EARLY VIRGINIA GUTHRIES
AND
Their Kentucky Descendants

By
Joseph A. Guthrie
Aubrey Portrait.

Joseph A. Guthrie, one of Kansas City's most pro-posed jurists.
JOSEPH A. GUTHRIE DIES

FROM 1911 TO 1916 HE WAS A
JACKSON COUNTY CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Admitted to the Bar in 1891, He
Retired From Practice Only
Five Years Ago—A Na-

tive of Kentucky.

Judge Joseph A. Guthrie, who
practiced law here from 1891
until his retirement five years
ago, died last night at the home,
8010 Wyandotte street. He had
suffered a heart condition about
six months.

Judge Guthrie was born
October 20, 1868, at Mid-
way, Woodford
County, Ken-

tucky. In 1878
he moved to
Versailles, Ky.,
and became an apprentice in
the office of the clerk of the
Woodford County Circuit court.
He attended the Henry academy
and Vanderbilt university and
received a bachelor of law de-
gree from the University of Vir-
ginia in 1890. Judge Guthrie
was admitted to the Missouri
bar in 1891. He was a judge of
the Jackson County Circuit
court from 1911 to 1916. He was
a Democrat.

The judge was president of
the board of park commissioners
in 1920. He was a former coun-
selor for the public utilities com-
mission and a past president of
the Kansas City Bar association
and of the University club. He
was a member of the Central
Presbyterian church. Judge
Guthrie had offices in the Law
building until he retired.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs.
Corinna Shreve Guthrie, a daugh-
ter, Mrs. John W. Carroll, 6646 Locust street;
three half sisters, Mrs. Dudley
K. Dickinson, 5449 Swope park-
way; Mrs. Ward Harrison, Kan-
sas City, and Mrs. Robert A.
Ostertag, California; a half
brother, John W. Gillespie, 5449
ward parkway, and a grandson.

MRS. JOSEPH GUTHRIE
Widow of Former Judge Here
Was 79.

Mrs. Corinna Shreve Guth-
rie, 79, of 6010 Wyandotte
street, died last midnight at
the home after an illness of
four years. She was the widow
of Judge Joseph A. Guthrie,
a lawyer here from 1891 until
his retirement in 1950 and a
member of the Jackson
County Circuit court from
1911 to 1916. Judge Guthrie
died in December, 1955.

Mrs. Guthrie was born in
Louisville, Ky., and was gradu-
ated from Miss Annie Knoll’s
school there. She came to Kan-
sas City after her marriage in
Louisville in 1900. She was a
member of the Central Pres-
bbyterian church and of the
Women’s Circle there.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs.
John Wilson Carroll, 6646
Locust street, and a grandson,
Guthrie Carroll, a student at
the University of Virginia.

BRUCE ARBOGAST,
Former Printer for The Star.
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EARLY VIRGINIA GUTHRIES AND
Their Kentucky Descendants

By

JOSEPH A. GUTHRIE
As a Token of My Affection
and
An Expression of My Confidence,
This Volume is Dedicated
To My Young Grandson,
JOSEPH GUTHRIE CARROLL.

"People will not look forward to Posterity,
who never look backward to their ancestors."
THOMAS GUTHRIE, (b) circa 1715, probably in King William County, Virginia; (m) ______________ Oakes, daughter of ______________ Oakes and Elizabeth, his wife; died in Cumberland County, Virginia, in 1800; will proven there September 22nd, 1800.

ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, senior, son of Thomas and ______________ Oakes, his wife, (b) circa 1738, in King William County, Virginia; died in Cumberland County, Virginia, in 1817; his first wife (mother of succeeding) was SARAH ______________.

ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, Jr., son of Alexander, senior, and of SARAH ______________, his wife, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, circa 1767; early in life he migrated to Woodford County, Kentucky, where on June 19th, 1797, he married MARTITIA WILHOIT, daughter of John Wilhoit and his wife, Lucy Stapp.

