:
2638. Marion Nell; b. about 1881.
2639. Gilliam Nell; b. about 1883.
2640. Pearl Nell; b. about 1885.
2641. Lillian Nell; b. about 1887.
2642. Mary Nell; b. about 1889.
2643. Annie Nell; b. about 1891.

DAVID Kinnard⁶ (2633) (Mary⁵, Alexander⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Miss Fletcher. After her death he m. Miss Bell. 3 children, viz:
2644. Virgie Kinnard.
2645. Rollin H. Kinnard.
2646. Harlin E. Kinnard.

ETHLANIE Kinnard⁶ (2633) (Mary⁵, Alexander⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Clay Kinnard, her cousin. He was a farmer. 1 child, viz:
2647. Zula Kinniard.

JOSEPH CULTON Walker⁴ (2520) (Ann³, Alexander², John¹); d. on Salt Creek, Sangamon County, Ill.; m. Lucretia Fletcher. 7 children, viz:
2648. Amanda Walker; b. 1816; d. 1835.
2649. Nancy Walker; b. 1818; d. 1842.
2650. Robert F. Walker; b. 1830; m. Arimatha Scott. 9 children +.
2651. Julia Walker; d. young in 1810.
2652. Nancy P. Walker (twin to Julia); d. young in 1840.
2653. James Philander Walker; b. 1826; m. (1) Mary E. Townson, (2) Margaret A. Walker. 8 children +.
2654. William Wallace Walker; m. Margaret Eldridge. 9 children +.

ROBERT FLETCHER Walker⁵ (2650) (Joseph⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Adair County, Ky., Feb. 26, 1830; removed to Illinois when very young, received his education in that state; returned to Kentucky and lived a few years with his grandfather; came back to Illinois, and from there crossed the plains in an emigrant wagon going to Oregon; this was in 1851, the trip taking six months; elected sheriff of Lane County in 1855. The same year on Feb. 27 he m. Arimatha Scott. She had gone to Oregon with her uncle from western Indiana. Most of her relatives lived in Island Grove, Ill. In 1856 Robert Walker and family went to Washington Territory, where he d. at his home in Walla Walla County, March 7, 1890. His wife d. June 28, 1898. Their 9 children were as follows:

2655. Alice Walker; m. Archibald Bishop. 4 children +.
2656. Rose Harriett Walker; m. Philander Bishop. 4 children +.
2657. Laura E. Walker; m. Mr. McCowan. 4 children +.
2658. James Walker.
2659. Stuart Walker; d. 1886, at the age of eighteen years.
2660. Joseph Walker; unmarried; lives on home place at Wattsburg, Wash.
2661. Lillie May Walker; drowned in 1890, at the age of eighteen.
2662. Marion Walker; m. Lizzie Y. Wisdom, Nov. 23, 1898.
2663. Adelaide Walker; b. 1877; lives on home place at Wattsburg, Wash.

ALICE Walker⁶ (2655) (Robert⁵, Joseph⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Archibald Bishop. He is dead. His widow lives at Day-
Dr. James Philander Walker.
ton, Washington. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are dead. The two living are:

2664. Elsie Bishop.
2665. Roy Bishop.

ROSE HARRIET Walker^6 (2656) (Robert^5, Joseph^4, Ann^3, Alexander^2, John^1); m. Philander Bishop. They are the parents of four children, viz:

2666. Vera Bishop; b. 1883; d. 1898.
2667. Alma Bishop.
2668. Lena Bishop.
2669. Helen Bishop; d. Dec. 29, 1897.

LAURA E. Walker^6 (2657) (Robert^5, Joseph^4, Ann^3, Alexander^2, John^1); m. Mr. McCowan. They are the parents of 4 children, viz:

2671. Emery W. McCowan.
2672. Amy J. McCowan.
2673. Hazel McCowan.

JAMES PHILANDER Walker^5 (2653) (Joseph^4, Ann^3, Alexander^2, John^1); was b. in Adair County, Ky., April 6, 1826. He moved to Middletown, Mason County, Ill. He served in the Mexican War, and was in the series of battles, which carried the American troops into the City of Mexico. He served in Company F, 4th Illinois. The Regiment was commanded by Colonel Baker, Walker himself being a sergeant. On returning, he was ill with yellow fever. He began studying medicine prior to the war, and continued his studies while in the war, carrying his books in his knapsack. He graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1849. Dr. John Walker was his room-mate. Dr. J. P. Walker was elected County Treasurer, and the salary from that office enabled him to pay his college expenses.

Dr. J. C. Patterson was also his room-mate at school, and lifelong friend.

He married Mary E. Townson July 3, 1849. She died in 1853, and in 1854 he married Margaret A. Walker, the daughter of William Hammer Walker and Ann Harris. In 1861 he organized Company K, 17th Illinois Infantry. He was made Captain, and parti-
icipated in the battles of Frederickstown and Shiloh. After the battle of Shiloh he resigned, and assisted in raising the 85th Illinois Infantry of which he was first surgeon, and afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a warm personal friend of the War Governor, Richard Yates.

Margaret A., his wife, lived for a year or more with her aunt, Margaret Gibson. He died at his home in Mason City, Ill., on Jan. 15, 1892. A special train was run up from Havana, bringing members of the John Quincy Adams Post to attend the funeral. 8 children, as follows:

2674. Dr. William Philander Walker; m. Emma McIlhenny. 2 children +.
2675. Mary Paulina Walker; m. Thomas A. Whitworth. 2 children +.
2676. Robert Lincoln Walker; m. Emma Woodward. 4 children +.
2677. Anna Harris Walker; b. March 28, 1864. She lives with her mother in Mason City, Ill.
2679. Joseph Rice Walker; b. Nov. 30, 1869; is a local agent on the C. & A. R. R. at Mason City, Ill. He m. Anna Miller.
2680. Lucretia E. Walker; b. May 30, 1872; m. Benjamin C. Rickard; resides in Mason City, Ill.
2681. John Sheridan Grant Walker; b. Oct. 30, 1874. His home is in Fargo, N. D.

WILLIAM PHILANDER Walker 6 (2674) (James P. 5, Joseph 4, Ann 3, Alexander 2, John 1); b. March 23, 1856; m. Emma McIlhenny in 1887. Their home is in Mason City, Ill. 2 children, viz:

2683. Frank McDonald Walker; b. Nov. 13, 1893.

MARY PAULINA Walker 6 (2675) (James P. 5, Joseph 4, Ann 3, Alexander 2, John 1); b. Oct. 21, 1858. She is a fine musician; m. Thomas A. Whitworth of Peoria, Ill., in 1886. Their home is in Fargo, N. D., where she has a studio and devotes much of her time to her chosen profession. He is a son of Bevil and Pheoba Farrell Whitworth. Bevil Whitworth was an Englishman who settled at
Dr. William Wallace Walker.
JOHN WALKER.

Guilford Court House, N. C.; his wife belonged to the Blaine family of Ireland; they settled in Fayette County, Mo., about 1833. 2 children, viz:

2684. Daughter; d. 1887.

ROBERT LINCOLN Walker\(^6\) (2676) (James P.\(^5\), Joseph\(^4\), Ann\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. March 22, 1861; m. Emma Woodward in 1893. He is secretary of the Walker Reunion Association, which held its first meeting at Greenview, Ill., in Sept., 1898. The second meeting of this association was held at Macomb, Ill., August, 1899. They reside at Greenview, Ill., where Mr. Walker is engaged in the practice of the law. They have the following four children:

2686. Grace Walker.
2688. Edith Margaret Walker.

LUCRETIA E. Walker (2680); m. Benjamin C. Rickard. 1 child, viz:


WILLIAM WALLACE Walker\(^5\) (2654) (Joseph\(^4\), Ann\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. in Kentucky July 8, 1822; moved to Sangamon County, Ill., with his father in 1830; m. Margaret Eldridge March 26, 1846; settled in Mason County, Ill., in 1860; practicing medicine when the war broke out; enlisted and became First Lieutenant of Illinois Volunteers; was in command of his company until the battle of Chickamanga, when he was obliged to resign on account of illness; began the practice of medicine again and continued visiting his patients until the last day of his life. Bad roads or the uncertainty of his patient’s ability to pay for his services, never kept him from performing his duty; was a very successful physician, honest and fair in all of his dealings and withal a Christian gentleman. His wife was b. in England; came to America with her parents when 9 months old. She was one of 15 children. Her parents both died in Menard County, Ill. 9 children, 6 of whom lived to grow to maturity, as follows:
2691. Louisa Walker; m. J. Hornbeck. 9 children +.
2692. Mary Walker; m. Thomas Cavin. 10 children +.
2693. William Walker.
2694. Lucia Walker.
2696. Margaret A. Walker; m. John Ross. 6 children +.

LOUISA Walker⁶ (2691) (William W.⁵, Joseph P.⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); resides in Easton, Ill; m. John Hornbeck. 9 children, viz:

2697. Lester Hornbeck.
2698. Henry Oscar Hornbeck.
2699. Effie Ray Hornbeck.
2700. Robert Ross Hornbeck.
2701. Walter Walker Hornbeck.
2702. William D. Hornbeck.
2703. Edward Hornbeck.
2704. Ivan Hornbeck.
2705. Lessel Hornbeck (dead).

MARY Walker⁶ (2692) (William W.⁵, Joseph P.⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Thomas Cavin. They reside in Hannibal, Mo. 10 children, viz:

2706. Lennie Cavin.
2707. Ola Cavin.
2708. Mead Cavin.
2709. Jessie Cavin.
2710. Esther Cavin.
2711. Thomas Cavin.
2712. Harvey Cavin.
2713. Lila Cavin.
2714. Eva Cavin.
2715. James Cavin.

JULIA Walker⁶ (2695) (William⁵, Joseph⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); b. in 1853, and m. Nelson E. Thompson March 26, 1872. They reside in Washington, Kas. They have 7 children, viz:

2716. Benjamin Thompson; b. Sept. 12, 1881.
2717. Nancy Agnes Thompson; b. Feb. 5, 1883.
JOHN WALKER.

2718. Eleanor Thompson; b. Dec. 8, 1887.
2720. Lucia Thompson; d. young.
2721. Walker Thompson; d. young.
2722. James H. Thompson; d. young.

MARGARET AMANDA Walker§ (2696) (William W.5, Joseph4, Anne3, Alexander2, John1); b. Feb. 11, 1861, and m. John Ross in 1879. He is a merchant at Easton, Ill., where they now reside (1900). He has been postmaster there for almost fourteen years. He was b. in 1856 and is a son of John and Jane Terrill Ross. Their 6 children are:

2723. Ralph Ross; b. March 25, 1880.
2724. Lucia Ross; b. Nov. 21, 1881.

WILLIAM H. Walker4 (2523) (Ann3, Alexander2, John1); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1797. He moved to Adair County, Ky., thence to Morgan County, Ill., about 1830. He lived awhile in Lancaster, Ia. March 29, 1832, he m. Ann Harris, who was b. about 1807. She d. March 29, 1844, at Macomb, Ill. William H. Walker enlisted May 24, 1861, as Corporal in Company B, 16th Infantry, Ill., and was transferred to a company in the 60th Illinois Infantry June 1, 1864. He d. at Walker’s Grove May 3, 1859. 6 children, as follows:

2729. Margaret Walker (twin); m. Dr. J. P. Walker +.
2730. James Alexander Walker (twin); m. Eliza Harris, then Alice Mary Childs. 2 children +.
2731. Mary E. Walker; m. Geo. Charlie. 5 children +.
2732. William Stuart Walker; m. Margaret Montrose. 6 children +.
2733. Joseph Adelbert Walker; d. young in 1843, aged 2 years.
2734. Ann Harris Walker; d. March 27, 1844.

MARGARET Walker§ (2729) (William H.4, Ann3, Alexander2, John1) (twin to James A.); m. Dr. James P. Walker. For their family, see James Philander (No. 2663).
JAMES ALEXANDER Walker⁵ (2730) (William H.⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹) (twin); b. Feb. 8, 1833; m. (1) Eliza A. Harris Aug., 1862, (2) Alice Mary Childs; resides in Ben Lomond, Cal. 2 children, viz:

2735. Eliza Walker.
2736. James Gordon Walker.

MARY E. Walker⁶ (2731) (William H.⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); b. Oct. 21, 1836; m. George Charlie, May 12, 1855, at Lancaster, Ia. He belonged to Company K, 17th Illinois, and participated in the battles of Frederickstown, Mo., Ft. Donaldson and Pittsburg Landing. He d. May 2, 1873. 5 children, viz:

2737. Ella Louise Charlie; m. Benjamin Tibbetts May 3, 1886. 2 children +.
2738. Alice Gray Charlie; m. Edward Thorn. 3 children +.
2739. Mary Walker Charlie; m. Rev. Dayton Blunt. 3 children +.
2740. James Stuart Charlie; m. Florence Gardiner. They live in Mason City, Ill.

ELLA LOUISE Charlie⁶ (2737) (Mary E.⁵, William H.⁴, Ann³, Alexander², John¹); m. Benjamin Tibbetts May 3, 1886. She was b. Aug. 17, 1856. 2 children, viz:

2742. Margaret Brenhilda Tibbetts; b. June 18, 1889.

ALICE GRAY Charlie (2738); b. Sept. 17, 1860; m. Edward Thorn in 1883. She d. May 7, 1891, at Mason City, Ill., leaving 3 children, viz:

2744. Willis Gordon Thorn; b. June 22, 1884.
2746. James Edward Thorn; b. Nov. 9, 1889.

MARY WALKER Charlie (2739); b. Dec. 12, 1863; m. Rev. Dayton Blunt Oct. 10, 1887; residence White Heath, Ill. 3 children, viz:

WILLIAM STUART Walker (2732) (William^4, Ann^3, Alexander^2, John^1) ; b. May 20, 1839. He m. Margaret Montrose in 1869. He was Sergeant in Company K, Illinois Infantry and fought at Frederickstown, Mo., and at Ft. Donaldson and Pittsburg Landing. They reside at Los Gatos, Cal., where he is editor of the Los Gatos Weekly Mail. He wrote “Between the Tides.” Their 6 children are:

2750. William Glenn Walker; b. July 11, 1870, in Mason City, Ill. He came to California with his parents in 1874; attended the public school of Los Gatos, making remarkable progress while there; also took a course in Chestnutwood’s Business College and became an expert bookkeeper. He graduated with high honors from the Chicago Northwestern University School of Pharmacy; returning to Los Gatos, he with his brother, George S., engaged in the drug business. He was a good newspaper correspondent, contributing to several papers in his vicinity. He held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the California Sons of Veterans; was also Past Commander of the Los Gatos Tent No. 72, Knights of the Maccabees, and at the time of his death held the office of Master at Arms in Los Gatos Lodge No. 174, Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. About the middle of July his brothers, Walter and Leland, were stricken with diphtheria. Glenn hastened to their bedside and rendered every possible assistance to them, remaining almost constantly by their side until Walter died. He was then taken sick himself with the same dreadful disease, and died Aug. 16, 1901.

2751. Effie Eliza Walker; b. Oct. 6, 1872; d. about 1899.

2752. George Stuart Walker; b. Sept. 21, 1874; was elected a member of the California Legislature in the fall of 1900.

2753. Harry Lincoln Walker; b. April 26, 1882, and d. Sept. 18, 1898, after having been an invalid fourteen years.


DAVID Walker (1947) (Alexander, John); b. March 7, 1763; m. Jane Holmes Oct. 26, 1790. She was b. in Ireland in 1771 and came to America when 14 years of age. They removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where he d. at Butler Fork, Adair County on the 23rd day of December, 1827. After his death his widow removed to Irish Grove, Sangamon County, Ill., where she d. some years later. All of this family were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a ruling elder. 10 children, viz:

2756. William Walker; b. in 1791; d. in the war of 1812; unm.
2757. Anne Walker; b. 1793. She m. her cousin, William Walker. (For their descendants, see William Walker, No. 2261.)
2758. Alexander H. Walker; b. in 1796; m. Isabella Patterson, No. 1987, dau. of Joseph. 11 children +.
2759. Elizabeth Walker; b. 1798; d. unmarried in Irish Grove, Illinois.
2761. David Walker; b. 1802; m. Nancy Patterson, (2) Elizabeth Fletcher. 12 children +.
2762. Katherine Walker; b. 1805; m. Ambrose Stone. 6 children +.
2763. Mary Walker; b. 1809; m. John Stone. 3 children +.
2764. Samuel H. Walker; b. 1807.
2765. Melinda Walker; b. 1810; m. Hon. Hawkins Taylor. 6 children +.

ALEXANDER H. Walker* (2758) (David, Alexander, John); son of David and Jane Holmes; b. Jan. 4, 1795; d. in Kentucky July, 1869; m. Isabella Patterson, dau. of Joseph. She was b. Feb. 14, 1798; m. Dec. 5, 1815; moved to Illinois about 1828, and to Lee County, Ia., about 1837; both members of Presbyterian Church. He was a ruling elder. She d. Jan. 1, 1843. He then m. Mrs. Hendricks. No children by second marriage. Their home was in Scotland County, Mo. 11 children, as follows:

*2080. Wm. H. Walker; m. Isabella Young. 7 children +.
2081. Joseph Patterson Walker; m. Wethunia Wentgen. 1 child +.

*The children of Alex. H. Walker previously numbered under No. 1987.
2083. Thompson Walker; m. 3 times. 5 children +.
2083. Jane Walker; m. Eli Stoddard. 2 children +.
2084. Eliza Jane Walker; m. Wm. J. Patterson. 2 children +.
2085. David Walker; m. (1) Ellen Morrow, and (2) Jane Sommers. 14 children +.
2086. Alexander Walker; b. April 7, 1829; d. unmarried in California, 1851.
2087. Melinda Parthula Walker; m. Allen Hardenbrook. 3 children +.
2088. Cyrus Claypool Walker; m. May Hendricks. 6 children +
2089. James Thomas Walker; m. Mattie Bryant. 2 children +.
2090. John Green Walker; m. Hannah E. Denny. 9 children +.

WILLIAM H. Walker⁶ (2080) (Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); oldest child of Alexander H.; b. March 17, 1817; d. Jan. 14, 1888, in Gentile Valley, Idaho; m. Isabella Young June 11, 1847. She d. 1868. He then m. March 3, 1870, Mrs. Lucinda Daniels. She only had 1 child, Minnie Walker. 7 children, viz:

2766. Mary Isabella Walker; m. Green Bently Coryell. 6 children +.
2767. Samuel Walker; b. 1850; d. young.
2769. William Walker; b. 1859; d. in infancy.
2772. Minnie Walker; b. Dec. 6, 1878, at Memphis, Mo.

MARY ISABELLA Walker⁶ (2766) (William H.⁵, Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Memphis, Mo., May 14, 1845; m. March 9, 1871, in Memphis, Tenn., by Rev. Wm. Hersman to Green Bently Coryell. He was b. in Clark County, Ill., March 26, 1844; d. in Gentile Valley, Idaho, Jan., 1900. 6 children, viz:

2773. William David Coryell; b. Memphis, Mo., Feb. 18, 1872. In the spring of 1898 he went as a volunteer soldier from Montana to the Spanish-American War, where he was m. at Manila, Philippine Islands, by Chaplain Stull.
2774. Louis Edgar Coryell; b. Memphis, May 21, 1874.
2776. George Coryell; b. La Plata, Mo., Feb. 1, 1882.
2777. Lida Coryell; b. Durango, Col., Aug. 21, 1884.

ROSA WOOD Coryell (2775); m. Britton Barrett. 1 child, viz:
2779. Caroline Barrett; b. in Rockland, Montana, Jan. 19, 1898.

JOSEPH PATTERSON Walker² (2081) (Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 14, 1818, in Kentucky. He m. Wethuna Rentgen. They had one son whose name is not known, viz:
2081a. —— ——; m., name of first wife not known; m. (2) Cornelia Richardson. They had several children. After Cornelia died he m. Mrs. Cornelia Martin Asbery. No children. Children were:
  2780. Charles Walker.
  2781. Albert Walker; m. and had 7 or 8 chil. +

ALBERT Walker (2781); m. Sallie Cornelius of Cincinnati, O. 5 children, viz:
  2782. Edwin Walker.
  2783. Sallie Walker.
  2784. Charles Walker.
  2786. Fred Walker.

THOMPSON Walker⁵ (2082) (Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. May 13, 1821; d. March 19, 1899, at Devil's Lake, South Dakota; ruling elder in Presbyterian Church; m. Matilda Morrow May 28, 1848. She was b. Sept. 2, 1825; d. Sept., 1848. He then m. Nancy D. Woodsnall Nov. 3, 1852. She was b. 1833; d. March, 1857. They had dau., Ella, b. and d. in 1854. He then m. Margaret J. Baird Dec. 28, 1859. She was b. Jan. 1, 1837, and d. Jan. 15, 1902, of pneumonia; buried at Memphis, Mo. 5 children, as follows:
JOHN WALKER. 349

2787. Ella Walker; b. and d. 1854.
     4 children +.
2789. Esther Walker; b. June 20, 1864; d. young.
2790. Reuben Walker; b. June 23, 1866; d. young.
2791. Herbert Baird Walker; b. June 29, 1870.

ALEXANDER Walker⁶ (2788) (Thompson⁵, Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); m. Mary J. Coster Dec. 21, 1882, in Memphis, Mo. She was dau. of Geo. W. and Mary Ellen Miller Coster. She was b. July 4, 1838, in Carthage, Ill. Their 4 children, all b. at Devil's Lake, N. D., were as follows:

2794. Margaret Ellen Walker; b. June 6, 1887.

JANE Walker⁵ (2083) (Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 27, 1823; d. Sept. 11, 1894, at Deer Lodge, Mont.; m. March 12, 1840, Eli Stoddard, an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was b. July 5, 1815. After Eli's death she m. J. K. Bryce Feb. 26, 1862. He was b. March 12, 1844; d. Sept., 1875. 2 children, as follows:

2796. Lucinda Jane Stoddard; b. March 4, 1842.
2797. Augustus Stoddard; b. March 24, 1844.

ELIZA JANE Walker⁵ (2084) (Alexander H.⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 19, 1826; m. in 1846 to Dr. William J. Patterson, son of Abraham and Jane Chisholm Patterson. His father was first or second cousin to Madam Patterson Bonapart. Dr. Patterson was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College. He d. at Memphis, Mo., Nov. 18, 1860. In June, 1874, the family went to Corinne, Utah. She d. in Logan, Utah, Jan. 16, 1890; both members of Presbyterian Church. He was a presiding elder. 2 children, viz:

2798. A. A. Patterson; b. Jan. 18, 1848; m. Della Sagers. 4 children +.

2799. JENNIE Patterson; b. Dec. 8, 1852; taught the first free school ever kept in Utah. She and her family are members of the
Descendants of

Presbyterian Church; m. at Corinne Feb. 21, 1876, to Dr. W. R. Stover, son of Elisha and Emila McMurry Stover. He was b. in Macon, Mo., Feb. 1, 1845; enlisted in Civil War when only 16 years old, in the 27th Missouri U. S. Volunteers; mustered out June 13, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He d. in Anaconda, Mont., Nov. 27, 1896; buried in Logan, Utah, where the family now live. 5 children, viz:

2799a. William Rhoton Stover; b. Feb. 28, 1877; d. March 1, 1878, at Corinne.
2799d. Noble McMurry Stover; b. Nov. 16, 1887, at Logan.
2799e. Howard Combs Stover; b. Aug. 26, 1890, at Logan.

Abraham A. Patterson (2798); m. Della Sagers at Soda Springs, Idaho, Oct. 10, 1890. Their home is at Price, Utah. 4 children, viz:

2798d. Mary Blanch Patterson; b. Nov. 12, 1901, Castle Gate, Utah.

David Walker5 (2085) (Alexander H.,4 David2, Alexander2, John1); b. June 29, 1827; d. Feb., 1865; a minister in Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their home was in Montana; m. Ellen Morrow in Oct., 1856. After Ellen's death he m. Susan Jane Summers July 23, 1866. She was b. May 6, 1844. 4 children by 1st marriage, 10 by second. 14 children, as follows:

2800. Albert Walker; m. Gwendolin Jones. 9 children +.
2801. Jennie Walker; m. Chas. J. Hardenbrook. 5 children +.
2802. Sally M. Walker; m. William E. Albright. 1 child +.
2803. William H. Walker (twin to Sallie M.); b. May 18, 1864; unmarried.

By second marriage:
2806. Thula E. Walker; b. Feb. 22, 1871; m. Thomas A. Rogers. 4 children +.
2807. Martha C. Walker; b. March 4, 1873.
2808. Zora Walker; b. July 9, 1875; m. Oct. 30, 1898, Benjamin C. LaPoint. He was b. March 22, 1870.
2809. Frank A. Walker; b. March 30, 1878.
2810. Hardie S. Walker; b. Sept. 9, 1880.
2813. Fred E. Walker; b. Dec. 4, 1888.

ALBERT Walker⁶ (2800) (David³, Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 26, 1858; m. Gwendolin Jones Oct. 10, 1883. She was b. in South Wales Sept. 18, 1862. They are the parents of 9 children, viz:

2816. Charles K. Walker; b. March 6, 1887.
2817. Evelyn Walker; b. April 6, 1889.
2818. Jennie J. Walker; b. June 17, 1892.
2819. Sallie E. Walker; b. March 13, 1895.
2821. William Walker; b. March 20, 1897.

JENNIE B. Walker⁶ (2801) (David³, Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 24, 1859; d. March 25, 1895; m. Chas. K. Hardenbrook Aug. 29, 1878. He was b. Nov. 7, 1847. 5 children, viz:

2824. Abbie M. Hardenbrook; b. Aug. 12, 1881.
2825. Linda J. Hardenbrook; b. April 17, 1884.
2827. Hilda K. Hardenbrook; b. April 25, 1892.

SALLY M. Walker⁶ (2802) (David³, Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. May 18, 1864 (twin to William); m. Nov.
25, 1885, William E. Albright. He was b. Sept. 2, 1859. 1 child, viz:

THULA E. Walker⁶ (2806) (David⁵, Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 22, 1871. She m. Dec. 24, 1888, Thomas A. Rogers. He was b. Dec. 15, 1849. 4 children, viz:
2830. Lucena Rogers; b. Jan. 24, 1895.
2831. Ryo Rogers; b. May 26, 1897.
2832. Abbie L. Rogers; b. Sept. 8, 1899.

MELINDA PARTHULA Walker⁶ (2087) (Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 1, 1832; m. April 12, 1859, Allen Hardenbrook. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their home is in Montana. 3 children, viz:
2834. Anna A. Hardenbrook; m. John R. Toole. 6 children +.
2835. Thula Hardenbrook; m. Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie. 3 children +.

ANNA A. Hardenbrook (2834); b. July 25, 1864; m. John R. Toole Nov. 2, 1882. He was b. in Maine July 3, 1850; spent several years in Utah in the mining business; went to Idaho in 1878, where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Montana; was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1886; in 1888 was a delegate to the constitutional convention for the framing of the state constitution; was elected to the legislature in 1889 and again in 1898. He is by profession a mining expert, in which capacity he has traveled over the West from Alaska to Mexico. 6 children, viz:
2836. Nora Marie Toole; b. in Idaho Oct. 24, 1883.
2837. Thula Toole; b. in Montana Feb. 26, 1886.
2838. Allan Hardenbrook Toole; b. April 4, 1888.
2839. John Howard Toole; b. March 25, 1890.
2841. John Robert Toole; b. March 10, 1899.

THULA Hardenbrook⁶ (2835) (Melinda⁵, Alexander H.⁴, David⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. in Montana April 29, 1869; m. Dr. Thomas J. McKenzie in Montana Sept. 2, 1890. He was b. in Ten-
nnesota March 27, 1863; graduated from the Louisville Medical College Feb. 21, 1889. 3 children, viz:

2842. Franklin Walker McKenzie; b. Aug. 8, 1891.

JOHN GREEN Walker\# (2090) (Alexander H.\#, David\#, Alexander\#, John\#); b. May 7, 1835; m. Hannah E. Denny March 27, 1859; both members of the Presbyterian Church; resides in Scotland County, Mo. 9 children, viz:

2845. William Denny Walker; m. Anna E. Highfill. 1 child +.
2846. Ida Dell Walker; m. Eugene H. Pyle. 2 children +.
2847. Isabella Walker; m. Joseph R. Jeffries. 2 children +.
2848. Allen D. Walker; b. Sept., 1871; m. Rose L. Smith Dec. 25, 1898. She was dau. of Michael and Catherine Smith. No children.
2849. Joseph Thompson Walker; b. April 25, 1867; not married.
2850. Chas. Bryce Walker; m. Mae Morris. 2 children +.
2851. Maud E. Walker; b. July 31, 1875; not married.
2852. Frank P. Walker; b. March 18, 1877; not married; lives at Evanstown, N. D.
2853. Mayme E. Walker; b. Feb. 27, 1881; single.

WILLIAM DENNY Walker\# (2845) (John G.\#, Alexander H.\#, David\#, Alexander\#, John\#); b. June 25, 1860; m. Feb. 4, 1885, Anna E. Highfill (dau. of Lorenzo and Sophia H). 1 child, viz:

2854. Edna Maud Walker; b. 1887.


2855. Earnest Pyle; b. 1893.
2856. Ruth Pyle; b. 1896.


2857. Marjoria Jeffries; b. 1893.
2858. Lula Esther Jeffries; b. 1898.
CHARLES BRYCE Walker⁶ (2850) (John G., Alexander H., David, Alexander, John); b. Nov. 27, 1873, in Scotland County, Mo.; m. Mae Morris June 30, 1895, dau. of Captain J. L. Morris. 2 children, viz:

2859. Morris Walker; b. 1896.
2860. Helen Walker; b. 1898.

JAMES THOMAS Walker⁵ (2089) (Alexander H., David, Alexander, John); b. July 16, 1837; d. 1870 or 1871 in Memphis, Mo.; m. Mattie Bryant Sept. 12, 1866; reside in Scotland County, Mo.; both members of Presbyterian Church. 2 children, viz:

2861. Ella Walker; married.
2862. Walter Walker.

CYRUS CLAYPOOL Walker⁵ (2088) (Alexander H., David, Alexander, John); b. June 9, 1840; m. March 22, 1863, to May Hendricks. She was b. April 8, 1846. He d. April 12, 1891. 6 children, viz:

2864. J. W. Walker; m. Lida Barrickman. 6 children +.
2865. Isabella Walker; m. H. B. David. 3 children +.
2866. Margaret Walker; m. J. W. Whitford. 1 child +.

J. W. Walker⁶ (2864) (Cyrus C., Alexander H., David, Alexander, John); b. Feb. 16, 1867; m. April 1, 1888, Lida Barrickman. 6 children, viz:

2870. Iva Walker; b. July 5, 1891.
2871. Marie Walker; b. Aug. 11, 1895.
2872. Irene Walker; b. March 16, 1897.
2873. Leon Walker (twin); b. Feb. 16, 1899.
2874. Raymond Walker (twin); b. Feb. 16, 1899.

ISABELLA Walker⁶ (2865) (Cyrus C., Alexander H., David, Alexander, John); b. Sept. 20, 1870; m. H. B. Davis Dec. 18, 1890. 3 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

2875. Blanche Davis; b. Oct. 16, 1891.

MARGARET Walker (2866) (Cyrus C. Alexander David, Alexander, John) ; b. Nov. 16, 1873; m. Sept. 7, 1898, J. W. Whitford. 1 child, viz:

2878. Laura Whitford; b. Oct. 8, 1899.

JANE Walker (2760) (David, Alexander, John) ; b. June 15, 1800. She m. James Alexander Gilmer, who was b. Sept. 30, 1798, and d. Sept. 6, 1848. She d. May 8, 1863. All of this family were members of Presbyterian Church. 5 children, viz:


DAVID Walker (2761) (David, Alexander, John) ; b. July 10, 1802; d. Sept. 1, 1876. He m. Jan. 31, 1828, Nancy Patterson (No. 1991), sister of Colonel William Patterson of Keokuk, Ia., and also sister of Isabella Patterson, who m. Alexander Walker. She was b. Jan. 16, 1807, and d. Aug. 26, 1845. Their home was in Iowa. She was the mother of 8 children. All the family were members of the Presbyterian Church. After Nancy’s death David Walker m. Elizabeth Fletcher. She was b. March 10, 1813. They had 4 children. 12 children, viz:

2885. Mary Ann Walker; b. Oct. 18, 1832; m. Elliott Pyle. 4 children +.
2886. Eliza Green Walker; b. Sept. 17, 1834; m. Wm. Hardenbrook. 3 children +.
2888. Margaret Jane Walker; b. Nov. 23, 1836; m. John E. Pyle. 2 children +.

2889. John Thompson Walker; b. Feb. 9, 1841; d. July 9, 1851.

2890. David Davis Walker; b. Dec. 15, 1843; m. Mary E. Hall, b. April 27, 1843. All the family members of Presbyterian Church. David Walker is an elder. 1 child +.


2894. Hugh Legare Walker; b. Aug. 24, 1854; m. Gertrude H. Dunlevy Nov. 21, 1889, at Helena, Mont. She was b. Oct. 11, 1860; is a member of the Episcopal Church. 1 child, viz:

2895. Francis Hugh Walker; b. April 3, 1894.

WILLIAM Walker5 (2884) (David4, David3, Alexander2, John1); eldest child of David and Nancy Patterson Walker; b. Jan. 9, 1829; d. Sept. 26, 1857; m. Nov. 27, 1856, to Mary E. Greathouse. They have 1 child, viz:

2896. Mary Will Walker; b. Aug., 1867. She m. William Glenmore Brown at Hannibal, Mo., Feb. 15, 1877. He was b. April 6, 1852, and d. at Hannibal, Mo., July 4, 1899. They had 1 child, viz:


MARY ANN Walker5 (2885) (David4, David3, Alexander2, John1); was the eldest daughter of David and Nancy Davis Patterson Walker. She m. Elliott Pyle, April, 1857. She d. Dec. 8, 1892. He d. March 25, 1898. 4 children, viz:

2898. Ellen Walker Pyle; b. March 6, 1857 or 1858; d. June 19, 1872.

2899. William Elliott Pyle; b. Sept. 11, 1861. He is a soldier in the regular army (1899); m. Eve Nadiene. They have 1 child +.

2900. Nancy J. Pyle; m. A. E. Blachert; lives in Kansas City, Mo.; real estate agent with M. S. Cowles. She was b. Jan. 4, 1866. No children.

* Previously numbered.
JOHN WALKER.

2901. Ruby A. Pyle; b. June 7, 1872; m. D. K. S. Walker, dry goods merchant in Butler, Mo. 2 children, viz:
2902. Elliot Pyle Walker; b. ——
2903. Kirby Alexander Walker.

D. K. S. Walker's grandfather was a Scotchman named David Walker, and his great-grandfather was the "Sutter Johnnie" of Robert Burns fame. His father's name was Alexander. He had six brothers and five sisters. The father with one sister came to America in 1869 and settled in Tipton, Mo.; was a Presbyterian minister; has 8 living children (1899):

a. David V. Walker; Wichita, Kas.
b. Alexander B. Walker; Columbus, Ohio.
c. Mrs. Anna C. Pyle; Butler, Mo.
d. Cyrus M. Walker; Kansas City, Mo.
e. D. K. S. Walker (see above).
f. John S. Walker.
g. Harry Walker.
h. Mary S. Walker; Butler, Mo.

Alexander Walker died June 11, 1892. His sister, Mrs. Samuel Strain, lives in Fair Play, Mo.

WILLIAM ELLIOT Pyle (2899); m. Eva Nadiene. They have 1 child, viz:
2904. Eva Nadiene Pyle.

ELIZA GREEN Walker⁵ (2886) (David⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Sept. 17, 1834; m. Sept. 19, 1866, Wm. Hardenbrook. He d. June 9, 1896. They had 3 children, all graduates of Deer Lodge (Montana) College:
2905. David Walker Hardenbrook; b. March 1, 1869; a mining and civil engineer.
2906. Frank Hardenbrook; b. Oct. 28, 1871.

JOSEPH CULTON Walker⁵ (2887) (David⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. March 30, 1830; m. Ruby A. Mason. He was elected and served in the legislature of the Territory of Montana in the
winter of 1874. In the fall of 1875 he was elected sheriff of Lewis and Clark County, Montana, which office he held for three years. He is now living at Lewistown, Montana, with his daughter and son, his wife having died there Sept. 4, 1896.

Joseph Culton Walker says that his grandfather, David Walker, lived very near the Natural Bridge in Virginia, and that he has often heard his father say that men came long distances to see the Natural Bridge, and they would ask his father to pilot them to it, which he would do, taking them over and beyond it, and then telling them they had already passed over it when they did not know it. They always came on horseback, that being the mode of travel at that time. 3 children, viz:

2908. Maggie Montana Walker; b. in Montana Oct. 20, 1865.

NOBLE MASON Walker (2909); m. Jennie Harwood. 1 child, viz:

MARGARET JANE Walker* (2888) (David4, David3, Alexander2, John1); b. Nov. 23, 1836; m. John E. Pyle, who was b. in 1830. He was an elder in Presbyterian Church. Their home is in Helena, Montana. 2 children, viz:

2912. Joseph Clinton Pyle; m. Helen Rulon Prosser. 3 children +.
2913. Mary Linda Pyle; m. Frank Leonard Sizer. 4 children+

JOSEPH CLINTON Pyle* (2912) (Margaret J.5, David4, David3, Alexander2, John1); b. Aug. 24, 1863; m. June 25, 1889, Helen Rulon Prosser, who was b. Dec. 30, 1867. 3 children, viz:

2914. Helen West Pyle; b. April 14, 1890.
2915. Caroline Pyle; b. May 20, 1892.

MARY LINDA Pyle* (2913) (Margaret J.5, David4, David3, Alexander2, John1); b. Sept. 29, 1865. She m. Sept. 9, 1885, Frank Leonard Sizer, who was b. Sept. 29, 1856. 4 children, viz:
ALEXANDER MILTON Walker² (2145) (David⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 14, 1839; m. Abbie B. Cree⁷ (Mary Ann⁶, William⁵, Jane⁴, John³, Alexander², John¹), April 25, 1871. They are members of Presbyterian Church (See No. 2110).

Alexander Milton Walker, when 24 years of age, in company with his older brother, Joseph C. Walker, and Allen Hardenbrook, left Iowa in April, 1863, for California on the old Overland Road traveling by stage coach. Upon reaching Denver they heard of wonderful discoveries of gold at Bannack, Montana, and so decided to change their route and go there. Purchasing a mule team they reached Bannack June 2, 1863. They remained in Montana until December, 1864, when they returned across the plains by stage coach to their old Iowa home, where they spent the winter. In April, having fitted up twelve ox teams and accompanied by Ruby A. Walker, wife of Joseph C., Eliza Walker, their sister, and a younger brother, David D., Allen Hardenbrook, wife and child (now Mrs. Anna Toole) and twelve drivers, they took up the line of march for Montana. When they arrived at Fort Kearney they joined a company of 32 wagons, numbering 54 men to the outfit. At that time the government would not allow trains to leave the Fort with less than fifty men, as it was necessary to have sufficient force to protect themselves against the Indians who were very hostile, having the previous spring destroyed most of the ranch buildings along the Overland Road. They reached Montana in safety the latter part of September, having been five months on the way. At Virginia City, Oct. 20, 1865, Maggie Montana Walker was born. In 1866 they removed to Helena, where the two brothers, Joseph and Milton engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Joseph C. Walker & Brother, in which business they continued until 1874. Milton Walker has been chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Deer Lodge County since 1894, being elected to that office in the fall of 1893. He served three years and was re-elected in the fall of 1896, and still holds that office.

Their only child:
2921. David Creel Walker; b. in Helena, 1872. He is the seventh in descent from Alexander² (John¹) through his son John, and fifth in descent from same through his son David, to whom has come down the old Walker-Rutherford Bible. He is a chemist and mining expert, having received his education in the College of Montana; is a member of the first Presbyterian Church organized in Montana, and was the first child baptized in same. This was in Helena in 1872. His mother being a charter member and active worker in this organization.

DAVID DAVIS Walker⁵ (2890) (David⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 15, 1843. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; m. Nov. 14, 1867, Mary E. Hall. She was b. April 27, 1843. He remained but a short time in Montana after going there with his brothers, but in 1871 he again went West; stopped in Corinne, Utah, where he lived until called home by the death of his father in 1876. He then went to Anaconda, where he now resides. He was elected County Commissioner of Deer Lodge County in 1886 and served four years. He was then elected Mayor of Anaconda. This family are all Presbyterians. Their only child:

2922. Ira B. Walker; b. Feb. 3, 1873, while his father was in the East caring for his father; m. Jan. 1, 1897, Hattie B. May. She was b. Aug. 14, 1878. Their home is in Anaconda, Mont. 1 child, viz:

2923. Richard Davis Walker; b. Nov. 6, 1899.

KATHERINE Walker⁴ (2762) (David³, Alexander², John¹); b. 1805; m. Ambrose Stone Jan., 1830. He was b. 1804; both members of the Presbyterian Church. She d. in 1844. 6 children, viz:

2924. William Stone; m. (1) Miss Hardin, (2) Miss Stone. 3 children +.

2925. Alexander Stone; lives at Sweetbrier, Ill.

2926. David Stone; m. Jane Rayburn; is now dead.

2927. Albert Stone; now dead.

2928. Jane Stone; dead.

2929. Mary A. Stone; m. James Hardin Oct. 17, 1867. 1 son, name not known.
JOHN WALKER. 361

WILLIAM Stone⁵ (2924) (Katherine⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); lives in Greenview, Ill. His first wife was a Miss Hardin. He afterwards m. a Miss Stone. 3 children, viz:

2930. Charles Stone; a druggist; lives in Greenview, Ill. (1898)
2931. Kate Stone; m. Dwight Smith; lives in Greenview, Ill. (1898.)
2932. Emma Stone; m. Mr. Hatfield; lives in Greenview, Ill. (1898.)

MARY Walker⁴ (2763) (David³, Alexander², John¹); m. John Stone. She d. Sept. 26, 1843. Their 3 children are:

2934. James Stone; b. in Irish Grove, Ill., in 1835, and d. at Pekin, Ill., April 10, 1899, at the age of 64 years. He left a wife and 6 children, all adults +.
2935. Lucinda Stone; b. April 15, 1837. She m. Abraham Shelly. 4 children, viz:
   2936. Laura E. Shelly.
   2938. Lulu C. Shelly.

JAMES M. Stone⁵ (2934) (Mary⁴, David³, Alexander², John¹); m. Mary E. Campbell. 4 children, viz:

2940. Fanny Bell Stone.
2941. Polly Jane Stone.
2943. Elisha Stone.

MELINDA Walker⁴ (2765) (David³, Alexander², John¹); b. in 1810. She m. her cousin, Hawkins Taylor (No. 3529) in the spring of 1834 at Irish Grove, Ill. They moved to Iowa, and afterwards to Washington, D. C. She d. in 1862, leaving 6 children. Hawkins Taylor m. secondly to Elizabeth Delamater Johnson, by whom he had one child, Hawkins Taylor, Jr. 7 children, viz:

2945. Mary J. Taylor; m. Dr. J. S. Martin. 3 children +.
2946. James Taylor; b. in Oct., 1838, and d. in 1839.
2947. Annie E. Taylor; b. Jan. 9, 1840, and m. C. A. Cunningham in 1868. They reside in Carrollton, Mo.
2948. Samuel David Taylor; b. in 1842, and d. Feb. 21, 1863.
2949. William H. C. Taylor; b. in 1844, and d. in 1870.

MARY J. Taylor⁵ (2945) (Melinda⁴, David⁴, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 4, 1837. She m. Dr. J. S. Martin (son of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin). He was b. in Hamilton, Ohio, March 27, 1831, and d. Feb. 15, 1895. They were m. in Keokuk, la., in 1859. 3 children, viz:

2951. Mary Martin; m. John H. McCutchen. 2 children +.
2953. Anna H. Martin; m. Douglas H. Harroun. 1 child +.

MARY Martin⁶ (2951) (Mary J.⁵, Melinda⁴, David⁴, Alexander², John¹); b. March 10, 1862. She m. John H. McCutchen May 16, 1894. 2 children, viz:

2954. John H. McCutchen.
2955. Mary J. McCutchen.

ANNA H. Martin⁶ (2953) (Mary J.⁵, Melinda⁴, David⁴, Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 28, 1867; m. Douglas H. Harroun Jan. 6, 1896. 1 child, viz:

2956. Mary Harroun.

HAWKINS Taylor, Jr.⁵ (2950) (Hawkins¹, Catherine³, Alexander², John¹); b. July 24, 1864; m. Nov. 22, 1888, at Fairfield, Ia., to Miss Cora Bernice McGaw. They have no children.

Hawkins Taylor graduated at the High School in Washington, D. C., in 1881. He was a reporter in the House of Representatives and Senate in Washington during the 47th Congress, and for twelve years was Secretary to Hon. James F. Wilson, U. S. Senator from
Alexander Walker,
Who married Mary Harmon.
JOHN WALKER.

Iowa. In September, 1891, he was appointed by Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, as secretary and stenographer of the commission to determine the boundaries of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada. He is now Secretary to Senator C. K. Davis of Minnesota, and acting clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate, and accompanied the Peace Commission as their Secretary when they went to Paris in 1898.

ALEXANDER Walker\(^3\) (1948) (Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; the eighth child of Alexander Walker and Jane Hummer (Hammer). He was b. July 12, 1765. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Magdalene Harmon, whom he married on March 22, 1790. After her death he married Margaret (Peggy) Combs.

"I wish to relate one incident in relation to my grandfather, Alexander Walker, as I remember hearing my father, Allen H. Walker, relate it, when I was a boy. Sometime in 1790, grandfather wanted to go back to Virginia on business, and as there were no cars in those days, he was in no ways deterred from his purpose by the thought that the journey must be made, if at all, on foot. His preparations were simple. He parched some corn—this he placed in one end of a sack, in the other end he put a saddle of dried venison. After committing his wife and little ones to the care of the Allwise Father, he called his faithful dog and started on his long journey through the trackless forest, which at that time was infested with Indians. At night he would light a fire with the aid of his flint and punk; after eating his supper he would clear away a warm place to sleep where his fire had been, being careful to put out all the fire, that it might not be the means of disclosing his whereabouts to the Indians. But one night he failed to extinguish all the fire, and was awakened by the growl of his dog. He saw a large Indian standing near, with a drawn tomahawk. He whispered to the dog, "catch him," and with one bound dog and Indian went out into the brush together. The faithful dog soon returned, but grandfather never looked to see what became of the Indian. I write this to show our children some of the perils their forefathers had to endure, before the comfortable homes of to-day were prepared for them.

T. G. WALKER, Macomb, Ill."
HARMON FAMILY.

"Some time in the Seventeenth Century Adam Harmon left Wales and settled with his family in Chester County, Pa. He was b. in 1688, and his children were:

a. Abraham Harmon.
b. Thomas Harmon.
c. John Harmon.
d. Esther Harmon; m. Mr. Rivens.
e. Nancy Harmon; m. Mr. Perry.
f. Daughter; m. Mr. Scott.

ABRAHAM Harmon (a); m. Nancy Bateman in 17—. She was b. in 1735, and d. in 1778, at the age of forty-three. She was a member of the Baptist Church. They lived in Chester County, Pa. Their children were:

a. Adam Harmon.
b. Joel Harmon
c. Thomas Harmon.
d. Abraham Harmon.
e. John Harmon.
f. Allen Harmon.
g. Ezekial Harmon.
h. Noah Harmon; who d. after he was grown.
i. Enos Harmon.
j. Mary Magdalene Harmon.
k. Ezra Harmon.

Five other sons, who d. in infancy.

MARY MAGDALENE Harmon (j) was b. June 13, 1769. Her mother d. when she was nine years old, and she lived for awhile in the family of John Ralston of Chester, Pa. On account of heart disease she went from there to Warm Springs, Va., and resided there with her Aunt Bivins. From there she went to her Aunt Parry's in Staunton, Augusta County, Va. She afterwards lived with the Widow Reed of that place until the time of her marriage. She was married to Alexander Walker at Mr. Parry's home. Her brother, Abraham, removed from Virginia to Duck River, Tenn., where he became wealthy. From there he went to Mississippi. Her brother,
Ezra, went from Virginia to Woodford County, Ky. His family are scattered, and nothing further is known of their history.

**PINKNEY H. WALKER.**

Mary Magdalene Walker was a pious woman and a faithful wife. She was much above the average in strength of intellect and acquirements for her day.

The children of Alexander Walker and his wife, Mary Magdalene Harmon Walker, were eleven, as follows:

2957. Cyrus Walker; m. Flora Montgomery. 6 children +.
2959. David Walker; b. April 15, 1795; d. in Kentucky Aug. 10, 1795.
2960. Abner Walker; m. Jane Damron. 10 children +.
2961. Cynthia Walker; m. Sanders Campbell. 10 children +.
2962. Margaret Walker; m. John Calhoun. 3 children +.
2963. Allen H. Walker; m. Maxamelia Rice. 10 children +.
2964. Alexander Walker; never married +.
2965. Jane Walker; m. John Walker. 8 children +.
2966. Andrew Hammond Walker; m. Jane Campbell, and afterward Mrs. Mary Noel. 11 children +.
2967. Pinkney Walker; b. March 11, 1811; d. March 15, 1815.
2968. Quintus Walker; m. Mahala Campbell. 1 child +.
2969. Martha Mary Magdalene Walker; m. Aradatha H. Berry. 6 children +.
2970. Thomas Montgomery Walker; m. Mary Montgomery. 6 children +.

**CYRUS Walker** (2957) (Alexander, Alexander, John); b. May 6, 1791; m. Flora Montgomery, dau. of Pitt Montgomery. He studied law with Samuel Brent of Greensburg, Ky. He practiced his profession in Adair and adjoining counties in Kentucky until he removed to Illinois in the spring of 1833. He attained in that part of Kentucky a fine reputation as an able and successful lawyer, and represented his county two successive sessions in the lower house of the Kentucky legislature. On arriving in McDonough County, Ill., he settled on a farm; but resumed his practice, which became extensive, embracing the counties and military tracts, and the northern counties of the state and extending into Iowa. His reputation increased
until he was regarded as equal in ability to any lawyer in the state and inferior to few, if any, in the West. He continued in successful practice until about the year 1860, when he determined to retire and seek repose in his declining years. He was a man of fine and very commanding appearance, and possessed uncommonly fine ability. He was a clear, forcible, racy, ready and eloquent speaker, exercising a powerful control over an audience. He was remarkable for his quickness of perception, as well as the breadth of his comprehension. His arguments were clear, forcible, logical and convincing. He, as a man, was entitled to a high rank among the great men of the Western portion of the Union. He was never ambitious or aspiring for office, although twice elected to the general assembly of Kentucky, and once ran for Congress in Illinois, being beaten by the Mormon vote. He was only induced to run at the earnest solicitation of friends, and the urgent action of the party to which he belonged. He died on Camp's Creek, McDonough County, Ill., Dec. 1, 1875, aged eighty-four years, six months and twenty-four days.

(Signed) Pinkney H. Walker,
Dec. 5th, 1875, Rushville, Ill.

(Judge Pinkney H. Walker was a nephew of the above, and himself a noted lawyer.)

CYRUS WALKER.

ONE OF THE FAMOUS EARLY LAWYERS OF THE MILITARY TRACT.

Hon. J. M. Reid, in his reminiscences of the early settlers of Lee County, Iowa, makes the following references to a man well remembered as one of the most influential lawyers known in Western Illinois:

Cyrus Walker is still a very old man, as he was an old man then, but as active in his movements as a boy of sixteen years of age. He was a great reader—reader of law books and all the current literature of the day—and was fond of quoting the old Norman Law Latin, which he had at his tongue's end. He was always up early in the morning, and was before the trial of a great case ever fruitful in resources; was insinuating and plausible in his address, powerful in argument and popular before a jury. In Mr. Clay's district, in Kentucky, where he commenced to practice, in Illinois, his home, and in Iowa he was universally esteemed as a distinguished advocate and an
JOHN WALKER.

able lawyer. When out of court he smoked a common clay pipe, and when he conversed, which he did with great fluency, he continually snapped his twinking grey eyes, which were deeply set in his well shaped head, the hair on which he habitually kept cropped short. He had the cunning of a fox. He was much accustomed to have his own way in the courts. When Douglas was made Judge in the Quincy District, he tried to rule the court, but failed and declared he never would practice again in Judge Douglas' court, and he kept his word.

Among others of the more prominent members of the early bar, the most prominent was Hon. Cyrus Walker. Mr. Walker was born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken when an infant to Kentucky, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he resided until the day of his death, which took place Dec. 1, 1875. We are indebted to Hon. Hawkins Taylor, of Washington City, for the following sketch, first appearing in the Carthage Gazette, Jan. 5, 1876:

"The father of Cyrus Walker and my mother were brother and sister, and we both grow up in the same county—Adair. When the families first went from Virginia to Kentucky, settlers for twenty miles had to assist each other in house raising and log rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game, and camp out at night. I have often heard him class dried coon as the sweetest meat he ever ate. *Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the Revolutionary War—the old stock Irish Presbyterians, all of them learned in the scriptures, and of stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from the time of his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer. At that time, in that part of Kentucky, the lawyers traveled the circuit on horseback. They were getting ready to attend the Burksville Court when Billy Owens, a man of large ability, kind heart and a good lawyer, but rough and rather dissipated, saw that Walker was not with them. When he hunted him up and inquired the reason, Walker told him that he had no money. Owens at once gave him $15.00 and Walker

* These were John, William and James Walker.
went along, and was so successful that he paid expenses and took home $37.00, a larger sum than he had ever at one time possessed—and as long as he remained in Kentucky, he was the leading lawyer of that county. Several years later, when Walker was at the head of the bar, Owens, partially under the influence of liquor, made a bitter attack on Walker, during the trial of an important case, to which Walker made no reply, although at that day rather disposed to readily resent an insult. Some of his friends inquired the reason. Walker told them of the kind assistance of Owens when he so much needed help and when it did him so much good, remarking that nothing that Owens could say that did not affect his integrity would be resented by him. The next morning Owens made an apology to the court for his unjust remarks to Walker. Walker’s motto through life was never to forget a friendship or do an injustice to any one.

“I have often heard Mr. Walker say that he regretted the prosecution of the unfortunate young man that was tried, convicted and hung in your town for a murder committed by him in Frederick, on the Illinois River. He always believed that he could have saved the life of the young man if he had defended him, and while the case was an aggravated one, still Mr. Walker said that nothing could ever induce him to prosecute another man for murder, and he never did—but he defended and got clear a good many that deserved to be hung.

“When Mr. Walker made a profession of religion, he, for a time, contemplated quitting the law and turning his attention to the ministry. He was educated to believe that slavery was a sin, and when he joined the church he freed all of his negroes and paid their passage to Liberia. Amongst the number was a sprightly boy who has since risen to distinction in Liberia. This boy had a young and handsome wife, who was the property of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church to which Mr. Walker belonged. When Mr. Walker set his slaves free, he urged the minister to free the wife of the boy he had set free, but the minister refused to do so, saying that he was not able to lose the value of the woman, although he had himself got her by marriage. Mr. Walker sent off his freed people, fully believing that the minister would not separate man and wife when the time for separation came, but he still refused, and Mr. Walker bought and paid for her and sent her on after her husband to Louisville.

“Mr. Walker removed to McDonough County, Ill., in 1833, and lived there until his death. He never moved to Iowa, but he prac-
ticed there for several years. The partiality of Judge Douglas against him, as he believed, was the cause of his going to Iowa, and his large practice retained him there for several years.

"Mr. Walker, as you truly say, had a taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature during the great excitement between the "old court" and the "new court," because he was the most popular man on the old court side in the county, and was forced by his friends in the contest to their ticket, and carried the county by a majority of 22, when no other man on his side could have carried it.

"After the formation of congressional districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the Jo Daviess district was largely Whig with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the Democrats. Nearly all the counties in the district had Whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker, if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa, attending the courts, the last one being in Lee County, lasting several weeks. He stopped with me. His trunk was full of letters from all parts of the district, urging him to allow the use of his name for Congress. Amongst the letters were, at least two, from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, then Mormon Bishop, but who had formerly lived at Macomb, and was, while there, a brother elder in the Presbyterian Church with Mr. Walker. All of these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate to save the district for the Whigs. Smith, in his letters, pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other Whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate, until he felt that his duty to the noble Whig party required him to make the sacrifice, but when he entered into the contest he was terribly in earnest and went into the fight with a will. Alexander Sympson, one of God's people, and myself were to watch the movement at Nauvoo. It was well understood by Walker and his friends that the Democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a great effort. One of the Backinstose's was sheriff, and the other, clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, and Douglas was a candidate for Congress in the Adams district, and, I suppose, became satisfied that things were not working well in Nauvoo, and went down to Warsaw to meet Mr. Walker who was there holding a joint discussion with his opponent, Hoge. That night Mr. Walker went up to Nau-

—56
voo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith and told him that he released him from all the pledges made to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their—the Mormon's—safety from arrest by the state authorities that he should vote for Hoge, that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena and spend the balance of time before the election in the northern part of the district. Joe said with great vehemence, 'I promised you the support of this church and you shall have it. You stay here and meet Hoge on Thursday.' Mr. Walker was worn out in the canvass, and not well, and he stopped with Joe. The joint discussion between the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church, in city and country, were called together in the grove near the temple, where Hyrum Smith made a speech of about one hour, urging the voters to vote for Hoge. It was a regular Democratic speech and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law in a bold, telling Whig speech, in favor of Walker, and from the commencement until the end, he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. At the close of the speech, Hyrum arose black and furious, stretching himself to his full height and extending his arms to their full length, said, 'Thus saith the Lord, if this people vote against Hoge for Congress on Monday, a greater curse would befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey;' and immediately left the stand, and the whole audience dispersed in silence. When Walker heard of Hyrum's speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house, but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hyrum, saying that he would himself make a speech to the people on Sunday morning, and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people for just one hour, and no hour's speech ever had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy on Walker that I ever heard from man. He denounced politicians, declaring that Walker was not a politician, but an honest and a true man, that had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced in the most bitter terms any member of the church who would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, and declared that if any one should do it, he should be cut off from
salvation; said that he would vote for his friend Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what any one said; but in his hour's praise of Walker, and denunciation of any one that would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, he said: 'Brother Hyrum is the elder brother. Brother Hyrum has never deceived his people. Brother Hyrum loves this people. When the Lord commands, the people must obey, etc.' The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge and elected him as the Lord had commanded.

"Joe's whole object from the commencement, was to force Governor Ford to give an unconditional pledge that no more writs should be issued against him and other Mormons on requisition from the Governor of Missouri on the old Missouri indictments, and he succeeded. At least, such a paper was brought to him Saturday night about one in the morning. Ford, I believe, denied that he signed such a paper. The parties engaged in securing the pledge were not particular how they got it, and may have forged it, or Ford may have been in a muddled condition when he signed the paper. The election of Hoge and Douglas depended on getting the pledge. They made three trips to Springfield before they got the pledge that satisfied Joe, and as soon as he was satisfied he at once sent messages to them commanding the faithful to support Douglas. They did support and elect him.

"This is the real history of that campaign, so far as Mr. Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the start. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, and forced into it largely to get the Mormon votes, but after entering the contest he was denounced by Whigs all over the district for trying to get the Mormon, and really lost more Whig votes in the district than would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote.

"Cyrus was the oldest of a large family, and contributed largely to the education of his brothers and sisters and to starting them in business. Probably no man ever gave a larger share of his earnings than did Cyrus Walker to the education of his brothers, sisters and relations, to the church to which he belonged, and to benevolent purposes, besides freeing his slaves, which were twice as much in value at the time as all his other property amounted to."
Cyrus Walker Rice, of Chicago, sends the following interesting sketch relating to the life of his grandfather, Judge Cyrus Walker:

"I studied law for some time in the office of Judge T. Kyle Dickey, at that time one of the judges of the Illinois Supreme Court, and have often heard him relate the following story concerning himself and Cyrus Walker. Judge Dickey said: 'When I first came to Illinois, a very young man, I engaged in newspaper work. I made a trip on horseback into the 'military tract,' in search of subscribers to my paper, reaching the farm home of Cyrus Walker, which was near Macomb, where he had his law office. I was invited to remain over night. After supper Mr. Walker remarked to me that he thought I would make a good lawyer. I replied that I was married and could not afford to take the necessary time to study and acquire a practice. Mr. Walker said, 'I have a large farm house here and enough to eat, and if you wish to try the study of the law, you may make your home here and pursue your studies.' Of course I was a good deal surprised at this offer, coming as it did from a complete stranger, but after a little consideration the offer was accepted in the spirit in which it was given, and we took up our residence soon after at the home of Mr. Walker, and I gave up the newspaper work for the study of the law. Through the advice of Mr. Walker I eventually hung out my shingle in Macomb, and thanks to the same kind friend who had thus far directed my course, I was soon launched into the profession of the law, where his advice was still given and acted upon until I was fairly upon my feet, and I feel that much of my after-success should be attributed to the wise counsel of Mr. Walker, who was not surpassed in ability by any lawyer of Illinois. I have always regretted that he did not live until I was elected a member of the Supreme Court, for that would have been a great gratification to him.'

"Cyrus Walker always thought that Judge Stephen A. Douglas, then Circuit Judge and afterwards Senator, had an abiding prejudice against him, probably on political grounds. Judge Douglas had a habit when attorneys were addressing him of leaning back in his chair with his feet elevated upon the bench in front of him. Once when Mr. Walker rose to argue a case before Judge Douglas when he assumed his favorite position, and Mr. Walker remarked, 'Your Honor, I much prefer to address my argument to that end of the court in which intelligence is presumed to reside.' The Judge took his feet down and sat up forthwith."
The children of Cyrus Walker and Flora Montgomery were six, as follows:

2971. Cynthia Walker; m. Nelson Montgomery, and d. soon after marriage. He was a merchant in Macomb, Ill.

2972. John Montgomery Walker; m. Margaret Sample. 5 children +.

2973. Pinkney Thales Walker; m. Sarah Waggoner. 3 children +.

2974. Alexander Walker; m. Margaret Hogue. 6 children +.

2975. Mary Montgomery Walker; m. Wm. Cyrus Rice. 4 children +.

2976. Cyrus Walker; m. Mary Jane McGaughey. 8 children +.

JOHN MONTGOMERY Walker² (2972) (Cyrus⁴, Alexander², Alexander², John¹). He m. Margaret Sample of Macomb, a sister of Mrs. Daniel Webster of Carthage, Mo., and of Mrs. J. R. Alter of New York City. He was a lawyer; d. in Wichita, Kas. Their 5 children were:

2977. Flora Walker; m. Benjamin Simpson; is now a widow with two children. She lives in Ft. Madison, Ia. Her grandfather, Cyrus Walker, d. at her home.

2978. Cyrus Walker; lives in Kansas.

2979. James Walker; went West and d. a few years ago (1899).

2980. Magnolia Walker; lives in Macomb (unmarried in 1899).

2981. Lulie Walker; m. Nelson Holler, a farmer. They live near Randolph (name of state not given).

PINKNEY THALES Walker³ (2973) (Cyrus⁴, Alexander², Alexander², John¹). He lived to be over seventy years old; was an active member of the Presbyterian Church; d. near Lenox, S. D. He was m. three times; one of his wives was Sarah Waggoner. By the second he had 3 children, viz:

2982. Wm. Cyrus Walker; is married and has one child. He lives in South Dakota; is a prosperous farmer.

2983. Alice Walker; twice married; second time to Mr. Alexander; lives in Iowa.

2984. Sarah Walker; m. Alvin Chatterdon, a farmer, and lives near Adair, McDonough County, Ill.; members of Methodist Church. 2 children.
ALEXANDER Walker\(^5\) (2974) (Cyrus\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)). He m. Margaret Hogue. She d. in Macomb in the fall of 1874; both members of the Presbyterian Church. He was for years an elder in Camp Creek Church. He afterwards removed to Kansas; d. in Wichita. They had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Names of only 2 children given as follows:

2985. Flora Walker; m. Mr. Holloway; lives in Wichita, Kas.
2986. Emily Walker; m. Mr. McCauley, who is an editor. They live in Arkansas City, Kas. 3 children.

MARY MONTGOMERY Walker\(^5\) (2975) (Cyrus\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. May 14, 1844, Wm. Cyrus Rice of Oquaka, Ill. She was b. May 39, 1837, in Columbia, Ky. They were m. in McDonough County, Ill. She d. in Oquaka, Ill., July 20, 1871.

Wm. Cyrus Rice was born in Greenup (now Boyd) County, Ky., July 9, 1815. In 1835 he came with his mother's family to Henderson County, Ky. (then Warren); soon after went to southeast Iowa and became district surveyor, where he had many adventurous experiences, and knew personally the Indian Chiefs: Blackhawk, Wapella and Keokuk; returned to Henderson County about 1838. When Henderson was set apart from Warren County, he became its first surveyor; soon after he went to Macomb, Ill., and studied law with Cyrus Walker. On being licensed to practice, was elected Probate Justice of Henderson County in 1843, and in Nov., 1849, was elected County Judge of Henderson County; served two terms in the Illinois Legislature, and was present and supported Lincoln both times he was a candidate for the U. S. Senate. 1873 he was again elected County Judge, which office he held continuously until 1890, retiring from public life at the age of 75. During his many years of public service his reputation was unspotted, his name being a synonym for honor and integrity. He d. on his farm in Henderson County Feb. 14, 1897, closing a happy, honorable life. He was never a candidate for any office to which he was not elected.

After his first wife, Mary, died, he married Salina Hopkins in 1872. She died in 1891. They had 4 children, viz:

Joseph Gilmer Walker.
2989. Cyrus Walker Rice; b. May 19, 1861; a lawyer; resides in Chicago, Ill.; m. Katherine Sutherland Sept. 9, 1897. They have two sons.

2990. Flora J. Rice.

FLORA J. Rice (2990); b. March 6, 1864; m. Irving T. Brady June 14, 1893. They reside in Chicago; have 2 children, as follows:

2991. Margaret Mary Brady; b. Aug. 3, 1894.

2992. Dorothy Brady; b. Nov. 5, 1899.

CYRUS WALKER Rice (2989); m. Katherine Sutherland. 2 children, viz:


CYRUS Walker (2976) (Cyrus, Alexander, Alexander, John); m. Mary Jane McGaughy. They live on the old homestead, where his father settled in 1833. They have 8 children, all living in 1899; all members of the Presbyterian Church. Children are:

2995. John Cyrus Walker; a prosperous farmer; living near Lenox or Harvey, S. D.; unmarried in 1899.

2996. Flora Esther Walker; m. Mr. C. Lane, a telegraph operator; live in Ludin, S. D. +.

2997. Cynthia Walker; m. John Harvey McMullin, a farmer; live near Table Grove, Ill. 3 children.

2998. Arthur Walker; a farmer; m. Ellen Barclay. He is an elder in the Camp Creek Church.

2999. Guy Walker; a farmer; lives with his parents.

3000. Grier Walker; m. Jessie McMillen. 1 child.

3001. Pitt Montgomery Walker; attending college at McAllister, Minnesota.

3002. Nannie Walker; m. Robert Preston Clark, a farmer; live on Camp Creek in Illinois.

FLORA ESTHER Walker (2996); m. C. Lane. 1 child:

3003. ———; name not given.

JOSEPH GILMORE Walker (2958) (Alexander, Alexander, John); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., June 17, 1793. He was a
farmer and lawyer, and practiced in Kentucky. He, with his father, Alexander, removed from Virginia when Joseph was an infant. He was an able lawyer, and a man of fine talent and extensive reading. He married Martha (Patsy) Scott of Woodford County, Ky. She was the dau. of Samuel Scott and Martha McCorkle. She died near Columbia, Ky., on the waters of Petit’s Ford. His wife, Martha, and his mother, Mary Harmon Walker, his father, Alexander, and his sister-in-law, Flora, were all buried in Fletcher’s graveyard, near Russell’s Creek, Adair County, Ky. After the death of his wife, Martha, he married Susan Bell. He was elder of the Presbyterian Church at Shiloh, McDonough County, Ill. He fought in the War of 1812. His dau., Ann G. Randolph, says that she, with the other children, received a patent of land in Nebraska as a pension for her father’s services in the War of 1812. His second wife, Susan Pope Bell, was a descendant of Nathaniel Pope, and an own cousin of General George Washington. She d. Jan. 7, 1843; was the mother of 8 children.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Joseph G. Walker, of the County of Adair and State of Kentucky, for divers satisfactory reasons have liberated, set free, and manumitted, three certain negro slaves owned by me, named Lucinda, a mulatto woman, and her two children, Lucilla and Cornelius Arthur, being the reputed wife and children of a free man of color named Thomas Malone, and that I do by these presents hereby liberate, manumit, and set free the aforesaid slaves and hereby release and forever acquit the said Lucinda, Lucilla and Cornelius Arthur from my service, and hereby release all claim thereto or to any service and increase of them, or either of them, which liberty of theirs is to take full and complete effect from this day, the said Thomas Malone paying all the fees, and all proceedings had thereon.

Witness my hand and seal, Dec. 1, 1828.

Test. Wm. Caldwell.

J. W. Garnett, Ack’d. J. G. Walker (Seal).

Above deed recorded in Liber G., Page 211.

Exam’d and Test.

Adair County, Ky. J. W. Garnett,
D. C.
JOHN WALKER.

COUNTY COURT, DEC. TERM, 1828.

This day Joseph G. Walker appeared in open court, signed, sealed and acknowledged the foregoing deed of emancipation, and the same is ordered to be recorded, and I certify that I have recorded the same, together with the foregoing certificate in my office as required by law.

Given under my hand this 1st day of December, 1828.

Wm. Caldwell.

Joseph Gilmer Walker had 15 children, viz:

3004. Pinkney Houston Walker; m. Susan McCrosky. 9 children +.
3005. Louisa Caroline Walker; m. Ephraim Banning. 9 children +.
3006. Margaret Walker; d. young, in Adair County, Ky.
3007. Alexander Walker; d. young, in Adair County, Ky.
3008. Magdalene Walker; d. young, of spinal affection.
3009. Flora Walker; d. young.
3010. Martha Gaither Walker; never m.; d. in McDonough County, Ill., Sept., 1838; buried at Walnut Grove.
3011. Lucetta Ann Walker; m., but left no children +.
3012. Katherine Walker; m. W. L. Early +.
3013. Cynthia Walker; m. Dr. Randolph +.
3014. Ellen Walker; m. Chas. A. Gilchrist +.
3015. Mary Jane Walker; never m. She d. when grown at Walnut Grove, Ill.
3016. Susan Flora Walker; m. John Scott +.
3017. Samuel Percy Walker; never m. +
3018. Ann Gilmer Walker; m. Dr. J. M. Randolph +.

PINKNEY HOUSTON Walker* (3004) (Joseph G.4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1). The following account of him was taken from the Rushville, Ill., paper:

"He was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815, the day of the Battle of Waterloo. His father, Joseph Gilmore Walker, was an able lawyer. His youth was passed until his seventeenth year upon his father's farm, working during the summer, and attending school during the winter.

"In 1832 he became a clerk in a store, and so continued until he
left Kentucky. In April, 1834, he came to Rushville, Ill., where for four years he was clerking in a store. In March, 1838, he moved to McComb, Ill., where he spent some time in an academy in that place. In the fall of 1838 he commenced his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Cyrus Walker, well known at that time as one of the ablest lawyers of the state. Under the careful training of such a master mind, he made rapid progress, and during the next year was admitted to the bar, after an examination by Judges Brown and Lockwood of the Supreme Court.

"He at once opened an office in McComb with Thomas Morrison, and in 1840 formed a partnership with his uncle, his first partner having removed to Carthage. This co-partnership ended in 1842 by the retirement of his uncle from practice in the state. He continued the practice by himself until 1848, when he returned to Rushville, where he subsequently, in 1851, formed a partnership with Robert S. Blackwell, whose brilliant but brief career is well known to the older lawyers of the state.

"This partnership was dissolved in 1853, when the former member went to Chicago, and Judge Walker was elected Judge of the then Fifth Judicial District, or circuit, comprising the counties of Schuyler, Pike, Brown, McDonough, Cass and Mason. He was first elected to fill a vacancy; he was elected over his competitor against heavy odds. He was re-elected in 1855 without opposition.

"He filled this position with satisfaction to the Bar and the people until April, 1858, when Governor Bissell appointed him to the Supreme Bench to fill a vacancy made by the resignation of O. C. Skinner. He was elected in June, 1858, to the same position for nine years, and in 1867 he was re-elected.

"At both elections the political party to which he belonged was in a very decided minority, and the rival candidates were able men, but the verdict of the people was an attestation of his tried faithfulness. He was a third time elected in 1876 without opposition. He served as Chief Justice from Jan., 1864, to June, 1867, and from June, 1874, to June, 1875; also from June, 1879, to June, 1780. During the last few weeks preceding his death, many leading papers of the Judicial District have signified their unshaken confidence in Judge Walker by advocating his re-election for a fourth term, and had he lived, he doubtless would have been his own successor.

"On June 2, 1840, he married Susan McCrosky, a daughter of
James McCrosky, Esq., a well known and highly respected merchant who died in Rushville in 1848. Of the nine children born to them, four have gone. His widow, and two sons, and three married daughters survive him.

"How important his public services were none can so well tell as those who have been associated with him on the bench. His written opinions have been quoted by Westminster Hall Judges in the highest courts of England. The testimony of his associates is earnest and unanimous. His complete devotion to the duties of his office, his thorough conscientiousness, his high sense of rectitude, his patient investigation, his trained and accurate judgment, his perfect familiarity with legal principles, and ready application of them in the solution of new and difficult questions—all these qualities made him a most valuable man in his high position.

"His reading was wide and varied. He studied intensely what had a direct bearing on his professional duties. The figures of rhetoric and poetry were lightly esteemed by him, but the domain of reason and sound logic were carefully and patiently explored. His early education was limited, but he was a lover of books, and a diligent student through life.

"It may justly be said of him in the language of sacred writ, 'The cause he knew not, he searched out.' He was generous and unselfish; his sympathies were with the poor and unfortunate. No one ever heard from him a word of unkindness. He was free from all desire of pretense or ostentation. He was always thoroughly modest and prone to underrate himself. His career presents him as a model and bright example for the imitation of the young. It has fallen to the lot of few, to hold for a continuous period of over thirty years, such a dignified office of honor and trust.

"His funeral was held from his late residence in Rushville. Arrangements were made for a special train to run from Springfield to convey the Governor, members of the Supreme Court and other prominent citizens who desired to attend the funeral, but had to be abandoned on account of a very heavy storm which blockaded the railroad."

Conclusion of eulogistic speeches to the memory of Judge P. H. Walker, in the Memorial prepared by the state bar and courts:

"Judge Walker now rests from his labors, and his works remain to us who survive him. His greatness consists, not altogether nor
perhaps so much, in what he wrote and said, as in what he did. It is
not all of the duty of a Judge to write opinions. A higher and no-
bler work is to do justice.

"Upon the laws and jurisprudence of the state, Judge Walker has-
left the impress of his character for truth and justice, where it will
remain through the coming years to secure all that is good and true
in life.

"Whatever had the sanction of his judgment and conscience will be
recognized as law as long as the state itself shall exist. A rich legacy
it is that he has left to the people of the state—its value no one can
estimate. As I said of his official co-laborer on the bench, his fame
as a judicial writer will endure as long as the common law is ad-
ministered anywhere among the nations of the earth, and the benefe-
cent principles his learning and ability assisted to maintain, will
aid in establishing right and justice in behalf of the humblest, as
well as the most exalted of our race, so long as our civilization shall
stand.

"Nearly one hundred volumes, from the 19th to the 112th, of the
legislative reports contain opinions written by him. His earthly ca-
reer embraced nearly thirty-two years of judicial labor; twenty-seven
of them he was a member or at the head of the tribunal of last resort;
a self-made man of strong common sense, of untiring industry, and
of much natural ability. To use a portion of his own language in
relation to his associate, Judge Breese, he has unconsciously more ac-
curately described himself than I could have done it, as follows:
'Such an intellect did not need the education of the schools to enable
him to take high rank among his fellow men. He cared little for
forms where rights and principles were involved, looking almost en-
tirely to principles that should govern. His intellect was massive and
vigorous, rather than quick and acute, never regarding or being at-
tracted by nice or impalpable distinctions. His convictions were
deep and permanent and never wavered or halted when an opinion
was once formed; and yet he was not always self-reliant in the appli-
cation of legal principles. His investigations were direct and his
mode of reasoning strictly logical. He was laborious and untiring,
whether on the bench, in conference, or in the preparation of
opinions.

"With our profession, his name will be familiar and revered by all
of its members as long as the first ninety volumes of our reports shall
be read and its opinions studied.
JUDGE PINKNEY H. WALKER.
"Having discharged all of his public duties with marked ability, and having conferred honor on the state, he has died, honored and sincerely regretted by all. He needs not a statue of brass or marble to perpetuate his name. It will live in the history of the times in which he lived and took such an active part.' With the substitution of the words, 'last ninety-one' for the words 'first ninety,' the above language of the deceased, though intended for another, has, as has been the case with many of our writers become peculiarly applicable to himself.

"In these ninety-one volumes, we have a more imperishable monument to his fame than a statue of bronze or marble.

"Though he was born in a slave state, yet when the conflict of arms came between those who loved the institution of slavery more and the Union less, he was for the Union."

Several members of his family have risen to distinction in the profession of the law. Besides his uncle, Cyrus Walker, and father, he had a cousin, John T. Scott, who was a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana; and a relative, David Walker of Arkansas, who was a member of the Supreme Court of that state. He died Feb. 9, 1885. The children of Judge Pinkney H. and his wife, Susan Walker, were 9 as follows:

3019. Martha Scott Walker; b. April 19, 1841; m. Emory S. Wright. She d. Aug. 20, 1870, and left no children.
3021. Sarah Hays Walker; b. Nov. 25, 1844; m. Albert H. Seely, Nov. 25, 1875. They have no children.
3022. Mary Louisa Walker; b. July 5, 1848; d. Dec. 27, 1848.
3025. George Edwin Walker; b. Sept. 25, 1856. He is unmarried (1898), and lives in Rushville, Ill. He is the only living descendant of Joseph Gilmore Walker, by the name of Walker.
3026. Lucilla Ann Walker; b. Dec. 14, 1858; m. John Scripps Bagby March 27, 1879. 4 children +.
3027. Susan McCrosky Walker; b. April 13, 1862; m. Frank L. Stevenson Sept. 19, 1882. 6 children +.
LUCILLA ANN Walker⁶ (3026) (Pinkney⁵, Cyrus⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 14, 1858; m. John Scripps Bagby March 27, 1879. He is the son of John C. Bagby, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Mary Agnes Scripps Bagby. He was b. Feb. 28, 1853. 4 children, viz:  

3028. John Walker Bagby; b. April 7, 1880; is in the telegraph department of The Kansas City Star.  
3031. Francis Cyrus Bagby; b. May 23, 1886.  

SUSAN McCROSKEY Walker⁶, (3027) (Pinkney⁵, Cyrus⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. April 13, 1862; m. Frank L. Stevenson Sept. 19, 1882. Mr. Stevenson is the son of William Stevenson, who served as Minister in the Methodist Church over fifty years. 6 children, viz:  

3032. William Pinkney Stevenson; b. June 24, 1883.  
3033. Albert Seeley Stevenson; b. Dec. 8, 1884.  
3034. Lou Cornelia Stevenson; b. May 18, 1887.  
3037. Helen Susan Stevenson; b. Nov. 15, 1894.  

LOUISA CAROLINE Walker⁶ (3005) (Joseph G.⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 15, 1817; m. Ephraim Banning on May 12, 1842. She, when sixteen years old, moved with her father to McDonough County, Ill. After she m. Mr. Banning they moved to Kansas, where he d. Nov. 8, 1878. She d. Aug. 10, 1887, and they are both buried at Brookfield, Mo. 9 children, viz:  

3038. Joseph Gilmer Banning; b. March 8, 1843. He was a Union soldier and served in the 12th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.  
3039 Pinkney Asa Banning; b. July 22, 1845. He was a Union soldier and served in the 12th Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. He was wounded at the Battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864. He d. from his wound Jan. 27, 1865, and is buried in the National Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn.  
JOHN WALKER. 383


3042. Thomas Allen Banning; b. Jan. 16, 1851, on a farm in McDonough County, Ill.; m. Sarah J. Hubbard Dec. 21, 1875. 6 children +.


3044. Hubert Ashley Banning; b. June 7, 1855.

3045. Cynthia Ellen Banning; b. March 6, 1857.

3046. Martha Bell Banning; b. June 12, 1860.

EPHRAIM Banning (3041) (Louisa C.5, Joseph G.4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. July 21, 1849, in McDonough County, Ill. He became a lawyer and located in Chicago, Ill., in the summer of 1871, where he is still (1902) living and practicing his profession, in which he has been very successful. He m. Lucretia Thalia Lindsley Oct. 22, 1878. 3 children, viz:


THOMAS ALLEN Banning (3042) (Louisa C.5, Joseph G.4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Jan. 16, 1851, on a farm in McDonough County, Ill. He adopted the law as his profession, and removed to Chicago, Ill., in Jan., 1873, where he is still (1902) practicing. He is a very successful lawyer; m. Sarah J. Hubbard Dec. 21, 1875. 6 children, viz:

3050. Samuel Walker Banning; b. Nov. 16, 1878.


3152. Helen Banning; b. Dec. 16, 1884; d. in Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 15, 1899; buried in Pine Lake Cemetery, La Porte, Indiana.

3053. Thomas Hubbard Banning; b. April 12, 1886.


3055. Dorothea Esther Banning; b. Aug. 11, 1894.

LUCETTA ANN Walker (3011) (Joseph G.4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); m. James Broadus, and d. within one year after marriage, leaving no children. He was a Methodist minister. After
Lucetta's death he m. again and went to California. She was the first child of Joseph G. Walker, by his second wife.

KATHERINE MARGARET Walker\(^5\) (3012) (Joseph Gilmer\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; b. Jan. 12, 1833; d. April 7, 1891; lived in Greenbush, Ill.; m. William Lewis Early, June 7, 1854. He was b. April 21, 1831. Children:

3056. Sarah May Early; b. May 1, 1855; d. July 22, 1855.
3059. Mary Lincoln Early; b. April 16, 1860; m. Dr. Milo A. Willy Nov. 24, 1887. 3 children +.
3061. Percy Walker Early; b. April 28, 1865; m. Olive Annette Otis March 9, 1891. 2 children +.

MARY LINCOLN Early (3059); m. Dr. Milo A. Willy. 3 children, viz:

3068. Walter Milo Willy; b. Oct. 29, 1891.
3069. Ralph Gilmer Willy; b. April 20, 1893.

PERCY WALKER Early (3061) and his wife, Olive A. Otis, had 2 children, viz:

3070. Rose Metta Early; b. Sept. 6, 1892.
3071. Lewis Walker Early; b. May 18, 1899.

JOHN S. Early (3063) and his wife, Mildred, had 1 child, viz:

3072. Ada Garnet Early; b. Nov. 12, 1895; d. Feb. 18, 1897.

CYNTHIA Walker\(^5\) (3013) (Joseph\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)). Her exact age is not known, but she was about 4 years
older than her sister Ann G. She was b. in Columbia, Ky.; m. Dr. James M. Randolph. She d. at Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill. 1 child, viz:

3073. Mary Cynthia Randolph; b. April 14, 1864 or 1865; d. young.

ELLEN Walker⁵ (3014) (Joseph G.⁴, Alexander⁵, Alexander², John¹); m. Charles Allen Gilchrist, who was b. Feb. 13, 1834, in Vermont. She d. Aug. 12, 1898, in Brookfield, Mo., at the home of Edward M. Gilchrist. He was Lieutenant-General during the Spanish-American War. 8 children, as follows:

3074. Joseph Gilmer Gilchrist; m. Henrietta Keeche of Mt. Carroll, Ill. 2 children +.
3075. Minerva Frances Gilchrist; m. Lansing P. Wood; resides in Albany, N. Y. 2 children +.
3076. Charles Gilchrist.
3077. Magnolia Vick Gilchrist; an artist; m. Leslie Lindell Cleveland. Their home is in Franklyn Falls, N. H.
3079. Robert Allen Gilchrist; Tallahassee, Fla.; civil engineer.
3081. Anna Mary Gilchrist; a teacher at Port Deposit, Md.

JOSEPH GILMER Gilchrist (3074); m. Henrietta Keeche. 2 children, viz:

3082. Magnolia Ellen Gilchrist.
3083. Velma Jane Gilchrist.

MINERVA FRANCES Gilchrist (3075); m. Lansing P. Wood. 2 children, viz:

3084. Charles Gilchrist Wood.
3085. Helen P. Wood.

SUSAN FLORA Walker⁶ (3016) (Joseph G.⁴, Alexander⁵, Alexander², John¹); b. June 2, 1837; d. in July, 1898; m. John Scott in 1858. He was a son of John and Rachel F. Randolph Scott. She was a sister of Nathaniel Randolph, whose son, James, m. (1) Cynthia and (2) her sister, Ann G. Walker. Several children; two living in 1900, viz:

-27
3086. Annetta Percy Scott (twin).
3087. Lucetta Pinkney Scott (twin).