He died in Henry County, Kentucky, between October 10th, 1829, and June first, 1835; probably in the year 1833.

Note: With reference to the different spellings of the name—"GUTHRIE," "GUTHERY," "GUTTERY," etc., I quote from one who has spent an entire lifetime in research of a genealogical nature, and whose statement on the subject will be borne out by all who have been similarly engaged, to this effect:

"Illiteracy, which was as frequently the illiteracy of those transcribing the records as of those who signed the name originally, and lawless spelling, are responsible for the incorrect spelling of many surnames at that time."
LIVINGSTON STAPP GUTHRIE, son of Alexander Guthrie, Jr., and Martitia, his wife, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, on August 12th, 1798; he married, in Cumberland County, Virginia, on the 10th day of April, 1819, his first cousin, HANNAH DAVIS, the daughter of Elizabeth GUTHRIE (a daughter of Alexander Guthrie, Sr.) and Jesse DAVIS, her husband.

Livingston Stapp Guthrie died in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th day of August, 1874.

JOSEPH A. GUTHRIE, Senior, son of Livingston Stapp Guthrie and Hannah Davis, his wife, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, on the 12th day of September, 1836; he married, at Niagara Falls, on the first day of September, 1863, MARGARET ELIZABETH HARRIS, daughter of Major Arnold Harris and Susan Wells Armstrong, his wife; he died in Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, on the 2nd day of August, 1868.

JOSEPH A. GUTHRIE, son of the preceding and of Margaret, his wife, and author of this narrative, was born in Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, on the 20th day of October, 1868; he married, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 27th day of June, 1900, CORINNA HARRISON BRASHEAR SHREVE, the daughter of Robert S. Shreve and Grace Douglas McGowan, his wife.
GRACE SHREVE GUTHRIE, only child of Joseph A. Guthrie and Corinna, his wife, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 18th day of March, 1904; she married, on the 17th day of November, 1932, in Kansas City, Missouri, JOHN WILSON CARROLL, son of Washington Irving Carroll and Lauriette Mosher, his wife.

JOSEPH GUTHRIE CARROLL, son of above John W. Carroll and Grace Shreve Guthrie, his wife, was born in New York City, on March second, 1937.
FOREWORD.

Now at an age in life when one is somewhat disposed to look back over the path he has traveled, to dwell in retrospect on those he has known and loved, to visualize again the scenes of his boyhood and early youth; now that the quiet and peace of the home and the library, and the companionship of friends are more and more to supersede the desire for achievement and the zest of contest; I find myself strangely imbued with a desire to know all that can now be known, of those to whom I am indebted for the manifold blessings I have enjoyed—civil and religious liberty; a sense of patriotism and love of country; a sound mind in a sound body; a consciousness of right and wrong, and innumerable other blessings which no individual can achieve for himself, but which represent the sum of human endeavor over centuries of time.

Manifestly, no man, no family of any man, can have had more than an inconsequential part at best, in directing the mighty forces which, like the tides of the sea, now advance and now recede, as mankind struggles on in what we can at least hope is his progress to higher and better things.

Nevertheless, every individual has had some part in this great struggle, infinitesimal as it necessarily was, and it should be cause for satisfaction and some degree of pride, if we ourselves, and our ancestors before us, have, on the whole, contributed to what we conceive to be the better part.
THE GUTHRIES OF SCOTLAND.

"Guthrie—anciently spelled Guthery, Guthre and Guthry—has been a name of distinction in Scotland as far back as the records of the country extend. It is believed that the family of Guthrie is the most ancient of the County of Angus. It is a matter of undoubted fact that they were men of rank and property long before the time of James II of Scotland, and that many of the house were distinguished by their talents, enterprise and valour. Sir Alexander Guthrie with one of his sons, and three brothers-in-law, fell at Flodden Field."