SAMUEL PERCY Walker\(^5\) (3017) (Joseph G.\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Aug. 9, 1839; enlisted in the 2nd Illinois Cavalry Aug. 6, 1861; promoted to Captain of the 12th Louisiana Regiment Aug. 1, 1862, and served until the close of the war, seeing much hard service. After the close of the war he made his home with his sister, Louisa Banning, in Brookfield, Mo., where he d. Feb. 1870, of consumption; was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Brookfield.

ANN GILMER Walker\(^5\) (3018) (Joseph G.\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Aug. 2, 1841; m. Sept. 25, 1866, Dr. James M. F. Randolph, husband of her sister, Cynthia. He was b. Aug. 26, 1818, in Gettysburg, Penn., son of Nathaniel and Ann Eliza (Bigham) Randolph. The name being until about three generations ago Fitz-Randolph, when the Fitz was dropped from the name. After her mother's death Ann Walker lived for several years with her mother's sister, Mrs. Rice Maxey (Lucy Pope Bell) of Kentucky. Her home is at Grandin, Carter County, Mo. Dr. Randolph d. April 14, 1876. 4 children, viz:

3088. Walter Erwin Randolph; b. in Carthage, Ill., July 3, 1867; killed by the cars at Ft. Madison, Ia., June 16, 1879.
3089. James Percy Randolph; b. July 11, 1869; resides at St. Joseph, Mo.; m. Sarah J. Barrett of Chicago, dau. of Colonel N. A. Barrett. They have one child (See No. 3113) +.
3090. Anna Eliza Randolph; b. Dec. 11, 1873; d. Aug. 28, 1874.
3091. Arthur Gilmer Randolph; b. Jan. 13, 1876; resides at St. Joseph, Mo. (1899); graduated from Rush Medical College, and the following August secured the position of Examining Physician for the C. B. & Q. R. R. He is at present (1902) with the Missouri Lumber and Mining Co., at Grandin, Mo.

ABNER Walker\(^4\) (2960) (Alexander\(^3\), Alexander\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. August 10, 1796. He emigrated to Illinois in 1830. He
was a natural mechanic; built many water-mills for grinding grain; also built a great many houses—one that he built for his brother, Cyrus, in 1836, was considered at the time it was built to be one of the finest in Macomb. The first suction pump used in that section was of his manufacture, and nothing better has succeeded it; this was in the early forties. He m. Jane Damron Oct. 20, 1829, in Kentucky. He d. in Greenbush, Warren County, Ill., of Asiatic cholera, June 22, 1857. His wife d. in the spring of 1855 in the same place. Of their 10 children, all except two were b. in McDonough County, Ill. The children were:

3092. George Alexander Walker; m. Sarah Hedge. 6 children+
3093. Cyrus Allen Walker; d. in Macomb in May, 1833.
3094. Mary Walker; b. Sept., 1834; m. Squier Buzan in 1854. 8 children +.
3095. Lawson Walker; b. 1836; d. of cholera in June, 1851, in Greenbush, Ill.
3096. Abigail Walker; b. 1838; d. of cholera in June, 1851.
3097. Cornelia Walker; b. 1840; d. in infancy.
3098. Joseph Gilmer Walker; b. 1843 +.
3099. John Kelso Walker; b. 1845; m. Ann Jewell. 6 children +.
3100. Mildred Walker; b. 1847; m. Richard Fouke in 1870. Their home is in Brown County, Kas.
3101. Chloe Walker; b. 1851; d. young.

GEORGE ALEXANDER Walker (3092); d. in Warren County, Ill., in 1871; m. Sarah Hedge in Dec., 1850. 6 children, viz:

3102. Laura Walker; b. 1857; m. Harvey Rice. He was killed by lightning, 1876, near Abingdon, Ill. 3 children. She then m. Mr. Stone. 2 children +.
3103. Frank Walker; b. 1861.
3104. Clinton Walker; b. 1863.
3105. George Walker; b. 1865; m. Ettie Rich; live on a farm near Abingdon. 3 daughters.
3106. Dottie Walker; b. 1868.
3107. May Walker; b. 1870.

LAURA Walker (3102), had by Harvey Rice the 3 following children, and by Mr. Stone the 2 following children:
3108. Clifton Rice; d. young.
3109. Clifford Rice; a lawyer in Galesburg, Ill.
3110. Eva Rice; m. Mr. Messpley. He is an electrician.
3111. Otis Stone.
3112. George Stone.

JAMES PERCY Randolph (3089); m. Sarah J. Barrett. 1 child, viz:
3113. Dorothy Barrett Randolph; b. April 2, 1899.

MARY Walker\(^5\) (3094) (Abner\(^4\), Alexander\(^9\), Alexander\(^8\), John\(^1\)); b. Sept., 1834; m. Squier J. Buzan, a merchant in Warren County, Ill., in 1854. Their 8 children were:
3114. Fanny Buzan; b. 1855; d. young.
3115. Harry A. Buzan; b. Sept., 1856; d. in Holt County, Mo., in 1875.
3116. Carrie Buzan; b. April, 1858; d. young.
3117. Eva Buzan; b. 1860; m. Galen R. Anderson, 1884; d. three months after marriage. She was a teacher.
3118. Chancy Buzan; b. 1862; went to Arizona in 1883; is in the stock business; m. and has 2 sons +.
3119. Nellie Buzan; b. 1865; has a millinery store in Parsons, Kansas.
3120. Frank Buzan; b. 1870; is with his brother, Chancy.
3121. Pearl Buzan; b. 1873; m. Fred W. Kester in 1894. They were m. in St. Joseph, Mo.; now reside in Kansas City, Mo. He is in the wholesale dry goods business.

CHANCY Buzan (3118); m. ——— 2 children, viz:
3122. Harry Walker Buzan.
3123. Fred Walker Buzan.

JOSEPH GILMORE Walker\(^5\) (3098) (Abner\(^4\), Alexander\(^9\), Alexander\(^8\), John\(^1\)); b. 1843; enlisted in Company E, 33rd Illinois Infantry, July, 1861; taken prisoner in the fall of 1861 at Pilot Knob, Mo.; was exchanged; taken sick with brain fever at Helena, Ark.; was placed on a boat and sent North. The family were notified, and his brother, George, went to St. Louis to meet him, but all he could learn was that his brother was dead; this was in Aug., 1862.
JOHN KELSO Walker² (3099) (Abner¹, Alexander², Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 28, 1845; is a farmer and resides at Littleton, Col.; m. Jan. 30, 1867, Ann Jewell; served 3 years in the Civil War, Company H, 83rd Illinois Infantry. Their 6 children are:

3124. Egbert S. Walker; b. Nov. 16, 1867; is a civil engineer; resides at Trail, B. C.
3125. Jennie Walker; b. April 26, 1869; resides at Littleton, Colorado.
3126. Lizzie Walker; b. Aug. 21, 1870; m. Johnson Wade; reside at Atchison, Kas.
3127. Frank Walker; b. March 6, 1873; is in the mining business at Cripple Creek, Col.
3128. Nellie Walker; b. Dec. 24, 1872; m. S. Jull; resides at Littleton, Col.

CYNTHIA Walker⁴ (2961) (Alexander², Alexander², John¹); b. March 25, 1798; m. Sanders Campbell. They moved to McDonough County, Ill., thence to Kansas. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an elder for many years. He d. at Mapleton, Kas., in 1870, aged 72 years. She d. at the same place June 14, 1892, being almost blind for several years before her death; both buried at Mapleton. 10 children, viz:

3130. Alexander Campbell; d. young, in Adair County, Ky.
3131. Mary Jane Campbell; b. June 3, 1822; m. Dr. Thomas Pitt Montgomery. 5 children +.
3132. Elizabeth Campbell; m. Dessaix Reddick, then Jesse Fitzgerald. 6 children +.
3133. John Allen Campbell; m. Margareta Rice. 6 children +.
3134. Susan G. Campbell; b. Sept. 13, 1831; m. Dr. J. T. Neal. 3 children +.
3135. Margaret Campbell; m. Wesley Jones. She d. on Camp Creek in 1852. No children.
3136. Cynthia Campbell; d. at Clary's Grove, Sangamon County, Ill.
3137. Cyrus Campbell; m. Sarah Greenfield. 7 children +.
3138. James Campbell; d. young.
3139. Andrew Campbell; d. young.
MARY JANE Campbell⁵ (3131) (Cynthia⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. June 3, 1822, in Adair County, Ky. In 1830 she came with her parents from Kentucky to Illinois. They went first to Sangamon County, and in 1831 removed to McDonough County. She was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and lived a consistent Christian life; was m. to Dr. Thomas Pitt Montgomery May 16, 1843. He was b. in Adair County, Ky., April 28, 1821. He was the son of Pitt Montgomery and his wife, Louisa Wakefield. Pitt Montgomery's sister, Cynthia, m. Judge Ben Monroe, and another sister, Flora Montgomery, m. Cyrus Walker. After his parents d. he was cared for by Cyrus Walker and his wife, who assisted him to obtain an education; graduated from the St. Louis Medical College and began the practice of medicine in Plymouth, Ill., afterwards removing to California; d. in Downey, Cal., Feb. 27, 1873; was a member of the Methodist Church. She d. while on a visit to her father in McDonough County, Sept. 28, 1855, and was buried in Camp Creek Cemetery. After Mary Jane's death, on April 24, 1856, Mr. Montgomery m. Mrs. M. J. Westfall. 5 children, viz:

3140. Sanders Pitt Montgomery; b. Feb. 11, 1845; lived with his grandfather in Kansas; m. Ellen Craig first, then Miss Coffee.


3142. Mary Eliza Montgomery; b. Sept. 9, 1850; d. Feb. 15, 1861.

3143. Thomas Andrus Montgomery; b. March 2, 1853; single in 1899.


CYNTHIA ANN Montgomery⁶ (3141) (Mary Jane⁵, Cynthia⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); m. John Bell Monroe at her father's home in Ukiah, Cal., May 26, 1869. He is a son of Andrew Monroe (b. in Westmoreland County, Va.) and his wife, Elizabeth Wood Bell (b. in Kentucky). He was b. Feb. 2, 1834, in Barren County, Ky.; reside at Norwalk, Cal. They have 2 children, viz:

3145. Wm. Montgomery Monroe; b. May 23, 1871; not married.

3146. Thomas Andrew Monroe; b. May 22, 1873; not married.

ELIZABETH Campbell⁵ (3132) (Cynthia⁴, Alexander³, Alex-
JOHN WALKER. 391

ander², John¹); m. (1) Dessaix Reddick, and moved to Bourbon County, Kansas. 6 children, viz:

3147. Millard Reddick.
3148. Jane Reddick.
3149. Ann Reddick; m. James Courtney.
3150. Mary Reddick; m. Nelson Carmine.

After the death of her husband, Dessaix Reddick, in 1860, Elizabeth Reddick m. Jesse Fitzgerald. They had 2 children, viz:

3151. Ellen Fitzgerald; m. Mr. Parkison.
3152. Elizabeth Fitzgerald; m. H. Carmine.

JOHN ALLEN Campbell⁵ (3133) (Cynthia⁴, Alexander², Alexander², John¹); m. in Kansas to Margareta Rice. He removed to Buena Park, Cal., in 1874. 6 children, viz:

3153. Charles Wesley Campbell; m. Electa Sherwood.
3154. Rose B. Campbell; m. Elbert Wright in Central America in 1884. She d. in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1885.
3155. Laura Jane Campbell.
3156. Cyrus Neal Campbell; m. Aida Bollus in Ohio in 1886. He is a merchant in Minneapolis, Minn.
3157. Lida May Campbell; m. S. Haslem at Winchester, Cal., in 1891. 4 children +.
3158. Perry Allen Campbell; the youngest son; was killed by a mule in San Diego County, Cal., on April 7, 1885.

LIDA MAY Campbell (3157); m. S. Haslem. 4 children, viz:

3159. Raymond Haslem.
3160. Stuart Haslem.
3161. Laura Fern Haslem.
3162. Aida Margaret Haslem.

SUSAN G. Campbell⁶ (3134) (Cynthia⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Sangamon County, Ill., Sept. 13, 1831; m. Dr. J. T. Neal, and moved to Kansas from Illinois in 1857; settled in Bourbon County. He was appointed U. S. Consul to Jamaica in 1861, his wife accompanying him there, where he d. in 1863. She had returned to Kansas some time previous to her husband’s death. After his death she m. in 1883, William Baker. He d. at Mapleton,
Kas., in 1886. She then m. Samuel G. Cady in 1894; resides at Clear Lake, Washington. Her mother was a helpless invalid for 8 years previous to the time of her death, which occurred when she was over 90 years old. She lived with and was cared for by her daughter, Susan, for about 15 years previous to the time of her death. 3 children, viz:

3165. Sanders F. Neal; b. Dec. 3, 1856; m. April 7, 1878, to Rose Tippy. 1 child, viz:

3166. Nellie Neal.

CYRUS Campbell⁵ (3137) (Cynthia⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); lived in Kansas; m. Sarah Greenfield at Mapleton, Kas. He served in the war in General Lane's division, and took an active part in defending his state against invasion; moved to Colorado in 1874. Their 7 children were:

3167. Mildred Campbell; m. William Mallet.
3168. Cora Campbell; m. Mr. Thomas.
3169. Roy Campbell.
3170. Josephine Campbell.
3171. Walter Campbell.
3172. Maud Campbell.
3173. Nelly Campbell.

MARGARET Walker⁴ (2962) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 7, 1800; m. John Calhoun in 1824. She d. in Columbia, Adair County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1828. He d. April, 1834. 3 children, viz:

3174. Mary Magdaline Calhoun; d. near Montpelier, Adair County, Ky., Jan. 4, 1827.
3175. Esther Calhoun; d. in infancy.
3176. Flora Calhoun; d. in infancy.

ALLEN H. Walker⁴ (2963) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Jan. 2, 1802; m. Maxamelia Rice at her mother's home in Green County, Ky., Jan. 18, 1825, Rev. Robinson officiating. She was a daughter of Benjamin Rice, who married a dau. of Wm. Walker, and a granddaughter of Rev. David Rice, commonly called "Father
Rice," who was one of the early Presbyterians of Kentucky. She d. Feb. 7, 1866, at Camp Creek. He d. at the same place Aug. 30, 1858. They began housekeeping in a small log house, but after a few years built a comfortable home near that of his father's. Near the old log house where the oldest two children were born was a beautiful spring, nestling among the grove of sugar trees, and near by was one of those singular blowing caves, the opening of which was in the side of a steep cliff; the current of air was very strong, and so cool that milk set upon the shelving rock kept cool for hours in the heat of summer. Allen's father moved to Illinois, and bought the old farm and moved his family there. The house was of brick, built in the old English style, with basement and back cellars in abundance. The family attended the Shiloh Church, which was about a mile distant from their home. About 1835 he gave his two slaves their liberty, settled up his affairs in Kentucky and removed to Illinois. His cousin, Joseph Walker, and family accompanying them; the journey was made in covered wagons. Allen Walker purchased 320 acres of land and built a house on the N. W. quarter of section 35. An incident which happened prior to his leaving Kentucky deserves mention here. Allen Walker was sheriff and it was his duty to go after and, if captured, return to their owners runaway slaves. On one occasion the fugitive was a bright little boy, who had been mysteriously carried away by his mother. The boy was found and returned to the slave buyer, but at the same time Allen Walker as sheriff delivered the boy, he handed over his commission as sheriff, saying he never would hold an office that made it a man's duty to rob mothers of their children. The first Presbyterian Church on Camp Creek was organized in 1839 at Joseph McCrosky's barn, most of its members having come from the church at Shiloh, Ky. The building was not erected until 1843, the Schuyler Presbytery meeting there the same year.

Know All Men by These Presents, That I, Allen Walker, of Adair County, being the owner of a certain negro man slave, named David, and a negro woman slave, named Celah, and being desirous that said David and Celah should enjoy their natural liberty without molestation, and for the purpose of evidencing that desire, and conferring that privilege on said negroes, I do hereby emancipate and forever set free, the said David and Celah. Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of January, 1835.

Allen Walker (Seal).
Kentucky, Adair County:

I, William Caldwell, Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that at a County Court began and held for said County on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1835, this deed of emancipation from Allen Walker to his slaves, David and Celah, was exhibited in open court and acknowledged by said Walker to be his act and deed and ordered to be recorded. Whereupon I have recorded the said deed of emancipation together with this certificate in my office.

Witness my hand this date aforesaid.

William Caldwell, C. A. C. C.

The above is recorded in Book I., Page 18.

Examined. Test. Wm. Caldwell, C. A. C. C.

Allen Walker and his wife, Maxamelia Rice Walker, were the parents of the following ten children:

3177. Lucille Stanley Walker +.
3178. Benjamin Walker; b. in Kentucky, and d. on Camp Creek, aged about 13 years.
3179. Mary A. Walker; m. Robert F. Anderson. 9 children +.
3180. Margaret Walker; b. in Kentucky, and d. on Camp Creek, aged about 17 years.
3181. Nancy Jane Walker; b. in Kentucky, and d. in Illinois, 1866.
3182. Allen Alexander Walker; m. Mary L. Savage. 2 children +.
3183. Sarah Eliza Walker; b. about 1839; d. young.
3184. Amelia C. Walker; m. J. G. McGaughy. 6 children +.
3185. Theophilus Gilmer Walker; m. Emma C. Thompson. 3 children +.

Lucille Stanley Walker5 (3177) (Allen4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Jan. 30, 1826. She joined the Presbyterian Church when quite young; m. June, 1848, to Thomas J. Nisbit of Cass County. He was a farmer. He d. in Virginia, Ill., Jan., 1891. She d. March, 1889; members of Presbyterian Church. 5 children, viz:
3187. John Nisbit; d. in infancy.
3188. Benjamin Nisbit; d. in infancy.
3189. Amelia Rice Nisbit; b. 1852; d., aged 25 years.
3190. Elizabeth Denny Nisbit; b. 1855; d. at the age of 17 years; m. George W. Matthews of Kansas City, Mo.
3191. Thomas Walker Nisbit; b. 1863. He graduated from Jacksonville, Ill., College; was for some time connected with the Farmers' National Bank of Virginia, Ill., but on account of poor health moved on to a farm. He is an elder in the Providence Church; m. Oct. 30, 1890, to Clara McHenry, dau. of John McHenry. 3 children, viz:

3193. John McHenry Nisbit; b. April 6, 1894.

MARY A. Walker⁵ (3179) (Allen⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. near Columbia, Ky., Nov. 14, 1829. Her father moved to Illinois when she was six years old; joined the Presbyterian Church when quite young. While attending school in Macomb she met Robert F. Anderson, whom she m. April 6, 1848. He was also from Kentucky. They went West and located near Kansas City, but later went to Paola, and then to Sedgwick County, Kas. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here they were instrumental in establishing a church and Sabbath-School. He d. Nov. 2, 1880; was thrown from a conveyance and received injuries from which he died in a few days; was a member of the Congregational Church. Their nine children were:

3195. Edward Leondon Anderson; b. Oct. 5, 1849; d. of consumption May 15, 1872; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
3196. Mary Isabel Anderson; b. May 21, 1852; m. a stockman, J. M. Hall, July 16, 1873; members of Baptist Church. 1 child +.
3198. Lucilla Jane Anderson; m. H. S. Hall. 10 children +.

3201. Sarah E. Anderson; b. April 9, 1863; member of the Presbyterian Church; is a successful music teacher; lives with her mother in Shawnee, Okla.


3203. Nellie May Anderson; b. July 1, 1870. She received a fine musical education and is engaged in teaching music. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She and her sister, Sarah, live with their mother in Shawnee, Okla., near the sons. The mother, after undergoing the cares of raising a large family, and the privations incident to all who go as pioneers to the great West, appears bright and cheerful, and is withal a lovely Christian character.

MARY ISABEL Anderson (3196); m. J. M. Hall. 1 child, viz:

3204. Ina May Hall; graduated from Ottawa University in 1897.

CORA ANNA Anderson (3197) (Mary A.5, Allen4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1). She m. Oct. 2, 1872, Harry Nye, a cabinet maker. They reside in Paola, Kas., and with two of their children, are members of the Presbyterian Church. 5 children, viz:

3205. Leon Nye; m. Ida George of Paola, Kas. 1 child, d. young
3206. Allen Nye.
3207. Ethel Nye.
3208. Belle Nye.
3209. Alice Nye.

LUCILLA JANE Anderson (3198) (Mary A.5, Allen4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Jan. 1, 1856; m. Nov. 19, 1874, to H. S. Hall, a brother of J. M. Hall, who m. Mary Isabel Anderson. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Their home is near Sedgwick City, Kas. They are the parents of ten children, viz:

3211. Eva J. Hall. She is a graduate of Ottawa University.
3212. Helen Hall.
3213. Ermina Hall.
3214. Hugh S. Hall; d. aged two years.
3215. Paul J. Hall.
3216. Mary E. Hall.
3217. Kenneth C. Hall.
3218. Lucilla Hall.
3219. Died unnamed.

AMELIA RICE Anderson (3202) (Mary A., Allen, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. March 28, 1865; m. Dec. 23, 1883, J. H. Ogan of Sedgwick City. He is in the livery business. Mr. Ogan and wife are members of the Christian Church. 4 children, viz:

3220. Roy B. Ogan.
3221. Walter A. Ogan.
3222. Marie Ogan.
3223. James H. Ogan.

ALLEN ALEXANDER Walker (3182) (Allen, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. Nov. 16, 1836, on Camp Creek, Scotland Township, Ill.; attended the Academy at Prairie City, Ill.; was a member of the Presbyterian Church; m. Sept., 1863, to Mary L. Savage of Cass County; lived at Good Hope, Ill., until 1886, when he went to Macomb to live. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Good Hope, Ill. Their 2 children were:

3224. Spencer Allen Walker; b. Aug. 31, 1864; m. Nellie Adams Nov. 11, 1886. 1 child +.
3225. Elmer Theophilus Walker; b. March 24, 1867; is cashier of The Citizens' Bank of Macomb, Ill., also a stockholder; joined the Presbyterian Church while quite young; m. Mildred D. Hainline Sept. 16, 1891, dau. of the editor of the Macomb Journal. 1 child, viz:


SPENCER ALLEN Walker (3224); m. Nellie Adams. 1 child, viz:

3227. Ina Lucille Walker; b. June 7, 1889.
AMELIA C. Walker (3184) (Allen⁴, Alexander⁵, Alexander³, John¹); b. about 1841; m. J. G. McGaughy in the spring of 1862. She was a devoted Christian mother to their 6 children. She d. May 31, 1873. 6 children, viz:

3228. Nellie McGaughy; b. April 8, 1863; d. 1875.

3229. Sarah Lucille McGaughy; b. July 3, 1864. She graduated from Macomb Normal College; taught school for awhile; finished the course of study in the Bible Institute of Chicago; was chosen Church Missionary of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton, Pa., which position she is now filling.

3230. Amelia Marie McGaughy; b. Oct. 6, 1865. She graduated from Macomb Normal College; taught school for several years; finished a course of study at the Bible Institute of Chicago. She m. Sept. 9, 1895, Rev. S. A. Blair. They reside at Lake View, Minn.; have one child +.

3231. Thomas Walker McGaughy; b. March 1, 1867. He was educated by Mrs. Jane Vorhees of Macomb; graduated from Macomb Normal; took the degree of M. D. from the Northwestern University Medical College April, 1892; practices in Pennington, Ill.; m. Aug. 28, 1895, Bessie Harlan. They have 2 children.

3232. John Allen McGaughy; b. Oct. 10, 1868; was educated at Lake Forest and Monmouth Colleges; graduated from the McCormick Theological College, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bushnell in 1897; m. Jessie Givler Aug. 12, 1897; was still pastor at Bushnell, Ill., in 1899.

3233. Hester McGaughy; b. Feb. 19, 1870. She received instruction from Mrs. Vorhees of Macomb; received the degree of A. B. from the Monmouth College in the summer of 1895; completed the course of study at the Bible Institute, Chicago, in 1898; sent her name as a candidate for the foreign field of Missions to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and was accepted in less than two weeks. She sailed for her new field of labor in Allahabad, India, Sept. 11, 1898, and is there at the present time (1899). All of the above family are members of the Presbyterian Church.
AMELIA MARIE McGaughy (3230); m. Rev. S. A. Blair. 1 child, viz:

THEOPHILUS GILMER Walker⁵ (3185) (Allen⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. at Camp Creek May 5, 1843. He united with the Presbyterian Church when about 20 years of age; m. Dec. 11, 1873, Emma C. Thomson, daughter of Rev. P. W. Thomson. They lived on a farm until 1895, when he bought a comfortable home in Macomb, where they still reside; has been a ruling elder in the church for a number of years; was a member of the General Assembly held at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1894; had 3 children living in 1899. 3 children, viz:
3234. Wallace Allen Walker; b. Dec. 8, 1876; educated at Maryville College, Tenn., and Lake Forest College, Ill.

JOSEPH A. Walker⁵ (3186) (Allen⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); resides in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., on a part of the old Allen Walker farm; b. June 25, 1846; member of the Presbyterian Church; m. Josephine Marshall of Cass County, Ill. They have 3 children, viz:
3237. Lillian A. Walker; b. 1873.
3238. Minnie M. Walker; b. 1876.
3239. A. Rice Walker; b. 1878.

ALEXANDER Walker⁴ (2964) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Dec. 19, 1803, and d. near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky., Aug. 17, 1807; studied medicine; never married.

JANE Walker⁴ (2965) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. July 4, 1805. She m. her cousin, John Walker (No. 2264). He was a son of William Walker, and grandson of Alexander Walker. John was b. in Rockbridge County, Va., 1790. He d. Nov. 8, 1870, near Macomb, Ill. He removed from Adair County, Ky., to Clark County, Ill., about 1831, thence to McDonough County, Ill., in 1833. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. She d. a number of years previous to the time of her husband's death,
and was buried in the Camp Creek Cemetery. She was a Presbyterian. Their 8 children were:

3240. Berilla Walker; b. May 3, 1826; m. James Tilford. 1 child +.
3241. Melissa Walker; b. June 3, 1828; m. Dr. Matthew Faivre March 3, 1855. 4 children +.
3242. Orion Fowler Walker; m. Jane Beaty. 8 children +.
3243. Louisiana Walker; m. William Brooking. 6 children +.
3244. Joseph T. Walker; m. Mary Alters. 5 children +.
3245. Newton A. Walker; m. Fannie Garner. 5 children +.
3246. William H. Walker; m. Mary Carr. 10 children +.
3247. John L. Walker; b. April 23, 1843, and d. in infancy.

BERILLA Walker (3240) ; m. James Tilford. 1 child, viz:
3240a. Lucinda Tilford.

MELISSA Walker⁵ (3241) (Jane⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. June 3, 1828; m. Dr. Matthew Faivre March 3, 1855. 4 children, viz:
3248. Ada Faivre; d. in infancy.
3249. Jennie Faivre; m. Albert Munsell.
3250. Susie Faivre; m. Dr. Bussy.
3251. Mary Faivre; m. Rev. H. Kleinfelter.

ORION FOWLER Walker⁵ (3242) (Jane⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. March 18, 1830; farmer; m. Sept. 22, 1858, to Jane Beaty. Their 8 children are as follows:
3254. Lydia Walker; b. Dec. 3, 1862; m. Orren Chatterton. 4 children +.
3257. Francis Melissa Walker; b. Dec. 3, 1870; m. Elmer Green-up March 27, 1895.
3258. Ernest Walker; b. April 2, 1873; m. Luella Oakman. 2 children +.
3259. Maud R. Walker; b. Nov. 16, 1880.
JOHN WALKER.

G. F. Walker (3252) (Orion F., Jane, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. June 23, 1859; m. Ann Potts Nov. 11, 1891. He is a practicing physician in Loomis, Neb. 3 children, viz:

3260. Lona Walker.
3261. Lowell Walker.
3262. Harold Walker.

LYDIA Walker (3254) (Orion F., Jane, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. Dec. 3, 1862; m. Feb. 15, 1883, to Orren Chatterton. 4 children, viz:

3263. Walter Chatterton; d. young.
3264. Willie Chatterton; d. young.
3265. Lucian Chatterton; d. young.
3266. Charles Chatterton.

ERNEST Walker (3258) (Orion F., Jane, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. April 2, 1873; m. Luella Oakman Oct. 14, 1896. 2 children, viz:

3267. Goldie Walker.
3268. Son; name not given.

LOUISIANA Walker (3243) (Jane, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. July 2, 1832; m. William Brooking, a farmer. 6 children, viz:

3269. John Alexander Brooking; b. Sept. 20, 1851; d. young.
3271. Lucian T. Brooking; b. Jan. 4, 1858; m. Jennie Munsell March 11, 1879. He is a grain merchant in Nebraska. 3 children +.
3272. Frederick Brooking; b. Dec. 20, 1859; d. young.
3274. Dollie Brooking; b. June 15, 1869; m. Walter Winslow May 6, 1891.

LUCIAN T. Brooking (3271); m. Jennie Munsell. 3 children, viz:

3275. Albert Brooking.
3276. William Brooking.
3277. Earl Brooking.
JOSEPH T. Walker (3244) (Jane^4, Alexander^3, Alexander^2, John^3); farmer; lives in Iowa; b. May 24, 1835. Joseph T. Walker served 3 years in the Civil War; was at the Battle of Shiloh and other engagements; was a leading Methodist; m. Mary Alters, 1867. Their 5 children were:

3278. Julian Walker; d. —.
3279. Perry Walker.
3280. Andrew Walker.
3281. Martha Walker.
3282. Milo Walker.

NEWTON A. Walker (3245) (Jane^4, Alexander^3, Alexander^2, John^3); b. Dec. 27, 1837; m. Oct. 2, 1862, Fannie Garner. He was a minister in the Methodist Church from 1860 to the time of his death, which occurred in 1897; was Presiding Elder for 12 years, and was a delegate to four successive General Conferences; was considered very successful as a revivalist. He d. in Kansas. 6 children, viz:

3283. William Walker.
3284. Sherman Walker.
3285. John Walker.
3286. Lora Walker (dead).
3287. Ethel Walker.

WILLIAM H. Walker (3246) (Jane^4, Alexander^3, Alexander^2, John^3); b. July 10, 1840. He served 3 years in the Civil War, in the 16th Illinois Volunteers. He m. Mary Carr in 1867. 10 children, viz:

3288. Alma Walker.
3289. Elmer E. Walker.
3290. Nellie Walker.
3291. Fred Walker.
3292. Louisiana Walker.
3293. Birdie Walker.
3294. Walter Walker.
3295. Roy Walker.
3296. Harlan Walker.
3297. Lena Walker.
ANDREW HAMMOND Walker (2966) (Alexander², Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 16, 1808, in Adair County, Ky. He attended school near home, studying Greek and Latin evenings at home by the light of pine knots, old fashioned fireplaces being commonly used then, and material for lights scarce. He attended a law school at Columbia, Ky., graduating in 1828, but never practiced. His father dying about this time, he, with his stepmother, brothers and sisters, moved to Illinois, settling in 1830 near Clara’s Grove, Morgan County. He taught school for awhile, but a deep fall of snow prevented the children from attending, and the school had to be abandoned. The family moved in 1831 to Camp Creek, McDonough County. He m. March 20, 1834, Jane Campbell, making their home in Walnut Grove Township. The nearest church organization, which the family often attended was 10 miles northeast of Macomb, they having to travel all this distance on horseback. He was at one time County Superintendent of Schools, being well fitted for the position. His wife was b. May 8, 1812, and d. Oct. 29, 1845. After his first wife died he m. Jan. 31, 1850, Mrs. Mary Noel (her maiden name being Hogsett). His second wife moved to California with her son, Cyrus Abner, in 1892, and they now live at Mt. Sterling, Cal. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Cyrus being a Methodist. Andrew Walker d. Jan. 6, 1885. He visited his cousin, Joel Walker (No. 1828), in 1856, and made a copy of the original Walker Record compiled by Joel Walker.

Children by the first marriage were:

3298. Margaret Alexander Walker; m. Isaac G. L. Michaels. 10 children +.
3300. Joseph Gilmer Walker; m. Deborah E. Cowden, (2) Mrs. Annabell Morsgrove. 8 children +.
3301. Mary Isabella Walker; m. Robert G. Scott. 6 children +.
3302. Cynthia Ann Walker; m. Albert C. Axtell. 5 children +.

By second marriage:

3303. William Andrew Walker; m. Edna Elvira Wooley. 7 children +.
3304. Cyrus Abner Walker; m. Elizabeth L. Hill of Brown County, Ill. +.
404 DESCENDANTS OF

3305. Montgomery Allen Walker; m. Alice J. Morse. 1 child, who d. in infancy +.

3306. Martha Jane Walker; b. June 11, 1857; d. of diphtheria, 1858.

3307. Marian Alice Walker; b. April 15, 1859; d. 1864.


MARGARET A. Walker⁵ (3398) (Andrew⁴, Alexander², Alexander¹, John¹); b. April 22, 1835; m. Oct. 27, 1853, to Isaac G. L. Michaels. She moved to Chariton County, Mo., about 1880, where she d. July 10, 1882. They had 10 children, viz:

3309. Samuel Andrew Michaels; b. Sept. 23, 1854, in Henderson County, Ill.; m. Josephine Shirley. 4 children +.


3312. Robert Frederick Michaels; b. Aug. 16, 1859, in McDonough County, Ill.; m. Lucy White. 5 children +.

3313. Anna Adelia Michaels; b. April 18, 1862, in McDonough County; m. Thomas Cowden. 2 children +.

3314. Margaret Ellen Michaels; b. Aug. 25, 1864, in Franklin County, Ia.; m. Benjamin Lair. 5 children +.


3316. Fannie Clarissa Michaels; b. March 15, 1868, in Knox County, Ill.; m. John Stantref. 2 children +.

3317. Mary Bell Michaels; b. April 22, 1871, in McDonough County, Ill.; d. Aug. 19, 1872.

3318. Effie Jane Michaels; b. Aug. 24, 1874, in McDonough County, Ill.; m. Elmer Hurlbut Jan. 1, 1893; resides near Galva, Ill. She is a member of the Methodist Church. 3 children, viz:


3320. Martin Effie Hurlbut; b. June 14, 1896.

3321. Edna Caroline Hurlbut; b. Dec. 23, 1898.

SAMUEL ANDREW Michaels⁶ (3309) (Margaret⁵, Andrew⁴,
JOHN WALKER. 405

Alexander^, Alexander^, John^); m. Josephine Shirley April 14, 1886. He is a farmer and resides near Moberly, Mo. They have 4 children, viz:

3323. Frank Michaels; b. June 30, 1891.
3324. Paul Michaels; b. May 9, 1895.
3325. Lee Michaels; b. March 5, 1897.

WESLEY G. Michaels^ (3311) (Margaret^, Andrew^, Alexander^, Alexander^, John^); m. Henrietta Lair Oct. 25, 1882. He is a farmer and resides near Moberly, Mo. They have 8 children, viz:

3326. Margaret Catherine Michaels; b. July 5, 1883.
3327. Walter Allen Michaels; b. Nov. 18, 1884.
3329. Frederick Gilmer Michaels; b. May 6, 1887.
3332. Ola Belle Michaels; b. June 1, 1892.

ROBERT F. Michaels^ (3312) (Margaret^, Andrew^, Alexander^, Alexander^, John^); m. Lucy White Nov. 8, 1881; live near Moberly, Mo. 5 children, viz:

3335. Finis Chester Michaels; b. Dec. 27, 1885.
3337. Glen White Michaels; b. June 10, 1893.

ANNA ADELIA Michaels^ (3313) (Margaret^, Andrew^, Alexander^, Alexander^, John^); m. Thomas Cowden Dec. 25, 1882, near Moberly, Mo. She belongs to the Methodist Church. They live near Galva, Henry County, Ill. 2 children, viz:

3339. Lawrence Cowden; b. June 23, 1885.
3340. Flossie Cowden; b. Dec. 14, 1892.

MARGARET ELLEN Michaels^ (3314) (Margaret^, Andrew^, Alexander^, Alexander^, John^); m. Benjamin Lair Dec. 24, 1885.
He is a farmer. They reside near Moberly, Mo. She is a member of the Methodist Church. 5 children, viz:

3341. Rachel Anne Lair; b. Feb. 6, 1887.
3344. Ray Lair (twin); b. Oct. 30, 1898.

FANNY CLARISSA Michaels (3316) (Margaret, Andrew, Alexander, Alexander, John); m. John Stantref Feb. 26, 1884, near Salisbury, Chariton County, Mo.; live near Moberly, Mo. 2 children, viz:

3346. Ethel Daisie Stantref; b. March 15, 1885.
3347. Earnest Edgar Stantref; b. June 7, 1890.

ALEXANDER C. Walker (3299) (Andrew, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. on Camp Creek Jan. 23, 1837. He m. Susanah Maxwell Oct. 28, 1858. They were m. in McDonough County. She d. June 11, 1859, leaving a young daughter, who d. two months later. About four years afterwards he m. Sarah J. Nixon of Hampton, Ia. He moved to Little River, Kas. He is a member of the Congregational Church; is a farmer. They had 2 children, viz:

3348. Charles C. Walker; b. Sept. 1, 1864; m. Leona Brown Aug. 1, 1884. He is employed as ticket agent at McPherson, Kas. 3 children +.
3349. Olive May Walker; b. June 22, 1869; m. George Weld Jan. 9, 1890. He is a merchant in Little River, Kas.

CHARLES C. Walker (3348); m. Leona Brown. 3 children, viz:

3350. Harry Walker; b. Aug. 8, 1885.
3351. Henry Walker; b. Sept. 6, 1887.
3352. Guy Walker; b. Jan. 6, 1890.

JOSEPH GILMER Walker (3300) (Andrew, Alexander, Alexander, John); b. in Walnut Grove Township Feb. 26, 1839; m. Deborah E. Cowden of Burns, Henry County, Ill. She d. May 31, 1890. He then m. Mrs. Annabell Morsgrove of Kewanee, Ill., in
JOHN WALKER. 407

1892. They are members of the Congregational Church; live in Salisbury (name of state not given). Their 8 children were:

3353. Wm. Andrew Walker; b. Feb. 15, 1863; m. Bertie Jacks. 2 children +.

3354. Nora Rebeccia Walker; b. at Hampton, Ia.; d. young.


3356. Lilly Marion Walker; m. Robert E. Davis. 5 children +.

3357. Mary Elizabeth Walker; m. James H. Davis. 2 children +.

3358. David Estalie Walker; b. in Henry County, Ill.; d. in 1874.


WILLIAM ANDREW Walker6 (3353) (Joseph5, Andrew4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Feb. 15, 1863, at Hampton, Ia. He is a Presbyterian, and lives near Okarche, Okla.; m. Bertie Jacks of Salisbury, Mo., Oct. 20, 1885. She d. in 1894. 2 children, viz:


3362. Child, who d. young.

SYLBERT ALEXANDER Walker6 (3355) (Joseph5, Andrew4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Dec. 2, 1867; m. Nannie Jones of Jacksonville, Mo., Aug., 1889; is a Presbyterian, and lives near Okarche, Okla. 3 children, viz:

3363. Oval G. Walker; b. July 14, 1890.

3364. Eliza C. Walker; b. Aug. 21, 1894.


LILLY MARION Walker6 (3356) (Joseph5, Andrew4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. Aug. 11, 1870, in Henry County, Ill.; m. Robert E. Davis May 30, 1887, at Salisbury, Mo. 5 children, 3 d. in infancy:


3367. Edgar L. Davis; b. March 12, 1896.

MARY ELIZABETH Walker6 (3357) (Joseph5, Andrew4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); b. July 31, 1876; m. James H. Davis
Oct. 4, 1894. Their home is in Salisbury, Mo. She is a Presbyterian. 2 children, one d. in infancy:

3368. Mabel A. Davis; b. May 1, 1898.
3369. ———; name not given.

MARY ISABELLA Walker⁵ (3301) (Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹; b. in Walnut Grove Township Sept. 25, 1841; m. Robert G. Scott Dec. 24, 1857, in Walnut Grove Township. He was a ruling elder in Shiloh Church, and d. Feb. 29, 1876, in McDonough County, Ill. 8 children, viz:

3370. Alice Jane Scott; m. Edwin W. Fox. 6 children +.
3371. William Preston Scott; b. Jan. 24, 1861, in Warren County, Ill.; m. Dec. 30, 1897, Luly Edith Biddle of Axtell, Kas. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Good Hope, Ill.
3372. Florence Mabel Scott; m. Fulton Walters. 2 children +.
3373. Cynthia Rebecca Scott; m. David Pennell. 4 children +.
3374. Leila Ada Scott; m. Zalmon Hudson. 4 children +.
3375. Robert Scott; b. Nov. 24, 1869; d. young.
3376. Andrew Walker Scott; b. Sept. 15, 1871, in McDonough County, Ill.
3377. Maggie Scott; b. April 15, 1876; d. April 28, 1876.

ALICE JANE Scott⁶ (3370) (Mary I.⁵, Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. March 14, 1859, in Warren County, Ill.; m. Edwin W. Fox March 19, 1879, and lives at Good Hope, Ill. They are Presbyterians. He is a farmer. 6 children, viz:

3381. George Harold Fox; b. Nov. 10, 1885.
3382. Bertha Isabella Fox; b. July 9, 1888.
3383. Anna Albertina Fox; b. Dec. 16, 1892.

FLORENCE MABEL Scott⁶ (3372) (Mary I.⁵, Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Sept. 27, 1863, in Warren County, Ill.; m. Fulton Walters in Walnut Grove Township Dec. 24, 1883. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and reside in Good Hope, Ill. 2 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.


3385. Pearl Beatrice Walters; b. Nov. 3, 1886, in Axtell, Kas.

CYNTHIA REBECCA Scott⁶ (3373) (Mary I.⁵, Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 29, 1865, in McDonough County; m. David Pennell Jan. 5, 1888. She belongs to the United Brethren Church. They reside near Good Hope, Ill. 4 children, viz:

3386. Effie May Pennell; b. April 15, 1889.
3389. William Pennell; b. April 4, 1898.

LEILA ADA Scott⁶ (3374) (Mary I.⁵, Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 2, 1868, in McDonough County, Ill.; m. Salomon Hudson Sept. 29, 1887, in Macomb, Ill. She belongs to the United Brethren Church. He d. April 4, 1896, from the effects of a dose of poison taken by mistake six years before. 4 children, viz:

3391. Wm. Ellsworth Hudson; b. Nov. 13, 1890; d. April 5, 1893.
3392. Preston Zalmon Hudson; b. Aug. 5, 1892.
3393. James Orval Hudson; b. March 8, 1896.

CYNTHIA ANN Walker⁵ (3302) (Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Oct. 14, 1843, in Walnut Grove Township; m. Albert C. Axtell, son of Joseph and Eliza Candidd Axtell, Dec. 23, 1869, near Good Hope, Ill. They are Presbyterians, and reside at Topeka, Kas. 5 children, viz:

3394. Myron Walker Axtell; b. Feb. 2, 1870. In 1898 he was in Chicago taking a medical course preparatory to going as a missionary; graduated from Washburn College, Topeka, Kas.; m. Irene True; sailed for Africa July 5, 1899.
3395. Maggie Belle Axtell; b. July 10, 1871. She graduated from Washburn College, and intends to spend her life as a missionary; is doing good work near Lone Mountain, Vardy, Hancock County, Tenn.
410 DESCENDANTS OF

3396. Lolo May Axtell; b. Nov., 1873.
3397. Mary Lelia Axtell; b. Oct. 8, 1881.

WILLIAM ANDREW Walker⁵ (3303) (Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); first child of Andrew by 2nd wife. He was b. March 8, 1851; m. at Bushnell, Ill., to Edna Elvira Woolley March 21, 1872; lived at Good Hope, Ill., then in Kansas, and then moved to Monrovia, Cal.; is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church; is in the mercantile business. 7 children, viz:

3399. Guthrie Pardee H. Walker; b. April 22, 1873; d. Aug. 9, 1873.
3400. Mary Edna Walker; b. Nov. 9, 1874; graduate of Emporia State Normal School. She is a teacher.
3401. Addie Lavinia Walker; b. May 13, 1878; d. May 26, 1879.
3402. Wm. Lester Walker; b. Feb. 18, 1881.

MONTGOMERY ALLEN Walker⁵ (3305) (Andrew⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 11, 1855; was m. to Alice J. Morse in California, near San Jacinto, San Diego County; had one son, who d. in infancy; moved back to Mt. Sterling, Ill., in 1898.

Children of Alexander Walker by his second wife, Peggie Coombs, of Jessamin County, Ky.

QUINTUS Walker⁴ (2968) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Adair County, Ky., May 20, 1814. His father died when he was nine years old. The mother and three children then went to Sangamon County, Ill.; this was in 1830. In 1831 they went to McDonough County, Ill. He married Aug. 1, 1833, Mahala Campbell, who was born May 31, 1814. They lived far from neighbors, often sharing the comforts of their home with the weary traveler. Game was plenty, and Quintus became quite an expert hunter. In the year 1838 he adopted an orphan boy 8 years old by the name of Robert Pollock.

With a view to making a park, Quintus planted out fifteen or twenty acres of timber, of several varieties. He caught and raised a
good many young deer. Tame squirrels, goats, a wolf, and many varieties of fowl were found in his park. He was also much interested in religious matters; helped to organize Sabbath Schools in isolated neighborhoods; assisted in revival services, etc., and was long a ruling elder in Shiloh Church. His house was the stopping place for the itinerant ministers. After his brother, Gilmore, died, three of his children found a home with him. He also cared for an infant daughter left by his sister, and his mother was also cared for by him for several years previous to the time of her death. The place is known as "Deer Park." He and his wife, Mahala, celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary Aug. 1, 1898, when a company of friends and relatives assembled beneath the shade of the trees planted by the hand of the then aged patriarch.

Quintus Walker, the first settler of Walnut Grove Township, died Jan. 13, 1902, the last of his father's family.

The only child of Quintus and Mahala Walker was:

3406. Mary Walker. She was born June 27, 1834. She m. Robert Pollock, the adopted son of her parents, March 8, 1855. They are both members of the Good Hope Presbyterian Church, he being an elder in the church. They reside on a farm adjoining the "Deer Park" farm. Their 7 children are:

3411. Nelson C. Pollock; b. April 26, 1862. He is a farmer, and an elder in the church. He m. Dec. 25, 1890, Mary I. Butler; have 3 children +.
3412. Elmer Walker Pollock; b. March 21, 1868; is a member of the Congregational Church; lives in Chicago, and is engaged in the insurance business; m. Elizabeth Archer, March 19, 1891. 2 children +.
3413. Mary E. Pollock; b. Jan. 16, 1872; m. Jan. 18, 1893, to Charles Selfridge of Good Hope; both members of the Presbyterian Church. 1 child +.

NELSON C. Pollock6 (3411) (Mary5, Quintus4, Alexander3, Alexander2, John1); m. Mary I. Butler Dec. 25, 1890. 3 children, viz:
3414. Hally Rill Pollock; b. Sept. 4, 1891.
3415. Lucile Pollock; b. April 12, 1892.
3416. Robert Pollock; b. April 12, 1892.

ELMER W. Pollock⁶ (3412) (Mary⁵, Quintus⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); m. Elizabeth Archer March 19, 1891. 2 children, viz:  
3417. Helen Glenrose Pollock; b. Sept. 21, 1893.
3418. Dorothy Eleanor Pollock; b. June 21, 1897.

MARY E. Pollock⁶ (3413) (Mary⁵, Quintus⁴, Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); m. Chas. Selfridge Jan. 18, 1893. 1 child, viz:  
3419. Lucy May Selfridge; b. Oct. 18, 1893.

MARTHA M. MAGDALENE Walker⁴ (2969) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹). She was the second child of Alexander by his second wife; b. Nov. 28, 1816; d. on Grindstone Creek, McDonough County, Ill., Nov. 22, 1844. She m. Rev. Aradatha H. Berry Feb. 15, 1838. They lived in Kansas. One daughter dead and two married and living in Tennessee. Their 5 children were:  
3420. Mary Berry.
3421. Isabella Berry.
3422. Margaret Berry.
3423. Louise Berry.
3424. Cynthia Ann Berry.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY Walker⁴ (2970) (Alexander³, Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 26, 1819, in Adair County, Ky.; came with his family to Illinois in 1830; graduated from the New Albany Theological Seminary in 1845; was ordained to the ministry by Schuyler Presbytery, 1846. His first charge was Willow Creek, Winnebago County, where he served three years; then three years at Walnut Grove. In 1852 he became pastor of the Fountain Green Church, where he remained until 1884. During the Civil War he was chaplain of the 118th Illinois Infantry, and afterwards chaplain of the 50th Illinois Volunteers, where he served until the close of the war. In 1884 he removed to Elk City, Kas., where he labored in the ministry until 1888, when he returned to Carthage, making that his home, but temporarily filling the pulpit at Fountain Green. He d.
JOHN WALKER.

Nov. 18, 1888. He m. Mary W. Montgomery Dec. 24, 1846. She survives him and resides at Rock Island, Ill. 6 children, viz:

3428. Margaret F. Walker; b. Nov. 20, 1857. She is a graduate of Knox College and is employed in teaching.
3429. Thomas M. Walker; b. April 21, 1866; d. Aug. 22, 1876.
3430. Charles A. Walker; b. March 5, 1870.

JANE Walker² (1949) (Alexander², John¹); was b. Jan. 6, 1768. She m. Andrew McMahan, and she with her husband and children moved from Virginia to Green County, Ky. He d. there in 1821 or 1832, and she d. in the same place some years later. Their 6 children were:

3431. Alexander McMahan; who m. Ellen Moore.
3432. Samuel McMahan; who m. Betsey Williams.
3434. Margaret McMahan (Peggy); who m. David Paxton.
3435. Andrew McMahan; who m. Miss Black.

JOSEPH Walker³ (1950) (Alexander², John¹); b. March 14, 1771; m. Katherine Kelso in April, 1794. He with his brothers, James and David, moved from Rockbridge County, Va., Sept. 25, 1795, and came to Adair County, Ky., where they settled on Pettit’s Fork, where he d. March 30, 1839, and she d. in the same place Nov. 14, 1838. He made sixteen trips back to Virginia on horseback to visit his relatives. 9 children, as follows:

3438. John Walker; b. June 21, 1797; killed by the falling of a tree March 16, 1805.
3439. Hugh Kelso Walker; b. Nov. 7, 1799; m. Mary Scott. 7 children +.
3440. Mary (Polly) Walker; b. Aug. 31, 1801; m. Alban Bradshaw. 1 child +.
3441. Jean Walker; b. April 22, 1805; d. April 15, 1875.

3443. Tunstal Quarles Walker; b. April 24, 1810; m. Elizabeth P. Lisle, then Louisa Peebles. 10 children +.

3444. Analisa Walker; b. Feb. 13, 1812; d. Jan. 1, 1874. Her death occurring the same day and only three hours before that of her brother, Dr. Tunstal Q. She was a lovely, Christian woman.

3445. Lysander Walker; b. June 24, 1816; m. Sally Hudson Flowers Feb. 27, 1845. 10 children +.

HUGH KELSO Walker⁴ (3439) (Joseph², Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 7, 1799; m. Mary Scott, dau. of Samuel and Martha Scott, March 7, 1826. She d. Oct. 26, 1841. He then m. Mary Workman Dec. 8, 1842. She d. April 30, 1845. He then m. Cynthia Blakeman Jan. 13, 1846. She was b. Sept. 9, 1810, and d. Sept. 4, 1877. 7 children, viz:


3447. Joseph Norman Walker; b. Aug. 22, 1828; m. Elizabeth Onstatt Nov. 18, 1869. 4 children +.


3450. Elizabeth Walker; b. Oct. 1, 1833; m. Feb. 8, 1866, John Nathan Murrell. 1 child +.


JOSEPH NORMAN Walker⁵ (3447) (Hugh K.⁴, Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); second son of Hugh K.; was b. Aug. 22, 1828; lives at Forest City, Ill.; m. Elizabeth Onstatt Nov. 18, 1869, in Peoria, Ill. 4 children as follows, all b. in Forest City:


3454. Cora Walker; b. May 23, 1873; m. Frank E. Ringland June 7, 1894. 1 child +.

3455. Mary Emma Walker; b. Feb. 24, 1876.

CORA Walker (3454); m. Frank E. Ringland. 1 child, viz:

SAMUEL THEOPHILUS Walker (3448) (Hugh4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); was b. Jan. 30, 1830, in Adair County, Ky. He left Kentucky and came to Mason County, Ill. In 1858 he, with his brothers and three others, made a trip to Pike's Peak. He m. Julia A. Foskett April 12, 1863. He was clerk of Forest Township for twelve years and was elected supervisor in 1878. They had the following 5 children:

3457. Esther E. Walker; m. Edgar Thomas. 5 children +.
3458. Polly Scott Walker; b. April 1, 1874.
3459. Patsy Yaw Walker; b. April 1, 1878.

ESTHER E. Walker (3457) (Samuel3, Hugh4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b. Sept. 21, 1864; m. Edgar Thomas in Nov., 1882. 5 children, viz:

3462. Sophie Thomas; d. aged nine years.
3463. Susie Thomas; m. E. L. Langston Sept. 8, 1898.
3464. Otho Thomas.
3465. Charles Thomas.
3466. Leslie Thomas.

ELIZABETH Walker (3450) (Hugh K.4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b. Oct. 1, 1833; m. Feb. 8, 1866, John Nathan Murrell; lived near Columbia, Ky. She d. Feb. 19, 1898. They had one child, viz:

3467. MARGARET SCOTT Murrell; b. Oct. 9, 1870. She m. Charles Snow Harris Sept. 13, 1888. Their 5 children are:

3468. John Albert Harris; b. Dec. 18, 1889.
3469. William Ernest Harris; b. Feb. 20, 1892.
3470. Joe Maynor Harris; b. Dec. 21, 1894.
3472. Fred Walker Harris; b. April 4, 1899.

HENRY CLAY Walker (3452) (Hugh K.4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b. in Adair County, Ky., April 9, 1838; lived there
until he was 23 years old. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted on the Union side, in Company B, of the 13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hobson's Regiment. This was Oct. 2, 1861, at Greensburg, Ky.; was mustered into regular U. S. service Dec. 31, 1861, at Camp Hobson, Taylor County, Ky. With the exception of a few weeks spent in the hospital while in the South, he was with the army until Jan., 1865, having spent over three years in the service of his country. He was at Shiloh on April 7, and was on skirmish duty; also at the siege of Corinth; did much hard marching through Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee; spent six weeks at Battle Creek, Tenn.; returned to Kentucky by way of Nashville to assist in driving General Bragg from Kentucky. The enemy having escaped they were ordered back to Nashville. Soon after his return from the army he emigrated to Forest City, Mason County, Ill.; was engaged in business with A. Cross & Co., dealers in dry goods and grain. He was a Christian man of the highest type, strictly honest in all his dealings. He d. in Forest City Dec. 7, 1873. He m. Harriet A. Dohoney, dau. of Peyton and Polly Hindman Dohoney, of Adair County, Ky., Oct. 5, 1865.

Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1899.

Mrs. Emma White:

Dear Cousin:—Your letter to hand some time ago. I have often heard my mother speak of your grandfather, Samuel Scott Walker, and I knew all of the Walkers of Adair County, Ky. Yes, I know James Hindman—he is my first cousin; we were raised within one mile of each other, and the two families of children were like brothers and sisters. Alexander Hindman was my mother's brother, their mother was a McEvain, and grandmother Hindman was a Miss White of Pennsylvania. My mother, Polly Hindman Dohoney, died one year ago last February (26). She was buried on her 86th birthday. She was the last of her family, and Aunt Peggy Hindman has since died—the old landmarks are falling out by the way, and the younger generation are the old people now. We do not know a great deal about the Dohoney family. My mother's grandfather came originally from Virginia to Kentucky in the early settlement of the state. One son, Rhodes Dohoney, my father's brother, settled at Milltown in Adair County, on Russell's Creek. My father, Peyton Dohoney, the youngest child but one, is the last of the family left.
John Walker.

He is 93 years old and well preserved for a man of his age. After marriage he settled and lived until 25 years ago within one mile of his old home. A farmer, quiet and unassuming, he raised a large family of children. There were three sons, all of whom chose law as a profession. The eldest, E. L. Dohoney, resides at Paris, Texas; was for many years a lawyer. He served his Senatorial District for two terms in the State Senate; has been aggressive and progressive in political and reform works all his life. Judge R. B. Dohoney is a practicing lawyer at Glasgow, Ky.; and the youngest, Henry H. Dohoney, a bright promising young lawyer, died early in life. I am the oldest daughter living; was born Feb. 26, 1841; married Henry Clay Walker, whom I had known from childhood, Oct. 5, 1865; came immediately to Illinois, where I have resided ever since.

With many wishes for the success of the work you have undertaken,

I am, your cousin,

Harriet A. Walker.

Of their children two survive, viz:


3474. John Peyton Walker; b. May 25, 1868; graduate of Chicago College of Law; is employed with the Lake Shore & Michigan R. R. Co. at Chicago; unmarried in 1899.

MARY (POLLY) Walker⁴ (3440) (Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 31, 1801; m. Alban Bradshaw. They had 1 child, viz:

3475. HELENA Bradshaw; b. Oct. 14, 1844. She m. Jan. 15, 1869, Nicholas Williams; live at Montpelier, Ky. 8 children, viz:

3476. Virtis Williams; b. Nov. 4, 1869.
3478. Mattie Williams; b. Sept. 16, 1873.
3479. Mollie Williams; b. June 13, 1875.
3480. Sophia Williams; b. Dec. 19, 1876.
3483. Thetis Williams; b. June 29, 1884.

-29
MOREAN Walker⁴ (3442) (Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); b. Sept. 23, 1807; d. of cancer of the face Oct. 7, 1857; m. TusaBradshaw. She d. July 1, 1876. Their children live in Columbia, Adair County, Ky. 5 children, viz:


3485. William J. Walker; b. July 6, 1846; d. Nov. 8, 1848.


3487. Tusa Helen Walker; b. April 23, 1835; m. and had two children +.

3488. Arthur William Walker; b. April 15, 1855; m. and had 4 children +.


3489. William Joseph Conover; b. 1868.


TUSA HELEN Walker⁵ (3487) (Morean⁴, Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); b. April 23, 1853. She m. George Waggener in 1877. Their home is in Missouri. 2 children, viz:


3492. Marvin Waggener; b. Oct. or Nov., 1887.

ARTHUR WILLIAM Walker⁵ (3488) (Morean⁴, Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); b. April 15, 1855; m. Laura Anna Logan March 2, 1879. 4 children, viz:


3495. Carrie Guinn Walker; b. March 6, 1885.


TUNSTAL QUARES Walker⁴ (3443) (Joseph³, Alexander², John¹); was b. April 24, 1810, in Adair County, Ky., and d. in Columbia Jan. 1, 1874. He was the sixth child and third son in a family of eight children of Joseph and Catherine Walker, who came
Tunstal Q. Walker.
from Rockbridge County, Va., to Kentucky in 1804. He was a practicing physician for more than forty years, from about 1831 to the close of his life. About 1838 we find he was practicing medicine in Burksville, but after a year or two he removed to Green County. From 1857-59 he lived in McComb, Ill., after which he returned to Columbia, Ky., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the Union Army; was in the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, but resigned shortly after the death of his first wife. While residing in Green County he was made a ruling elder in the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Pendleton Lisle of Green County April 16, 1836. She was a daughter of Daniel and Dorothy (Miller) Lisle. This estimable lady died Dec. 4, 1862, leaving nine children. He then married Oct. 31, 1867, Louisa Peebles. She died May, 1898. Dr. Walker was devoted to his profession, won a high reputation as a physician, and through most of his public life had an extensive practice. During three epidemics, that of cholera in 1835, and again a few months ago, he served the people with untiring devotion. Being somewhat advanced in years and with a constitution naturally feeble, himself having just recovered from an illness which prostrated him for months, he passed, calm and serene at all hours of the night and day, from one scene of suffering and death to another, until the pestilence had subsided—a noble, grand old hero, who deserves more than a monument of marble. Religion held the highest place in his esteem, and was the controlling principle of his life. The death of his sister, Analisa, occurred about three hours before he passed away. The ten children of Tunstal Q. and Elizabeth Walker were as follows:

3497. Dorothy Catherine Walker +.
3500. Daniel Lisle Walker; b. April 26, 1844.
3502. Thomas Walker; b. June 24, 1847.
3503. Robert Tate Walker +.
3504. Edwin Quarles Walker +.
3505. Chalmers Walker; b. July 12, 1853. He lived in Adair County, Ky., until about 1886, where he practiced medi-
cine. In that year he received an injury which crippled him so badly that he is unable to walk. He is a cultured, refined, Christian gentleman; is never heard to complain, but is always cheerful and entertaining. Being well versed in the family history, he is always willing to give information. He personally knew Samuel Scott Walker and his brothers and sisters in Kentucky. He lives with his sister, Mrs. Dorothy Catherine Bailey in Macomb, Illinois.

3506. Nannie Miller Walker; b. March 10, 1855; lives with her sister, Mrs. Bailey, in Macomb, Ill.

DOROTHY CATHERINE Walker5 (3497) (Tunstal4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b. May 14, 1838; m. William Sutherland Bailey (No. 3987) Jan. 7, 1858. They live at Macomb, Ill. He is a descendant of John Walker, the emigrant, through his son, Joseph. Their 3 children are as follows:

3509. Elizabeth Lisle Bailey; b. Oct. 25, 1865. She m. Joseph Barnes Bacon Sept. 12, 1888. He is a practicing physician in Chicago, Ill. 2 children, viz:
   3510. William Sutherland Bacon; b. Feb. 23, 1891.
   3511. Dorothy Lisle Bacon.

ROBERT TATE Walker (3503); b. Sept. 26, 1849; m. Amy Phelps Dec. 27, 1881; live at Barron, Wis. 3 children, viz:

3512. Nannie Walker; b. April 13, 1885.
3513. Waller Walker; b. Oct. 21, 1890.
3514. John Walker; b. Aug. 8, 1895.

EDWIN QUARLES Walker5 (3504) (Tunstal4, Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b. Nov. 17, 1851; m. Ellen Hart Feb. 21, 1894; live in Macomb, Ill. They are the parents of 2 children, viz:


LYSANDER Walker4 (3445) (Joseph3, Alexander2, John1); b.
June 24, 1816; m. Sally Hudson Flowers on Feb. 27, 1845. None of his children ever married. 10 children, viz:

- 3520. James Samuel Walker; b. Nov. 8, 1850; d. May 28, 1858.
- 3523. Sophia Walker; b. April 25, 1858.

CATHERINE Walker² (1951) (Alexander², John¹); b. Feb. 4, 1775; m. Samuel Taylor Oct. 23, 1793. They moved from Rockbridge County, Va., to Green County, Ky., where they settled on the East Fork of the Little Barren River, afterward removing to Adair County, Ky., where Catherine died of consumption Nov. 8, 1822. She was an excellent Christian woman. Her husband d. at the same place Feb. 12, 1849. 3 children, viz:

- 3527. James Taylor; m. (1) Esther Stotts, and (2) Martha Morrison. 1 child +.
- 3528. John Howe Taylor; m. ———. 2 children +.
- 3529. Hawkins Taylor; m. Melinda Walker, dau. of David. For their children, see No. 2765 +.

JAMES Taylor⁴ (3527) (Catherine³, Alexander², John¹); b. Aug. 4, 1804. He m. (1) Esther Stotts, and (2) Martha Morrison in 1883, and d. in 1884, leaving one child, viz:

- 3530. Catherine Rebecca Taylor; m. James Reynolds in 1860, and d. leaving two sons, who reside in Des Moines, Ia., names not known.

JOHN HOWE Taylor⁴ (3528) (Catherine³, Alexander², John¹); b. in Barren County, Ky., in May, 1807, and d. Feb. 12, 1849, leaving a son and a daughter. He was a fine scholar; a teacher; member of the Legislature, and a Justice of the Peace. He was a member of
the County Court for many years, and d. in the home where he was born. 2 children, viz:

3531. —— Taylor; b. in 1842.

HAWKINS Taylor* (3529) (Catherine³, Alexander², John¹); b. Nov. 15, 1888, in Barren County, Ky.; m. his cousin, Melinda Walker (dau. of David). He was a member of the first Iowa Territorial Legislature from Lee County (as was also Colonel William Patterson), which met Nov. 12, 1838, and adjourned Jan. 25, 1839. Fifty years afterwards he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the Legislature of the State of Iowa. He was sheriff of Lee County in 1842; mayor of Keokuk in 1857; was a delegate from Iowa to the Convention held at Chicago which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. He was Postoffice Inspector for Kansas from 1863 to 1865, and served on a commission to adjust war claims in 1863. He contributed to the Annals of Iowa, and assisted in the writing of the History of Iowa. He also served as a government detective for some time. After the death of his first wife he m. Elizabeth Delamater Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio July 26, 1863. He d. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1893. For children, see Melinda Walker No. 2765. He is the author of the Reminiscences which follow.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

BY HON. HAWKINS TAYLOR.

By permission of The Peoria, Ill., Weekly Journal, in which these letters appeared in 1895.

I propose to tell what I have seen and done, and what I have known of what others have done, so far as it would be interesting to the reader.

I am as fully an Irishman as a man can be that was not born in Ireland. My father came to this country in the first vessel that brought immigrants after the Revolution. He was born and reared in the County of Antrim and came to this country when seventeen years of age, expecting to live with and get the estate of a rich bachelor uncle in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He landed in New York City and walked from that city to his uncle's. He was a raw, broth
Hon. Hawkins Taylor.
of an Irish boy; he had received much good instruction from his pious Scotch-Irish father and mother before leaving home to go into the outside world, as America was then supposed to be, all of which my father treasured up and followed through his long life.

My father had, before leaving Ireland, heard extravagant stories about the savage character of the American Indian and the ferocity of the wild beasts of the great wilderness, but fortunately he neither met Indians nor savage wild beasts on his trip from New York to his uncle’s home in Pennsylvania. Amongst other damaging stories against the American character of the wild animals the skunk had been unfavorably spoken of, and my father was fully resolved to give the skunk wide berth and not allow himself to be deceived by the reported beauty of the animal. The first squirrel that he saw on the trip ran up a tree ahead of him on the road side. This must be a skunk preparing for battle, and my father made a wide circle around that tree, and was happy when he got safely in the road again unharmed.

My father remained one year with his uncle working hard on the farm and all that he got for the year’s work was a wool hat. He made no complaint to the uncle, but did as millions of others have done, followed his “spunk” and did what he ought not to have done, left in the night without a word of complaint or thanks, and never inquired after or heard from or what became of the estate of his uncle after he left. After leaving his uncle he went to Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there was a large settlement of people from the same section of Ireland that my father came from. And there he served an apprenticeship to the wagon-making trade, and there he married my mother, Catharine Walker, whose father and mother came from Ireland. My mother was the youngest of seven children; her father was a gunsmith, and he and two of his sons made guns for the army during the entire war of the Revolution, while the other four sons worked on the farm and served in the army by turns during the nine years’ war. In 1793 my father and mother moved to Kentucky, then the “bloody ground” wilderness, settling in the Green River country, where neighbors had to go ten and fifteen miles to help each other to roll logs and build houses. I was the youngest of three children, all boys, and was born November 15, 1811.

There were no newspapers, books or schools in that section, except the Bible and two or three religious books of the different religious denominations. My mother had by heart the Bible, “Baxter’s Saints Rest,” and the few other religious books. She was then a saint on earth, and is now a saint in Heaven. She was intensely anti-slavery, holding the selling of human beings with a soul the greatest of all crimes.

Three of my mother’s brothers followed my father and settled in Adair County. The Walker relations were numerous and a good many of them were lawyers and preachers and all opposed to slavery,
at that day. My father was a stern man of few words; he never had a law-suit in his life, and he never had trouble with any person, and never wanted, or held office. His home was always open to the wayfarer, and he never took a cent from any person that ate at the family table or tarried over night.

My name, like my life, seems a sort of accidental mystery, no other man in the United States having the same name—Hawkins Taylor. A man by the name of Hawkins, on his way home from Lexington, Ky., to his home in Tennessee, was taken sick on the road and was taken to our home, where he had a long spell of fever, and my father, becoming greatly attached to him, gave me his name. Father and mother would not take a cent of pay for the trouble. The son of this man, for whom I was named, has since been Governor of Tennessee.

My father was always kind to the needy, and caught a cold that terminated his life by going a mile, when 55 years old, to see a poor, sick boy that he felt an interest in. My mother was always kind and gentle to all, especially to, and with, her children. All that has been good in me I owe to her love and goodness, and nothing has ever given me so much happiness as the consciousness that in her ten years of life after my birth, I never gave her cause of grief so far as I know. I was the youngest and from my birth my mother was an invalid and my associate, my greatest desire was to save her trouble.

There was a settlement of about twenty families, all from the north of Ireland, and nearly all but my father's family related by blood or marriage to each other. This Irish settlement constituted a sort of society of its own. Nearby there was a large settlement of out-at-the-elbow Virginians, all claiming to be related to King George, and of the "first families of Virginia." They followed the English rule of educating the oldest son, and would send off their oldest sons to be educated in Virginia, and the other sons went without education. These Virginia "Tuckahoes" looked upon their Irish neighbors as "poor whites," while the Irish community held in the greatest disgust these "Tuckahoes."

From my earliest recollections I was intended for a lawyer. I was a great pet of my uncle Alexander Walker, who came to Kentucky from Virginia with Green Clay, and he always insisted that Green Clay was an abler man than his cousin, Henry Clay. I was to study law with my cousin, Cyrus Walker, one of the ablest lawyers this country has produced.

George H. Williams, who was several years Judge of the Burlington District, and afterwards Judge in Oregon, then in the United States Senate, and then Attorney General of the United States, has frequently, in talking of Walker, said that he was the ablest lawyer, especially as a criminal lawyer, that he had ever met. Un fortunately at the time that I was a boy the loud declaimer was held to be the best lawyer. I did not believe that I could ever be a good public
speaker and I learned to be a tanner in place of being a lawyer. I made a mistake as I now think. I am sure I would have made a good lawyer, and there is no calling more honorable than that of the law, if the man is honest and honorable. The honest lawyer and honest doctor do more for humanity than almost any other class of men. I regret that I did not study law, and yet my long life of observation satisfies me that more than four-fifths of the young men now studying law had far better learn some trade.

When 19 years of age I had only seen three newspapers. One was Pat Darby's *Spirit of 1776*, the "Old Court" organ; another was the *Argus*, edited by Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Amos Kendall, as the organ of the "New Court" party, in the great contest between the old and new court parties in Kentucky, lasting some six or eight years, and during several years of which time there were two Courts of Appeals in the state deciding cases; the Circuit Judges of the Districts sending cases to the old or new Court of Appeals, as the Judge that tried the case chose to send them. The other paper that I had seen was a stray copy of a paper started in Louisville by George D. Prentice, before he was connected with the *Louisville Journal*. That paper had a part or all of "Japhet in search of a father." The paper was well worn before I saw it. The story created great excitement in the neighborhood, and the loan of it was highly prized. I have never heard of Japhet since, and have no authority to state that he ever found his father. I hope that he did. The old and new court contest in Kentucky was the most remarkable financial contest, on account of the length and bitterness of it, that has ever taken place in any of the states.

During the last years of the war of 1812, and up to about 1820 money was plenty, and there was a boom in the value of real estate in Kentucky, and a great many farmers sold their farms and moved to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. They sold largely on credit, and made their payments in the purchase of lands in their new homes to meet their payments due them for their old Kentucky homes. There was a money panic in Kentucky, and lands and other property fell greatly in value, and went without purchasers at any price. The Legislature, when it met in the winter of 1823-4, chartered a state bank with branches founded alone on the credit of the state. All salaries and indebtedness of the state were made payable in the bills of this commonwealth's bank, and all taxes and indebtedness due the state were made receivable in this paper, and a law was passed providing that the refusal of creditors to accept this paper in payment of debts gave the debtors a stay of two years. This law was ruin to the men who had sold their farms in Kentucky and bought others in new homes. The commonwealth's paper soon dropped down in value to half its face, and the creditors had to lose one-half of their debt, or wait two years for their money. Commissioners were appointed in each county in the state, whose business it was to value the
land of anyone who wanted to borrow money of the bank, and the owner of the land could get from the bank two-thirds of the commissioners' valuation of his land.

The Supreme Court, or Court of Appeals, decided that this law was unconstitutional, and the next Legislature legislated the Court of Appeals out of office, and created a new Court of Appeals. The old court decided the law repealing them out of office unconstitutional, and the issue in the election of the Legislature of 1826 was "The old and the new Court." National politics was not in the contest, and there never has been such a contest in the state since.

There was then three days of voting and no ballots. Each voter named the man he voted for, and the name and vote was recorded in the poll-book. The state of the polls was known at all hours of the day. John Stotts was for many years the first voter in the district in which I was raised. He was the leader of the hill voters, and a great many voters who could not read or write or recollect names would vote as John Stotts voted, and the judge would so record their votes.

There was no telegraph and but a tri-weekly mail to the county seat, but each party had runners at each polling place, well mounted, who took to the county seat the result of the day's voting, with a list of the absent voters in each district. The result was there was scarcely a voter in the state able to be hauled to the polls who did not vote.

On the 11th day of April, 1831, when a little over nineteen years of age, I left my father's home for Missouri. I knew nothing of the ways of the world. I had scarcely any education. I had seen but three newspapers in my life and but a few irregular copies of those. I had never been the owner of half a dozen dollars' worth of store clothes in my life, and I went forty miles before I ever saw a stage coach. But I had at that time a large capital that has never been exhausted, and it has been worth far more than any money capital is of itself. I felt that I was in manhood the equal of any man, and no better than the poorest in birth, education or in the world's goods, provided they were honest, industrious and faithful to what was right. I believed then, and have believed ever since, that it was honest principles and manhood, and not dress or wealth, that made the true and worthy man. I then and at all times since have had opinions of my own on all subjects that presented themselves, and I never waited to have the opinion of some one else before expressing my own. I think that most politicians will say that I deserved failure.

To me it has been a life's enjoyment to have my say as I thought. It is the independent man who makes public sentiment and the Macawbers who generally reap the honors. I have always thought the independent man who created public sentiment the most useful and best.

Why I left a comfortable home to go five or six hundred miles into what was then a very new country I never knew. I had no relatives
to go to. When I started my father gave me a fine horse and twenty-nine dollars in money. All the clothes I had were home-made and I carried them in a pair of saddle bags. I crossed the Ohio River at Ford's ferry, below Shawnetown. The river was very high. I stayed over night at Ford's. I found a good many men about the house who were not travelers, and there were twenty or thirty guns in the hall and sitting room. My father had never been without a rifle, and few men where I was raised were without a gun, but I had never seen such an arsenal as at Ford's, and I inquired about it, but got no information on the subject, but I afterwards learned the cause.

On the opposite Illinois side of the river a cave, known by the steamboat men as the "Cave in the Rock," for years was the headquarters of counterfeiters, burglars and horsethieves. The Fords were of the party, and a vigilance committee was organized to extirpate the depredators in the counties of Pope and Saline, in Illinois. The attack was made the night after I crossed the river and one or two of the Ford gang were killed and the counterfeiting crowd partially broken up. I narrowly escaped being in the fight.

I reached St. Louis about 2 o'clock p.m. I had a cousin there whom I had never seen, and who had never seen or heard of me. (This was John Kelso Walker, No. 1957.) He went to St. Louis from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and was sheriff of St. Louis County for sixteen years, and county treasurer eight years. By the law of the state the sheriff was not eligible for more than four years at a time. Mr. Walker would serve four years as sheriff, and then a term of two years as county treasurer, and in this way putting in twenty-four years, and was then elected county judge, and held that office until his death.

The sheriff, by law, lived in the jail. I rode up to the gate and my cousin came out, and I told him who I was. I probably presented about as discouraging an appearance as could be presented. My cousin inquired about the Kentucky relatives, and satisfied himself that I was not an imposter, and then ordered my horse put up. By that time I was pretty mad all over, and he had hard work to have me stop. I had not been received as my relatives back at home received me, when I went to their houses. I remained with him for three or four days, and he wanted me to remain with him, and his wife, a lovely woman, then in bad health, tried to have me stay. She understood the ways of the world, and doubtless felt that I needed a home. St. Louis had then less than six thousand people, but I thought that it was too large a city for me to stop in.

It was Sunday when I reached St. Louis, and the day before I got there the square where the Planters' House now stands, with a little two-roomed house with clapboard weatherboarding, had been sold for one thousand dollars, and Thomas McKnight, who died in Dubuque some years since, and was at one time a candidate for Congress in Iowa, on the same day sold a square or block from Main Street to the
river, opposite to where the old Missouri Hotel was forty years ago, for one thousand dollars. The city was then a rock bluff above Market Street, with one or two solitary whisky shops on the river under the cliffs. One of these shops stood there for many years after the levee was a solid block of stone groceries and commission houses, standing solitary and alone between two such commission houses. John Rice, the proprietor, at his death left half a million of dollars to his heirs, that he made in this little house selling whisky and pies. It took Rice about thirty years to make the fortune, but his heirs spent it in less than a sixth of that time. Whisky money belongs to the Black One, and he always gets it in the third generation, generally in the second. To fit a man to make or sell whisky, he has to blot out his conscience, if he has one, give up all love for mankind, curse God and take the Devil as his guide and counselor, and make up his mind to associate in the other world with his victims of this, without a good deal of repentance before he leaves this world—that seldom happens.

When I left St. Louis I went up the river one hundred and fifty miles to Hannibal, on the Mississippi, then a little place of about one hundred and fifty people. I divided my time that fall between having the ague and working in a brick yard, and spent that winter at the house of Colonel William Patterson, then living in Marion County, Missouri, and now in the city of Keokuk, and at all times a useful and good citizen.

Galena was running over with miners of the rougher order, and as I could do nothing, I returned down the river to Hannibal, and from there I went to Sangamon County, Illinois, with Colonel William Patterson and John R. Johnson, where I had a great many relatives, intending to return to the lead mines in the spring and look after my claims there, supposed to be valuable, and which proved to be to others, who got them by my failure to return and work them.

During the winter of 1832-3 I determined to make a farm and settle near Irish Grove, then in Sangamon County, and now in Logan County. None of the farmers in that part of the country had entered their farms and no one was then expecting to ever see a railroad in that section. The use of coal for household purposes was not thought of. The timber was entered, and there was very little of it, and it was not thought that the prairie would ever have to be entered. The only pine lumber used in that section, in any of the towns, was brought from Pittsburg by water, down the Ohio to Cairo, and then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, up the Illinois to some point on that river, and then hauled to where it was used. I had no money, but I wanted to enter forty acres of timber, and I went to Springfield to Dr. Jayne, who was afterwards the father-in-law of Lyman Trumbull, and told him that I wanted to borrow $50. I had never seen the Doctor before, and he had never seen or heard of me. I went to town on horseback and rode up to the Doctor's house in the town and call-
ed him out. I did not go into the house except to give my note and get the money. The Doctor charged me thirty-seven and a half per cent. interest, but asked no security of me, and since I have known more of the world I have always felt proud that my face was so good security, for the Doctor was a careful business man.

The interest was enormous, but there was very little money in circulation in that section of the country. I paid the interest in dribblets as I had it, and three years later the principal. I made rails that winter and fenced forty acres of prairie land in the spring, and had thirty acres of the prairie broken and partly planted in sod corn. In 1833 I made a kiln of brick in Irish Grove to some profit. My brother from Kentucky visited me during the summer, and in the early fall, with my brother, I went to Kentucky to visit my father.

It was a long hard journey of five hundred miles, over bad roads, taking six weeks of time, four weeks on the road and two weeks with my father. I made half a dozen of these visits from 1831 to my father's and brother's death in February, 1849. I sometimes went on horseback, and sometimes by water, going down the Mississippi River to Cairo, and then up the Ohio River to Louisville, and then by land one hundred miles to my old home. Sometimes I hired a horse in Louisville, and rode home and sometimes I walked the one hundred miles. During this whole time the money that it cost to make these visits was earned by hard work at low wages, and at all times a scarce article with me, but these visits to my father have been the green spots of my life, that have added greatly to my own self-respect—my life companion and the friend, of all others, that one should always be on good terms with.

On the return trip, in the fall of 1833, a young friend joined me, and we had some forty head of cattle that we drove back. We had a horse and wagon and an ox team on the trip, occupying just one month on the road, and it was the month of my life that I enjoyed above all others. It was the month of October. We slept at night in the wagon, and before we left home my step-mother baked a large supply of bread—baked in large ovens, with a lid and fire above and below—and my father gave me a full supply of well-cured and smoked sides of bacon, and we had a cow that we milked, and my mother put in a large jar of butter. Our meals in the morning before starting, and at night, after camping, were coffee and milk, light bread and butter and bacon broiled on the coals, and nothing could have been more delicious; we fattened on the diet all the time and had much jolly fun.

My partner on this trip was James Stotts, one of the noblest men that I ever met, and is now where all good people go when they leave this world.

I married in the spring of 1834, built me a log home, and commenced housekeeping. I had a prairie team and broke prairie and farmed my land by turns. The election of Illinois at that time was
on the first Monday in August. I lived near Salem where Mr. Lincoln lived and was greatly attached to him, and on the morning of the election I started at sunrise for the election precinct on Lake Fork, eighteen miles distant. The road was a mere bridle path most of the way, up the bottom of Salt Creek. The prairie grass was higher than I was on my pony, and the result was that I was wet to the skin most of the way. The whole people in that part of Illinois were for Jackson. It was before Canada Peck and Stephen A. Douglas had inaugurated the caucus system in the state. Candidates ran on their own personal popularity. Sangamon County embraced the present counties of Logan, Menard, Christian and a large part of Dewitt and Cass. The county was entitled to four members in the Legislature, and there were over twenty candidates in the field wanting the office, all running independent of party. There was a little junta in Springfield that assumed to run the Jackson party in the county.

The junta had sent out, to every precinct in the county, tickets having four names on them as the true representatives of Jacksonism. These tickets were sent to Lake Fork precinct, but they disappeared before the polls were opened, and, while all the voters were strangers to me, I soon made myself known and useful. There was a supply of blank tickets, and I filled up one hundred and eight of the one hundred and eleven votes polled, and I got Mr. Lincoln’s name on each ticket that I filled up. Not one of the voters had ever seen Mr. Lincoln, and few of them had ever heard of him. I let each man name whom he pleased for Governor and the other state officers, but not one of them could name four members for the Legislature, and then I would get in Mr. Lincoln’s name. Mr. Lincoln had made no canvass of the county, as he had no horse to ride and no money, but he had in almost all the precincts of the county, friends that he had made as a soldier in the Black Hawk war of 1832, who took an interest in him at the polls, and the result was that he led the ticket in the county by several hundred votes. This was his first election to office.

*Messrs. Walker and Casey, on Monday morning, located a claim each of one hundred and sixty acres on Lee County Road, and had ten acres of ground broken to hold their claims; but they were considered so far out on the prairie and from any settlements, that they virtually abandoned them, and they were afterward taken up by J. L. and Elijah T. Estes, who sowed locust seed on the broken ground and since that time the place has been known as the “Locust Grove.”

Colonel Patterson and myself went on to West Point, stopping for dinner with Louis Pittman, who was the first settler in all that section. He was a Kentuckian, a most worthy citizen, and a good Methodist. His wife was everything a wife and mother should be, and that included being a first rate cook. I am sure it is safe to say she has had more chickens cooked for Methodist preachers in her house

*This was about the middle of April, 1836.
than any other person in the state ever had or ever will have. They lived on the great thoroughfare from either Fort Madison or Burlington, going west, had a fine farm, the first orchard in the county, plenty of everything, and the latch string was known to be always out for all preachers, and, in fact, for everybody that wanted to come to the country and settle. The old man lived to an advanced age, surrounded with all the comforts of life, and raised a large and worthy family.

That day we bought the town of West Point, Walker and Casey joining us in the purchase. There were but three or four large shanties on the plat. John Cotton had the only store. The house was about 12x16, made of peeled hickory logs, split inside, rough boards nailed over the cracks, no ceiling, and the roof steep enough to please any Hollander. The stock in trade was one barrel red-eye, said to be of approved quality, about a dozen pieces of calico and as many more pieces of domestics, some fancy articles, sugar, tea, coffee and tobacco, all amounting in value to a couple of hundred dollars. There were not twenty acres of ground fenced in sight of West Point; a good deal more was broken up and planted; but the first object of the settlers was to get in their corn and then fence their ground.

Within a few days after our purchase my associates returned to Illinois, leaving me to put up a frame house for each of us, 18x32 feet, one story high. I had not a foot of plank to use in any of them; the studding was rails straightened; siding, split boards, and the floors, puncheons. The front doors and window sash were brought around from Pittsburg and bought at Fort Madison. At that day the only lumber used on the Mississippi was brought from Pittsburg. These houses are still standing, I believe, and occupied.

On the 9th of August I had an attack of bilious fever, and for days my life was given up by my friends, but I finally recovered, but was confined to my bed two months, and from that time up to the end of the year I had chills and night sweats. I was living on Salt Creek, about two miles from Irish Grove, in the open prairie, and about the last of October I was awakened by the roaring of a prairie fire. It was as light as day in the house, as the cracks between the logs had not been pointed up. I was wet with sweat but put on my clothes to make ready for defense. The fire was about twelve miles down Salt Creek and seemed to be about one hundred feet high. The grass was perfectly dry, and was from two to eight feet high, and the low bottom unsettled was about six miles wide, gradually narrowing until it was about three miles wide where I lived. A strong wind was driving the fire at race-horse speed.

It was the most terrific and grandest sight that I ever saw. The fire moved along like waves of the ocean, sometimes forty to sixty feet high, and then sinking down to less than half that height. I saw at once that nothing could prevent the burning of my house and other buildings but to fire against the fire, and at once I commenced firing
along the path leading up to Irish Grove. Two neighbors at Irish Grove were awakened by the roaring of the fire, and seeing my danger commenced firing along the path from the Grove. They met me just in time to stop the great fire.

In the spring of 1835 a man by the name of Wright came out from New Jersey and bought me out, paying me four hundred dollars for my forty acres of timber and my claim and farm.

I then bought land adjoining Irish Grove, but I had not recovered my health. It was then as common in Illinois to prepare for the sickly season, commencing the latter part of July and continuing through August and September, as it was to prepare for winter.

In the winter of 1835-6 several friends agreed with me to go to Iowa on a prospecting tour in the coming spring, and try to find a healthier country to live in.

On the fourth of July, 1836, I attended the first sale of lots in Salem, now in Henry County. There was then not a shanty on the town plat. Father Aaron Street, one of the most intelligent, worthy men that I ever met, the proprietor of the town, lived in the edge of the timber southwest from the proposed town.

From there I went that afternoon to "Round Prairie," now in Jefferson County. Scott Walker and one or two other families had moved there in the spring, but the trail they made had grown up. I, however, found my way to Walker's. There were two or three families then in Round Prairie: James Gilmer, S. C. Walker and probably Hardin and Butler and Tilford and their families. That was the western settlement then.

On the 10th of September, 1836, the proprietors made a sale of lots after pretty full advertisement. The proprietors were all temperance men, and one or two of them elders in the old blue stocking Presbyterian church, and they had set apart a liberal plat of ground to their late minister, as he was coming to settle there, and they had arranged to build a meeting house and organize a church. To be a "hard shell" Baptist was then respectable with the settlers; to be a Campbellite was passable, and to be a Methodist could be tolerated; but they felt that it was asking rather too much to come among them and propagate temperance and blue stocking Presbyterianism. It was strongly whispered that this was a bad step to settle in a new country—in fact, it was whispered pretty loudly. The proprietors were very anxious to have their sales a success. They were all Kentuckians and had seen but few Yankees; still they had picked up some Yankee ideas, and as nearly all the settlers were from the South, they concluded to make, on the day of sale, a regular old-fashioned barbecue. No sooner was this known, than the hard shells softened, and offers from all quarters were made to take charge of the roasting department of the barbecue, and the worst of enemies became the best of friends. Both the sale and the barbecue were a grand success, plenty to eat for all and well cooked, no one intoxicated, and
everything cheerful and pleasant. The sale amounted to about $2300.

Now, reader, do not say "that is no sum at all." You must recollect that this was before most of you were born, and long before the days of army sutlers, commissaries and shoddy contractors during a great war.

There were about two hundred people at the sale; many brought their families. Among others, there were a dozen or so candidates for the Legislature. The territory of Wisconsin had just been organized and an election for the Legislature ordered. There were but two counties in the territory, west of the Mississippi—Des Moines and Dubuque—Pine River, between Bloomington (now Muscatine) and Davenport, being the dividing line on the river. Des Moines County was entitled to three members of the Council and six members in the House. The main question at that election was in regard to county lines. Almost everybody had a town and they wanted new counties made to suit their towns as county seats. All the candidates at this sale were of course in favor of making a county that would make West Point the county seat; but I suspect the promise was forgotten, much after the fashion of the present day.

There was great immigration to the territory in that year, and scarcely any grain raised. The result was, short rations; and to add to this, it was an early winter, closing the river with ice and cutting off supplies from that quarter. The town of Denmark had been located that season by an enterprising company of Yankees, headed by Fox, Epps and Shed. Taking precautionary measures, they had gone into Illinois and bought a small drove of hogs to drive on foot, expecting to get back before the river closed; but when they got to the river it was full of floating ice, so that the ferry could not run; but fortune favored them, by blocking the ice so that they drove their hogs over on the ice the next day. This pork almost literally kept the people from starving until other supplies from Illinois came in. The winter was long, cold, and dreary, and almost all the supplies of every kind had to come from Illinois, and be hauled more than one hundred miles, and were sold at enormous prices.

But during the whole long, dreary winter, a Methodist preacher named Cartwright, living a few miles west of Burlington, traveled the circuit of what is now Des Moines, Lee and Van Buren Counties, never missing an appointment. From West Point to Keosauqua there was nothing but a trail, and that covered with snow and ice, and few settlers; yet, rain or snow, he was always on time. I fear that there are few preachers, Methodist or otherwise, now in that circuit, who would be willing to go through such trials, with the same fare and same pay. If alive, I hope this noble man has an easy place now; if dead, he has his reward.

(Here follows an interesting account of the war between the Territory of Iowa and State of Missouri, extracts of which we give: En.)
Colonel Patterson remained at Burlington until Sunday the 10th, hoping that some compromise could be effected, but losing hope and fearing that the Governor would order him before a court-martial for disobedience of orders, he went home to West Point. Just after I had gone to bed, a son of the Colonel's came to my home, saying that his father wanted me to come up to his house. I at once dressed and went. It was a clear, bitter cold night. I had known the Colonel from my earliest recollection, but I had never seen him so excited and so distressed as he was that night. He said: "The snow all over the Territory is now more than two feet deep, and the weather intensely cold. Scarcely a single settler has gathered his corn, or has any shelter for his stock, or a supply of wood to keep his family warm. The snow and cold came on so early they had no time to prepare for the winter, and now to take those people from their homes at this time, would entail so much suffering, starvation and death on their families, left without help or protection, seems to me to be a great crime, and one that I do not want to have a part in." In answer to a question from me he said that the effort to compromise had been made by the members of the Legislature, but the influence of the Governor had defeated all hope of any compromise. I said it seemed impossible that two such Governors as Boggs, of Missouri, and Lucas, of Iowa, should be allowed to precipitate a border war at such a time, and that I would go with him to Burlington the next day and see what could be done. The Colonel protested at first against going, on account of the peremptory military orders that he had received from the Governor, but he finally agreed to go. I was at his place the next morning at daybreak.

After breakfast we went to Burlington, getting there a few minutes after 9 o'clock a. m.—just as the House had convened. Shepherd Leffler was a member of the House from Des Moines County, one of the brightest young men in the Territory, and afterward a member of Congress. It was at a time when Burlington and all the towns in the Territory had bright and able young men, and who were the real foundation of Iowa's present proud position in the sisterhood of the states. The Colonel and I agreed on the cast of a resolution that we wanted the Legislature to pass. We at once went to Leffler's seat and told him what we wanted, and he heartily indorsed our view, and at once went to his committee room and drafted the resolutions, after the reading of which followed some spirited debating which resulted in a cessation of hostilities.

[It is a matter of history that to Colonel William Patterson, Hon. Hawkins Taylor and others of their type is given the credit of terminating what at the start bid fair to be a serious war.—Ed.]

In 1839, on the 9th of August, I commenced making a farm on 320 acres of land that I owned, one mile west of West Point. I had one hired man and between the 9th of August, 1839, and the 1st of
June, 1840, I built a frame house 16x32 with two shed rooms back, a cellar walled up with stone, brick and chimney in the center, built a log barn thirty feet square, stable on one side and corner crib on the other; dug a well thirty-six feet deep, walled up with stone, built a smoke house twelve feet square, with projection over the well, fenced in with stake and rider fence 170 acres of land; and the only part of the work I hired or bought was the brick for the chimney, the nails and doors for the house (all other doors were clap-board doors), the floors, plastering, a man to dig and wall up the well. I framed the house and my man quarried and laid the stone for the cellar. We made the shingles for the roof of the house, and shaved the boards for the weather-boarding—had my neighbors help to raise the frame and the barn. The hauling was all done with a two-horse team, and all of the timber for the house, and all the rails were hauled two and one-half miles. It was a very cold winter, and there was a deep snow on the ground all the time, and I and my man, John Morrison, would get up before day, and while he fed and harnessed the team, my wife, with my assistance, would get breakfast, and we would drive to the timber by daylight, and one would cut the logs for rails, and the other would haul them to the road until sundown, when we would put on enough logs to make about one hundred rails, and go home, dropping the logs around where the fence was to be, getting to the house about 7 o'clock, when we would have a good appetite for supper or dinner, as you please to call it. This work we continued day by day as long as the snow lasted, and we then made the logs into rails and hauled them out and built the fence.

In August of that year I was elected sheriff of Lee County, and removed to Fort Madison, the county seat, in the fall. In the meantime, the Mormons had been driven from Missouri and settled at Commerce, in Illinois, at the head of the rapids, opposite Montrose, in Lee County, and at that time there was standing in Montrose, all the soldiers' barracks that housed a regiment of dragoons, and the Mormons filled these barracks. They were all log huts, and worthless to the Government, but useful to the Mormons.

[Mr. Taylor was a warm friend of Abraham Lincoln. We make a few extracts from the account of the part he played in getting Lincoln's name before the public in 1834.—Ed.]

In 1834, the first time that Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Legislature, he got every vote at the Salem precinct, where the whole population were Jackson Democrats, while Lincoln was a Whig. At that election the party lines were not drawn, but he always got a large Democratic vote at Salem in after elections. At the first election Sangamon County embraced what is now Mason, Menard, Logan, DeWitt, Christian and most of Cass Counties. Mr. Lincoln made no canvass, he did not own a horse and was not known as a public speaker, yet he got several hundred more votes than any other
candidate. Lincoln commanded a company in Colonel Henry’s regiment in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in that time formed the acquaintance of young men from all parts of the country, who to a man, not only voted for him but worked for him at the polls. The writer of this article rode eighteen miles to the Lake Fork precinct, near where the town of Lincoln is now situated, and filled up blank tickets and secured him 108 votes out of 111 voted, when not a voter, with one exception at the precinct, except myself, had ever seen him. Many incidents of his life seem to have been ordered by a higher power than human.

Your late article on Mrs. Lincoln is incorrect in saying that Mrs. Lincoln would not allow him to run for the Legislature in 1854. Lincoln was off attending court, and his friends put him up for the Legislature and elected him. Mrs. Lincoln tried to prevent it, holding that it disgraced him after being a member of Congress to be elected to the Legislature. After the election it was found that the Whigs and anti-Nebraska men had a majority in the Legislature, and as no one was thought of for Senator by the Whigs but Lincoln, he failed to qualify rather than vote for himself. At the special election to fill this vacancy a Democrat was elected. Five anti-Nebraska Democrats held the balance of power in the Legislature, and they would vote for no man but Trumbull for Senator; Mr. Lincoln with the utmost difficulty got his friends to vote for and elect Trumbull. The vote on the last ballot being for Trumbull 51, Mattison 47, blank 1. Three were absent.

At the special election above mentioned the Whigs nominated a popular young man, and the Democrats made no nomination, claiming that they could not elect, but secretly got tickets printed and on Sunday night they sent messengers all over the country and brought out a large Democratic vote and elected their candidate. If Mr. Lincoln had been elected Senator at that time there is no probability that he would ever have been President. Then again in 1858 when he made the canvass for Senator against Douglas, if he had succeeded he would not have been the Republican candidate in 1860 for President. These two defeats and his masterly speeches in his joint debate with Douglas gave him a national reputation as one of the master minds of the Nation, honest, without guile and devoted to man’s freedom.

Mr. Lincoln took a front place at the bar when first admitted. There were no railroads then and the lawyers traveled on horseback to the courts; they were as rollicking a set as ever met. Mr. Lincoln was always head and front of the party, full of humor and anecdotes, but never touched liquor nor cards, nor engaged in other vices.

In 1860 the Iowa convention for the election of delegates for the Chicago convention was called to meet at Des Moines during the session of the Legislature. John A. Kasson was chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was a Seward man, and there
had been worked up a sort of Seward craze in the fashion of the Blaine craze in 1880. Iowa was entitled to eight delegates, and if that delegation had been united for Seward, he would doubtless have been nominated at Chicago. The friends of Seward had arranged their delegates, and they were defeated by the friends of Lincoln by organizing the outsiders in favor of a delegation of thirty-two. This united the boys who were not of the selected number, and who had a chance to be delegates if the larger number was adopted. The result was that Seward had but two and a half votes from Iowa in the convention. Alvin Saunders, an old neighbor of Lincoln's, then Senator from Henry County, and later United States Senator from Nebraska, and the writer, contributed largely to this result.

The night after the convention, I wrote Lincoln that he would get a larger part of the delegates for President if put in nomination, or all of them for Vice-President. It happened that the evening after getting that letter, Dr. Ritchie, an old resident of Lee County, and then a citizen of Hamilton, Ill., across the river from Keokuk, called on Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield. The doctor was an enthusiastic friend of Lincoln for President, and when he told Mr. Lincoln where he lived, Lincoln said he had that day received a letter from an old friend telling him that at least a part of the Iowa delegation would support him for President if a candidate, and all of them for Vice-President if not a candidate for President, when Mrs. Lincoln spoke up in a hard, bitter manner and said: "If you can not have the first place, you shall not have the second."

This was in keeping with Mrs. Lincoln's determination to make her husband President of the United States. Poor, noble, ambitious Mrs. Lincoln. Few women have been more unjustly accused than she has been. I once saw her stop her carriage when leaving the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and take up and send home in her carriage Mrs. Newton, an old Quaker lady, but poor and not in society, who was on foot when there was a drizzling rain. She was a kind-hearted, generous, though foolishly proud woman.

During the Rebellion, for the first two years or more, there was not a day that there was not some self-constituted committee or delegation from the North or South urging the protection or destruction of slavery, each party asserting that the adoption of their policy was the only policy that would save the Union.

At no time during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency did he appoint to, or remove from office, any man because of his personal friendship or dislike when it offended other friends. He believed in the principles of his party, and his whole object was to hold his country together and make his country free and prosperous. Mr. Lincoln had earnest and settled opinions and convictions, but he had no personal pride in his opinions. His whole object during his administration was to put down the Rebellion, destroy slavery, and then have a united, harmonious and prosperous country, North and South, and no man
would have done more than he to that end had his life been spared. He had no bitterness against any man in the Southern army for simply fighting for the Confederacy; but God alone knows what would have been the result if he had not been assassinated. That he would have been the friend of the people of the South no one doubts; but no one can guess what the policy toward them would have been, and it is useless to speculate. He would have borne much and long. The following incident illustrates his simple, loving character:

At about the darkest days of the Rebellion, when the earnest men of the North were exceedingly impatient at the apparent want of energy and earnestness on the part of the Generals in the field, Senator Sumner went to the White House, finding with Mr. Lincoln John W. Forney, then the Secretary of the Senate and also proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia Press and the Washington Chronicle.

The Senator told Mr. Lincoln that he came to induce him at once to issue an emancipation proclamation, freeing the slaves within a short time, if the rebels did not lay down their arms. Mr. Lincoln objected to the issuing of such a proclamation at that time, and took great pains to convince Sumner that it should not be done. Sumner was imperious and rather offensively earnest. Mr. Lincoln bore it a long time, and Sumner, getting more offensive in his manner, Mr. Lincoln stretched out his long arm, and, in loud, earnest tones, said: "Mr. Sumner, I will not issue a proclamation freeing the slaves now."

Mr. Sumner at once sprang to his feet and, without a word, rushed out, slamming the door after him and left.

Forney left the White House in the deepest despair. He knew Sumner's imperious nature, and he had never seen Mr. Lincoln anything like mad before, and it was at a time in the Rebellion that he feared all was lost if a rupture occurred between the President and Mr. Sumner. He left and went to his room without speaking to anyone, and spent several exceedingly unhappy hours. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a messenger from the White House found him at his room and handed him an invitation to dine that evening at the White House with the President and Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Lincoln, after giving Sumner time to cool off, had called on him at his room. What took place there Forney never knew, but he said he never saw Sumner in such high good spirits as he was that evening at dinner. As Forney expressed it, "It was the happiest dinner that three men ever enjoyed." The emancipation proclamation was not then issued (but was at a later period), and from the reconciliatory dinner until his death, Mr. Lincoln had no more earnest friend than Senator Sumner.

I went to Washington in February with Governor Kirkwood, and it happened that we reached Harrisburg from the West the same morning that Mr. Lincoln and his party arrived there from Philadelphia. We concluded to remain over for the day. We stopped at
the same hotel with Mr. Lincoln and his party, and Governor Kirkwood was recognized and feted as of the President's party. Governor Curtin says that Mr. Lincoln went to his room under pretense of spending the night there. That is probably true, but it was given out at the hotel that Mr. Lincoln was worn out and that he had gone to bed to get needed rest, and the most of his party so believed. Mr. Lincoln and his party had a special train and was to leave Harrisburg in the morning, while the regular train for Washington passed Harrisburg at 1 o'clock in the night. Governor Kirkwood and I took that train without any suspicion that Mr. Lincoln had left on a train for Philadelphia.

We stopped at Gilmore's Hotel in Baltimore and I there met a party of thirty, organized as they told me to start the next morning for Montgomery, Ala., the Confederate seat of government. Six of this party were from Keokuk, townsmen and friends of mine for several years. Of this number was Winder, who, with his uncle, was afterwards the keeper of Andersonville prison, Medcalf, who captured the arsenal at Baton Rouge afterwards, Wooten, who was killed at Fredericksburg. I never heard of the other three afterwards—they were full of liquor. They had just made a night of it before leaving, they told me. There were three or four times as many of the Montgomery party proper, that seemed to form a party of their own, sort of chivalric cut-throats of the pro-slavery element of that day. The Keokuk party kindly wanted me to go with them to Montgomery, pledging me a good office, if I would go. They said they would soon return to Washington where I might rely on being protected for old friendship sake. They said they were stopping for a day to see Mr. Lincoln pass through the city.

Some time before the time of the train on which Mr. Lincoln's party was due, the Governor and I started to the depot, but every approach was blocked for several squares. We worked our way to within a square of the depot when we heard the rumor that Mr. Lincoln was then in Washington. The crowd in the street became furious, denouncing Mr. Lincoln as a coward and everything discreditable. The Governor said to me that I had better go back to the telegraph office and learn the fact whether Mr. Lincoln was really in Washington. I worked my way back through the crowd for a block, and from there to the telegraph office in the center of the city. I did not see a single person on the street, and in the office the operator was alone. I wrote a dispatch to Senator Harland asking him if Mr. Lincoln was then in Washington. The operator was from the East. He watched me closely, inquired where I was from, and satisfying himself that I was safe, said: "You need not send that dispatch; Mr. Lincoln is in Washington safe, and the happiest dispatch of my life was the one that told me he was there. If he had attempted to come through Baltimore as he expected, he would have been torn to pieces."
I went back to the Governor, and in a few minutes the train arrived with the Lincoln party. With difficulty they got carriages to take them across the city to the Camden depot, and as the party moved through the blocked streets all kinds of epithets were heaped upon them and Mr. Lincoln. One blackguard near me called across the street as Mrs. Lincoln passed, to one of his set: "Did you see Bob?" "Yes, I saw him, he was gnawing at a piece of bologna sausage." As soon as the party got out of the mob they drove rapidly across the city and got into a car where they remained several hours before the train left. Policemen were stationed at each end of the car for their protection, but the police professed to be greatly outraged that Mr. Lincoln had feared to pass through the city openly. Kane, the most rabid secessionist, was then chief of police.

There is not a single doubt that if Mr. Lincoln had gone through Baltimore as intended, he literally would have been torn to pieces; and I have no doubt but that the party stopping over to see him before going to Montgomery, including the Keokuk party, remained over to take the news to Jeff Davis that they had seen the dead Lincoln before leaving Baltimore. I am satisfied that Governor Curtin is not mistaken in his fear that the murder of Mr. Lincoln at that time would have been the success of the rebel cause. But Curtin entirely underrates Mr. Lincoln's ability up to the time of his being elected President. Mr. Lincoln was always a leader in state conventions. He was nominated unanimously for Senator against Douglas when the state was full of great men. Then his great speech in the city of New York in the spring of 1860, that really laid the foundation for his nomination in June for President, was the great speech of the campaign. Mr. Lincoln had no college training, or college vanities. He was always learning, and he doubtless learned more and faster during the Rebellion than previously.

I have read with great interest extracts from Porter, Lamon and others on Grant and Lincoln. I was here in Washington during the Rebellion and in condition to know as well as any outsider did know of the ins and outs of the Washington end of the military line. All are for Grant now, but up to the capture of Vicksburg Grant had few friends in Washington but Lincoln, and none in Congress but Washburn that I ever heard of, and I have not a doubt in my mind that but for Washburn, Grant never would have been reinstated in his command after the suspension. Washburn retired himself to private life by his desertion of Grant in 1880, but during the whole time that Grant needed friends at Washington during the Rebellion, Washburn made Grant's care his very life work. This I know of my personal knowledge. Washburn was then a man of immense will-power, and had a commanding influence in Congress. He and Lincoln were old anti-slavery friends, and he convinced Mr. Lincoln that the stories of Grant's drunken habits were false, and he also satisfied Lincoln that Grant was a better commander than any of
the ones proposed as his successors, and Mr. Lincoln, in his usual
dogged tenacity to his own convictions, held on to Grant and put
down the Rebellion.

But it was a terrible fight, for outside of Lincoln and Washburn,
Grant had no influential friends in power, except Caleb Smith, Sec-
retary of the Interior Department, who on the strength of a letter
from an old Indiana friend, then paymaster at Vicksburg, made a
bitter fight for Grant just before the Vicksburg surrender, when
there was a powerful raid made upon him by John A. McClernand,
of Illinois, and that really contributed much to keep Grant in com-
mand.

Two things saved Grant: the one, and main one, was that little
attention was paid to the Western armies. The Potomac army and
the capture of Richmond engrossed the public mind. In Congress,
and, in the War Department, all the great generals were supposed
to be in McClellan's army, and none of them wanted to go West.
Then there was no one to succeed Grant that could be agreed upon.

A few months before the Vicksburg surrender I met Colonel
Dewey, of Iowa, at St. Louis. He was just from Vicksburg and was
full of praise of Sherman, and seemed to have none for Grant. I
said to him, "Colonel, I take it that you think Sherman should have
Grant's place?" The Colonel answered promptly, "I do not. The
two together are perfect, and each needs the other. Sherman has the
dash, and Grant the dogged, thoughtful hold-on, and I would be
sorry to see a change made at this time." And that was the feeling
of Mr. Lincoln.

From the day the Rebellion was inaugurated Mr. Lincoln meant
to destroy slavery and save the Union, but in all that he did there was
no feeling of resentment in his heart. Freedom was the desire of his
heart; his whole life was one of love and kindness. A friend of mine
gives me a copy of an endorsement that Mr. Lincoln made on a
voucher which had been rejected by Quartermaster-General Meigs.
A Connecticut hatter of the highest standing took a contract to fur-
nish 84,000 army hats at something less than $2 each. The hats
were furnished in lots, and when the last lot was received, the con-
tractor was, for the first time, notified that his hats were not equal to
the standard, and his voucher was rejected by Meigs. The contractor
proposed to prove the hats equal to the standard, telling Meigs, which
the latter well knew, that the price of materials had risen beyond the
contract price for the hats. Meigs would accept no compromise or
statement, and the hats, being of the army pattern, had no other
value. The contractor, with a near friend of Mr. Lincoln, went to
the President in his despair. Mr. Lincoln patiently heard the facts
in the case, and made the following endorsement on the voucher:

"As I understand this case, Mr. Seeley took a contract to make a
certain number of hats, to be of equal and of uniform quality with
the sample hat, which he himself made and submitted. The inspector
at Cincinnati rejects the hats, on the ground, as he alleges, that they are not equal to the sample. Mr. Seeley avers that they are equal to, and indeed superior, to his sample, and furnishes the affidavits of large numbers of his workmen to prove his statement. It also appears that since Mr. Seeley took his contract the price of materials out of which these hats are made has greatly advanced, and that the government is now paying nearly a dollar per hat more for army hats than when the Seeley contract was made. It is also stated that Mr. Seeley will be ruined if his said hats be not taken by the government. Under these circumstances I would recommend that Mr. Seeley’s hats be accepted, for, surely the government can have no interest in the ruin of an honest contractor.

A. Lincoln.”

Meigs accepted the hats, after denouncing the President’s endorsement. This letter is in character with Mr. Lincoln’s whole life.

I was twice in Springfield during the winter of 1860 and ’61.

Mr. Lincoln was overrun, night and day, while I was there by people that wanted office for themselves or friends, or to defeat the appointment of men that they did not like. Thurlow Weed had just been there in the interest of Seward, and to make sure that Simon Cameron did not get a place in the cabinet, or even have the good will of Mr. Lincoln. Julian, of Indiana, was there while I was there to hit Cameron, and make sure that Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, did not have a place in the cabinet, or other recognition.

The second time that I was at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln made an appointment and met me at my room in the hotel, where he talked freely about the torture that was being laid upon him by the swell mob then, and that had been in Springfield. Amongst others several self-constituted delegates had been, or were there then, from the South, mainly from Kentucky, his birthplace, telling him that as President, if he let slavery alone, he would have no trouble, but that if he attempted to interfere with slavery his administration would be in great danger and short-lived.

I will in this connection give a letter that I wrote to Governor Kirkwood on my return home:

Keokuk, Jan. 20, 1861.—Dear Governor:—I have been to Springfield again. I spent last week there; and if there is any man entitled to our sympathy it is Mr. Lincoln. He is thoroughly beset on all sides by the friends of different Cabinet aspirants. The moment it is understood that any particular man is to go into the Cabinet the enemies, or rather the clique, who want some one else to fill that particular place, at once beset Mr. Lincoln with all sorts of opposition to the appointment even to attacks upon private character. God only knows how things may be settled, both as to the Cabinet and the troubles of our common country. I will give you my notions of who will constitute the Cabinet: Seward, Secretary of State; Chase, Sec-
Secretary of the Treasury; Cameron, War; Trumbull, Interior; Wells, Postmaster-General; Bates, Attorney-General; Clay, Navy. This, you will see, is not according to the papers and it may be wide of the mark. It is not the intention to make Clay Secretary of the Navy at this time, still, I think that the war difficulties will either make him, or probably continue Holt, during the troubles, as Secretary of War, and Cameron, Navy. If Cameron insists on being Secretary of the Treasury and will take nothing else, he will get it, and thus will be an entire change of the slate in the Northwest. Smith and Warren may come in, in the place of Trumbull and Wells, and New England will then get the Navy, and Clay the War Department. There is great danger with the Cabinet. If Chase and Cameron go in there will be at least three Presidential aspirants, and not the best friends to each other. I wanted Banks; he has more useful ability than any man in the Nation and, in my opinion, would make the most efficient Secretary of State, Treasury or Interior, that this Nation has ever had. Do you want anything that I could help you in getting? If you do, command me. Mr. Lincoln asked me if you wanted anything. I told him I did not think you did; that I knew you were not an office seeker; that you was a man who was fond of domestic life; that your honors in Iowa had rather been forced on you than otherwise; that your position was such that you could be United States Senator at the next Senatorial election if the party lived and you desired it; to be Senator, was, in my estimation, the most desirable office in the gift of the people. (To this proposition Mr. Lincoln fully assented and with much animation said: "I would rather be Senator for six years than be President.") If you were looking that way it was important that you should be with the people, and consequently you would not want to leave that state. I said to him that I did not know your feelings on the subject. If I was mistaken, and in any way created a false impression, let me know and I will, with the greatest pleasure, correct it. I frankly told Mr. Lincoln what I honestly believed to be true; that but few men rendered him so much service at Chicago as you did. Let me hear from you and you will find me ready to serve you now or hereafter.

Yours most truly,

HAWKINS TAYLOR.

Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, Ia.

To the Fairfield Ledger:—I see that the good people of your county propose to get out a history of the early incidents of the settlement of the county. This is as it should be. There is nothing that more interests the people of a county than to learn all about the early history of that county. In Lee they have had a yearly reunion of the settlers in that county previous to 1840. It is the day of all days, and all look forward to that occasion, as I did when I was a boy to the coming of the Fourth of July. The old
and the young attend, and for that day all enmity is given up, the whole county meet as friends, and the whole country is benefited. Every county in the state should have the history of the state’s early days written up as it was—all the trials, disadvantages and poverty of the time. I have always claimed more interest in Jefferson County than in any other in the state, outside of Lee, and I will add what little I know to her early history.

In the spring of 1836, Scott and Combs Walker, cousins of mine, James Gilmore, Burton Litton, Hardin Butler, —— Hardin, and probably some other families that I have now forgotten, settled in the Round Prairie. They were all from Adair County, Kentucky, the same county that I came from. On the Fourth of July of that year was the first sale of lots in Salem, Henry County. The sale had been extensively advertised, and I attended it. There was no house nearer the town at that time than the timber on Little Cedar, some two miles off. There was a large attendance for a sale at that day, probably fifty people. I ate dinner with Father Street, the proprietor of the town, one of the most intelligent men I ever met. I intended to go to the Round Prairie to visit my friends. There was no road, but the old man Street gave me the course, and I succeeded in reaching Scott Walker’s that evening.

The Cedar Creek bottom at that time was one mat of pea-vine, and for some distance the lower part of Round Prairie was a thick mass of black-jack, plum, crab and hazel bushes. It was accidental that I found my way. Round Prairie was then in full bloom with prairie flowers, and a most beautiful sight, and a most desirable place for a settlement, as I thought. My friends had all of them built themselves cabins, and had little patches of corn planted in the edge of the timber, and had some little prairie broken. There was not a sawed board about their cabins. The floors were puncheons, the doors clapboards, and the roof boards laid on ribs and weighted down with other poles. They all had cows and plenty of milk, cornbread and butter, and were as content as they could be. Hardin Butler was the grandson of John Butler, one of the most noted Indian scouts that ever lived in Kentucky. That fall, Hardin, like the children of Israel of old, took his young wife and his household goods and went to his father’s in Illinois to winter. His father had plenty and he had raised no crop in Iowa. In that day nearly the entire emigration to Iowa, south of Skunk, crossed the Mississippi river at Fort Madison.

In the winter of 1838-9 I served in the first Iowa Legislature with W. C. Coop, who then lived on Walnut Creek, and in part represented Henry County. That part of Jefferson that had then been purchased from the Indians was attached to Henry County for legislative and judicial purposes. In that whole Legislature there was but a single member that had ever been in a Legislature before. That one was Van Delishmut, who was living a few years since in Mahaska County.
This ends the record down to Joseph, the youngest son of John Walker, the emigrant. Before taking up his family we give some interesting notes taken from the History of Mason and Menard Counties, where most of the family settled who went to Illinois at an early day. There will also be found copies of some old letters written by different members of the family. These letters give us a glimpse of the home life of the writers, and are thought worthy of preservation. And as it is well known that Augusta County heartily espoused the cause of the Colonists during the period leading up to and including the Revolutionary struggle, it was considered proper to make mention also of what has come down to us in the Annals of Virginia as a part of the history of these times. After which will follow the record of the remaining branches of the descendants of John Walker of Wigton, so far as they are known to us.

The following notes and notices of service were copied from the history of Mason and Menard Counties, Ill., published in 1879, by Baskim and Company:

Company C, 2nd Cavalry:—
Marcellus Walker, of Havana; enlisted Aug. 12, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.
Moses Walker, of Havana; enlisted Nov. 19, 1861; died at Baton Rouge October 15, 1864.

Company K, 17th Infantry:—
Jesse Walker, of Bath; enlisted May 25, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 8, 1863, as veteran; captured and returned.
Captain James P. Walker, of Mason City; enlisted April 3, 1861; resigned April 28, 1862.
W. S. Walker, of Mason City; enlisted May 25, 1861; discharged on account of disability April 24, 1862.

Company A, 28th Infantry:—
Captain J. R. Walker, of Havana; promoted to First Lieutenant Aug. 2, 1861; made Captain April 21, 1862, and mustered out in 1864.

Eighty-Fifth Infantry:—
Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Walker, of Mason City; enlisted June 14, 1863; discharged October 6, 1863. He was promoted from surgeon.
David C. Stone, died of wounds received in the war.
T. F. Patterson, Captain in 85th Illinois Regiment Infantry.
Colonel Robert C. Moore's regiment mustered into service August 28, 1862, Brigadier-General Phil. Sheridan commanding.
Joseph L. Workman, 2nd Lieutenant of Company F, of Menard.
Louis P. Moore, died of disease contracted in the war.
William Bailey, died in prison.
John E. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel of 133rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
John M. Walker, 1st Lieutenant Harris Guards.
John Moore, and five stalwart sons, John, Joseph, Andrew, Samuel and William, came to Indian Creek in 1828.
Abraham Hornback, and three sons, John, Jesse and Andrew, came in 1826 to Indian Creek.
William F. Thornton, one of the first commissioners of Mason County.
Ira Patterson, only Justice of the Peace before Mason County was organized, also Justice of the Peace in 1838. Some years afterward was Governor of Oregon.
S. L. Walker, Supervisor of Forest City, Mason County, 1877, 1878 and 1879.
James M. Hardin, Supervisor of Kilbourne, Mason County, 1878-1879.
H. H. Moore, representative to Legislature from Mason County in 1872.

Company C, 85th Infantry:—
First Lieutenant William W. Walker, of Mason City; promoted from 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 7, 1863.

Company K, 85th Infantry:—
Surgeon John S. Walker, of Havana; enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; discharged May 20, 1864.

Company I, 139th Infantry:—
W. H. Walker, of Havana; enlisted June 1, 1864; mustered out Oct. 28, 1864.

Dr. J. S. Walker, physician and surgeon, born in Shelby County, Indiana, Feb. 16, 1842, lived in Mason County, Ill. He enlisted in
Company K, 85th Infantry; in service nearly two years; attended St. Louis Medical College; practiced in Forest City five years and then went to Manitou, Ill. He was a successful physician and surgeon; was burned out in 1878. He married in 1870 to S. A. Bradley of Chicago. Their children are Alberti and Eugene. This family may be related to the Walker family who came from Virginia, but the relationship is unknown.

Dr. James S. Walker, physician and surgeon, born May 4, 1839; attended Chicago Medical College and graduated in 1863; practiced in Walker's Grove and Mason City. He moved to Forest City in 1869. He married Sarah E. Updike of Tazewell County, Ill., Aug. 16, 1864. He was in partnership with Dr. J. C. Patterson. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice in Forest City. Their children:

- Alma Walker; b. March, 1866.
- Ella Walker; b. Jan. 4, 1868.
- Frank V. Walker; b. Dec. 22, 1869.
- Artie Walker; b. 1874, and d. in 1875.

This family may be related to the Walker family from Virginia, but the relationship is unknown.

Walker's Grove, purchased by James Walker in 1837, called Price's Grove previously.

James Walker came from Indiana in 1839, and settled in Walker's Grove. He lived to be quite old. He had five sons and four daughters, all of whom have been connected in many prominent ways with the history of Mason County. He died at Havana, Ill. Sons:

- William Walker; lawyer, and lives in Missouri.
- Robert Walker.
- George Walker; lives in Peoria, Ill.

This James Walker was probably related to the Walkers who came from Virginia, but the relationship is not known.

The first physician in Menard was a Dr. Walker. He remained only a short time, and it is not known from whence he came or whither he went.

William Walker bought Peter Price's claim when he came to the settlement in 1830.

Gilmer came in 1833-34, and made permanent settlement. He married Miss Walker.

John W. Patterson, 1st Justice of the Peace, bought the George
Price place, where he lived the remainder of his days, dying about 1844.


William Gibbs came from Baltimore. He was an Englishman.

Alexander Walker came from Kentucky at an early day; was chosen elder of the Lebanon Meeting House Church in 1832. He settled at Irish Grove; first an elder in the North Sangamon Church, but when the Irish Grove congregation was formed he removed his membership there. When he left Illinois some time before 1879, he went to Iowa.

First marriage on record in Menard County was Alexander Gilmer and Jane Walker, Nov. 4, 1830.

Thomas Stone, one of the first trustees of Menard County.

Stith T. Hirst, physician, born in Washington County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1844, son of James Hirst, native of Kentucky. His mother was from South Carolina and came to Menard County in 1849. Stith T. Hirst enlisted in Company A, 153rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He attended Rush Medical College and graduated from there in 1871. At one time he taught school. He was married Oct. 19, 1870, to Marietta Walker, daughter of Joseph M. Walker of Irish Grove, Ill. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William Walker and his son, Joseph M. Walker, his brother-in-law, David Walker and William Patterson, came in 1832 and went to Keokuk in 1837. Alexander Gilmer, William A. Stone and Joseph W. Patterson, came from Kentucky to Menard County, Ill., about 1743. Joseph M. Walker lives on the place where his father settled. His residence stands upon the identical spot occupied by his father’s cabin.

David Walker, brother of the wife of William, bought the Joseph Lucas place, when he removed to Iowa, where he died in 1876.

Captain William A. Stone, born in Virginia, but went to Kentucky when young, emigrated to Illinois in 1830. He was a son of Moses Stone, who came to Illinois at the same time. Moses Stone had a family of twelve children. He and his wife both died in 1831.

The winter of the deep snow in Menard County, Ill. (1830-31), was one long to be remembered by those who recall the dreary time. The snow began to fall the middle of December and continued to
fall until there was nearly four feet on a level. It remained for three
months. Much of the game starved and there was much suffering
both for man and beast. Many of the inhabitants also remember the
great hailstorm in May, 1851. It was very destructive to stock and
vegetation.

Peter Cartwright, that old Methodist pioneer, is said to have
preached his first sermon in Irish Grove in 1830.

Mary Ann Walker died Sept. 8, 1830. This is said to have been
the first death in the settlement.

James S. Moore, son of Elder John N. Moore, born in Kentucky
in 1821, was elder and superintendent of the Sunday-School.

Original members of this Church:

|---------------|-------------|---------------|

Henry C. Rogers, Sarah H. Rogers, John Allen and Elizabeth
Patterson joined on profession of faith.

John Moore, John N. Moore and Alexander Walker, elected ruling elders.

John N. Moore, John Moore and Alexander Walker, members of
1st Session of Church in Menard County. John Moore was a native
of Virginia. He was born 1767; was twice married and father of
eleven children. Joseph Moore, Clinton Dewitt, William Moore of
Irish Grove and Sarah H. Rogers, wife of Henry C. Rogers, Esq., of
Athens, also Mrs. Margaret Waters of Clinton, were his children.
John was elder in this church from its origin until he died in 1843.
His oldest son and third child was John Newell Moore, born in Ken-
tucky in 1794. He married Phoebe Scott in Adair County in 1820.
He was an elder in this church (Lebanon Meeting House) until he
died in 1842. Alexander Scott was another original member. He
came from Kentucky and settled in Irish Grove, but afterwards removed to Iowa.

Elijah Scott, another first member and elder, removed to Cass County, and lived to be over eighty years old.

Samuel Moore, elected elder in 1855, was born in Kentucky in 1806. He was a son of John Moore above and brother of Elder John N. Moore, one of the original members. He moved to Concord, and died there in 1864, aged 55 years.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, ILLINOIS.

The Eighty-Fifth, being a Mason County regiment, is entitled to a more complete history in this connection, on account of its containing various members of the Walker family, both officers and men. The regiment was organized at Peoria in August, 1862, by Colonel Robert S. Moore, and was mustered into service on the 27th of August, 1862.

On Sept. 6, 1862, under orders, the regiment went by rail to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to the 36th Brigade, 11th Division 3rd Army Corps—Colonel D. McCook commanding the Brigade, Brigadier-General P. H. Sheridan commanding the Division, and Major-General Gilbert commanding the Corps.

On the first of October the regiment marched in pursuit of the enemy under General Bragg, and engaged in the Battle of Chaplain Hills, at Perryville, Ky., on Oct. 8, and from there moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., which place was reached on Nov. 7, 1862. The regiment went into winter quarters in and about Nashville, and while there the Battles of Stone River were fought, and various marches and counter-marches were made, the regiment remaining in the vicinity until about the 1st of July, when it went with the army to Murfreesborough, soon returning to Nashville.

On the 20th of August, 1863, the regiment left, with General McCook's Brigade, for the South, going to Huntsville, Ala., and then to Chattanooga to join General Rosecrans's army, and to participate in the bloody Battle of Chickamauga, which began on the 17th of September and lasted until the 21st. They then camped at North Chickamauga, and on the 25th of November took part in the Battle of Mission Ridge. On the 28th, they went into the command of General Sherman to the relief of the beleaguered city of Knoxville. The
enemy retired, and the regiment then went into winter quarters at Chattanooga.

In February, 1864, the regiment participated in the battle at Buzzard’s Roost Gap, losing heavily in the engagement, which lasted two days. On the third of May the army under the command of General Sherman left for the campaign against Atlanta, fighting the second Battle of Buzzard’s Roost on May 9th, 10th and 11th, and the Battle of Ressaca on the 14th and 15th, and the Battle of Rome, on the 17th of May.

The Eighty-Fifth was the first regiment to enter and occupy the city of Atlanta. The Battle of Dallas continued from the 27th of May to the 5th of June; the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain from the 11th to the 27th of June. In this desperate battle the Eighty-Fifth lost heavily, amongst them some of the best soldiers of the regiment, including Lieutenant Chatfield, Clark Andrews, Henry Buck and Sergeant Duvall. The next engagement with the enemy was at the Chattahoochie River on the 18th of July, and at Peach Tree Creek, on the 19th of July, in which the 85th lost heavily again in killed, wounded and captured. The battle near Atlanta was on the 20th and 22nd of July. On the 1st of September the hard-fought Battle of Jonesboro was participated in by the 85th, and Colonel Dilworth was severely wounded. On the 4th of September the army entered Atlanta in charge of some two thousand prisoners. On the 29th of September the army fell back to Athens, and from there marched to Florence, Ala., which was reached on the 5th of October. On the 10th the army returned to Athens, and from there went to Chattanooga, arriving there October 14th. On the 18th the army again marched to join the army of the Cumberland, reaching Kingston, via Rome, on the 1st of November, destroying all the railroads on the way, and continuing on to Atlanta, which was reached on the 15th.

On the 16th of November, 1864, the grand army under General Sherman took up its march to the sea, destroying the railroads as they went, as far as Covington, which duty was performed by the advance brigade, in which the 85th belonged.

On the 24th the army left Milledgeville and marched to Sandersville, skirmishing with the enemy on the way. On the 1st of December the army left Louisville, where it had been in camp several days. The 85th lost several men while foraging here. The army met no further serious resistance until it had reached the Savannah River,
near Savannah, where the enemy was met and kept up a constant skirmish until the city of Savannah was reached on the 11th of December. On the 14th Fort McAllister was taken and communication opened with the Atlantic. On the 20th the city of Savannah was evacuated by the enemy, and on the 21st our army occupied the city, capturing 180 heavy guns, large stores of ammunition, 25,000 bales of cotton, and immense quantities of military supplies.

On this raid, the army marched over three hundred miles through the heart of Georgia, subsisting upon the choicest supplies of the enemy. Not less than ten thousand negroes left the plantations of their masters and marched with the army in its advance to the sea, in pursuit of that liberty which is dear to every man, black as well as white.

The army left Savannah on the 20th of January, 1865, on its march through South Carolina, crossing into that state on February 5, 1865. On the 8th the army cut loose from all communications, and marched to Columbia, the capital of the state, and from there north, passing Cherou, and continuing to Fayetteville, N. C., which was reached on the 11th of March, and a rebel arsenal destroyed.

On the 15th the army marched from Fayetteville to Averysboro, and had an engagement with the enemy on the 16th, and from thence to Goldsboro, via Bentonville, where the enemy was again met and engaged in a battle on the 19th and 20th of March. On the 23rd the army reached Goldsboro, terminating the second grand raid of Sherman's army through Georgia and the two Carolinas, a distance of over five hundred miles, crossing ten rivers, fighting two battles and any number of skirmishes.

From Goldsboro the army went in pursuit of Johnston's forces, and arrived at Raleigh on the 13th of April, the enemy retreating and the city surrendering to our army. From there our army marched to Avery's Ferry, on the Cape Fear River, arriving there on the 15th of April, and General Sherman received a communication from General Johnston which ended further hostilities. On the 25th another conference was had, General Grant participating, which terminated in General Johnston's surrender on the same terms given to General Lee at Appomattox, Va., on April 9th.

The war being terminated, the army proceeded on its march to Washington, via Richmond, and was mustered out on the 5th of June, the 85th arriving at Camp Butler, Ill., on the 11th of June.
JOHN WALKER.

1865, and was paid off and discharged.—Taken from History of Menard and Mason Counties, Ill.

COLUMBIA, KY., September 7th.

ADAIR COUNTY, KY., Sept. 6, 1817.

Mr. Thomas H. Walker (No. 1956), Brownsburg, Rockbridge, Va.

Dear Sir:

Not having written to you for some time I would inform you that myself and family are well at this time, likewise all the relatives in this country and coming on much as you would expect. There is nothing new here of consequence at present unless it is the stir about the Missouri country. People here are much agitated with the notion of that country. Joseph Patterson is going to see it this fall if he can possibly get his business so arranged that he can leave home; and if he likes the country he intends living in it, and wants as many of his friends and neighbors to go with him as will constitute a good settlement. We have not heard anything from your brother for some time. We have been expecting him along about this time. The last account that we had was that he was intending to come home this winter as it was uncertain whether the office would be opened this fall or not for the entering of land in that country; however, it is said that the surveyors are nearly done surveying out the country and it is very probable that as soon as their works are returned an office will be opened. It is said (by people who have moved to that country and have been back here this summer) that there are great crops there this season, so that I am led to believe that there will be a great emigration there this fall. There are a number of places for sale in this country at this time. Some are for the Missouri and some are for the Mississippi territory, and some over the Ohio and some will stay where they are, I think on account of not getting their land sold. Crops are good here this season, and I believe generally so throughout the Western countries, so far as I have heard.

The young people here are not so much in the spirit of marrying as they have been in time past. James Walker was married on last Thursday evening to a Miss Cox, which has been the only one of the kin for some time past. Your cousin,

JOSEPH W. WALKER.
LETTER TO THOMAS H. WALKER FROM HIS BROTHER, 
W. A. WALKER (No. 1950).

ROGERSVILLE, Jan. 8, 1832.

DEAR BROTHER:

By the last eastern mail we received yours of the 31st ult., containing the mournful intelligence of the death of our brother, Alexander. We had heard of his sickness, but had not considered his attack as very serious, and knowing that he possessed a good constitution we hoped that he would soon be restored to his accustomed state of health. We were, therefore, entirely unprepared to hear of his death.

I do not know that I have ever been acquainted with a man whose character I more highly esteemed, certainly with none in the same walk in life. To integrity and honesty which knew no temptation he added prudence, combined with a courage both physical and moral which cast out fear. But perhaps the most distinctive trait in his character was his strong common sense. In this he certainly excelled most men, and this would have distinguished him more among his fellows in any other sphere in human society in which he might have been placed, no matter how exalted, than it did in the one which he so well filled. I need not tell you that I feel the loss of such a brother no common loss and that I can fully and deeply sympathize with you in this great bereavement. In a letter which I received from Mr. Morrison at the same time that I received yours he informs me that his religious exercises were of a kind most satisfactory to his Christian friends, and that as far as man can judge "His end was Peace." This is all that can console the bereaved, and while we bless God for this great consolation may we with renewed effort endeavor so to live that we may be able to bequeath the same to those friends whom we may leave behind.

When we were in Rockbridge a year ago I was surprised to see Brother Alexander enjoying such good health and in the possession of so much vigor, both of body and mind. I have often since recurred to a night we then spent at his house when we sat up almost all the night engaged in the most interesting conversation. It occurred to me then and has often occurred to me since that high as I had esteemed his good qualities both of the head and of the heart, I had estimated them too low. When I have indulged the hope of return-
ing to that country I have always anticipated heretofore much plea-
ure from the society of a beloved brother who, when I last saw him,
was enjoying and seemed then likely to enjoy the pleasures of a
"Green Old Age." But now this pleasant prospect is blasted—every
year I find some of the chords that bound me to my native land
broken. Still I have a strong desire to spend the remainder of my
days in that region, and could the times alter so that I could dispose
of our property here I think we would sell out and go somewhere else.
I have got tired of the practice of medicine and tired of ever-
last ing contention. I desire repose. My health requires less ex-
posure than my present engagements will permit. But the constitu-
tion of my mind was never designed for a state of war and I feel that
while I remain here I must, if not actually engaged in a state of
preparation—that the only way by which I can preserve peace is al-
ways to be ready for war. You know enough of my temperament to
know how disagreeable this must be to me. Yet I do not wish you to
think that I feel myself unable to maintain my position here, or that
I have felt myself worsted in any of the conflicts which I have had.
Those with whom I have had to contend do not at least feel so, but I
do not like a situation where I must always keep myself in a defen-
sive attitude. As I have already said I desire repose. We have but
one child and it a daughter. The educating and providing for her
now seems to be our principal worldly care. We feel as if we could
do these better somewhere else than here. If we sell out here we will
probably go to Rockbridge before we settle again. We now have no
prospect of selling soon.

I received a letter by yesterday's mail from brother John. It was
dated 22nd of December. They were all well. He said something of
going to Rockbridge in the spring, but spoke of it as being very
doubtful. He seems to be absorbed in business, perplexing and wor-
rrying himself to amass money enough to spoil one only child.

Our church matters remain as when I wrote you last. I would
have found it very difficult to have got along with my pecuniary en-
gagements if it had not been for my salary as President of the bank.
It has been almost impossible to collect anything for practice. We
have no expectation of getting a preacher soon. I think that if any-
thing can be done for Presbyterianism in Western Virginia or East-
ern Tennessee it must be by the establishment of some judicious plan
of Itinerancy, and I hope something of the kind will soon be tried.
Write me soon. I will expect to hear from you often. Tell Mr. Morrison he may expect to hear from me in a few days. Remember us affectionately to all your family and particularly to Aunt Betsey.

Your brother,

W. A. Walker.

LETTER TO WILLIAM A. WALKER FROM HIS BROTHER,
JOHN K. WALKER (No. 1957).

St. Louis, 16th April, 1833.

My Dear Brother:

By last mail I received yours of the 4th of March, which informed us of your safe return to the land of our fathers', "to the land that contains all that binds you to this world." I had awaited the arrival of the mail with no little impatience for some time past, expecting to hear of your progress homeward. I received your letter written at Uncle Hugh Kelso's. You will no doubt be surprised, and I hope agreeably so, to learn that I am already a benedict, that I was united in the bonds of holy matrimony with Elvira on the 20th of March by Mr. Lacy.

We did not have a large wedding, merely a few of our respective friends. Mr. Conrad officiated as second, assisted by Mr. Elliott. Miss Dorcas Bent and Miss Geyes, on the bride's part. The guests from town were Mr. Gamble and lady, Mr. Barton, Dove, Lane, Judge Tucker, Eliza and some three or four others.

We commenced housekeeping on the 22nd in the south end of the jail. I had a door cut in that end and all communication cut off from the office. The old stairs that led up from the cellar was taken away and a bedroom made on that end of the large room and one taken off the office on the west side, so that we have three rooms, which makes it quite a comfortable residence. Elvira has been a good deal unwell with a bad cold which I believe she had when you were here. She is, however, much better.

Miss Mary Stuart died about the first of this month after a short but most severe illness. Judge Stuart is our circuit judge. Bates is engaged to Julia Coalter; will be married in the fall.

Yours, etc.,

John K. Walker.
TO MRS. BETSEY STUART, BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE, VA., VIA WASHINGTON, FROM H. WALKER.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1825.

My Dear Sister:

If you have not forgotten the promise which I made you in my last that I would write to you from this place, I suppose you begin to think it nearly time that you should receive my promised letter. Since my arrival here I have written several letters to my friends in Rockbridge from all of which you will learn that a most merciful Providence has hitherto watched over me in my wanderings through this Western country. My health has been good since I saw you. I feel myself quite at home, far more so than I could have anticipated. Our brother and his family are well. He has enjoyed uninterrupted health since he entered upon the married life, notwithstanding the constant pressure of business he has become quite fleshy. The duties of his office require his whole time. He seems to possess the love and respect of all classes of society without having stooped to the least means of deportment to acquire it. With Elvira I am exceedingly delighted. She is certainly a most loving wife, affectionate mother, industrious and first-rate housekeeper. I believe the state does not furnish a smarter, more lovely or interesting woman. From her I receive every mark of affection and of kindness, and I love her as my sister. Mrs. Brown, Elvira’s mother, is a most amiable and excellent Presbyterian lady. Her uncle, Joseph C. Brown, is a man of genuine piety, superior talents, and one of the first men in the state, an active member of the Senate. I am exceedingly pleased with him. I might mention the names of several others from whom I have received the most polite notice and the most kind treatment, but as they are strangers to you, it could interest you little.

Girls do not abound in this country, yet I have opportunity every once and awhile to display all the little gallantry I am master of. I have been once to the Dardenne prairie (the Coalter and Tucker and Naylor neighborhood), so much celebrated for the beauty and loveliness of its girls. Miss Caroline Coalter is the belle of Missouri. She is quite an interesting girl. I was treated with much kindness, and have since received invitations to revisit it.
I saw Judge Tucker and his lady last week on their return from Virginia. I heard by them of James Brown, etc. When I shall visit the dear land of my birth God only knows. I have set no time for leaving St. Louis. I still wish and intend returning to Marysville during the summer. I wish much to see all my friends in Rockbridge and you in particular. In the meantime let it be our desire and aim to resign and to commit ourselves and all that interests us into the hands of that omniscient and merciful Being who careth for and watcheth over his people. That health and every blessing may attend you is the prayer of your affectionate brother,

Hugh Walker.

LETTER TO THOMAS H. WALKER FROM HIS BROTHER, JOHN K. WALKER.

St. Louis, 9th October, 1816.

Dear Brother:

I will inform you that I am well and have enjoyed good health ever since I left home. The two Misses Tates, Joseph Walker and myself arrived here yesterday. Mr. Brown and Stuart are to be in town this evening. They stopped to preach at a Mr. Fulton's, 21 miles from this place. We left Lexington on the 27th ult. The Tates were to meet us at Louisville on the 29th. We got to Louisville on Saturday evening. The Tates got there on Sunday. They lodged in Shelbyville on Saturday night, at which place they were robbed of all their money, except a little change which James Tate had in his saddle bags, amounting to three or four dollars. John Tate lost all but 25 cents which was in his pocket. It was taken from under their heads when asleep. There was another gentleman sleeping in the same room who shared the same fate. Fortunately for us we were not with them. They advertised in the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington papers, described the notes as well as they could and offered $100 reward. Their chances for getting it are very dull. We left Louisville on Monday and reached Vincennes on Thursday about 12 o'clock. After furnishing ourselves with provisions and grain for our horses we came on to the ———— the next day. We rode 45 miles to the little Wabash. From there we got to a camp in the Grand Prairie. The next day we got to the ————; from there we came to Squire Fulton's, where Mr. Brown and Stuart were to
preach yesterday. We fared tolerably well for provisions, but suffered a good deal for water. In the prairies there was none but stagnant water from the little Wabash to the Oaka, a distance of sixty miles. The country from the Ohio to the Wabash along the road we traveled is mostly poor except in the bottoms along the water courses, particularly on the White River, but they overflow and the people wore a sickly appearance. We hardly stopped in a house in the State of Indiana but there were three or four sick. The people here look much more healthy than on the other side of the river. Respecting the country I can say nothing from my own knowledge. Some speak highly of it, others not. I expect we will leave St. Louis to-morrow and go on toward St. Charles. I expect Mr. Brown and Stuart will go on as far as Boon's Lick. The rest of us have some thought of going up the Illinois River with Fulton. He is going up to look out a settlement. Whether we will or not is uncertain. There is no office opened for the sale of public land here, and it is doubtful whether it will be before next summer or fall. Land is rising very fast. The common price of unimproved land is from three to four and five dollars per acre. You will remember me to mother and the family and friends. I am yours, affectionately, etc.,

JOHN K. WALKER.

LETTER TO THOMAS H. WALKER FROM
JOHN K. WALKER.

St. Louis County, 19th Nov., 1838.

Dear Brother:

We received some days since a letter from your daughter which gave us the painful and unlooked for account of the death of an only and affectionate sister. How true is it that in the midst of life we are in death. What is our loss is undoubtedly her gain. What greater consolation could we have, than we have, in her walk and conversation, which I have always understood were that of a devoted Christian. To her children her loss must be most severely felt, and yet she was spared to see them all arrive at years of discretion, but still they have no mother to consult with, nor to watch over them, such as only a mother can. I feel very much for them, and wish I could assist in any way that would be advantageous—nothing would give me more pleasure.
I still hope to visit Virginia, but how much of my anticipated pleasure is cut off by this dispensation of Providence, that to us shortsighted creatures is so mysterious. Sister Polly and Betsey both gone, and how soon it may please the dispenser of all things to summon us, He only knows. I feel anxious to know what the children intend doing. I presume they will keep house, at least for awhile. If they should break up I should be glad to have one of the girls live with us, or indeed both of them if they could only get here. I hope to be able to get to your country next year if we all live.

My family are in about our usual health. Uncle Joseph Walker is here, very low with an affection of the lungs. I think he will not live many days. Write me immediately and particularly. Give my respects to all the family and relations. Tell Sister Betsey's children I do most unfeignedly sympathize with them in their bereavement. Elvira joins in love to you all. Jamey is at college. We heard from him to-day.

Yours, etc., Jno. K. Walker.

He also writes under date of July 4, 1823, telling of the marriage of Mr. Bates and Julia Coalter on May 29, 1823, and says, "Elvira and I were at the wedding."

At Home, Sept. 1, 1857 or 1858.

Dear Nephew:

I received yours of the 1st of August a few days ago and thank you most sincerely for the favor. It has been very grateful to my feelings to receive such kind testimonials from old friends whom we had supposed had almost ceased to think of us as yet in the land of the living. Both Mary, Lavinia and myself have received many letters from friends in Tennessee and Virginia, full of expressions of the deepest sympathy in our bereavement, and bearing the most ample testimony to the worth of the dear departed. Yet how little did they, or any one else know of her excellence; in purity of heart, sincerity, freedom from guile and disinterestedness, she had few equals; but it was in the sincere and ardent attachment and the un-tiring vigilance with which she watched over them that she excelled all whom I have ever known. We lived together upwards of twenty years. I know not what to do; have formed no plans for the future. I expect to send Mary and Lavinia to school, and further than this I have not determined. Mary and Lavinia have been on the other
JOHN WALKER.

side of the mountain in Georgia, returning a visit to Miss Mary Gamble, and visiting her cousin, Dr. James Stuart's wife. I went over with her last Tuesday and returned next morning. James Stuart with his wife and children had been at John's (probably John Stuart) about two weeks. I think Stuart intends to settle in Summerville ————.

The Northwestern and Northeastern R. R. Co. have finally concluded to take their road through this valley. This road will pass within a quarter of a mile of our house ————. I will try to write the particulars in relation to the death of Lavinia and in relation to her sickness, either to Mr. Morrison or to Brother Thomas, if I can command the leisure and the composure necessary.

Yours, W. A. Walker.

LETTER TO THOMAS M. WALKER FROM
JOHN K. WALKER.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sept. 25, 1816.

Dear Brother:

I would have written to you from Walker Kelso's, but for the want of paper. I then intended writing you from Mount Sterling, but when I came there I learned that the Eastern mail would not leave there until to-day. We got to Walker Kelso's on Thursday evening, after a very disagreeable journey, owing to the wet weather. Walker Kelso's family are well. I stayed there until Saturday. Aunt Jane, Polly and myself came to Mount Sterling to hear the preaching, it being Mr. Howe's sacrament ————. I came on to Robert Stuart's, where I was to meet Mr. Brown. Robert Stuart is going with us, which will detain us until Friday. He intends selling his plantation and moving thither, if the country pleases him. We relinquished the idea of going to Cincinnati, principally because the Louisville road is much the best and somewhat the shortest. Mr. Brown and myself went to Lexington from Stuart's yesterday, where we met with the Tates and Joseph Walker. I came out to Mrs. Moore's last evening with Joseph Walker. You can tell Mr. Crawford that she and the family are well. We have seen several and heard from a number of others that have been in Missouri, all of whom say it is far superior to Kentucky. There are numbers of people going from this state there, some to see it and others moving their
families. John Moore of Adair was there last summer, but whether he is for moving I have not heard ————. I wrote to Joseph Patterson from Walker Kelso's and requested him to write in a short time ————. Polly seemed very anxious to get home. We are all in high spirits. I will conclude by requesting you to write to me at every opportunity. Give my best respects to my mother, to all my brothers and sisters, etc.,

John K. Walker.

LETTER TO THOMAS H. WALKER FROM HIS BROTHER, H. WALKER.

Uncle Joseph's, Ky., March 15, 1825.

My Dear Brother:

On the first of this present month I left Maryville for Missouri. The same day I reached John Taylor's, where in making myself known, I was received by both himself and his lady with much kindness. After leaving there I traveled for two days. At the cabin where I stopped the second night the landlady had neither coffee nor had she any tea, except sassafras, of which I drank two or three cups. Next morning when I awoke I heard it raining, and I assure you that I was not much inclined to lay by in the mountains; so I set out early and had little or no rain during the day. I made about thirty-five miles. I was well entertained where I staid all night, and the next day I got on about 28 miles to old Jamey Hay's or rather his son-in-law's, for the old man himself is dead. I was informed that Uncle Alex was also dead. This was unexpected intelligence; I hardly knew whether to believe it. The next morning I reached Uncle Joseph's about ten o'clock and I found the information respecting Uncle Alex's death to be correct. He died on the 25th of July. I am uncertain when I shall set out. I have an opportunity of company in four or five days which, should the weather continue favorable, I will probably embrace. If I go by myself I shall go by Louisville and Uncle Hugh Kelso's, to whose house it is about one hundred and forty miles. Uncle Joseph is anxious and talks much about moving to Missouri. There is as little chance of selling land in this section of country as in Rockbridge, and it will doubtless be some time before he is able to make sale of his. Whether I shall get Peggy's money seems uncertain. It will be due from Bailey in May, and
it is thought he will pay. I heard Mr. Robinson preach his last sermon to the people of Columbia on yesterday. He and family set out this morning for West Tennessee, where he intends living in future. I have had little chance of learning what is the state of religion in this country very particularly, but it is certainly very low and little hopes of it shortly reviving. People in Virginia are not too much disposed to pay their preachers, but in this country they would seem to make it a matter of conscience not to pay them anything. The country is overrun by Marshallites, Methodists, Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians. There is no Presbyterian clergymen left within several miles, and I presume that few will exert themselves to procure a successor to Mr. Robinson.

May health and every blessing be yours, both of a temporal and spiritual kind, is the sincere wish and prayer of yours affectionately,

H. Walker.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM T. MOORE, OF ABB'S VALLEY, TA-ZEWELL COUNTY, VA. HE WAS A GRANDSON OF JAMES MOORE, WHO WAS KILLED BY THE INDIANS, AND THE SON OF JAMES MOORE, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE SHAWNEES AND SOLD TO THE FRENCH IN CANADA, A BROTHER OF MARY MOORE, ONE OF THE CAPTIVES OF ABB'S VALLEY. WRITTEN TO E. H. BROWN, OF VIRGINIA.

ABB'S VALLEY, Feb. 7, 1885.

MY DEAR UNKNOWN COUSIN:

With sentiments of highest respect I take this opportunity of answering your very kind and pleasant letter of January 14th. I am pleased to know that I have a lovely cousin, Miss E. H. Brown.

You wish to know something of your kindred in Tazewell County. My father married Miss Barbary Taylor of Rockbridge County; had three children: James Rutherford, Martha Poague and William T. Moore. My brother James went to Tennessee and married a half-blood Indian and became very wealthy. We have not heard from him for fifty years. My sister, Martha Poague, married Abraham Still, an eminent physician and preacher. He is now dead. She is still living in Kansas; is eighty-six years old. She raised eleven children. Two of her sons are ministers and two are doctors. I think several of her grandsons are ministers.
My father's second wife was Miss Nancy Shannon of Tazewell. They had nine children. Sally, the oldest, married a Mr. Whilly and raised a large and respectable family. They all moved to Missouri years ago and have done well. Joseph A. Moore married his cousin, Mattie Moore. They raised eleven children, all living but two. Joseph Moore has been dead some two or three years. His wife is yet living—a very excellent old lady. Milton L. Moore, next brother, married a Miss Perry; went to Missouri at an early day; went to California on a mining expedition and died on his way home. His wife is still living. She raised a very respectable family. A. P. Moore, my next brother, has been dead some thirteen years; had four children, two dead. John S. Moore, next brother, married a Miss Whilly for his first wife. His second wife was a Miss Shannon; six children by his first wife and twelve by the last. He lives in Tazewell. Isaac Q. Moore married a Miss Taber of Tazewell. They have eight children living close to me. My sister, Mary Moore, married a Mr. William Whilly, near Tazewell Court House; four children. Mr. Whilly has been dead some time. My sister, Jane S. Moore, married her cousin, James H., only son of Uncle Joseph Moore, one of the best men Tazewell ever produced. They had three children, one son and two daughters. Her second husband was Mr. Charles Tiffany, a wealthy and good man. He has been dead eight or ten years. She had one daughter by Mr. Tiffany, who married Mr. St. Clare of Bluestone, the wealthiest man in the county. My youngest sister, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Dr. John Hoague of Bland County. She has been dead twenty years. She had no children. She was a very handsome, sprightly woman, greatly beloved by all that knew her.

I will now give you an account of my humble self. I am eighty-three years old the 7th of March, if I live to see it. I am the youngest son of Barbara Taylor, my father's first wife. I am living on my grandfather's old farm, in sight of his grave; have lived here fifty-five years; have been blessed with wonderfully fine health. I can safely say that I have made more tracks and suffered less pain than any other man in the State of Virginia. My first wife was a Miss Matilda Perry of Abbs' Valley, one of the prettiest and best women the world has ever produced. We had two children, Lavina Walker and Elvira Houston. Lavina married William Daniel. She lives in Texas; has five children living, one dead, a doctor and a preacher in
the family. Your Uncle Joseph Moore lived and died in Wright Valley, five miles from Abbs' Valley. They had ten children, only three living. My second wife was Miss Mary Barns of Tazewell. We had nine children, seven living. Our oldest son, Robert, was killed at Winchester during the war. Our oldest daughter, Matilda, married Samuel Mustard of Bland County, an excellent man, and doing well. Lavina married a Mr. Higanbothan. They live in Tazewell. My son, Charles, married a Miss Taylor of Tazewell; live one mile above Mr. William S. Moore. My third son married Miss India Taylor. She has been dead about four years. They had but one child. Barbary, Mary and Oscar are all three single and living at home.

I have been engaged this last summer in building a memorial church in memory of our Grandfather Moore. It is a beautiful church; stands not far from where our grandfather was killed. I would be glad if the immediate descendants of Mary Moore would contribute each a small amount to the church, as I want the names of all her children and grandchildren in our church Bible.

Enclosed you will find the heading of our church. Please get as many names of our kindred as you conveniently can and send them to me and I will enter them in our church Bible that they may be seen many days hence.

We would be truly gratified if you would pay us a visit this summer and spend the summer with us. If you will and will let me know, we will meet you at Pocahontas with a horse and saddle, and take pleasure in taking you through the country and visiting your kindred and friends. Please write on the receipt of this and let me know. I think it highly probable that if you were here that some of our good-looking boys would persuade you out of the notion of remaining in a state of single blessedness the balance of your life.

Well, my dear cousin, you must be tired reading my badly written and scattering letter. I would be truly glad to see your uncles, William and Samuel, as they are the only two now living. It has been years since I saw them. Mournfully pleasing is the record of past friendships and past joys, but ours is a world of change. Its name is earth, and that explains the whole. I am looking forward with pleasing anticipations when I will meet with many I have known and loved upon earth, and there enjoy that hallowed friendship which in this world meets with so many disappointments and changes.
Well, my cousin, if our paths in life should never intersect, I hope to meet you on the other shore and there form an acquaintance that will never end. I am, dear cousin, yours with the highest respect,

Wm. T. Moore.

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS IN ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

The Rockbridge Springs, or Thermal Spa, situated on a north branch of the James River, in Rockbridge County, Va., on the main stage road, only eleven miles from Lexington, and the same distance from the Goshen Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, accessible during the summer season by daily stage, may be justly ranked for its known curative effects, and as a remedial means, among the medical mountains so distinguished in that state. They are situated in a beautiful and charming little valley, bounded on the north and south by cultivated uplands, with two miniature mountains, Buncomb and Marble, guarding its entrance on the east, while the surly sisters, the Hogback and Jump Mountains, which form the Goshen Pass, so celebrated for its wondrous scenery and fluvial strategy, restrict it on the west. The Valley of the Baths—such it is called—two miles in width and two and one-half in length, is laid off into small and well cultivated farms, interspersed with neat farm houses and thickly settled by a population kind, hospitable, moral, industrial and intelligent. The river traversing its entire length affords, by its rapid descent, an unusual water power most inviting to enterprise and furnishes sites difficult to equal for manufacturing purposes. A fine quarry of variegated marble, and almost inexhaustible bank of concrete, rich iron ore, with traditions of silver and coal, make up its mineral products.

The Valley of the Baths was once the favorite "hunting ground" of the proud and brave Cherokees, who, driven southward by the advance of civilization, nearly one hundred years afterwards contested, with varied fortune, the prowess of the United States' forces amidst the savannas of the South, and at last removed to other and better hunting grounds beyond the Mississippi. While out on a hunt on one occasion, the Cherokees ventured on what is now known as the Little Calf Pasture, to which their neighbors, the Shawnees across the mountain, claimed an exclusive privilege. They were ordered off, and refusing to go, a fight ensued, in which the Shawnees were
defeated. The Cherokees, being fewer in numbers, threw up a fortification, still visible on the banks of the Calf Pasture, for their defense, where they were besieged for several days. They retreated in the dark and were pursued by the Shawnees until the mountain was reached, where they made a stout defense, but were finally driven through what is now known as Goshen Pass, and continued the fight around the base of the mountain only to be renewed in a more sanguinary form on the highlands of Walker's Creek. A desperate battle ensued and amidst the scene of carnage and death, far above the noise of battle, its savage yells and death shouts, a wild shriek was heard, and an apparition with streaming hair and outstretched arms was seen flying through the air from the mountain summit, only to disappear as mysteriously at its base. This strange and supernatural sight was witnessed by the warriors below. They were awestruck; their superstition was aroused; the fight ceased; a council was called; the calumet was smoked; the tomahawk was buried; a peace was concluded; both parties believed that the Great Spirit was angry and had hid his face under a cloud. From being enemies they became friends and collected and buried their dead in one common mound near the junction of Walker's and Hay's Creeks. This mound was remembered by Captain James A. Walker as being forty feet in height, but is gradually disappearing, being demolished by relic hunters. Before the battle the Cherokees had sent their squaws and papooses some distance to the rear, except a pretty Indian maiden, whose interest in a young chief had induced her to climb the mountain and watch the battle. In the hottest of the fight she beheld her chief fall by the hand of a fierce Shawnee, and in a moment of despairing love with one wild shriek, leaped from the mountain top into the abyss below, following her favorite chief to better hunting grounds. From this incident the mountain obtained the name of Jump.

The battle of Walker's Creek ended the war between the red men in that section. The Shawnees occasionally harassed the settlers until defeated by the colonial troops at Point Pleasant in October, 1774. Forced to abandon their homes and driven across the Ohio, they erected their wigwams and dried their scalps on the banks of the "Big Scioto." Their removal, however, did not exempt the valley from predatory excursions. Led on by Black Wolf, a chief of unusual strength and size, by battles, midnight murders, and burning houses, attested their attachment for the homes of their fathers. Abb's Val-
ley was subject to one of these murdering and house-burning expeditions in June, 1786.

The first settlers in this section were from the north of Ireland, and the lineal descendants of those Scots who years before, for religious and political considerations, had fled to that country from the misrule, persecutions and bloody wars of the Malcoms, Duncans and Macbeths, whose deeds of wrong, injustice and just retribution have been made immortal by the inspirations of the "Sweet Bard of Avon." Finding a change of residence only a change of masters, they sought by a second emigration a release from the presence and restraints of both, only again to be disappointed. Fleeing from Popery in the old world to meet Episcopacy in the new. The Church of England, established by colonial law, lost but little of its intolerance by emigration. The Presbyterians, as determined to worship God according to the Scottish or German confession among the hills of Virginia as on the highlands of Lammermoor or around the Irish cliffs of Monah Vallah, built in 1745, near the present town of Brownsburg, a church, and called it New Providence. The church was built with great difficulty on account of the limited mechanical appliances and resources. It was organized by the Rev. John Blair, in his last visit to the valley in 1746. The Rev. John Brown was its first pastor and continued his pastoral charge for more than forty years.

A man by the name of Hays, from eastern Virginia, was probably the "Natty Bumpoo," or "Leatherstockings"—the first who hunted and talked with the Indian—the first to settle here when, "like the Lord of the Isle," his "rights there were none to dispute," and who doubtless, at a later date, was connected with Borden's grant. A creek on which he settled in Rockbridge is the only memorial of his name. He was a grand-ancestor of Colonel Jack Hays, distinguished in the Texan and Mexican wars, and of General Harry Hays, who commanded a Louisiana brigade in the Confederate service. The name of Hays, having been made historic in the three wars by the brothers, the last resting place of their ancestors, is still remembered and pointed out on the highlands of Walker's Creek.

John Walker of Wigton, Scotland, a descendant of the Rutherfords, first emigrated to Ireland, there becoming the head of a large family, emigrated to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and soon afterwards joined Hays in his frontier settlement in 1735, making the
second settler in that section. He settled near the Jump Mountain on what has since borne the name of Walker's Creek. He was joined shortly afterwards by his daughter, Mary, and his son-in-law, James Moore, a young Irishman, who had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1726. James Moore, the emigrant, was the father of the James Moore so barbarously murdered by the Indians in Abb's Valley in 1786, and the grandfather of little Mary Moore, whose captivity and imprisonment were of a character so horrid, the recitation of which even now awakens our fullest sympathies. There is probably no one of the frontier settlers of the Valley of Virginia, who has left more numerous descendants, more highly respectable for character, moral and religious, and for wealth and attainments, than John Walker, of Wigton.

The above sketch was taken from a pamphlet published by Harman and Mayo in 1868.

"An appendix to the old Scotch book called 'A Cloud of Witnesses,' says: 'Anno, 1679, of the prisoners taken at Bothwell were banished to America 250, who were taken away by ——— Paterson, merchant at Leith, who transacted for them with Provost Milns, Laird of Barnton, the man that first burnt the covenant, whereof 200 were drowned by shipwreck at a place called the Mulehead of Darness, near Orkney, being shut up by the said Paterson's orders beneath the hatches; 50 escaped.' The following were a part of the 250, the names of those who escaped being in italics: John Thomson and Alexander Walker, of Shots; William Waddel and James Waddel, of Monkland; Robert Tod, John White and Robert Wallace, of Fenwick; John Campbell and Alexander Paterson, of Muirkirk; George Campbell, of Galston; Thomas Finlay, of Kilmarnock; John White, of Kirkeswald; Thomas Brown, of Gargrennock; Thomas Thomson and Andrew Thomson, of St. Ninians; Hugh Montgomery, of Airlt; John Bell, of Dalmannie; John Brown, of Calder; James Tod, of Dunbar; James Houston, of Balmaghie; John Martin, of Borque; John Scott, of Ettrick; William Scott and Alexander Waddel, of Castletown. The fifty men who escaped from the shipwreck made their way to the north of Ireland, and were not further troubled."—Annals of Augusta County.
TIMBER RIDGE CHURCH.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH-IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ROCKBRIDGE.

Timber Ridge Church is about seven miles north of Lexington. It is a place of historic interest to the Presbyterians of the Valley of Virginia. It was here that Liberty Hall Academy was located, from which sprang Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, at Lexington.

It was in 1732 that the Scotch-Irish reached Augusta County, which then included what now is Rockbridge, with a large extent of territory both south and west. In 1749 a "mathematical and classical school" called Augusta Academy, was founded by these people near the head waters of the Shenandoah. May 6, 1776, Hanover Presbytery met at Timber Ridge and took this action: "The Presbytery finds that as the Augusta Academy is circumstanced, it is highly necessary now to fix on the place for its situation and the person by whom it shall be conducted, and as this congregation of Timber Ridge appears to be a convenient place, and as they have a minister whom we judge qualified, and Captain Alexander Stuart and Mr. Samuel Houston each offering to give forty acres for the purpose, convenient to the place of public worship, and the neighbors offering to build a hewed log house, twenty-eight by twenty-four feet, one story and a half high, beside their subscriptions, we agree that the Augusta Academy shall be placed upon Timber Ridge upon those lands, and we choose Mr. William Graham rector and Mr. John Montgomery his assistant."

The Academy was subsequently removed to Lexington and has now grown into a notable University, of which every Virginian is justly proud. It was probably called Liberty Hall from the fact of its being almost depopulated at the time of the Revolution, instructors and students almost to a man entering the ranks of Washington's army. It is a matter of history that so few were left that Rev. Graham, with merely a handful of pupils too young for service, repaired to his home, for study and recitation. Then at the outbreak of the Civil War most of the students were organized into a military company called "The Liberty Hall Volunteers," under Captain James J. White, one of the professors of the college. This company of brave men participated in all of the battles of northern Virginia, winning distinction, and sharing in all the triumphs of that splendid army. Representatives of this noble race were to be found in every company
organized for service in the long struggle of the Colonies for independence.—From Washington and Lee Historical Papers.

In "Peyton's Augusta County," published in 1882, I found the following interesting account of some of the churches in that county:

"The two first buildings of a public kind which were erected were the church or "meeting house," and the schoolhouse, where religion and the elements of a sound and liberal education were taught, and by the same instructors—Presbyterian clergymen. Those pious, patient, laborious men, who brought to the wilderness the cultivation and refinement of Europe, became the preceptors of little grammar schools at their own houses, or in the immediate neighborhood, and gave their pupils a thorough, if not an extensive, course of education. In a word, these good men trained the youth of Augusta, taught them to love their country and to honor their parents, and by their examples and admirable lessons sought to engage them more warmly in the pursuit of virtue. The first of these teachers in Augusta was Rev. John Craig, who did not confine himself to penmanship, history and mathematics, but in his course embraced a classical education. And in the year 1749, the "Augusta Academy" was established, near the present town of Lexington. In 1782, it was organized, by a charter, as Liberty Hall Academy, and in 1796, George Washington transferred to the institution a gift from the State of Virginia to him for his services in the Revolution of 100 shares of his James River canal stock, and subsequently the Legislature made this amount $50,000.00. The name was then changed to Washington Academy, and, in 1813, to Washington College. From these beginnings sprang Washington and Lee University, now one of the principal seats of learning in the South, an institution in which the leading men of Virginia have always manifested a deep interest.

In 1865, after the surrender of the Confederate army, General Lee was appointed President of the University, and on his death, in 1870, the name was changed from Washington College to Washington and Lee University. Since, it has steadily increased in prosperity and usefulness.

TINKLING SPRING.—In the southern part of the settlement, on the triple forks of the Shenandoah, near the present village of Fisherville, the division of the congregation, known as Tinkling Spring, worshipped. Staunton belonged, in its early days, to this congregation, and the founders, James Patton, John Preston, and the people of
Staunton generally, attended its services. The first building used for worship was a log house, belonging to Preston, and Rev. John Craig preached on alternate Sundays. "The members of this congregation were distinguished," says Foote, "for the part they took in the Indian wars, and furnished some of the leading military men in the border wars."

Shortly after Beverley's grant, a grant of 100,000 acres was made to John Lewis and his associates, under the name of the "Greenbrier Company." Much of this land was located on the Greenbrier River, a name given to the stream by Colonel Lewis.

Mr. McCue has been succeeded at Tinkling Spring by the following: Revs. James Wilson, until 1840; B. M. Smith, D. D.; Robert L. Dabney, D. D., the distinguished author and theologian; C. S. M. See, and Givens B. Strickler, the present pastor.

The Rev. John Blair, during his visit to Virginia in 1746, formed four congregations, embracing the whole width of the Valley, from a little south of Staunton to some distance south of Lexington. The congregations were those of the "Forks of the James," Timber Ridge, now in Rockbridge, New Providence, and North Mountain. Timber Ridge and New Providence alone remain. In the place of North Mountain there are two congregations, Bethel and Hebron.

Bethel Church was first built about 1772, principally through the exertions of Colonel Doake, a few steps from the site of the present brick church, about ten miles south of Staunton, and about midway between the Greenville and Middlebrook roads, leading from Staunton to Lexington. The first minister was Mr. Charles Cummings, who received a call in 1766, and served till 1772. He was followed by Mr. Archibald Scott, who discharged his duties for over twenty years, with great zeal and fidelity, and dying in March, 1799, was followed, after a vacancy of some years, by Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., a native of Augusta, who was educated in Staunton and at Liberty Hall, Rockbridge. He took charge of Bethel in 1805. In 1810, Mr. McPheeters removed to Raleigh, N. C., where he died in 1842. His successors have been Revs. Chapman, D. D. (we believe), Francis McFarland, D. D., who resigned and went to Philadelphia, when Rev. Alex. B. McCorkle took his place.

Hebron Church, which was anciently called "Brown's Meeting House," is situated about four miles west of Staunton, in the midst of much attractive scenery. The original church, under the name of
North Mountain, was organized by Dr. John Blair on his visit to Virginia in 1746, and within the bounds of that congregation there are now Bethel, Shemerial and Hebron.

Mossy Creek congregation was originally a part of the Augusta church, but about the year 1767, became a separate organization upon the request of John Davis and Mr. Makamie. They were stoutly opposed by Rev. John Craig, who said he could “do all the preaching that was needed between the mountains.”

Union Church was organized Feb. 17, 1817, Rev. Conrad Speece preaching upon the occasion. The ruling elders were Thos. Hogshead, F. Gilkerson, D. Hogshead and James Irvine. In 1818, Rev. John Hendren was regularly installed as pastor, and his pastorate extended until 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. R. C. Walker, who was installed in 1857, and served until 1877, when he resigned, and for two years Revs. A. S. Moffett and I. N. Campbell preached as supplies. In 1879, Mr. Campbell was installed as pastor, and is at present in charge.

These citizen-soldiers were men hardened by exercise and toil. Their bodies seemed inaccessible to disease or pain. War was their element. They sported with danger, and met death with composure. To such men the colony of Augusta, the State of Virginia, and the Republic of the United States, owe their present greatness. They remind us of the founders of Rome, of whom Cato, the elder, said to the Roman Senate: “Think not it was merely by force of arms that our forefathers raised this republic from a low condition to its present greatness. No! by things of a very different nature—industry and discipline at home, abstinence and justice abroad, a disinterested spirit in council, unblinded by passion and unbiased by pleasure.”

**AUGUSTA COUNTY.**

“The County of Augusta was ushered into existence the 12th year of the reign of George II, as one of the shires of the colony of Virginia. No reason appears in the act establishing the county for the name, but it is believed to have been selected in honor of the Princess Augusta, wife of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and daughter of Frederick II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha. Frederick County was created at the same time, and it is said, with good reason, to have derived its name from the Prince of Wales himself. The act establishing these two counties was passed Nov. 1, 1738.
The "utmost limits of Virginia," as expressed in this act for the western boundary of Augusta County, was the Mississippi River, beyond which were situated the French possessions known as Louisiana. This region was explored by the French in 1512, and partly colonized by them in 1699. In the year 1717 it was granted by the Crown to the Mississippi Company, but three years later was resumed by the Crown, and in 1763 was ceded to Spain, but was recovered by Napoleon in 1800. New Orleans was the southern and St. Louis the northern capital of these vast territories. The French claimed that their possessions extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the St. Lawrence, a claim that ignored the rights of English colonists to any portion of the western territory, or country lying beyond the Ohio River. In support of their pretensions, the French erected forts and blockhouses at intervals from the great lakes through the western part of Pennsylvania to the Ohio, then along the banks of that stream to its junction with the Mississippi, whence their chain of military posts followed the course of the latter river to its mouth. The English colonists, more particularly the people of Augusta, found themselves hemmed in by these proceedings of the French, and all expansion westward prevented. A conflict, then, between the two races, the French and the English colonists of Augusta, Pennsylvania and New York, was, under these circumstances, sooner or later, inevitable. A conflict in fact took place as early as 1753, on the banks of the Ohio, between some English settlers and the garrison of one of the forts already referred to. Both parties hastened to lay the story of their injuries before their respective governments. The consequence was a long and sanguinary war between England and France, in which half of Europe became involved.

The superior numbers and indomitable resolution of the Anglo-Saxon prevailed in the end, with France retaining Louisiana, then a vast territory. Under this act Augusta embraced the territory now known as West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and part of Pennsylvania. This region being the scene of the French and Indian Wars, and the wars of 1764, 1774.

All the events occurring in this region from the first settlement of Augusta had more or less influence upon the fortunes of the people of the Valley.