(The Vale of Strathmore, by James Cargill Guthrie, Edinburgh, 1875, page 312).

"Guthrie Castle, the principal residence of the chief of the family of that name, is of great antiquity." "Sir David Guthrie obtained warrant under the great seal to build the present castle in 1468, but the old castle was in existence centuries before that period. In 1229, when Sir William Wallace had resigned the guardianship of Scotland and retired to France, the northern lairds of Scotland sent Squire Guthrie to request his return, in order to assist in opposing the English."

(Idem, pp. 312-13.)

The castle "Is still in good preservation" said the above author writing in 1875, and so it is today, unless damaged or destroyed by the war which has lately ravaged the world, for it was standing firmly and proudly erect, the dominating feature of the spacious and beautiful
countryside, when, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the present writer had the pleasure of visiting it in August, 1935.

Colonel Ivan Guthrie, of Guthrie, as the nearby village is called, was then its proprietor and occupant and we were afforded the privilege of a leisurely visit of the grounds and of the amply and richly furnished interior, which included an ascent to the lofty tower.

"The name, Guthrie," says Dr. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., of Scotland, in his Memoirs, "is an ancient one, being, with the exception of Argyll's and Renwick's, the only name of the 18000 that perished in the days of the Covenant, that has the honor of standing on that famous and sacred stone, the Martyrs' Monument, in the Greyfriars Churchyard of Edinburgh."

The name, "Though unusual in Scotland as a whole, was frequent in Forfarshire" (Idem).
THE GUTHRIES OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA.

So far as is disclosed by any existing record, or credible evidence, the John Guthrie and Edward Guthrie, next referred to, both of the Seventeenth Century, were the earliest of the name to settle in the Colony of Virginia.

John Guthrie.

On April 28th, 1691, the then Governor of Virginia, by order of the General Court at James City, of date October 20th, 1690, issued to John Guthry a grant, or patent, for 200 acres of land in Gloucester County, Virginia, situated on the "South side of King's Creek, near the Poroopotank," being also referred to in the descriptive clause of the grant as having been "Formerly granted unto Humphrey Dennis by patent dated the 6th of July, 1674, and by him deserted and is since granted to John Guthry."


On June 16th, 1714, the then Governor of Virginia issued another patent to John Guthry "Of the County of King and Queen" for a tract of land containing 277 acres, of which, the patent recites, "Two hundred acres, part thereof, formerly granted to Humphrey Dennis by patent dated the 6th of July, 1654, and by him sold to Humphry Davis, and by the said Davis sold to the abovesaid Guthry."

(Pat. Book 10, p. 194).

The date of this patent to Humphrey Dennis, incorrectly stated in the record of the above patent of 1691,
as July 6th, 1674, is correctly given in the patent of 1714, as July 6th, 1654, as appears from the record of the Humphrey Dennis patent itself.


The entire 277 acres, being, as shown above, the total acreage conveyed by the two patents, is described in the patent of 1714, as follows: “Lying and being in the Parish of Stratton-Major, in the said county of King and Queen, on the south-west side of King’s Creek, beginning at a small hickory by the Southwest side of King’s Creek, thence south 67 1/2 degrees westerly, by a line that parts Major Anderson’s land and the said Guthrie’s, 344 poles to York river-side, just below the mouth of Little Marshy Creek, thence south 84 degrees, 22 minutes easterly, 220 poles to a white oak and gum in Herne Swamp, thence down the middle of the swamp to Herne Creek, thence down the creek to King’s Creek, thence up King’s Creek to the beginning.”