At the period, 1716, of Colonel Spotswood's discovery of the Valley, it was the camping, hunting ground or residence of numerous tribes of Indians.
The Shawnees, the most considerable of the Algonquin tribes, had their principal villages east of the Alleghanies, near the present town of Winchester, but their possessions extended west to the Mississippi River. Foote asserts (Second Series, p. 159) that the Shawnees owned the whole Valley of Virginia, but had abandoned it. He gives no authority for the statement, and we have found none in our researches. Of all the Indian tribes with whom our ancestors came in contact, the Shawnees were the most bloody and terrible, holding all other men, Indians as well as whites, in contempt as warriors in comparison with themselves. This estimate of themselves made them more restless and fierce than any other savages, and they boasted that they had killed ten times as many white people as any other Indians. They were a well formed, active and ingenious people, capable of enduring great privations and hardships; were assuming and imperious in the presence of others not of their own nation, and sometimes very cruel.

That portion of the Valley now embraced within the County of Augusta, is not known to have been the home or fixed residence of any tribe of Indians at the period of its settlement, nor is it known that it was not the home of some tribe or branch of a tribe. Such red men as Lewis met on entering Augusta, in 1732, were friendly, and so continued for over twenty years.

The Valley of Virginia was in 1716, when visited by Spotswood, without extensive forests, but the margins of streams were fringed with trees; there were pretty woodlands in the low grounds, and the mountain sides were densely covered with timber trees. The wood destroyed by Autumnal fires was replaced by a luxuriant growth of blue grass, white clover and other natural grasses and herbage. The spontaneous productions of the earth were everywhere numerous and abundant, and there were many varieties of game and wild animals.

The absence of trees in an extensive quarter of the county northwest of Staunton led our ancestors to style it "The Barrens," a name that it still bears, though it is interspersed at this time by handsome woodlands, the growth of the last eighty years.

The execution of Charles I, in 1649, filled Virginians with horror and indignation, and the well known sympathy of Virginia with the unhappy King drew many exiled cavaliers to America. The Governor invited Charles II to come to and be King of Virginia, but on the eve of his embarking from Holland for Virginia, in 1660, he was recalled to the throne of England. After he ascended the throne,
Charles II, desirous of giving a substantial proof of the profound respect he entertained for the loyalty of Virginia, caused her arms to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland, as an independent member of the Empire. This fact, and because Virginia was the first of the English settlements in the limits of the British colonies, led to her being styled "The Old Dominion."

In 1710, Alexander Spotswood became Governor. He was an accomplished and enterprising man—the best of the eighteenth century Governors. He thus describes in his day the state of affairs in Virginia: "This government is," says he, "in perfect peace and tranquility, under a due obedience to the Royal authority, and a gentlemanly conformity to the Church of England."

In 1723, Spotswood was succeeded by Sir Hugh Drysdale, and he, in 1727, by William Gooch, who, during his term, commanded the expedition against Carthagena. This expedition was the most important event of Gooch's administration, as, taken in connection with the other colonies, it was another step in the development of union.

Gooch was a man of firmness and moderation, and ruled Virginia for twenty-two years much to the satisfaction of the people. During his time, wealth and population increased, printing was introduced, education became diffused, and its improving effects were felt by all.

From these matters of colonial history so briefly recapitulated, the reader will understand the causes of the subsequent conflicts between the French and English colonists, the progress of the colony of Virginia, and its actual condition in 1716, when the Valley was discovered, and became a few years later the seat of an English settlement.

The first passage of the Blue Ridge, or discovery of the Valley, was effected by Spotswood at the head of a troop of horse in August, 1716. The party consisted of about fifty persons, who had a large number of riding and pack horses, an abundant supply of provisions, and an extraordinary variety of liquors. The expedition proceeded from Williamsburg by Chelsea, King William County, to Beverly's in the County of Middlesex, where the Governor left his chaise and continued on horseback to Germanna. There, on the 26th of August, he was joined by the rest of the party, among whom were four Meherrin Indians and two small companies of rangers. The party marched thence to Todd's, on Mountain Run, then to the Rappahannock, which they crossed at Somerville's ford, thence by the left bank to
near Peyton's ford, on the Rapidan. Here they turned south, recrossed the river, and proceeded to where Stanardsville now stands; thence through Swift Run Gap to the Valley, crossing the Shenandoah River at a point about ten miles north of the present town of Port Republic. The popular belief, down to Bishop Meade's time, that the party had reached the Valley by Rockfish Gap is thus shown to have been a popular error.

Then, in 1732, sixteen families from Pennsylvania crossed the Potomac and settled near the present town of Winchester."

The above account of the formation and development of Augusta County was condensed from Peyton's History of that County.

Augusta County was well represented at the Battle of Great Meadows. "In Braddock's ill-starred defeat in 1755 the backwoods riflemen of Augusta, under the eye of Washington were most formidable in staying the sad fortunes of that fatal day." In 1756 a most formidable force marched from this county to invade the Shawnee country. And in 1760 Colonel Boquet led a successful expedition from here, and all through the struggle known as "Pontiac's War," then again at the time of the troubles with the Cherokees, company after company went from Augusta.

Point Pleasant also witnessed a desperate struggle in 1774, resulting in a complete overthrow of their dusky foes by these hardy forest warriors. It is to be regretted, however, that the brave Cornstalk was destined to meet such a tragic death at the hands of those whom he came to succor not long after his hard fought battle at Mount Pleasant. It is believed that in point of time, the very first paper presented to the Continental Congress, distinctly proposing separation from Great Britain was one from the people of Augusta.

On the fields of Guilford and Cowpens some organized companies from the Virginia Valley were engaged and bore the brunt of battle like veterans.

Then the memorable battle of Kings Mountain was won by men of this same stock. It is probable that nearly all that engaged in that action were immediate descendants of Scotch-Irish settlers. The gallant leaders, Shelby and Sevier, were born and reared in Augusta, and General William Campbell, their chief commander, wore upon the field at this battle the same trusty sword his grandfather bore in the Highlands of Scotland.

The Calendar of Virginia State Papers gives a little account of a
few persons who were in the 2nd Virginia Regiment. The document bears date of May 8, 1772, and is entitled "The Petition of William Byrd, Samuel Meredith, James Walker, and William Christian, which Humbly Sheweth, That our Petitioner, Colonel Wm. Byrd, served his Majesty during the late war as Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment, and that your Petitioners, Samuel Meredith, James Walker, and Wm. Christian at the same time served as Captains in the said Regiment; that by the Royal Proclamation, dated at St. James the 7th day of October, 1763, your petitioners conceive themselves entitled to take up and obtain Grants for the respective quantities of land proportioned to their rank as officers, as by the said Proclamation, reference thereunto had, may appear; that your Petitioners have not been able to locate the Lands so designed for them as aforesaid, by reason of the restriction in the said Proclamation Contained of the several Governors on this Continent from giving patents or warrants of survey for any unceded lands reserved for the Indians. By which means the Royal Bounty intended your Petitioners hath been withhold from them. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that out of the lands lately ceded by the Indians, &c., &c., they may be permitted to take up and obtain warrants for the respective quantities of land following: Wm. Byrd, 5000 acres; Samuel Meredith and James Walker and William Christian, 3000 acres each, on the Eastern Bank of Ohio River at the Mouth of Little Kanawha otherwise called Elk River, &c., &c.—Calendar of Virginia State Papers, 1, 265, 266.

Many of our family emigrated to what is now Kentucky, and settled in various counties of this state. Campbell County received its name in honor of Colonel John W. Campbell (No. 21), who came to Kentucky at an early period. Having received a grant of 4000 acres of land from the commonwealth of Virginia, which was located immediately below and adjoining the grant on which Louisville stands, he became an extensive landed proprietor, and a very wealthy man. He was a member of the Convention which formed the first constitution of Kentucky. During the same year he was elected one of the electors of the Senate, and in the electoral College was chosen the Senator from Jefferson County. He never married. His estate at his death passed into the hands of many heirs. His nephew, John Poage Campbell (No. 24), was the author of many religious works.

Lincoln County, Ky., was set off in 1780. Its first court was held
on the 16th of Jan., 1781, at the town of Harrodsburg, at which time a commission from the Governor of Virginia was read, appointing the following gentlemen to be justices of the peace, to hold county court, and to be commissioned at any court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of slaves, viz.: Benjamin Logan, John Logan, John Cowen, and ten others.

It was probable at this time also that John Logan was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lincoln County Militia.—Collins' History of Kentucky.

We also find the names, George Walker, who was a Senator in Congress from Kentucky in 1814-15, and David Walker, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, 1817-20.

Palmer's Calendar of Virginia State Papers gives some fragmentary history of Virginia in the Revolution.

"In January, 1781, a British force under Benedict Arnold invaded Virginia. They sailed up James River, entered Richmond without resistance on Jan. 5, destroyed all the public stores there, and some private property. In the meantime the militia had been called out by Gov. Jefferson, Baron Steuben being at the head of the state troops. Several hundred men from Augusta served in lower Virginia at that time. There is no other record of the fact that we know of. Sampson Matthews of Staunton was Colonel of militia in Augusta, and on the 13th wrote to the Governor that, in accordance with orders, he would start to Fredericksburg early the next morning with about 250 men. The men of the second battalion were then on their way, and also the militia from Rockbridge and Rockingham. Major Posey, of the 1st regiment of the line, a recruiting officer at Staunton, was to go with Colonel Matthews. His men would take some of the beef cattle from Augusta, as ordered. On Jan. 21 Colonel Matthews wrote the Governor from Bowling Green that Colonel John Bowyer with about 220 men from Rockbridge joined him there.

General Greene being hard pressed by Cornwallis, it seems to have been proposed to send the militia already in the field to North Carolina. In reference to this matter, Baron Steuben wrote to the Governor on Feb. 15. He agreed with the Governor that "the militia of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah would be the most speedy reinforcement to General Greene, but they must be first relieved by others. As far as it appears, the regiment or battalion
under Matthews was not ordered to North Carolina, but other companies went from the Valley under Tate, Moffett, &c.

Major Thomas Posey, recruiting for the regular army at Staunton, wrote the Governor March 27, 1781, that according to Baron Steuben's orders he could not enlist men under 5 feet 4 inches. There were men well adapted to military service who did not reach that standard, and he asked for discretionary powers in such cases.

Colonel Wm. Preston wrote in April, 1781, in reference to a call for troops, that "nearly one-half of our militia are disaffected, and cannot be drawn into service. Moreover, the frontier of the county was exposed to depredations by the Indians, and the men could not join Greene's army without leaving their families exposed, &c."

On April 20th, Colonel Samuel McDowell of Rockbridge wrote to the Governor that a draft was ordered to take place on the 26th, but the men drawn would be ruined. Most of them were in service in the fall of 1780, when Lesley invaded the state, and were prevented from sowing fall crops, and to go now would prevent their raising spring crops. With few exceptions they would leave no one at home to work their farms. This county had in October last, Captain James Gilmer (Gilmore) and forty odd men in Carolina, under General Morgan, for near four months, and was at Tarleton's defeat at the Cow Pens in South Carolina. And there were also three companies drawn when Lesley invaded the state; their numbers were about 180 men. On Arnold's invasion, Colonel John Bowyer marched with about 200 men down the country; and when Greene retreated into Virginia, I marched near 200 men from this county to join Greene. I with difficulty persuaded the men to cross the Dan into Carolina. We joined Greene some time before the battle of Guilford Court- house; continued with him till after the battle. The 15th of March last, had 1 captain, 4 privates killed; 2 captains, 1 ensign and 7 privates wounded, and Major Stuart and 4 privates taken prisoners. From these different calls all the men in this county have been on hard service, each a term, since October last, and nearly two-thirds of them at the same time.

Stephen Southall, Quartermaster, had 280 barrels of powder and other army supplies stored at Staunton on the 9th of June, 1781.

Colonel Febiger wrote from camp, June 30, 1781, to Colonel Davies at Staunton, "that the men were literally naked, shirts and blankets excepted; unless supplied they would be compelled to quit
the field. There was not more than 20 pairs of good shoes in the regiment."

One-fourth of the Augusta militia were called out by order of July 25, and marched on the 8th of August to lower Virginia and Yorktown, as appears from a letter written by Colonel Matthews Sept. 4th.

Several calls for troops were made in the beginning of the year 1782, which were not responded to on account of Indian invasions on the frontier. On May 7, 1783, Colonel Moffett wrote the Governor about Indian depredations "nigh ye head of greenbrier." Several persons had been killed. He had ordered spies to be sent out, etc.

William Bowyer, sheriff of Augusta, wrote to the Governor Oct. 15, 1784, begging indulgence for delinquency. He could not collect the public revenue. The condition of the people was distressed, and hard money was scarce, and products unsalable.

On a certain day the petition of Michael Coalter, a soldier in Captain McDowell's Company, for additional pay for services as a carpenter, was presented and allowed; and on another day the petition of John Lyle, a Lieutenant in McDowell's Company in the expedition against the Shawnees, was presented. He was probably the person known as Rev. John Lyle of Hampshire County, who, according to Foote, was at the battle of Point Pleasant. He was a Commissary, detailed to assist Sampson Matthews, "a master drover of cattle." The subsistence of the troops consisted mainly of cattle driven afoot. Michael Coalter was the father of Judge John Coalter.—Supplement to Waddel's Annals of Augusta County, Va.

The following interesting items were found in Waddel's Annals of Augusta County:

The Rev. Hugh McAden, a young Presbyterian minister, went from Pennsylvania to North Carolina on horseback in 1755. He kept a diary of his trip, a copy of which is in "Foote's Sketches of North Carolina." It appears from the diary that an excessive drought prevailed in the country during that summer.

On Thursday, June 19, Mr. McArden set off up the Valley of the Shenandoah, of which he says: "Alone in the wilderness; sometimes a house in ten miles, and sometimes not that."

On Friday night (20th) he lodged at a Mr. Shankland's, twenty miles from Augusta Courthouse. On Saturday he stopped at a Mr. Poages. "Stayed for dinner, the first I had eaten since I left Pennsylvania." From Staunton he went with Hugh Kelso to Samuel
Downey's, at the North Mountain, where he preached on the fourth Sabbath of June, according to appointment. His horse being sick, or lame, he was detained in the county, and preached at North Mountain again on the fifth Sabbath in June, and in "the new courthouse" on the first Sunday in July. The diary says, "Rode to Widow Preston's Saturday evening, where I was very kindly entertained, and had a commodious lodging." The lady referred to was the widow of John Preston, and lived at Spring Farm, now Staunton Water Works.

The first session of County Court of Rockbridge was held April 7, 1778, at the house of Samuel Wallace. The justices presiding were John Bowyer, Samuel McDowell, Charles Campbell, Samuel Lyle and Alexander Stuart. Alexander Stuart was, at this time, qualified as Major. Captain David Stuart acted as Commissary during the Revolution.

At April court, 1782, Archibald Stuart was recommended to the Governor as "deputy attorney for the state."

From the books of the commissioners of the revenue for the year 1800, we obtain some interesting facts. The number of tithables in the county, including Staunton, was 3236. The number of horses was 6088. The cattle were not listed. Four-wheeled riding carriages were taxed, but gigs were not; and the number of the former in the county was exactly two, viz.: Thomas Martin's "stage," and Archibald Stuart's "chariot." The total tax was $1,557.78.

About the year 1748 the Presbyterians began to hold service in a meeting house two miles northwest of Midway, or Steel's tavern. They called the place "Providence," probably after a church in Pennsylvania; but in the course of time it was called "Old Providence," to distinguish it from New Providence in Rockbridge. In or about 1765, the population on Walker's Creek, Rockbridge, having increased, and the membership being chiefly in that neighborhood, Old Providence was abandoned as a place of worship. When the schism occurred at New Providence in 1789 or 1790 on account of psalmody, a portion of the congregation reopened the Old Providence meeting house, and it became an Associate Reformed, or "Seceder" Presbyterian Church. They built a strong church in 1793, which still stands, but is disused, a brick church, built in 1859-1860, having taken its place. The Rev. Horatio Thompson, D. D., was pastor of Old Providence for many years.

Ephraim McDowell, when only sixteen years old, was one of the
defenders of Londonderry. He lived to be over one hundred years old.

In the spring of 1736, Benjamin Borden (Burden), the agent of Lord Fairfax, came up from Williamsburg, by invitation, on a visit to John Lewis. He took with him, on his return, a buffalo calf, which he presented to Governor Gooch, and in other ways ingratiated himself with the Governor, so as to receive a large tract of land south of Beverly Manor. The first settlers in Borden's grant were Ephraim McDowell and family. His daughter, Mary Greenlee, related in a deposition taken in 1806, and still extant, the circumstances under which her father went there. Her brother, James McDowell, had come up into Beverly Manor during the spring of 1736, and planted a crop of corn near Wood's Gap; and in the fall her father, a very old man, her brother John, and her husband and herself came up to join the settlement. Before they reached their destination, and after they had arranged their camp on a certain evening, Borden came up and asked permission to spend the night with them. He informed them of his grant, and offered them inducements to go there. The next day they came on to the house of John Lewis, and there it was finally agreed that the party should settle in Borden's tract.

As early as 1734, Michael Woods, an Irishman, with three sons, and three son-in-laws, came up the Valley and pushed his way through Wood's Gap, and settled on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge.

At an early day the people living on the east side of the Blue Ridge were called Tuckahoes, from a small stream of that name it is said, while the people on the west side were denominated as Cohees, as tradition says, from their common use of the term “Quoth he” or “Quo' he,” for “said he.”

The first deed recorded in Augusta County, dated December 9, 1745, was from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters, and conveyed twelve and one-half acres of land in consideration of five shillings.

The County Court of Augusta did not meet in October, 1764. At April Court, 1765, a vast number of military claims were ordered to be certified—for provisions furnished to the militia, for horses pressed into service, etc. William Christian, William McKamy, and others, presented claims “for ranging,” and Andrew McCown “for enlisting men to garrison Fort Nelson.” The orders are curt and unsatisfactory, giving no clue as to when and where the services were performed.
By January Court, 1775, the men who were in the expedition had gotten up their accounts against the government for pecuniary compensation. John Hays demanded pay for himself and others as "pack-horse masters." William Hamilton had a bill for riding express, and William McCune another as "cow-herd."

The Courts Martial Record Book gives the names of the captains of militia in 1756, among whose names we find Captain James Allen. Captain James Allen was one of the first elders of the stone church. One of his daughters married Captain James Trimble, and removed with her husband to Kentucky after the Revolutionary War. She was the mother of Governor Allen Trimble, of Ohio, and the late Mrs. James A. McCue, of Augusta, the mother of Major J. M. McCue. Another daughter of Captain Allen married the Rev. John McCue, the father of Mr. James A. McCue and others. Captain Allen's company, in 1756, consisted of sixty-eight men, and was composed of Walkers, Turks, Kerrs, Robertsons, Bells, Crawfords, Givenses, Craigs, Pattersons, Poages, and others.

SAMUEL McDowell was the son of John McDowell, who was born in 1733 and who was killed by the Indians, near the forks of James River, in 1742. In 1733 he was a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1775-6, he and Thomas Lewis represented Augusta in the State Convention. At the close of the Revolutionary War he removed to Kentucky, and died there in 1817, aged eighty-four.

The wife of Judge Samuel McDowell was Mary McClung. Her brother, John, was the father of Wm. McClung, who removed to Kentucky and became a Judge of considerable distinction. He died in 1815. His wife was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, and his sons, Colonel Alexander K. McClung and the Rev. John A. McClung, D. D., were highly distinguished. A brother of Judge McClung, the late Mr. Joseph McClung, lived and died on Timber Ridge.

Although the trustees of the Staunton Academy were incorporated in 1792, their school house seems not to have been completed until about 1810. Judge Stuart gave the lot. A part of the funds employed was raised by general subscription in the county, and a part was donated by the state out of proceeds of sale of glebe lands.

Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Staunton, was called to the cabinet of President Fillmore in 1850, as Secretary of the Interior.

In the spring of 1841, Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, was elected to the United States House of Representatives over his com-
petition, James McDowell, of Rockbridge. The preliminary canvass was noted for the ability and dignity with which it was conducted by the candidates. It is a little remarkable that only two citizens of Augusta, Jacob Swoope and Alexander H. H. Stuart, have ever sat in Congress, and they only for one term each, notwithstanding many eminent men have resided here from the earliest period in the history of the county.

Captain Archibald Stuart (afterwards Major Stuart); Lieutenant, William Brown (transferred from Baskin's company); Ensigns, John Stelle and Frederick Golladay; and Sergeants, William Brooks, James Russell, John Yorkshire (transferred from Baskin's company), William Ashford and John Shannon. The men were drawn from the Ninety-third regiment, and the number of rank and file was seventy-one, including Corporals.

Lieutenant James Todd; and Sergeants, William Lacosts, William H. Younger and Daniel McCutcheson. Including Corporals, the rank and file numbered seventy-two, and they were from the Ninety-third regiment. Why so large a company did not have a full complement of officers is not explained. A note on the company pay roll says: "Most of these names appear on other pay rolls of the Flying Camp."

During the war of the Revolution when the Augusta companies were about to start from Midway, the latter part of February, the Rev. James Waddell, of Tinkling Spring, delivered a parting address to the men. Many of them never returned. Captain Tate and a large number of private soldiers were killed at Guilford on March 15. Some who came back carried on their persons ever afterwards the marks of British sabres.

Archibald Stuart, afterwards the Judge, was a commissary, but fought in the ranks at Guilford. His father, Major Alexander Stuart, who commanded the Augusta and Rockbridge Battalion (Colonel McDowell being disabled by sickness), was captured. His sword, a somewhat uncouth weapon, presumably of local manufacture, was some years ago presented by his grandson, Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, to the Virginia Historical Society, of which the latter is president. The sword is without scabbard, that having been lost during the late war between the states, in hiding the weapon from Federal invaders.
Among the militiamen from Rockbridge was Samuel Houston, for many years afterward a highly esteemed Presbyterian minister. He was twenty-three years of age, and a student of divinity when the call came for the militia to go to the assistance of General Greene, who was hard pressed by the British under Cornwallis. Laying aside his books he fell into the ranks of the Rockbridge company, and had Archibald Stuart, afterward the Judge, as his messmate.

Mr. Houston kept a diary of the trip, writing every day except one, from his departure till his return, which is published in full in the Second Series of Foote's Sketches of Virginia. It is provoking for its brevity and omission of much that would now be interesting, but contains some items worth reproducing.

The Rockbridge company marched from Lexington to Grigsby's on Monday, February 26th. The next day they marched fifteen miles, and encamped at Purgatory, near Buchanan, in Botetourt County.

Apparelando, the command was in no hurry to reach the enemy. Imagine Stonewall Jackson marching fifteen miles one day and twelve the next, while on his way to reinforce General Lee! On Sabbath, March the 4th, however, the day's march was twenty miles to a point beyond New London. This day "we pressed a hog, which was served without scraping." The word "pressed," so familiar to Confederate soldiers, is therefore as old as the Revolution.

The night of the 4th was spent at a Major Ward's, and on the next day the command crossed Staunton River, into Pittsylvania, and marched eight miles. On the 6th they advanced fourteen miles, when Major Ward overtook them, with a complaint that some of his personal property had disappeared. "We were searched," says the diary, "and Mr. Ward's goods found with James Berry and John Harris, who were whipped. The same were condemned to ten lashes for disobeying the officer of the day on Monday." Harris deserted on the 7th, and Berry was arrested and sent to prison.

The Dan River was crossed on the 8th. "At this river some mean cowards threatened to return. This morning (the 9th) Lyle, Hays and Lusk went to General Greene and returned. The same day deserted George Culwell."

The headquarters of General Greene's army was reached Saturday night, the 10th, and the Battle of Guilford was fought on Thursday,
March 15th. Colonel McDowell's battallion of Augusta and Rockbridge militia composed a part of General Stephen's brigade. The men were ordered to "take trees," which they did with alacrity, many, however, crowding to one tree. The close firing began near the center, but soon extended along the line. During the battle, which lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes, Mr. Houston discharged his rifle fourteen times. He says, "our Brigade Major, Mr. Williams, fled." For some time the militia displayed great bravery; they repulsed the enemy several times, and after advancing fell back, when compelled, in good order. Finally they were assailed by the British light horse, "were obliged to run, and many were sore chased and some were cut down." Major Stuart was captured and Captain Tate killed. Eight or ten married married men of the Bethel Church neighborhood were among the slain. The men "all scattered," but soon came together, and with Captain Moffett and other officers retreated fourteen miles. The following night, through darkness and rain and want of provisions, we were in distress. Some parched a little corn."

Early in the morning of the 16th, the men were "decamped, and marched through the rain till we arrived at Speedwell furnace, where Greene had retreated from Guilford town." There "we met many of our company with great joy, particularly Colonel McDowell." Other men given up for lost also came in. In the evening "orders were read to draw provisions and ammunition, to be in readiness, which struck a panic on the minds of many."

The next day the men discussed the matter of returning home, pleading want of blankets and clothing. "Many went off; a few were remaining when General Lawson came and raged very much; and about ten o'clock all but McDowell came off."

Dan River was recrossed on the 18th. "A little afterward many went to a tavern, where some got drunk and quarreled." On the 21st "we paid Murphy one dollar a man for horses to carry us over Goose Creek." On the 22nd "my brother and I hired Mr. Rountree's horses, and his son came with us to Mr. Lambert's, when, after he received forty-three dollars, he returned. We ate with Mr. Lambert and paid him ten dollars each. I bought five books from him and paid him four hundred and twelve dollars and a half. We crossed the mountains, and in the valley saw the wonderful mill without wheels, doors or floors." On Friday, March 23, 1781, Mr. Houston arrived at his brother William's, and there the diary ended.
We are accustomed to think of the men of the Revolutionary period as all heroes panting for the fray, and patriots ready to make any sacrifice for the cause of their country. Here we see they were very much like other people. The men who composed Colonel McDowell’s battalion were, most of them, worthy citizens, of fully average courage and public spirit. But they were hastily levied, untrained, and easily demoralized. However brave each man might be, he could not rely with certainty on the support of his neighbors in the ranks, and therefore provided for his own safety according to his best judgment. So raw militia have nearly always acted, and nearly always will.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY.

From Henry Howe’s History of Virginia (Published in 1846).

Rockbridge County derives its name from the celebrated natural bridge. It was formed in 1778, from Augusta and Botetourt. First settlements in that portion of the “Valley” were made by the Scotch-Irish, with a few original Scotch among them. Rockbridge and Augusta have always been the strongholds of Scotch-Irish and Presbyterianism. In the spring of 1736 John Lewis, one of the enterprising men of the “Valley,” met Benjamin Burden, who had lately come over as agent for Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck. Burden accepted Lewis’ invitation to accompany him to his new home in the “Valley.” He spent several months with his friend, exploring the country and hunting the buffalo, with Lewis and his sons, Samuel and Andrew. The party happened once to take a young buffalo calf, which Samuel and Andrew Lewis gave to Burden to take with him to Williamsburg. This sort of an animal was unknown in lower Virginia. Burden presented the shaggy young monster to Governor Gooch. The Governor was so delighted with this rare pet, and so pleased with the donor, that he readily acceded to Burden’s request for a grant of land.

The grant was for 500,000 acres of land or any less quantity, on the waters of the Shenandoah and James Rivers, on condition that it did not interfere with any previous grants, and that within ten years he should settle at least one hundred families on the located lands. On these conditions, he should be freely entitled to 1000 acres adjacent to every house, with the privilege of entering as much more of the adjacent lands at one shilling per acre.
Burden returned to England for emigrants, and the next year, 1737, brought upwards of a hundred families to settle upon the grant-ed lands, the spirit of emigration being rife among the Presbyterians in the northern parts of Ireland, Scotland and adjacent parts of England. Most of Burden's colonists were Scotch-Irish. Among others we find the name of Ephraim McDowell, Archibald Alexander, Andrew Moore, John Patton, Hugh Tilford, also the Prestons, Paxtons, Lyles, Grigsbys, Stuarts, Crawfords, Cumminses, Browns, Wallaces, Wilsons, Campbells, McCampbells, McClungs, Walkers, etc. They were soon joined by others, mostly of their connections and acquaintances at home. Their chief article of exchange was tobacco, which did well in the "Valley." They no sooner found a home in the wilderness than they betook themselves to clearing fields, building houses, planting orchards and cultivating in every way the arts of civilization. They were among the bravest and most effective militia, when called into the field. General Washington signified his opinion of them when, in the darkest days of the struggle of the colonists for their liberty, he expressed his confidence that if all other resources should fail, he might yet repair with a single standard to West Augusta and there rally a band of patriots who would meet the enemy at the Blue Ridge, and there establish the boundary of a free empire in the West.

This saying of Washington's has been variously reported; but we have no reason to doubt that he did, in some form, declare his belief that, in the last resort, he could yet gather a force in western Virginia which the armies of Britain could not subdue.

Another characteristic of these people was their rigid Calvinistic tendencies. No sooner had they provided necessary food and shelter, than they began to provide places for regular religious worship.

The first road from Burden's Grant over the Blue Ridge was a pack-horse road made through Rock Fish Gap. It was made by Ephraim McDowell, ancestor of Governor James McDowell.

Burden's Land was afterwards known as Walker's Creek from the several families of that name that settled there. These families being somewhat numerous and closely allied, were sometimes called "the Creek Nation." They built churches and called pastors to the full extent of their ability. Necessarily their churches were considerably scattered, obliging many of them to travel many miles to public services, but they all went, old and young. Some of these churches are yet standing, monuments to the zeal and perseverance of these early
settlers. They are built of the solid limestone of the valley. In building some of them, they had to adopt strange modes of conveyance. For example, the Providence congregation packed all the sand used in their church from a place six miles distant, sack by sack, on the backs of horses, and what is almost incredible, the wives and daughters of the congregation are said to have undertaken this part of the work, while the men labored at the stone and timber.

Their social intercourse was chiefly religious. When the Lord’s Supper was administered in a church, the services usually lasted four days. A plurality of ministers was present, and the people would flock to the place from all the country around, those who lived near giving entertainment to those from a distance. It was customary to have two of these meetings a year, one in the Spring and one in the Autumn. Common schools arose among them. The first academy established in the "Valley" was located at Timber Ridge, near the present village of Fairfield. It was founded in 1776. From this institution sprung Washington College. The first rector was William Graham.

Dr. Ruffner thus describes the school: The school house was a log cabin. A fine forest of oaks, which had given Timber Ridge its name, cast a shade over it in summer and afforded fuel in the winter. A spring of pure water gushed from the rocks near by. The hill was called Mount Pleasant, and well deserved the name. It consisted of but one apartment. A horn called the pupils together. In this rustic seminary a considerable number of young men began their education, who afterwards bore a distinguished part in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the country.

In the *Virginia Historical Society Papers* were found the following interesting items:

Colonel Walker Stuart, transferred from 13th Pennsylvania Regiment to 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment July 1, 1778; died at Philadelphia July 14, 1796. Vol. XI.

Lieutenant David Walker, of 1st Virginia Regiment, was a prisoner at Charlestown. Vol. XI.

In Company A, 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, we find Corporal C. G. Walkup.

In Company A, 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, we find Corporal J. B. Walkup. Vol. XI.
Michael Wallace's name signed to a paper swearing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia, April 21, 1779. Vol. VI.

John Stuart, Surgeon of Virginia Regiment, 1762; paid £182 10s. Vol. XI.

Captain Robert Stuart, 1762; received £182 10s. Vol. XI.

Captain John Hays, of Morgan's Rifle Corps. Vol. X.

John Clayton, a burgess of James City County, 1723, Attorney-General of the Colony in 1724; Judge of Court of Admiralty; died Nov. 18, 1737, aged 71 years. A manuscript volume of his opinions has been preserved and is in the possession of a descendant, Jasper Clayton, of Chesterfield County. His son, Thomas C. Clayton, M. D., a learned, ingenious gentleman, died in Gloucester County, Va., Oct., 1739.—Spotswood's Letters, Vol. I.

The following relating to the Revolutionary service of a few of the members of this family was obtained from Miss Kate M. Rowland, No. 1214 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, who has compiled the fullest list extant of Virginia Militia, said list containing upwards of 4000 names. The references given will be found in the Manuscript Books from the Auditor's Office, now to be found in the State Library at Richmond, Va. I have put after each item the number of the person to whom the item, in my estimation, refers:

Book 18, Page 533, April 10, 1784: Warrants to William Walker for services in Militia, £9, 2; Page 534, April 10, £2, 4, 2; Page 558, April 17, £5, 4; Page 572, Warrant, £3, 6, 8. (No. 1942.)

Book 32, Page 46: David Logan.


Book 27, Pages 61, 198.

Account Book, January 2 to June 1, 1786—Book 31, Page 358, May 17, 1786: Warrant for Military services, £182, 6, 4, to James Moore.

Specie Waste Book, March 23 to May 22, 1784—Book 20, Page 318, May 15, 1784: Warrant to William McPheeters, £0, 18s, 9d. (No. 314.)

Book 14, Page 257, June 19, 1783: Warrant to John Campbell for services in Militia under Captain Thomas Renken from Augusta County, £1, 10, 8. (No. 21.)

Book 15, Page 318, June 19, 1783: Warrant to John Campbell
for services in Militia under Captain Renken from Augusta County, £1, 10. (No. 21.)


Waste Book, March 24 to November 14, 1781—Book 8, Page 59, April 14, 1781: Warrant to John Walker for services as commissary to a detachment of Greenbrier militia on duty at Muddy Creek in County of Northumberland, $550. 16. (No. 1941.)

Specie Waste Book No. 4, April 25 to July 4, 1783—Book 16, Page 534, Sept. 16, 1783: Warrant to James Walker for services in Militia under Captain Rice from Culpepper, £3, 9, 4. (No. 1943.)

JOSEPH Walker² (13) (John¹); the youngest son of John and Katherine Rutherford Walker; b. July 15, 1722, near Londonderry, Ireland, where his family had come from Scotland. He was a Revolutionary soldier; enlisted Feb. 2, 1776. He was a very devout church-member; m. Nancy McClung March 10, 1749. She d. in Kentucky in May, 1789, aged 60 years. He then m. Grizelda McCrosky Feb. 22, 1791, Rev. John Brown of the New Providence Church officiating. He d. 1806.

Rev. William McPheeters, in a record of his family, writes thus of
Joseph Walker: "Joseph Walker, one of the brothers of my grandmother Jane, and my mother's uncle, was born July 15, 1733, and lived to a great age. The last years of his life were spent in Kentucky, where I saw him several times, and visited him once or twice in his own home. When I last visited that state, in the year 1805, this aged and venerable man was, I think, still living. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, a sensible and influential man, pious and much gifted in prayer. From him chiefly has been obtained the data for my records relating to my grandfather's family (James Moore); also respecting the Scotch ancestry of my grandmother, Jane Walker. I know nothing of his children except that his daughter Sarah married John Paxton. Their son, Rev. John D. Paxton, was pastor of a church in Norfolk, Va., and now resides in Kentucky.

Since writing the above particulars concerning Joseph Walker, I have found an old letter, addressed to me, while living in Augusta, written by Rev. John P. Campbell of Kentucky and dated August 1, 1806. In this letter he notices the death of Joseph Walker, and furnishes the following particulars: 'Our venerable uncle, Joseph Walker, died about two weeks ago. The company around him had sung, at his request, the 28th Hymn, 2nd Book, Dr. Watt's, as follows:

'Stoop down, my thoughts, that used to rise,
Converse awhile with death;
Think how a gasping mortal lies
And pants away his breath.'

When they had sung the whole hymn through, he asked them to sing the last verse over again. They did so, and he joined with them.

'Jesus, to thy dear faithful hand,
My naked soul I trust;
And my flesh waits for thy command,
To drop into my dust.'

Then saying, 'It is enough,' he turned upon his side, and in a short time expired. Thus died that good man. 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.' Probably born in Ireland, near Londonderry. He was born in 1772, and died about the middle of July, making him 84 years old."
The records of this office show that one Joseph Walker served as a private in Captain Thomas Snead's Company, known also as Captain Nathaniel Morri's Company, and as Arthur Teacker's Company, 9th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Mathews, Revolutionary War. He enlisted Feb. 2, 1776, and was discharged in September, 1776.

No further information relative to this soldier has been found of record.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

Root.

(Signed) John Tueadale,
Acting Chief of Office.

(300 a.)

The military record of Joseph Walker was found in the Department of Records and Pensions at Washington, D. C. Singular to say I have been unable to find either in the War Records of the State of Tennessee or Kentucky or the U. S. War Department, any record of my Grandfather Hays' service. I only know from his own lips of his service in the War of 1812, in the stories he used to tell us when we were little folks. His son, Dr. Edgar C. Hays (who by the way served in Forrest's Cavalry Brigade under Colonel Joseph Wheeler, in the late war), says that his recollection is that grandfather enlisted at Columbia, Ky., and that his company was in the regiment commanded by Colonel Adair, but a search, as I say, of the records, fails to confirm any of this; but I will say this that the officers to whom I wrote were in accord in stating that the records were very incomplete.

Yours very truly,

George D. Clayton,
Hannibal, Mo.

The 11 children of Joseph and Nancy Walker were:


3534. William Walker; d. young.

3535. John Walker; d. young.
JOHN WALKER. 495

3536. Mary Campbell Walker; b. Nov. 18, 1754; d. March, 1811; m. Charles John Hays. He was a Colonial soldier, probably a son of John Hays of Augusta +.

3537. Jane Walker; m. William Walker. For children, see No. 1942. He was a son of Alexander and Jane Hammer.

3538. Elizabeth Walker; b. Sept. 7, 1757; d. 1787.


3541. Nancy Walker; m. Michael Warnock in March, 1788 +.

3542. James Walker; b. June 21, 1764; d. March 7, 1838; m. Esther, the widow of Mr. Alexander in 1794. She was b. 1771. 3 children +.

3543. Samuel Walker; b. March 21, 1766; m. Jane Simpson Jan., 1790.

SARAH Walker (3533) and John Paxton had one son and possibly others:


This name was erroneously given under No. 304 as a son of Samuel and Mary Moore Paxton.

MARY CAMPBELL Walker (3536) (Joseph², John¹); b. Nov. 18, 1754; d. March, 1811; m. Charles John Hays about 1779 or 1780. It is supposed that he was a Revolutionary soldier. For his Colonial service, see Virginia Magazine, page 279 of Vol. 8, No. 3, John Buchanan, Captain, Will Evans, Lieutenant. 8 children, viz:


3546. Joseph Hays; b. April 1, 1783.


CHARLES Hays* (3549) (Mary^, Joseph^, John^); son of Charles and Mary Walker Hays; b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Oct. 29, 1790. In early manhood he removed with a large company of Walker's and Hays' families and settled in Columbia, Adair County, Ky. He studied medicine and practiced successfully for many years. Not believing in slavery, he disposed of his slaves at a merely nominal price, and with Hon. Cyrus Walker, Colonel W. W. Bailey, James McCrosky and others, removed to Illinois, settling in Macomb, which city he helped to found. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church there, and remained during life one of its ruling elders and largest supporters; was largely instrumental in the founding and maintaining of McDonough College, an institution which flourished for many years, where many young men now prominent in professional life received their early education. He was a public spirited and large minded man, and an honor to his chosen profession. He was m. Oct., 1816, to Mary Blair Walker, his own cousin, in Columbia, Ky. She d. at Macomb Aug. 31, 1852. Eleven children were born of this marriage four of whom are living (1900). He m. (2) March 16, 1853, Sarah E. Wilson. She was living in 1900. Two sons were born, the eldest, Joseph Hays, is at the head of the Macomb High School. He d. Sept. 21, 1870. Mary Blair was 2nd daughter of James^ (Joseph^, John^); b. 1796. The 14 children of Charles Hays, Jr., were:

3553. Emily Hays; b. May 25, 1818.
3554. Elizabeth McClung Hays; b. Nov. 11, 1821; m. Samuel B. Kyle. 3 children +.
3555. James C. Hayes; b. Nov. 9, 1823.
3557. Clarinda Hays; b. Aug. 12, 1828; m. Joseph E. Wyne. 10 children +.
3558. Charles B. Hays; b. May 1, 1830; m. Sarah E. Provine. 4 children +.
3560. Sarah M. Hays; b. July 20, 1834.
3561. George W. Hays; b. June 8, 1837; m. Lizzie Hanna. 6 children +.
3563. William H. Hays; b. April 14, 1841.

Children by second marriage:
3564. Joseph W. Hays; b. April 19, 1854; lives at Macomb, Ill.; is at the head of the High School there.
3566. John S. Hays; b. May 20, 1858.

ELIZABETH McClUNG Hays (3554) (Charles, Mary, Joseph, John); b. in Columbia, Ky., Nov. 11, 1821; m. Dec. 29, 1836, to Samuel B. Kyle. 3 children, viz:
3567. Emily Victoria Kyle; m. James C. Young. 4 children +.
3568. Mary Ellen Kyle; m. Harry B. Cochran. 7 children +.
3569. Georgia Anna Kyle; b. Macomb June 6, 1849.

EMILY VICTORIA Kyle (3567) (Elizabeth, Charles, Mary, Joseph, John); b. at Macomb, Ill., May 11, 1838; m. James C. Young at Macomb, Ill., Oct. 17, 1867. 4 children, viz:
3570. Clarence C. Young; b. Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1869.
3571. Walter W. Young; b. Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1871.
3572. Bertha Young; b. Dayton, Ohio, March 20, 1875. She m. George Stephens at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1897. One child +.
3573. Thomas Young; b. Dayton, Ohio, April 16, 1877.

BERTHA Young (3572); m. George Stephens at Dayton, Ohio. 1 child, viz:
3574. James Anthony Stephens; b. at Dayton March 20, 1898.

MARY ELLEN Kyle (3568) (Elizabeth M., Charles, Mary, Joseph, John); b. at Macomb, Ill., April 28, 1846. She m. Harry B. Cochran in Dayton, O., Sept. 23, 1869. 7 children, viz:
3578. Iva E. Cochran; b. Tippecanoe, O., June 15, 1881.
3580. Ida Cochran; b. Tippecanoe Sept. 11, 1885.
3581. Georgia A. Cochran; b. Troy, O., March 19, 1889.

CLARINDA Hays\(^5\) (3557) (Charles\(^4\), Mary\(^5\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) on her father’s side, (Mary B.\(^4\), James\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) on her mother’s side; b. Aug. 12, 1828; d. March 21, 1888. She m. Joseph Evermont Wyne June 5, 1845. He was b. in Columbia, Adair County, Ky., Feb. 13, 1820. When quite young his parents moved to Princeton, Caldwell County, Ky. Here the father and mother died. At the age of 14 years he went to Illinois with Joseph McCrosky’s family. In 1838 he went to Macomb, Ill., where he now resides (1899); was Mayor of Macomb one term, and a member of the City Council several years; Postmaster of Macomb 4 years, receiving his appointment from President Lincoln; was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of McDonough County in 1880; held the office 4 years; united with the Presbyterian Church in 1837, and was elected an elder in 1846, which position he has held continuously up to the present time (1899). 10 children were born to them, viz:

3582. Mary Ellen Wyne; b. May 27, 1846; d. Dec. 15, 1850.
3583. Elizabeth Wyne; m. James A. Huntgate. 6 children +.
3584. Joseph William Wyne; m. Sarah E. Erwin. 3 children +.
3585. Henry Clay Wyne; m. Fanny J. Miller. 4 children +.
3588. Franklin Pillsbury Wyne; m. Ann C. Thurlow. 2 children +.
3589. George Hays Wyne; b. March 10, 1860.
3590. Anna Wyne; b. April 1, 1862; unmarried; lives with her father in Macomb, Ill.
3591. Walter Wyne; m. Clara N. Clark. 4 children +.

ELIZABETH Wyne\(^6\) (3583) (Clarinda\(^5\), Mary B.\(^4\), James\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) b. Jan. 31, 1848; m. James A. Hungate Dec. 16, 1869; resides at Pullman, Colifax County, Washington. He was b. July 24, 1844. 6 children (all living in 1899), viz:
JOHN WALKER.

3592. Laura Maud Hungate; b. Sept. 25, 1870; m. Sept. 15, 1897, Charles Vancouver Piper. He was b. Jan. 16, 1867.


JOSEPH WILLIAM Wyne (3584) ; b. Feb. 27, 1850; m. Sept. 14, 1876, to Sarah Alice Erwin (No. 3858). She was 2nd daughter of Captain William and Mary H. Erwin. 3 children, viz:

3598. Erwin E. Wyne; b. April 24, 1879.
3599. Mary E. Wyne; b. Sept. 23, 1883.
3600. Florence Wyne; b. April 10, 1887.

HENRY CLAY Wyne⁶ (3585) (Clarinda⁵, Mary B.⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹); b. March 7, 1852; m. at Petersburg, Ill., Oct. 25, 1887, to Fanny Jenny Miller. She was b. in Vermont, Ill., Jan. 27, 1857. 5 children, viz:

3601. Margaret Ruth Wyne; b. in Macomb, Aug. 30, 1888.
3602. Frances Lucile Wyne; b. Jan. 21, 1890.
3603. Dorothy Evelyn Wyne; b. Feb. 13, 1892.

FRANKLIN PILLSBURY Wyne⁶ (3588) (Clarinda⁵, Mary B.⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹); b. Feb. 1, 1858; resides in Chicago, Ill.; m. Anna C. Thurlow Oct. 27, 1886, at Peoria, Ill. They have 2 children, viz:

3606. Jeannette Clarinda Wyne; b. April 22, 1886.
3607. Frank Thurlow Wyne; b. Sept. 25, 1891.

WALTER Wyne⁶ (3591) (Clarinda⁵, Mary B.⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹); b. June 5, 1864; m. Clara N. Clark Oct. 25, 1888. They reside in Macomb, Ill. 4 children, viz:

3611. Eleanor Elizabeth Wyne; b. July 24, 1897.
CHARLES B. Hays* (3558) (Charles^, Mary^, Joseph^, John^); son of Charles and Mary B. Walker Hays; studied medicine but never practiced; resides in Los Angeles, Cal.; m. at Macomb, Ill., March 27, 1862, Sallie E. Provine. She was b. Jan. 22, 1838. 4 children, viz:

3613. William H. Hays; b. at Macomb Oct. 5, 1864. He is now in Alaska (1900); m. Myra Westfall Aug. 16, 1897. No children.
3614. George P. Hays; b. at Macomb July 27, 1867. He is now in Alaska (1900). Not married.
3615. Mary L. Hays; m. Dr. Silas F. Johnson. 2 children +.

EDWIN B. Hays* (3612) (Charles^, Charles^, Mary^, Joseph^, John^); b. at Macomb May 30, 1863; m. Mandilla G——— at Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 10, 1895; Presbyterian minister; now settled at Gilroy, Cal.; twice served as State President of the Christian Endeavor Society. 2 children, viz:

3616. Mildred Esther Hays; b. at Modeste Nov. 15, 1897.
3617. Ruth Irma Hays; b. at Gilroy May 15, 1899.

MARY L. Hays* (3615) (Charles^, Charles^, Mary^, Joseph^, John^); b. April 17, 1869. She taught for some time in the public schools at Los Angeles, Cal.; m. Dr. Silas F. Johnson Aug. 28, 1894. He is a medical missionary at Batanga, on the west coast of Africa. They are now returning, after a short visit home, Jan., 1900. 2 children, viz:

3619. Louis Johnson; b. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 14, 1898.


3621. Salome Westfall; b. Jan. 16, 1851; m. F. M. Martin Aug. 24, 1871 +.
3622. C. Frank Westfall; b. July 3, 1853; m. Marion Corl March 20, 1873.
3623. Ralph B. Westfall; b. March 27, 1856.
3624. A. Bruce Westfall; b. Nov. 14, 1857.
JOHN WALKER.

3625. Clara Ellen Westfall; b. July 12, 1859; d. April 13, 1886; m. John R. Bonner July 9, 1885.
3627. Leland D. Westfall; b. Feb. 11, 1862; m. Kate Plaste (?) Nov., 1886.
3628. Charles Grant Westfall; b. Dec. 25, 1863.
3630. Leland D. Westfall; b. Feb. 11, 1862; m. Kate Plaste Nov., 1886.
3631. Charles Grant Westfall; b. Dec. 25, 1863;
3632. Mary A. Westfall; b. Feb. 17, 1861; d. Feb. 5, 1885.
3633. Leland D. Westfall; b. Feb. 11, 1862; m. Kate Plaste Nov., 1886.
3635. Mabel P. Martin; b. April 26, 1874.
3637. Ellen Mildred Martin; b. March 10, 1883; d. Nov. 6, 1883.
3638. Alice A. Martin; b. Feb. 15, 1885.

SALOME Westfall (3621) (Ellen3, Charles4, Mary3, Joseph2, John1); b. Jan. 16, 1851; m. F. M. Martin Aug. 24, 1871. 5 children, viz:
3639. Wilfred B. Hays.
3640. Mabel S. Hays.
3641. George P. Hays.
3643. Opal Walker Hays.
3644. Hattie B. Hays.

GEORGE W. Hays (3561) (Charles4, Mary3, Joseph2, John1); b. in Macomb, Ill., June 8, 1837. He graduated at McDonough College, and studied law under Cyrus Walker, and was licensed to practice, but being converted about this time decided to attend a Theological school at Chicago, from which he graduated; preached four years at Aurora, Ill. While there he married Lizzie Hanna, who died shortly afterward. He married in Ohio Harriet I. Pease; removed to California in 1885; has been pastor of the Plymouth Rock Church for more than ten years; resides at Petaluma, Cal. 6 children, viz:
3639. Wilfred B. Hays.
3640. Mabel S. Hays.
3641. George P. Hays.
3643. Opal Walker Hays.
3644. Hattie B. Hays.
MARY WALKER Hays⁵ (3562) (Mary B.⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹) on her mother’s side, (Charles⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹) on her father’s side; b. Jan. 3, 1839, in Macomb, McDonough County, Ill.; m. Joseph Graff Waters May 3, 186—, in Macomb. Joseph G. Waters was b. Oct. 18, 1837, in Campbell County, Ky. Their home is in Topeka, Kas., where he holds the position of Judge of the District Court. 7 children, viz:

3645. Lizzie Adelaide Waters; b. Oct. 6, at Macomb, Ill.; m. Frank Farnsworth Dec. 24, 1883, at Topeka.
3648. Frederick Ray Waters; b. Nov. 7, 1871, at Topeka; m. Isabella Ashley Sept. 22, 1897, at Kansas City, Mo.
3649. Joseph Dean Waters; b. Nov. 22, 1873, at Topeka, Kas.
3650. Santa Waters; b. Aug. 13, 1875, at Topeka, Kas.
3651. Fe’ Waters; b. Aug. 7, 1878, at Topeka, Kas.

GEORGE CAMPBELL Hays⁴ (3551) (Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. Dec. 28, 1824, near Winchester, Clark County, Ky., to Sarah Dillard Collins (daughter of Dillard Collins and Sarah Montague Duncan, who was descended from Peter Montague of Virginia); both members of the Christian Church.

George C. Hays was apprenticed at an early age to Mr. Bell, a merchant of Adair County, Ky. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the War of 1812, against Great Britain, and served as color-bearer in a regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Adair, under General Jackson. He was at the Battle of New Orleans, and during the hottest of the fighting the flag was shot away and fell without the breastworks of cotton bales. Young Hays climbed over the breastworks and regained the flag, and stood for some time holding it aloft by its shattered standard; although the enemy’s fire was directed at him he came out unscathed.

After the war he returned to Columbia, Ky., where he remained until his marriage. He then removed to Overton, Monroe County, Tennessee, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he was very successful, accumulating what was then considered quite a fortune. He removed to Ralls County, Mo., in 1835, journeying overland with his wife, three children and servants, their objective
George Campbell Hays.
point being New London, then an important outfitting point for west-bound emigrants, and later a prominent station on the old Santa Fe trail. Here he resumed the mercantile business, continuing to prosper until the breaking out of the war between the states, at which time he lost considerable property.

He gave to his slaves, of whom he owned a goodly number, their freedom at the beginning of the Civil War, but all of them remained his steadfast servitors all through those trying times; enlisted in the Mexican War, but the war ended before his company saw active service. George C. Hays and Sarah had 8 children, viz:


3653. Anne Elizabeth Hays; b. Aug. 21, 1832, in Monroe, Tennessee +.


3655. Andrew Collins Hays; b. April 11, 1835 +.


GEORGE C. Hays, Jr.⁵ (3652) (George C.¹, Mary², Joseph², John¹); m. Oct. 24, 1854, Mary Jane Wise; living (1899) in New London, Mo. They have 6 children, viz:

3660. James W. Hays; b. March 6, 1856; d. Dec. 7, 1861.


3662. Sarah Campbell Hays; b. Nov. 11, 1859; lives at New London +.

3663. Mary Margaret Hays; b. March 1, 1863; lives at New London +.

3664. George Edgar Hays; b. May 20, 1865; lives at Rensselaer, Missouri +.

3665. Charles Thomas Hays; b. May 9, 1869; lives at New London, Mo. +
ANNA MARIA Hays\(^6\) (3661) (George C.\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. April 24, 1884, Samuel C. Downing. He d. April 18, 1893. They had one child, viz:


SARAH CAMPBELL Hays\(^6\) (3662) (George C.\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Dr. J. T. Downing Nov. 13, 1878. Their 3 children were:

3667. Thomas Campbell Downing; b. June 20, 1880.
3668. Mary Downing; b. May 20, 1885.
3669. Marjorie Nell Downing; b. June 26, 1887.

MARY MARGARET Hays\(^6\) (3663) (George C.\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Reuben E. Roy Dec. 19, 1882, at New London, Mo. Hon. R. F. Roy was elected Judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit Nov., 1892, and served with distinguished ability; retired from the bench Jan. 1, 1899, and resumed the practice of his profession. They are the parents of one child, viz:

3670. George Roy; b. May 5, 1891.

GEORGE EDGAR Hays\(^6\) (3664) (George C.\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Jessie Ogle Nov. 11, 1891. 3 children, viz:

3672. William Ogle Hays; b. Aug. 8, 1895.

CHARLES THOMAS Hays\(^6\) (3665) (George C.\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Sarah Margaret Brashears May 27, 1897. She was a daughter of S. Brashears and Anne Lyons Brashears; b. in Ralls County Aug. 10, 1871. He is a lawyer of the firm of Roy & Hays, New London, Mo. 1 child, viz:

3674. Agnes Hays; b. Dec. 7, 1898.

ANN ELIZABETH Hays\(^8\) (3653) (George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) ; m. Dr. Charles Fenton Clayton May 21, 1850, as his 2nd wife. He was b. in Loudon County, Va., March 16, 1822. His father d. when he was only 7 years old, leaving a widow and 7 children. The mother, with all of the children except the oldest son, went to Ralls County, Mo., in 1832, where they settled on a farm.
At the age of 17, Charles Fenton taught school. He saved his earnings and attended the St. Louis Medical College. His ambition to become a physician was opposed by all of his family except a widowed sister, who offered him every encouragement, going with him to St. Louis and assisting him by keeping a boarding house. He graduated in 1845, and began practicing in New London, Mo., removing to Hannibal, Mo., in 1862, where he continued the practice of medicine until his death which occurred July 12, 1883.

In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature from Ralls County, Mo., serving one term. For over 40 years he was a prominent physician, enjoying a lucrative practice and the full confidence of his fellow citizens. He was a prominent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Fraternities, and an active member of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder for 20 years. Their 8 children were:

- 3675. Sarah Eliza Clayton; b. April 13, 1851, at New London +
- 3677. Mary Campbell Clayton; b. Nov. 28, 1854, at New London +
- 3680. Lavina Dorsey Clayton; b. Jan. 17, 1865, at Hannibal, Missouri +
- 3682. Anne Elizabeth Clayton; b. Feb. 23, 1867, at Hannibal, Missouri +

SARAH ELIZA Clayton⁶ (3675) (Ann E.³, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); eldest child of Anne Elizabeth and Dr. C. F. Clayton; m. Dr. Charles H. Yancey at Hannibal, Mo., Nov. 16, 1870. He was b. in Hannibal Nov. 3, 1850, where he lived until 1879; graduated from the Louisville, Ky., Medical College in 1877. He is surgeon for the M. K. & T. R. R., also the Wabash R. R. He was son of Jeremiah Yancey, who was b. in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1827, and Mary Ellen Powell, who was b. in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1823. They reside at Hannibal, Mo. 1 child, viz:

VIRGINIA HAYS Clayton⁶ (3676) (Ann E.⁵, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. Morrison B. Craft at Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 1, 1875. Their 3 children were:

3684. Minnie Clifton Craft; b. July 31, 1877, at Hannibal, Missouri +.
3685. Julia Montague Craft; b. Nov. 11, 1879, at Hannibal, Mo.
3686. Lavina Whitney Craft; b. Dec. 1, 1883, at Hannibal, Mo.

MINNIE CLIFTON Craft (3684); m. at Hannibal, March 22, 1898, Walter Shirley White. They have 1 child, viz:

3687. Mary Virginia White; b. Dec. 26, 1898.

MARY CAMPBELL Clayton⁶ (3677) (Ann E.⁵, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. John H. Chapman at Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 21, 1876. They reside at Omaha, Neb. He was b. Nov. 22, 1853, at Vergennes, Vermont; went to Hannibal in 1873; was in the R. R. business from 1870 to 1888 as agent, operator, etc.; is now in charge of the accounts of the Union Pacific Coal Co., of Omaha, Neb. Their 2 children are:

3688. Mary Claire Chapman; b. Aug. 21, 1879, at Hannibal, Mo.

LAVINA D. Clayton⁶ (3680) (Anne E.⁵, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); b. Jan. 17, 1865; m. at Hannibal, Mo., April 10, 1883, Luther Winfield Welsh, son of Warner and Mary Ann Hyatt Welsh. Rev. L. W. Welsh was b. Sept. 4, 1852, in Hyattstown, Md.; descended from Major John Welsh of Maryland, who settled there prior to 1668; is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of Missouri by right of descent from Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, Major John Hammond, Commanding General Gerret Van Sweringen, Hon. John Dorsey and Hon. Henry Griffith. His ancestor, "Maryland" Van Sweringen, married Elizabeth Walker; was b. in Somerset County, Md., where he lived to the age of 109 years. His son, known as "Middletown Van," was the ancestor of Rev. Welsh. He was Captain in the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Welsh graduated from Bethany College, West Virginia, in 1875; had degrees A. B., B. L. and A. M. conferred upon him; minister in the Christian Church; taught school for several years; was at one time Principal of an Academy in Hannibal; Professor of
Mathematics in Columbia, Mo., College; is at present (1899) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the National School of Osteopathy in Kansas City, Mo. 3 children, viz:

3692. Anne Montague Welsh; b. March 4, 1898.

GEORGE DILLARD Clayton\textsuperscript{6} (3679) (Ann E.\textsuperscript{5}, George C.\textsuperscript{4}, Mary\textsuperscript{5}, Joseph\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}); m. at St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1887, Mary Coleman Morrison, daughter of Hugh Davis and Margaret E. Morrison; reside at Hannibal, Mo. 4 children, viz:

3695. Margaret M. Clayton; b. Jan. 1, 1895.

ANNE ELIZABETH Clayton\textsuperscript{6} (3682) (Anne E.\textsuperscript{5}, George C.\textsuperscript{4}, Mary\textsuperscript{5}, Joseph\textsuperscript{2}, John\textsuperscript{1}); m. at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 15, 1890, Hon. Willard Slabaugh, Judge of the Circuit Court at Omaha, where they reside.

Willard Washington Slabaugh was born in Locke Township, Elkhart County, Ind., Feb. 29, 1856. His father was a farmer, who fell trees, built his own log cabin and made the clearing for himself and family a home, where Williard, his second son, was born. In 1858, his parents moved to Portage County, Ohio. When old enough Willard assisted his father on the farm, attending district school during the winter. At the age of 18 years he taught his first term of school at Randolph, Ohio, thereafter teaching school winters until 1882. He attended Mount Union College, Ohio, two terms, and Valparaiso Normal School, Indiana, one term; afterwards he attended Hiram College, Ohio, from which college he was graduated in 1883. In the fall of 1884 he came to Nebraska. He taught school during the winters of 1884 and 1885. In the spring of 1885 he and another young man drove to Thomas County, Kansas, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres. After securing his homestead he returned to Nebraska, where he continued the study of the law, which study he had begun in Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in August of the same year. In 1893 he was appointed Assistant State Attorney, and
served in such capacity until the fall of 1895, when he was elected Judge of the District Court, which office he still holds (1899). Their 4 children are:

3697. Willard Clayton Slabaugh; b. Aug. 6, 1891.
3698. Ruth Julia Slabaugh; b. May 9, 1893.
3699. Grace Elizabeth Slabaugh; b. Nov. 12, 1895.
3700. ——— ———; b. 1899.

ANDREW COLLINS Hays⁶ (3655) (George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. Dec., 1857, at New London, Mo., to Laura Lancaster. 9 children, viz:

3701. Lena Campbell Hays; b. Sept. 16, 1858; m. Mr. Henry; d. in 1885, leaving 2 children.
3702. Laura Perry Hays; b. Dec. 3, 1860; m. Oscar Brandsletter. 5 children.
3703. Minnie Collins Hays; b. Jan. 20, 1863; m. Lewis Gresham. +
3704. William Andrew Hays; b. Dec. 20, 1865; m. Kate O'Meahra. 2 children.
3705. Annie Gertrude Hays; b. May 21, 1868; m. H. W. Young. +
3706. George Dillard Hays; b. Aug. 10, 1872; m. Miss Barry of Illinois.
3707. Sarah Jane Hays; b. Jan. 29, 1874; m. Mr. Felly April, 1898.
3708. Edgar Clinton Hays; b. March 14, 1880; d. in infancy.
3709. Genevieve Claire Hays; b. May 21, 1883.

MINNIE COLLINS Hays⁷ (3703) (Andrew⁶, Ann E.⁵, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. Lewis Grisham. She d. in 1890, leaving 2 children, viz:

3710. William B. Grisham; b. 1888.
3711. Clayton Grisham; b. 1890.

ANNIE GERTRUDE Hays⁷ (3705) (Andrew⁶, Ann E.⁵, George C.⁴, Mary³, Joseph², John¹); m. H. W. Young. 2 children, viz:

3712. Clyde Young.
3713. Gladys Young.
EDGAR CLINTON Hays\(^5\) (3657) (George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) \(m\). May 20, 1869, at Hannibal, Mo., Margaret M. Harrison. Margaret Hays \(d\). in July, 1893. Edgar C. Hays enlisted in the Civil War, C. S. A., in 1861; served throughout the war in Forrest's Cavalry, under General Joseph Wheeler. Returning in 1865, he took up the study of medicine, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1867; located at Fort Scott, Kas., but returned to Hannibal in 1873, where he has since resided. He is regarded as one of the foremost physicians of northeast Missouri. 5 children, viz:

3714. Ellen Morton Hays; \(b\). Jan., 1872.
3715. William Harrison Hays; \(b\). July, 1873.
3716. Mary Sloan Hays; \(d\). in infancy.
3717. Margaret Tracy Hays; \(d\). in infancy.
3718. Ruth Hays; \(d\). in infancy.

 URIEL CLAY Hays\(^5\) (3658) (George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) \(m\). Jan. 5, 1865, to Lucy M. Tutt, at New London, Mo. 5 children, viz:

3719. Edgaretta Clinton Hays; \(b\). Jan. 31, 1866.
3720. Charles Lampton Hays; \(b\). Feb. 29, 1868; \(d\). in infancy.
3721. Uriel Clay Hays, Jr.; \(b\). June 27, 1870; married; resides in Washington, D. C.
3722. Lucy Belle Hays; \(b\). Aug. 6, 1872; \(m\). Mr. Martin; resides Perry, Mo. 1 son.
3723. Mary Georgia Hays; \(b\). Dec., 1883. She \(m\). Mr. Hays; \(d\). Jan., 1898, at Perry, Mo.

EDGARETTA C. Hays\(^6\) (3719) (Uriel\(^5\), George C.\(^4\), Mary\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)) \(m\). Miss D. Seaton, and lives at Perry, Ralls County, Mo. They have 1 child, viz:

3724. Lulu Hays.

HAYS FAMILY.

"Major John Hays lived on a farm under the Jump Mountain in Rockbridge County. His sons were: (1) Michael Hays, of Ohio, who was an officer in the United States Army in 1812; (2) Andrew Hays, a distinguished lawyer of Nashville, Tenn.; (3) John Brown Hays, of Columbia, Tenn., whose wife was a sister of President Polk; (4)
James Campbell Hays, of Tennessee and Texas, who was the father of Jack Hays, the Texas Ranger.—From Annals of Augusta Co.

There was also one daughter, Mary, and possibly more. Mary Hays m. No. 3539 Joseph Walker\(^d\) (Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)). There was also a General William Hays of the Revolution, who belonged to the Order of the Cincinnatus. He was either a brother or son of Major John Hays.

Dr. John B. Hays, a first cousin to James Walker (No. 3725), m. Ophelia C. Polk, a sister of Maria Jane Polk Walker and President James K. Polk. They moved from Virginia to Columbia, Tenn. They had 2 daughters, viz:

a. Virginia Hays; m. Captain Ed. Lee, C. S. A., of Columbia, Tenn., on Dec. 25, 1854. They had 1 child, viz:
   Hays Lee; b. 1855. He is now (1898) a practicing physician in Evansville, Ill.

b. Naomi Hays; m. Major W. E. Moore, Chief of Subsistence on General Hood's Staff, in Dec., 1864. They had 1 daughter, viz:
   Ophelia Polk Moore, who was injured in a railroad accident at State Line, N. C., and died six hours afterward in a church near by, where all the injured were taken.

Mrs. Moore had a beautiful window placed in this church in memory of her, and afterwards in Helena, Ark., she endowed the Ophelia Polk Orphan Home for girls, in remembrance of her daughter. Mrs. Moore died in Helena, Ark., about 1896.

Ophelia Polk Moore, daughter of William E. and Naomi Hays Moore; b. at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1867; baptized by Rev. David Pise, D. D., Oct. 12, 1867; died at Statesville, N. C., Aug. 27, 1891. It is well for the living to remember the virtues of the blessed dead, who have finished their earthly pilgrimage, for the memory of their good deeds incites those who are left behind to follow in their footsteps. Actuated by such feelings, a friend, at the request of Mrs. W. E. Moore, compiled a beautiful memorial in testimony of the gentle and lovely character of Ophelia Polk Moore, whose untimely and sad death in the terrible railway accident near Statesville, N. C., Aug. 27th, has brought sorrow and grief to a large circle of relatives, friends and co-workers in St. John's Church, Helena, Ark.

"Cut off in the full promise of her young and gentle womanhood, she has left behind her an example of Christian character, loyalty to
duty and filial affection, beautiful, helpful and worthy of our highest praises. Grant her eternal rest, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon her, and give us grace to follow her good example, that we may with her be partakers of thy heavenly kingdom."—From a Memorial.

POLK FAMILY.

Robert Polk; born and married in Ireland; m. Magdalene Tasker, widow of Colonel Parker, and heiress of Mowning Hill. 8 children, viz:

a. John Polk +.
b. William Polk.
c. Ephraim Polk.
d. James Polk.
e. Robert Polk.
f. Joseph Polk.
g. Margaret Polk.
h. Ann Polk.

JOHN Polk² (a) (Robert¹); m. Joanna Knox, (2) Jugga Hugg. 2 children, one of whom was:

William Polk; m. Priscilla Roberts. 2 children, viz:

a. Colonel Ezekial Polk; married +.
b. General Thomas Polk.

COLONEL EZEKIAL Polk⁴ (a) (William², John³, Robert¹); m. ——— and had 1 child, viz:

Major Samuel Polk; m. Jane Knox, a daughter of Captain James Knox of the Revolution. He was a son of John Knox (a descendant of a brother of John Knox, the Covenanter), a native of Scotland; went to Ireland and there married Jean Gracey. They emigrated to America about 1740; had 8 children, 7 sons and 1 daughter. One of the sons was James, who was born in Ireland; was a resident of Iredell County, N. C. He received grants of military land for service in the Revolution prior to December 31, 1784.—See Record of Revolutionary War, by W. T. Saffel.

Major Samuel Polk, one of the early settlers of Maury County, Tenn., was a Major in the Revolution. He was a nephew of General Thomas, and son of Ezekial Polk (brothers), who signed the famous Mecklenburg treaty. This was several months before the Declara-
tion of July 4, 1776. Abraham Alexander, Chairman of this famous meeting, and John McNutt Alexander, Clerk of the same, were near relatives of the Polks, as was also Dr. Chapman Brevard, author of the Resolutions. Tradition ascribes to Thomas Polk the principal agency in bringing about the Declaration.—From Life of James K. Polk, by John S. Jenkins.

Of Samuel and Jane Polk's 9 children we have account of the following three:

a. James Knox Polk, who became President of the United States.

b. Jane Maria Polk, who married James Walker.


Joseph Walker³ (3539) (Joseph², John¹); b. Jan. 10, 1761; m. Mary, daughter of Major John Hays. The name of only one of their children is known, but there were probably others. 1 child, viz:

3725. James Walker; m. Jane Maria Polk. He was probably the eldest child. He and Jane Maria Polk were m. Feb. 24, 1813. She was b. Jan. 4, 1798, in Charlotte, N. C. While a mere girl she removed with her father and family to Maury County, Tenn., which was about 1806. She united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1829, living ever afterwards a consistent, faithful member. She possessed in a remarkable degree vigor of intellect as well as unusual physical activity and energy. She and her two daughters, Sally and Anna Maria, spent one winter at the White House with her brother during his Presidency. She went to Nashville when that city entertained Lafayette and met him there. This was while James K. Polk was Governor of Tennessee. Among her personal friends were W. W. Corcoran and Bancroft, the historian.

Old "Rally Hill," a place of 12 acres, with a large, comfortably arranged mansion, the home of the Walkers, was given to Mrs. Maria Walker by her sons, Samuel and Joseph Knox. The place was called "Rally Hill" because Mrs. Walker said it should be a rallying place for all the family, which it always was. It was a brick building with a wide hall in the center, and a wing on each side containing large rooms. When President Polk died, leaving no heirs, his property was divided among his sister Maria’s children, of whom there were eleven. At the time of her death, Oct. 14, 1876, her descendants numbered one hundred.
James Walker was born in Fayette County, Ky., near Lexington; died June, 1864, aged 72 years; celebrated his golden wedding in 1863; was a remarkably robust man, but never recovered from the shock of hearing that his son Marshall was killed in a duel, just two weeks after the death of his son Joseph Knox. His mother died when he was quite small, and his father married Miss McCrosky. His stepmother bound him out to a cabinet maker, which did not suit James. His old colored nurse, "Lindy," stole him from the cabinet maker and together they went to Tennessee, walking over 200 miles. She cared for him until he was old enough to care for himself. She spent her long life in her master's family, being always loved and cared for by him. James lived for awhile with an uncle, Dr. Hays. He was raised a Presbyterian, but was induced to join the Episcopal Church by his cousin James Piper, who had come to Virginia on a visit. This Piper was the one who wrote his name on the Virginia Natural Bridge, above the name of Washington. But there probably is no truth in the usually credited story that he climbed so far that it was dangerous to retrace his steps and that his comrades hauled him fainting to the top. Mr. William A. Caruthers, one of his comrades, says that "When he had ascended about 170 feet from the earth, and had reached the point where the pillar overhangs the ravine, his heart seemed to fail him. He stopped and seemed to us to be balancing midway between heaven and earth. We had entreated him to return, all to no purpose. Now it was perilous even to speak to him, and difficult to carry on a conversation at all, from the immense height to which he had ascended, and the noise of the brook which tumbled down the cascade. At length he seemed to discover that one of the clefts retreated backward from the overhanging position of the pillar. Into this he sprang at once, and was soon out of sight and out of danger."—Henry Howe's History of Virginia.

James Walker was Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church for over 40 years; was highly educated for the time in which he lived; was always called "Squire"; was one of the first Episcopalians in Tennessee; was also the first printer, and started the first newspaper in the State of Tennessee. He owned the first stage line in middle Tennessee, also the first iron works in the state, and was a trustee of Columbia Institute from the time it was founded until his death. All of his daughters were educated at this institute. He was related to the Ballards, McDowells and Hays, also other families of note in
Virginia. At one time he owned a fine plantation in Arkansas. He had two sisters, Nancy and Mary, also had several half-brothers in Kentucky whom he never saw.

The 11 children of James and Jane Maria Polk Walker were as follows:

3726. Samuel Polk Walker; m. Eleanor Wormley Taylor. 10 children +.
3727. James Hays Walker; b. May 14, 1816; m. Saphrona Davis in Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1869. She lived only one year after their marriage. He served in the Mexican War as Captain; now lives with his sister, Mrs. Barnett, in Columbia, Tenn.
3729. Jane Clarissa Walker; m. Isaac N. Barnett. 5 children +.
3730. Mary Eliza Walker; m. Wm. S. Pickett +.
3731. Sarah Naomi Walker; m. Dr. John B. Green +.
3732. Lucius Marshall Walker; m. Celestine Garth. 3 children +
3733. Anna Maria Walker; b. April 3, 1827; m. Lemuel Phillips in Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1854; no children; is a widow and resides in Columbia.
3734. Andrew Jackson Walker; married. 4 children +.
3736. Leonidas Walker; b. Sept. 15, 1839; d. young.

SAMUEL POLK Walker⁵ (3726) (James⁴, Joseph³, Joseph², John¹); b. Jan. 26, 1814; d. about 1869; m. Eleanor Taylor Wormley Oct. 22, 1834. They were married in Maury County, Tenn. She was a daughter of John Warner Wormley and Catherine Hannah Fairfax (cousin of George Washington). Samuel Polk Walker represented Tennessee in the Legislature one term after the war. He was Lieutenant, C. S. A., on General Marshall Walker's staff (aide). They were the parents of 10 children, viz:

3737. Maria Belinda Walker; m. John Sannoner, (2) Charles K. Hall. 2 children +.
3738. Catherine Hannah Walker; m. Dr. James Correy. 2 children +.
3739. James Walker; was Lieutenant in C. S. A.; d. in service +.
3740. John Warner Walker; m. Amanda Newell. 5 children +.
3741. Samuel Polk Walker; m. Maggie McCrae, (2) Mary Howard Lombard. 5 children +.
3742. Eleanor Wormley Walker; m. Captain Robert G. Portlock. 3 children +.
3743. William Pickett Walker; married. 1 child +.
3744. Joseph Knox Walker; d. young.
3745. Mary Harris Walker; m. Josh G. Bailey. 3 children +.
3746. Elizabeth C. Walker; m. Richard H. Allen of Memphis. They had 7 children +.

MARIA BELINDA Walker² (3737) (Samuel³, James⁴, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁶, John¹); m. John Sannoner of Memphis, Tenn. They are the parents of 2 children. He d. and she m. Charles K. Hall about 1864. They had no children. They are both dead. 2 children, viz:
3747. Walker Sannoner; b. 1853; died.
3748. John Sannoner.

CATHERINE HANNAH Walker⁶ (3738) (Samuel⁵, James⁴, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁶, John¹); m. Dr. James Correy of Memphis. She is now dead. 2 children, viz:
3749. Eleanor Walker Correy; m. Lewis Gates of Denver.
3750. James Correy; m. a Denver lady, name not given.

JAMES Walker⁶ (3739) (Samuel⁵, James⁴, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁶, John¹); must have entered the service young. The account of his sad death follows.

EXTRACTS FROM “AFTER THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.”
BY SALLIE WALKER BOON, OF CARTHAGE, MO.

Up to November, 1861, we, who lived in Memphis, thought we realized that the war had begun. From out every home some one had gone to fight for their country. My father, Colonel J. Knox Walker, was a Union man, and all his relatives and family were on that side, but in the twinkling of an eye everything changed. Lincoln’s Proclamation was read in the morning papers—that night my father was Colonel of the 2nd Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A., the first to be raised in Memphis. Two regiments claimed to be the 2nd. The dispute was never settled until after the Battle of Belmont. At Belmont my father’s regiment received its baptism of blood on the battlefield.
After that it was called the "Bloody 2nd." Memphis had a large Irish population, my father was their friend; in politics they followed his lead. My mother was dead, the children were young (six of them) and the father left the little family to serve his country. I was only a young girl, but shall I ever forget those sad, sad days? The hearts that were broken, the homes that were made desolate?

I was the daughter of my father's regiment; his sisters, Mrs. W. S. Pickett and Mrs. I. N. Barnett, gave the flag. I presented the flag. Captain Safferance in an impromptu speech accepted it, then my father with his brave Irish boys in gray (and none braver ever followed a flag) left for the front. Among many other sufferers Lieutenant Jimmie Walker was mortally wounded. This news was sad indeed to everyone, for he was a favorite with all. After what seemed days of anxious waiting, he was brought home, and loving friends did all they could to soften the last few hours, but it was not long until his spirit had fled, and we laid him to rest in Elmwood, the farewell salute was fired, and we returned home. After the Battle of Belmont the Generals met under a flag of truce, General Grant proposed the toast, "General Washington." As the glasses were raised, cousin Marsh Polk, who was a Colonel on General Polk's staff, said "The first rebel," and everybody laughed.

JOHN WARNER Walker (3740) (Samuel4, James3, Joseph2, John1); m. Amanda Newell of Memphis, Tenn.; was a Lieutenant in C. S. A. He attended Nashville Military Academy. He was m. a second time to Mrs. Margaret Sale Summerville. 4 children, viz:

3751. Thomas Newell Walker; m. Eva Kennedy. 1 child +.
3752. John Warner Walker; m. Ella Taylor. 2 children +.
3753. James Walker.
3754. Samuel Polk Walker; m., name of wife not known.

THOMAS NEWELL Walker (3751); m. Eva Kennedy. 1 child, viz:

3755. Kennedy Walker.

JOHN WARNER Walker, Jr. (3752); m. Ella Taylor. 2 children, viz:

3752b. Jack Walker.
SAMUEL POLK Walker (3741) (Samuel³, James⁴, Joseph⁵, Joseph², John¹); m. a daughter of Judge McCrae of North Carolina who was minister at the Court of St. James during President Buchanan's administration. He was a Lieutenant and was on his Uncle General Marshall Walker's staff all through the war. He attended the University of Virginia, but left it to join the army. After the war he graduated in law from Cambridge. Samuel and his brother John were taken prisoners at Island No. 10, taken to Johnson Island and kept about a year.

SAMUEL POLK WALKER.

Samuel Polk Walker, the fifth child of S. P. Walker and Eleanor Wormley, was born October 17, 1842, in Memphis, Tenn., and was therefore not quite 56 years old when he died, Sept. 15, 1898. His brother, J. W. Walker, and sisters, Mrs. Nellie W. Portlock, Mrs. Mary Bailey and Mrs. R. H. Allen, all residents of Memphis, survive him. His father was a cotton commission merchant, one of the largest operators in this city, maintaining also a house in New Orleans.

Judge Walker was married twice. His first wife was Margaret McRae. They were married in Memphis in 1866. She was a daughter of D. K. McRae, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time, who came from North Carolina to Memphis. His second wife was Miss Mary Howard Lombard. They were married Dec. 18, 1879. She survives him, as do his children, Mrs. E. H. Martin of Green Grove, Miss., and Miss Valerie Walker, children of the first union, and Samuel P., Jr., and Howard, children of the second. The latter are yet youths.

Judge Walker graduated at the age of 17 as valedictorian of his class from the Nashville College, and then entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, where he was when the Civil War began. He returned home, entered the Confederate Army and served four years. He was Adjutant for two years upon the staff of General L. Marshall Walker, and after the latter's death became adjutant to and served on the staff of General W. Y. C. Humes until the close of the war. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and completed there the course, returning to Memphis to enter the practice of law with his father-in-law, the firm name being McRae, Perkins and Walker. Subsequently the firm became McRae and Walker. He was city attorney for several years. Judge Walker was a Mason, being a mem-
ber of the South Memphis Lodge. He was also a member of the Ten-
nessee Club, and of the Memphis Gun Club, the Wapanoca Outing,
and Oakdonic Fishing Clubs. He was elected Chancellor in 1872,
but resigned to give his attention to the business of the firm of Met-
calf & Walker, which was formed in 1874, and of which he remained
the rest of his life a member. He was the youngest chancellor ever
chosen in Tennessee under the present constitution.

Judge Walker was one of the ablest and most widely known lawyers
in the State of Tennessee. The universal esteem in which he was
held sprang from a combination of superior professional worth and
social characteristics that made him a charming associate in any circle
he entered. His grace of manners, delicate regard of others, love of
social enjoyment and his versatility as displayed in turning easily
his brilliant mind from "law's grave study" to lighter vein, caused
him to be eagerly sought after in club life and society.

The conscientiousness with which he discharged his professional
duties, the vigor with which he entered upon and continued his work,
the lucidity with which he stated cases, the accuracy and readiness
with which he seized salient facts, the nicety with which he drew dis-
tinctions in the application of legal principles; his conciseness, his
clarity, his logic—made it plain that he had sacrificed no profes-
sional excellence in becoming a good companion and enlisted the ut-
most esteem of those who studied him as a lawyer. His nature kept
his heart always in touch with humanity. His life was adorned by
noble work.

Judge Walker died at West Yarmouth, Mass., where the family
were spending the summer."—Taken from the Commercial Appeal,
Memphis, Tenn.

COPY OF TELEGRAM FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF
TENNESSEE UPON THE DEATH OF JUDGE WALKER.

"We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Judge
Walker. His loss to his family, to the bar, to the Courts and to the
State is irreparable. We tender our sympathy in your great afflic-
tion."

D. L. Snodgrass, Chief Justice.

The children were:

3756. Virginia McRae Walker; m. Nov. 7, 1887, to Edward H.
Martin; no children.
JOHN WALKER.  

3757. Samuel Polk Walker; dead.
3758. Valerie Walker; unmarried in 1899.
The children of Samuel Polk Walker and his second wife were:

ELEANOR WORMLEY Walker\(^6\) (3742) (Samuel\(^5\), James\(^4\), Joseph\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Captain Robert G. Portlock, C. S. A., of Virginia. They were m. in Memphis Oct., 1867. They were the parents of the following children:
3761. Robert G. Portlock; died of yellow fever.
3762. Samuel Walker Portlock; living in Memphis, Tenn.
3763. Mary Elizabeth Portlock; dead.

WILLIAM PICKETT Walker\(^6\) (3743) (Samuel\(^5\), James\(^4\), Joseph\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. Clara Sebastian in Arkansas. He was a Lieutenant in the C. S. A., and was with General Forrest's Cavalry when he entered Memphis after it was held by the Federals. 1 child, viz:
3764. William Walker.

MARY HARRIS Walker (3745); m. Josh G. Bailey. He d. about 1896. She lives in Memphis, Tenn. Three children, viz:
3745a. Eleanor Wormley Bailey; b. about 1885.
3745b. Josh G. Bailey; b. about 1888.
3745c. Lizzie Bailey; b. about 1893.

ELIZABETH C. Walker (3746); m. Richard H. Allen. 7 children, viz:
3746c. Maria Allen.
3746d. James Sedden Allen.
3746e. Eleanor Katherine Allen.
3746f. Jessie Allen.
3746g. Jean Allen.

JOSEPH KNOX Walker\(^5\) (3728) (James\(^4\), Joseph\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. in Columbia, Tenn., July 19, 1818; d. in Memphis,
Tenn., Aug. 25, 1863. Augusta Adams Tabb, wife of J. K. Walker, was born in Lynchburg, Va., 1824; died in Memphis July 30, 1860. She was the daughter of Henry (possibly Wm. Henry) Tabb and Caledonia (Garland or Daniels) and was said to be a direct descendant of Pocahontas. She had a brother, Blucher Tabb, who was appointed to the Navy by President Polk, and was killed while in the Navy on the coast of Africa, when only about 18 years old. Her parents both dying when she was quite young, her uncle, Samuel Garland, was appointed her guardian. He died during the war. From her Uncle Hugh Daniels she inherited $20,000; was often called the Virginia heiress, having inherited several other legacies. She was a cousin of General Sam Garland, C. S. A., who was killed in western Virginia. When a young man Joseph Knox left his home in Lexington and went to Tennessee; was one of the leading criminal lawyers in the state and represented Shelby County in the State Senate in 1858-9; was State Delegate to three National Democratic Conventions—the one held at Cincinnati when Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated, also at Baltimore and Charleston. He studied law with his Uncle James K. Polk, and was for awhile his partner at Columbia; graduated from Yale College with high honors in 1838; was private secretary to President Polk. It is said that the office was created for him. While serving in this capacity he with his family lived in the White House at Washington. After Polk's term expired J. K. Walker practiced law awhile in Washington, then moved to Memphis in 1852. When the war broke out he raised a regiment, which fought like tigers at Belmont. After this battle Walker's regiment was called "The Bloody Second." He was a great friend of the Irish, his regiment being composed mostly of men of this nationality. He was presented with the use of a pew during his life time in the Catholic Cathedral at Memphis, although he was a member of the Episcopal Church; was at the time of his death one of the highest Masons in the state. He married Augusta Adams Tabb in Lynchburg, Va., Dec., 1841. Their 10 children were:

3765. Maria Polk Walker; m. General F. C. Armstrong. 2 children +.
3766. Henry Tabb Walker; m. Bessie Ware. 4 children +.
3767. Sally Walker; m. Major H. L. Boon. 5 children +.
3768. Joseph Knox Walker; d. aged 10 years +.
3769. Samuel Polk Walker; m. Laura Thornton. 2 children +.
Augusta Adams Tabb Walker.

3771. Nellie Knox Walker; m. John Gardnier +.

3772. Barnett Walker; m. Kate Austin. 2 children +.

3773. Cettie Walker; b. Aug. 3, 1856; d. in 1856.

3774. Gideon Pillow Walker; b. May 4, 1857; d. 1859.


During the fall of 1862, after the Federals had taken possession of Memphis and the surrounding territory, Colonel Samuel P. Walker obtained permission to go south, presumably to visit his three sons, who were officers in the Confederate service. His real mission probably was to purchase cotton which he intended to ship through the lines and sell in the North. With the money obtained in this way he no doubt purchased the supplies which he sent to his soldier sons. He also had permission to take with him his wife, daughter Nellie, then a young girl, and a young lady niece, Maria Polk, daughter of his brother, Colonel J. K. Walker. The party remained South several months, a greater part of the time they spent in Oxford, Miss. While South Maria met and became engaged to Frank Crawford Armstrong, a Brigadier-General of Cavalry. After she returned North her health became greatly impaired from the shock of several reports received at different times of the wounding and death of General Armstrong. She begged to be allowed to go South and marry the General. This her father would not consent to, but later when word came that General Armstrong’s Brigade would be camped near Columbia, where Colonel Walker’s parents lived, he gave his consent for Maria to go through the lines and be married at his mother’s home. It was a long and hard trip made overland in any and all kind of conveyances, through Federal and Confederate lines. She arrived in Columbia about the middle of April and her marriage was to be on the 27th. On the evening of this day in the presence of about two hundred people, in the parlor of “Old Rally Hill,” Maria P. Walker was married to F. C. Armstrong by Rev. Pease of the Episcopal Church. It was a full military wedding, almost every gentleman present was in uniform, and the General and his attendants were in the full dress of the
Confederate Cavalry, gray with yellow trimmings. The attendants were staff officers of General Armstrong and General Van Dorn. Maria was given away by her grandfather, James Walker, who only a few weeks before had celebrated his golden wedding. The attendants were Sally Walker, sister of the bride, and Captain James H. Polk, of General Armstrong’s bodyguard, Maria Barnett and Hal T. Walker, Naomi Hays and Major M. M. Kimmel, Fannie and Sallie Hawkins and Antoinette Polk, cousins of the bride, Major Ed Dillon, and Major Kenny. General Earl Van Dorn and General Forrest were present at the wedding, also several other officers of the army. Immediately after the ceremony the Brigade Band played a familiar air. It was by far the largest body of cavalry ever seen together at that time and was a very impressive and imposing function.

The account of the above was obtained from Mrs. Boon, who was a sister of the bride and was present at the wedding.

Two children, viz:

3776. Knox Walker Armstrong; b. 1865, in New Orleans; d. March, 1867, in Memphis, Tenn.

HENRY TABB Walker (3766) (J. Knox, James, Joseph, Joseph, John); Captain Henry Tabb Walker, C. S. A., second child of Colonel Joseph Knox Walker, was b. in Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1844. He m. Bessie Ware, daughter of James Anthony and Jane Ware of Alabama, Dec. 11, 1866. They live in Montgomery, Ala. 4 children, viz:

3779. James Ware Walker; b. Dec. 25, 1873.
3780. Bessie Ware Walker; b. Feb. 4, 1884.

CROOM W. Walker (3777); m. Mary Spencer Thornton (related to George Washington), in California, June 1, 1888. 3 children, viz:

3782. Knox Polk Walker; b. April 28, 1892, in San Francisco.
3783. George Washington Thornton Walker; b. in 1895.
SALLY WALKER BOONE.
Born in the White House.
BOONE FAMILY.

George Boone had a son, Squire Boone. Squire Boone had a son, Daniel, who was the Kentucky pioneer; also had a son, George, who was the father of William C. Boone; and he was the father of William Crawford Boone, who married Lucy Daly. They had 7 sons and 4 daughters. One of these, Hampton Lynch Boone, was b. in Fayette, Howard County, Mo., Dec. 15, 1837, and m. Sallie, daughter of J. Knox Walker. When very young he attended Bethany College at Wheeling, Va., and was educated under the late Alexander Campbell. After graduating there he attended the law school at Lebanon, Tenn.; practiced law awhile, but about that time the gold fever broke out, and he joined a western expedition, and was one of the original forty men who located and named the city of Denver, Col. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army as Lieutenant at Fayette, Mo., and was all through the Missouri campaign with General Sterling Price. He was at the battles of Boonville, Carthage, Wilson Creek and many others, and was the officer detailed to bury General Nathaniel Lyons, U. S. A.

During the Missouri campaign he was captured seven times, but was never exchanged, each time making his escape. Later he was Quartermaster on General Earl Van Dorn's staff. After General Van Dorn's death he was on the staff of General Frank C. Armstrong. He was one of the first to enter the army, and remained in active service until its close. Upon the occasion of his death, The Sterling Price Camp Veterans drew up and caused to be published the most complimentary resolutions of respect and esteem. From these resolutions the above account of his services was taken. He died at Ardmore, Ind. Ter., April 8, 1890.

SALLY Walker 6 (3767) (J. Knox 6, James 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John 1); was b. in the White House, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1846; m. Hampton Lynch Boon in Memphis, Tenn., July 12, 1866. He d. 1890. His widow and children live in Carthage, Mo. 5 children, viz:

3784. Samuel Walker Boon; b. April 8, 1867, in Memphis, Tenn.
3786. Lucy Hampton Boon; b. Dec. 11, 1874, in California, Mo.; a teacher in one of the Kansas City public schools.
3787. Riley Boon; b. Jan. 11, 1876, in San Francisco, Cal. Riley
d. Aug. 15, 1890, in Carthage, Mo.
Lucy H. and Sally K. Boon are successful teachers.

JOSEPH KNOX Walker^ (3768) (J. Knox^3, James^4, Joseph^3,
Joseph^2, John^1); b. in the White House, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9,
1847; was thrown from his pony and killed Aug. 1, 1857; said to
have been the first and only boy born in the White House.

SAMUEL POLK Walker^ (3769) (J. Knox^3, James^4, Joseph^3,
Joseph^2, John^1); b. in Washington, D. C., June 4, 1849; m. about
1882, Laura Thornton of Santa Rosa, Cal. (Laura is a sister of Mary
Thornton, who m. Croom Walker.) 2 children, viz:
3789. Harry Thornton Walker.
3790. Nellie Knox Walker.

NELLIE KNOX Walker^ (3771) (J. Knox^3, James^4, Joseph^3,
Joseph^2, John^1); b. in Washington, D. C., May 4, 1852; m. John
No children.

BARNETT Walker^ (3772) (J. Knox^3, James^4, Joseph^3, Joseph^2,
John^1); b. Feb. 14, 1854, in Memphis, Tenn. He was appointed a
railway postal clerk in the Southwest by President Grant and held
the office nine years. Under Cleveland he held a clerkship in the
Treasury Department at Washington for five years, and under Presi-
dent Harrison he had a place in the internal revenue service; m. Kate
Austin of Decatur, Ala., Sept. 5, 1878. 2 children, viz:
3792. Todd Walker; b. Dec. 9, 1881.

JANE CLARISSA Walker^ (3729) (James^4, Joseph^3, Joseph^2,
John^1); b. Oct. 7, 1820; m. in Columbia, Tenn., in 1842, to Major
Isaac N. Barnett, one of the most prominent lawyers of Tennessee.
He was Quartermaster on Colonel J. Knox Walker’s staff. Mrs. Jane
Barnett made the flag which was presented to Colonel Joseph Knox
Walker, the cost of which was about $65.00, Mrs. Eliza Pickett fur-
nishing the material. It was presented by Sally Walker, daughter of
the regiment. She afterwards became Mrs. Hampton L. Boon, of
SALLY WALKER.
Born in the White House.
JOHN WALKER.

Carthage, Mo. Mrs. Jane Barnett lives in Columbia, Tenn. Her brother James and her sister, Mrs. Ann Phillips, make their home with her. Mrs. Jane C. Barnett, aged 79 years, died Nov. 27, 1899, in Columbia, Tenn., where she was born. She was for many years identified with the social and religious life of the city. She was the oldest member of any church in Columbia, and for more than fifty years taught a Sunday-School and also a Bible class. She spent most of her young womanhood in Washington, during the career of her illustrious uncle, President Polk. During the war she was a tender and careful nurse of sick and wounded soldiers confined in the hospital at Columbia. Many were her deeds of charity, and many a weary heart has she comforted. It may well be said of her, "she hath done what she could." Her life was a box of alabaster ointment which she broke in her Master's cause. Their children were:

3793. Maria Barnett. She m. General George Johnson of Alabama, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Resaca, Ga.; left one child +.

3794. Edwin Barnett; d. young.

3795. Rosa Barnett; is a teacher; lives with her mother.

3796. Mary Pickett Barnett; m. William J. Hine, of Athens, Ala. He d. in 1891. She teaches in Columbia Institute. 4 children +.

3797. Walker Barnett; unmarried; lives in Columbia.

MARCIA Barnett (3793); m. General George Johnson. 1 child, viz:

3798. Maria Barnett Johnson.

MARY PICKETT Barnett (3796); m. William J. Hine. 4 children, viz:

3796a. William J. Hine, Jr. He is attending the Sewanee Institute.

3796b. Jane Barnett Hine.

3796c. Barnett Hine. He is attending the Sewanee Institute.

3796d. Rosa Hine.

MARY ELIZA Walker 5 (3730) (James 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John 1); b. March 8, 1823; formerly of Columbia, now of Memphis, Tenn. She m. William S. Pickett July 12, ———. She d. in November, 1901.
* * * * My grandfather was named Joseph Walker. He married a Miss Hays of Virginia, an aunt of Dr. Hays. My father, James Walker, was born in Kentucky, but after his mother’s death he went to Virginia to live with his mother’s relatives. His father married a second time and there were two half-sisters, one Aunt McCrosky, and Mary Walker, who was a celebrated beauty. He had several half-brothers in Kentucky whom he never saw. * * * * * *

I must tell you of a circumstance that happened during the Civil War. On the battlefield of Shiloh, General Walker of the Federal army met your father and could have shot him, but he said, “he looked so much like my own brother that I could not.” He asked what that man’s name was and was told that it was Colonel Joseph Knox Walker of the Rebel army. He said, “that man is my cousin, and I could swear to it.” General William Walker came to Columbia after the Battle of Shiloh and was invited to Uncle Polk’s to supper with other Federal officers and told Uncle William all about meeting your father on the battlefield.

Seven children, viz:

3799. Jane Walker Pickett; m. Captain Isaac Safferance. 3 children +.
3800. William J. Pickett; dead.
3801. James Hays Pickett; dead.
3802. Horace Pickett; m. Emma Chalmers in Waco, Tex. They live in Waco, and have 4 children +.
3803. Anna Duncan Pickett; m. John Douglass Robinson. One child. She is Regent of the Jane Knox Chapter of The Daughters of The American Revolution of Memphis, Tennessee +.
3804. Mary Knox Pickett; m. Robert G. Smiley; lives near Waco, Texas. 2 children +.

JANE WALKER Pickett (3799) (Mary E.5, James4, Joseph3, Joseph2, John1); m. Captain Isaac Safferance in Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 15, 1871. He was on Colonel J. Knox Walker’s staff as Commissary during the war. 3 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.  

3807. Polk Safferance; d. young.  
3808. Marion Pickett Safferance.  

MALVINA HAYS Safferance (3806); m. William T. Gould.  
They had 2 children, viz:  

HORACE Pickett (3802); m. Emma Chalmers. 4 children, viz:  
3802a. William S. Pickett.  
3802b. Horace Pickett; dead.  
3802c. Albert Chalmers Pickett.  
3802d. Max Pickett.  

ANNA DUNCAN Pickett (3803); m. John Douglass Robinson.  
1 child, viz:  
3803a. Anna Douglass Robinson.  

MARY KNOX Pickett (3804); m. Robert G. Smiley. 2 children, viz:  
3804a. Horace Pickett Smiley.  
3804b. Mary Hays Smiley.  

SARAH NAOMI Walker (3731) (James 4, Joseph 3, Joseph 2, John 1); b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. Dr. John B. Green Jan. 7, 1847, in Columbia. She spent one winter at the White House with her aunt, Mrs. Polk. She now lives in Nashville, Tenn. 6 children, viz:  
3809. James Walker Green; m. Mary Barker of Texas; has six or eight girls, names not given.  
3810. Thomas Jefferson Green; dead.  
3811. Fannie Barton Green; dead.  
3812. Maria Polk Green; m. Elijah Allen. 4 children.  
3813. Sarah Naomi Green; m. Hugh L. McNish. 4 children.  
3814. Jane Barnett Green; married.  

MARIA POLK Green (3812); m. Elijah Allen. 4 children, names of only 2 known. They live near Nashville, Tenn.  
3812a. Sadie Allen.  
3812b. Robert Allen.
SARAH NAOMI Green (3813); m. Hugh L. McNish. 4 children, viz:

3813a. Jennie McNish.
3813b. Hugh McNish.
3813c. Jack McNish.
3813d. Phillips McNish.

LUCIUS MARSHALL Walker (3815) (James, Joseph, Joseph, John) ; b. Oct. 19, 1830; m. Nov. 19, 1856, to Miss Celestine Garth of Charlottesville, Va. About this time he bought a plantation in St. Francis County, Ark. When the war broke out he raised a regiment in Arkansas; was elected Colonel and afterwards Brigadier-General, then Major-General. He was first in the army of Tennessee, and afterwards transferred to the then called Trans-Mississippi Department. He and General Marmaduke had a difference about rank and fought a duel in which General Walker was killed. He was shot at sunrise Sunday morning, Sept. 19, 1864, and lived until 10 p. m., the next evening. (See account of this elsewhere.) He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1849. He was Lieutenant of Dragoon for two years (cavalry). After the death of Lucius Marshall, Sr., his wife married John A. Stockton. He lived about four years and died, leaving one son who is married and living in Albemarle County, Va. “The Lotus,” the home of General Walker, is nearly opposite Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. 3 children, viz:

3815. Anna McNeil Walker; d. when 7 years of age.
3816. Elizabeth Polk Walker; m. Martin H. Albin. 2 children+

ELIZABETH POLK Walker (3816) (Lucius, James, Joseph, Joseph, John); m. Martin H. Albin, a lawyer, in St. Paul, Minn. 2 children, viz:

3818. Marshall Polk Albin; d. young.
3819. Rebecca Dean Albin.

LUCIUS MARSHALL Walker, Jr. (3817); m. ————. 2 children, viz:

3821. Mabel Murry Walker.
ANDREW JACKSON Walker (3734) (James*, Joseph*, Joseph*, John1); b. July 9, 1834, in Columbia; m. April 8, 1856, to Susan W. Watts, who was b. March 3, 1837, on her father's plantation in Madison Parish, La.; lived in Louisiana 13 years. He served in the C. S. A. 4 years, enlisting in the 3rd Louisiana Regiment, afterwards transferred to his brother's, General Marshall Walker's staff; was traveling salesman out of St. Louis for 20 years; lives with his daughter, Mrs. Cole in Charleston, Mo. 4 children, viz:

3822. Thomas Walker, twin of Annie; b. 1857 on a steamboat on Mississippi River; lives in Cincinnati, and is employed by the Cincinnati Enquirer; m. Eva Petter of Cincinnati in 1895. No children.

3823. Annie Walker; m. Wm. E. Cole. 2 children +.

3824. Naomi Hays Walker; m. J. A. McNeilly. 8 children +.

3825. James Walker; m. Jennie Scott, (2) Katherine Schneider. 3 children +.

ANNIE Walker (3823) (Andrew5, James4, Joseph3, Joseph2, John1); twin of Thomas; b. on a steamboat on the Mississippi River in 1857; m. Wm. E. Cole in 1876 in St. Louis, Mo. He was agent for the Merchant's Dispatch, Waterloo, Iowa, where he d. in 1892. 2 children, viz:

3826. James Walker Cole; b. Feb. 14, 1878; enlisted in regular army the next day after President McKinley called for troops; now a soldier at Manila (1898) with Admiral Dewey; private in Company D, U. S. Artillery, 6th Battery +.

3827. Mellop Cole; now attending a Baptist College in Charleston, Mo.

JAMES WALKER Cole (3826). A St. Louis paper gives the following account of James W. Cole's experience at the memorable Battle of Manila, where he as a trumpeter sounded the call to arms, and recovered six miles of deep sea cable from the interior of the islands, receiving a wound just as he fired one of the big guns. He received his discharge from the army April 26, 1899.

J. W. Cole, a St. Louis young man, who was formerly a member of Battery A, and who enlisted in the regular army in May, 1898, sounded the call to arms which sent the famous Battery D of the Sixth
Light Artillery into action at Manila on the night of Feb. 5, when the Filipinos attacked the town and began the miserable war that has continued since.

Cole returned to St. Louis last week with a discharge from the army for disability, an honorable record for over a year’s service, a special mention in writing for secret service work, a scar from a Mauser bullet and a fund of narratives of personal experience and observations.

Cole recovered the six miles of deep sea cable now doing duty between Cavite and Manila after it had been stolen from the navy yard at Cavite by Filipinos and carried 60 miles into the interior. For this performance he received honorable mention from Colonel Thompson, chief of the secret service.

Cole followed the theatrical profession in St. Louis and is well known about the local theaters. He has a part in “Northern Lights” at the Imperial Theater this week.

Cole enlisted as a trumpeter, but did little trumpeting, save on the night of the attack. His ability gained him an assignment to the secret service and the lack of men in his own command sent him back there as an artilleryman.

Cole related some of his experiences to the Post-Dispatch. A striking feature about the recital was the fact that Cole proclaimed himself “nothing but a private” at the outset and declared that others might criticize officers and commanders if they chose, but he would not make adverse comment on the work of his superiors, no matter what his opinion might be.

Another feature in Cole’s tale is the occasional use of expressive slang of the day, as our soldiers in the Orient used it.

“My first experience under fire was the night of the attack on Manila, Feb. 5,” said Cole. “Naturally I remember what I saw that night quite distinctly, and I also remember something of how I felt.

“That was some time after I had returned to the battery, subsequent to my service in the secret service.

“The battery’s quarters were at Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Calle Malate in Manila, just outside the walls of the old town.

“We had six guns at the quarters. Two were at Fort Malate and four were at our position opposite Block House No. 11, on Artillery Knoll.

“This block house was one of the chain of fourteen that extended around the town from the bay to the bay. The block houses were in the possession of the Filipinos. The lines at that time were close, indeed. In some places our lines were within 60 yards of the enemy’s trenches. But that is ahead of this particular story.

“The various commands in the army had quarters in the city and a post at the front. It was the custom to keep a detachment at the post while the main body of the command remained at quarters.

“At that time our battery was short of men. We had been given
the guns of the Astor battery, which made us a 12-gun battery, whereas we were a six-gun battery when we occupied Manila.

“Our quarters were about three miles from our position on Artillery Knoll. On the night in question I was trumpeter of the guard, and my station was outside of the building which served as barracks. The guns were always in position in the street.

“The night was dark as any I remember. A drizzling rain was falling. Directly across the street from the quarters were the headquarters of the signal service. That building was lighted up. Our barracks were dark.

‘Quarter’ had gone about 15 minutes, and the men were in bed. It was about 9 o'clock, when I saw the operator across the street wave a message at me. I saw that he was excited and surmised the orders must be important.

“Being trumpeter of the guard I was messenger to the captain also. I ran across the street and took the dispatch. I carried it to the captain. He was at supper. I knocked at the door. The captain opened the door. His napkin was fastened under his chin.

“As the door swung open I saluted and handed him the message, and then stood at attention, waiting for the reply.

“The light being behind him I could not see the expression on his face as he tore open the envelope and glanced at the enclosure. But he gave it only a glance, then—

“Trumpeter, blow ‘Call to arms’—quick.’

“Now, ‘Call to arms’ meant ‘something doing.’ That was no drill command; it meant fight. I faced about, with the mouth of my trumpet out of doors and blew to beat the band.

“The captain did not finish his supper that night, for he was out with the guns almost as quick as I got there. In seven minutes, so I was told later, after I blew that call the entire force at quarters was out and the guns were manned.

“The men had turned out of bunks, dressed, received revolver ammunition and taken places in that time.

“One thing we did not have to do. That was hitch up horses. Why? Because we had no horses. We dragged the guns. We were horse-soldiers, as the boy said. Each man did the work of one horse until firing began and then he did the work of one man or the number that was short at his piece. But we did not have horses to clean—there was consolation in that.

“There we stood in the street, waiting. No one but the officers knew what had happened, but we in the ranks knew full well, without being told, that the long expected had happened; the fighting had begun somewhere and we were shortly to be in it.

“There was no sound of firing—no sound but the falling rain, which was increasing. While we stood there the Idaho regiment, which had quarters around the corner from us, dashed past doing double time.
"Two or three mounted messengers galloped into the city from the direction of our post. We called each other's attention, in that way soldiers have without talking in ranks, to several moving colored lights in the sky, far out beyond where our outposts were. These looked like balloons, and they were—Filipino signal balloons.

"These things I tell you of transpired within a very few minutes. We were given the command and away we went at a steady pace, following the officers who were mounted, out the road towards Artillery Knoll, with the guns rumbling and grumbling behind us.

"There was no sign of firing, no light in the sky from burning huts, no sign of war until—well, the beginning came quick enough and was apparent enough to suit the most exacting.

"We had covered half the distance to our position and were passing the old Paco Church, which stood at the fork where one branch led to Artillery Knoll and the other to Malate.

"I had often admired the church for its quaint architecture and the gay colored dome. It was the chief building of a monastery inhabited by nice old monks.

"What do you think? Out of that nice old dome there came a flash—which I thought was lightning—and in the same instant realized, with the report of a gun in my ears, that it was from a sharpshooter's rifle. One of our boys yelped. Another flash and report, another shot, and half a dozen followed.

"We were being fired on from the church. The battery almost halted, and I feel sure that every man whipped out his revolver—I know I did. My impulse was to defend my life as best I could.

"The Captain shouted a command, the battery rallied and continued at the old pace, slipping and sliding along the muddy road, while the firing continued.

"We passed within 50 feet of the church. Four or five shots were fired at the building by our boys in the first excitement. No one ever knew but the men in the ranks who fired them, and no inquiry was made.

"The fire from the church ceased when we had gone about 100 yards from it. On we went through the mud. We began to hear what sounded like volley-firing, way off to the left, but all about us was quiet.

"There were no signs of life in the trenches and blockhouses in front of our position when we got there. As soon as we got to the knoll the Captain commanded, without halting the battery, 'Action to rear!'

"Well, we did 'action to rear,' and in about 10 minutes Paco Church was out of the business.

"The tall dome made a good enough mark for the first shot, although we were a mile away from it. The first shot fired the building and after that we had a bonfire to shoot at.

"Nothing else occurred that night. We stood at our posts all night.
The sound of firing came nearer and nearer as the night wore on, and when daylight lighted up the trenches, the blockhouse, the marshes and rice fields in front, the engagement was on in earnest, and we were under fire from blockhouse No. 11, which was less than 100 yards away.

"So soon as the target was plain enough we opened fire on Messrs. Filipinos and the blockhouse. This was the way it was done, after the mark had been indicated:

"'Battery—load!'
"'Fire by battery!'
"'No. 1, ready!—No. 2, ready!' and on down the line of guns. Then, from the captain:

"'Fire!'

"That was the end of Blockhouse No. 11 and all the Filipinos in it. Following the destruction of No. 11, we turned on Blockhouses 9 and 10 and finished them. Our section of two guns at Malate attended to Blockhouses 13 and 14 in the same thorough manner.

"But while this was going on we were under a heavy cross fire. There were three fires directed at us, one from the Danish Consul's house, another from the trenches on our left and the third from a good position, near a bridge, to the right. Had the Filipinos been good shots we would have suffered severely. As it was, five men were wounded."

Cole tells of his being wounded without calling attention to the courage and devotion to duty he displayed at the time, but the plain facts show that he acted heroically.

"The battery advanced to participate in the destruction of San Pedro de Macarte after destroying the blockhouses. We had fired several shots. I was acting as No. 2 at my piece, and a boy of 16—Thompson was his name—was acting trumpeter. The piece was loaded and primed. I had the lanyard in my hand and was in position, waiting for the command. We were firing by battery.

"I felt a sharp blow on my chest, a stinging pain. I was dizzy and reeling. One hand let go of the lanyard. I heard:

"'Fire!'

"I braced myself and pulled the lanyard, while the report of the other guns told me I was late. It seemed that the concussion lifted me from the ground. The town and trenches beyond were jumbled in a mass of earth and buildings before me. That was the last I saw or felt until I awoke on a cot, with rows of men on cots about me and a nurse told me I had been out of the business 15 days.

"My wound was in the chest. The bullet is still in my body. I remained in the hospital, it was the second reserve inside of Manila, until the middle of July, six months, and was then carried on board the transport Sherman.

"My condition began to improve as soon as we got out to sea, and
I was practically well when we reached San Francisco a month later, although I am physically unable to soldier now."

Cole arrived at Manila Aug. 16, 1898, three days after the occupation of the city by the American Army. He was doing duty as trumpeter and messenger. The battery was called upon to furnish one man for secret service duty. Captain Dyer recommended Cole and he was detailed to that duty under Colonel Thompson.

"My most interesting experience in the secret service was in recovering six miles of deep sea cable," said Cole. "The cable was originally Spanish property. It was on board the gunboat Isla de Manila when Dewey captured that vessel with some dozens of others on the 1st of May. The Manila was sent into dry dock at the Cavite Naval Yard and the cable was placed on shore. While there it disappeared.

"I was assigned to find the cable. It was a bulky thing to carry away, making almost a carload. I learned that it was in three sections. It was natural to suppose it had been shipped into the interior on the railroad, which was Filipino property.

"It was not difficult to trace the cable to Corrigedor Island, where it had been stored. I learned that it had been put on a train and started up country.

"I then assumed the role of an Englishman en route to the gold mines in the interior and visited General Luna at Malabon. Luna was afterwards assassinated. Luna received me courteously and gave me a pass through the Filipino lines.

"I learned at Malabon that the cable had been transferred to bull carts—it required five carts—and sent away from the railroad. I secured a pair of native ponies and a cart and went in pursuit. I came up with the ox carts hauling the cable about 60 miles south of Manila and out of the territory that was occupied by Aguinaldo.

"After getting a sight of the ox-train I kept it in sight and never traveled many miles ahead of it. I knew where the carts halted each night and saw them start out each morning.

"Finally the train left the road and went out across the rice fields. I kept them in sight. There was a detail of Filipino soldiers with the train. They buried the cable in a marsh and covered it with bamboos, which they stuck in the ground as though they were growing there.

"The soldiers and the carts left the place. I remained in the neighborhood long enough to become convinced that the cable was to be left where it was buried, and then hastened back to Manila to report.

"I was sent out with a detail of soldiers and piloted them to the spot where the cable was buried. The cable was dug up and hauled back to Manila in ox carts. We took a roundabout course which kept us clear of the Filipino camps and reached Manila in safety."

"What was your reward?"

"A piece of paper—honorable mention."
NAOMI HAYS Walker (3824) (Andrew J., James, Joseph, Joseph, John); b. Oct. 3, 1859; m. J. A. McNeilly of the firm of McNeilly and Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo. 6 children, viz:

3828. Andrew Walker McNeilly; b. Sept. 18, 1878.
3829. Susan A. McNeilly; b. 1883.
3830. May McNeilly; b. 1889.
3831. Grace McNeilly; b. 1893.
3832. Katherine McNeilly; b. 1895.
3833. Jacob A. McNeilly; b. 1896.

JAMES Walker (3825) (Andrew J., James, Joseph, Joseph, John); b. Feb. 1, 1861; m. (1) Jennie Scott of Evansville, Ind. They had 2 children, both dead:

3834. Thomas Walker.
3835. Mary Walker.

Jennie died six years after marriage. He then married Katherine Schneider of Evansville, Ind. They had one son:

3836. Andrew Jackson Walker; b. 1888. He lives in Washington, D. C., where he has a government position.

CHILDREN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE CLEVELAND BABIES NOT THE ONLY ONES BORN THERE.

Reminiscences of the four little folks of President Polk's household—

Told by "one of the children," now living in Carthage, Mo.

The following interesting story of White House children is contributed to the Republic by Mrs. H. L. Boon of Carthage, Mo., widow of Major Hampton L. Boon, and great-niece of President James K. Polk. Mrs. Boon's childhood days were passed in the White House, and this bit of history of the little folks who were born and reared there is exceptionally entertaining. Mrs. Boon says: "Although much has been written at various times regarding children of the White House, I have never seen a true account of my father's children, so I send you the following account."

It would seem from the story that boys have never at any time been as plentiful at the White House as girls in the past, and at present the
three Cleveland babies may play with their dolls without fear of the noisy presence and interference of a boy.

The little bunch of anecdotes and reminiscences are told by Mrs. Boon as follows:

“As we look in upon the White House, during President Polk’s administration, we see it made glad and happy with the prattle and laughter of little children.

When Colonel J. Knox Walker moved into the White House to become private secretary to his uncle, his family consisted of his beautiful wife, then only twenty-one, and two lovely children, Maria Polk, two years old, and Henry Tabb who was called Hal, seven months old.

Colonel J. Knox Walker was a very handsome man, with polished manners and a charming voice.

In an Appleton’s Journal of March, 1875, I find this description of Mrs. Walker. The writer, speaking of a reception of President Polk’s, says: “Mrs. Polk was an elegant hostess, and she was assisted by Mrs. Knox Walker, a most beautiful creature, who possessed that charm of making any place look festive.”

After reading the above description, one can see why of a large family of relatives, Mr. Polk selected Colonel Walker for his private secretary, and desired him to bring his family to the White House.

On March 15, 1846, on General Jackson’s birthday, and in the room he had occupied, there was born a little girl. Colonel Walker named his little girl, Sarah, for Mrs. Polk, but she was always called Sally. This baby was not named Polk, as Colonel Walker’s oldest daughter was named Maria Polk, for his mother, who was a sister of Mr. Polk.

As but few babies had previously been born in the White House, Mrs. Polk made arrangements for an elegant christening party, but when the rector of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. White Pine, was told about the party to be given, he said the rules of the Church required all children to be brought to the church except where sickness prevented. Mr. and Mrs. Polk, not being Episcopalians, were quite provoked, and Colonel Walker thought it best to let the matter drop.

Little Sally, though a mite of a baby, must have made up her mind to be christened in the White House, for shortly afterwards she was taken very ill. Dr. Miller did not think she would live, so Rev. Mr. White Pine was sent for in a hurry and the baby was christened in the White House.
On Dec. 9, 1847, J. Knox Walker, Jr., was born in the White House. If Sally had been a little queen during her short reign, little Knox was made a baby king, for it was said that he was the first boy that was ever born in the White House.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, after the birth of each of these children, sent an elegant silver cup and spoon. These cups and spoons were the only presents of any value I ever heard of these children receiving, with one exception. Mrs. Polk ordered a breast-pin, and when it came earrings were sent too. Mrs. Polk did not wear earrings, but Mrs. Walker handed her $15.00 saying, "Aunt Sally, I will take them." They were gold harps. Mrs. Polk turned and handed the money to Colonel Walker, with the remark, "Knox, give this gold to little Sally with interest when she is fifteen years old."

Maria Polk began to play her part as "Queen of Hearts" in the White House, and played it through her short life. While very young, she gained two warm friends, who remained loyal through her life time. One was Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, afterward President, and the other was General Harney. Maria was devoted to Mr. Buchanan, and often ran away to visit him in his office. One day Mr. Buchanan was dining with the President and Maria was brought to the table, when the dessert was being served. Mr. Buchanan said: "Well, my little pet, what did you do with that nice bolt of red ribbon (legal red tape) that I gave you this morning?" "My mamma tied me to the bed-post because I ranned away."

General Harney was very fond of Maria, and when she was about seven years old he bought from Tom Thumb, when he was being exhibited in Washington, one of his coaches, and presented it to Maria. It was a beautiful thing, and would hold four small children, a driver and footman. Of course, the latter were children also.

Hal was a great favorite of the President's. He now has a letter written by his father to his mother, who was on a visit to her girlhood's home in Lynchburg. In it he says: "I am glad you will soon be home, as Uncle James misses Hal so much. Be sure to have Hal bring him some of Grandpa's Tabb's tobacco, as the last he gave him is about gone."

Sally was devoted to Mr. Polk, and it was almost impossible to keep her out of his office. Mr. Polk could often be seen walking about holding Sally by the hand, and to the first one he met he would say:
“Won’t you please keep Sally out of my room?” I suppose Sally is the only one who ever attended Cabinet meetings, and on that account acquired her nickname of “Curly.”

Colonel Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Polk’s Cabinet, was a very bright and lovable man, and his friends declared he would find out all the secrets of state, and he was called by his intimate friends, “Curly.” Sally could not be kept out of the Cabinet meetings, and she was called “Curly.” Colonel Walker did not approve of nicknames, but he always called his daughter by the one gained in this manner. After leaving the White House, Colonel Walker kept house for a few years in Washington, but then moved to Memphis, Tenn. I forgot to mention that Maria came very near handing her name down in history. While living at the White House, she put a lighted candle under the bed. If it had not been discovered in time the house would have been burned. As it was, the room was just a little damaged.

Maria Walker was educated at the Convent of Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., and spent the winter of fifty-nine in Washington. As a little child she had often given Mr. Buchanan a warm welcome to the White House. Now he as President, and living at the White House, returned the compliment.

During one of her visits, Mr. James Buchanan, nephew and private secretary to the President, was showing Miss Maria Walker through the White House. He showed her a cradle, and said, “Here is your cradle.” But she replied, “No.” He said, “Well, it belongs to one of Colonel Knox Walker’s children.” “It was my sister Sally’s.”

Colonel Walker had 10 children, but Knox was the pet lamb of the fold. When 10 years old, he was thrown from his pony and killed.

Mrs. Walker never recovered from the shock and sorrow. She saw four of her children carried out to Elmwood, and then she too was laid beside them. Though the mother of ten children, she was still very young, and very beautiful, not being quite thirty-six years old when she died.

Mr. Polk thought Mrs. Walker so beautiful, that when celebrated artists came to paint his portrait, he would have Mrs. Walker sit also. Healy, the celebrated portrait painter, executed an excellent portrait of Mrs. Walker. She is sitting in the east room in the Court of Arms Chair. Sully also painted an ivory miniature. These pictures are prized very highly by Mrs. Walker’s children.
Maria Walker married General Frank C. Armstrong, and it was a coincidence that she, who had been such a pet of General Harney's, should marry a gentleman, who, when in the United States' Army, had been a staff officer of General Harney's. When General Armstrong married Miss Walker he was in the Confederate army. Mrs. Armstrong died at the age of twenty-seven. She had gone to Springfield, Mo., for health, and died there, and is buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

Sally married in 1866 Major Hampton L. Boon, who had been on General Van Dorn's staff during the war. After the war Major Boon was a well known agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. He died in Ardmore, Indian Territory, in 1893, and is buried in Carthage, Mo., where his widow resides with four children. General Armstrong is at present Assistant Indian Inspector. Hal T. Walker resides with his family in Montgomery, Ala. Joseph Knox Walker was a Colonel in the Confederate army. He died in 1866, and is buried in Elmwood in Memphis. His death was caused by sickness contracted by exposure in the army. President and Mrs. Polk are both buried in Nashville, Tenn.

Of the many people who went in and out of the White House during Mr. Polk's term, I know of but two that are living, Sally Walker Boon and Hal T. Walker, of Montgomery, Ala.—Written by Sally Walker Boon, for the St. Louis Republic.

Mrs. Green of Nashville sends the following in reference to the statement that Sally Walker was born in the White House. As proof of the fact, I publish the affidavit in this connection.

This is to Certify, That I am a sister of Joseph Knox Walker, who was Private Secretary to James K. Polk, President of the United States, during his whole administration. I solemnly affirm that Sally Walker Boon is the daughter of J. Knox Walker, and was born in the White House at Washington, D. C., in March, 1846. I was spending the winter with my uncle at that time, and was therefore in the White House at the time of her birth. I will swear to this fact if necessary.

(Signed) Mrs. Sallie Walker Green, Nashville, Tenn.

April 10th, 1902.
GENERAL LUCIUS MARSHALL Walker\(^5\) (James\(^4\), Joseph\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)).

A FAMOUS DUEL.

HOW GEN. L. M. WALKER WAS KILLED BY GEN. JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

—THE STORY TOLD BY A GRANDSON OF DAVY CROCKETT, WHO WAS WALKER'S SECOND.—THE FIRST AUTHENTIC STATEMENT.—A CHARGE OF COWARDICE THE CAUSE.

During the four years of carnage known in history and memory as "The War of the Secession," there occurred no single incident of a more romantic, sensational or thrilling character, than the duel fought near Little Rock, Ark., between Generals Walker and Marmaduke.

This famous meeting on the field of honor, has been written of in many of its aspects. It is possible the facts have never before been chronicled. The following graphic account is from the lips of Colonel Robert H. Crockett, of Arkansas, a grandson of the historic Davy Crockett, and himself a conspicuous figure in the scenes of which he relates. His story runs thus: "Although more than a quarter of a century has passed since it occurred, yet even now, every scene connected with it, is as fresh and vivid in my "mind's eye" as though it had happened only yesterday.

Shortly after the death of General Marmaduke, the story of the duel again came to the front, and nearly every leading journal had its own version (with no two alike, and each claiming to be right), while all were more or less incorrect. Some of these narratives and interviews reflected on the seconds rather severely. I read an interview with General Frost in a St. Louis paper, which made the old hero say: "The duel was entirely unnecessary, and was the result of bad management on the part of the seconds."

President Davis of the Confederate States, differs with General Frost, as you will see before I get through. The charge that through my mismanagement, my best friend had been killed, would have long since driven me mad, had I thought it well founded. And yet, God help me, it may have been so. But you shall hear the story—"nothing extenuating, nor ought set down in malice."

A few days prior to the evacuation of Little Rock by General Price it will be remembered that General Steele's advance forces were met at Reed's Bridge, on Bayou Meto, on the old military road, twelve
miles from Little Rock, by Price's cavalry, under the command of General L. M. Walker, General Marmaduke commanding one brigade and Colonel R. C. Newton the other. Generals Walker and Marmaduke were both Brigadiers, but the latter ranked the former by seniority of commission. After the battle, in which the Federals were repulsed, our forces fell back toward Little Rock, General Walker still in command, whose quarters were at the "Robinson Place," five miles from Little Rock, on the same road. A day or two after the battle, a member of General Marmaduke's staff, accompanied by a stranger, whose name is not recollected, rode up to General Walker's headquarters and stopped to dine. After dinner, this gentleman insisted that General Walker and myself should accompany them to the city. General Walker asked Major Ragland (his quartermaster) and myself if we would like to go, to which we both agreed, and our horses were ordered.

After starting, General Walker and the stranger rode on together, leaving Major Ragland, the officer and myself riding together in the rear. He (General Marmaduke's aide) said to us: "Who do you say won the fight at Reed's Bridge?" To which I replied that General Walker was in command, and of course, was entitled to whatever credit there be, but the boys who did the fighting won the battle." To which he said, somewhat hastily, "No, General Marmaduke won the battle, and he says General Walker acted the d——d coward. Mind you, I do not say General Walker is a coward, but General Marmaduke says so." To this, Major Ragland and myself made no reply until we had nearly reached General Marmaduke's headquarters, and stopped on the creek to let our horses drink, when I said to him: "Do you remember what you said a little way back of General Marmaduke's charge against General Walker?" His answer was: "Perfectly well, but remember I don't say General Walker is a d——d coward, but General Marmaduke does, and if I was not on General Marmaduke's staff, I would like to be on General Walker's."

WALKER INFORMED.

General Walker, all unconscious of the charge, stopped at General Marmaduke's headquarters, whom we found to be absent at Little Rock. I called Captain William Price, a cousin of General Marmaduke, and one of his aides, aside, and stated to him what his brother staff officer had said. His reply was: "For God's sake, Colonel, don't pay any attention to it! Your informant is drinking, and don't
know what he says; General Marmaduke, I am sure, never made any such remark."

Just as we (General Walker, Major Ragland and myself) were preparing to mount, a lady drove up to the headquarters, with whom I had a few moments conversation, necessarily delaying me, and General Walker and Major Ragland had got some distance ahead of me before I started. On overtaking them, I found to my regret, that Major Ragland had communicated to General Walker the conversation which had passed between General Marmaduke's staff officer and myself, for I had hoped to keep it from him, until I could get it more reliably. As I rode up, General Walker turned to me, his face wearing its usual smile, and said:

"Bob, is it so?"

"What, Marsh?" (We were so intimate that in private, we dropped titles.)

"What Ragland tells me—that General Marmaduke has denounced me as a coward?"

"Yes, old man, but Billy Price says that our informant is off his balance to-day, and not reliable. I am sorry Ragland has repeated the report to you. I wanted to investigate it a little, and if the charge was actually made by General Marmaduke, to get it in reliable shape before communicating it to you."

At this time we saw General Marmaduke and several members of his staff returning from Little Rock. I suggested to General Walker that what he had heard was "not matter for a street brawl," to which he replied, "Don't be uneasy, Bob." When they met, they saluted each other pleasantly, and after the usual courtesies, General Walker remarked, "I have been ordered across the river with my brigade." General Marmaduke replied, "And I have been ordered to remain on this side." "Well," said General Walker, "I hope you may have a pleasant time," and saluting, we rode on.

Coming into the city, we received orders from Adjutant-General Snead to remove our brigade across at Terry's Ferry, to the south side of the river, nine miles below Little Rock, and returning to headquarters, we moved five miles that evening, going into camp on that side of the river. After supper, General Walker requested me to take a walk with him, and said to me:

"Crockett, I cannot submit to this charge of Marmaduke, and I want you to take a note to him early in the morning."
I replied, "Marsh, consider the condition of our informant, and Captain Price assures me that General Marmaduke made no such remark; let's wait until we get it in more reliable shape."

He said, "I cannot wait; I am satisfied that Marmaduke made the charge, and I must demand an explanation, or else resign my commission in the army."

"All right," I answered, "but get General F. or some friend of your own rank, to represent you in the matter, and conduct your correspondence; I shrink from the responsibility."

He put his arm around my neck, and said, "Bob, old boy, I had rather trust you than any of them, and I make it a test of your friendship."

What could I do? I replied, "All right, Marsh, sleep on it tonight, and to-morrow morning, I am at your service for whatever you desire me to do."

**The Correspondence.**

The next morning he said to me: "Bob, I must do this thing, or else lose the respect of the men under my command. He requested me to write to General Marmaduke and ask if the report was true. I wrote for him as near as I can remember, the following note:

"General J. S. Marmaduke:

Sir:—I have been informed that you have pronounced me a coward, and that I so acted in the Battle of Reed's Bridge. Please inform me if you have been correctly reported. This note will be handed by my friend, Colonel Robert H. Crockett.

(Signed) L. M. Walker."

This note I delivered to General Marmaduke in person at his headquarters. He read it, and said: "This is all right. Tell General Walker I will give him a reply as soon as possible."

In the meantime, General Walker with his command had crossed the river and camped near Terry's Ferry, eight or nine miles below Little Rock. On the next day, Captain John C. Moore, a member of General Marmaduke's staff, came into our camp, bearing as near as I can remember, the following note:

"General L. M. Walker:

Sir:—Yours of —— date by your friend, Colonel Crockett, received at —— hour, and would have received an early reply, but that I had to visit my outposts. While I deny your right to demand of me
an explanation of remarks founded on public rumor, I am frank to
say that your conduct in the fight at Reed's Bridge was of such a na-
ture, that I declined to serve longer under you, and have so informed
Adjutant-General Snead. This will be handed you by my friend,
Captain John C. Moore.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. S. MARMADUKE.”

Walker insisted that I challenge on this, but instead I sent the fol-
lowing reply for General Walker:

“General J. S. MARMADUKE:

Sir:—Yours of —— date by your friend, Captain John C. Moore,
received at —— hour, in which you reply to my note, that ‘My con-
duct in the retreat from Brownsville, and in the fight at Reed’s
Bridge, was of such a nature, that you declined to serve any longer
under me, etc.’

This language is susceptible of various contructions, and unsatis-
factory, and I therefore demand an explicit answer to the interroga-
tion contained in my first note. This will be handed you by my
friend, Colonel Crockett. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, etc.,

L. M. WALKER.”

This note was delivered without delay, and at the request of Cap-
tain Moore, I came to the Anthony House in Little Rock to await an
answer. In a short time, Captain Moore came to the hotel, and sent
to my room, the following:

“Colonel R. H. Crockett:

Dear Sir:—General Walker’s note of —— date, General Marmad-
duke received at —— hour. General Marmaduke, while denying
having used the specific term, ‘coward’ in reference to General
Walker’s conduct, yet he holds himself responsible for any inference
of that nature, which may have been drawn from his remarks, predi-
cated on General Walker’s somewhat more than prudent care in the
avoidance of all positions of danger in the Battle of Reeds Bridge,
and his refusal to come upon the field, when requested by General
Marmaduke to do so.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. MOORE.”
THE CHALLENGE.

My answer to the above was as follows:

"Captain John C. Moore:

Dear Sir:—Your note of this date, received at —— hour, in reply to General Walker's note to General Marmaduke. It presents but one alternative. As the friend of General Walker, and without consultation with him, I have the honor to demand of General Marmaduke, through you, the satisfaction due to a gentleman for the insult offered. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc.,

R. H. Crockett."

The reply to the above was as follows:

"Colonel R. H. Crockett:

Dear Sir:—Your note of this date received, in which you demand of General Marmaduke, in behalf of General Walker, the satisfaction for an insult offered. I take pleasure in according General Walker the satisfaction demanded. Please meet me at your earliest convenience, that we may arrange preliminaries for a speedy meeting.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

John C. Moore."

I sent a request to Captain Moore to come to my room, which he promptly did, and we selected there our advising friends, he choosing Captain William M. Price, of General Marmaduke's staff, and I taking Major John C. King. Captain Moore then wrote the following agreement of the meeting:

THE AGREEMENT.

"General J. S. Marmaduke agrees to meet General L. M. Walker on the following terms, to-wit:

Principals, seconds, advising friends and surgeons to come on the field with side-arms.

Weapons to be Colt's navy sixes, and to be loaded on the field.

Seconds to toss for choice of word and position.

Principals to be placed at fifteen paces apart.

Weapons to be placed in the hands of the principals, cocked, and to be held at an angle of forty-five degrees up or down, as each may choose.

The word to be, 'Gentlemen, are you ready'?

If both answer in the affirmative, the second having the call shall

—37
say: ‘Ready—one, two, three—fire.’ After the word, ‘fire,’ parties may fire at will, without leaving their places, until all the chambers are exhausted, or one of the parties shall fall, when the command, ‘stop,’ shall be given.

No one to be on the field, except the principals, seconds, advising friends and surgeons.

Any infringement of these rules, whether by the principals, seconds, advising friends or surgeons, shall subject the person so infringing to be shot on the spot.

Parties to meet at the Godfrey Le Fevre Place, seven miles below Little Rock, on the north side of the Arkansas River.

The meeting to take place between daylight and sunrise on tomorrow morning.

(Signed) J. S. MARMADUKE,
By his friend, John C. Moore.

L. M. WALKER,
By his friend, R. H. Crockett.”

It should be remembered that the above correspondence is from memory, and errors, if any, are excusable by the lapse of years, but it is believed that they are almost verbatim copies.

By the time the preliminaries were completed, it was midnight. Taking my friend, John C. King, and a surgeon whose name I do not remember, we rode down to General Walker’s headquarters, reaching there about three hours before day. Arousing him from a sound sleep, I submitted to his inspection, the correspondence. His only remark on reading it over, was: “All right, Bob, but you should have challenged on the first note, as I desired you to do.”

I answered him: “Never mind, Marsh, my responsibility is heavy enough as it is.”

WALKER SHOT.

He ordered the horses saddled. Calling up his servant and a guide, we mounted, and, preceded by the guide, forded the river on horseback by starlight—a dangerous undertaking, as five feet either way, would have put us in the quicksand, which might have resulted in loss of life. Crossing the river safely, we reached the old “La Fevre mansion” one hour before daybreak, which was occupied by two ladies, of whom we requested the use of a room, which was promptly accorded.

Just as it was dawning, General Marmaduke, his second, advising
friend and a surgeon, accompanied by an ambulance, arrived, and were assigned to another room. As soon as it was light enough to see, Captain Moore and myself walked out one or two hundred yards from the house, and selected the ground in an open grove of heavy timber. We stepped the distance, and placed a chunk of wood to mark the positions to be occupied by our principals, making them north and south, so as to give neither of them the advantage of position on account of the rising sun.

We then returned to the house and accompanied our principals to the ground, by which time it was light enough to see how to shoot.

On meeting, Generals Marmaduke and Walker saluted each other with the greatest courtesy, standing a few paces apart, General Marmaduke with his arms folded, and General Walker with a toothpick between his lips, calm and smiling as he always was. The advising friends, King and Price sat down on a log, side by side, and loaded the weapons—regular navy sixes, old style—while Captain Moore and myself tossed a silver half-dollar for the choice of position and the word. Captain Moore, being the winner, one toss decided both.

The principals were placed in position, pistols in hand, the seconds taking positions two paces to the right and left of the line of fire.

At the word, both parties fired, the sound being simultaneous, and neither was hurt. There was a pause of perhaps a second, and then General Marmaduke's pistol rang out, and the ball striking General Walker in the side, he fell on his back, his pistol exploding as he fell. Captain Moore forgot to give the word "Stop," and I gave it for him, for which he afterwards thanked me. At the word, General Marmaduke lowered his pistol.

I rushed to General Walker, and kneeling beside him, inquired if he was hurt. He said, "Yes, Bob, I am a dead man; my legs are dead already," still smiling, and without a groan escaping his lips.

Our surgeon coming to his aid, I arose to my feet, when Captain Moore approached and said: "Colonel, General Marmaduke desires to speak with you." I walked toward General Marmaduke, who still retained his position, and he said to me: "Colonel Crockett, are you satisfied with my conduct?"

I replied: "I am, General."

"Have I permission to leave my position?" he then asked, and I answered him: "Certainly, sir, my principal, is I fear, mortally wounded, and not in condition for further combat."
I turned to go back to General Walker, when Captain Moore again called to me, and said: "Colonel, General Marmaduke desires me to tender to you the services of our surgeons, and the use of our ambulance."

In answer, I said: "In behalf of General Walker, I thank General Marmaduke for his courtesy, and gratefully accept the use of his ambulance, as we forded the river on horseback, and have no conveyance in which we can transport General Walker to Little Rock, but we do not need the services of the surgeon, as we are already provided with one."

A FATAL WOUND.

A hasty examination by the surgeon developed that the wound was fatal, the ball having passed through the right kidney and lodged in the spine, producing paralysis of the lower extremities. General Walker was placed in the ambulance on his back. I seated myself on the floor, taking his head in my lap, while his faithful negro servant stripped his feet, and bathing them with his tears, vainly attempted to chafe them back to life.

I was crying like a baby—it was the saddest experience of my life. As we were coming up to the city, General Walker, evidently in great pain, looked up to me, and said: "Bob, did I hit him?"

I said: "No, Marsh, I think not."

"Thank God, I am glad of it!" he said. "He will yet live to do his country service."

We reached Little Rock at ten o'clock in the morning, stopping at the residence of Mrs. Cates (mother of Pratt Cates), where General Walker lived until the next evening.

After his death and burial, I addressed the following note to General Marmaduke:

"General J. S. Marmaduke:

Sir:—General Walker, before his death, requested me to see you in person and assure you that before taking the last sacrament, he sincerely forgave you for his death, and desired his friends and relations also to forgive you, and neither persecute nor prosecute you. You will readily understand, General, why I take this method of conveying to you in preference to a personal interview.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) R. H. Crockett."
I received no reply to this letter, and of course, expected none. All the parties connected with the duel were placed under arrest, but at their own request were released during the fight at Little Rock, and the retreat therefrom, and at Arkadelphia, we were finally released without trial and ordered back to our respective commands.

After the war closed, I met Ex-President Davis of the Confederacy, at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis, and in conversation with him, he said: "By the way, Colonel, were you not General Walker's second in the Marmaduke-Walker duel?"

"Yes, sir, and we were released without trial, as we understood at the time, by your order, and it was stated you remarked after reading the correspondence, that the duel was unavoidable, and there was no necessity for a court martial. Do you remember, Mr. Davis, having made such a remark?"

"Not as to the exact words," he replied, "but I thought then, and say now that no man can hold a commission in the army while lying under an imputation of cowardice on the battle field from a brother officer. Without knowing the grounds on which General Marmaduke impugned General Walker I can say now, as I thought then, that General Walker must have exacted satisfaction for the charge, or else have left the army. Had it been known to me that any officer in the Confederate army had been charged with cowardice, and had not resisted it, I, as commander-in-chief of the army, would have suggested to him, the propriety of his resignation. Soldiers are efficient only when commanded by officers in whose courage they have implicit confidence."

SUSAN Walker⁴ (3540) (Joseph², John¹); daughter of Joseph and Nancy McClung Walker; b. Aug. 20, 1762, in Virginia; m. James McCrosky in May, 1789. He was b. Jan. 1, 1760. It is stated upon good authority that James McCrosky was a Revolutionary soldier. (See following sketch.) He was 18 years old in 1776. They both d. in Oct., 1835, she at the age of 73, and he at the age of 76. They lived for many years near Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., where he died.

William B. McCrosky furnishes the following account of the McCrosky family:

My grandfather lived in Rockingham County, Va., during the Revolutionary War period. There was, I think, four brothers in the first
family: James, John, William and I have forgotten the name of the fourth brother. William was my father. James lived and died in Kentucky in the year 1841 or 1842. Father hearing of his illness went to visit him. I think cousin James was there at the time of uncle's death.

One uncle went to Pennsylvania and one went to Tennessee. Uncle James lived quite a distance from Lexington. Grandfather Blair McCrosky settled 8 miles northeast of Lexington; his farm joined Governor Shelby's on the east. My aunt and family were still on the farm when I visited it in 1856. She was the wife of David McCrosky, father's half-brother (I think). He had only been dead a few years in 1856. Their house was the first hewed log house with shingle roof built in the county. The first roof was put on by boring gimlet holes through the shingles and lath and pinning in place with wooden pegs. The house was built in 1784, of black locust logs, with good foundation and chimney of stone. It still stands seemingly as good as when built. I think James McCrosky of Myers, Fla. (who m. Sophia Lord Barber), is a grandson of Uncle James McCrosky (who m. Susan Walker, granddaughter of the emigrant John).

Uncle James McCrosky was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was standing beside Washington when Cornwallis handed him his sword. I do not remember of hearing of the death of Uncle James, but I heard of the family leaving Illinois, and going to Cleveland, O. I also heard he had a son in Tecumseh, Neb., and two daughters in Washington, D.C. My understanding was that their husbands held government offices.

**William Blair McCrosky,**
Of Eureka Springs, Mo.

April, 1899.

The 10 children of Joseph and Nancy Walker McCrosky were as follows:

3837. Nancy McCrosky; b. Jan. 1, 1790; m. Levi McMurtry and settled in Calloway County, Mo.
3838. Samuel McCrosky; b. May 8, about 1791.
3839. John McCrosky; b. Nov. 15, about 1792.
3840. James McCrosky; b. March 22, 1794; m. Sally Hays; d. in Rushville, Ill. 9 children.
JAMES McCROSKY.
Sarah Hays McCrosky.
3841. Polly McCrosky; b. Feb. 20, 1796; m. James Griffen, and d. in Scott County, Ky.


3844. William McCrosky; b. Sept. 22, 1801; d. unmarried in Kentucky.

3845. Blair McCrosky; b. June 20, 1804; m. and had children. He d. in Kentucky.

3846. Milton McCrosky; b. Dec. 14, 1806; d. when grown; is remembered by all who knew him as a very good man.

JAMES McCrosky⁴ (3840) (Susan², Joseph², John¹); b. in 1794; d. in Rushville, Ill., Aug. 8, 1848; m. Sept. 5, 1820, to Sarah Hays, daughter of ————. She was b. Feb. 3, 1796; d. July 1, 1841, in Rushville, Ill. James McCrosky m. (2) Lorena S. Campbell (b. March, 1807), April 28, 1842. She d. in Rushville, Sept. 9, 1871; moved to Rushville in 1834. Their 9 children were:


3848. Mary McCrosky; m. William I. Erwin. 3 children +.

3849. Susan McCrosky; b. Dec. 3, 1828; m. Pinkney H. Walker in 1840. For children, see No. 3004.


3851. James McCrosky; b. May 2, 1829; m. Aug. 27, 1857, Sophia Lord Barber. They reside in Cleveland, O. She is daughter of Epaphras L., son of Josiah Barber and Sophia Lord Barber. He was son of Captain Stephen Barber of Connecticut. Her mother was Jerusha Sargent, daughter of Levi and Rosamond B. Harris Sargent, and her mother was a Miss Hyde, who traced her ancestry back to Ethelred, the Unready. Have adopted a son of Henry Christian Cooper, son of Bishop Cooper, of the Huron Diocese. They named him Frederick Barber McCrosky. He was b. May 29, 1865.

3852. Lucillia McCrosky; m. Geo. W. Robertson. 2 children +.
3853. Charles McCrosky; m. Elizabeth M. Warren. 4 children+
3854. Elizabeth McCrosky; b. Sept. 23, 1835; m. William Wells April 24, 1871.
3855. Ann Maria McCrosky; b. March 16, 1838; d. in Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1890.

MARY McCrosky\(^5\) (3848) (James\(^4\), Susan\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); m. William I. Erwin April 19, 1849. He d. in Macomb. 3 children, viz:

3856. Ella Erwin; b. March 10, 1850.

SARAH McCrosky\(^5\) (3850) (James\(^4\), Susan\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. March 9, 1827; m. (1) Theodore S. Ray Dec. 12, 1844. He d. in Rushville Nov. 8, 1845. She then m. James D. Ray in Feb., 1857. She d. in New York April, 1897. James Ray d. in New York in 1897. They had 2 children, viz:

3859. Minnie Ray; m. Sidney Clark of Hartford, Conn.
3860. William Ray; m. Cecelia ——

LUCILLIA McCrosky\(^5\) (3852) (James\(^4\), Susan\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. April 28, 1831. She m. Geo. W. Robertson March, 1852. He d. in Rushville Oct., 1857. They have 2 children, viz:

3861. James McCrosky Robertson.
3862. Charles Wilson Robertson; m. May Braidenthal. 2 children, viz:

3863. George McCrosky Robertson.
3864. Maud McCrosky Robertson.

CHARLES McCrosky\(^5\) (3853) (James\(^4\), Susan\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. March 28, 1833; d. in Tecumseh, Neb., April 9, 1893. He m. Elizabeth M. Warren Oct. 28, 1865. She was b. in Rushville, Ill., Dec. 13, 1842. They had 4 children as follows:

3865. Mary McCrosky; b. in Indushy, Ill., Oct. 28, 1866.
3867. James W. McCrosky; b. in Indushy, Ill., April 7, 1869 +.
JOHN WALKER.

JAMES W. McCrosky (3867) (Charles², James⁴, Susan³, Joseph², John¹); m. Josephine Tremaine, daughter of L. B. Tremaine of Lincoln, in Buenos Ayres, S. A., Dec. 21, 1896. J. W. McCrosky, formerly of Tecumseh, enjoys an enviable reputation as an electrical engineer. He is chief engineer of La Capital Tramways Co., a company of American and English capitalists which is engaged in constructing very extensive electrical plants in both Buenos Ayres and Cordova. Before marriage Miss Tremaine was teacher of Latin and Greek in the Lincoln State University. They have one son, viz:

3869. Donald Warren McCrosky; b. March 24, 1898, at Buenos Ayres, South America.

SARAH McCrosky (3843) (Susan³, Joseph², John¹); b. Nov. 12, 1779; m. Rev. Samuel Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, Oct. 18, 1827. Of their 5 children, those who are living are:

3870. Elvira J. Wilson; m. Mr. Graham. 4 children +.
3872. Samuel Wilson; married. 5 children +.

ELVIRA J. Wilson (3870) (Sarah⁴, Susan³, Joseph², John¹); m. Mr. Graham. They live in Oquawka, Ill. 4 children, viz:

3873. Jessie Graham; m. Mr. Moir.
3874. Mrs. Alexander Fergus Campbell, Chicago, Ill.
3875. Mrs. William S. Montgomery.
3876. William Wilson Graham; m. Miss Allen; resides in Kansas City, Mo.

JESSIE Graham (3873) (Elvira⁵, Sarah⁴, Susan³, Joseph², John¹); m. Mr. Moir. He is dead and she is living in Oquawka, Ill., with their 3 children, viz:

3877. John Moir.
3878. Robert Moir.
3879. Mabel Moir.

JOHN M. Wilson (3871) (Sarah⁴, Susan³, Joseph², John¹); b. Feb. 13, 1833; m. Amanda Jane Decker Dec. 4, 1857; resides in Grandin, Carter County, Mo. 1 daughter, viz:

3880. Elizabeth M. Wilson; a music teacher in Kansas City, Mo.
SAMUEL Wilson² (3872) (Sarah⁴, Susan³, Joseph², John¹); m. and lives in Macon, Mo. 5 children, viz:

3881. Fred Wilson; married +.

FRED Wilson (3881); married, but name of wife not known.
Children:

3886. Son; name not given.
3887. Name not given.

NANCY Walker³ (3541) (Joseph², John¹); b. 1760, and d. Dec. 1, 1850; m. Michael Warnock at or near Lexington, Va., March, 1788, and removed to Kentucky in 1789. He was b. March, 1751, in Londonderry, Ireland; came to America in 1776. He d. Aug., 1823. 6 children, viz:

3888. Joseph Warnock; b. 1790; killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.
3889. Nancy Warnock. She m. Amos Robertson, and d. in Adams County, Ill.
3890. Sally Warnock; d. unmarried in La Porte County, Ind.
3891. James Warnock; b. Woodford County, Ky., March 27, 1794; m. Nancy Garner. 8 children +.
3892. Elizabeth Warnock; b. 1799. She m. —— Craig, and d. 1879.

JAMES Warnock⁴ (3891) (Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. 1794 in Woodford County, Ky.; moved to Scott County, 1795, and from there to Indiana in 1809. He m. Nancy Garner April 14, 1814, and settled in Clark County; removed to La Porte County in 1834; joined the M. E. Church in 1818; d. April 29, 1887. Nancy Garner, daughter of Rev. James Garner and his wife, Susannah Newman, was b. Nov., 1799, and d. Jan. 27, 1840. After Nancy's death James War-
nock m. in June, 1841, Ellen Steele. She d. Jan. 23, 1873. The children of James and Nancy Warnock were 8, as follows:

3894. Susannah Warnock; b. April 24, in Clark County; d. May 20, 1891.
3895. Charlotte Warnock; b. July 29, 1817; m. O. V. Lemon. She d. June 8, 1870. 8 children +.
3896. Mary Ann Warnock; b. Nov. 16, 1820, in Monroe County. She m. Francis A. Sale. 2 children +.
3900. Allen Wiley Warnock; b. April 30, 1837, in Clark County; m. Eliza E. Beahm. 2 children +.
3901. Charles Christopher Warnock; b. April 23, 1839, in La Porte County, Ind.; d. in La Porte County, Jan. 22, 1869.

CHARLOTTE Warnock⁵ (3895) (James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. July 29, 1817; d. June 8, 1870, in Richmond; second child of James and Nancy Garner Warnock. She married as his second wife, Orange Vandevere Lemon in La Porte County, Ind., June, 1837. He was the son of Wm. Lemon, who was b. in Virginia, and grandson of Alexander Lemon, who was b. in North Ireland; b. in Ohio Jan. 27, 1813. He was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church in 1841, serving as pastor in northern Indiana for 37 years, two of which was spent as Chaplain of the 36th Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry; served as presiding elder, also attended the General Conference as delegate several times; and served four years on the Book Committee of the M. E. Church. He d. Sept., 1889, in Richmond. Their 8 children were:

3902. James Wm. K. Lemon; m. Alice M. King. 3 children +.
3903. Leonard T. Lemon; m. Martha Wilcoxen. 3 children +.
3905. Orange V. Lemon, Jr.; m. Ida Morgan. 5 children +.
3906. Hamlin T. Lemon; m. Anna Coale. 4 children +.
3907. Olive Viola Lemon; m. Dr. John M. Bouser. 1 child +.
3908. Ella Rosetta Lemon; m. Dr. Joseph H. Heatwold. 3 children +.
3909. Charles Ellsworth Lemon; m. Anna M. King. 4 children +.

JAMES Wm. KENTON Lemon\(^6\) (3902) (Charlotte\(^5\), James\(^4\), Nancy\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. Aug. 12, 1838; m. Alice M. King, and resides at Topeka, Kansas. 3 children, viz:
3910. Walter Clifford Lemon; d. young.
3911. Herbert Kenton Lemon; single.
3912. Grace Allen Lemon; single in 1900.

LEONARD TAYLOR Lemon\(^6\) (3903) (Charlotte\(^5\), James\(^4\), Nancy\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); b. July 27, 1841. He m. Martha Wilcoxen. 3 children, viz:
3913. Mary Louise Lemon; b. 1869; d. 1882.
3915. Edna Lemon; d. young.

JOSEPH GAINES Lemon\(^6\) (3904) (Charlotte\(^5\), James\(^4\), Nancy\(^3\), Joseph\(^2\), John\(^1\)); born July 28, 1843; died Aug. 30, 1889; entered the army Sept., 1861, at the age of 18 as a private in the 36th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; gradually promoted for faithful service from Corporal to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant; was severely wounded in one of the engagements before Atlanta, after three years of service. He served two terms as Treasurer of Wayne County, Ind., and helped to organize the Richmond City Mill Works, of which he was President at the time of his death. He m. Ida Z. Newton. Their 4 children were:
3916. Lillian Viola Lemon. She m. Fred Underhill. They reside at Terre Haute, Ind.
3917. Alice Adelaide Lemon; d. young.
3918. Charlotte Lemon. She m. Allen J. Vesey; reside at Fort Wayne, Ind.
3919. Frank Newton Lemon; d. 1882, aged 7 years.

ORANGE V. Lemon, Jr.\(^8\) (3905) (Charlotte\(^6\), James\(^5\), Nancy\(^3\),
Joseph², John¹; b. Jan. 8, 1846. He m. Ida Morgan. They have 5 children, viz:

3920. Leonard Orange Lemon; m. Maud Hollenbeck. 1 child +.
3921. Zitella Lemon. She m. Frank Lamar; no children; reside at Wilmington, O.
3922. Everett Roy Lemon. He m. Harriet Barber; reside at Richmond; no children.
3923. Mary Morgan Lemon; resides at Richmond; single in 1900.
3924. Ella Reynolds Lemon; resides at Richmond; single in 1900.

LEONARD ORANGE Lemon (3920); m. Maud Hollenbeck. 1 child, viz:

3925. Leonard O. Lemon, Jr.

HAMLIN TEFT Lemon⁶ (3906) (Charlotte⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. May 22, 1848. He m. Anna Coale. They have 4 children, as follows:

3926. Harland Lemon; resides at Richmond; single, 1900.
3927. Frederick Lemon. He m. Flora Hill; resides at Richmond. No children.
3828. Alice Lemon; single in 1900.
3929. Olive Viola Lemon; single in 1900.

OLIVE VIOLA Lemon⁶ (3907) Charlotte⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. Feb. 15, 1851. She m. Dr. John M. Bouser. They have 1 child, viz:

3930. Charles Kenton Bouser; b. about 1887.

ELLA ROSETTA Lemon⁶ (3908) (Charlotte⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. Dec. 12, 1854. She m. Dr. Joseph H. Heatwold, who entered the Spanish-American War as Major; d. of yellow fever at Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1899. They have 3 children, viz:

3931. Henry Heatwold; d. young.
3932. Mary Irmyn Heatwold; d. aged 7 years.
3933. Louisa Heatwold; b. about 1890.

CHARLES ELLSWORTH Lemon⁶ (3909) (Charlotte⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. Nov. 17, 1859. He was the youngest of
the children of O. V. and Charlotte Warnock Lemon. He m. Anna M. King, sister of the wife of J. W. K. Lemon. They had 4 children, as follows:

3934. Mary Inez Lemon; b. 1879; single in 1900.
3935. Blanche Louise Lemon; b. 1883; single in 1900.
3936. Robert Lloyd Lemon; b. 1886.
3937. George King Lemon; d. young.

MARY ANN Warnock⁵ (3896) (James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); third child of James and Nancy Warnock, was b. Nov. 16, 1820; m. Francis A. Sale Oct. 4, 1844. Rev. Francis A. Sale, b. in Green County, O., June 7, 1816, son of Rev. John Sale and Nancy Bower, who came from West Virginia to Ohio about 1800. He d. Feb. 12, 1879. Several of their children d. young. 2 children, viz:

3938. Dennis Sale; m. Florinda O. Huffman. 2 children +.
3939. James W. Sale; m. Bessie Klinck, (2) Kittie H. Kenogy. 3 children +.

DENNIS Sale (3938); b. Dec. 3, 1845; m. Florinda O. Huffman in 1872. 2 children, viz:

3940. Grace Sale; b. 1879.
3941. John Walter Sale; b. 1885.

JAMES W. Sale (3939); b. Aug. 1, 1858; m. Bessie Klinck Sept. 9, 1884. After her death, Sept., 1886, he m. Kittie H. Kenogy May 30, 1890. 3 children, viz:

3943. Frederick K. Sale; b. July 26, 1891.
3944. Mary Sale; b. Oct. 31, 1898.

JOSEPH GARNER Warnock⁵ (3897) (James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. Oct. 19, 1822, in Clark County, Ind.; attended Asbury University at Greencastle; d. Oct. 5, 1888. He m. Miriam Eliza, daughter of Henley Clybourne, in 1847. She d. June, 1854, aged 27 years. He then m. Martha Ann, daughter of Dr. Andrew Teale and his wife, Aurelia Gray, at Plainfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1855. She was b. Oct. 16, 1838. Joseph G. Warnock served three years in the Civil War, belonging to Company I, 23d Iowa Regiment. After Joseph's
death Martha G. Warnock m. Sept. 23, 1890, Rev. Wm. Graham. He d. April 17, 1897. The children were 7, as follows:

3945. Lillian Eldora Warnock; b. March 23, 1856. She m. Ralph Hixon in 1875. 2 children +.
3946. Luella Aurelia Warnock; b. Oct. 19, 1857. She m. Frank P. Haskill in 1879. 5 children +.
3947. Charles Sumner Warnock; b. Feb. 21, 1859; m. Mina M. Colwell. 4 children +.
3948. Alice Josephine Warnock; b. April 21, 1863; m. Morton Tuttle in 1886. 1 child +.
3950. Mary Virginia Warnock; b. Feb. 8, 1867. She m. Charles Carlson in 1886. 3 children +.
3951. Nelle Miriam Warnock; b. Nov. 16, 1875.

LILLIAN ELDORA Warnock⁶ (3945) (Joseph⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); m. Ralph, son of Lucas and Emmeline Hixon, May 27, 1875. He was b. Oct. 20, 1853. 3 children, viz:

3952. Hugh Warnock Hixon; b. Aug. 1, 1876.

LUELLA AURELIA Warnock (3946); m. Frank P., son of Edmond Gardner and Polly Haskill, Feb. 23, 1879, in Westville, Ind. Their 5 children were:

3956. Ethel Warnock Haskill; b. Aug. 21, 1880; m. Jan., 1900.
3958. Martha Alice Haskill; b. May 8, 1885.
3959. Frankie Argyle Haskill; b. Sept. 6, 1892.

CHARLES SUMNER Warnock⁶ (3947) (Joseph⁵, James⁴, Nancy³, Joseph², John¹); b. Feb. 21, 1859; m. Mina May, daughter of Marshall H. and Alzada Colwell, in Dunlap, Ia., April 12, 1882. She was b. Nov. 29, 1862. Their 4 children were:

3960. Robert Eugene Warnock; b. April 16, 1885.
3962. Bernice Helene Warnock; b. Dec. 8, 1890.
3963. Leland Colwell Warnock; b. Nov. 2, 1897.
ALICE JOSEPHINE Warnock (3948) (Joseph, James, Nancy, Joseph, John); b. April 21, 1863; m. June 24, 1886, Morton, son of Chauncey C. and Mary A. Tuttle. Their home is in Huntington, Ind. 1 child, viz:

3964. Melville Warnock Tuttle; b. March 14, 1889.

OLIVE ROSETTA Warnock (3949) (Joseph, James, Nancy, Joseph, John); b. May 8, 1865; m. Andrew Carlson Nov., 1885. 4 children, viz:

3966. Glenn Carlson; b. April, 1888; d. 1891.
3968. Infant; b. 1900.

MARY VIRGINIA Warnock (3950) (Joseph, James, Nancy, Joseph, John); b. Feb. 8, 1867; m. Charles Carlson Aug., 1886. 3 children, viz:

3969. Louie Carlson; b. 1888.
3970. Guy Carlson; b. 1890.
3971. Nellie Carlson; b. 1894.

ALLEN WILEY Warnock (3900) (James, Nancy, Joseph, John); b. April 30, 1837, in LaPorte County, Ind.; m. April 4, 1860, Eliza Ellen, daughter of Henry and Julia A. Beahm. He served in the Civil War from Sept. 28, 1861, to June 7, 1863. Eliza E. was b. April 8, 1836, in LaPorte County. Her mother was Julia A. Forte. 2 children, viz:

3972. Henry Arthur Warnock; b. March 17, 1861, in LaPorte County +.

HENRY ARTHUR Warnock (3972) (Allen W., James, Nancy, Joseph, John); m. Susie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Ludington. She was b. April 30, 1863. 1 child, viz:


HATTIE ESTELLE Warnock (3973) (Allen W., James, Nancy, Joseph, John); m. June 30, 1885, Walter Lonsdale, son of George and Elizabeth Lonsdale. He was b. Sept. 9, 1856, in Mar-
JOHN WALKER. 561

1 child, viz:


JAMES Walker³ (3542) (Joseph², John¹) ; m. Mrs. Esther Alexander. She had one son, Archibald Alexander, when they were married. 3 children, viz:

3977. Mary Blair Walker; d. at Macomb, Ill.; m. Dr. Charles Hays, Jr., No. 3549. See Hays family for their descendants +.
3978. Elizabeth McCaffé Walker; b. 1798; m. W. W. Bailey Jan. 5, 1819. He was b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Nov. 25, 1796; d. Aug. 9, 1858; both d. in Macomb, Ill. 9 children +.

JOSEPH M. Walker⁴ (3976) (James³, Joseph², John¹); b. 1794; d. Nov. 1, 1846, in McDonough County, Ill.; m. Maria Collins. She d. Dec. 27, 1848. He moved from Adair County, Ky., in 1836, to Camp Creek, McDonough County, Ill. After his death his wife went to Macomb, Ill., to live. 7 children, viz:

3979. Talithia C. Walker; b. July 25, 1821. She m. Nathaniel P. Lindsay Sept. 20, 1838. She d. June 11, 1847. Their home was in Macomb, Ill. 1 child +.
3983. Elizabeth Walker; b. Sept. 28, 1829; m. David Lawson June 11, 1850.
3984. Willis Collins Walker; b. April 29, 1831; m. Rusella Easton Watson Aug. 9, 1860. She was a daughter of James
Stewart and Abby Easton Watson. She was b. Jan. 20, 1842. Their home is in St. Louis, Mo. 6 children +.


TALITHIA C. Walker (3979); m. Nathaniel P. Lindsay. One child, viz:

3986. Mary C. Lindsay; b. Dec. 7, 1845; m. Albert Eads, son of John and Margaret Anderson Eads, Jan. 28, 1868. He was b. April 23, 1842. Their home is in Macomb, Ill. He is President of the Union National Bank of Macomb, Ill., where they reside. 2 children +.

JAMES DILLARD Walker (3981); m. Mary Campbell. 3 children, viz:

3987. Mary Louise Walker; m. George Wells. He d. about 1900. 6 children +.
3988. Nellie Hempstead Walker; m. James Ray. She is dead.
3989. Elizabeth Caroline Walker; unmarried. Her home is in Omaha, Neb.

ELIZABETH Walker (3883); m. David Lawson. Their home is in Denver, Col. 5 children, viz:

3990. Joseph Lawson; m. Mary Shields of Columbia. 3 children +.
3991. Sarah Lawson. She went as a missionary to China; went when 18 years old; spent 7 years there; m. Rev. Edward Diggs in Texas. He is an Episcopal minister. 1 child +
3992. Willis Lawson. His home is in Ft. Worth, Tex.; married; 3 children +.
3993. George Lawson; married.
3994. Elizabeth Lawson; unmarried. Her home is in Denver.

WILLIS COLLINS Walker (3984); m. Rusella E. Watson. 6 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

3995. Abby Maria Walker; b. May 18, 1861; m. William H. Mason Feb. 28, 1888. 2 children +.

3996. Etta Walker; b. June 18, 1863.


4000. Maurice Alexander Walker; b. Dec. 15, 1873.

ABBY MARIA Walker (3995); m. William H. Mason. 2 children, viz:

4001. Abby Walker Mason; b. July 29, 1889.

4002. Walker Mason; b. June 29, 1897.

ESTHER M. Walker (3985); m. James H. Parrotte. 3 children, viz:

4003. Willis Bransford Parrotte; b. Dec. 28, 1865; d. March 6, 1866.

4004. Eva Parrotte; m. Cleon F. Sweeney in Rushville, Ill., Aug. 18, 1881.

4005. Elizabeth Parrotte; m. Clayton Holmes Goodrich in Omaha, Neb., Feb. 14, 1900. Their home is in Kansas City, Mo.

MARY C. Linsley (3986); m. Albert Eads. 2 children, viz:

4006. Lizzie Eleanor Eads; b. Feb. 23, 1869; m. James Worthington Bailey. For children, see No. 4052.


JOSEPH Lawson (3990); m. Mary Shields. 4 children, viz:

4008. Lucille Lawson.

4009. Elizabeth Lawson.

4010. Shields Lawson.


SARAH Lawson (3991); m. Rev. Edward Diggs. 1 child, viz:

4012. Elizabeth Diggs.

WILLIS Lawson (3992); married. 2 children, viz:

4013. —— Lawson.

4014. —— Lawson.
MARY LOUISE Walker (3987); m. George Wells. 6 children, viz:
4015. Mamie Wells.
4016. Walker Wells; m. and lives in Wyoming.
4017. Charles Wells.
4018. Nellie Wells.
4019. Florence Wells.
4020. Louise Wells.

ELIZABETH McAFFE Walker⁴ (3978) (James³, Joseph², John¹); m. William W. Bailey Jan. 5, 1819. He was b. in Rockbridge County, Va., Nov. 25, 1796; d. in Macomb, Aug. 9, 1858. Their 9 children were:
4022. William Sutherland Bailey; b. Oct. 21, 1821; m. Dorothy Catherine, daughter of Tunstal Quarrels Walker, in 1858. (See children, No. 3497.)
4024. Samuel Elliot Bailey; b. April 2, 1826; d. June 28, 1851.
4027. Mary Elizabeth Bailey; b. Feb. 21, 1835; m. D. G. Tunnecliff. She d. April 21, 1865. 6 children +.
4028. George W. Bailey; b. Aug. 24, 1838; merchant in Macomb, Ill. 3 children +.
4029. Henry Bailey; b. Aug. 1, 1842; member of 16th Illinois Infantry; d. in service March 16, 1862.

JAMES WALKER Bailey⁵ (4021) (Elizabeth⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹); b. in Adair County, Ky.; d. Aug. 25, 1892; m. Elizabeth Tull Dec. 29, 1846. She d. Dec. 28, 1898. 3 children, viz:
4030. Eliza Victor Bailey; m. Bennet W. Bowdry. 8 children +

ELIZA VICTOR Bailey⁶ (4030) (James W.⁵, Elizabeth⁴, James³, Joseph², John¹); b. Oct. 19, 1847. She m. Bennet W. Bow-
dry Sept. 23, 1869. They live in Carrollton, Mo. 8 children, viz:

4033. James Samuel Bowdry; b. May 14, 1870.
4036. Hannah Dean Bowdry; b. Sept. 11, 1878.
4037. Dorothy Catherine Bowdry; b. Sept. 21, 1881.
4039. Bennet W. Bowdry; b. Sept. 29, 1887.

MARY ELIZABETH Bailey (4027) (Elizabeth4, James3, Joseph2, John1); seventh child of Elizabeth and W. W. Bailey; b. 1833. She m. Damon G. Tunnecliff of Macomb. Elizabeth d. in 1865, and he then m. a sister of Dr. Bacon of Macomb. Their 6 children were:

4041. Mary Eliza Tunnecliff; b. Oct. 11, 1855; m. Walter Lee Parrotte. He was b. in Rushville, Ill.; reside in Chicago, Illinois.
4043. Elizabeth Marinda Tunnecliff; b. Dec. 23, 1859; died.
4044. George Damon Tunnecliff; b. Dec. 14, 1861; m. Isabelle Baker. 3 children +.
4046. Henry Tunnecliff; b. April 15, 1865. He d., date not given.

GEORGE DAMON Tunnecliff (4044); m. Isabella Baker. 3 children, viz:

4047. Helen Baker Tunnecliff.
4048. Louise Tunnecliff.
4049. Morris Damon Tunnecliff.

GEORGE W. Bailey (4028) (Elizabeth4, James3, Joseph2, John1); b. 1838; m. Eliza Madison Worthington Feb. 20, 1861. She was b. April 10, 1839. Their 3 children were:

4052. James Worthington Bailey; b. Aug. 13, 1867; m. Lizzie Eleanor Eads May 11, 1893. She was a daughter of Albert and Mary C. Linsley Eads No. 4006. 1 child +.

ROWLAND WILLIAM Bailey (4050); m. Mary E. Joy. 4 children, viz:
4056. Anna Bailey; b. April 30, 1894.

JAMES WORTHINGTON Bailey (4052); m. Lizzie Eleanor Eads. 1 child, viz:

THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER, BROTHER OF JOHN WALKER, THE EMIGRANT.

3. Alexander Walker, who was a brother of John the emigrant, never, that we know of, left Scotland. The name of his wife is not known; and as he is the head of the family whose record follows, he will be designated thus: Alexander*. Of the three children of his who came to America with their Uncle John and Aunt Katherine Rutherford Walker, one was named:

4058. John Walker. He m. Mary Culton. 11 children +.
This John Walker had a brother, Alexander, and sister, Eleanor. As much of their history as is known to us will appear further on in this work.

JOHN Walker² (4058) (Alexander*); came with his Uncle John from Ireland to America. Soon afterwards he m. Mary Culton. They are both buried in a graveyard on the hill in front of his cousin, Alexander Walker's home, which is about one mile from where he settled on Walker's Creek. The farm is now owned by a Mr. Whitmore. John Walker was a member of the New Providence Church and was an upright, conscientious man. From his occupation he was called "Gunstocker John," and many of the guns he assisted in making were used in the Revolutionary War.
WILL OF JOHN WALKER.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I, John Walker of Rockbridge County and State of Virginia, calling to mind the mortality of my body, knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make this my last will and testament, that is, principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to God who gave it, and my body to the earth, to be buried in a Christianlike manner by my executors, and as touching what worldly goods it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I will and dispose of in manner following, viz:

I will and bequeath unto my son, William Walker, the plantation that I now live on, containing two hundred and seventy-one acres, be the same more or less, with all buildings, orchards, &c., to him, his heirs or assigns forever.

Item. I will and bequeath unto Margaret, my beloved wife, her mare and saddle, all the household furniture, beds, &c., bed clothes included, as also the negro wench named Philos, during her natural life and what issue said wench has is to be at the sole disposal of my said wife, being only the issue said wench has during my said wife's natural life, likewise what money may be on hand, and accounts due to me is also to be for the use of my said wife, except the sum of forty-five pound what my son William is owing to me and eight pounds that my son Alexander is owing me.

Item. It is my will and I order my negro wench Philos, after my wife's decease to be sold and one moiety of her price for my son Joseph and the other to be equally divided between the children of my son, John Walker, deceased.

Item. It is my will and I order that the remainder of my estate after my funeral expenses and lawful debts are discharged be equally divided between my son Joseph, Alexander, James, Samuel, Andrew and William, and my daughter Mary Graham and Margaret Phresher and the children of my son John deceased is to have a tenth part of the said remainder of my estate equally divided between them and the same to be divided equally between the children of my daughter, Jean Raugh, deceased, and I do hereby constitute and appoint my beloved wife Margret and my sons Joseph and Alexander sole executors of this my last will and testament, and do hereby revoke all other wills and testaments by me heretofore made, declaring this my last will and testament.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-seven.

Teste:

JOHN WALKER.
TOBIAH LAMBERT.
JOHN STUART.
DANIEL SCHREKKENART.

AT A COURT HELD FOR ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, THE THIRD DAY OF
OCTOBER, 1797.

This writing purporting the last will and testament of John
Walker, deceased, was produced in Court by Joseph Walker and
Alexander Walker, Executors therein and proved by the oath of
John Walker, Tobias Lambert and John Stuart, subscribing witness
and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: A. REID, C. C.

(A Copy.)
Teste: A. T. SHIELDS, Clerk.