The King’s Creek above referred to, should not be confused with a stream of that name, which flows into the southerly side of York River. The one here mentioned flows in a southeasterly direction, to empty into the northwesterly side of the Poropotank, as the latter stream, forming, as it does, in part, the boundary between the County of Gloucester and the County of King and Queen, pursues a southerly course to empty into the River York. The King’s Creek here in question, which may not appear on present day maps, is shown on a map of Southeast Virginia compiled by the War Department in August, 1861.
It will be noted that in the descriptive clause of each of the two patents, the patentee is referred to as the John Guthry who acquired the 200 acres granted to Humphrey Dennis. That reference, and the fact that the land conveyed by the second patent included the land conveyed by the first, leave no room to doubt that John Guthry, patentee of 1691, was the same John Guthry as the patentee of 1714.

In addition to the purpose accomplished by the second patent, of adding an adjoining 77 acres to the original 200 acres, it may have been desired to have the second patent confirm the first, and to more particularly describe the patented lands, both of which things it clearly did.

That the patent of 1691 describes the lands as situated in “Gloucester” County, while that of 1714 refers to them as “Lying and being in the Parish of Stratton-Major, in the County of “King and Queen,” is due to the fact that it was in the year 1691 that King and Queen County was organized, and these lands, which had formerly been in Gloucester, during that year fell into the County of King and Queen.

The description of the lands, in the two patents as being on the southwest side of King’s Creek, near the Poropotank, locates them on the North side of the River York, in the extreme Southerly portion of King and Queen County, where the Poropotank constitutes the boundary between the two counties.

Stratton-Major Parish was formed in 1655, when it was cut out of the older Parish of Blissland, which was co-terminous with the County of New Kent. As originally
formed, Stratton-Major Parish had an indefinite extension from Poropotank Creek, up the Mattaponi watershed, with the Pamunkey constituting a part of its southern boundary, and included almost all the territory which, in 1691, was set up as King and Queen County.

That the family name of "Guthrie" has left its impress from an early date on the terrain in the immediate vicinity of the above lands, is evident from maps which show "Guthrie's Swamp" (Highway Map of King and Queen and King William Counties compiled in 1942), and "Guthrie Creek" (see topographical map, based on geological survey in 1904, by U. S. Gov't, entitled "Virginia-Tappahanock Triangle").

Both the patent of 1691 and that of 1714 recite that the lands were granted in consideration of the importation into the colony of Virginia, by the patentee, of divers persons whose names are given in the respective patents.

**Edward Guthrie.**

On the 21st day of April, 1695, there was issued to one Edward Guthry, for the importation of twelve persons into the Colony of Virginia, a patent to "600 acres of land in King and Queen County, formerly Gloucester County."

(Pat. Book 8 page 425.)

Six months later—on October 25th, 1695, there was issued to Edward a second patent for 753 acres of land (of which 300 acres were also included in his first patent) situate in King and Queen County, at the mouth of the Mattaponi, "Thence down and along the rivers
Mattaponi and York, the several courses to the mouth of Pepetico Creek” (Pat. Book 9, p. 3). No map presently available, shows Pepetico Creek, but the above description places a portion of the lands of Edward in the immediate vicinity of the village of Westpoint, and apparently, though not necessarily, on the North side of the Mattaponi, and in present day King and Queen County.

The village of Westpoint, above referred to, situated at the confluence of the Pamunkey, the Mattaponi and the York, in what is, today, King William County but was, between 1691 and 1701, King and Queen County, is of ancient and historic interest.

One of the original proprietors of the land on which the townsite was located, and who surveyed and platted it, was Captain John West, one of the brothers of Lord Delaware. It is said that Captain West owned the farm which lay back of the village, and comprised some two or three thousand acres of land, extending from river to river—that is, from the Mattaponi to the Pamunkey.

(King and Queen County, by Bagby, p. 79.)

The family name “West” was that of Lord Delaware, for whom the village of Westpoint was named, it having been in early days, called Delaware Town, later West’s Point, and more recently, as today, Westpoint. Captain John West resided on its site, and was one of the first Burgesses from King William County.