Their eleven children were:

4059. Joseph Culton Walker; m. Jane Moore, and from these
are descended the Houston, Bernard, Barclay and other
families. See record elsewhere. 9 children +.
4060. Mary Walker; m. Abraham Graham. 9 children +.
4061. Alexander Walker; m. Jane Stuart (sister of Judge
Stuart). 11 children +.
4062. James Walker; m. Mary Ann Walker. 7 children +.
4064. John Walker; m. Betsey McCampbell. 2 children, names
not given.
4065. William Walker; m. Mary Stuart. 8 children +.
4066. Samuel Walker; m. Rebecca Grados. 7 children +.
4067. Margaret Walker; m. James Carr Frazier. 13 children +.
4068. Andrew Walker; m. Betsey McKinney. 6 children +.
4069. Eleanor Walker; m. Andrew Martin. 1 child +.

JOSEPH C. Walker* (4059) (John², Alexander²). He came
with the first tide of emigration from Lancaster County, Pa., to the

* This name is spelled Raugh in her father's will.
Valley, and settled near Lexington. He was one of the three grantees of land upon which Liberty Hall Academy was built, which was burned in 1803, the ruins of which can still be seen from the University. He afterwards removed to a large farm on Buffalo Creek, including what is now known as Buffalo Mills. He was for many years Justice of the Peace; was High Sheriff of the County, and was a ruling elder in both Monmouth and Falling Springs Churches. He was appointed by the Hanover Presbytery in 1782 a trustee, and was one of the trustees named in the charter. He served until 1815, a period of more than 30 years, and the records of the board attest his punctual attendance, and his fidelity to duty. He was a large man, of dark complexion, commanding in appearance, and rather taciturn. His wife was Jane Moore (No. 139), the aunt of the captive, Mary Moore, who lived with him after her return from captivity. His daughter, Margaret, m. Rev. Samuel Houston.—*Historical Papers of Washington and Lee College,* No. 2, page 109, 110.

Joseph C. Walker and his wife, Jane Moore, had the following nine children:

*4070. Margaret Walker; m. Rev. Samuel Houston †.
4071. Jane Walker; m. Samuel Barclay †.
4072. James Walker; d. aged 13 years.
4073. Mary (Polly) Walker; m. Richard Bernard †.
4074. Rachael Walker; d. young.
4075. John Moore Walker; m. Margaret Woods †.
4076. Joseph Walker; d. young.
4077. Patsey Walker; m. John Donihue †.
4078. Alexander Walker; d. young.

MARGARET Walker* (4070) (Joseph C.², John², Alexander¹); m. Rev. Samuel Houston in 1795. She was a daughter of Joseph, who was long a ruling elder in the Falling Springs Church. She had a well balanced mind and retentive memory; was very religious. At 83 years of age she still retained the manner and appearance of a much younger woman; was often found ministering to the sick and afflicted of the neighborhood. Mary Moore, the captive of Abb’s Valley, was brought up with Margaret Walker, being her first cousin. Margaret Walker Houston d. at her home, “Rural Valley,” Aug. 14, 1854, and was buried in the cemetery of “High Bridge Church.”

*These names by mistake were previously numbered, and will be found from 1079 to 1087 inclusive.
HOUSTON FAMILY.

Memorial of Rev. Samuel R. Houston, D. D., read before the Synod of Virginia, Nov. 3, 1887:

The Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston, D. D., after a long life of eminent piety and earnest labors for Christ, died at his home in Monroe County, West Virginia, on the 29th of January, 1887.

He was born near the Natural Bridge in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 13, 1806. His father was the Rev. Samuel Houston, who for many years was the pastor of High Bridge and Falling Spring Churches in Rockbridge County, Virginia. On his mother's side he could trace his ancestry back through seven generations to the illustrious Samuel Rutherford of Scotland, for whom he was named.

He was gifted with a high order of talents, and his requirements as a scholar were extraordinary both for their extent and thoroughness. These were generally concealed by his modesty, but when occasion demanded, they showed themselves, often to the astonishment of his most intimate acquaintances.

To his intellectual attainments were added elegance of person, a face that beamed with benevolence, and dignity and simplicity of character which commanded reverence as well as confidence.

He received his first academic instructions from his father, and at the age of sixteen he entered Dickenson College, Pa. He graduated in the twentieth year of his age. After leaving college he was engaged the next six years as an instructor in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia. This experience gave him a love for the language and sign of mutes, and throughout life he embraced every opportunity of preaching to the deaf and dumb and conversing with them wherever he met them.

In the year 1831 he began his study for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary, but owing to the prevalence of an epidemic, he left Princeton and went to Union Seminary, Virginia, where he completed his course in 1834. He was soon after licensed to preach by the Lexington Presbytery and ordained to go as a missionary to the foreign field. He was stationed for a few months on the island of Scio, and was then directed to Areopolis in southern Greece. There he and the Rev. George Seyburn commenced their labors together of teaching and preaching the gospel. After four years, in which they had established a successful school and laid the founda-
tion of a hopeful missionary work, Mr. Houston was compelled, on account of his wife's declining health, to remove to Egypt for a better climate. While here he supplied the place of the chaplain of the Church of England for six months by the invitation of the British Consul. The expected advantages of climate were not realized and he had to resign to the hands of death the beloved partner of his trials and lay her in a foreign grave. He returned again to his work in Greece, but the critical condition of little Rutherford, his only living child, required his return to America. He arrived amongst his friends in this country in 1841. After spending some time in visiting the churches, he married again, with the full purpose of going back to the mission in Greece. But before setting out medical counsel decided that Mrs. Houston's health would not permit her to live in southern Greece. This he regarded as the voice of Providence assigning him to his work in the field at home.

In 1842 he became pastor of the churches of Union and Mt. Pleasant, Monroe County, West Virginia. There for forty-four years he abounded in labors and gathered many souls into the Kingdom. Frequently his churches were blessed with seasons of refreshing in which large numbers were added to the Lord.

During his long ministry he grew into the affection of his people, until in the latter years of his life he enjoyed their confidence and love to such a degree that they seemed anxious that every wish of his should be gratified. No people were ever blessed with a more faithful and instructive minister. He loved to study and explain the word of God, and during his long pastorate he expounded every part of the Bible to his people. He gloried in the cross and his heart glowed with love to the Redeemer, and he made all his expositions of the scriptures bear upon Christ and Him crucified. Almost every sermon was a finished production and delivered with an eloquence and an unction that would have charmed and impressed the most cultured and learned audience. Those who have heard him preach during a series of services under the special presence of the Holy Spirit have heard specimens of pulpit eloquence and power of the highest order.

As a pastor he was unsurpassed in his adaptation to men of different classes or to persons in different circumstances. He knew just how to bring Christ to the bedside of the sick, to the hearts of the afflicted or to the mind of the inquiring sinner.
He was the most profitable and pleasant of companions. His well stored mind, his great fund of incident and his genial spirit made him entertaining and attractive to all.

Few men leave behind them such a record of a holy, useful life; few receive such unusual testimony to their excellence. Yet he was wholly unconscious of any greatness or superiority in himself. He leaned upon Christ for wisdom, strength and righteousness, and looked to him as the source of all excellence. The last words found written in his diary were these: "There never was such a glorious person as Jesus Christ; never such a glorious doctrine as the doctrine of the Cross."

J. C. Barr,
M. L. Lacy,
J. C. Bell,
Committee.

REMARKS OF REV. JOS. A. WADDELL, MODERATOR.

I cannot forbear from adding to the beautiful tribute just read a word or two of personal testimony to the character of the subject. I have ever regarded Dr. Houston as my father in the ministry, having under his advice dedicated my life to the service and made my preparation for it with the aid of his counsel and example. Frequent observation and intercourse with him impressed me with his apparent exemption from almost all those imperfections which are observed in other men.

His physical manhood seemed to have been cast in a mould of exquisite proportions. It was noble, dignified and commanding; and his intellectual, moral and spiritual being seemed in all respects to correspond with the form and bearing of the external man. The impression given from day to day that he was a rounded character, grand and purer than a transient observation would suggest.

My testimony can add nothing to his merits, but it gratifies the speaker to pay this brief tribute to his name and memory. It is right and just that one too modest in life to challenge the admiration of his contemporaries should receive after his departure the commendation he had so nobly won.

REMARKS OF REV. DR. WILLIAM BROWN.

It is not in my power to add anything to what has already been said in reference to this venerable man of God, who has been taken
from us. But it is at least a personal gratification to give some expression to the feelings which are in my heart to-day. There is a reason for this which is somewhat special. The mother of Dr. Houston and my own mother were near kindred to each other, and when my mother was brought back from her captivity her home was with the father of Dr. Houston's mother. In this way they were brought up together more like sisters than cousins.

My earliest recollection goes back to 1821 or 1822. He came with his father to attend a sacramental meeting at New Providence. There was at that time a wonderful religious awakening in Rockbridge County, and about fifty persons sat down together for the first time, at the Lord's table. It was truly a time of the right hand of the Most High. It was about this time that Samuel Rutherford Houston and George Seyburn, both in the freshness of youth, made a public profession of religion. This fact, wherever known, made a deep impression.

It was not my privilege to see a great deal of Mr. Houston in after years, but it may be said that I knew him well. He was a noble example of what a Christian gentleman and minister ought to be. He had an excellent mind well stored with theological and literary furniture. He was a man of quick sensibilities, true and courageous where his convictions of duty were concerned, yet with a heart tender, sympathetic and gentle. He was eminently a lover of peace. His piety was of the best sort, thorough, scriptural, and consistent through all his life. He was one of the most powerful preachers in the Synod of Virginia, and his ministry was greatly blessed. It would be hard to point to any minister that inspired more respect and affection where he was known. His loss to his family and the church is great. But it is the privilege of the weary to go home and rest when the work of life is over. Our brother now rests from his labors and his works do follow him. Let us bless God for all that he was both by nature and grace; for all that he now is; and for all that he will be in the Kingdom of Glory, world without end. Amen.

Taken from Foote's Sketches of Virginia:

Mr. Houston was born on Hay's Creek, in the congregation of New Providence. In his letter to Mr. Morrison, he gives a few pleasant facts respecting his ancestry. His parents' names were John Houston and Sally Todd. His father was for many years an elder in New Providence. In his old age he removed to Tennessee, and
died at about four score years. While an infant, Mr. Samuel Houston was exceedingly feeble; on more than one occasion he was laid down supposed to be dying. As he increased in years he became vigorous; and through a long life enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. In his manhood he was tall, erect, square shouldered, spare and active; particular in his dress and dignified in his deportment. After he became a minister, he never seemed to forget that he was a minister of the Lord Jesus, and that all parts of his office were honorable. All duties devolving upon him by custom, or by the voice of his brethren, he cheerfully performed to the utmost of his ability. From his deference to those of greater acquirements, or more ample endowments of mind, or more maturity of age, and his unobtrusiveness upon the public, strangers might have concluded that he was a timid man. And when called to act, and his line of duty led him to face opposition, in whatever form it might come, his imperturbability might, by a casual observer, have been considered want of feeling. But his kindness and benevolence in the relations of life demonstrated the depth of feeling in his heart; and his acquaintances knew him to be pure in his principles, warm in his affections, and unflinching in his bravery. A man was sure of a firm friend, if he could convince Samuel Houston it was his duty to stand by him. His whole appearance and bearing were those of an honest man. His classical education was completed during the troubles and confusions of the American Revolution, and about the time of the removal of Liberty Hall Academy to the neighborhood of Lexington. In 1781 a call came for militia to assist Greene against Cornwallis. The memorable Battle of the Cowpens had been fought, and Morgan, under protection of Greene’s retreating army, had escaped with the prisoners to Virginia. Cornwallis had encamped at Hillsborough, and Greene was waiting near the Virginia line for reinforcements to drive his pursuer, Cornwallis, back to South Carolina or overcome him in battle. Samuel Houston was called to go as a private from the congregation of New Providence, in his 23rd year. Arrested in his studies preparatory to the ministry, he went cheerfully, with others, to try the labors and exposures of camp. After his death there was found among his papers a manuscript of foolscap, folded down to sixteen leaves a sheet, on which were memoranda of his campaign, covering about the one-half of a sheet of the large size, then in use. He notices all that appeared to him worthy of special
mention, and as remembrances of all that occurred, no better description of a militia force in its weakness and efficiency has been left us from the experience of the Revolution. The beginning is abrupt; no mention being made of the draft or the officers in command, or the object of the expedition. (For extracts from this diary, see pages 486-488 of this work.)

The Rev. Samuel Houston, in answer to some inquiries made by the Rev. James Morrison, the third pastor of New Providence, gave in writing the origin of the congregation. He begins with the grants to Beverly and Burden. "The dividing line between their grants crossed the valley near where New Providence Church now stands."

"Those families that came first were nearly connected or large families. For comfort and for safety they generally settled near each other, and with the understanding that as soon as practicable they might have schools for their children, and form religious societies and have places of public worship. Those first settlers in the valley were mostly Presbyterians; but those in New Providence, I believe were wholly so, at least in name. Near the South Mountain, there were several families by the name of Moore; others of Steel; near them, McClung, Fulton and Beard; and then a little further on, my grandfather, John Houston, and his brother-in-law, John Montgomery, and some by the name of Eaken. Near the middle of the valley, on Kennedy's Creek and its branches, were the Kennedys Wardlaws, Logans, and another line of Steels, Edmundsons, Buchanans, Pattons, Millars and Stephensons. Toward the North Mountain, on Hay's and Walker's Creeks, were two families of Hays, three or four Walkers of the same stock, and their brother-in-law, James Moore; two families of Robinsons, one each of Kelly, Hudson, Thompson and Smiley and two of Rheas. In the midst were three of the Berry family, one of Tedford, one of McCampbell, two or three McCroskys and a Coalter family. In the course of a few years other families came and settled among them. Their names were McNutt, Weir, Campbell, Wilson, Anderson, Culton, Henry, Lowry, and another stock of Edmundsons, and one family named Todd, my grandfather on my mother's side; two of the name of Stuart, one each of Alexander, Cowder, Gray, Jamieson, and two Pattons. Of all these families, by intermarriages, other families were soon formed; also others coming in.

"The above settlers commenced, at least many of them, in the
woods, and in much fear from savages and wild beasts. Hence, at
my grandfather's house, which was some distance from the South
Mountain, but nearer it than the western side of the settlement, and
a house most convenient for the whole settlement to collect their
families together in case of an invasion, the settlers erected a stock-
ade fort, the remainder of which I saw around the yard when I was
a boy. Near to the fort, at a place then, and now, called Old Provi-
dence, they erected a log meeting house, and had worship occasion-
ally by supplies from Pennsylvania. In those early days, the popu-
lation of Timber Ridge united with Providence to get supplies, in-
tending as soon as they could, to have a settled pastor between them.
The lower settlement on Hay's Creek and Walker's Creek, felt them-
selves too distant from Old Providence, and urged a more central
place between the mountains, and proposed the place, now near
Witherow's Mansion. My grandfather prevailed upon his neighbors
to meet them at the new site; accordingly a log meeting house was
erected on the southern side of the creek. The united congregations
of Timber Ridge and New Providence called Mr. John Brown, and
he was installed as their pastor. The first elders were a Mr. Millar,
Andrew Hays, John Logan, Samuel Buchanan, Alexander Walker,
my grandfather John Houston, and Andrew Steel. After the con-
gregation had agreed upon a site for the new church, having had
much difficulty in becoming united in the choice, it was proposed
to adopt a name. My aged ancestor said, 'Neighbors, we have hith-
erto had unpleasant and fruitless meetings; to-day we have had an
agreeable and successful one, and we are indebted to a kind Prov-
dence; let us call it New Providence,' to which all agreed. Then, or
soon afterwards, they united in efforts, some contributing, others
laboring, until they finished the stone walls, roof, doors, windows
and floor, and set in benches and a temporary pulpit, and then rested
for some years until I was a boy capable of observation; for well do
I remember sitting in my father's seat and seeing the swallows fly-
ing in and out during public worship, to feed their young ones, in
nests upon the collar beams and wall plates, or cavities in the stone
work. When the people, after some years, finished the work by mak-
ing a pulpit with a canopy, a gallery, and by glazing the windows,
he says, 'the elders were Andrew Hays, John Logan, Alexander
Walker, John Houston (my father), Saunders Walker, and soon
after James Henry, Charles Campbell and James McCampbell.'
"About the year 1763, an unhappy difference took place between the pastor, Mr. Brown, and some of the leading men in Timber Ridge congregation, on account of which Mr. Brown talked of removing. This deeply affected many of the New Providence congregation. But at last they agreed to retain his labors entirely, and on his accepting £80 salary from them alone, his connection and theirs with Timber Ridge was dissolved. Mr. Brown's labors were continued harmoniously in New Providence, until his powers of body failed, especially his voice. Therefore mutually he and the congregation agreed for him to be relieved by the congregation becoming vacant, and another called, all which was in due order effected; and in a short time his successor, Mr. Samuel Brown, was called and installed as their pastor, which brings us down to the year 1796.

"A few remarks and I am done. After Mr. J. B. Brown left Timber Ridge many of said congregation retained much affectation for him, and through much inconvenience attended almost steadily New Providence meetings and communions as formerly. Another remark is, that before the struggle for independence took place, New Providence kept the Sabbath with great strictness, and family worship was almost universal. Another remark is, that shortly before the war, some men, whose sons were growing up, felt a desire for having them, or part of them, educated liberally, chiefly with a view to the ministry of the gospel. Accordingly a small grammar school was formed in the neighborhood of Old Providence, composed of Samuel Doak, John Montgomery, Archibald Alexander, James Houston, William Tate, Samuel Greenlee, William Wilson, and others, which greatly increased and drew youths from distant neighborhoods. This grammar school was moved to the place near Fairfield, called Mount Pleasant; it was, in 1776, established at Timber Ridge meeting house, and named Liberty Hall. Sincerely yours,

S. Houston."

Tradition says that the first work after building log cabins for themselves, was to erect a capacious meeting house. For permanency and dignity they determined it should be of stone. Limestone for mortar could be found in any abundance, but sand was brought on pack horses six or seven miles from the stream called South Fork. Nails and glass were brought in the same way from Philadelphia. A sycamore, for a long time the only one in the neighborhood, sprung from the bank of refuse brought from a stream where the
tree abounds. The succeeding generations knew the old sycamore, enjoying its shade on Sabbath noon. So intent were many of the people of New Providence that their house of worship should be properly finished, that they forebore not only luxuries, but what are now esteemed the necessaries of housewifery. One old lady apologized to some company that came to eat with her, for not accommodating more at a time at the table, and requiring them to eat by turns, that all might have the benefit of her few knives and forks, by saying, "We intended to have got a set of knives this year, but the meeting house was to be finished, and we could not give our share and get the knives, so we put them off for another year." The only pair of wheels in the congregation for many years was made to draw timbers for the church. In their private concerns the drag and sled sufficed.

The name of the first teacher has been preserved, but not those of his successors, till William Graham and John Montgomery; these are preserved in the records of Presbytery. It does not appear that Mr. J. Brown ever himself engaged in teaching the school which for years was in operation about a mile from his dwelling, in which his elder children received their education, preparatory for those posts of honor conferred upon them by the community.

The people of New Providence were visited by the missionaries sent out by the Presbyteries of the Synod of New York, and May 18, 1748, the Records of Synod say, "A call was brought into Synod from Falling Spring and New Providence, to be presented to Mr. Bryam, the acceptance of which he declined." The congregation being pleased with the labors of Mr. John Brown, a licentiate of New Castle Presbytery, who remained in the valley for some time as a missionary, united in 1753 with the people of Timber Ridge in making the call for his services. After Mr. Brown withdrew from Timber Ridge, he continued for many years to preach to New Providence alone. His sketch is given under the head of Timber Ridge. That the congregation of New Providence did not overvalue his usefulness, is seen in their prosperity. It went united into the hands of his successors, with a cheering prospect of usefulness, the standard of piety, an able eldership, a large number of professors of religion, having sent into the ministry some of her sons, and been the nursery of the Academy and the germ of the College.

The second pastor was Mr. Samuel Brown, settled in 1796. We
know nothing of the life of John Brown till he left college; we know but comparatively little of his successor before he entered on his ministry; and that little we know is from the memoranda of a son, now a minister of the gospel. Samuel Brown, of English origin, was born in the year 1766, of a family of moderate circumstances, in Bedford County, Virginia, in the bounds of the congregation of Peaks and Pisgah, the fruitful mother of many ministers of the gospel prominent in the Virginia Church.

While preparing for the ministry as a candidate, he was a member of Liberty Hall Academy, under William Graham. At the meeting of Hanover Presbytery, at Concord, July 30, 1791, Messrs. Turner and Calhoun read parts of their trials in preparation for licensure; the call from Philadelphia for the removal of J. B. Smith, from Hampden Sidney College, was put in his hands with the non-concurrence of the Presbytery; and three young men were taken as candidates. John Lyle, recommended to this Presbytery as a young man of good moral character, prosecuting his studies, and desirous of putting himself under their care, not as a candidate at present, but for their patronage and direction, was introduced; and the Presbytery, having heard an account of his religious exercises, thought proper to encourage him in his studies. Mr. Samuel Brown was also recommended as a young man in nearly the same circumstances, and wishing to be taken under the directions of Presbytery in the same manner.

At Bethel, July 27, 1792, Mr. Brown read his essay upon the “Extent of Christ’s Satisfaction.” This essay was on the 30th considered and sustained, and an essay was appointed him upon the question, “How do men become depraved, and wherein does that depravity consist”; and also a Presbyterial exercise upon Romans 1st, 18th. At Providence, in Louisa, Oct. 5, 1792, “Mr. Brown was appointed a popular discourse on Rom. 5th, 1st, in addition to his other parts of trial to be produced at the next meeting.” Briery, April 5, 1793.—“The Presbytery was opened with a sermon by Samuel Brown, on the subject assigned him.” At this meeting the Rev. Devereux Jarret took his seat as a corresponding member. On the next evening the Presbytery met at 7 o’clock, at the house “of old Mrs. Morton,” and after consideration, sustained Mr. Brown’s popular sermon. The notice of his reading his essay and Presbyterial exercise is omitted in the records. “The Presbytery then proceeded
to examine Mr. Brown with respect to his knowledge in the doctrines of divinity, and his answers being satisfactory, it was agreed to license him to preach the gospel; and Mr. Brown, having adopted the Confession of Faith as received in the Presbyterian Church in America, and promised subjection to his brethren in the Lord, was accordingly licensed to preach the everlasting gospel of Jesus Christ, and recommended to all the churches where God in his Providence may call him." At a meeting in July, at the Cove, on the 25th instant, Presbytery recommended Mr. Brown to the commission of Synod. Under the direction of this commission, he performed missionary service until April 21, 1796.

The range of his missionary field was large; the bounds of the commission extended over Virginia, West Pennsylvania and Kentucky. With the general extent of their bounds, and a large proportion of the particulars, Mr. Brown became fully acquainted; and the selection of a place of living, which he was enabled to make by the good will and choice of the people, was characteristic of the man. For quietness, usefulness, comfort, present success in the ministry, and prospective in-gathering of harvests, New Providence was unsurpassed by any of the numerous vacancies, and was equalled by few that had pastors. Honesty of purpose, simplicity of manner, diligence in business, and a liberal economy characterized the people of this retired but fertile region of country. The congregation had been famous for its attachment to its ministers; and the condition in which the first minister left it, in his feeble age, bore testimony to his fidelity. The activity of a young man was becoming visibly necessary, and Brown the first gave place cheerfully to Brown the second, and the successor as cheerfully honored his predecessor while reaping the fruit of his labors.

Tall, spare, broad shouldered, and not particularly careful at all times whether he stood precisely straight, a thin visage with small, deep-set eyes of a grey color tinged with blue, not particularly expressive till the deep passions of the heart were aroused—"Then," said Governor James McDowell, "they began to sparkle and glow, and apparently sink deeper in his head, and grow brighter and brighter, till the sparkling black was lost in a vivid flame of fire"; then the volcano, giving no other sign in muscle or in limb, of its subterranean workings, was ready to burst. Then, if the explosion was a volume of wrath, it was terrible; if the kindling of a great
subject, the burst of eloquence was resistless; the bolt shot forth and shivered like lightning."

The people of New Providence considered their pastor as completely suited to them; they desired no other; they could not well conceive a better. And Mr. Brown rejoiced in an eldership of men of simplicity of manners and purposes; of sterling integrity and unfeigned piety; and a congregation of sensible people, numerous enough for all his capabilities as a pastor, and worthy of the best exercise of those endowments of body and mind that might be fitted for any service the Lord might call. Both were contented. Under his ministry the old stone meeting house, endeared by a thousand recollections, gave place to a new brick building; and as his own log dwelling was about to be exchanged for a convenient brick residence, nearly completed, he came suddenly to the end of his life. Mr. Brown left a widow and ten children, seven sons and three daughters. A sketch of his widow has appeared in the preceding volume. In about six years she followed her husband to the tomb, and lies by his side. One of his elders describes him thus:

January 4th, 1851.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—

I received your favor of Dec. 4th, only a few days ago, making some inquiries respecting the Reverend Samuel Brown. In compliance with your request, I will with pleasure, send you such notices of him as my information on the subject will allow. He preached his first sermon in New Providence, after taking their call into his hands, June 5, 1796. He was married 9th of October, 1798, to Polly Moore, whose story is known to you. He purchased soon afterwards a small farm near Brownsburg, and commenced teaching a classical school. He continued the school several years. Amongst those who were his pupils I may name Governor James McDowell, Governor McNutt of Mississippi, Samuel McD. Moore, and Dr. Wilson, now of Union Seminary. He attended to the business of the farm himself, employing no overseer. His salary was only $400 per annum, until a year or two before his death, when it was raised to $500. He was judicious and economical in the management of his affairs. At the time of his installation his means were nothing, his family became large, yet at his death his estate was quite considerable. He died suddenly, 13th of October, 1818, having preached the day be-
fore. His text on that occasion was in the 40th chapter of Isaiah, 30 and 31.

His talents, according to the common opinion, and that is my own, were of a very high order. His judgment in all matters was sound and practical. In cases where it seemed difficult to arrive at a correct decision, he seemed to seize with facility the true view; and the clearness of his statements hardly failed to bring others to concur with him. His preaching was impressive and interesting. His gestures, according to my recollection, were few, but appropriate. In his addresses from the pulpit he was eminent for strength, conciseness and perspicuity. Argumentative more than declamatory, he convinced the judgment of his hearers. Plain, instructive and practical in his discourses, he brought the principles of the Bible to bear upon the conduct of his people in all their relations. He also held very strongly the great Calvinistic doctrines of the Scriptures.

His sermons were short generally. I have heard people complain sometimes that they were too short, but never that they were too long. When he preached two sermons on the Sabbath, as he did in the summer, his last sermon was generally considered the ablest. I never saw but one sermon of his in print; that one was preached at the installation or ordination of A. B. Davidson, in Harrisonburg. Mr. Brown told me he had preached it without much preparation, that he had however felt liberty in the delivery of it. When the Presbytery applied for a copy he had none, and wrote it out as nearly as he could; but I think he was not satisfied with it, and people generally did not consider it a fair specimen of his sermons.

The longer he lived among his people, the more they became attached to him. He mingled amongst them on easy and familiar terms; took an interest in their welfare, both temporal and spiritual. His conversation was interesting, and to use a current phrase, he was the soul of the company in which he was. He took an active interest in the Brownsburg Circulating Library, and was desirous to promote the taste, and the habit of reading amongst his people. He uniformly attended to catechising once a year, at the different places of his congregation, and made pastoral visits to some extent. In his day it was not customary to preach at funerals.

He was a very kind husband, and was always heard to speak of his wife in the most affectionate manner, and he reposed in her opinion and judgment great confidence. His piety was undoubted. He died
universally lamented, in the prime of life, in full intellectual vigor, in the midst of his usefulness, and when the love of his people toward him, so far from abating, was becoming deeper and stronger.

I am yours, respectfully,

THOMAS H. WALKER.

BATTLE OF GUILFORD COURT HOUSE.

Occasionally in speaking of this battle among his friends Mr. Houston related two circumstances respecting himself; one was that on the morning of the battle, he got an opportunity for private prayer in an old tree top, and with unusual freedom committed himself to the wise and protecting providence of God; the other was that in that battle of two hours and twenty minutes, he discharged his rifle fourteen times, that is, once in about ten minutes from the time he heard the first fire of the approaching enemy, till his company joined the retreat of Greene. Others in the battle said that he was the first in his line to answer the command, “fire,” and that he was quite in advance when he discharged his rifle. It is easy to find the position of the Rockbridge militia in the battle from the diagram and statements in the life of General Greene. Greene, with the regulars, were at the court house; some distance in front, crossing at right angles the great Salisbury road on which the British were advancing, were stationed the Virginia militia; some distance in front and across the same road lay the North Carolina militia. The Virginia line was in the forest; the Carolina partly in the forest and partly in the skirts of the forest and partly behind a fence enclosing the open space across which the British force was advancing with extended front. According to orders, the Carolina line, when the enemy was very near, gave their fire, which on the left of the British line was deadly, and having repeated it retreated; some remained to give a third fire, and some made such haste in retreat as to bring reproach upon themselves as deficient in bravery, while their neighbors behaved like heroes. The right wing of the Virginia line was soon turned by the British regulars pressing on to the position of Greene, and like the Carolina line gave vivid examples both of timidity and heroic courage; the left wing, in which Houston was, maintained its position till Greene retreated, almost constantly engaged, but not pressed so hard as they might have been by the regulars occupied with the main body of the American army.
The greatest loss of the Rockbridge and Augusta forces was experienced after they commenced their retreat. Lee's light horse were not ready to cover them, and their retreat became a flight exposed to the sabres of the British light horse. Mr. Samuel Steele, that died an old man, near Waynesborough, in that retreat shot one horseman that followed him. Two others came upon him before he reloaded, and he surrendered himself a prisoner. "Give us your gun." "Oh, no, I can't think of that." "I say, give us your gun!" "Oh, no, I can't think of that." Bursting into a laugh at his simplicity, "Well, carry it along then," motioning him to follow in the rear. He went along some distance, when suddenly springing into the thick top of a fallen tree, he commenced loading his gun. The horsemen, unable to get at him with their swords, put spurs and rode out of reach of his shot. He took advantage of their disappearance and was soon out of danger. David Steele, of Medway, where Waddell addressed the militia before their march, was cut down in the retreat and left for dead. The scar of a deep wound over one of his eyes was frightful to strangers through his long life. Judge Stuart, of Staunton, was in the battle, a messmate of Houston, and retained a friendship for him till his death; excelling in talents he could not, in the opinion of the soldiers, surpass him in the cool facing of danger. Captain James Tate, of Bethel, was killed in the early part of the battle. Captain Andrew Wallace, from near Lexington, was in the regular service, and had always shown himself a brave man. That morning he expressed a mournful presage that he would fall that day. In the course of the action, he sheltered himself behind a tree, with some indication of alarm. Being reproached, he immediately left the shelter, and in a moment received his death wound. A brother of his, Captain Adam Wallace, was with Buford at the terrible massacre on the Waxhaw; after killing many of the enemy with his espontoon, he dies bravely fighting. A third brother, Captain Hugh Wallace, in the regular army, died in Philadelphia, of smallpox. Major Alexander Stuart, of whom Mr. Houston says, "We lost our Major," was mounted on a beautiful mare. A shot was fatal to her on the hasty retreat. As she fell, the Major was seized and surrendered. His captors plundered him and left him standing in his cocked hat, shirt and shoes. He was unwounded. Cornwallis took him and other prisoners with him in his retreat to Wilmington. For a time Greene greatly harassed Cornwallis in his daily marches. Mr. Stuart said
the prisoners suffered severely, particularly from thirst. So great was the haste of flight, and the unkindness of the guard, that the prisoners were not suffered to intermit their speed even to drink in crossing the runs; those that attempted to drink were warned by the bayonet point to go on. He dipped water with his cocked hat; others used their shoes. Archibald Stuart was commissary, but at Guilford he took his musket and entered the ranks as a common soldier. Major Stuart said that Green afterward told him that there was a turn in the battle in which, if he could have reckoned upon the firm stand of the left wing of Virginia militia, he could have annihilated the army of Cornwallis. He knew they were good for a short fight, but was not prepared to see them stand it out as regulars. The defect of the militia system was apparent. The second day after the battle, when they must either march further from home in pursuit of Cornwallis—"to offer the British force more cannon and another regiment of recaptured prisoners, on the same terms as on the 15th"—or return home; they all, the very men who called those who flinched at the Dan "cowards"; all, in face of their Colonel, and displeasure, "the fury" of the General of Brigade, all marched off home. The American Generals soon learned to object to short terms of service, and at the same time had full confidence in the courage of their countrymen.

[I also add a few additional items also found in *Foote's Sketches of Virginia* relating to the different churches of Augusta in which Rev. Houston labored.—Ed.]

At a meeting of Hanover Presbytery at the stone meeting house, Augusta County, November, 1771, Messrs. Samuel Houston, Andrew McClure, Samuel Carrick and Adam Rankin, were on examination received as candidates for the ministry. In May, 1772, at Timber Ridge, on the 22nd, Mr. Houston read a lecture on Colossians 3d from the 1st to the 8th verse; and also a Presbyterial discourse on 1 Tim., 1, 5, which were sustained as parts of trial. Messrs. Rankin, Carrick and McClure exhibited parts of their trials for licensure. At this Presbytery Mr. John McCue was licensed, and on parts of his examination Messrs. Houston and Rankin were associated. October 22, 1772, at New Providence, the Presbytery was opened with a sermon by Adam Rankin, from 2 Cor., 5, 14, and Samuel Houston John, 17, 3; both candidates for licensure. They were sustained. Messrs. Andrew McClure and Samuel Carrick, also produced their
pieces of trial; and the four candidates having passed acceptably all their trials, were licensed to preach the gospel. At Hall's meeting house May 20, 1773, Mr. Houston accepted a call from the Providence congregation in Washington County. The third Wednesday of August was fixed for the ordination: Mr. Houston to preach from Col., 3, 4; the ordination services to be performed by Messrs Cummings, Balch and Doak, the second to preach the ordination sermon, the third to preside, the first to give the charge. In August, 1775, the Presbytery of Abingdon was formed, and Mr. Houston made a constituent part. In May, 1786, he took his seat in the Synod as the first in attendance from the Presbytery. In the events of the few succeeding years, Mr. Houston, in common with his fellow citizens, took an active part. He advocated the formation of a new state to be called Franklin. After some years of commotion the State of Tennessee was formed and made one of the Union. Unfortunately the Presbyterian ministers were divided in their opinions in the course of the procedure, and suffered, many of them, much uneasiness on a subject the particulars of which it is not necessary to record, except in a history of Tennessee in its settlement and progress. For various reasons Mr. Houston determined to return to Virginia, and on the 24th of October, 1789, he was admitted a member of Lexington Presbytery.

In September, 1791, at Augusta Church on the 20th, when A. Alexander opened Presbytery with his trial sermon, he accepted a call from Falling Spring for two-thirds of his time. At this place and High Bridge he performed the duties of a minister of the gospel, faithfully and diligently, till the infirmities of age made it necessary for him to throw the labor on younger men. For many years he taught a classical school with success, mingling firmness and kindness in his discipline. He took great delight in meeting his brethren in the judicatories of the church. His last attendance of the Virginia Synod was at Lexington, October, 1837. Bent with age, almost blind, his long gray locks falling upon his shoulders, he sedulously attended the sessions and listened to the debates, and finally gave his vote to sustain the action of the Assembly of '37. None that saw him could forget his appearance. Cheerful through life, he was glad when his end came. His works remain. He was one that cherished Washington College in the days of its greatest weakness and depression. When his infirmities came upon him, he resigned his pastoral
JOHN WALKER.

587

charges, and employed himself in going out into the highways and hedges. About two miles from the Natural Bridge, and sixteen from Lexington, on the road to Fincastle, is a brick church on a hill, surrounded by a graveyard. At the western end of the church is a marble slab inscribed:

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
REV. SAMUEL HOUSTON,
WHO IN EARLY LIFE WAS A SOLDIER OF THE
REVOLUTION,
AND FOR 55 YEARS A FAITHFUL MINISTER OF THE
LORD JESUS CHRIST.
HE DIED ON THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1839,
AGED 81 YEARS,
IN THE MATURED AND BLESSED HOPE OF A
GLORIOUS RESURRECTION
AND OF IMMORTAL LIFE, IN THE KINGDOM OF
HIS FATHER AND HIS GOD.

PAXTON FAMILY.

John Paxton, one of the three brothers who emigrated with the Houstons first to Pennsylvania and afterwards with them to the Valley of Virginia, 1740-45.

He was a Brigade Inspector for many years, and while from home attending his military duties in the western part of Virginia he was arrested by the hand of death, and breathed his last in Callighan's Hotel, a celebrated inn, in what is now Alleghany County, Va.

He was a man above the ordinary size, of fine personal appearance and military bearing. We have not been able to gather such knowledge of his history as might otherwise, no doubt, have given much entertainment to his posterity, some of whom were among the most distinguished of the tribe. Not many years after his death, his widow left the home which he had inherited from his father on Timber Ridge, and removed with her family to Blount County, Tenn. (about 1807), and settled on Pistol Creek, near a church which was called "Baker's Creek Church," where she habitually attended with her children. She was a lady of much excellence. Her prominent
virtues were displayed in bringing up her large family after the sudden death of her husband. Among their children were:

a. John Paxton; b. 1715 or 1716; m. Mary Blair.
b. Samuel Paxton; m. Mary Moore (No. 133). He d. in 1756, leaving a son, Samuel Paxton, who was in Adair County, Ky., in 1803.
c. Mary Paxton; m. Major Stuart.
d. Thomas Paxton; m. Betsey McClung.
e. Joseph Paxton; d. unmarried, in 1755.
f. William Paxton; m. Eleanor Hays.
g. Elizabeth Paxton; m. Samuel Houston.

HOUSTON FAMILY.

BY REV. SAMUEL R. HOUSTON, D. D.

The following is copied from a manuscript found among the papers of Rev. Samuel Houston (who married Margaret Walker):

"John Houston, my grandfather, came from Ireland with his family when my father was about nine years old, about 1735, bringing with him his mother and wife, who was a Miss Cunningham, and all of his children, excepting the oldest son, James, who died soon after the family left him.

John Houston's family consisted of the following children:

a. Robert Houston +.
b. Isabella Houston.
c. Esther Houston.
d. John Houston +.
e. Samuel Houston.
f. Matthew Houston.

Grandfather John Houston remained in Pennsylvania until his three oldest children were married. He then removed to Virginia, and settled on 'Burden's Land,' and with his son-in-law (John Montgomery), was a principal founder of the congregation of 'New Providence,' to which he gave the name. In the cemetery of the same, his mother, aged ninety-seven, his wife and himself, with several of his descendants, lie buried.

John Houston, my grandfather, was killed by a limb falling from a tree on fire, as he walked under it. My mother, her maiden name
was Todd, died in 1795, and was buried near Maryville, Blount County. My father died in Kentucky, and was buried in a church-yard near Whipperwill Creek, Logan County,

(Signed) Samuel Houston.”

May 30th, 1820.

General Sam Houston furnishes some interesting history connected with the family:

“At an early period in the history of the Houstons, John Houston, with a body of soldiers, reinforced a broken column, and for his great courage and unexampled energy was knighted on the field of battle. The greyhounds in their coat of arms, indicates his fleetness in coming to the rescue; the ‘last sand of the hour-glass,’ the perilous extremity of the army; and the motto, ‘In time,’ its victory. It is the tradition that the Houstons dwelt on the Lowlands’ of Scotland, and the registering of their ‘Coat of Arms’ in the government office at London, proves satisfactorily that their standing was somewhat elevated. They took a decided stand in favor of the Reformation; adopted early the tenets of Calvin; sustained with their hearts’ substance and blood the religious views of John Knox; and were persecuted for their rigid adherence to the Bible, and the ‘Bible alone,’ as their rule of faith and practice, and to the ‘Presbytery’ as the scriptural form of Church government. Many of them fled to the north of Ireland, and were there and joined in the siege of Londonderry, and shared in the final triumph in 1688. In the party which emigrated to America in 1735, with John Houston, were a number who had considerable money. Believing from all appearances that the crew had designs of robbing the passengers, after holding a consultation, the crew were seized, put in chains, and some of the emigrants who were skilled in navigation, took command of the ship and landed safely in the port of Philadelphia. Two large grants of land were made by Governor Gooch to induce settlers to come to this fertile valley. The land was offered for twenty-five dollars per hundred acres. The Scotch-Irish then came in from Pennsylvania and other places in considerable numbers, and made their homes there.”

ROBERT Houston (a), the oldest of John’s family, was born in Ireland about 1720; lived on Timber Ridge, some five or six miles northeast of Lexington, the county seat of Rockbridge County. He
married Margaret Davidson, a daughter of Samuel and Ann Dunlap. Robert's second son, Samuel Houston, married Elizabeth Paxton, a daughter of John Paxton, and Samuel and Elizabeth were the parents of General Samuel Houston, he being their fifth son, the fourth son being Major John Houston.

JOHN Houston (d), the fourth child of John Houston and — Cunningham, was nine years old when his father came to America in 1735. He was b. in Ireland; settled on Hay's Creek, near Brownsburg, on a farm now known as the McBride place. He was High Sheriff of Rockbridge County in 1786-88; a Trustee of Washington and Lee College in 1776; also of the incorporated body from 1784-1791. He cultivated his plantation and lived a life of industry and piety; m. Sarah Todd. She d. in Blount County, Tenn., in 1795. He d. in 1795 while on a visit to his son Robert, who lived in Logan County, Ky. They had 9 children, viz:

a. James Houston; b. about 1754; m. Elizabeth Weir. 5 children.
b. John Houston; b. about 1750.
c. Samuel Houston; b. Jan. 1, 1758; graduated from Liberty Hall Academy; joined the army and served with great credit; was a minister of the gospel for about fifty-five years; m. Margaret Walker +.
d. William Houston. He was a merchant; went North to purchase goods and was never heard from again.
e. Robert Houston; b. 1768; d. in Logan County in 1863; m. (1) a Miss Matthews, (2) Mary J. Neely. General Alexander Houston was his son.
f. Matthew Houston; b. about 1762; m. Patsey Cloyd. 6 children.
g. Alice Houston; m. William Stephenson. 3 children.
h. Margaret Houston; m. (1) Alexander McEwen, (2) Rev. Samuel Doak, D. D. 5 children by first husband.
i. Esther Houston; m. Joel Wallace. He d. aged about 80 years. She d. aged about 60 years. 6 children.

SAMUEL Houston 3 (c) (John², John¹); third child of John and Sarah Todd Houston; b. Jan. 1, 1758; d. 1839; graduated from "Liberty Hall Academy," 1780. Soon after this he entered the
JOHN WALKER.

army and fought at Guilford Court House, and probably other places; was a minister of the Gospel 55 years, 47 of these years in Virginia; was clerk of the Presbytery of Rockbridge County; was an intimate friend of Dr. Moses Hoge; corresponded with him for years. These letters were preserved by the family until they were turned over to Dr. Foote, to be used by him in preparing his "Sketches of Virginia." His farm consisted of more than six hundred acres. He was a successful farmer. He invented and obtained a patent for a threshing machine. For about 20 years he taught a classical school, which was well patronized. As a preacher he was plain, practical and tender, and well beloved by his flock. In his dress and manners he was always the gentleman, neat and courteous. For many years his dress was that of the English gentry in former times—short breeches, buttoned and buckled at the knees, long stockings, shoes rather large, with heavy silver buckles; boots, when riding out, reaching nearly to the knees, with white leather tops to them; a dress coat rounded in front, with many buttons on one side only, and a standing collar. To crown all he wore a broad-brimmed, triangular cocked hat. His father, John, was a brother of Robert Houston, grandfather of Governor Samuel Houston. Thus Rev. Samuel and Governor Sam Houston were second cousins. His first wife was a Miss Hall, who died within a few months after their marriage. He then married Margaret Walker in 1795. Their 7 children were:

4079. Betsey Stuart Houston; b. 1796 +.

4080. Maria Todd Houston; b. 1798 +.

4081. Janette Moore Houston; b. 1800. She m. Madison Gilmore. They had no children. Mr. Gilmore was a man highly respected for his integrity, honorable bearing and usefulness; was Magistrate of Botetourt County, Va., for many years; was twice elected to represent Botetourt and Craig Counties in the Legislature. She was an exemplary Christian woman.

4082. Matilda Rowe Houston; b. 1802 +.

4083. Elvira Margaret Walker Houston; b. 1804. She m. Dr. J. J. Moorman. They adopted Ella M. Houston, who was a daughter of John Davies Houston. Dr. Moorman was a member of the Virginia Legislature, an elder in the Salem Church and the author of several books. Elvira Margaret Moorman was considered by all who knew
her as a very superior woman, very religious. Her husband was resident physician at White Sulphur Springs for about 40 years.

4084. Samuel Rutherford Houston; b. 1806 +.

4085. John Davies Houston; b. 1809 +.

BETSEY STUART Houston (4079) (Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John²; Alexander¹); m. Dr. James Paxton, brother of Rev. John D. Paxton, D. D., of Kentucky. They were sons of John Paxton, ruling elder of Falling Springs Church. They lived at Abingdon, Va., where he practiced his profession with great skill and success. She died there after a short illness in 1827. Her epitaph is as follows:

"Here lies all that is mortal of Elizabeth Stuart Paxton and her infant, who died Jan. 16, 1827, aged 30. Dust to dust, but the spirit to God, who gave it."

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of profound religious principles. They left one child, viz:

4086. John Paxton. He m. Miss Campbell. They had four or five children, names not given. He was a physician of some note in Knoxville, Tenn., and was a surgeon in the Confederate army.

MARIA TODD Houston (4080) (Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John²; Alexander¹); m. Samuel Walkup. He was a minister in the Presbyterian Church. At one time he was editor of a paper or magazine in Lexington, Va.; afterwards sheriff of Rockbridge County, Va. In the War of 1812 he was Paymaster in the army stationed at Norfolk, Va. She was a most devoted woman to her family and friends. Her last illness was contracted by fatigue and exposure while caring for her grandchildren. She d. in 1875, aged 76. Their children were:

4087. Samuel Augustine Walkup; m. Louisa B. Banks +.

4088. John Arthur Walkup; m. Susan Banks, a daughter of William Banks of Halifax Court House; educated at Washington College; taught a classical school; resided in Halifax County, Va., 1877. No children.

4089. Rev. Joseph Walker Walkup; m. twice, Jennie Armstrong and Kate Kendrick +.

4090. Matthew Henry Walkup (Elder); m. (1) Kate Byrnside, (2) Elizabeth Ann Bickett +.
4091. Samuel Rutherford Walkup; d. in infancy.
4092. James Douglass Walkup; m. Bessie Pegram +.
4093. William Madison Walkup +.
4094. Samuel Houston Walkup; m. Annie DeWitt +.

SAMUEL AUGUSTINE Walkup⁶ (4087) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Louisa B. Banks for his first wife; m. (2) Mary M. Gerry in 1859, daughter of Rev. J. L. Gerry of Hamilton County, Fla. (Louisa B. was the daughter of Wm. Banks of Pittsylvania Court House, Va., who was State Attorney of Halifax County in 1846.) Samuel Augustine was educated at Washington College, Virginia; graduated in 1841; studied medicine under Dr. Moorman and Dr. David Houston; attended lectures and obtained a diploma from a New York City School, 1847-9. He practiced in several places, finally locating in Eufalia, Alabama. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His first wife d. in 1857. Four children by first wife. The 11 children were:

4095. Alice L. Walkup.
4096. Susan M. Walkup; m. A. W. Stokes. 3 children +.
4097. Margaret Louisa Walkup; d. from effects of a burn.
4098. Lucy G. Walkup.
4100. Roberta P. Walkup.
4101. Jessie Walkup.
4102. Charles G. Walkup.
4103. Augustine J. Walkup.
4104. Marion Julia Walkup.
4105. Mary Maud Walkup.

SUSAN M. Walkup (4096); m. A. W. Stokes at Eufalia. 3 children, viz:
4106. Margaret L. Stokes.
4107. Name not given.
4108. Name not given.

JOSEPH WALKER Walkup⁶ (4089) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. (1) Jennie Armstrong, (2) Kate Kendrick of Frederick County, Va. Jennie was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of
Richmond, Va., who lost his wife by the wrecking of a steamer on Long Island Sound. Rev. Walkup was pastor of "Old Concord" Roanoke Presbytery. The 6 children were:

4109. George Armstrong Walkup; a son by the first wife; attended Washington and Lee College.
4110. Samuel Kendrick Walkup.
4111. Joseph Alleine Walkup. He was a chaplain in the Confederate army.
4112. Edward H. Walkup.
4113. Arthur D. Walkup.
4114. William C. Walkup.

MATTHEW HENRY Walkup⁶ (4090) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. first Kate Byrnside, secondly Elizabeth Ann Bickett. Of his seven children, four are by his first wife. He was educated at Washington College; is an elder in the church and resides near Rocky Point, Monroe County, Va. 7 children, viz:

4115. Samuel B. Walkup.
4116. Maria Houston Walkup; m. Mr. Peck in 1883.
4117. William Akers Walkup.
4118. Kate May Walkup.
4119. Nannie Jane Walkup.
4121. Samuel R. Walkup; d. young.

JAMES DOUGLASS Walkup⁶ (4092) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Bessie Pegram; joined the M. E. Church, and is an active member. Their 5 children were:

4022. Samuel D. Walkup.
4123. John P. Walkup.
4025. William Maston Walkup.
4126. Lizzie Houston Walkup.

WILLIAM MADISON Walkup⁶ (4093) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph³, John², Alexander¹); m. Mattie Hunter, 1867. She d. in 1877; m. (2) Fannie A. Adams. He taught in a high school at Holly Springs for some time. 4 children, all by first wife, viz:
SAMUEL HOUSTON Walkup⁶ (4094) (Maria T.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph², John², Alexander¹); m. Mary Ann Dewitt of Richmond, Va. He was terribly wounded, first in the battle at Williamsburg, in both hands and in the side; and again, in the battle of Drury Bluff, he was shot through his left lung. It is with difficulty he supports his family. Their children were:

4131. Dewitt Walkup.
4133. Lottie M. Walkup.
4134. Julia R. Walkup.
4135. Joseph Walkup.
4136. Samuel Price Walkup (or Philip).
4137. John Thompson Walkup.

MATILDA ROWE Houston⁵ (4082) (Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. John H. Myers of Georgetown, D. C., a merchant. She d. Sept. 1, 1832. They had one daughter, viz:

4138. Matilda H. Myers; attended a Female Seminary in New Jersey. She d. at Lexington, in 1862 or 1863, of brain fever.

SAMUEL RUTHERFORD Houston⁵ (4084) (Margaret¹, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. (1) Mary R. Rowland, (2) Mary P. Paxton. 3 children by first wife and eight by the second. All of the latter, except William P., b. in Monroe County, Va.

Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston, to whom we are indebted for most of the data of the Houston family, was born March 12, 1806, at Rural Valley, Rockbridge County. He was named for the Rev. Samuel Rutherford of Scotland, author of "The Rutherford Letters" and other religious works. Soon after graduating from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., he became instructor in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia, where he remained about six years. After graduating in Theology he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in 1843; was ordained the following
January, to labor as an evangelist under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was designated to a field in Asia Minor, "Old Kaiseriah," along with Rev. John B. Adger. Rev. Houston was located on the Island of Scio, for the training of "Helpers" for the Greek Mission. This island is about 75 miles from Smyrna, and nine miles from the coast of Asia. He commenced his labors here Nov. 8, 1834, remaining two and one-half years. From here he went to the Province of Laconia, in Peloponnesus. The Rev. George Leyburn joining him, they chartered a Greek coasting vessel and proceeded at once to Athens, thence to Areopoliis, the capital of Laconia, and were received with the highest tokens of respect by the Governor and the people of the "old Bey." Here they erected a large school house, sufficient to accommodate at least 150 pupils, with another building for higher studies. In a short time both were in successful operation, the good effects of which are seen to the present day. Owing to the ill health of wife and child he left here after a stay of three or four years, and went to Athens, where the child died. They then went to Egypt. He preached in Alexandria six months, in the house of the British Consulate. His wife dying in the city of Cairo, he returned to his labors in Greece. But only remained about eighteen months, being obliged to leave on account of the illness of his remaining child. He returned to America, arriving at his home in Virginia Aug., 1841. After some delay, arrangements were made for his return to his missionary labors in the East. His baggage had gone on to Boston, when his second wife was stricken down with a disease, the nature of which prevented their embarking for foreign shores. He therefore sought for work nearer home and was soon located as pastor at Union, Mt. Pleasant, West Virginia, where he was in 1882.

His first wife, Mary Russel Rowland, was born in Pattonsburg, Botetourt County, Va. She was the second daughter of Colonel Wm. Rowland, a man of considerable wealth and influence. She was a woman of Christian character, her early devotion to the cause of missions being quite marked. She acquired a knowledge of the Greek language, and was a help-meet indeed to her husband. She died at Cairo, Egypt, in 1839, and was buried in Alexandria.

The second wife of Samuel R. Houston was Margaret Parks Paxton, daughter of Colonel Wm. Paxton. The family to which she belonged emigrated from Ireland with the Houstons in 1735. William
C. was a magistrate, also represented the County in the Legislature. His wife, Polly Paxton was his cousin. She was a niece of Elizabeth Paxton, the mother of General Samuel Houston. Mrs. Houston's brothers, Archibald and James Paxton, and sisters, Mrs. Mary Barclay and Mrs. Dr. McClung, have all occupied highly respected positions in society. S. R. Houston wrote a history of the Houston family in 1876-82, and left a manuscript record of the Walker and allied families, prepared in 1883. The 11 children of Samuel R. Houston were as follows:

4139. Rutherford R. Houston; b. in Smyrna, Asia Minor; m. Margaret Steele +.

4140. Catherine Elizabeth Houston; b. at Areopolis, Laconia, Greece; d. young at Port Athens May 10, 1839; buried at Athens.

4141. William Paxton Houston; b. April 18, 1843 +.

4142. Samuel Adger Houston; b. May 29, 1845; has served as County Justice of the Peace and as a County Delegate; served two years in the State Legislature; has been a member and elder for years in the church of Union. He was engaged in ten of the most terrific battles of the Civil War, also a number of others of less magnitude.

4143. Adamantine Corey Houston; b. Feb. 15, 1847. He is a lawyer; has a diploma from Washington College; is now practicing in Union, Monroe County, Va.; has served his county as commonwealth attorney; is often called upon to make public speeches, where he acquits himself well; is a member of the church and teacher in the Sabbath School; enlisted in the Civil War at the age of 17; was in a West Virginia regiment.

4144. MARY MARGARET Houston; b. March 11, 1849. At an early age she showed extraordinary talent for drawing and painting, and her drawings were much sought after by her friends and relatives far and near. She left a first draught of the “Genealogical Tree” of the Houston family. For many years she occupied a prominent position in the choir of one of her father's churches; d. unmarried.

4145. Helen Alexander Houston; b. March 13, 1851. She is a musician of much ability; was chief organist in one of
her father's churches. When her sister died, leaving a child only six months old, she took this child and proved a most worthy guardian. She with her sister conducts a Sabbath School for colored children.

4146. Elizabeth Moore Houston; b. April 12, 1853. She is a teacher in the colored school which is kept at her father's residence, "Wigton."

4147. Janet Hay Houston; b. May 2, 1855. At an early period in her life she had her attention turned towards the crying wants of the heathen world, and soon determined to offer herself as a missionary to China. She was accepted by the Committee of Foreign Missions, but the limited means of the church prevented her from engaging in the work until 1880, when she was sent to the Mexican Mission on the Rio Grande River, until such time as they could gratify her wish in regard to China; engaged in missionary work in Brownville, Texas, in 1899.

4148. James Bernard Houston; b. June 15, 1858; attended the Medical College at Louisville, Ky., and afterwards attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio.

4149. Hubert Todd Houston; b. March 7, 1861. He attended Washington College.

RUTHERFORD R. Houston* (4139) (Samuel*, Margaret^, Joseph C.^, John^, Alexander^); m. Margaret Steele. He graduated from Washington College, 1855. After a full Theological course, was appointed Assistant Professor of Oriental Literature. Being licensed to preach, he has filled several pastorates, settling in 1869 at Fincastle, Botetourt County, Va. 9 children, viz:

4150. Mary Bell Houston.
4151. Emma Bessie Houston.
4152. Catherine M. Houston.
4153. Alice Houston.
4154. Annie R. Houston.
4155. Stella M. Houston.
4156. Olive A. Houston.
4157. Harry R. Houston.
4158. Janet Caroline Houston.
WILLIAM PAXTON Houston⁶ (4141) (Samuel⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. (1) April 27, 1871, to Edith McClung. She d. Dec. 25, 1873, leaving a daughter Edith, who was cared for by her Grandfather Houston. Edith McClung was the daughter of an eminent physician of Lexington, Va. Judge William Paxton Houston m. (2) Hannah M. Barclay. He was educated at the classical school in Union County and at Washington College. He enlisted in the Civil War at Lexington, Va., at the age of 18, and was a battery officer. 2 children, viz:

4159. Martha Elizabeth H. Houston; d. in infancy.
4160. Edith McClung Houston.

JOHN DAVIES Houston⁵ (4085) (Margaret⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. (1) Martha Wilson, (2) Lizzie Steele. Martha was a daughter of Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., a Professor in the Union Theological College of Virginia. Lizzie was a niece of Rev. Jno. Steele of Staunton. John D. Houston d. in 1879. Their children were:

4161. Samuel Wilson Houston; never married; was last heard of in Dakota.
4162. Margaret Walker Houston; m. Mr. Leach +.
4163. Mary Rowland Houston; never married.
4164. Bettie Stuart Houston; m. Mr. Listre; no children.
4165. Horace Houston; m. Miss Wilson.
4166. Ella Moorman Houston; adopted by her uncle, Dr. Moorman. She m. Dr. Scott +.
4167. Janette Madison Houston; m. Mr. Sterret; no children.
4168. Jennie Caruthers Houston; m. Mr. Swink; reside in Rockbridge County.
4169. Martha Hannah Houston; m. Mr. Cottingham.
4170. J. LeRoy Davies Houston; single; minister in Arkansas.
4171. Robert Bruce Houston; single.

By the second wife:
4172. Lorene H. Houston.
4173. John Perry Houston.
4174. Matilda P. Houston.
4175. Mabel Houston.

MARGARET Houston⁶ (4162) (John D.⁵, Margaret⁴, Joseph
C. 3, John 2, Alexander 4); m. Boliver F. Leach of Rockbridge. He
graduated from Washington College; was a Delegate to the State
Legislature three terms. Their 9 children are:
4176. Ella H. Leach.
4177. Houston Leach.
4178. Coray Leach.
4179. Stuart Leach.
4180. Charles B. Leach.
4181. Herbert Leach.
4182. Finley Leach.
4183. Maggie Homer Leach.
4184. Name not given.

ELLA MOORMAN Houston (4166); m. Dr. Scott. They have
one child, a daughter, viz:
4185. Eddie Scott.

JANE Walker 4 (4071) (Joseph C. 3, John 2, Alexander 4). She
was a sister of Margaret Walker, who m. Samuel Houston; m. Sam-
uel Barclay. He was b. 1773; d. 1845. She d. in 1845, having been
m. 50 years; lived for some time in Fincastle, Botetourt County, Va.,
then removed to Bowling Green, Ky., in 1806. He was a cabinet-
maker and farmer; both members of the Presbyterian Church.
Their 10 children were:
4186. Sarah C. Barclay; b. 1796; d. 1823; unmarried; member
of Bowling Green Church.
4187. Philander W. Barclay; b. 1798; d. 1838 +.
4188. Joseph W. Barclay; b. 1800; d. 1830 +.
4189. Hugh Barclay; b. 1802; d. 1878 +.
4190. Jane Moore Barclay; b. 1805; d. (living in 1880) +.
4191. Mary Barclay; b. 1807 (living in 1883) +.
4192. Virginia Barclay; b. 1809 (living in 1883) +.
4193. Margaret H. Barclay; b. 1812; d. 1855.
4194. Samuel Alexander Barclay; b. March, 1815; d. 1877 +.
4195. Martha Donahue Barclay; b. 1819 (living in 1880) +.

PHILANDER W. Barclay 5 (4187) (Jane 4, Joseph C. 3, John 2,
Alexander 4); m. Elizabeth Garnett. Their 2 children were:
JOHN WALKER.


ANN ELIZA Barclay⁶ (4196) (Philander⁶, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Walter B. Pendleton. 6 children, viz:
4198. Philander B. Pendleton, Jr.
4199. Carrie Ray Pendleton.
4200. Loulie Parker Pendleton.
4201. Died young.
4202. Name not known.
4203. Name not known.

JOSEPH W. Barclay⁶ (4197) (Philander⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); b. 1800; d. 1830; m. (1) Sallie Tandy, (2) Sallie Proctor. Several children.

JOSEPH W. Barclay⁵ (4188) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Adeleine Lapsley, a daughter of Rev. J. Lapsley. They had two children, both died in infancy.

HUGH Barclay⁵ (4189) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Lavina Hall. They resided in Russelville in 1877, on a valuable farm. They were Methodists. He d. in 1878. Two of their sons were officers in the Russelville Bank. They are the parents of eleven children, viz:
4204. James Samuel Barclay; m. Mary E. Taylor. 2 children +
4205. Philander W. Barclay; m. Mary E. Crews. 3 children +.
4206. Amanda M. Barclay; d. young.
4207. Joseph Crews Barclay.
4208. Sarah Jane Barclay +.
4209. John Fletcher Barclay; m. Lucy Allison. 2 children; d. young.
4210. Luanna L. Barclay; d. young.
4211. Hugh Barclay; m. Jane Rizer +.
4212. Prudence Barclay; m. Walter G. Hines; no children.
4213. Virginia E. Barclay; m. A. C. Wright +.
4214. Wilber Fisk Barclay. His home is at Louisville, Ky.; m. Alice Hargrove. 2 children +.

JAMES SAMUEL Barclay⁶ (4204) (Hugh⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³,
John ², Alexander ¹); m. Mary E. Taylor. He was a druggist in Cairo, Ill. They had 2 children:

4215. Luanna E. Barclay.
4216. James Taylor Barclay.

PHILANDER W. Barclay ⁶ (4205) (Hugh ⁵, Jane ⁴, Joseph C. ³, John ², Alexander ¹); m. Mary E. Crews, daughter of Rev. H. Crews, D. D., who was a Methodist and Grand Commander of Knight's Templars in Illinois in 1876-7. Philander W. Barclay and Mary E. Barclay are the parents of 3 children, viz:

4217. Philander C. Barclay.
4218. Fannie L. Barclay.
4219. Hugh Barclay.

JOSEPH CREWS Barclay ⁶ (4207) (Hugh ⁵, Jane ⁴, Joseph C. ³, John ², Alexander ¹); m. (1) to Anna Dulaney and (2) to Mary Ronald. He was a farmer in Rockfield, Warren County, Ill.; a Methodist. They have 2 children, viz:

4220. Annie L. Barclay.
4221. Elizabeth Barclay.

SARAH JANE Barclay ⁶ (4208) (Hugh ⁵, Jane ⁴, Joseph C. ³, John ², Alexander ¹); m. Hon. John W. Caldwell, who was a Colonel in the 9th Regiment of C. S. A., also a County Judge and a member of the U. S. Congress. They are the parents of 3 children, viz:

4222. Lulu Caldwell.
4223. Virginia P. Caldwell.
4224. Hugh B. Caldwell.

HUGH Barclay ⁶ (4211) (Hugh ⁵, Jane ⁴, Joseph C. ³, John ², Alexander ¹); m. Jane Rizer. He was a banker in Russelville. They are the parents of five children, viz:

4225. Hugh P. Barclay.
4226. Edwin Barclay.
4227. — — —; d. young.
4228. — — —; d. young.
4229. — — —; d. young.

VIRGINIA E. Barclay ⁶ (4213) (Hugh ⁵, Jane ⁴, Joseph C. ³,
JOHN WALKER.

John², Alexander¹; m. A. Cooper Wright, a physician in Bowling Green, in 1882. They have a son, whose name is unknown:

4230. —— ——; b. in 1875.

WILBER FISK Barclay⁶ (4214) (Hugh⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Alice Hargrove, a daughter of Bishop R. K. Hargrove, D. D., of Franklin County, Tenn. Wilber Fisk Barclay was educated at Washington and Lee University. He and his wife, Alice Barclay, are the parents of 2 children, viz:

4231. Wilbur Hargrove Barclay.

JANE MOORE Barclay⁶ (4190) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Hugh H. Patton, D. D., of Tennessee, a Presbyterian clergyman and physician in Princeton, Indiana. He was b. in 1796 and d. in 1876. Jane Moore Barclay is described by those who knew her as “A genuine Virginia lady, kind, sincere and cordial.” 2 children, viz:

4233. Sarah Jane Patton; d. in 1840, aged 17 years.
4234. James Comfort Patton. He was a physician and member of the Presbyterian Church. He m. Louisa Marstella. They are the parents of the following 10 children:
4235. Samuel B. Patton; m. Henrietta Kolb at Princeton, Ill., in 1876.
4236. Morgan Leslie Patton; m. (1) to Jane Moore and (2) to Elizabeth Walker in 1868.
4238. Elizabeth Walker Patton.
4239. Gilbert Tennant Patton.
4240. Annie Patton.
4241. Lewis Patton.
4242. —— ——; d. young.
4243. —— ——; d. young.
4244. —— ——; d. young.

MARY Barclay⁶ (4191) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Samuel Stubbins. He was a tanner of Bowling Green, Ky., and a worthy elder in the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents of the following 8 children:
4245. Martha Jane Stubbins; b. 1834; m. H. H. Jackson. No children.

4246. Samuel Barclay Stubbins; b. 1836; m. Sarah N. Ray. They had 2 children, both d. young.

4247. Philander Stubbins; b. 1838. He was a druggist; never married.

4248. Virginia Agnes Stubbins; b. 1841; m. James A. Briggs. They have 1 child +.

4249. Hugh Alexander Stubbins; b. 1843; m. Georgia Patterson. 2 children +.

4250. Asher Rice Stubbins; b. 1845; a druggist; never married.

4251. Cecil Grace Stubbins; b. 1848; m. Hiram Dulaney, a farmer. 2 children +.

4252. Joseph Briggs Stubbins; b. 1850; m. Mollie Gaines, daughter of Professor Gaines, a relative of General Gaines. 1 child.

VIRGINIA AGNES Stubbins (4248) ; m. James A. Briggs. 1 child, viz:

4253. John S. Briggs.

HUGH ALEXANDER Stubbins⁶ (4249) (Mary⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹) ; m. Georgia Patterson. Their 2 children were:

4254. Richard P. Stubbins.

4255. Carrie T. Stubbins.

CECIL GRACE Stubbins⁶ (4251) (Mary⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹) ; m. Hiram Dulaney. 2 children, viz:

4256. Mary S. Dulaney.

4257. Annie Woodford Dulaney.

VIRGINIA Barclay⁵ (4192) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹) ; m. Robert Garnett. Their 10 children were:


4259. Samuel B. Garnett; b. 1838; C. S. A. soldier. He was killed at Helena, Ark.

4260. Richard Garnett; b. 1834; farmer and miller; is a member of the Baptist Church. He m. Martha E. Fisher. They have 1 child +.
JOHN WALKER.

4261. John Garnett; b. 1840; m. 1874, in Warren County, Tenn. He is a Baptist.

4262. Mary C. Garnett; b. 1842.

4263. Hugh B. Garnett; b. 1844 +.

4264. Martha L. Garnett; b. 1847.

4265. William G. Garnett; d. 1866.


4267. Luann V. Garnett; b. 1855.

JOHN Garnett⁶ (4261) (Virginia⁶, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. ——. They have 2 children, viz:

4268. James L. Garnett; b. 1875.

4269. Virginia Garnett; b. 1876.

HUGH Garnett⁶ (4263) (Virginia⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Lizzie Ewing. They have 3 children, viz:

4270. Lizzie Garnett.


4272. Mary C. Garnett.

RICHARD Garnett⁶ (4260) (Virginia⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); b. 1834; m. Martha E. Fisher. One child, viz:


SAMUEL ALEXANDER Barclay⁵ (4194) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. (1) Sarah Pollard, (2) Louisa Douglass, (3) Mary Gillis. 7 children, viz:

4274. Thomas Philander Barclay; m. Lou Rorer. 6 children +.

4275. Jane Pollard Barclay; m. Judge Wm. L. Dulaney; no children.

4276. Hettie A. Barclay; m. Dr. Wm. Claypool. 5 children +.

4277. Sally Barclay; m. James A. Mitchell, a lawyer. 4 children +.

4278. Douglass Barclay.

4279. Julius P. Barclay; Banker in Kentucky.

4280. Mary Gillis Barclay.

THOMAS P. Barclay⁶ (4274) (Samuel⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Lou Rorer. 6 children, viz:
4281. Jonas Barclay; b. 1867.
4282. Samuel Alexander Barclay; b. 1867.
4283. McKee Barclay; b. 1869.
4284. Julia Comley; b. 1871.
4285. Thomas Pollard Barclay; a manufacturer in Louisville in 1880.
4286. Child; d. young.

HETTIE A. Barclay⁶ (4276) (Samuel⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Dr. W. Claypool. 5 children, viz:
4287. Barclay Claypool; b. 1867.
4288. Elijah Claypool; b. 1869.
4289. William Claypool; b. 1871.
4290. Bettie Claypool; b. 1873.
4291. Sarah Claypool; b. 1877; d. young.

SALLY Barclay⁶ (4277) (Samuel⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. J. A. Mitchell. 4 children, viz:
4292. Robert S. Mitchell; b. 1870.
4293. Martha Douglass Mitchell; b. 1873.
4294. Louisa Mitchell; b. 1875.
4295. Samuel Julius Mitchell.

MARTHA DONAHUE Barclay⁶ (4195) (Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. John Walker McIlwaine. He was related to the Fraziers; was a farmer in Trenton, Ky., 20 miles from Russellville, where they had a beautiful home surrounded by a lovely lawn; member of the Presbyterian Church. 7 children, viz:
4296. Thomas W. McIlwaine; m. J. Dickenson. 3 children +.
4297. Mary Jane McIlwaine; m. Robert Johnson; had children.
4298. Alexander McIlwaine.
4299. Martha Ann McIlwaine; m. Cullender Reeves. 1 child +.
4300. Samuel Barclay McIlwaine.
4301. Virginia McIlwaine; m. John B. Sullivan. 1 child +.
4302. Irene John McIlwaine; m. Robert Morrison. 1 child +.

THOMAS W. McIlwaine⁶ (4296) (Martha D.⁵, Jane⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. J. Dickenson. 3 children, viz:
JOHN WALKER.

4303. Charles Ross McIlwaine.
4304. — — — —; d. young.
4305. — — — —; d. young.

MARTHA ANN McIlwaine6 (4299) (Martha D.5, Jane4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); m. Cullender Reeves. 1 child, viz:

4306. Wade Hampton Reeves.

VIRGINIA McIlwaine6 (4301) (Martha D.5, Jane4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); m. John B. Sullivan. 1 child, viz:

4307. Percy B. Sullivan.

IRENE JOHN McIlwaine6 (4302) (Martha D.5, Jane4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); m. Robert Morrison. 1 child, viz:

4308. Ora Lee Morrison.

BERNARD FAMILY.

Richard Bernard, who m. Mary (Polly) Walker (daughter of Joseph C.), was a son of Wm. Bernard and Mary Fleming Bernard. William, with his brother, John Bernard, emigrated to America from Ireland, 1735-40. He had two sisters: — Eliza Bernard, m. Mr. M. Gooch; Mary Bernard, m. Mr. Branch. Mrs. Gooch and Mrs. Branch each left a son and daughter.

Mary Fleming, the mother of Richard Bernard, was a sister of Colonel Charles Fleming, who was paid off in 54,000 acres of Kentucky land; also a sister of Judge Fleming, of Chesterfield County, Va. Richard Bernard moved from Rockbridge County, Va., to Highland County, O., in 1805, and made his home there until the time of his death in 1834. This was on Tees Creek, one mile west of New Lexington. The father of Mary Fleming was Colonel John Fleming of Goochland County, Va. Mary's mother was a daughter of Robert Bowling, whose wife was a Miss Rolf, a descendant of Pocahontas. Wm. Bernard and Mary had the 5 following children:

a. John Bernard; who had several children. After his death the children moved to Lynchburg, Va.

b. Wm. Bernard; b. 1750; was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, under Colonel Charles Fleming.

c. Robert Bernard; was a private under General Morgan in Revolutionary War.
d. Thomas Bernard; b. 1756; m. a Miss Hicks. They had eight children. The descendants of Thomas are living in Clinton and Highland Counties, Ohio.
e. Richard Bernard; m. Mary (Polly) Walker +.

MARY (POLLY) Walker4 (4073) (Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); b. in 1775; d. 1860; m. Richard Bernard, son of William and Mary; had 8 children, viz:

4309. William Plummer Bernard; b. 1880; m. Mary Rhoades. 1 child +.
4310. Joseph Walker Bernard; b. 1805; m. Nancy Miller. 3 children +.
4311. Eliza Fleming Bernard; b. 1807; m. Hugh Evans. 7 children +.
4312. Mary Jane Bernard; b. 1803; d. 1823.
4313. Martha A. Bernard; b. 1805; d. 1836.
4314. Richard F. Bernard; b. 1815; m. Emma Wicks. 9 children +.
4315. Caroline M. Bernard; b. 1817; m. Hugh Evans. 4 children +.
4316. Christopher C. Bernard; b. 1811; d. young.

WILLIAM PLUMMER Bernard2 (4309) (Mary4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1). He was b. in Lexington, Va., 1800, and m. in 1853 Mrs. Mary Rhoades of Hattsborough, O. She was a widow with three sons and one daughter. Wm. P. Bernard lived for several years with his uncle, Rev. Samuel Houston, of Rockbridge, who was the Principal of the "Rural Valley Classical School." Wm. P. Bernard was a deacon in the Hillsborough Church for 25 years. He d. Nov. 9, 1880. 1 child, viz:

4317. Charles Fleming Bernard; b. 1831; d. aged 23 years.

JOSEPH WALKER Bernard5 (4310) (Mary4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); b. in 1805; was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; lived in Logan County, Ill.; was a farmer (1877); m. in 1830 Nancy Miller. Their 3 children were:

4318. William Miller Bernard; lived in California; had seven children +.
4319. Anortown Bernard; m. Robert Willock. 2 children +.
4320. Martha Caroline Bernard; unmarried in 1883.
WILLIAM MILLER Bernard (4318) ; m. and had seven children, viz:

4321. Herbert Bernard.
4322. Victor Bernard.
4323. Walter Bernard.
4325. Anor T. Bernard.
4326. Jessie Bernard.
4327. David Bernard.

ANORTOWN Bernard (4319) ; m. Robert Willock. 2 children, viz:

4328. Nellie Willock.
4329. Emma Willock.

ELIZA F. Bernard⁵ (4311) (Mary⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹) ; b. in 1807, and d. in 1846. She m. Hugh Evans and lives in Cincinnati (Avondale), Ohio. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. 7 children, viz:

4330. Richard B. Evans; d. in infancy.
4331. Mary J. Evans; m. David Terrel. 7 children +.
4332. Thomas Rowland Evans; was a soldier in the war with the Indians; d. in 1866.
4333. Martha A. Evans; m. Mr. Dale of a large publishing house in Cincinnati, Ohio. They have no children; made in 1882, an extended trip through the British Islands, and on the European continent; both belong to the Methodist Church.
4334. Caroline Matilda Evans; m. in 1872 Richard Beresford. She d. in Rockbridge County, Va.; member of the Presbyterian Church. 2 children +.
4335. Nancy M. Evans; m. Mr. Samuel Blatchly in 1864; live in New Haven, Conn. She belonged to the Episcopal Church. They have no children.
4336. Henry Clay Evans; m. Ella Stewart; no children.

MARY J. Evans⁶ (4331) (Eliza F.⁵, Mary⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹) ; m. David Terrel. 7 children, viz:

4337. Moss Louisa Terrel.
4338. Cora Fleming Terrel.

—41
4339. Hugh Terrel.
4341. Harry Terrel.
4342. Imogen Terrel.
4342a. Rutherford Terrel.

CAROLINE MATILDA Evans (4334); m. Richard Beresford.
2 children, viz:
4343. Richard Beresford.
4344. John Dale Beresford.

RICHARD F. Bernard5 (4314) (Mary4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); m. Emma (Eunice) Wicks in 1839. 9 children, viz:
4345. Mary Ann Bernard. She d. in 1859; m. Cyrus Johnson, and lived in Highland County, Ohio. 1 child.
4346. William H. H. Bernard; m. Alice Bowman. 3 daughters.
4347. Christopher C. Bernard; killed in Confederate war.
4348. Frank Sherman Bernard; lives in Iowa.
4349. Joseph Edgar Bernard; lives in California.
4350. Ella Fleming Bernard; single in 1880.
4351. Horace Rutherford Bernard; lives in Iowa.
4352. Flora Bernard.
4353. Margaret Eliza Bernard; m. Mr. Gilchrist. They have 1 daughter.

CAROLINE M. Bernard5 (4315) (Mary4, Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); m. Hugh Evans (her brother-in-law). 4 children, viz:
4354. Alice Fleming Evans; m. Wm. M. Frazier; no children; live in Cincinnati, O.
4355. Charles Walker Evans; lived with Mrs. Frazier.
4356. Benjamin Franklin Evans; lived with Mrs. Frazier.
4357. James Rutherford Evans; d. aged 4 years.

JOHN MOORE Walker4 (4075) (Joseph C.3, John2, Alexander1); settled on a portion of his father's estate on Buffalo Creek in Rockbridge County, Va.; built a large sawmill, also a stone mill, and made many improvements; moved to Tennessee in 1810; a son, 15 years old, was drowned while they lived in Tennessee; m. Margaret Woods. He d. in Nashville, where he had amassed a considerable fortune in the banking business. Their 8 children were:
4358. Catherine Rutherford Walker; b. in Virginia, 1801; m. Robert A. Lapsley. She d. 1844. 9 children +.

4359. James Walker; b. 1802, in Virginia; never married.

4360. Agnes Walker; b. in Virginia, 1804; m. James Norvell; no children.

4361. Margaret J. Walker; b. 1806; m. John Duke Kelly; no children.

4362. Joseph Walker; b. in Virginia; d., single, in 1808.

4363. Robert Woods Walker; b. in Kentucky, 1810; m. Eulalia B. Taylor. 11 children +.

4364. John M. Walker; b. 1812 in Kentucky; never married.

4365. Espa M. Walker; b. in 1814 in Kentucky; m. Reuben L. Kay; no children. After her husband's death she with her widowed sisters, Agnes Norvell and Margaret Kelly, lived together for some time at Jones Switch, Autauga County, Ala.

CATHARINE R. Walker⁴ (4358) (John⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); b. in Virginia in 1801; d. in 1844; m. Robert A. Lapsley, D. D., in 1823. He was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn. After Catherine's death he m. two other wives.

This appears on the tombstone over Catherine R. Lapsley's grave: "Mrs. Catherine Rutherford Lapsley, daughter of John Moore Walker, was born in Virginia, 1801; descended from Samuel Rutherford, member of the Westminster Assembly; dedicated to God in infancy; educated in the doctrines of the Reformation, as compiled by that body. She beautifully illustrated their truth by a life of active piety, and their efficacy, in a death of signal triumph."

It is supposed that Rev. Samuel Rutherford's children all died without issue. 9 children, viz:

4366. Joseph Woods Lapsley; b. 1824; graduated at Nashville University and studied Theology at Princeton College, N. J. He never married.

4367. John Duke Lapsley; b. 1827; never married.

4368. Norvell Alexander Lapsley; b. 1831; never married.

4369. Robert Lapsley; b. 1833; m. (1) Mary Alberti Pratt, daughter of Rev. H. S. Pratt, Professor in University of Alabama, and sister of John W. Pratt, D. D., of Central
University of Kentucky; m. (2) Mary Willie Pettus, daughter of John Pettus, Governor of Mississippi. Robert Lapsley is a merchant at Selma, Ala., also Treasurer of S. R. & Dalton R. R.; an elder in Presbyterian Church. 3 children +.

4370. James Woods Lapsley; b. 1835; m. Sarah Eliza Pratt, sister of Rev. J. W. Pratt, of Lexington; an eminent lawyer; resides in Selma, Ala.; elder in Vine Hill Church. 12 children +.

4371. Margaret Agnes Lapsley; b. 1838; m. James W. Moore. No children.

4372. Mary Priscilla Lapsley; b. 1840 (twin).

4373. Elsie Lapsley; b. 1840 (twin).

4374. Samuel Rutherford Lapsley; d. of wounds received at Shiloh, Ala., April, 1862.

ROBERT Lapsley⁶ (4369) (Catherine⁵, John⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Mary A. Pratt, (2) Mary W. Pettus. 3 children, viz:

4375. Robert K. Lapsley; b. 1870.

4376. John Pettus Lapsley; b. 1872.

4377. Edna Winstun Lapsley; b. 1877.

JAMES WOODS Lapsley⁶ (4370) (Catherine⁵, John⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); b. 1835. He m. Sarah Eliza Pratt, who was b. in 1857. They live in Selma, Ala., and have the following 12 children:

4378. Robert Alberti Lapsley; b. 1858; Theological student in Columbia Seminary, South Carolina, in 1880.

4379. James Lapsley; b. 1859; attended an Agricultural College.

4380. Zaidee Lapsley; b. 1862.

4381. Samuel Norvell Lapsley; b. 1866.

4382. Mary Alberti Lapsley; b. 1867.

4383. Isabella P. Lapsley; b. 1868.

4384. John Kay Lapsley; b. 1871.

4385. Zaidee (2) Lapsley; b. 1872.

4386. John P. Lapsley; b. 1873.

4387. Rutherford Lapsley; b. 1875, in Vine Hill, Autauga County, Ala.
4388. Catherine Lapsley; b. 1876, in Vine Hill, Autauga County, Ala.

ROBERT WOODS Walker⁵ (4363) (John⁴, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Eulalia B. Taylor. They are the parents of the following 12 children:

4390. Creed Taylor Walker; m. Elizabeth Cox. He was cashier of a bank at Little Rock, Ark.; is now dead. His widow, mother, brother and sister lived in 1880, near Pine Bluff, Ark. +
4391. Margaret Walker; m. Benjamin T. Benton. They had 1 child +.
4392. John Moore Walker.
4393. Catherine Walker.
4395. Agnes Mary Walker.
4396. Sallie Moseby Walker.
4398. Samuel Walker.
4399. James Walker.
4400. James Norvell Walker.

CREED TAYLOR Walker (4390); m. Elizabeth Cox. Several children, name of only one given, viz:

4401. Robert Walker.

MARGARET Walker (4391); m. Benjamin T. Benton. One child, viz:

4402. Eulalia Benton.

PATIE Walkers⁴ (4077) (Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); b. in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1795, and d. in 1868, near Detroit, Mich. She m. John Donihue, who was b. in 1775, and d. in 1858. They lived for awhile on Buffalo Creek, where he built a forge and engaged in manufacturing, but afterwards removed to Michigan. He was from Pennsylvania. They were members of the Falling
Springs Church, and were a fine Christian family. Their 10 children were:

4403. Joseph A. W. Donihue; m. Lydia R. Adams. Their home is in Chicago. They have 5 children, also grandchildren. One son +.

4404. Laura E. Donihue; m. Captain J. L. S. Andrews in 1843. She d. 1852. He d. in 1851, in Racine, Wis. No children.

4405. Davis W. Donihue; m. Juliet Harris. They went to Florida about 1878. 7 children, several of whom live in Grandville, Mich.

4406. Gibbons S. Donihue; m. Mary S. Foot. 3 children +.

4407. Caroline Susan Donihue; m. Rev. W. Bakewell. She d. in 1877, leaving no children.

4408. Thomas S. Donihue; m. Jane Luce in 1854; lived in Chicago in 1878. He has one child, who m. E. C. Jennings, a merchant in Detroit, also grandchildren.

4409. Margaret Houston Donihue.

4410. Jane Moore Donihue; lives with her brother Gibbons.

4411. Matilda Harvey Donihue.

4412. Drusilla L. Donihue.

JOSEPH A. W. Donihue (4403); m. Lydia R. Adams. 1 child, viz:

4413. Joseph Donihue, Jr.; m. Miss Race of Chicago. They have 1 child, name not given.

GIBBONS S. Donihue⁶ (4406) (Patsie⁵, Joseph C.³, John², Alexander¹); m. Mary S. Foot. 3 children, viz:

4414. John Donihue; m. in Bismark, Dakota.

4415. Emma Donihue; m. W. Westbrook in 1874.

4416. ——; name not given.

MARY Walker³ (4060) (John², Alexander¹); m. Abraham Grimes (Graham). The record said this name was Grimes, but in John Walker’s will the name was Graham. Their 9 children are:

4417. Mary Grimes (Graham).

4418. Margaret Grimes (Graham).

4419. Jane Grimes (Graham).
JOHN WALKER.

4420. Torgy Grimes (Graham).
4421. John Grimes (Graham).
4422. James Grimes (Graham).
4423. Joseph Grimes (Graham).
4424. Robert Grimes (Graham).
4425. Rebecca Grimes (Graham).