That Edward Guthrie was a resident of King William County, in 1704, is an inference that may well be drawn
from the fact that, in that year, he became a witness to a “Bond and Deed” given by John Claiborne to John Graves (Extracts from King William County Records, by W. B. Cridlin, 24 Va. Hist. Mag. p. 389). Two other witnesses to the above Bond and Deed, were John and Thomas West, probably descendants of the Captain John West above mentioned. John Claiborne, the grantor, was probably one of the three sons of William Claiborne, who, in 1621, emigrated from England to Virginia, where, after a distinguished career, he died in 1676, at the age of eighty seven.

In the work “King and Queen County, Virginia,” by Bagby (1908) the author mentions the name of “Ed Gutharie” as one of the settlers “In that region of King and Queen County, in the year 1695, as shown by the Antiquated Books of the Land Office in Richmond.”

In the register of Christ Church of Middlesex County is found the notation: “Edward Guthry dyed September 28th, 1739.” There being no record of any other Edward Guthry in Virginia, of that period, it is a reasonable inference that the notation referred to the Edward Guthry here in question.

The above embraces all that we have been able to learn of Edward Guthry, the early patentee. Little as it is, it has importance here, for both Thomas and Alexander Guthrie through whom, as will later appear, is to be traced the present line of descent, were very probably born in King William County, where they were known to be residing as early, at least, as 1750.
It is reasonably apparent from the entries in the Middlesex Register, later referred to, that neither Thomas nor Alexander was a descendant of John Guthry, the patentee of 1691 and 1714. The significance, therefore, of the fact that the lands of Edward lay immediately across the river from King William County, and that he himself may have been a resident of that county in 1704, should not be disregarded in the prosecution of further inquiry as to the ancestors of Thomas and Alexander, should such an inquiry be undertaken.

Among the numerous Guthrie marriages recorded in the Middlesex Register, as later seen, there is no mention of a Thomas or an Alexander, nor does it appear that any offspring of any Guthrie marriage there recorded, bore the Christian name of “Thomas” or “Alexander,” although the names are there recorded of four of the children of John Guthrie, the patentee, and of several of their descendants. In fact, it seems safe to say that the earliest Virginia Guthrie, to bear the Christian name “Thomas” or “Alexander,” to be found in any existing Virginia record, is the Thomas or Alexander Guthrie, of King William County, to whom we shall later refer.

To those familiar with inquiries of this nature, it is unnecessary to state, but to others it should be said, that the difficulty encountered in an attempt to identify the possible descendants of Edward Guthrie, the patentee, or the ancestors of Thomas and Alexander is one of loss or destruction of records which relate to the particular section of Virginia, and to the particular period here involved. As more or less generally known, nearly
all the county court records of New Kent County are lost; there is a gap in those of King William County between 1721 and 1783, due to the burning of the court house in 1885, and all of the county records of King and Queen County perished in the Dahlgren raid of 1862.

As to church records in the general locality the following are available: In New Kent County: (a) the parish register of St. Peters’ Church, (b) the vestry book of Blissland parish; in King William County: the vestry book of Stratton Major parish (which is, substantially, coextensive with the original county of King and Queen), from 1729 to 1783; but the Register of that parish, which contained its vital statistics, is lost.

There is also still available, the register of Christ Church parish, of the County of Middlesex, and from it much is learned of John Guthrie, the patentee, and of his descendants, but nothing of Edward, save the entry previously mentioned as probably referring to his death. The entry referred to below, which records the marriage of John Guthry to Elizabeth Basket, in 1686, refers to them as “Both of this (Middlesex) parish,” which probably explains the fact that the register contains numerous entries referring to the family of John.

On page 33 of the Middlesex Register is to be seen the following entry:

“John Guthry of Scotland and Elizabeth Basket”; “John Guthrie and Eliza Basket, both of this parish, were married 6th of Feb. 1686.”

In other entries the Register records that there were born to John and Elizabeth Basket, the following children:
Ann, a daughter, born October 16th, 1687; John, a son, born July 28th, 1689; Richard, a son, born April 3rd, 1691; Masey, a son, born September 4th, 1692. There is also recorded the baptism on March 14th, 1679, of Elizabeth Basket, probably the Elizabeth mentioned above as the wife of John Guthrey.

In addition to the marriage of John Guthry to Elizabeth Basket which occurred in 1686, there are records, in the Middlesex Register, of six Guthrie marriages, solemnized between the years 1708 and 1728 and of others in later years. The six referred to are as follows:

(1) John Guthrie married Mary Stiff on January 5th, 1708.

(2) John Guthrie married Jane Mitcham on August 4th, 1710.

(3) Wm. Guthrie married Lettice Burk on January 14th, 1716.

(4) John Guthrie married Mary Shay on September 23rd, 1722.

(5) David Guthrie married Susanna Thurston on October 11th, 1723.

(6) Wm. Guthrie married Frances Wilbourn on November 29th, 1728.

It is our belief that those above mentioned constitute the earliest Guthrie marriages in Virginia of which there is any existing record evidence.

It is practically certain that the John Guthrie who married Mary Stiff, is the same John who some two and a
half years later married Jane Mitcham and that he was the son of John Guthrie and Elizabeth Basket, who was born on July 28th, 1689. There is no record of a child being born of his marriage to Mary Stiff, but of the marriage to Jane Mitcham it is recorded that three children were born, of whom one was a son John, born August 26th, 1716.

There is an obvious error of dates and names in the copy of the Register before us, as related to the Shay marriage, in that the Register records the births of two sons of that marriage to both of whom was given the name “William”; the date of birth of the first-born William being given as February 14th, 1722, which was prior to the date of the marriage. It is probable that this William was the son of John Guthrie and his wife Jane Mitcham, since the death of Jane is recorded as having occurred on April 22nd, 1722, slightly more than two months after the birth of this William. No light is shed by any entry in the Register, on the identity of the John Guthrie who married Mary Shay, of which union the Register records in addition to that of the William above mentioned, the following births: Garrett (b), February 19th, 1723 (an erroneous date); Henry (b), January 29th, 1726; William and James (b), May 11th, 1729.

Who may have been the William Guthrie who married Lettice Burk on January 14th, 1716, does not appear; three daughters, but no son, are recorded as born of that marriage.

Nor is there any evidence in the Register as to the identity of David Guthrie who, in 1723, married Susannah Thurston, of which union no births are re-
corded; nor is there any evidence as to the identity of William Guthrie who, in 1728, married Frances Wilbourn, of which union were born the following children: Mary on April 7th, 1730; John July 24th, 1735; Frances on October 2nd, 1737; William on March 16th, 1740; Margaret on October 9th, 1742; Ann on August 4th, 1745; all of whose births appear of record in the register; also, and not so recorded, sons Benjamin and Samuel, who are so identified by recitals in the wills of the father, William Guthrie, when read in connection with the will of the son Benjamin; the former of which was admitted to probate on July 22nd, 1782, and the latter on February 28th, 1780, both in Middlesex county.

An analysis of the marriages, births and dates recorded in the Register, affords no warrant for the belief that any one of the following Guthries was a lineal descendant of John Guthrie, the patentee of 1691 and 1714—William who married Lettice Burk; David who married Susanna Thurston; William who married Frances Wilbourn. Obviously, they were not sons of John, the patentee, the name of three of whose sons, out of a possible four, are given in the Register; nor could any one of them have been a grand-son and of marriageable age at the dates of their respective marriages.
THE BOOK "AMERICAN GUTHRIES AND ALLIED FAMILIES."

The above work, of which Dr. Laurence R. Guthrie is the author, published in 1933, by Kerr Publishing Co., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, undertakes to deal with the Guthrie family and its numerous branches, throughout the entire country. Almost necessarily, the scope of the work has been achieved at the expense of accuracy.