ALEXANDER Walker³ (4061) (John², Alexander¹); m. Jane Stuart, sister of Judge Stuart. Their 11 children are:

4426. Mary Culton Walker (Polly). Nothing is known of this daughter, except that she m. Mr. Hoague and settled in Lawrence, Ind.
4427. John C. Walker; m. Margaret Culton.
4428. James Walker.
4429. Pherzy Walker.
4431. Ella Walker; m. Charles Kelso, son of Hugh.
4432. Ann Walker; m. Walker Kelso, brother of Hugh. These two families of Kelsos moved to Kentucky.
4433. Betsey Walker.
4434. Pricilla Walker.
4435. Melinda Walker.
4436. Archibald Walker; d. during or after the Civil War, at Raleigh Court House, West Virginia.

Betsey, Pricilla, Melinda and Archibald removed from Rockbridge County, Va., to Rawley County, W. Va., where they died; none of them married.

JAMES Walker³ (4062) (John², Alexander¹); m. Ann Walker³ (Alexander², John¹). They were second cousins. Ann was born March 22, 1754. She d. in McDonough County, Ill. He d. in Montgomery County, Ill. They were m. Feb. 24, 1774. James Walker was a Revolutionary soldier. For their 8 children, see No. 1944, page 327.

JANE Walker³ (4063) (John², Alexander¹); m. John Ray. They had 2 children, viz:

4437. Robert Ray.
4438. John Ray.
JOHN Walker\(^3\) (4064) (John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. Betsey Mc-Campbell. They had 2 children, names not known.

WILLIAM Walker\(^3\) (4065) (John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. Mary Stuart (No. 198). He was a good man and an elder in the New Providence Church. Their 8 children are:

4439. John Walker; never married.
4440. Betsey Walker; d. young.
4441. Joseph Walker; m. Mary Walker. 3 children +.
4442. James Walker; m. Nancy Walker; had no children.
4443. Margaret Walker; m. William Brown and had four children +.
4444. Robert Walker. Nothing known of this son.
4445. Stuart Walker. (This may be wrong.)
4446. Ann Eliza Walker; m. James Rowan and had seven children. All this family lived and died on Walker's Creek, and are buried in a graveyard at the foot of Jump Mountain +.

JOSEPH Walker\(^4\) (4441) (William\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. Mary Walker. 8 children, viz:

4447. Cyrus Walker; m. Catherine Patterson. 12 children +.
4448. William A. Walker; never married. He fought four years in the Civil War. He d. of consumption May 12, 1898, aged sixty-four years. He was a member of New Providence Church; lies buried on the hill near Jump Mountain.
4449. James Morrison Walker; m. Miss Patterson and moved West. They had several children, names not known.

MARGARET Walker\(^4\) (4443) (William\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. William Brown. They have 4 children, viz:

4450. Mary Jane Brown; m. Joseph Strickler. 5 children +.
4451. James Brown; m. Mary Stuart. 6 children +.
4453. Margaret Brown; m. Colonel Robert Brown; no children.

ANN ELIZA Walker\(^4\) (4446) (William\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. James Rowan. 7 children, viz:
4454. Mary Rowan; m. Charles Berry. 4 children +.
4455. William Rowan; m. Eliza Harper. 6 children +.
4456. Demaras Rowan; m. Captain Samuel Carson; no children.
4457. Ella Rowan; never married; d. of consumption.
4458. Fannie Rowan; never married; d. 1889.
4459. Davis Rowan; m. Mary Paxton. 3 children +.
4460. Baxter Rowan; m. Maggie Massie. 3 children +.

MARY Rowan⁵ (4454) (Ann E.⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Chas. Berry. They are members of the New Providence Church; have the following 4 children:
4461. Frank Berry.
4462. Callie Berry.
4463. Irene Berry.
4464. Ralston Berry.

WILLIAM Rowan⁵ (4455) (Ann E.⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Eliza Harper. They have the following 6 children:
4465. Annie Rowan; m. Murray Oats of Arkansas.
4466. Calvin Rowan.
4467. Poague Rowan.
4468. William Rowan.
4469. John Rowan.
4470. Mary Rowan.

DAVIS Rowan⁵ (4459) (Ann E.⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Mary Paxton. They have 3 children, viz:
4471. Cary Rowan.
4472. Warren Rowan.
4473. Sallie Rowan.

BAXTER Rowan⁵ (4460) (Ann E.⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Maggie Massie. They had 3 children, viz:
4474. Ella Rowan.
4475. Louis Rowan.
4476. Baxter Stuart Rowan; d. 1889.

All of this family, except the Berrys, belong to the Old Providence Church. The Berrys belong to the New Providence Church and are all good Christian people.
CYRUS Walker⁴ (4447) (Joseph⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Catherine Patterson. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; is buried on a hill near Jump Mountain. He d. in 1894. Their 12 children are:

4478. William Walker.
4479. Zachariah Walker.
4480. Viola Walker.
4481. Hettie Walker.
4482. Fannie Walker.
4483. Annie Walker.
4484. Linn Walker.
4485. Kate Walker.
4486. Agnes Walker.
4487. John Walker.
4488. Margaret Walker.

MARY JANE Brown⁵ (4450) (Margaret⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Rev. Joseph Strickler. 5 children, viz:

4489. Cyrus Strickler; killed during the war.
4490. Rev. Givens Brown Strickler; m. Francis Moore. 5 children +.
4491. Jennie Strickler; teacher of Latin in Mary Baldwin Seminary since 1865.
4492. Heron Strickler; m. ——. 3 children +.
4493. Estalimo Strickler; m. Mr. Hughing in Kansas City, Mo. She d. some years ago.

GIVENS BROWN Strickler⁶ (4490) (Mary J., Margaret⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); m. Francis Moore of Rockbridge County, Va. They are the parents of the following 5 children:

4494. Nettie Strickler; m. Rev. Ranklin in October, 1898.
4495. Cyrus Strickler.
4496. Mary Strickler.
4497. Janie Strickler.
4498. Effie Strickler.

HERON Strickler⁶ (4492) (Mary, Margaret⁴, William³, John², Alexander¹); married; has 3 children, viz:
4499. Joseph Strickler.
4500. Son.
4501. Daughter.

JAMES Brown⁵ (4451) (Margaret⁴, William⁴, John², Alexander¹); m. (No. 283) Mary Stuart in 1847. 6 children, viz:

4502. Francis Virginia Brown.
4503. William Stuart Brown; m. Grace Swain. 1 child +.
4504. James Rutherford Brown; m. Rebecca Buchanan April, 1896.
4505. Cyrus Givens Brown; m. Ella Walker Oct. 23, 1888. (See record elsewhere.) He was educated at Washington and Lee College, and attended Union Seminary. He was ordained by the Lexington Presbytery in 1888 as an evangelist, and left the same year for Japan, where they spent four years +.

4507. Albert Sidney Brown; not married.

WILLIAM STUART Brown⁶ (4503) (James⁵, Margaret⁴, William⁴, John², Alexander¹); m. Grace Swain of Richmond, Va., in May, 1892. 1 child, viz:

4508. Stuart Swain Brown; b. March, 1893.

ELIZA Brown⁵ (4452) (Margaret⁴, William⁴, John², Alexander¹); m. John Horne. They are the parents of the following three children:

4509. Emerson Horne.
4510. Elizabeth Horne.
4511. Mary Horne.

SAMUEL Walker³ (4066) (John², Alexander¹); m. Rebecca Grados. He went south and settled in the northern part of Georgia among the Cherokee Indians. Their seven children are:

4512. Margaret Walker.
4513. Nancy Walker.
4514. Rebecca Walker.
4515. John Walker.
4516. Thomas Walker.
4517. Jane Walker.
4518. Eliza Walker.
MARGARET Walker⁹ (4067) (John², Alexander¹); m. James Carr Frazier. They moved to Logan County, Ky., between 1790-1800. From them are descended a numerous family. Two of their grandchildren lived in Russelville. Rev. Samuel Rutherford Houston visited the family of Betsey Frazier Collins in 1877, as he was returning from the General Assembly at New Orleans. Mrs. Ellen C. Alexander of St. Paul, Minn., writes me that her grandfather, James C. Frazier, was a Revolutionary soldier; that he d. before she was born, and that her father d. when she was about 8 years old. Their children were:

4519. Thomas Frazier.
4520. Walker Frazier.
4522. Cutton Frazier.
4523. John Frazier.
4524. Polly Frazier.
4525. James Frazier.
4526. Elijah Frazier; lived in St. Louis in 1877.
4527. Levi Frazier.
4528. William Frazier.
4529. Betsey Frazier; m. Geo. H. Collins; both living in Logan County in 1877.
4530. Jane Frazier.
4531. Washington Frazier.

ANDREW Walker⁹ (4068) (John², Alexander¹); m. Betsey McKinney. Their 6 children were:

4532. Margaret Walker.
4533. Alexander Walker.
4534. John Walker.
4535. William Walker.
4536. Betsey Walker.
4537. Mary Walker.

ELEANOR Walker⁹ (4069) (John², Alexander¹); m. Mr. Andrew Martin. He was a soldier in the colonial service, 1742. (See Virginia Magazine for January, 1901.) Had one child, viz:

4538. Eleanor Martin.
JOHN C. Walker\(^4\) (4427) (Alexander\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)) ; m. Margaret Culton April 1, 1822. This family moved from Rockbridge County, Va., to Montgomery County, Ind., in 1837, where John and his wife died. Archibald, the oldest son, died there also. John C. d. Aug. 15, 1866. Margaret Walker d. Oct. 18, 1839. Margaret Culton had two aunts, Katherine and Agnes Culton, who made their home with her as long as they lived. They were the parents of the following 4 children, viz:

4539. Archibald Walker; b. March 12, 1823; m. Mary E. Harris. 1 child +.

4540. Alexander Stuart Walker; b. August 18, 1826; m. (1) Anna Jane Wilbarger; m. (2) Katherine Pendleton Waggener. 2 children +.

4541. Robert S. Walker; b. April 20, 1830; m. Mary E. Cook, (2) Sarah M. Brown Shuey. 2 children +.

4542. John Edgar Walker; b. Dec. 4, 1831, in Rockbridge County, Va.; attended the Waveland Academy, Indiana; later attended Wabash College, and in 1851 began the study of medicine under Dr. Parsons of Mace, Ind. After attending Rush Medical College, Chicago, he began the practice of medicine in Indiana, where New Paris is now located. In 1858 he opened an office in Georgetown, Tex. He m. Louisa Wilbarger, sister of his brother’s wife. She survives him. He d. May 31, 1893. No children were born to them, but they raised their nephew, Alex. S. Walker, from infancy.

ARCHIBALD Walker\(^6\) (4539) (John C.\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)) ; d. April 8, 1863; m. Mary E. Harris Feb. 28, 1851. They had one child, Martha E. After Archibald’s death Mary m. Rev. M. M. Van Cleave, of Crawfordsville, Ind. He d. in 1899. She resides in Crawfordsville. 1 child, viz:

4543. Martha E. Walker; m. Mr. Fisher, but d. without issue, about 1878.

ALEXANDER STUART Walker (4540) ; son of John Walker and Margaret Culton Walker; was b. near Brownsburg in Rockbridge County, Va., on the 18th day of August, 1826, and at the time of his
death, August 14, 1896, he was within a few days of being seventy years of age. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. When 11 years of age he removed with his parents to Crawfordsville, Ind., where they died. His opportunities for education were ample, and he graduated in 1850 at Hanover College, Indiana, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. At Hanover he was a classmate of Judge X. B. Saunders of Belton, and Judge Davis of El Paso.

He removed to Texas in 1852, settling at Manayunk, on the San Jacinto River, not far from Houston, where he taught school. While teaching, acting under the advice of David G. Burnett, first president of the Republic, and J. Pickney Henderson, first governor of Texas, he studied law, using their books. In January, 1853, he obtained his professional license. In July of that year he removed to Georgetown, Williamson County, where he began the active practice of his profession, rapidly rose in it, and in 1858 was elected district attorney.

At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army, and while absent from home at the front he was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Texas, and returned home to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Subsequently, in 1865, because of his well known and pronounced political views, he was removed by the military authorities as an impediment to reconstruction. He moved to Austin and shortly afterwards became one of the principal projectors of the "Austin Statesman." He was prominent in politics and conducted the campaign which resulted in the redemption of Texas from radical reconstruction rule. While in partnership with Judge Alexander W. Terrell their services were secured as supreme court reporters, and the result of this labor is found in Volumes 38 to 52 inclusive, Texas Supreme Court Reports. He was later elected and re-elected, without canvass or solicitation, as Judge of his judicial district, and was holding this office, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas. In 1889 he was selected as Supreme Court Reporter, which position he filled until the date of his death which occurred at Austin, Texas.

He was rarely absent from church services; was a liberal supporter of all benevolent objects. He was for a long time Trustee of the Southern Free Presbyterian Church of Austin, yet never connect-
ed himself with any church. The Texas Presbyterian says: "He came nearer filling the picture drawn by the Psalmist in the 24th Psalm than any man we have ever seen: 'Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart.' In all his public and private life his hands were clean, his heart right." Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., said that Judge Walker was one of the most entertaining men, when one succeeded in drawing him out, with whom he ever talked.

The ruling traits of Judge Walker's character were a deep love of justice, an unswerving and an abiding strictness in the performance of duty. He was a thorough master of the principles of law, untiring in his search for truth, calm and conscientious in his conclusions, and no art of casuistry could induce him to abandon an opinion formed from an impartial judgment and fortified by reason and sound sense. He was patient and courteous in his deference to the opinions of others and to the views of the opposition, and while firm in maintaining his own honest convictions, he never challenged the honesty and sincerity of others. Few judges ever enjoyed greater confidence on the part of both the bar and the people. His opinions from the bench were generally accepted as conclusive and as lights along the paths of justice. While he was stern in the enforcement of law, the breath of goodness and the robe of mercy were around him. Patience with the erring and offending was a lofty trait of his character. Compassion with him was great and he was often seen quietly shedding tears when passing sentence upon some hapless criminal.

Judge A. S. Walker's private life was a beautiful conception. It was an example to all men in every sphere of life; in the homes of the rich, in humble abodes and in the daily intercourse with the world. He lived the life of a truly good man, pure, calm, strong, self-reliant and dependent neither upon fashion, fortune nor fame. Judge Walker was a good man, and goodness is the great inspirer, the great refiner and the great glorifier of this world. He wore the crown of fidelity and truth, the crown of earthly royalty, and amid assembled worlds a brighter crown has been placed upon his brow. "Be thou faithful unto death," saith the Judge of all hearts, "and I will give thee a crown of life." Judge Alexander Stuart Walker was faithful. His first wife was Anna Jane Wilbarger of Georgetown, Texas. She was born in Bastrop County, Texas, July 7, 1839.
and died in Dec., 1865. After her death he m. Katherine Pendleton Waggener. 2 children, viz:

4545. Alexander Stuart Walker; b. Nov. 27, 1865 +.

ALEXANDER STUART Walker\(^6\) (4545) (Alexander\(^6\), John C.\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); b. Nov. 27, 1865, at Georgetown, Tex.; attended the Southwestern University at Georgetown; entered Washington and Lee University in 1882; graduated from Law Department of University of Texas in 1886, taking highest honor in his class and being elected by the faculty representative of the University at large on Commencement Day; was appointed County Attorney of Travis County in 1891. In 1892, was elected to the same office which he held until 1894; was then elected Judge of Travis County, which position he now holds (1899); m. Nov. 27, 1888, Katherine Pendleton Waggener, daughter of Dr. Leslie Waggener, Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Texas. They have 2 children, viz:

4546. Frances Pendleton Walker; b. Nov. 24, 1889.

ROBERT S. Walker\(^6\) (4541) (John C.\(^4\), Alexander\(^3\), John\(^2\), Alexander\(^1\)); m. on July 4, 1861, Mary E. Cook. They came to Iowa, April, 1868. Mary E. Walker d. Dec. 11, 1868, in Iowa. He then m. April 6, 1871, Sarah M. Brown Shuey. He is Justice of the Peace and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. 2 children, viz:

4548. Clara A. Walker; b. Sept. 4, 1863. She m. Anderson C. Van Cleave in 1883. 3 children +.
4549. Margaret M. Walker; b. May 1, 1866; m. Nov. 11, 1896, Sylvester A. Van Cleave, a brother of Anderson C. They have no children. This family lives at Earlham, Iowa. He is Secretary of the School Board, and has been an elder for over 34 years.

CLARA A. Walker (4548); m. Anderson Van Cleave. 3 children, viz:

4550. Sarah A. Van Cleave; b. April 7, 1886.
ALEXANDER Walker\(^2\) (3) (Alexander\(^1\)); was the nephew of John and Katherine Walker, the emigrants. He came to America with them in 1728, with his older brother John (called Jack) and sister Eleanor; first settled in Pennsylvania, and then with his brother John and cousin Alexander (eighth child of John and Katherine) went to Virginia and settled on what was called Walker's Creek, Rockbridge County, then Augusta County; this was in the fall of 1734. Alexander Walker lived on the farm now owned by William Walker; his brother John settled about one mile up the creek, and their cousin Alexander pitched his tent nearer the Jump Mountain, about one-half mile from his cousin Alexander's place, they being the first settlers there. The creek which runs parallel with the valley was called for them, and still bears that name. Alexander or "Sawney" as he was called, was killed by the falling of a tree, and was buried on a hill which is near and overlooks his farm. In this quiet "God’s Acre" rest many of his kindred.

**IN THE NAME OF GOD Amen** I Alexander Walker of Rockbridge County and Colony of Virginia being weakly of body but of perfect mind and Memory thanks be given to almighty God therefore considering the Mortality of my Body and that it is appointed for all Men once to die do therefore make and ordain this my last Will and Testament that is to say Principaly and first of all I recommend and Commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it and my Body to the Earth to be decently Buried at the Discretion of my Executors doubting nothing but I shall receive the same by the Mighty power of God at the general Resurrection and as touching what estate it has pleased God to bless me within this life I give Devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form Impremise it is my Will and I do Order that all my lawful Debts and funeral Charges be fully paid and satisfied Item I give and bequeath Jean my beloved Wife one third part of my plantation on which we now live which containeth one hundred and seventy seven acres while she liveth and remaineth unmarried, Item I also give and bequeath unto Jean my beloved wife her Mare and Saddle and bed with its furniture, Item I give and bequeath unto Joseph Walker my young Son the other two thirds of my Plantation on which we now live up-
on Condition he will bind himself to pay unto Eleanor Walker my younger Doughter fifty Pounds Current Money of Virginia upon the Eighteenth Day of Feeburwary in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine and it is my Will and I do order and apoint that the other third of the land shall fall into his posession at his mother’s Death or marriage, Item It is my Will and I do order that all my moovabell estate be sold at public vendue the Price of which I order and dispose of in manner following, Item I give and bequeth unto John Walker my beloved son five Pounds Current money of Virginia, Item I give and bequeth unto Rebecca Walker my (once) beloved Daughter six shillings and six Pence Current money of Virginia and one fourth part of my Library and the rest I do order to be equally Divided betwixt my wife and my son Joseph and my Daughter Eleanor that is to say I give and bequeth one third unto Jean my beloved wife and one third unto Joseph my beloved Son., and the other third I give and bequeth unto Eleanor my beloved Daughter, Item it is my will and I do order that Eleanor shall have her boarding from the fruits of the Plantation while she come to Age if she seeth cause to live upon it so long, Item it is my Will and I do order that if my son Joseph Die before he come to age or marry that then his Brother John and his Sister Eleanor shall equally Heir his Estate, Item it is my Will and I do order that if Eleanor Die before she come to Age that then John and Joseph her Brothers shall equally Heir her Estate and I do order that my Library be equally Divided amongst my wife and Children, I likewise Constitute and apoint my Trusted friend and well beloved Cousin Joseph Moore and my son John Walker my sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament and do hereby Disannul and Revoke all other Wills or Testaments by me made Declaring and publishing this my last Will and Testament In Witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty-fourth Day of January one thousand seven hundred and Eighty three published and pronounced in the presance of us

Aexdfr Walker (Seal)

Arthur Graham
Joseph Walker
James Wallace
John Kidd
John Wallace.
At a Court Continued and Held for Rockbridge County May 4th, 1785.

This writing purporting the last Will & Testament of Alexander Walker decd. was Presented in Court by Joseph Moore and John Walker the Excurs therein named and proved by James Wallace Joseph Walker & Jno Kidd * * * Witnesses thereto and Ordered to be Recorded And on the motion of said Executors who made Oath according to Law Certificate is Granted them for obtaining Probate thereof in due form giving Security whereupon they together with Jno Hays and John Moore their securities entered into and acknowledged their Bond in Two Thousand pounds Conditioned * * * According to Law.

A copy Test A Reid Clk.

A Copy:
Teste: R. C. WALKER, Deputy Clerk.

This Indenture made this Sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy Eight Between Alexander Walker of the County of Rockbridge and Commonwealth of Virginia of the one part and John Walker of the County and Commonwealth aforesaid of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said Alexander Walker for and in consideration of the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds Current money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said John Walker the Receipt whereof he the said Alexander Walker doth hereby Acknowledge and of Every part and parcel thereof doth Clearly Acquit Exonerate and Discharge the said Said John Walker: hath Granted Bargained and Sold Aliened and Confirms and by these Presents doth grant Bargain and Sell Alien and Confirm unto the said John Walker and His Heirs one Certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing one Hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less; Lying and being in the County of Rockbridge on Walkers Creek (formerly called Hayses Creek) in Burdens Tract, and Bounded as followeth (to-wit) Beginning at an Ash a Red Bud and Walnut Sapling by the West side of Said Creek and running Thence North ten degrees, East fifty poles to a poplar in James Walkers Line, thence North Sixty Six degrees, West one Hundred and Seventy nine Poles to a Stake between a dogwood and Black Oak, thence South twenty four Degrees, West one hundred and twenty seven Poles to a small poplar and dogwood in
a line of Kellys Land (formerly John Walkers), thence with said line South Sixty Six degrees, East two hundred and four Poles to a stake between a poplar and White Walnut by the side of said Creek, thence up the Several Courses of the Creek to the Beginning and now in the possession of the said John Walker with all Houses ways Eas- ments and advantages whatsoever to the said Land and premises belonging or in any ways appertaining and also all the Estate Right Title Interest Claim and demand Whatsoever of him the Said Alexander Walker of in and to the Same. To have and to hold the said Land and Premises with the appurtenances unto the said John Walker his heirs and assigns forever and the said Alexander Walker and his Heirs the Said Land and Premises above mentioned with the appurtenances to the said John Walker his Heirs and assigns against him the said Alexander Walker and his Heirs and all other persons whatsoever will warrant and forever Defend by these presents in Witness whereof the said Alexander Walker hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Day and year first above Written.

Signed sealed and Delivered In the Presence of

ALEXANDER WALKER (Seal)

AT A COURT HELD FOR ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY OCTOBER 6TH, 1778.

This Deed Indented from Alexander Walker to John Walker was acknowledged & ordered to be Recorded.

A Copy: Andrew Reid, Clk.

Teste: R. C. WALKER, Deputy Clerk.

Alexander Walker m. Jane ——. They had 4 children, viz:

4553. John Walker; who m. Mary Moore, daughter of John Moore and Jane Walker Moore. 8 children +.
4554. Rebecca Walker; who m. against her parents' wishes and was disinherited. She went to Kentucky and nothing further is known of her family. I have been told that they prospered and were respected.
4555. Joseph Walker; nothing known of him.
4556. Eleanor Walker; never married; d. in Kentucky.

The only living descendants as far as known of Alexander (Sawney) Walker are the two children of Louisa Chisolm, and the three of Belle Mackey Sterett.
JOHN Walker^* (4553) (Alexander^2, Alexander^1); m. Mary Moore^3, the daughter of John Moore and Jane Walker^2 (John Walker^1), and an aunt of Mary Moore, the Abb's Valley captive. Their children were:

4557. John Walker; never married; d. in 1812 or 1813.
4558. Alexander Walker; never married.
4559. Jane Walker.
4560. Joseph Walker; m. Sallie Johnston. 5 children +.
4561. Polly Walker.
4562. Betsey Walker.
4563. James Walker; m. (1) Isabella Dunlap, (2) Sallie Beard. 1 child +.
4564. William Walker; never married; d. May 25, 1866, aged 60 years.

JOSEPH Walker^4 (4560) (John^2, Alexander^2, Alexander^1). Squire Joseph Walker was for years an elder in the Presbyterian Church; m. Sallie Johnston in 1829. He d. in May, 1879, aged 86 years; buried in New Providence graveyard. 5 children, viz:

4565. John Walker; never married; served in the War of the Secession and d. in prison in Elmira, N. Y.
4566. Zachariah Walker; a noted physician; surgeon in Civil War; m. Bettie Brooks of Augusta County, Va.; both d. Nov. 8, 1889; no children.
4567. Jane Ann Walker; m. Nov. 9, 1859, Colonel William Set-tington of Bath County, Va.; no children.
4568. William Walker; studied medicine in New York City for several years; was a noted physician; d. at the home of his brother, Dr. Zachariah Walker, in Brownsburg, Va.
4569. Louisa Walker; m. Mr. Chisolm. 4 children:
   4570. Josie Chisolm.
           Three others, names not known.

JAMES Walker^4 (4563) (John^2, Alexander^2, Alexander^1); lived at the forks of Walker's and Hays' Creeks; was a very pious man; m. (1) Isabella Dunlap of Rockbridge County. She d. Jan. 5, 1865. He then m. Sallie Beard, who d. in 1892. He d. March 9, 1867. 1 child, viz:
4571. Martha Jane Walker; d. Nov. 27, 1862; m. Dr. A. S. Mackey of Rockbridge. 2 children, viz:
4572. Belle Mackey; married. 3 children +.
4573. John Mackey; not married.

BELLE Mackey (4572); m. Frank Sterrett of Lexington, Va.
3 children, viz:
4574. Martha Sterrett.
4575. John D. Sterrett.
4576. James Reid Sterrett.

LINE OF JENCY WALKER, WIFE OF TAYLOR POLK.

The following records were furnished by Mrs. F. M. Angellotti of San Rafael, California. We were not able to ascertain the name of the father of Alexander Walker, whose daughter Jency married Taylor Polk, but being satisfied that he was of this family and a direct descendant of John and Katherine Walker of Wigton, we have included the record in this work. Old letters and papers in the Polk family show that the wife of Taylor Polk was Jency Walker, daughter of Alexander Walker, a lineal descendant of John and Katherine Rutherford Walker of Wigton, Scotland.

Taylor Polk was a son of John Polk, a private in Captain James Watson's company of the famous "Flying Camp" of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel James Cunningham, which participated in the New Jersey Campaign of 1776, and was at the Battle of Long Island in August, 1776. (For reference, see Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 15, p. 631.) He was subsequently in the service of the Pennsylvania line of the Revolution, and received depreciation pay for his services from the State of Pennsylvania up to Jan. 1, 1781. (See Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 13, p. 183.)

John Polk married Eleanor Shelby, daughter of Evan Shelby and his wife, Letitia Cox, of Fort Frederick, Maryland, afterwards of Bristol, Tennessee, the "King's Meadows" of Colonial days. Eleanor was a sister of Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky. John Polk was the son of William, son of John, son of Robert Polk and Magdalen Tasker, his wife, who emigrated to America, and in 1687
JOHN WALKER.

received from Lord Baltimore the original grant of "Polk's Folly," in Somerset County, Maryland.

Robert Polk was Captain in the regiment of Colonel Porter, under Cromwell. After Colonel Porter's death he married his widow, whose maiden name was Magdalen Tasker. She was the daughter of Colonel Tasker, a Chancellor of Ireland, whose seat was Bloomfield Castle, near Londonderry. (For these facts, and also for descent of Taylor Polk, see American Historical Magazine, Vol. II, No. 4.)

ALEXANDER Walker (4577); m., name of wife not known. 4 children, viz:

4578. Jency Walker; m. Taylor Polk in 1798. He d. in 1824. She d. Dec. 3, 1814. 7 children +.
4579. Alexander Walker.
4580. Joel Walker.
4581. Sylvester Walker.

JENCY (probably Janey) Walker (4578); m. Taylor Polk, son of John and Eleanor Shelby Polk. 7 children, viz:

4582. Benjamin Polk; b. in 1799; m. Peggy Boattright. 7 children +.
4583. Taylor Polk; b. 1800; m. Prudence Anderson. 10 children +.
4584. James Polk; b. 1802; m. (1) Miss Trammell, m. (2) Sallie Cox. 5 children +.
4585. Cumberland Polk; b. 1803; m. in 1826 Nancy Cox, sister of Sallie Cox, who m. James Polk. Nancy Cox was b. in Kentucky in 1811, daughter of Joel and Frances Bartlett Cox. The marriage took place in Arkansas, where the Polks owned what was then termed "Western lands." He d. at his home, "Red Top," in Grimes County, Tex., June 16, 1859. She d. in May, 1867. 12 children +.
4586. William Polk; b. 1805; m. (1) Miss Griffith. They had 2 children; m. (2) Miss Griffith, a cousin of his first wife +.
4587. Jency Polk; b. 1810; m. Mitchell Anderson, brother of the wife of Taylor Polk, No. 4583. 10 children +.
4588. Alfred Polk; b. 1814; m. (1) Irene Chandler, (2) Mrs. Ricketts. 12 children +.
BENJAMIN Polk (4582); m. Peggy Boatright. Their children all died in childhood. 7 children, viz:

4589. Jency Polk.
4590. Benjamin Polk.
4591. James Walker Polk.
4592. Charles Polk.
4593. William Polk.
4594. Richard Polk.
4595. Priscilla Polk.

TAYLOR Polk (4583); m. Prudence Anderson. 10 children, viz:

4596. Anderson Polk; married +.
4597. Eleanor Polk; married +.
4598. Cumberland Polk; married +.
4599. Sarah DeLaney Polk; married +.
4600. Mitchell Polk; died; unmarried.
4601. Sylvester Walker Polk; married +.
4602. Henry Clay Polk; married +.
4603. Taylor Polk; married +.
4604. Prudence Polk; married +.
4605. Alfred Polk; married +.

ANDERSON Polk (4596); m. (1) Eliza Epperson, 4 children; m. (2) Martha Martin, 4 children; m. (3) Susan Langley, 2 children. 10 children, viz:

4606. Henry Polk; m. Ellen Deathrow.
4607. Sarah Polk; m. John Huddleston.
4608. Jane Polk; m. Thomas Huddleston.
4609. Sylvester Polk; m. Sarah Intz.
4610. Texanna Polk; m. Thomas Williamson.
4611. Matilda Polk; m. James Joplin.
4612. Thomas Polk; m. Annie Mettock.
4613. Prudence Polk; died; unmarried.
4614. Martha Polk; m. Jefferson Bugg.
4615. Almeda Polk; m. Charles Cruger.

ELEANOR Polk (4597); m. Daniel Huddleston. 6 children, viz:
4616. Prudence Huddleston; m. Joseph Story.
4617. Daniel Huddleston; m. Miss Stinson.
4618. Jane Huddleston; m. Moses Waterman.
4619. Rachel Huddleston; m. Jefferson Cunningham.
4620. Thomas Huddleston; m. Jane Polk.
4621. Katherine Huddleston; m. James Stevens.

CUMBERLAND Polk (4598); m. Almeda Blackwood. 10 children, viz:
4622. Prudence Polk; m. James Stanford.
4623. Taylor Polk; m. Ellen Griggs.
4624. Caldona Polk; m. Robert Priest.
4625. Lucinda Polk; m. John Houston.
4626. Lawrence Polk; m. Penelope Rose.
4627. Sarah Polk; m. Alonza Tracy.
4628. John Polk; never married.
4629. Sylvester Polk; never married.
4630. Henry Polk; never married.
4631. Wesley Polk; never married.

SARAH DeLANEY Polk (4599); m. Captain T. G. Epperson.
5 children, viz:
4632. Henry Peyton Epperson; m. Miss Rowles.
4633. Mary Epperson; m. Blount Bullock.
4634. Taylor Epperson; m. Victoria Bush.
4635. Isabella Epperson; m. George Jacobs.
4636. Emma Epperson; m. Ira Cobb.

SYLVESTER WALKER Polk (4601); m. Sarah Large. 9 children, viz:
4637. Isom Polk; m. Lucy Miller.
4638. Victoria Polk; m. H. O. Brockmann.
4639. Paschal Polk; m. Hannah Jones.
4640. Isadora Polk; m. W. R. Capps.
4641. David Polk; m. Jane Burnett.
4642. Laura Polk; m. L. D. Burnett.
4643. Alpha Polk; m. John Lindsay.
4644. Maud Polk; m. W. L. Rothmann.
4645. Claud Polk.
HENRY CLAY Polk (4602); m. Mary A. Dickson. 10 children, viz:

4646. Henry Polk; m. Annie Gould.
4647. David Polk; unmarried.
4648. Emma Polk; died.
4649. Alice Polk; m. Dr. G. B. Green.
4650. John Polk; m. Susan Brown.
4651. Anna Polk; m. John Hawkins.
4652. Lela Polk; m. Dr. John Brown.
4653. Betty Polk; unmarried.
4654. Roxy Polk; unmarried.
4655. Leon Polk; unmarried.

TAYLOR Polk (4603); m. Mary Petty. They had 10 children, viz:

4656. Laura Polk.
4657. Augusta Polk.
4658. Mollie Polk; m. T. M. Poole.
4659. James Polk; m. Mary Allison.
4660. Leta Polk (twin).
4661. Lota Polk (twin).
4662. Henry Polk.
4663. Leon Polk.
4664. Myrtle Polk; m. Richard Shegog.
4665. Beverly Polk.

PRUDENCE Polk (4604); m. Benjamin Dickson. 5 children, viz:

4666. Charles Dickson; m. Carrie Young.
4667. Minnie Dickson; m. Dr. Oscar Smith.
4668. William Dickson.
4669. Pearl Dickson; m. Russell Williams.
4670. Ethel Dickson; m. George Holland.

ALFRED Polk (4605); m. Sarah Wilson. 4 children, viz:

4671. Sylvester Polk.
4672. Burt Polk.
4673. Mabel Polk.
4674. James Polk.
JAMES Polk (4584) ; m. (1) Miss Trammell, m. (2) Sallie Cox.  
5 children, viz: 
4675. Jency Polk; married +.  
4676. Bettie Polk; married +.  
4677. Franklin Polk; m. Jane Rider.  
4678. James Polk; m. Lizzie Roberts.  
4679. Cumberland Polk; m. Laura Kirk. 7 children +.

JENCY Polk (4675) ; m. Fielding Tweedle. They had one son, 
viz:  
4680. William Tweedle; d. unmarried.  

BETTIE Polk (4676) ; m. Martin Newman. 2 children, viz:  
4682. Mary Newman; m. Thomas Trammell.

CUMBERLAND Polk (4679) ; m. Laura Kirk. 7 children, viz:  
4683. James Polk.  
4684. Lizzie Polk; m. D. L. Norman.  
4685. Annie Polk.  
4686. Frank Polk.  
4687. Mattie Polk; m. James B. Trammell.  
4688. Louis Polk.  
4689. Minnie Polk.

CUMBERLAND Polk (4585) ; m. Nancy Cox. 12 children, viz:  
4690. Lucretia Polk; b. July 16, 1829; m. Edmond Cearley. 9 children +.  
4691. Lucinda Polk; b. Sept. 6, 1831; d. young.  
4691a. Marshall Alexander Polk; b. 1832; d. young.  
4692. Elias Rector Polk; b. Dec. 10, 1833; d., unmarried, from 
the effects of wounds received in C. S. A. service; be-
longed to Kenard’s command.  
4693. William Jackson Polk; b. April 19, 1836; d. from effects 
of wounds received in the army +.  
4694. Louise Jane Polk; b. May 2, 1839; married. 3 children +  
4695. Jency Amanda Polk; b. July 9, 1841; married. 4 chil-
dren +.
4696. Louis Taylor Polk; b. Sept. 9, 1843; never m.; killed in C. S. A. service at Arkansas Post.

4697. Prudence Polk; b. May 17, 1846 +.

4698. Mary Anne Polk; b. July 17, 1849; m. Charles Jackson; no children.

4699. Martha Robinson Polk; b. Feb. 23, 1857; m. Handy Walker. 3 children +.

4700. James Knox Polk; b. Nov. 24, 1856; not m. in 1901.

LUCRETIA Polk (4690); m. Edmund Cearley, who was b. in Wilkes County, North Carolina, Sept. 27, 1806, son of Larkin Cearley and Mary Barnes, his wife. Mary Barnes was the daughter of Solomon Barnes and Elizabeth Murphy, his wife. Larkin Cearley was b. in Virginia in 1775, son of William Cearley and Rachel Neal, his wife. Shortly after the Revolution the family settled in Wilkes County, North Carolina. Lucretia Polk and Edmund Cearley were married near Hot Springs, Arkansas, August 3, 1845. They crossed the plains to California and settled as pioneers in Alameda County, where after a long and honorable life Edmund died in 1881, and his wife in 1895. 9 children, viz:

4701. Samuel Reyburn Cearley; b. July 7, 1864; d. unmarried in 1877.


4703. Mary Jane Cearley; b. July 17, 1849; d. young.

4704. Cumberland Polk Cearley; b. July 14, 1851; d. young.

4705. Louise Elizabeth Cearley; b. May 10, 1853; m. George Babcock July 20, 1882.


4707. John Brackville Cearley; b. March 4, 1858.

4708. Emmeline Cornelia Cearley; b. Feb. 29, 1860; m. F. M. Angellotti. 2 children +.

4709. Charles Tallant Cearley; b. Nov. 2, 1865; m. Rhoda Jeanette Mangrum Nov. 2, 1891. 1 child +.

EMMELINE Cornelia Cearley (4708); m. Judge Frank Marion Angellotti of San Rafael, California, Dec. 27, 1884. 2 children, viz:


4711. Marion Polk Angellotti; b. Nov. 12, 1887.
CHARLES TALLANT Cearley (4709); m. Rhoda Jeanette Mangrum. Their home is in Fresno, California. 1 child, viz:
4712. Mila Mangrum Cearley; b. Aug. 16, 1892.

WILLIAM JACKSON Polk (4693); m. Esther Woodward. He d. from the effects of wounds received in the C. S. A. 2 children, viz:
4713. Thomas Polk.
4714. Julia Polk.

LOUISE JANE Polk (4694); m. Rev. E. J. Billington. 3 children, viz:
4715. Lucretia Billington; m. Robert Moore.
4716. Ezekiel Jackson Billington.
4717. Julia Billington; m. Mr. Warwick.

JENCY AMANDA Polk (4695); m. William O’Neal. 4 children, viz:
4718. Nancy O’Neal; m. Robert Ross.
4719. Gussie O’Neal; m. Elisha Ross.
4720. Prudence O’Neal; m. William Ross.
4721. John O’Neal.

PRUDENCE Polk (4697); m. Frederick Jones. 2 children, viz:
4722. Mary Jones; m. William White.
4723. William Jones.

MARTHA ROBINSON Polk (4699); m. Handy Walker. 3 children, viz:
4724. Jency Walker.
4725. James Walker.
4726. Ella Walker.

WILLIAM Polk (4586); m. cousins, the Misses Griffith; issue by first marriage only. 2 children, viz:
4727. Levi Polk; killed in the C. S. A. service.
4728. Cumberland Polk; killed in the C. S. A. service.
JENCY Polk (4587); sixth child of Taylor and Jency Walker Polk; m. Mitchell Anderson, brother of the wife of Taylor Polk. 10 children, viz:
4729. Fannie Anderson.
4730. James Anderson; killed in C. S. A. service.
4731. Mitchell Anderson; killed in C. S. A. service.
4732. Benjamin Anderson; killed in C. S. A. service.
4733. Abraham Anderson.
4734. Eliza Anderson.
4735. Stacey Anderson.
4736. Jane Anderson.
4737. Henry Anderson.
4738. Taylor Anderson.

ALFRED Polk (4588); seventh child of Taylor and Jency Walker Polk; m. (1) Irene Chandler, 9 children; m. (2) Mrs. Rickets, 3 children. 12 children, viz:
4739. James Polk.
4740. Josiah Polk.
4741. Mary Jane Polk; m. W. W. Garner.
4742. Mitchell Anderson Polk.
4743. Caroline Polk; m. L. Dennis.
4744. Benjamin Polk.
4745. Samuel Polk.
4746. Almeda Polk; m. J. N. Stancell.
4747. Young C. Polk.
4748. Robert L. Polk.
4749. William Port Polk.
4750. Richard T. Polk.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

(NOT INDEXED.)

Page 36. The children of Alexander Stuart by first wife, Mary Patterson, should not have been numbered; only the children of his second wife were descendants of John Walker.

Page 70. No. 304 John D. Paxton was not the son of Samuel Paxton; he is given elsewhere.

Page 120. Judge John Coalter was b. 1769. For Edward IV., read Edward VI. John Bland m. Susan Deblere, and his son m. Sarah, daughter of Giles Bland. Jane Bennett should be Anna Bennett. Judge Coalter removed from Richmond about 1821. His last wife was Mrs. Hannah Harrison Williamson. His youngest child, St. George Tucker Coalter, was b. 1809; d. 1839.


Page 153. In fourth line from bottom for Thomasin, read Thomas.

Page 181. No. 1164, after Susan J. Neal, read daughter of John and Eleanor Harrison Neal.

Page 202. No. (1428) for Nable and Nagle, read Nangle.

Page 205. No. (1423) for Nagle, read Baldwin.

Page 222. No. (1173) for 1853, read 1833. For 1853, where it appears the second time, read 1863.

Page 223. No. (1765) he m. Sarah Robinson, daughter of George W. and Louisa Shelton Robinson.


Page 377. No. 3004, after Susan McCrosky, read she died the evening of June 3, 1902.

Page 514. No. 3726, for Eleanor Wormley Taylor, read Eleanor Taylor Wormley.


Page 515. No. 3741, for McCrae, read McRae.

Page 601. There should be a + mark after No. 4207.

Pages 623 and 624. Judge Walker was only married once. His wife's name was Anna Jane Wilbarger.

Page 77. No. 362. Samuel J. Kelso, father-in-law of Zebulon L. Sullivan, assistant revenue collector in this city, died Dec. 12, 1901, at his home in Mt. Carmel, Ill. He was 65 years old and was one of the well known gentlemen and former merchants of this part of the state, his home originally having been at Leavenworth, Ind., where he was born and lived the greater part of his life. He was for some years following the civil war a partner in a plantation with General Powell Clayton, U. S. Minister to Mexico, at Pine Bluff, Ark. He was a veteran of the civil war, and became an associate and close friend of Gen. Clayton. After the war was ended the two went into the cotton business together and purchased a large plantation.
at Pine Bluff, which they operated together for some years, after which Mr. Kelso returned to his old home at Leavenworth, where he went into general merchandising. His store was the leading one in that section of the country for many years, and branch stores were established at surrounding towns. Later he removed to Mt. Carmel, where he engaged in the mercantile business, from which he retired about four years previous to the time of his death.

Page 107. No. (553) Rachel Mary Campbell was born near Knightstown, Ind., where she lived until the time of her marriage to Joseph E. King. Their early married life was spent in Texas. After her husband’s death she returned to Knightstown, where she remained until 1884, from that time until 1895 she lived in Kansas City, Mo., then removed to Denver, where the family made their home until November, 1901, when they removed to Kansas City, where she died Jan. 22, 1902, aged nearly 66 years. For many years she was a faithful primary teacher in the Presbyterian Sabbath School. She was a charter member of the Foreign Missionary Society, and for five years was its secretary. Hers was a lovely Christian character, strong and unwavering in her convictions of right, self-sacrificing in her devotion to her family and always loyal to her friends. Her cheerfulness, humor and enjoyment of companionship was boundless. The above are extracts from a very few of the many loving tributes that were received from friends and kindred when it was known that this their dear friend had been called to the Great Beyond. Her only son, Frank Campbell King, was married April 16, 1902, to Georgiana, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dudley Brackett of Kansas City, Mo.

Page 156. No. (880) Frances Brown m. Rev. James Morrison June 19, 1820. He was the son of John and Mary McCurdy Morrison, who were of Scotch-Irish origin and were held in high repute for piety and general worth. He studied with Rev. John Makemie Wilson, D. D., pastor of Rocky River congregation, in which John Morrison was a ruling elder. Later he attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. There he graduated with distinguished honor in 1814. On April 5, 1817, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Orange to preach the Gospel; was ordained Nov. 15th of same year. He accepted a call to become pastor of New Provi-
Church in Rockbridge County in Sept., 1819. In addition to his pastoral duties he conducted a classical school, which was successful and popular. He was elected a trustee of Washington and Lee College in 1820, which office he retained until 1865, when, owing to ill health, he resigned. He was a man of comely person, friendly manners and noted for a generous, hospitable disposition. His home was two miles west of Brownsville, Va., at Belle Vue. When he was called to the church of New Providence it was to succeed his father-in-law, Rev. Samuel Brown.—Condensed from Washington and Lee Papers No. 4.

In "A History of the Church and Congregation of New Providence," by Rev. E. D. Junkin, I found this scrap of information:

"There is in the possession of the officers of the church the original deed given by James Wardlaw and his wife, Martha, to John Logan, Samuel Buchanan, Alexander Walker, Sr., Andrew Hays, James Henry, James McCampbell, Thomas Hill, John Houston and Alexander Walker, Jr., as Elders of the Congregation of Dissenters of New Providence, and conveying to them as such the original tract of land on which the church now stands. This deed is dated November 14, 1771, and according to the endorsement on its back, was recorded in the court of Augusta County May 20, 1772.

The plot of the land is with the deed and calls for eight and a half acres, for which the price of fifty pounds current money of Virginia was paid."

Page 179. No. 1117, Jane P. Walker m. John McKamy. Their grandson, Rev. John Andrew McKamy, has collected various records and data concerning his immediate family. It was expected that this material would be included in this work, but was not forwarded in time for insertion. Rev. John A. McKamy has charge of the Sunday School Department of the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn. He says: "I have heard my father say that his grandfather, *Samuel Walker, was a Captain of Virginia troops under General Washington."

General James Alexander Walker belonged to a Scotch-Irish family. He was born in Augusta County, Va., in September, 1833. His great-grandfather, Alexander Walker, was a descendant of John

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*This was Samuel Walker No. 1091, who was born 1748 instead of 1784, as given.
JOHN WALKER.  643

Walker of Wigton, Scotland. (See sketch of Gen. Walker in the Richmond Weekly Dispatch of Oct. 24, 1901.) Alexander Walker above mentioned had, so history states, 21 children, most of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and settled in Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and other states of the Union. Of these children the names of only two are known to us, John and Jane. John m. Sarah Connely. They were the grandparents of General Walker, who was a lawyer by profession, being in 1859 elected Attorney for the Commonwealth for Pulaski County, Va.; was made Captain of a fine volunteer company at the beginning of the war; was promoted to the office of Lieutenant-Colonel in April, 1861. In March, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General. In May, 1863, a third promotion raised him to the rank of Brigadier-General of the “Stonewall” Brigade. At the “Bloody Angle,” in May, 1864, he was severely wounded. In July following, his arm yet in a sling, he was put in command of the reserve troops guarding the line of the Richmond and Southside railroads, which roads were the feeders of General Lee’s army.

In January, 1865, he reported to General Lee for active service, and was assigned to the command of Early’s Division, which he surrendered at Appomattox.

General Walker was with General Jackson in the famous Virginia campaign, and participated in all the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was present at Bull Run, Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Gaines’s Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Second Bull Run or Manassas, Ox Hill, Fredericksburg, Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Payne’s Farm, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Fort Stedman, Petersburg, Sailor’s Creek and Appomattox.

In 1869 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from Pulaski County, serving two terms in that body. In 1877 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and served until 1881. He attended three National Conventions, in 1876, 1896 and in 1900. He m. Sarah A., daughter of Major William Poage of Rockbridge County, whose wife was Peggy Allen. The six children of General Walker were James A., Frank, Allen P., Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Mrs. James R. Jordan and Mr. A. E. Walker of Florence, Ala. Of General Walker’s immediate family two survived him at the time of his death, Oct. 20, 1901, namely, Hon. Silas Walker and Mary Walker.
Of the family of William Walker, "The Filibuster," we were able to learn very little. Rev. J. A. McKamy of Nashville, says: "William Walker's old home is here within half a square of my office. My people always claimed kin with him." He was born in Nashville May 8, 1824. His father, James Walker, was a banker of Edinburgh, Scotland, but emigrated to America about 1815. He was first a merchant, then president of the Commercial Insurance Company at Nashville, and his mother's name, Norvell, would indicate that she also was Scotch. There is little memorable in the early history of the man who became successively a doctor, lawyer, editor, president of a republic, major-general and president of another republic, the subject of deep concern to England, a thorn in the side of two administrations in the United States, and yet died at thirty-six. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1838, and from the Medical College of the University of Philadelphia in 1843. He completed his medical studies in Edinburgh and then traveled in Europe. The American Historical Magazine for July, 1898, from which the above was taken concludes a lengthy article on William Walker by saying: "It is difficult to imagine what could not have been accomplished in a better or less desperate cause by a man who had in him so much of the stuff of which heroes are made, for Walker was as calm as Lee, as earnest as Stonewall Jackson, as tenacious as Grant, and no braver man ever wore sword."

James Walker had three sons, William, Norvell and James, and one daughter who married a man by the name of Richardson and removed to Louisville, where her children still reside.
INDEX.

The figures following the names indicate the page numbers.

ABERNATHY, ABER-  
NETHY OR ABER-  
NATHIE—  
William Hopkins 85  
William Lampson 89  
James 34  
John 34  
John McNutt 512  
Martha 34  
Miss 85, 93  
Mr. 373  
Rev. A. 586  
Sarah 67  
William 67, 227  
ALLEN OR ALLEIN OR  
ALLEINE—  
Archibald 300  
Catherine xix  
Charles 322  
Eleanor Catherine 519  
Elijah 527  
Elizabeth 300  
Florence 59  
Hester xix  
H. K. 319, 322  
Isabella xix, xx, 1, 3, 250, 283  
James 34, 294, 300, 301, 322, 484  
James Sedden 519  
Jean 519  
Jessie 519  
Joane xix  
John 300, 301, 449  
John P. 58, 59  
Joseph xvi, xvii, xix, 1, 136, 250, 300  
Leslie 318  
Macum 300, 301  
Maggie 322  
Maria 519  
Mark xix
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>515, 517, 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadie</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel E.</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Ann</td>
<td>298, 299, 300, 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodoreisia</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas H.</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>xix, 300, 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allerman</td>
<td>J. G. 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison</td>
<td>Lucy 601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alter or Alters</td>
<td>J. R. 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>Mary 400, 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Walker</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Rice</td>
<td>396, 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Moore</td>
<td>171, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora Anna</td>
<td>395, 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Leondon</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galen R.</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Descendants of**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucilla Jane</td>
<td>395, 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marv Brown</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Isabella</td>
<td>395, 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>631, 638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie May</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudence</td>
<td>631, 632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert F.</td>
<td>394, 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H.</td>
<td>395, 396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E.</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacey</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. L. S.</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>411, 412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testet</td>
<td>140, 142, 143, 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Stuart</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert S.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>199, 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank C.</td>
<td>520, 521, 522, 523, 539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie</td>
<td>592, 593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox Walker</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>229, 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Ann</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Farrar</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>299, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silas</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict</td>
<td>479, 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelia Martin</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>267, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>521, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert C.</td>
<td>403, 409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Candidd</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juliet Hay</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolo May</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Bell</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Elizabeth</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Lelia</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Libbania</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myron Walker</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Robert</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Davenport</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer</td>
<td>238, 239, 246, 251, 252, 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Davenport</td>
<td>238, 252, 253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESCENDANTS OF

BANKS—
Gen. 244
Louisa B. 592, 593
Mr. 443
Susan 593
William 592, 593

BANNING—
Cynthia Ellen 383
Cyrus Walker 383
Dorothea Esther 383
Edith 383
Elizabeth Mary 382
Ephraim 377, 382, 383
Helen 383
Hubert Ashley 383
Joseph Gilmore 382
Louisa 386
Martha Bell 383
Pierson Worrall 383
Pinkney Asa 382
Samuel Walker 383
Sarah Louise 383
Thomas Allen 383
Thomas Hubbard 383
Walker 383

BARBER—
Epapras L. 551
Harriet 557
Josiah 551
Sophia Lord 550, 551
Stephen 551

BARCLAY—
Alexander T. 33
Alice 603
Amanda M. 601
Ann Eliza 601
Annie L. 602
Douglas 605
Edwin 602
Elizabeth 602
Ellen 375
Fannie L. 602

Hannah M. 599
Hettie A. 605, 606
Hugh 600, 601, 603
Hugh P. 602
James Samuel 601
James Taylor 603
Jane Moore 600, 603
Jane Pollard 605
Jesse 150
John Fletcher 601
Jonas 606
Joseph Crews 600, 601
Joseph W. 600, 601
Julia Comley 606
Julius P. 605
Luanna E. 602
Luanna L. 601
Margaret H. 600
Martha Donahue 600, 606
Mary 597, 600, 603
Mary E. 602
Mary Gillis 605
McKee 606
Philander C. 602
Philander W. 600, 601, 602
Prudence 601
Robert H. 603
Sally 605, 606
Samuel 175, 569, 600
Samuel Alexander 600, 605, 606
Sarah C. 609
Sarah Jane 601, 602
Thomas P. 605, 606
Virginia 600, 604
Virginia E. 601, 602
Wilber Fisk 601, 603
Wilber Hargrove 603

BARKDALE—
Mr. 44

BARKER—
Mary 527

BARNARD—
Winnie 384

BARNES—
Elizabeth Murphy 636
Mary 146, 148, 465, 636
Moses L. 312
Solomon 633

BARNETT—
Alexander 449
Ann 449
Arminta 275
Edwin 525
Isaac N. 514, 516, 524
James Thompson 275
Jane C. 524, 525
Maria 522, 525
Mary Elizabeth 275
Mary Pickett 525
Nancy Jane 275
Panthy 449
Rosa 525
Thompson 267, 275
Walker 525

BARR—
J. C. 572
Mr. 73

BARRETT—
Britton 348
Caroline 348
Evelina J. 8
Hannah 8
Jesse B. 8
Mary 501
N. A. 386
Sarah J. 368, 388

BARRICKMAN—
Lida 354

BARRY—
Miss 508
BARTON—
Charlotte Elizbeth 86
Mr. 456
BASKETT—
John S. 61
BASKIN—
Capt. 485
BATEMAN—
Nancy 364
BATES—
Allen C. 116
Barton 116
Bertha 119
Carol 119
Charles W. 116, 117, 119
Cora 116
Eads 116
Edward 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 284
Fanny 116
Fleming 115, 116
Frederick 115
Hatches 116
Hester 116
Hodgon 116
James 115
John Coalter 115, 116, 117, 119
Julian 116
Katherine 116
Margaret 116
Matilda 115, 116, 119
Mr. 443, 456, 460
Nancy 116
Nannie F. 116, 117
Nellie 119
Onward 116
Richard 116, 117
Thomas F. 115, 119
Wenona 115
BAYON—
Cynthia Britton 218
MARY 218, 222
BENNETT—
Jane 120
Richard 120
BENT—
Dorcas 456
BENTON—
Benjamin T. 613
Eulalia 613
BERESFORD—
John Dale 610
Richard 609, 610
BERGEN—
Guy F. 335
BERKLEY—
Governor 120
BERNARD—
Anor T. 609
Anortown 608, 609
Caroline M. 608, 610
Charles Fleming 608
Christopher C. 608, 610
David 609
Eliza 607
Eliza Fleming 608, 609
Ella F. 610
Flora 610
Frank Sherman 610
Herbert 609
Horace Rutherford 610
Jessie 609
John 607
Joseph Edgar 610
Joseph Walker 608
Margaret Eliza 610
Martha A. 608
Martha Caroline 608
Mary 607
Mary Ann 610
Mary Fleming 607, 608
Mary Jane 608
Richard 176 Bird— Clara J. 214 John 120
569, 607, 608 Mary 120
Richard F. 608, 610 Bishop— Alma 339 Richard 120, 121
Robert 607 Archibald 338 Theodor 120, 121, 122
Thomas 608 Elizabeth Axtell 106 BLATCHLY—
Victor 609 Walter 609 Samuel 609
William 607, 608 William 609
William H. H. 610 William 608
William Miller 608, 609 William 609
William Plummer 608 William Miller 609

BERRY—
Aradatha H. 365, 412 Mildred 106 BLOUNT—
365, 412 Philander 338, 339 Ambrose B. 565
Callie 617 Roy 339 Blunt—
Charles 617 Vera 339 Beulah Irene 345
Cynthia Ann 412 Government 378 Dayton 444
Elizabeth 333, 334 Bissell— General 90
Frank 617 Governor 378 Lila 345
Harrison 325 Bivins— Nina May 344
Irene 617 Miss. 364 BOATRIGHT—
Isabella 412 Blachert— Peggy 631, 632
James 486 A. E. 356 Boggs—
Louise 412 Black— Governor 434
Margaret 412 Miss 413 BOHON—
Mary 412 Blacketer— Anna 274
Ralston 617 Bessie Lea 311 Jennie C. 274
BERRYMAN—
John 53 Blackwell— Joseph Patterson 274
BICKETT—
Elizabeth Ann 592, 594 Blackwood—
Blair— Almeda 633 Mary 274
BIDDLE—
Luly Edith 408 Bertha 399 Thomas B. 271, 274
BIEHL—
Barbare E. Sullivan 200 Francis P. 425 BOLLUS—
John 468, 472, 473 Aida 391
Catherine 200, 203 Mary 588 BONAPARTE—
Michael 200 S. A. 398, 399 Napoleon 252
BIGHAM—
Ann Eliza 386 Cynthia 414 Patterson 349
BILLINGTON—
E. J. 637 Adam 120 BONDMAINT—
120, 121, 122 Alexander 164
Julia 637 Bland— Alexander J. 157, 164
Frances Bolling 122 Emily 164
Lucretia 637 Frances Brown 164
Giles 120 George 164
Harriet N. L. D.
Lulu Marcia
Samuel
Bonner—
John R.
Boone or Boon—
Alice Rebecca
Blanch
Cecilia May
Charlotte Davis
Daniel 46, 56, 83,
297, 299, 523
George
Hampton Lynch
Lucy Hampton
Octavius C.
Riley
Sallie Knox
Sally Walker
Samuel Walker
Squire
Walker Lane
William C.
William J.
Booth—
Edwin
Edwin Bates
Elizabeth Aylette
James W.
John N.
Mary Garrison
Thomas
Thomas Warren
William
William Aylett
Boquet—
Colonel
Borden or Burden—
Benjamin
Boswell—
Colonel
Bouser—
Charles Kenton
John M.
Bowdry—
Bennet W.
Dorothy Catherine
Elizabeth
Eliza Victor
Hannah Dean
James Samuel
Ruth Marian
Sally Kirtley
Bower—
Nancy
Bowling—
Robert
Bowman—
Alice
Robert
Bowyer—
John
Squire
William
Boyd—
L.
Braddock—
General
Bradford—
Catherine Keith
Catherine Wilson
Didama
George A.
James
Sarah E.
Polly
S. A.
Braddock—
General
Bradford—
Catherine Keith
Catherine Wilson
Didama
George A.
James
Sarah E.
Polly
S. A.
Braxton—
Betty
Charles
Frank
375
375
375
416, 450
May
Mr.
August F.
Lydia
Lydia A.
Minerva Morris
Morris
Nathan
Oscar
Mr.
Joseph
Anne Lyons
S.
Sarah Montgomery
Andrew Lewis
Edith Houston
James L.
James McClung
John McKee
Margaret Moore
Martha Elizabeth
Mary Ellen
Samuel Brown
William Alleine
Betty
Charles
Frank
168
168
167
168
168
168
168
168
127
127
127
DESCENDANTS OF

Susan  127  BROWN—
   William P. 126, 127  Adam 14, 15, 16, 18
   Adam McChesney  169
   Charles Clarke  285
   S.  116
   Virginia  116
   Breese—
   Judge  380
   Brent—
   Marv  157
   Samuel  365
   Breward—
   Chapman  512
   Brice—
   James  274
   Brickwood—
   Mr.  417
   Briggs—
   James A.  604
   Jean  53, 56
   John S.  604
   Samuel  53, 56
   Brescoe—
   Eleanor  36, 37
   Elizabeth  38
   Gerard  37
   Mary Baker  37
   Broadus—
   James  383
   Brockman—
   H. O.  633
   Brooking—
   Albert  401
   Dollie  401
   Earl  401
   Frederick  401
   John Alexander  401
   Louie  401
   Lucian T.  401
   William  400, 401
   William A.  401
   Brooks—
   Bettie  629
   Preston S.  111
   William  485
   James Walker  173
   Janet  34, 37
   J. B.  577
   Jesse  95
   John  34, 468, 469,
   492, 576, 578,
   579, 580, 634
   John C.  155, 156, 166
   John E.  193
   Judge  378
   Laura  167
   Lavina  153,
   156, 264, 285
   Lee Madison  195
   Leona  406
   Luther  154, 162, 173
   Lydia Sweet  11
   Margaret  616
   Margaret Frances  172
   Maria Elizabeth  155
   Mary  64
   Mary Aurelia  166
   Mary E.  169, 170,
   172, 280, 282
   Mary E. Rodgers  207
   Mary Jane  5, 153,
   166, 616, 618
   Marv Moore  153, 155, 167
   Mary O'Neal  195
   Mary R. L.  155
   Mary S.  62
   Maud Elnor  310
   Minelma  167
   Morton  167
   Mr.  458, 459, 461
Bullock—
Blount 633

Bull—
Elizabeth Olden 284

Burch—
Nelson 253

Burnett—
David G. 623
Jane 633
L. D. 633

Burney—
J. G. 255

Burns—
Robert 357

Burr—
Mrs. 251

Burriss—
Ada 209

Burson—
Alvin 306, 307
Everett Harden 307

Burton—
E. H. 317
Joseph 317
Susan Emily Walker 317

Bush—
Victoria 633

Bussy—
Dr. 400

Butler—
General 28
Hardin 444
John 444
Mary I. 411
Mildred 384
Mr. 432
William 89

Buzan—
Chancy 388
Carrie 388
Eva 388
Fanny 388
Frank 388
Fred Walker 388
Harry A. 388
Harry Walker 388

---

Descendants of

---

Nellie 385
Pearl 388
Squier J. 387, 388

Alonzo A. 220
Columbus C. 220
Ethel Woodruff 220
Jeptha 200
Harriet P. Triplett 220

Pearl 220
Ray 220
William 478
Kate 592, 594
James M. 78
Jennie Kelso 76

John A. 78
Joseph 79
Mary 79
Marv 79

Mary F. 78, 79
Mary J. 79
Samuel A. 78, 79
Will H. 78, 79

Alexander F. 225
Andrew 234
Frank 290
George 324
Georgia 225
Hugh B. 602
Ira 225
John 224
John W. 602
Lapsley 290
Lulu 225, 602
Margaret 290
Mr. 289, 290
Nancv Favour (or Farrar) 224
Nancv Jane 224, 225
Rhoda Ann Scott 224
Roberta A. A 182, 224
Scott 224, 225
S. D. 318
Virginia P. 602
Walker 225
William 225, 376, 377, 394
William Leonard 224, 225

---

Amanda F. Wever 78
Annie 79
Carl 79
Charles 79
Fred C. 78
James M. 78

John 365, 393
Mary Magdalene 392
Mr. 579
Senator 119

---

John A. 78
Joseph 79
Margaret 79
Marve 79

Mr. 40
Simon 422, 443

Alexandre 389, 523

Alexander Fergus 553

Andrew 389

Charles 67, 101, 102, 103, 263, 294, 482, 576

Charles Downey 103
Charles Wesley 391
Cora 392
Cynthia 389
Cyrus 389, 392
Cyrus Neal 391
Dougald 101
Duncan 191
Elizabeth 4, 67, 68, 262, 389, 390
Elizabeth Graham 240, 242
Elizabeth McPheeters 104
Esther 4
George 469
Harriet Newell 104
Hugh 101
I. N. 473
James 389
James McPheeters 102, 103
Jane 4, 5, 365, 403
Joel Walker 240, 256
John 3, 4, 6, 101, 240, 469, 491
John Allen 389, 391
John P. 4, 478, 493
John W. 3, 4, 67, 478
Josephine 392
Katherine L. 240, 242
Laura Jane 391
Lavina Jane 104
Lida May 391
Lida Walker 241
Lorena S. 551
Mahala 365, 410
Margaret 389
Margaret Ann 104
Margaret Armstrong 240, 241
Maria 102
Martha 179, 326
Martin M. 230, 240
Mary 4, 561, 562
Mary E. 361
Mary J. 389, 390
Maud 392
Mildred 102, 392
Miss 592
Nelly 393
Perry Allen 391
Rachel 4
Rachel Mary 104, 107
Rachel Moore 103
Rebecca 102, 106
Robert 4, 101
Rose B. 391
Roy 392
Samuel L. 67, 103
Sanders 365, 389
Sarah B. 109
Smith 313
Susan C. 312, 313
Susan G. 389, 391
Walter 392
William 67, 71, 103, 109, 477
Canady—
Mr. 313
Canby—
General 244
Cannon—
Henrv L. 553
Cantrill—
Fanny 275
Joseph 275
Levi 267, 275
Capps—
W. R. 633
Carlson—
Andrew 560
Charles 559, 560
Fred 560
Gertrude 560
Glenn 560
Guy 560
Louie 560
Nellie 560
Carmichael—
Ann 108, 110
Catherine Scheider 108
Coalter Bryan 124
Elizabeth Coalter 124
Carmine—
H. 391
Nelson 391
Carpenter—
Arabella 213
James 213
John Edwin 272
John R. 272
Thomas 213
Willis 213
Carr—
Mary 400, 402
Carrack or Carrick
Samuel 177, 178, 585
Carson—
J. C. 152
Samuel 617
Carter—
George C. 199
Margaret Ann
Noblet 199
Matilda 203
Cartwright—
Peter 449
Rev. 433
Caruthers—
Elizabeth 168
William A. 513
Cary—
Colonel 71
James 128
Casey—
Annie 268
Belle V. 271
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erythusa Montgomer</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>226, 267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inez</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Green</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Patterson</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie M.</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Allen</td>
<td>267, 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Montgomery</td>
<td>268, 269, 270, 271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Nelson</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret J.</td>
<td>267, 268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>430, 431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Ann</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Sabert</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabert M.</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah M.</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William P.</td>
<td>267, 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASS——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSIDY——</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
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<td>343, 344</td>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>Martinette M.</td>
<td>57, 58</td>
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<td>Mildred H.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOHN WALKER.

CHITTICK—
  Elizabeth 334, 335
  Chitwood—
  M. Louisa 75
CHRISMAN—
  Fanny Lea 189
  George Washington 189
CHRISTIAN—
  William 478, 483
CHRISWELL—
  Miss 297
CHURCHILL—
  Betty 121
CLAFLIN—
  H. B. 257
CLANAHAN—
  John 33
CLARK—
  Clara N. 498, 499
  Colonel 310
  Frank 198
  Frank C. 198, 199
  George Rogers 56
  Governor 242
  J. A. 249
  Mr. 180
  Robert Preston 375
  Ruth Doughty 198
  Sidney 552
  S. J. 325
  Virginia 265
CLARKSON—
  J. S. 331
CLARKSTON—
  Charles 213, 214
  Charles Walker 214
  David 212
  Elizabeth Stamps 212
  Ellen Victoria 214
  Joseph 182, 212
  Milas Davison 214

Robert Edgar 214  CLEMENT—
  Samuel William 214  David V. 9
  Susan Inman 213  Inez Theressa 9
  Vida May 214  CLEVELAND—
  Grover 186, 331
  524
  Patsey 590
  CLAY—
  Green 424
  Henry 38, 317, 366,
  424
  Mr. 443
  Ida May 189  CLAYPOOL—
  Barclay 606
  Bettie 606
  Elijah 606
  Sarah 606
  CLAYTON—
  Annie Elizabeth 126, 127
  Charles Fenton 505, 507
  Charles Hammond 505
  Charles Yancey 507
  Edgar Clinton 505
  George D. 494, 505,
  506, 507
  John 491
  Lavina Dorsey 505, 506
  Margaret M. 507
  Mary Campbell 507
  Robert Morrison 505, 506
  Sarah Eliza 505
  Thomas C. 491
  Virginia Hays 505, 506
  CLAYTON—
  Ann C. 110, 111
  Ann Frances Bland
  Aurelia 127
  Beverly Tucker 110, 120
  Caroline 457
  Caroline Gamble
  Caroline Lane 110, 114
  Catherine 74
  David 73, 108, 110
  Drewey 127
  Elizabeth 71, 73,
  108
  Elizabeth Moore 120
  Elizabeth Tucker 122, 123
  Frances B. 121, 122
  Frances Lelia 121
  Frances Margaret
  Henry 126
  James 108, 109,
  110
  Jane 108, 128
  John 73, 108, 109,
  120, 121, 122,
  126, 137, 481
  John David

-44
Julia Davenport
  110, 115, 116
Julia Frances 120
Margaret 69, 108, 129, 174
Maria E. 109, 110
Mary 32, 108, 110
Mary E. 109
Micajah 108, 120
Michael 32, 69, 73, 108, 109, 120, 174, 481
St. George Tucker 122, 126, 127
Virginia 126, 127
Cobb—
Astle Viola 191
Buena J. 191
Edward T. 190, 191
Ira 633
James D. 191
Joel Thomas 191
John W. 190, 191
Mahala Booth 191
Margaret Ann 191
Maria Jane 191
Thomas T. 191
Cochran—
Angie 498
Conollus B. 498
Elizabeth M. 497
Georgia A. 498
Harry B. 497
Harry K. 497
Ida 498
Iva E. 498
John 325
V. 325
Coffee—
Miss 390
Coffin—
James A. 182
Margaret 182
Margaret Martin 182
Colby—
Buford M. 313

W. P. 313

Collins—
Bertha Ann 310
Betsey Frazier 620
Dillard 502
George H. 630
Maria 561
Sarah Dillard 496, 502, 561

Collie—
Charles 107
Judge 107

Coller—
Mr. 109

Cole—

W. P. 313

Cole or Coles—
James Walker 529, 530, 533, 534
Mellop 529
Robert 303
William E. 529

Cook or Cooke—
Flora 50
General 50
John Esten 43
Mary E. 621, 624
Philip St. George 50

Coop—

W. C. 444

Cooper—
Bishop 551
E. J. 77, 78
Henry Christian 551
Jennie Inman 185
Joseph W. 185
Samuel Inman 185

Coororan—
W. W. 512, 537

Corl—
Marion 500

Cornbury—
Lord 22

Connelius—
Sallie 348

Cornwallis—
Gen. 119, 479, 486, 574, 584, 585

Correy—
Eleanor Walker 515
James 514, 515

Correll—
George 348
Green Bently 347
Lida 348
Louis Edgar 348
Minnie Lucinda 348
Rosa Wood 348
William David 347

Cosby—
James 178

Coster—
George W. 349
Mary Ellen Miller 349

Mr. 456

Mr. 599
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Isom</td>
<td>218, 220</td>
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<td>John</td>
<td>220, 221</td>
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<td>Oscar</td>
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<td>296, 323, 45°</td>
<td>James</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>Katherine C.</td>
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<td>Margaret Latmier</td>
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<td>631, 635</td>
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<td>276, 277, 279, 356, 359</td>
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<td>276, 277, 279</td>
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<td>Robert</td>
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<td>240, 242</td>
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<td>33, 83, 471, 472, 473</td>
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<td>299</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>277, 279</td>
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<td>185</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>243</td>
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<td>Robert H.</td>
<td>540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 548, 549</td>
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<td>CROW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>134, 135</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsey Sullivan</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Hattie L.</td>
<td>207, 210</td>
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<td>Ross</td>
<td>207</td>
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<td>264</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Katherine 621 Margaret Lewis 157
Margaret 151, 175, Mary Moore 158
615, 621 Robert L. 157, 158,
Mary 566 159, 472, 623
Nancy 264 Samuel B. 157, 158
CULWELL— Stella 158
George 486 Thomas Price 157
CUMMINGS OR CUM- DALE—
MINGS— Martha Ann 152
Charles 70, 472 Mr. 609
Mr. 586 Thomas 295
Nancy 146 Thomas J. 330
Samuel 263 DALY—
CUNNINGHAM—Lucy 523
C. A. 362 DAMRON—
James 630 Jane 365, 387
Jefferson 633 DANDRIDGE—
John 294 Jane Butler 83
Miss 588 DANIEL OR DANIELS
Nellie 304, 305 Caledonia 520
Walter 294 Cornelia C. 157, 164
CURRY OR CURRIE— Hugh 520
Algernon Sidney Lucinda 347
Francis J. J. 195 William 464
181, 194 DARBY—
Julia 194 425
Darlington—
Mattie E. 194 William M. 24
Mr. 112 DARNELL—
Rebecca McElrenny 218
Robert F. 195 DAUGHTERY OR
Robert F. 194 Dougherty—
CURTIN—
Governor 439, 440 Clemy 205
CUTTON—
Elizabeth 280 Elizabeth Brock 201
DAWNEY—
Ann 36, 48 Horace A. 201, 205
Annie Eugenia 158 Jesse J. 205
Catherine Brent 158 Josiah 201
Charles William 157 Mary C. 201, 205
Chiswell 48 Meney 205
Elizabeth Carrington Viola J. 201, 205
158 DAVIDSON—
Eugenia 158 A. B. 582
James Morrison 157 Margaret 590
Lewis M. 157, 158 W. A. 148
DAVIS—
Andrew J. 333
Colonel 480
Rev. 304
Anna 329
Benjamin Rush 333
Blanche 355
C. K. 363
Edgar L. 407
Edith 355
Emma Jane 329
Eva May 407
Florence Sedberry 332
H. B. 354
James 120
James H. 407
James W. 164
Jefferson 45, 440,
450, 549
John 294, 473
Judge 622
Larkin 297
L. P. 110
Mabel A. 408
Marjorie Chappel 332
Mrs. 297
Paul 355
Richard Tinsley 332
Robert E. 407
Rupert Findly 332
Saphrona 514
Squire Richard 331, 332
Westmoreland de
Squire Rutherford 330
Synthia 58
Thomas Jefferson 331, 332
La War 194
William 329
DAY—
Silas C. 75
DEADRICK—
Eliza Ann 182

DEATHROW—
Ellen 632

DEBROW—
Isabella 241

DECKER—
Amanda Jane 553

DEMING—
Bernice E. 195, 196
Franklin F. 195
Mary E. O’Neal 195

DENNY—
Hannah E. 347, 353

DENTON—
Alexander 79
Irene 78, 79
Lucinda Tillotson

DEWEY—
Admiral 307, 529
Colonel 441

DE WITT—
Clinton 449
Mary Ann 593, 595

DICK—
Cordelia 181, 197
Henry Jackson 182, 197
Jane 182, 184, 185
Sarah Ann Peck 182, 197

DICKENSON—
J. 606

DICKERSON—
Mary Mossman 244
Milton Bartram 244
Theodore H. 243, 244

DICKEY—
Michael 294
T. Kyle 372

DICKSON—
Benjamin 634
Charles 634
Ethel 634
Henry 74, 111
Howard 111

Minnie 634
Mary A. 634
Pearl 634
William 634
Miss 324
Cary R. 310
Lyle James 310
Relta 310
Edward 562, 563
Elizabeth 563
Mary Lee 167
Ed 522
Eli 254
Colinel 451
Alexander 45
John 42, 45, 46
Mrs. 16
Rev. 125
Colonel 472
Jessie May 209, 210
Mr. 586
Samuel 577, 590
Thomas 4
A. J. 5
Clelland F. 5
Governor 301
E. L. 417
Harriet A. 414, 416
Henry H. 417
Peyton 416
Polly Hindman 416
R. B. 417

Rhodes 416
DONALDSON—
Mr. 144
DONELY—
Elizabeth 40
Mary Stuart 40
Mr. 40
DONIHUE OR DONA-
HUE—
Caroline Susan 614
Davis W. 614
Drusilla L. 614
Emma 614
Gibbons S. 614
Jane 152
Jane Moore 614
John 145, 176, 569,
613, 614
Joseph 614
Joseph A. W. 614
Laura E. 614
Margaret Houston 614
Matilda Harvey 614
Thomas S. 614
Lord 16
DOAK OR DOAKE—
Coloinel 472
Jessie May 209, 210
Mr. 586
Samuel 577, 590
Thomas 4
Edward 89
Mamie 89
William 85, 89
Ellen Stuart 35
James 82, 230, 246
Lord 80
Louisa 605
Mary Ann Pringle 232
Mary James 246
Milton 268
Mr. 35, 371
Stephen A. 55, 367,
369, 372, 430
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dove</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Descendants of Dove</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downey</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>67, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>66, 67, 481</td>
</tr>
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<td>504</td>
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<tr>
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<td>504</td>
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<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draper</td>
<td>27, 30, 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyman C.</td>
<td>27, 30, 263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drewes</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurelia</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drysdale</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Bose</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lea</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin R.</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgiva</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spann</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Belle</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R.</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Porcher</td>
<td>111, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bratton</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Inman</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duckworth</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Kent</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucinda M.</td>
<td>194, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>286, 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie</td>
<td>286, 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffus</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James H.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulaney</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>604</td>
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<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L.</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunbar</td>
<td>Maria 73, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan</td>
<td>Miss 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgerly</td>
<td>James 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap</td>
<td>Ann 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlevy</td>
<td>Gertrude H. 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn</td>
<td>Miles 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duvall</td>
<td>Sergeant 451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eads</td>
<td>Albert 562, 563, 566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edges</td>
<td>Captain 534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eads</td>
<td>Lizzie Eleanor 563, 566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmondson</td>
<td>Colonel 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>George 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elliot</td>
<td>Captain 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elrod</td>
<td>Lola 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emery</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>59</td>
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<td>Eliza</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herbert</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>58, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnifred</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
John Walker.
G64: DESCENDANTS OF

John 327, 329
Margaret 330
Samuel Alexander 330
Walker 330, 332
FINLAY or FINLEY—Rev. 250
Thomas 469
FISHER—Fred 269
George 268, 269, 335
Hattie 269
Lydia Chase 11
Martha E. 604, 605
Mary Louisa 162
Mr. 621
Roy 335
FITZGERALD—Elizabeth 391
Ellen 391
Jesse 389, 391
FITZPATRICK—Mary E. 214, 216
FITZ WILLIAM—Romaine Le Moyne 88, 89

FLAUGHERTY—James 252
FLEMING—Charles 607
John 607
Judge 607
Mary 607
Ursula 115

FLETCHER—Amanda Denning-ton 324
Columbus 324
Elizabeth 346, 355
George Samuel 324
Green 297
James 324
James Banford 324
Joseph Benson 324
Lewis 296, 324
Lucretia 327, 337

Martha 325
Martha Susan 324
Mary Elizabeth 324
Miss 337
Nancy Catherine 325
Nancy Jane 324
Roy 325
Sally Margaret 324
Woodson 324, 325

FLINT—Timothy 251, 252
FLOURNOY—Addison Hoge 160
Benjamin Cortland 159
Edwin Harold 408
Edwin W. 408
George Harold 408
Mr. 433
Edmund Stanhope 160
Eleanor Morrison 159

FITZGERALD—Francis Rosebro
Ellen Moore 160
Mary Moore 159
Parke Poindexter 158, 159
Richard Wirt 160

FITZ William—Richard Wirt 160

FOULIS—Mr. 427

FORSYTH—Mr. 433

FOSTER—Dr. 475, 573, 591

FOSTER—Mary S. 614

FOSTER—Joseph 232

FREEMAN—B. F. 232

FROST—General 540

FRINK—Alice 116, 119

FROST—Stephen 296, 297

FROST—William 297

FROST—John W. 438

FOX—Anna Albertina 408
Bertha Isabella 408
Edwin Robert 408
Edwin W. 408
George Harold 408
Mr. 433
Ross Emerson 408
Walter Preston 408

FLYNN—Betsey 620
Cotton 620
Elijah 620
James 294, 620
James C. 568, 620
Jane 620
John 620

FLOWERS—Alexander 321
Anna Belle 321
Ella May 321
Emma Juriah 321
Henry 296
Joseph D. 319, 321
Joseph Edmond 321
Rose Lee 321
Sally Hudson 414, 421

FOSTER or FOUNTAIN—Dr. 475, 573, 591

FOSTER—Dr. 475, 573, 591

FOSTER—Mary S. 614

FRAZIER—Betsey 620
Cotton 620
Elijah 620
James 294, 620
James C. 568, 620
Jane 620
John 620

FRED—Mr. 427

FRED—Mr. 427

FRICK—Alice 116, 119

FRIM—General 540

FRANK—Stephen 296, 297

FRANK—William 297

FRANK—William M. 610

FRANK—Eliza 243, 244
Judith Foresman 243

FRISBY—Mr. 427

FORD—Dr. 475, 573, 591

FORREST—General 519, 522

FORNEY—Stephen 296, 297

FORST—Stephen 296, 297

FOSTER—Dr. 475, 573, 591

FOSTER—Mary S. 614

FOSTER—Mr. 427

FROST—General 540

FROST—William 297

FROST—John W. 438
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fry—</td>
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<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>316</td>
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<td>227</td>
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<td>Andrew</td>
<td>35, 37</td>
</tr>
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<td>John H.</td>
<td>35, 37</td>
</tr>
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<td>John M.</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaines—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances</td>
<td>265, 288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollie</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gallagher—</td>
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<td>Miss</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
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<td>Galloway—</td>
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<td>James</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>Caroline Coalter</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Coalter</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie Humphrey</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Rowan</td>
<td>110, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>71, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Minor</td>
<td>114, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philander</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>Polly</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophilus</td>
<td>72, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner, Gardiner—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>521, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garland—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
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<td>Samuel</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie</td>
<td>400, 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna Newman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>600</td>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>J. W.</td>
<td>376, 604</td>
</tr>
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<td>Garnett—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lizzie</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
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<td>605</td>
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<td>Martha L.</td>
<td>605</td>
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<td>Richard</td>
<td>604, 605</td>
</tr>
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<td>605</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Byron</td>
<td>11, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles B.</td>
<td>9, 10, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>Philander</td>
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<td>72, 85</td>
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<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>521, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>10, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodore</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
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<td>Garrison—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel R.</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Alice</td>
<td>128, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celestine</td>
<td>514, 528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasperson—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>188, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garett—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa Ellen</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin V.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>188, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry Edwards</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Jane</td>
<td>188, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Elizabeth</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Buren Marcy</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Thomas</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrus</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>George</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Harriet P.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Maria Walker</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GHEISLIN—
Charles 163
Elizabeth 163
John Dyson 163
Samuel Brown 163

GIBBS—
Adda Mae 292
Carrie Covert 292
George T. 291
Grant Lynn 292
Josie 292
Linnie Belle 292
Sarah Alice 292
William 448

GIBSON—
Ann 328
Bishop 39
Dr. 246, 251
Henry 328
Jacob 327
James 328
Margaret 340
William 328

GILKERSO—
F. 473

GILLESPIE—
English 114
Fannie Coalter 114
Harriet 114
Sadler 114
Thomas 178

GILLIS—
Alexander 346, 355, 447, 448
Benjamin 301
David 355
James 300, 355, 432, 480

GILMER—
James Alexander M. 607
Jane 301
Mary Ann 301
Robert 355
Tilford 300, 301
William 355

GILMORE—
James 444, 480
Madison 591
William 8
Simon 17, 18, 19,

GILMERSON—
Robert 163, 164

GLOVER—
Annie Branham 192
Carmichael R. W.

GOOCH—
Frederick 485
G. 563
G. 488, 589

GOODRICH—
Clayton Holmes
Judge 54

GOODSON—
Edmond Walker

GORDON—
Governor 23

GORY—
Henrietta B.

GOULD—
Annie 634
Jane Pickett 537
William T. 527

GRACEY—
Jean 511

GIBSON—

GILMERSON—

GLOVER—

GOOCH—

GOODRICH—

GOODSON—

GORDON—

GORY—

GOULD—

GRACEY—

GIBSON—

GILMERSON—

GLOVER—

GOOCH—

GOODRICH—

GOODSON—

GORDON—

GORY—

GOULD—

GRACEY—

GIBSON—

GILMERSON—

GLOVER—

GOOCH—

GOODRICH—

GOODSON—

GORDON—

GORY—

GOULD—

GRACEY—
JOHN WALKER.

—
Graham —

Grados

Elizabeth Marricott

Eebecca

568, 619

Abraham

568, 614

295
295

Frances

626
294
Christopher
53
Dr.
248
Elizabeth
88
General
615
James
614
Jane
553
Jessie
615
John
615
Joseph
Margaret 231, 614
Mary
567, 614
553
Mr.
615
Eebecca
615
Eobert
Toro^
615
William
174, 177,

Georsre

Waggoner

Arthur

470, 490, 559,

578 579
William Wilson 553

Grant

—

Hugh Inman
John W.

187
187

Margaret

Van Dyke
187

Sally Fannie

Eeed
187

U.

S. 50, 105, 155,
239, 243, 255,
440, 441, 452,
516, 524

Gilbert

Hattie Fannie
Helen Elizabeth

S.

Annis
Aurelia
Captain
Cordelia

David

Edmond
Edwin
Elizabeth

98,

233
295
198

233
198
295
James
James E. 176, 198
198
Jennis
John
263, 295
198
Jolm W.
295
Joseph
295
Judith Eeffin
295
Lucy
295
Lucv Briggs
Margaret '264, 295,
296
Margaret Dorothy
233
295
Mary
295
Priscilla
295
Eebecca
198
Eichard
295
Eobert
Samuel
263
295
Sarah
Sarah Venable 198
295
Thomas
William
295

Inman

Grayson —
Mr.

Greathouse
Mary E.
99 Greeley

William Daniel 187

Grasty—
John
Gray—

667

—

—

479, 480,
486, 487, 574,
583, 584, 585
Harriet MaGaha

213
527
527
214
207
527
Maria Polk
527
539
Sallie Walker
Samuel
207, 213
Sarah Naomi
527, 528

James Walker
Jane Barnett
Jane E.
213,
Jane Peat
John B.
514,

Thomas

Jefferson

T. M.

William M.
Greenberry

—
Greenfield —
Sarah
389,
Greenlee —
Nicholas

Mary

Greenup
Elmer
Gregg
Noah
Gregory

—

Aaron

506
392

400

—

259

—

230, 234

Adley

Ann
Ann

527
55
44

483
577

Samuel

Whitfield

Arthur

262
234
258

Elizabeth Andrews

234
89

355, 358

295
Horace
568 Green
492
BerkelcA^
198
Ellen
207,
294, 296
Emily
295
Fannie Barton
295
Frank W.
295
G. B.

—

25

General

18

Emma
Emma

Gertrude
234, 236

255
Jehiel

—
—

44 Griffen
210
James
213 Griffith
Colonel
527
Henry
279
Miss
634

234
551

44
506
631, 637


GRIGGS—
Ellen 633  Laura Helen 193  Ina May 396
Grimes—
Abraham 614  Mary 193  Isaac 33, 35, 36, 37
   Mary Jane 193  James Richard 106, 107
   Jane 614  William 193  James Robert 243
   Margaret 614  HaPP—
   Mary 614  Fred 10  Janet 35
   James 615  Nina 10  Joel David 244
   John 615  Sanford 9, 10  J. M. 396
   Joseph 615  William 10  John 35, 37, 48, 186
   Rebecca 615  HAgOOD—
   Robert 615  Alice 111, 112  John Chalmers 86
   Torgy 615  J. O. 113  Josephine 107
   William Stewart 241  Johnson 113  Joshua 102, 106
   Haines—
   Andrew Glassel 123, 124, 125  Cyrus 325  Kenneth C. 397
   Bryan Randolph 125  Mildred D. 397  Lillian 107
   125, 129  Augustus 11  Lucilla 397
   Cornelia Stuart 125  Elias 150  Maria 234
   Daniel 124, 125  John Augustus 11  Mary 107
   Elizabeth Coalter 125  Lillian Augustus 11  Mary E. 106, 356, 360, 397
   Georgia Bryan 125  Lydia Emily 11  Mary Walker 244
   Helen 124  Alexander 35, 36  Mildred Elliot 106
   Isabella 129  Alexander S. 33, 35  Miss 591
   John Coalter 125  36  Olivia W. 53, 57
   St. George Tucker 125  Amanda W. 57  Paul J. 397
   Grisham—
   Clayton 508  Archibald 35  Rebecca 106
   Lewis 508  Barton 86  Richard 57
   William B. 508  Benjamin 35, 36  Robert S. 396
   Guffy—
   Marv 3, 31  Charles K. 514, 515  Sally 35
   Guilford—
   Forest 10  Edward 34, 35, 37  Samuel Avery 86
   George 10  Eleanor 35, 36  Thomas 35
   Joseph 9, 10  Elizabeth 35  William Abernathy 86
   Gunter—
   Bertha May 193  Eva J. 396  Annie 114
   Ellen Blanche 193  Eucebeus 86  Bird Ruth 271
   Glover Boone 193  Evie 396  Colonel 66
   James Turner 193  Ermina 397  Isabella 55
   John Henry 193  Eugenia 396  Jane 181, 182
   Hamilton—
   Annie 114  John 114  John Scott 271
   Bird Ruth 271  John T. 324
   Colonel 66  M. Casey 271
   Isabella 55  Nancy C. 214, 215
   Jane 181, 182  Robert 182
   John 114  Sabert 271
   Mary 106  Sarah 271
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Scott</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMLIN</td>
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<td>Carrie Marie</td>
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<td>Janie</td>
<td>3, 263, 282, 363, 495</td>
</tr>
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<td>HAMMOND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelia</td>
<td>327, 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMMONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAND</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Martha A.</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
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<td>HANDY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>HANNA</td>
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<td>Lizzie</td>
<td>497, 501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDEMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>40, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDEN or HARDIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha D.</td>
<td>306, 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna I.</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara B.</td>
<td>306, 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Walker</td>
<td>306, 307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmer C.</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Elizabeth</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey G.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>303, 306, 360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M.</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>360, 361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>432, 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie F.</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDENBOOK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbie M.</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>347, 352, 359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna A.</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles K.</td>
<td>350, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Walker</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbert B.</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilda K.</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda J.</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Milton</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thula</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>355, 357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARGROVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>601, 603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. K.</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARLAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessie</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARLAND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARMON or HARMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enos</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezra</td>
<td>364, 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>206, 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia M.</td>
<td>206, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Isgrigs</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Magdelene</td>
<td>264, 363, 364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noah</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARNEY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>537, 539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRISON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteal</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>306, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor</td>
<td>181, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Bondmant</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General 17, 21, 22, 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh A.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret M.</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William G.</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARROUN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas H.</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HART</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTMAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elias</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha J. Lockhart</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>207, 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARWOOD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASKILL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Earl</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmond Gardner</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel Warnock</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank P.</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankie Argyle</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Alice</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haslem</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>513, 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar C</td>
<td>494, 503, 508 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgaretta</td>
<td>Clinton 509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin B</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>McClung 496, 497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen E</td>
<td>496, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Morton</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmira</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C</td>
<td>496, 502, 503, 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Dillard</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Edgar</td>
<td>503, 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayley</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Louisa</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haynes</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roderick D</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. D.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. N.</td>
<td>79, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays or Hay</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>495, 509, 576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Collins</td>
<td>503, 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Maria</td>
<td>503, 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Elizabeth</td>
<td>503, 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Gertrude</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth U</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>263, 495, 496, 500, 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles B</td>
<td>496, 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Dillard</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles John</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Lampton</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Thomas</td>
<td>503, 504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>513, 526</td>
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<td>494, 503, 508 509</td>
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<td>Clinton 509</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>588</td>
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</tr>
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<td>496, 500</td>
</tr>
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<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genevieve</td>
<td>Claire 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George C</td>
<td>496, 502, 503, 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Dillard</td>
<td>508</td>
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<td>503, 504</td>
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<td>129</td>
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Richard R. 214, 215, 216
215, 216
Sarah Richardson 194, 214
214
Sophia J. 181, 194
Thomas Burks 214
214
Thomas Cleveland 215
215
Walter J. 216
216
William B. 216
216
William Walker 214, 215
214, 215
HIRST—
Stith T. 291, 448

HIXON—
Emmaline 559
Hugh Warnock 559
Jared Ralph 559
Joseph Lucas 559
Lucas 559
Ralph 559

HOAG—
Mr. 25

HOAGUE—
John 464
Mr. 615

HOBSON—
Colonel 416
E. H. 320
General 419

HODGES—
James 178

HOGAN—
Bell 8

HOGUE—
John 146
Moses 591
Mr. 369, 370, 371

HOGG—
Mary 403

HOGH—
D. 473
Thomas 473

HOGUE—
Addison 158, 161
Margaret 373, 374

HOLLAND—
George 634

HOLLENBECK—
Maud 557

HOLLER—
Nelson 373

HOLLINGSWORTH—
Sarah Jane Ward 268, 269

HOMER—
Mr. 374

HOMES—
Hugh 38
Jane 264, 346

HOLT—
Florine Russell 198
Miss 288
Mr. 443
Nanalee 198
Thaddeus 198

Hood—
General 510

HOPETOWN—
Emmaline Venye 103

HOPKINS—
Salina 374
Miss 78

HOPPINS—
Miss 78

HORN OR HORNE—
Elizabeth 619
Emerson 619
Ernest M. 196
James W. 195
John 616, 619
Marion F. 195, 196
Mary 619
Nancy E. Pope 195

HORNEY—
Abraham 446
Andrew 446
Jesse 446
John 446

HORNE—
Edward 342
Effie Ray 342
Henry Oscar 342

Horton—
Mary 58, 59

HOUSMAN—
Mary 188, 189

HOUSTON—
Adamantine Corey 597
Alexander 590
Alice 590, 598
Ann 3, 6
Annie 162
Annie R. 598
Betsey Stuart 591, 599
Catherine Elizabeth 597
Catherine M. 598
David 593
Edith McClung 599
Elizabeth 590
Elizabeth Moore 598
Elizabeth Stuart 592
Ella M. 591
Ella Moorman 599, 600
Elvira M. W. 591
Emma Bessie 598
Esther 588, 590
Harry R. 598
Helen Alexander 597
Horace 599
Hubert Todd 598
Isabella 588
James 469, 577, 588, 590
James Bernard 598
Janet Caroline 598
Janet Hay 598
JOHN WALKER. 673

Janette 591  Samuel Adger 597  William 2
Janette Madison 599  Samuel R. 150, 570, 571, 572, 573, 577, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 597, 600, 608
Jennie Caruthers 599  William Ellsworth 409
J. Le Roy Davies 599  Zalmon 408, 409
John 573, 575, 576, 588, 589, 590, 591, 633  Huffman— Florinda O. 558
John Davies 591, 592, 599  Hugg— Jugga 511
John Perry 599  Hughes— General 4
Lorene H. 599  Hannah 49
Mabel 599  Susan 327
Margaret 590  Mr. 618
Margaret Walker 150, 569, 599  Hull—
Maria Todd 591, 592  Alfred Gregory 88, 89, 236
Martha Elizabeth H. 599  Andrew Young 236
Martha Hannah 599  Annette 236
Mary Bell 598  Elizabeth Abernathy 89, 236
Mary Margaret 597  Emma Gregory 89
Mary Rowland 599  General 17, 18, 19, 21, 31
Matilda P. 599  John Adley
Matilda Rowe 591, 595  Margaret Tiffin 236
Matthew 588, 590  J. A. T. 88, 89, 234, 236
Mr. 175  Hume or Humes—
Olive A. 598  Hume—
Rev. 177  William 66
Robert 588, 589, 590, 591  W. Y. C. 517
Robert Bruce 599  Ann 3, 6
Rutherford 571  Hummer— Dr. 68, 72
Rutherford R. 597, 598  Jane 3, 263, 363
Samuel 63, 154, 175, 470, 486, 487, 494, 569, 570, 573, 575, 577, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 597, 600, 608  Jane 2
James Orval 409  Dr. 68, 72
Jane Walker 278  Humphrey—
John 2  HUGATE or HUNTER—
Margaret 2, 263, 264, 278  Frank Evermont 499
Mary 2  Helen Elizabeth 499
Preston Zalmon 409  James A. 498
Thomas 2
### Descendants of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James William</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie Eugenia</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Wyne</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Maud</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hunt</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury</td>
<td>182, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Latham</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sallie</td>
<td>212, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas P.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hunter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattie</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>22, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hurlburt</strong></td>
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<td>Earl Elmer</td>
<td>404</td>
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<td>Eliza Johnston</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emma Gold</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Newell</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Morrison</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Steel</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stella</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hutchinson</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Hyde</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hyatt</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H.</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imbrie</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inman</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abednego</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie E.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Crew</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin P.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertie V.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carey E.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Matilda</td>
<td>187, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerilda Ellen</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles W.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Jane</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemenza Clementine</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordelia Dick</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>181, 182, 183, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ella</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah</td>
<td>182, 214, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Francis</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td>185, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Theodore</td>
<td>182, 184, 186, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira A.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira M.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>182, 214, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>181, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M.</td>
<td>181, 187, 190, 191, 193, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James T.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>182, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Francis</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Martin</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Walker</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie D.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jessie J.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job H.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel C.</td>
<td>181, 188, 190, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel F.</td>
<td>194, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel S.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John H.</td>
<td>182, 184, 185, 186, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John O.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ritchie</td>
<td>180, 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John T.</td>
<td>194, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walter</td>
<td>197, 198, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Washington</td>
<td>181, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wesley</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph S.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia V.</td>
<td>188, 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazarus</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillie J.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret C.</td>
<td>194, 187, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Ann</td>
<td>187, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha C.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Louise</td>
<td>190, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary 182, 183, 198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A.</td>
<td>181, 182, 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda Caroline</td>
<td>182, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy D.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannie</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nellie F.</td>
<td>195, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ora P.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina E.</td>
<td>188, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearly B.</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rena M.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Walker</td>
<td>185, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOHN WALKER. 675

Samuel Martin 101, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 197
Sarah 182, 216, 222
Sarah I. 194, 196
Shadrac 185
Shadrac W. 181, 182, 183, 184, 197, 198
Susan 182, 212, 214
Susan J. 195
Susanna 190, 191
Thursa 215
Varian A. 194, 196
Walker P. 181, 186, 197, 198
Warren 197
Warren W. 194
William Baker 193
William C. 194, 195
William H. 181, 185, 194, 197, 198
William Shadrac 188
Willie Lee 194
Sarah 632
Mr. 18
Irvin, Irvine or Ervine—
Alexander 81
Ann 65
Crine 81
David 80, 81
George 81
Hannah 81, 83, 84
James 81, 84, 473
Margaret 81
Mary 81
Mr. 72
Robert 80, 81
Samuel 81
Sarah 65
Sophia 81
Thomas 81
William 80, 81

Irvins—
Margaret 276, 278
Jacks—
Andrew 248
Charles 636
General 44, 50, 162, 486, 502, 536
H. H. 604
M. C. 160
Mr. 430
George 633
Joan 525
Jane 36, 48
John R. 428
J. T. 193
Louis 500
Maria Barnett 525
Mary 500
Miss 178
Robert 606
Sarah Z. 271
Silas F. 500
JAYNE—
Dr. 428
Jenny—
Dalton 196
Edith A. 194, 196
Fannie E. 215, 216
Gladys Otoma 196
Joel C. 196
John A. 194, 196
Sarah J. 194, 195
William 194
William S. 196
Jefferson—
Governor 479
Thomas 37, 38, 56, 120, 252, 528
Jeffries—
Jackson 353
Joseph R. 353
Lucretia 353
Lula Esther 353
Marjoria 353
Jenkins—
J. Knox 182, 183
John S. 512
Ralph 183
Serena Ann Borders 183
Sterling Gresham 183
Jennings—
E. C. 614
Jewell—
Ann 387, 389
Johnson—
Cyrus 610
Eleanor 267, 275
Elizabeth Dela-
meter 361, 422
George 525
Jane 36, 48
J. T. 193
Louis 500
Maria Barnett 525
Mary 500
Miss 178
Robert 606
Sarah Z. 271
Silas F. 500
Jeffries—
Governor 479
General 106, 452
Homer Clifton 105
Jeffries—
Dorothy 105
Edward Joseph 221
Eliza Ann 217, 220
Emma 218
Flora Bell 221
Floyd 221
Francis E. 214, 215
Frederick 637
Gregory 236
Gwendolin 351
Hannah 121, 218, 221, 633
Irl 222
James R. 218, 221
John A. 218, 221
John G. 216
Katie 221
Louise 173
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Descendants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maggie</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>John R. 222, 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Reed</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>Mary E. 223, 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>222, 637</td>
<td>Mary L. 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerva</td>
<td>217, 221</td>
<td>Otto H. 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannie</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>William R. 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy</td>
<td>235, 236</td>
<td>Winifreda Hinton 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator</td>
<td>236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia M.</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>Mr. 440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>121, 637</td>
<td>Kasson—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William C.</td>
<td>216, 217</td>
<td>John A. 436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Joseph</td>
<td>217, 221</td>
<td>Kay— Reuben L. 611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joplin—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>Rebecca 95, 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Henrietta 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>333, 335</td>
<td>John 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jost—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrose Frederick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Edward</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E.</td>
<td>565, 566</td>
<td>Charles Walker 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Julian—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jull—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>389</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump—</td>
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<td>Alice A.</td>
<td>224</td>
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<tr>
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<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>George R.</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>George W.</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah E.</td>
<td>222, 223</td>
<td>Marian Jennie 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James E.</td>
<td>223</td>
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<tr>
<td>James M.</td>
<td>222, 223</td>
<td>Nannie L. 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>182, 216</td>
<td>Otis Bennett 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelso—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>71, 74, 76, 78, 615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor F.</td>
<td>77</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>78</td>
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<td>Hugh</td>
<td>31, 70, 74, 76, 77, 456, 462, 481, 615</td>
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<td>Hugh W.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>James Moore</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John B.</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Samuel Brown</td>
<td>76, 77</td>
<td>Joseph M. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph M.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine</td>
<td>264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labelle</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>77, 263, 264</td>
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<td>Walker</td>
<td>76, 461, 462, 615</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**
- The page number refers to the document page the name is found on.
- Descendants are listed with their full names and page numbers where available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
Lemon or Lemons— Letcher— Lindsley—
Alexander 555 Giles 49 Lucretia Thalia 383
Alice 557 Governor 38
Alice Adelaide 556 Lewis— Lisle—
Blanche Louise 558 Amerine L. 188
Charles Ellsworth 556, 557 Colonel 472 Dorothy Miller 419
Charlotte 556 Elizabeth 115
Charlotte Warnock James S. 53 414, 419
Edna 556 John 53, 472, 483,
Ella Reynolds 557 Samuel 488
Ella Rosetta Thomas 51, 484
556, 557 William 53
Eva Bell 7 William L. 53
Everett Roy 557 Leyburn— Lock—
Frank Newton 556 George 596
Frederick 557 Libhart— Lockhart—
George King 558 Bessie G. 212 Elzada May 200
Grace 556 Clark Z. 209, 212
Grace Allen 556 David C. 212
Hamlin T. 555, 557 Ralph H. 212
Harland 557 Roy C. 212
Herbert Kenton 556 Sarah J. Zarr 209
James William K. 555, 556, 558 Lightfoot—
Joseph Gaines 555, 556 William H. H. 209
Leonard O. 557 Lincoln—
Leonard T. 555, 556, 556 Abraham 54, 55, 56,
Lillian Viola 556 57, 247, 255, 256,
Mary Inez 558 422, 430, 435,
Mary Louise 556 436, 437, 438,
Mary Morgan 557 439, 440, 441,
Olave Viola 557, 557 442, 443, 498,
556, 557 Mr. 17
Orange V. 555, 555, 556, 558 LindeI—
Robert Lloyd 558 Lindquist—
Walter Clifford 556 Gustave A. 291
William 555 Lindsay—
Zitella 557 John 633
Lesley—
Mr. 480 Mary C. 562, 563
Leslie—
Governor 318 561, 562
*LindeI—
Leslie 385
Mr. 480 Mary C. 562, 563
Governor 318 561, 562
Linthacom—
Ann 266
Listre—
Mr. 599
Litton—
Burton 444
Locke—
William 46
Lightfoot—
Lockwood—
Judge 378
Logan—
Ada 94
Agnes P. 91
Alexander 83
Anna Lavina 92
Annie S. 60
Lincoln—
Benjamin 56, 83,
David 82, 83, 84,
Elizabeth 60
Eliza J. 91, 92
Eusebius 85
Eusebius Howard 92
Florence 60
Florance Maria 90
Hannah Irvine 84
Harriet Newell
Henry 418
Hugh 83
J. A. 84, 85
*This name should be Leslie Lindell Cleveland.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>LUMP—</td>
<td>Sophia McPheeters</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>LUSTER—</td>
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<td>82</td>
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</table>
McLary—
Hugh 290

McLaughlin—
Henry Woods 155, 156
Mr. 257

McLay—
Sergeant 125

McMahen—
Alexander 413
Andrew 264, 413
Ann 413
Jane 413
Margaret 1, 2, 278, 413
Samuel 413

McMillen—
Jessie 375

McMullan or McMullin—
Henry Matthew 9
John 9
John Harvey 375
R. B. 178
William 9

McMurtry—
Levi 550

McNeil—
Andrew Walker 535
Grace 535
J. A. 529, 535
Katherine 535
May 535
Susan A. 535

McNish—
Hugh 528
Hugh L. 527, 528
Jack 528
Jennie 528
Phillips 528

McNown—
Z. T. 312

McNutt—
Fannie 162
Frances 162
George 178
Governor 153, 581

James Morrison 162
John R. 157, 162
Mary Morton 162
Mary S. 153, 166
Morton 162
Rice 162
Samuel H. 175
Susie 162
Tom 162

McPhee—
Alexander 4, 5, 76
Alexander Miller 96, 101
Ann 5
Anna C. 74
Anne 111
Annie 66
Archibald 5
Catherine H. 74
Catherine Mary 96
Charles 68, 97
David 67, 71, 73
David Brainard 96
Edwin M. 74
Elizabeth 67, 68, 71, 95, 102
Ella 96
Fannie 97, 111
Fannie Coalter 74
Fannie Leftrich 101
Florence 96
Gabriel 74
Gabriel W. 74
George 97
Grace Woodson 100
James 5, 73, 94, 108, 112
James Augustus 73, 74, 111
James D. L. 74
James Granberry 95, 96
James M. 71, 73
James Turner Leftrich 101
Jane 5, 68, 71
Jane Elizabeth 5, 96
Janet 67, 68
Jerusha Matilda 5
John 5, 67, 68
John W. 74
Joseph Charles 100
Kate 111
Kate L. 100
Lavina 95
Margaret 97
Margaret Ann 95
Margaret Lilly 101
Maria 111
Maria D. 74
Maria E. 74
Martha 5, 66, 67, 71, 79
Martha J. 74, 111, 113
Mary 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 77, 100
Mary Elizabeth 95
Mary Jane Elizabeth 5
Mildred 184, 185
Mildred Murphy 101
Philander 73
Polly 73
Rachel 71, 81, 83, 84, 85
Rebecca 5, 66, 67, 68, 71
Robert 5
Robert Preston 5
Sallie 97
Samuel 67
Samuel B. 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101
Sarah 68
Sarah W. 74
Sophronia 73
Susan 95, 96
Susan de Leftrich 101
Susan Octavia 95, 96
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ancestors</th>
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<td>394, 399</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85, 87, 362</td>
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<td>182</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sarah Russell</td>
<td>182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas 87, 362, 482</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>362</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOHN WALKER. 685

John J. 207  MAYS—  Melton—
Nancy J. Brown 207  Joseph 51  Emma  217, 219  Jesse
Richard 125  Meade—  477  Nancy Irkson 217
Ruby A. 355, 357  Bishop 477  MEYERS—
Walker 563  Means—  Melvan—
William 207, 211  Alice Hagood 113  Mr. 259
William H. 563  Ann Harper 112  MERRITT—
MASSIE—  Beverly 111, 113  Samuel 478
Maggie 617  Caroline Harper 111  General 59
MATTHEWS—  Cary Jane Nott 113  MESSERLY—
Ann Eliza 153, 172  David Coalter 111, 112  Everett J. 305
Flora 114  David H. 110, 111, 113  James Harold 305
George 494  Edward, J. 74, 111, 112  J. O. 304, 305
George W. 395  Elizabeth 111  Jonas 305
John 172  Eloise Butler 113  Sarah Alspaugh 305
Miss 590  Frances Augusta 112  Warren B. 305
Sampson 479, 480, 481  Frances Coalter 112  METCALF—
MAXEY—  Gabriella Mc-  Mr. 518
Rice 386  Pheeters 112  METTOCK—
MAXWELL—  Isaac Hughes 111, 112  Annie 632
Mr. 138  112  MEYERS—
Susanna 403, 406
—  Isaac Hughes 111, 112, 113  Anna Bryant 159
Kimbro 201  James Hagood 113  Dewey Joe Bailey 245
—  John Coalter 112  Evelyn 245
Charles 163  Julia Bates 112  Hazel 245
Colonel 55  Margaret 113  Louis 245
Eliza J. Lane 173  Maria Cornelia 113  Louis Townsend 245
George 201  Maria D. 112  Robert Leo 245
Grace N. 201  Marion 112, 113
Hattie B. 360  Martha 112  MICHAELS—
John 201  Mary A. 110  Anna Adelia 404, 405
—  Mary Hart 111  Edith Myrtle 405
MAYS—  Robert 112  Effie Jane 404
Adelaide E. 46, 47  Robert Harper 111  Fannie Clarissa 404, 406
Annie Elizabeth 47  Sarah Frances 111  Finis Chester 405
Annie E. Stuart 46, 47  Sarah T. 112  Frank 405
Daniel 46  Thomas Coalter 111  Frederick Gilmer 405
Fannie H. 47  MEDCALF—
Robert B. 41, 42, 46, 47  Mr. 439  Glen White 405
Stuart H. Bowman 47  MEIGS—
Homer Glen 405
MAYO—
Mr. 469  Quartermaster General 441, 442
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Alexander</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
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<td>Linnie Belle</td>
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<td>404, 405</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>243, 244</td>
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<td>36, 340</td>
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<td>419</td>
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<td>536</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<td>Edgar</td>
<td>114, 115</td>
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<td>276, 277</td>
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<td>Page</td>
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<td>192</td>
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<td>192</td>
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<td>148, 465</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>465</td>
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<td>Clinton Dennison</td>
<td>148</td>
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<td>150</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>32, 34, 69, 94, 95, 108, 109, 174</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Burgess</td>
<td>146</td>
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<td>Elizabeth W.</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>Ellen</td>
<td>153, 167, 413</td>
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<td>Elvira Houston</td>
<td>148, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evalina</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances</td>
<td>174, 618</td>
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<tr>
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<td>446</td>
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<td>149</td>
</tr>
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<td>Isaac</td>
<td>257</td>
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<td>Isaac Q.</td>
<td>146, 464</td>
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<td>148, 149</td>
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<td>James F.</td>
<td>146, 149</td>
</tr>
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<td>464</td>
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<td>James Rutherford</td>
<td>146, 463</td>
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<td>32, 69, 70, 74, 76, 141, 142, 145, 150, 151, 174, 175, 568, 569, 603</td>
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<td>146, 149, 464</td>
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<td>Jane Walker</td>
<td>36, 145, 628</td>
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<td>32, 69, 70, 136, 141, 145, 174, 263, 446, 449, 450, 462, 491, 627, 628, 629</td>
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<tr>
<td>John C.</td>
<td>543, 544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John E.</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John K.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John N.</td>
<td>449, 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John S.</td>
<td>146, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph</td>
<td>32, 69, 70, 136, 141, 144, 145, 149, 174, 446, 449, 464, 465, 626, 627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph A.</td>
<td>146, 149, 150, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Barnes</td>
<td>148, 449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavina</td>
<td>66, 71, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavina Walker</td>
<td>148, 464, 465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizzie</td>
<td>288, 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis P.</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>69, 83, 141, 145, 152, 174, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Jane</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret S.</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquis</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha</td>
<td>132, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Poage</td>
<td>146, 463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Brown</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Eliza</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary F.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Matilda P. 148 Moorman—
Mattie 146, 149, Elvira Margaret
464 591
Margaret E. 507
Margaret Lavina 157
Margaret Patterson 287
Martha 421
Mary Agnes 286
Mary Coleman 507
Mary Jane 163, 164
Mary Louisa 287
Mary M. 157, 158, 161, 163, 164
Mary Stuart 287
Miss 100
Mr. 454, 456, 461, 573
Ora Lee 607
Rev. 103
Robert 286, 287, 606, 607
Robert Dabney 165
Morrison—
Robert Hall 157, 165
Robert Walker 281
Ruffner 281
Samuel 135
Samuel B. 99, 157, 162, 163, 281
S. D. Stuart 61
S. R. 62
Samuel B. 60, 61
Samuel M. 153, 581
Sarah 149, 174
Sarah T. 146, 149
James 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 165, 282, 287, 575
James Henry 164
James John Milton 157
James Luther 281
John 435
Joseph 300
Lavina Dabney 164
Lavina 347, 350
Luther 280, 281, 286
Margaret 286
Margaret Culton 281
Matilda 348
Samuel 296
Sarah 327, 336
Morse—
Alice J. 404, 410
W. L. 148, 150
MORSGROVE—
Annabell 403, 406
MORTON—
Mrs. 579
Moss—
J. S. 148
MUNDY—
John E. 291
Sarah Ann 291
MUNSELL—
Albert 400
Jennie 401
MURDOCK—
M. C. 8
Rhoda Danforth 8
MURPHY—
Elizabeth 636
Mr. 487
William 492
MURRELL—
John Nathan 414, 415
Margaret Scott 415
Mr. 324
William 324
MURZY—
Joseph 106
MUSTARD—
Grat. 149
Robert 149
Samuel 148, 149, 465
William M. 149
MYERS—
Alfred Myrtle 269
John H. 268, 269
NADINE—
Eva 356, 357
NANGLE—
Jacob L. 202
Joseph 202
Nancy E. Sanders 202
Violet E. 202
NASH—
John 150
Mary Virginia 53, 54
NAYLOR—
Caroline 128
Edwin 128
Eliza 109, 128
Elizabeth 128
James 128
Jane 108
John 108, 128
Junius 128
Sophronia 128
Thomas 128
William 128
NEAL—
John 193
J. T. 389, 391
Mary E. 392
Nellie 392
Rachel 636
Sanders F. 392
Susan Jane 181, 193
NEELY—
Mary J. 590
NELL—
Annie 337
Edward 337
Esther 322
Gilliam 337
Lillian 337
Marion 337
Mary 337
Pearl 337
Timothy F. 319, 322
NEW—
James F. 635
Martin 635
Mary 635
Susanna 554
Newton—
Jane 108
Ida Z. 555, 556
Mrs. 437
Nicewander—
Christina 145, 149
NICHOLSON—
Sarah J. 403
NICKLE—
Adelaide 501
NISBIT—
Amelia Rice 395
Benjamin 395
Elizabeth Denny 395
Eugene Goodspeed 395
John 395
John McHenry 395
Thomas J. 394
Thomas Walker 395
NISGAR—
Jacob 20
NIXON—
Sarah J. 406
NORMAN—
D. L. 635
NORRIS—
Clinton 336
James 336
Mary 336
Mr. 336
Northup—
Andrus B. 9
NORVELL—
Agnes 611
Amanda 514, 516
James 611
NOTT—
  Fanny 128  Michael 96  Margaret Armstrong 232
  Jane 128  Otis—  General 237  Richard Nelson 233

NYE—
  Alice 396  Overall—
  Allen 396  Louisiana 252
  Belle 396  Louisiana—
  Ethel 396  Billy 367, 368
  Harry 395, 396  David 219
  Leon 396  Henry A. 219, 223

OAKMAN—
  Luella 400, 401
  Oats—
  Murray 617

OGAN—
  J. H. 396, 397  Ada Screvin 124
  Marie 397  Ann 124
  Roy B. 397  Charles Curtis 124
  Walter A. 397  Delia Bryan 124

OGLE—
  Jessie 504
  O'Hara—
  James 294

OLDS—
  Joseph 259  John Randolph 123, 124
  Mary Ann Pringle 124
  Whitney 230, 231, 249
  246, 251

OLLER—
  William 301

O'MEARA—
  Kate 508

OMOHUNDRA—
  Susan A. 45

O'NEAL—
  Gussie 637
  John 637
  Nancy 637
  Prudence 637
  William 637

ONSTATT—
  Elizabeth 414

ORCHARD—
  Mary Elizabeth 5
  Samuel 5
  Joel Walker 232
  John Walker 232
Patterson—
Abraham 349
Abraham A. 349, 350
Agnes 85, 91
Agnes Stuart 281
Alexander 469
Andrew 52, 286
Andrew Stuart 286
Ann 267, 275
Anne June 350
Catherine 616, 618
Columbus 267
Edmond 266
Edward 286
Eleanor 226
Elizabeth 267, 274, 279, 449
Elizabeth Henderson 91
Emily 267
George Finley 281, 286
Georgia 604
Ira 446
Isabella 267, 274, 346, 355
Ivins 279
James 91, 267
Jane 3, 176, 267, 273, 449
Jane Chisholm 349
Jane Walker 273, 278
J. C. 276, 339, 447
Jennie 349
John 267, 278
John Kinnier 286
John W. 447
Joseph 264, 266, 267, 273, 278, 279, 346, 453, 462
Joseph W. 448
Louisa Davis 276, 278
Margaret 267, 279
Margaret Elizabeth 276, 279
Margaret Stuart 61
Martha 267
Mary 34, 36, 267, 271, 279
Mary Ann 276
Mary Blanch 350
Mary Eleanor 276
Mary McIntyre 91
Mary Stuart 286
Miss 616
Mr. 469
Nancy 267, 276, 277, 279, 346, 355
Parthula 266, 267, 279
Polly 273, 330
Ralph Wallace 266
Robert 91
Rufus Lenox 286
Sabret Thompson 276
Samuel Stuart 286
Sittie Ruth 350
Stuart 279
T. F. 446
Thomas Benton 276
William 3, 226, 264, 267, 275, 278, 280, 355, 422, 428, 430, 434, 448
William Albert 276, 278, 279
William J. 347, 349
William Morrison 281
William Vine 350
William Walker 266
Patton—
Anne 603
Elizabeth Walker 603
Gilbert Tennant 603
Hugh H. 603
James 471
James Comfort 603
Jane Moore 603
John 208, 489
Lewis 603
Morgan Leslie 603
Samuel B. 603
Sarah Jane 603
Paul—
Margaret 177, 180
Pauline—
Alfred 269
Arthur 268, 269
Edna Brain 269
Gertrude 269
Kate 269
Wannie 269
Paxton—
Archibald 597
David 413
Elizabeth 588, 590, 597
Elizabeth Stuart 592
James 592, 597
John 493, 494, 495, 587, 588, 590, 592
John D. 70, 493, 495, 592
Joseph 588
Margaret Parks 595, 596
Mary 588, 617
Mary Moore 34, 36, 40, 48, 495
Moore 413
Polly 597
Samuel 32, 69, 70, 495, 588
Thomas 588
William 33, 588
William C. 596
Payne—
Frances G. 38, 39
Henry 39
Margaret Gallaher 39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Son</th>
<th>Paternal Grandfather</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peabody</td>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>Jane Walker</td>
<td>526</td>
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<td>George</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Maria Marshall</td>
<td>526</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearce</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Mary Knox</td>
<td>526, 527</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>Stuart</td>
<td>Lovica T.</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>William J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. 243, 244, 255</td>
<td>Matilda D.</td>
<td>William S.</td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joel Milton</td>
<td>146, 464</td>
<td>William S.</td>
<td>516, 525, 527</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Ramsey W.</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Horace</td>
<td>526</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pease</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>275</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Harriet I.</td>
<td>Peters</td>
<td>Anna C.</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev.</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearsall</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>Caroline</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Valeria Ida</td>
<td>Earnest</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Peck</td>
<td>Petter</td>
<td>Ellen Walker</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph M.</td>
<td>Eva</td>
<td>Elliott</td>
<td>355, 356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Pettus</td>
<td>Eugene H.</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedelford</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Eva Nadiene</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmond</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Helen West</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Florence</td>
<td>Mary Willie</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Peebles</td>
<td>Petty</td>
<td>John E.</td>
<td>355, 358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa 414, 419</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Joseph Clinton</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregam</td>
<td>Peyton</td>
<td>Katherine</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bessie 593, 594</td>
<td>Frances</td>
<td>Mary Linda</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelligren</td>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>Nancy 300, 353</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnie</td>
<td>Amy</td>
<td>Oscar</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Phillips</td>
<td>Ruby A.</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie Ray</td>
<td>Annie</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loulie Parker</td>
<td>Henry T.</td>
<td>William Elliott</td>
<td>356, 357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philander B.</td>
<td>Lemuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Penn</td>
<td>Phresher</td>
<td>Nancy J.</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William 82</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>Oscar</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell</td>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td>Ruby A.</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora Ada 409</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David 408, 409</td>
<td>Pickerell</td>
<td>Charles Vancouver</td>
<td>499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effie May 409</td>
<td>Angelina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert 409</td>
<td>Pickering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>William 409</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>513</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennington</td>
<td>Pickett</td>
<td>Pise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart 326</td>
<td>Albert Chalmers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perick or Perrick</td>
<td>Albert</td>
<td>Pittman</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>Louis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert 287</td>
<td>Anna Duncan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel 287</td>
<td>526, 527</td>
<td>Plaste</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon Brown 287</td>
<td>Eliza</td>
<td>Kate</td>
<td>501</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward 287</td>
<td>Horace</td>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Payson 287</td>
<td>James Hays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JOHN WALKER

PLAYFAIR—
Professor 109

PLEASANT—
Mary 115

POAGE OR POAGUE—
Amy 73
Cyrus 226
General 4
John 294
Martha 32, 69, 131, 136, 145, 152, 153
Miss 5
Mr. 481
Robert 131, 132, 133, 153

POLK—
Alfred 631, 632, 634, 638
Alice 634
Almeda 632, 638
Alpha 633
Anderson 632
Ann 511
Anna 634
Annie 635
Antoinette 522
Augusta 634
Benjamin 631, 632, 638
Bettie 634, 635
Beverly 634
Burt 634
Caldona 633
Caroline 638
Charles 632
Claud 633
Cumberland 631, 632, 633, 635, 637
David 633, 634
Eleanor 632
Eleanor Shelby 631
Elia Rector 635
Elizabeth 99, 100
Emma 634
Ephraim 511
Ezlekial 511
Frank 635
Franklin 635
General 516
Henry Clay 632, 634
Isadora 633
Isom 633
James 511, 631, 634, 635, 638
James H. 522
Jane Walker 632
Jane 512, 632, 633
Jane Maria 512
Jeney 631, 632, 635, 638
Jeney Amanda 635, 637
Joseph 511
Josiah 638
Julia 637
Laura 633, 634
Lawrence 633
Lela 634
Leon 634
Leta 634
Levi 637
Lizzie 635
Lola 634
Louis 635
Louise Jane 635, 637
Louis Taylor 636
Lucinda 633, 635
Lucretia 635, 636
Mabel 634
Magdalene 630
Margaret 511
Marsh 516
Marshall Alexander 635
Martha 632
Martha Robinson 636, 637
Mary Ann 636
Mary Jane 638
Matilda 632
Mattie 635
Maud 633
Minnie 635
Mitchell 632
Mitchell Anderson 638
Molly 634
Myrtle 634
Ophelia C. 495, 510, 512
Paschel 633
Priscilla 632
Prudence 632, 633, 634, 636, 637
Richard 632
Richard T. 638
Robert 511, 630, 631
Robert L. 638
Roxy 634
Samuel 511, 512, 638
Sarah 632, 633
Sarah De Laney 632, 633
Sylvester 632, 633, 634
Sylvester Walker 633
Taylor 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 638
Texanna 632
Thomas 511, 512, 632, 637
Trusten 99
Victoria 633
Wesley 633
William 511, 630, 631, 632, 637
William Jackson 635, 637
William Port 638
Young C. 638
POLLARD—
Sarah 605
POWELL—
Ernest 288
Mary Ellen 505
POLLARD—
Sarah 605
POLLOCK—
Dorothy Eleanor 412
Elmer W. 411, 412
Hally Rill 412
Helen Glenrose 412
Lucile 412
Mahala L. 411
Mary E. 411, 412
Nelson C. 411
Quintus A. 411
Robert 410, 411, 412
Robert L. 411
Pope—
John 118
Nathaniel 376
PORTER—
Colonel 631
Mr. 440
Patrick 6
PORTLOCK—
Mary Elizabeth 519
Nellie W. 517
Robert G. 515, 519
Samuel Walker 519
POSEY—
Thomas 479, 480
POTTS—
Ann 400, 401
Bertie 233
Dorcas 233
Frank Logan 233
George Walker 233
James Clyde 233
James Franklin 232, 233
Margaret 233
Mildred 233
Samuel Pancoast 233
Sarah Ann 314
Bee 315
Hazel 314
Henry Warren 314
John A. 314
Rolla George 314
Walter Shirley 314
Warfield Walker 314
William Edmond 314
William J. 312, 314
Pratt—
H. S. 611
John W. 611, 612
Mary Alberti 611, 612
Sarah Eliza 612
PREENETT—
Clark 218
Isabel 218, 221
Sarah Jane Palmer 218
PRENTICE—
George D. 425
Hattie Morrison 162
Henning 162
Hennings W. 162
Joseph E. 162
Margaret Whitehead 162
Morton McNutt 162
PRESCOTT—
Annie Eugenia 157
John 305
PRESTON—
Benjamin Smith 161
Priest—
Robert 633
Proctor—
General 19, 22
Prosser—
Helen Rulon 358
Provine—
Sarah E. 496, 500
Price—
Albert 97
Daniel B. 53
Eliza 53
General 147, 540
George 447
Grace 97
James 57
Louis 53
Margaret 97
Mary 57
Peter 447
Robert S. 53
Sallie 97
Sidney 97
William M. 541
542, 543, 545
547
Edmund Randolph 161
Francis 109, 110
Henry S. 60, 61
John 109, 471, 482
John A. 159, 161
Katherine S. 61
Mary E. 60
Mary S. 61
Nettie 61
Sally 110
Sarah Campbell 110
S. D. Stuart 61
S. Roberta 61
Thomas Lewis 161
William 51, 109
110, 480
William Campbell 109, 110
JOHN WALKER. 695

PRUITT—
Aaron 187, 189
Dora Elvira 190
George 187
George M. 189, 190
Jesse Elisha 190
Jessie W. 190
Joel B. 189, 190
John T. 190
Louisa C. 190
Mahala 187
Mary Elizabeth 189, 190
William F. 190

PULLAIN—
Absalom 324
Miss 324

PURG—
Matilda 146, 148

QUEBEC—
Peter 24

RACE—
Miss 614

RAEVILLE—
Minnie 172

RAGLAND—
Major 541, 542

RALSTON—
John 364
Judge 55

RAMSEY—
Amelia 179
Jane 267
Lou M. 243
Mary J. 72
Mr. 72
William 179

RANDOLPH—
Anna Eliza 386
Ann Eliza Bigham Rayburn—
Ann G. 376
Arthur Gilmer 386
Dorothy Barrett 388
Dr. 377
Edmond 161
Elizabeth 120

James M. F. 386
James Percy 386, 388
J. M. 377, 385
John 121, 122, 123
Mary Cynthia 385
Mr. 17
Nathaniel 385, 386
Walter Erwin 386
Adam 585
Catherine 6, 12, 16
James 6, 13, 16
Rev. 177
Thomas 18
Rev. 618
Robert Fleming 232
Mary W. 285
Catherine 215, 216
Emery 215
Mary F. Gates 215
Jean 567
Fanny M. 321

James 562
James D. 551, 552
John 568, 615
Minnie 552
Robert 615
Sarah Ann 604
William 551, 552

Taylor 285
Virginia Elsie 285
William 449
Susan E. 57, 58, 61
Miss 10
Alice Jane 309
Alma Irene 309
Almeda Elizabeth 309
Anna Sarah 309
Aseneth McWilliam 308
David Harvey 309
Enos 303, 308, 310
Herbert Spencer 309
Ida Belle Estelle 309
James C. 308
Leonora May 309
Mrs. 364
Olive A. 309
Walker Scott 309
Alfred 203, 206
Alfred Burton 201
Charles 206
Elmer M. 204
Ethel 204
John H. 206
Lera Shook 201
Mattie E. 204
Titus 200, 204
Ann 391
Dessaix 389, 391
Elizabeth 391
Jane 391
Mary 391
Millard 391
Cullender 606, 607
Wade Hampton 607
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reid</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Benjamin</td>
<td>290, 291, 392</td>
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<td>Clifford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyrus Walker</td>
<td>372, 375</td>
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<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>291, 392</td>
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<td>Eva</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flora J.</td>
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<td>Harriet</td>
<td>213, 214</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisa A. Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margareta</td>
<td>389, 391</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary H.</td>
<td>551</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxamelia</td>
<td>365, 392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Van Volson</td>
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<td>William P.</td>
<td>374, 375</td>
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<td>Zachariah A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ettie</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelia</td>
<td>274, 348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugh</td>
<td>187</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivia</td>
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<tr>
<td>William H.</td>
<td>58, 59</td>
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<td>Benjamin C.</td>
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<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>631, 638</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Francis Marion</td>
<td>222, 223</td>
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<td>Franklin</td>
<td>223</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
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<td>Mary Lucinda</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>271, 272</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring—</td>
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<td>Lou Ella</td>
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<td>Mr.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Rizer—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>601, 602</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roach—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>182, 212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Burris</td>
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<td>John</td>
<td>201, 205</td>
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</tr>
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<td>207, 210</td>
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<td>Mary R. 595, 596</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Samuel J.</td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>Sarah E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susan A. 206, 209</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>William D.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rowles</td>
<td>633</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>251</td>
<td>Martha</td>
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<td>Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josephine</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>Anna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvira</td>
<td>264, 284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descendants of

James 485
Joseph A. 193

Rutherford—
Allen 1
Ann xxiii
Agnes xxiv
Elizabeth 1, 2, 264
Esther 1, 2
Isabel 2
James 1, 2, 264, 278
James H. xxv
Jane 2
John xxiii, xxiv, 1, 2, 3, 150, 170, 250
Katherine 1, 2, 3, 150, 170, 250, 264
Lemuel 250
Margaret McMahon 264
Nichol de xxiv
Robert xxiv
Samuel xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxviii, 1, 2, 136, 150, 250
Thomas 1, 2
Willie 263

Ryan—
Margaret 497
Saffel—
W. T. 511

Saffrance—
Isaac 516, 526
Malvina Hays 527
Marion Pickett 527
Polk 527

Sage—
Ann Robinson 333
Sagers—
Della 349, 350
Sale—
Bessie Klink 558
Dennis 558
Francis A. 555, 558
Frederick K. 558

Schuyler—
James W. 558
John 588

Scott—
Alexander 449
Alice Jane 408
Andrew Walker 408
Annetta Percy 386
Archibald 472
Arimatha 338
Benjamin F. 191
Charles Eugene 277, 278
Cynthia Rebecca 408, 409
David 176, 178
Dr. 599, 600
Eddie 600
Elijah 449, 450
Elizabeth 296, 297, 299, 316, 323

Schuyler—
Grace 558
John 588

Scott—
Philip 128

David 176, 178
Dr. 599, 600
Eddie 600
Elijah 449, 450
Elizabeth 296, 297, 299, 316, 323

Smilie—
Sarah 408

Sellers—
John 296, 297, 377, 385, 469

Sellers—
John H. 191, 192
John T. 381
Joseph 280, 297
Leila Ada 408, 409

Sellers—
Lou 209
Lucetta Pinkney 386

Sellers—
Maggie 408
Maggie Creel 279
Margaret 297
Martha 296
Martha McCorkle 299
JOHN WALKER.

Mary 297, 413, 414 SEELY—
Mary L. 191 Albert H. 381 Mr. Cox 630
Mary Sidney Caldwell 241, 442 Sarah 65
Mr. 124, 126 SEEGBY—
Nancy 301, 364 Margaret 67 Martha 95, 97
Ollie 192 Charles 411, 412 Abraham 361
Oscar 191 Lucy May 412 Edwin L. 361
Paulina C. 191 SELLERS—
Philip E. 191 Sarah 297 John Lee 361
Phoebe 449 SESSIONS—
Rachel F. Randolph 385 COURTNEY ANN 40 Lulu C. 361
Rebecca A. 191 William 629
Robert 408 SEVIER—
Robert Creel 278 Elizabeth 177
Robert G. 403, 408 Mr. 477
Ruth 297 SEWARD—
Samuel 178, 297, 298, 299, 376, 414 SHELBY—
Sarah Ann 297 George 570, 573 General 45, 46, 106,
Thomas 297, 299 SHANKLAND—
Thomas A. 191 Mr. 481 308, 441, 450,
William 179, 297, 469 SHERRILL—
William G. 329 John 99 451, 452
William J. 191 SHANNON—
William Preston 408 Eliza C. 95, 99 Electa 391
William Thornton 297, 298 SHERRILL—
Winfield 188, 191 Joseph 150 A. T. 261, 568
W. W. 126 Mary 150
SEATON—
D. 509 Nancy 145, 146, 464
SEAY—
Edward 209 William V. 150
Gracia E. Pomroy 209 Mr. 433
FRANCIS 322, 323
MAUS S. 209, 210 SHED—
SEBASTIAN—
Clara 519 SHELBY—
Sedberry—
Alice 332 Evan 630
See—
C. S. M. 472 Joe 147
SELDON—
Mr. 477
Sarah 65
Mr. 441, 442
Margaret 67
Charles 411, 412
Lucy May 412
Sarah 297
William H. 298, 299, 376, 414
George 570, 573
Mr. 481
Eliza C. 95, 99
John 99
Catlett 150
Elizabeth 150
Jane 150
John 485
Joseph 150
Mary 150
Miss 146, 150, 464
Nancy 145, 146, 464
William V. 150
Mr. 433
Richard 634
Eleanor 630
Isaac 65, 630
Joe 147
Thomas Washington 188

Letitia Cox 630
Abraham 361
Edwin L. 361
Laura E. 361
Lulu C. 361
Mary E. 314
Phil H. 50, 118,
446, 450
Mr. 140
General 45, 46, 106,
308, 441, 450,
451, 452
A. T. 261, 568
Mary 562, 563
Elizabeth Ann
Frances 322, 323
Ida Gertrude 323
James Henry 323
John Alexander
Josephine 404, 405
Lewis Edmond 322
Lou Belle 322
Mary Ann 299, 312
Mary Margaret 322
Nancy Jane 322
Warfield 312, 322
Thomas Washington 188
DESCENDANTS OF

Shotwell—
Mary 272
W. A. 272

Shue—
George 144

Shuey—
Sarah M. Brown 621, 624

Shuff—
Anthony Houston 334
Mary Ann Phillips 333, 334
Siren Fouth 334

Siggins—
Albert B. 304
Alexander 303
B. B. 301, 303, 306, 308, 313
Clinton C. 304, 305
Emma 304
Jerry Lloyd 306
Kinnear 304
Laura 304, 305
Leona 306
Lida 306
Lida B. 304
Margaret Kinnear 303

Simpson—
Benjamin 373
C. L. 114, 115
Jane 495
John 136, 141

Sinclair—
Alexander 294
Donald Walker 245
Gertrude 245
Harold Peter 245
Robert C. 245

Singer—
Carrie 87

Singleton—
Edward 116

Sizer—
Frank Leonard 358
Frank Milton 359

Siggins—
Albert B. 304
Alexander 303
B. B. 301, 303, 306, 308, 313
Clinton C. 304, 305
Emma 304
Jerry Lloyd 306
Kinnear 304
Laura 304, 305
Leona 306
Lida 306
Lida B. 304
Margaret Kinnear 303

Simpson—
Benjamin 373
C. L. 114, 115
Jane 495
John 136, 141

Sinclair—
Alexander 294
Donald Walker 245
Gertrude 245
Harold Peter 245
Robert C. 245

Singer—
Carrie 87

Singleton—
Edward 116

Sizer—
Frank Leonard 358
Frank Milton 359

Margaret Walker 359
Miriam 359
Rudolph Spellman 359

Skinner—
O. C. 378
Grace Elizabeth 508
Ruth Julia 508
Willard Clayton 508
Willard Washington 507

Slaven—
Daniel 215
Elmer 215

Smiley—
Horace Pickett 527
Mary Hays 527
Robert G. 526, 527

Smith—
A. G. 311
B. M. 157, 158, 159, 160, 472
Caleb B. 441, 442
Catherine 353
Claud 311
Daniel 182, 214, 215
Delilah 224, 225
Dwight 361
Edith Mildred 107
Elizabeth 153, 159, 173

Smithson—
Eliza Cortland 159, 161
Emily Michany 158
Eunice B. 311
Frances Brown 158, 160
Frances 109
Frank A. 311
Frank Earl 107
George 303, 311
George K. 311
Harriet Isabel 107

Harriet R. 159
Helen 311
Henry 215
Hyrum 370, 371
Ira Calvin 311
J. B. 579
Joe 369, 370, 371
Josiah Morrison 158
Lavina Rutherford 159, 161
Lucinda 224, 225
Lucy 109
Martha Phillips 224
Mary 159, 160
Mary Lulu 311
Mary Moore 158, 159
Mattie 280, 281
Melissa 301, 302
Michael 353
Millie 148
Milo P. 106
Mordecai 224
Mr. 443
Oscar 634
Robert Dabney 159
Rose L. 353
Sarah Persley 224
Scott Graham 311
Susanna 109
Thomas 109, 224
Viola A. 311
William 179

Smithson—
Eliza Cortland 159, 161
Emily Michany 158
Eunice B. 311
Frances Brown 158, 160
Frances 109
Frank A. 311
Frank Earl 107
George 303, 311
George K. 311
Harriet Isabel 107

Harriet R. 159
Helen 311
Henry 215
Hyrum 370, 371
Ira Calvin 311
J. B. 579
Joe 369, 370, 371
Josiah Morrison 158
Lavina Rutherford 159, 161
Lucinda 224, 225
Lucy 109
Martha Phillips 224
Mary 159, 160
Mary Lulu 311
Mary Moore 158, 159
Mattie 280, 281
Melissa 301, 302
Michael 353
Millie 148
Milo P. 106
Mordecai 224
Mr. 443
Oscar 634
Robert Dabney 159
Rose L. 353
Sarah Persley 224
Scott Graham 311
Susanna 109
Thomas 109, 224
Viola A. 311
William 179

Smithson—
Eliza Cortland 159, 161
Emily Michany 158
Eunice B. 311
Frances Brown 158, 160
Frances 109
Frank A. 311
Frank Earl 107
George 303, 311
George K. 311
Harriet Isabel 107

Harriet R. 159
Helen 311
Henry 215
Hyrum 370, 371
Ira Calvin 311
J. B. 579
Joe 369, 370, 371
Josiah Morrison 158
Lavina Rutherford 159, 161
Lucinda 224, 225
Lucy 109
Martha Phillips 224
Mary 159, 160
Mary Lulu 311
Mary Moore 158, 159
Mattie 280, 281
Melissa 301, 302
Michael 353
Millie 148
Milo P. 106
Mordecai 224
Mr. 443
Oscar 634
Robert Dabney 159
Rose L. 353
Sarah Persley 224
Scott Graham 311
Susanna 109
Thomas 109, 224
Viola A. 311
William 179
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>329</td>
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<td>Frank L. 381, 382</td>
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<td>328</td>
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<td>Harriet</td>
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<td>148</td>
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<td>Harry M. 147, 148</td>
<td>147, 148</td>
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<td>Herman T.</td>
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<td>268</td>
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<td>John</td>
<td>346, 361, 449</td>
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<td>Moses</td>
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<td>271, 272</td>
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<td>272, 274</td>
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<td>421</td>
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<td>271, 426</td>
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WALKER—
Catherine 7, 19, 22, 30, 264, 288, 418, 421, 423, 613
Catherine Hannah 514, 515
Catherine Rutherford 611
Cettie 521
Chalmers 354, 419
Charles 335, 336, 348
Charles A. 413
Charles Bryce 353, 354
Charles C. 406
Charles Glen 410
Charles K. 351
Charles Lee 318
Charles Pinkney 381
Charles W. 326
Chloe 387
Clara A. 624
Clara Cecil 310
Clarence Fenner 11
Cleo 354
Clinton 387
Clinton E. 308
Colonel 66
Combs 444
Cora 414, 415
Cornelia 387
Cornelia Morgan 284
Cornelius Leslie 288
Creed Taylor 613
Croom W. 522, 524
Cynthia 365, 373, 375, 377, 384, 385, 386, 389
Cynthia Ann 403, 409
Cyrus Abner 403
Cyrus Allen 303, 307, 308, 387
Cyrus Claypool 347, 354
Cyrus M. 357
Daniel Brown 171
Daniel Lisle 419
David Creel 277, 356, 359, 360
David D. 356, 359
David Estalie 407
David G. 351
David H. 291
David V. 357
D. K. S. 357
Dorothy 420
Dorothy Catherine 419, 420
Dottie 387
E. B. 326
Ebenezer 326
Ebenezer James 326
Edith Margaret 341
Edmond 299, 310, 311
Edmond S. 313
Edna Lucile 312
Edna Maud 353
Edwin 348
Edwin Kelso 417
Edwin Quarles 419, 420
Effie Eliza 345
Egbert S. 389
Eleanor 566, 568, 620, 625, 626, 628
Eleanor Louisa 288
Eleanor Wormley 515, 519
Eliza 243, 244, 344, 359, 619
Elizabeth 3, 6, 32, 52, 62, 152, 176, 179, 180, 240, 260, 261, 265, 284, 285, 289, 290, 296, 298, 312, 313, 324, 333, 335, 346, 414, 415, 419, 449, 495, 506
Elizabeth C. 515, 519, 562
Elizabeth Fry Nelson 316
Elizabeth G. 229, 230, 231, 232, 238, 249
Elizabeth Irma 303
Elizabeth Jane 318
Elizabeth L. 180, 181
Elizabeth M. 180, 299, 323, 561, 564
Elizabeth Polk 528
Elizabeth Scott 298, 299
Eliza C. 407
Eliza Frame 244
Eliza Green 355, 357
Eliza Jane 274,
WALKER—
Eliza Marshall 243
Ella 348, 349, 354,
447, 615, 619,
637
Ellen 335, 377, 385
Ellen Mahala 404
Elliot Pyle 357
Elmer E. 402
Elmer Theophilus 397
Elvira 460
Elzy Creel 299
Emily 374
Emily Stewart 254
Emma 300, 326
Emma Charlotte 7
Ernest 400, 401
Espa M. 611
Estelle Grace 334
Esther 3, 349
Esther E. 415
Esther M. 562, 563
Ethel 402
Etta 354, 563
Eugene 447
Evalina 335
Evelyn 351
Everett 12, 335
Everly 400
Fannie 618
Fannie Moore Brown 171
Fanny Rogers 288
Fetney Ann 303
Flora 373, 374, 376,
377
Flora Esther 375
Flora M. 325
Florence 12
Frances Pendleton 624
Francis Hugh 356
Francis Melissa 400
Frank 288, 289,
290, 387, 389
Frank A. 351
Frank McDonald 340
Frank P. 353
Frank S. 336
Frank V. 447
Fred 348, 402
Fred E. 351
Frederick Scott 310
Fred W. 341
Gabriel 17
George 244, 303,
310, 312, 387,
388, 447, 479
George A. 387, 389
George Edwin 381
George L. 308
George S. 345
George Thompson 349
George W. 230, 256,
336
George W. Thompson 522
G. F. 400, 401
Gideon Pillow 521
Gilmer 325
Gilmer E. 308
Gilmont 411
Gladys Lucile 410
Glen Howard 310
Glenn M. 336
Goldie 401
Grace 341
Gray 296
Greenville 299, 300
Grier 375
Guthrie Pardee H. 410
Guy 375, 406
Handy 636, 637
Hal T. 522, 537,
539
Hardie S. 351
Harlan 402
Harold 401
Harrison Perry 299
Harriet 9, 334
Harriet A. 417
Harry 357, 406
Harry Lee 335
Harry Lincoln 345
Harry Thornton 524
Harvey 333, 334
Helen 254, 354
Henry 25, 406
Henry Clay 9, 316,
317, 318, 414,
415, 417
Henry E. 325
Henry Morean 418
Henry Tabb 520,
522, 536
Henry Wilford 291
Herbert Baird 349
Hetty 6, 286, 618
Holmes 356
Horace T. 418
Howard L. 517, 519
Hugh 265, 289,
457, 458, 462,
463
Hughes 334
Hugh K. 265, 287,
288, 289, 297,
413, 414, 421
Hugh Legare 356
Hyberna 324
Ida Dell 353
Ida E. 12
Ida Gray 335
Ina Lucille 397
Indiana 243, 244
Indiana M. 243
Ira B. 360
Ira Cassius 303, 311
Ira Wyland 310
Irene 354
Irene Carmen 312
Isaac 6, 7, 18, 22
Isaac Sharp 7
Isabella 296, 353,
354, 449
Isaiah P. 7
WALKER—
Iva 354
Jack 414, 516, 625
Jacob Epler 333, 334
James A. 64, 150, 169, 170, 171, 280, 282, 318, 343, 344, 467
James B. 284
James D. 254, 324, 326, 327, 561, 562
James F. 8, 303, 309
James Gilmer 381
James Gordon 344
James H. 325, 333, 335, 340, 514, 525
James Lynn Rhea 288
J. M. 79, 179, 325, 413, 416
James Norvell 613
James P. 180, 334, 338, 339, 343, 445
James S. 340, 563
James Thomas 347, 354
James Ware 522
James Warfield 310
Jane Ann 629
Jane Clarissa 514, 524
Jane F. 296, 297
Jane Hammer 495
Jane Holmes 346
Jane Maria Polk 512, 514
Jane Moore 151, 569
Jane P. 177, 179, 180, 228, 230, 232
Janette Josephine 349
Janey 630, 631
Jean 278, 413, 625, 626
Jency 630, 631, 637
Jennie 335, 336, 351, 389
Jennie B. 350, 351
Jennie J. 351
Jennie Scott 535
Jesse 445
Jessie Gant 288
J. M. 243, 259, 326
Jo Anna 356
Joel 1, 6, 11, 12, 180, 228, 229, 247, 248, 250, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 403, 492, 631
Joel P. 180
John 1, 2, 3, 6, 31, 32, 36, 52, 61, 63, 69, 150, 151, 169, 170, 175, 176, 177, 180, 229, 250, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 267, 278, 283, 284, 285, 290, 327, 333, 334, 339, 357, 360, 365, 367, 399, 400, 402, 413, 414, 420, 445, 455, 468, 469, 492, 494, 566, 567, 568, 616, 618, 619, 620, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630
John Anthony 334
John C. 333, 335, 375, 615, 621
John D. 351
John Edgar 621
John H. 335, 421
Walker—

John L. 79, 288, 312, 400
John M. 179, 180, 326, 373, 446, 569, 610, 611, 613
John Peyton 417
John R. 6, 7, 18, 19, 445
John S. 243, 244, 325, 357, 446
John Sheridan Grant 340
John T. 7, 356


Joseph A. 180, 343, 358, 394, 399
Joseph C. 151, 327, 337, 350, 355, 357, 358, 359, 419, 567, 568, 569, 607
Joseph G. 297, 365, 375, 376, 377, 381, 387, 388, 403, 406
Joseph Hite 284
Josephine 312, 421

Joseph Knox 512, 513, 514, 515, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 526, 536, 537, 538, 539
Joseph M. 79, 291, 448, 561
Joseph N. 318, 414
Joseph Patterson 346, 348
Joseph Rice 340
Joseph Rogers 288
Joseph T. 325, 353, 400, 402, 421
Judith 244
Julia 338, 342
Julian 402
Julia Sullivan 285
Justin 12
J. W. 326, 354, 453, 514, 516, 517
Kate 618
Katherine 32, 176, 178, 282, 283, 346, 360, 377, 625
Katherine Margaret 377, 384
Katherine P. 180
Katherine R. 230, 237, 249, 492, 566, 625, 630
Kennedy 516
Kenneth Danforth 8

Kirby Alexander 357
Kizziah 323, 324
Knox 524
Knox Polk 522
Lapsley 290
Laura 387
Laura E. 312, 315, 338, 339
Lawson 387
Leland Harrison 345
Lellah Ann 324
Lena 402
Leon 354
Leonidas 514
LeRoy 324
Leslie C. 351
Lida E. 347
Lillian 11
Lillian A. 399
Lillie May 338
Lilly Marion 407
Linn 618
Lizzie 389
Lona 401
Lora 402
Louisa 284, 342, 629
Louisa America 303, 308
Louisiana 400, 401, 402
Louisa Brown 11
Louisa Caroline 377, 382
Louis F. 299, 315, 316
Lowell 401
Lucetta Ann 377, 383, 384
Lucian Alford 303
Lucile Stanley 394
Lucilla Ann 381, 382
Ludia 342
Lucinda 180
Lucius Marshall 513, 514, 517, 528, 529, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549
Lucretia E. 340, 341
Lucy Stuart 266
Lulie 373
JOHN WALKER.

WALKER—

Lulu 335
Lulu Mary 7, 8
Lydia 400, 401
Lysander 414, 420
Mabel Murry 528
Magdalene 377
Magnolia 373
Maggie Montana 358, 359
Mahala 411
Malcolm 11
Margaret 6, 150, 175, 229, 248, 264, 265, 266, 280, 282, 286, 296, 327, 343, 354, 355, 365, 377, 392, 394, 567, 568, 569, 588, 590, 591, 600, 613, 616, 618, 619, 620, 621
Margaret A. 230, 234, 254, 263, 299, 318, 338, 339, 340, 342, 343, 403, 404
Margaret Ann Armstrong 229
Margaret Culton 621
Margaret Dabney 171
Margaret Ellen 349, 407
Margaret F. 413
Margaret Hudson 278
Margaret J. 355, 358, 611
Margaret K. 284, 285, 288, 289
Margaret L. 180
Margaret M. 624
Marcellus 445
Maria 6, 10, 12, 173
Maria Belinda 514, 515
Marian Alice 404
Maria Polk 520, 521, 536, 537, 538, 539
Marie 354
Marietta 291, 448
Marion 338
Marshall 528
Martha 6, 325, 333, 376, 402
Martha Ann 414
Martha C. 351, 418
Martha E. 421, 621
Martha Gaither 377
Martha Jane 299, 313, 313, 322, 333, 404, 630
Martha M. 247, 248
Martha M. Magdalene 365, 412
Martha Round 8
Martha Scott 381
Marvin Logan 418
Mary A. 179, 303, 306, 313, 324, 355, 356, 394, 395, 449, 561, 568
Mary Ann Pringle 230, 231, 237, 246, 259
Mary Blair 495, 496, 561
Mary Campbell 495
Mary Charlotte 418
Mary Culton 615
Mary E. 171, 172, 318, 343, 344, 407, 410, 414, 514, 525, 624
Mary E. Harris 621
Mary Evelyn Brown 170
Mary Gaines 288
Mary Harmon 376
Mary Harris 515, 519
Mary Isabella 347, 403, 408
Mary Jane 327
Mary Jane Polk 510
Mary Juriah 421
Mary Lavina 156
Mary Louisa 284, 381, 419, 562, 564
Mary Lynn 289
Mary Magdalene Harmon 365
Mary Montgomery 373, 374
Mary Paulina 340
Mary S. 357
Mary Will 356
Mary Young 255
Matilda 449
Matthew 6, 263
Matthew Raleigh 11
Maud E. 353
Maud R. 311, 400
Maurice Alexander 563
Maxameteria Rice 394
May 387
Mayme E. 353
Melinda 152, 346, 360, 421, 422, 615
Walker—
  Melinda Parthula 347, 352
  Melissa 335, 336, 400
  Mildred 387
  Miles 244
  Milo 402
  Minnie 244, 347, 414
  Minnie M. 399
  Miriam Pair 328
  Montgomery Allen 404, 410
  Mose 414, 418
  Morris 354
  Moses 445
  Mr. 430, 431
  Myrtle 354
  N. A. 326
  Nancy 6, 9, 180, 226, 265, 290, 291, 296, 336, 338, 356, 494, 495, 514, 616, 619
  Nancy E. 284, 285
  Nancy Gray 327, 328
  Nancy H. 312
  Nancy Jane 394
  Nancy McClung 549
  Nancy P. 338, 356
  Nannie 266, 375, 420
  Nannie Miller 420
  Naomi Hays 529, 535
  Nathaniel 492
  Nellie 289, 290, 313, 335, 389, 402, 521
  Nellie Hempstead 562
  Nellie Knox 521, 524
  Newton A. 400, 402

Descendants of

Newton Elmer 400
Newton M. 79
Nicholas Oliver 7
Noble Mason 358
Nora Rebecca 407
Norma 516
Olive May 406
Ophelia Lysinka 514
Orion Fowler 400
Olin B. 335
Oval G. 407
Parthula 274
Patsy 176, 414, 569, 613
Patsy Ann 316, 318
Patsy Yaw 415
Patterson 274
Peggy 296, 462
Percy Ladd 11
Perry 402
Pherzy 615
Philander 335
Pinkney 365
Pinkney H. 332, 365, 366, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 551
Pinkney Thales 373
Pitt Montgomery 375
Polly 53, 61, 299, 413, 417, 449, 460, 569, 607, 608, 615, 629
Polly Scott 415
Priscilla 152, 615
Quintilla Jane 365, 310, 312
Quintus 326, 365, 410, 411
Rachel 176, 569
Ramsey Milton 243
Raymond 354
Rebecca 180, 238, 619, 626, 628
Rebecca Frances 291
Regina Irene 308
Reuben 349
Richard 3
Richard Davis 360
Robert 447, 613, 616
Robert A. 230, 318, 325
Robert C. 150, 169, 266, 280, 473, 627, 628
Robert Fletcher 338
Robert Franklin 318
Robert Hugh 171
Robert J. 538
Robert Lincoln 340, 341
Robert S. 621, 624
Robert Tate 419, 420
Robert Woods 611, 613
Rose 347
Rose Harriet 338, 339
Rosella Melissa 303, 311
Roy 402
Ruby A. 359
Rusella Watson 563
Sallie E. 351
Sally 348, 512, 520, 522, 523, 524, 536, 537, 538, 539
Sally M. 350, 351, 613
Samuel 3, 6, 156, 176, 179, 228, 229, 259, 260, 261, 263, 266, 300, 326, 336, 347, 495, 567, 568, 613, 619
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Walker</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Allen</td>
<td>230, 231, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel H.</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Percy</td>
<td>377, 386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Polk</td>
<td>512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel R.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel S.</td>
<td>180, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, 416, 420, 432, 444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Theophilus</td>
<td>414, 415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>243, 245, 296, 373, 493, 494, 495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah B.</td>
<td>230, 240, 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E.</td>
<td>394, 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hays</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Louise</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Margaret</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Naomi</td>
<td>514, 527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunders</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Lecky</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney E.</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. L.</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia 9</td>
<td>413, 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Jane</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer Allen</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stella C.</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Young</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart</td>
<td>338, 616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Russell</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>180, 381, 495, 549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Elizabeth</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Emily</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Flora</td>
<td>377, 385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan McCrosky</td>
<td>381, 382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susanna</td>
<td>6, 334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susie</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylbert Alexander</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvester</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talithia C.</td>
<td>561, 562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosia</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophilus</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophilus Alexander</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophilus G.</td>
<td>291, 394, 399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>3, 36, 259, 274, 280, 290, 419, 529, 535, 619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Armstrong</td>
<td>230, 240, 242, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Earl</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Francis</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. G.</td>
<td>11, 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas H.</td>
<td>150, 152, 156, 169, 171, 264, 280, 288, 290, 453, 454, 458, 459, 461, 462, 583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas M.</td>
<td>365, 412, 413, 461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson</td>
<td>274, 347, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson Newell</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thula E.</td>
<td>351, 352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. J.</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunstal Quarles</td>
<td>414, 418, 419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tusa Helen</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerie</td>
<td>517, 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia McRae</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Rachel</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace Allen</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waller</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>354, 402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Sherman</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfield</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Wellington</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 30, 52, 63, 151, 153, 154, 156, 180, 264, 265, 266, 274, 280, 289, 290, 291, 326, 334, 342, 346, 347, 351, 355, 356, 367, 392, 399, 402, 447, 448, 491, 494, 495, 519, 526, 567, 568, 616, 618, 620, 625, 629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William C.</td>
<td>325, 326, 373, 381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Denny</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Elzy</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Glenn</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H.</td>
<td>327, 339, 343, 346, 347, 350, 351, 400, 402, 446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J.</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kelso</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L.</td>
<td>323, 407, 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Montgomery</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WALKER—
William P. 325, 340, 515, 519
William R. 407
William Stuart 343, 345
William Thomas 284
William Tunstal 421
William W. 338, 341, 446
Willis Collins 561, 562, 563
Winnie R. 313
W. S. 445
Zachariah 150, 179, 282, 618, 629
Zora 351

WALKUP—
Alice L. 593
Anna Maria 595
Arthur D. 594
Arthur R. 595
Augustine J. 593
C. G. 490, 593
Claudius Houston 595
Dewitt 595
Edward H. 594
George Armstrong 594
James Douglas 593, 594
J. B. 490
Jennie F. 593
Jessie 593
John Arthur 592
John P. 594
John Thompson 595
Joseph 595
Joseph A. 594
Joseph Walker 592, 593, 594
Julia R. 595
Kate May 594
Lizzie Houston 594
Lottie M. 595
Lucy G. 593
Margaret Louisa 593
Maria Houston 594
Marion Julia 593
Mary Elizabeth 595
Mary Maud 593
Matthew Henry 592, 594
Michael Henry 594
Nannie Jane 594
Robert P. 593
Samuel 592
Samuel Augustine 592, 593
Samuel B. 594
Samuel D. 594
Samuel Houston 593, 595
Samuel Kendrick 594
Samuel P. 595
Samuel R. 593, 594
Susan M. 593
William Akers 594
William Hunter 595
William Madison 593, 594
William Maston 594
WALTERS—
Fanny Belle 409
Fulton 408
Pearl Beatrice 409
Laura 74
Walworth—
Charles 191, 192
Joseph A. 192
Justina Henstren 192
WAMPLER—
James M. 93
Sarah Isabel 91, 93
WARD—
Carey Aldrey 129
Isaac 129
James 129
John D. 129
Major 486
Mr. 108, 129
Nancy 269
Sarah Jane 268, 269
Thomas 269
WARE—
Bessie 520, 522
James Anthony 522
Jane 522
WARDLAW—
Virginia 52
William 73
WARNOCK—
Alice Josephine 559, 560
Allen Wiley 555, 560
Amanda Walker 555
Bernice Helene 559
Carl Marshall 559
Charles Christopher 555
Charles Sumner 559
Charlotte 555
Elizabeth 554
Ella Orville 560
Hattie Estelle 560
Henry Arthur 560
James 554, 555, 558
John 554
John Milton 555
Joseph 554
Joseph Garner 555, 558
Leland Colwell 559
Lillian Eldora 559
Luella Aurelia 559
Martha G. 559
Mary Ann 555, 558
Mary Virginia 559, 560
Michael 495, 554
Nancy Garner 554, 555, 558
Nelle Marian 559
Olive Rosetta 559, 560
Robert Eugene 559
Sally 554
Susanna 555

WARREN—
Allie 225
Annie 225
Araminta Shelton 223
Arnellie E. 224
Arthur A. 224
Bertha 225
Catherine M. 224, 225
Clementine 225
Elizabeth 224, 225
Elizabeth M. 552
Ida 224, 225
James E. 224
James H. 223, 224
James I. 199
John 224
John M. 224, 225
John W. 224
Lavina 223
Lewis 199
Mary L. 129
Mr. 443
Robert 182, 224
Robert W. 223
Sarah Presley 224
Thomas 224
Walker P. 225
Walter 225
William P. 224
WARWICK—
Mr. 637
WASHBURN—
Mr. 440

WASHINGTON—
George 376, 471, 489, 513, 514, 522
Henry A. 108
Moses 633
Fe' 502
Frederick Ray 502
John Charles 502
Joseph Dean 502
Joseph Graff 502

WATERS—
Lizzie Adelaide 503
Margaret 449
Mary Rebecca 502
Santa 502

WAY—
Dr. 493
Susan W. 529

WAYNE—
General 133

WEAR—
John 294

WEATHERBY—
James 208

WEBSTER—
Daniel 373

WEED—
Thurlow 443

WEIR—
Elizabeth 590
James 177

WEISER—
Conrad 23

WELCH OR WELSH—
Anne Montague 507
Gep. 422
Jeanne 507
John 506
Lavina Dorsey 507
Luther Winfield 506
Mary Ann Hyatt 506

Warner 506

WELD—
George 406

WELLS—
Charles 564
Florence 564
George 562, 564
Louise 564
Mamie 564
Mr. 443
Nellie 564
Walker 564
William 552

WENTGEN—
Wethunia 346, 348

WEST—
Charles W. 190
George Compton 189, 190
James A. S. 190
Stella M. 190
Walter L. 190

WESTBROOK—
W. 614

WESTFALL—
A. Bruce 500
Alice N. 501
Almyra H. 501
Beverly R. 496, 500
C. Frank 500
Charles Grant 501
Charles Rush 500
Clara Ellen 501
Claud R. 501
Hugh H. 501
Leland D. 501
Linneus L. 501
Mary A. 501
M. J. 390
Myra 500
Ralph B. 500
Salome 500, 501

WETZEL—
Katherine Harden Will 307

WEYMIRE—
Amanda 329
Hiram 329

WHARTON—
Bettie 43
T. J. 43

WHEELER—
Joseph 494, 509

WHILLY—
Miss 464
Mr. 464
William 464

WHITE—
Abbie Crosby 309
Andrew W. 218
Cynthia 109
David A. 309
Elizabeth Crawler 218
Emma 416
Emma Ruth 305
Fanny Arabell 304
Hazel Dean 309
Hermon H. 309
Homer Walker 309
James 178
James J. 470
Jay Barber Walker 305
John 304, 469
John B. 304
John Franklin 304
Judge 109
Kittie 10
Lucy 404, 405
Margaret 165
Mary Virginia 506
Miss 416
Raymond Baird 305
Rebekah Barber 304
Rev. 135
Samuel W. 218, 219
Walter Shirley 506
William 637
William Earl 219

WHITFIELD—
George 230
Mr. 250

WHITFORD—
J. W. 354, 355
Laura 355

WHITLEY—
James 146, 149
Margaret 146
Rufus 149
William 146

WHITSITT—
Lee 94

WHITMORE—
Mr. 566

WHITTLE—
F. M. 126

WHITWORTH—
Bevil 340
Eugene 341
Phoebe Farrell 340
Thomas A. 340

WILBARGER—
Anna Jane 621, 623
Louisa 631

WICKER—
Elisha 223
Mary A. Roberts 223

WICKS—
Anna Hodgson 200
Emma 608, 610
Fannie 200, 204
S. R. 200

WILBUR—
Captain 44

WILCOX—
Charles 323
Edna 323
Henry Clay 323
Maggie 323
Noah 299, 323
Sallie 323
William Green 323

WILCOXEN—
Martha 555, 556

WILFORD—
Lucy Guy 153, 173

WILKERSON OR WILKINSON—
Fanny L. Pickens 191
John P. 191
Sue 190, 191
William Albert 279
William S. 279

WILKINS—
Mr. 77

WILLOCK—
Emma 609
Nellie 609
Robert 608, 609

WILLIAMS—
Albert 417
Albert H. 201, 205
Benjamin Sanford 201, 205
Betsey 413
Brigade Major 487
Burl 205
C. 190
Charles H. 205
Clara 205
Clarence 205
Cora M. 205
Elizabeth 201, 205
Elmer 223
Frank 205
George H. 424
George N. 239 WILLIS—
Herman E. 205 Susan 177, 180
Ivy 223
James M. 201, 205 WILLY—
John 223 Milo A. 384
John T. 199, 201 Ralph Gilmer 384
John W. 201 Roy Early 384
Joseph P. 199, 201 Walter Milo 384
Maggie E. 189, 190 WILMER—
Mary 7 Bishop 125
Mary Ellen 223
Mary McDaniel 223
Mattie 417
— McLard 199
Mollie 417
Morander 417
Nicholas 417
Nina Roy 201, 205
Nora E. 205
Orie Ruth 205
Orin Harlan 205
Porter Amos 205
Roley W. 223
Russell 634
Sarah Catherine 201
Sophia 417
Thetis 417
Thomas 201
Veloria 417
Virtis 417
W. E. 190
William McClellan 201
Williamson—
Adley 235
Annette 235
Ann Whitfield
Gregory 234, 236
Corinne 235
Haidee 235
Hallam Gregory 235
James Alexander 234
Madge 235, 236
Pauline 235, 236

Ernfried 219
Lester 222
Myrtle J. 222
Ryne 219, 222
Winslow—
Walter 401
Wisdom—
Lizzie Y. 338
Wise—
Mary Jane 503
Witherspoon—
Elois 40
Flora 40
John 96
Wood—
Charles Gilchrist 385
Helen P. 385
Lansing P. 385
Woodruff—
Albert H. 199, 202
Alta 222
Amanda 199, 202
Annie E. 204
Arthur 219
Aurelia 218, 219
Benjamin A. 182,
216, 222
Benjamin Franklin 217, 220
Benjamin Leslie 203
Benjamin T. 202
Benjamin W. 199,
200, 219
Bertha O. 210
Charles E. 200, 203
Charles L. 219
Clara 202
Clark 219
Claudie 204
Claudie B. 220
Clemma Ann
200, 204
Clemma Melton 203
Cora E. 219
DESCENDANTS OF

Woodruff—
“Criss” 202
Daniel 203
Darius 220
Dora I. 200
Elizabeth 200, 203
Ella M. 202
Ethel A. 204
Ethelyn E. 210
Evelyn 210
Fannie C. 218
Ferdinand 209
Frances E. 199
Francis 207
Frank 203
George 216
George S. 220
George W. 182, 206, 209, 216, 217
Georgia Henrietta 202
Gilbert M. 210
Grace 206
Grover C. 220
Hannah 217, 219
Harry 202
Harvey 201, 203
Henry 217, 222
James 207
James A. 199, 201
J. Edward 202, 206
James H. 200
James M. 200, 204
Jesse 203, 204
Jesse Garrett 219
Jessiemine 210
John A. 206, 210
John E. 210
John J. 200, 204, 219
John M. 199, 200
John T. 209, 210
Josephine 219
Joseph M. 217, 219
Joseph P. 181, 199
Julia A. 199, 202
Lester 209
Lillie 209, 212
Lucy Emma 218
Margaret 207, 210
Martha Anne 202
Martha C. 216, 217
Mary 200, 204
Mary E. 200, 204
Mary Henrietta 199, 203
Matilda C. 220
Maud 202, 204
Maud E. 220
Minnie 200, 204
Minnie C. 204
Minnie L. 220
Myrtle M. 220
Nana Pearl 203
Newton 204
Newton P. 203
Nora 219
Onna 223
"Orelia" 218, 219
Oscar B. 219
Rosa Pearl 223
Ross A. 210
Ruth E. 210
Samuel 219
Samuel Alex. 202
Sarah J. 199, 201
Sarah M. 200, 204
Sedordan 218
Shadrach H. 220
Shadrach W. 217, 218
Sidney F. 218, 222
Sophia 203
Stella 219
Stroudie F. 219
Susan B. 210
Susan J. 206, 209
Susie 203
Thomas 203
Thomas P. 200, 203
Tillie C. 200, 203
Vera Fern 206
Walter A. 218
Walter Smith 202
Wiley 219
William 217, 219
William E. 218
William H. 209, 210
William La Fayette 202
William Oscar 223
William Pierce 219
Woods—
John 252
Margaret 176, 569, 610
Michael 483
Mr. 73
Woodsall—
Nancy D. 348
Woodson—
Caroline 116
Caroline Matilda 115
Charles 115
Ellen 116, 117
John 115
Robert 53, 115
Sally F. 116
Tarlton 115
Woodward—
Emma 340, 341
Esther 637
Wooley—
Edna Elvira 403, 410
Wooten—
Mr. 439
Work—
Mr. 335
Workman—
Ann 327
Anna Beatrice 329
Benjamin 327, 328
Benjamin Alexander 329
Benjamin Roland 329
Clara 328
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combs</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>327, 328, 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>327, 328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph L.</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann</td>
<td>328, 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William James</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa</td>
<td>181, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormaly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Hannah</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax</td>
<td>514, 517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Taylor</td>
<td>514, 517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Warner</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edna Nora</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa Rice</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William R.</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Madison</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Cooper</td>
<td>601, 603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbert</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory S.</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td>217, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Johnson</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyatt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gideon P.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda Weir</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susie C.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H.</td>
<td>199, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evelyn</td>
<td>303, 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wylie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarinda Jean</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorothy Evelyn</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Elizabeth</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erwin E.</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Lucile</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Pillsbury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498, 499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Thurlow</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Hays</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlow Hays</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>498, 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Miller</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeannette Clarinda</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph E.</td>
<td>499, 498, 499, 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph William</td>
<td>498, 499, 552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Evermont</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Ruth</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E.</td>
<td>498, 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter</td>
<td>498, 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Louis</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wythe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chancellor</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles H.</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Clayton</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ellen Powell</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarwood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Dibert</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertha</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrie</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence C.</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erma</td>
<td>319, 321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladys</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. W.</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella</td>
<td>346, 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James C.</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B.</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leah Augusta</td>
<td>303, 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora E.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinzendorf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zollars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zumbalt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence J.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ina E.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James P.</td>
<td>194, 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Doak</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nora L.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reece J.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfred the Great</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlemagne</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I.</td>
<td>136, 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles II.</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan I., King of Scotland</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethelred, the Unready</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenric</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Cerdic</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King George</td>
<td>424, 473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Sighere</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut. le Sieur de Joncaire</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcolm II.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquis de Vandreuil</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepin</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Augusta</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Beatrix</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost Milns, Laird of Barnton</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert II.</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>