Since it is, we believe, the first and only work yet published, which deals with the Guthrie family, it is more important than would otherwise be the case, that such errors as it may contain, which are fundamental in character, should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

Of the purposes had in mind by the writer, in the preparation of the present article, a controlling one has accordingly been, to correct, before they crystalize into accepted fact, the wrong impressions necessarily created by the above book, with respect to (a) the origin of the Guthrie family in Virginia, and (b) Thomas Guthrie previously referred to as the known source of the present line of descent.

The latter of these purposes, it is believed, will be of interest to all of the many Guthries who trace their lineage through the said Thomas Guthrie, and the former purpose should have an interest still more wide-spread in character.

As to the origin, in Virginia, of the Guthrie name and family the author of the above work has this to say (p. 2):
“John Guthrie of the Jamestown settlement came to America about 1652.” No fact or authority is cited in support of that assertion.

There next follows (p. 2) “John Guthrie who settled in the Jamestown Colony, in the sixteen fifties, so far as has been ascertained, preceded by some years, any other Guthrie immigrant to America.”

Again, no authority is cited for the statement that either a John, or any other Guthrie settled in the Jamestown settlement, in the sixteen-fifties, or at any other time.

It is next stated that “The first record which pertains to him” is taken from “Index to Land Grants, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, book 3 p. 315, John Guttridge, 1654, 350 acres” (Citing Va. Co. Records, by Crozier, Vol. 6, p. 64).

This last statement makes it clear that the author had based his previous assertions on the wholly unwarranted and erroneous assumption that the surname “Guttridge” is the equivalent of “Guthrey” or “Guthrie.”

The author, in his next sentence, proceeds to say: “John Guthry (to the author, John Guttridge of the Isle of Wight) married Elizabeth Basket, February 6, 1686” (Citing, Record of Christ’s Church Parish, Middlesex County, Va.).

Confused as is the text of the book, it is plain that the author desired to be understood as saying that John Guthry who married Elizabeth Basket in 1686, was identical with John Guttridge of the Isle of Wight, and that he settled in the Jamestown settlement in 1652, and that he preceded by some years any other “Guthrie” (sic) immigrant to America.
The author of the book then proceeds to say: The information concerning “This immigrant and his immediate descendants, is found in the following letter,” and there is then set out in full (pp. 2 and 3) a letter from one Henry P. Guthrie to his daughter, of date March 12th, 1867, which we consider of an importance that justifies its transcription at length:

“Martinsferry, Ohio
March 12th, 1867.”

“My Dear Daughter:

‘Believing that it would be agreeable to you to know something of your ancestors, I propose to give you some account of what I have learned by tradition.

‘I am informed by tradition that my paternal great-grandfather obtained a grant for a tract of land in America, emigrated from England some time in Cromwell’s Rebellion, and located his grant on the north side of York River in Poropotank Neck, in Stratton Major parish, King and Queen County, Virginia, and that he had four sons, and lived to be old, and that he danced a jigg (sic) when he was one hundred and five years old, and that he lived to be one hundred and ten years old, and at his death he bequeathed sixty acres to each of three sons, and the balance to my grandfather, and it is the homestead where I was born.

“The farm is surrounded on two sides by a branch of the Poropotank Creek. I often have heard my father speak of being the Heir at Law in this country, and if there should be anything coming from England, he would be the heir.
"My maternal grandfather George Pigg was a surveyor, and I have heard it said, was born in the year one, that is in the year 1701, but don’t know at what time he emigrated from England. But was in this country when he was twenty-five years old, and stood as godfather for my grandmother according to the rules of the Episcopal Church, and when she was twenty-five years and he fifty years old, they were married. They had six children, three sons and three daughters of whom Rachel Pigg, the second daughter, was my mother who was born in 1760. I am not positive what my maternal grandmother’s maiden name was, but think it was Murie.

"I have heard it said that my grandfather in surveying called the neighborhood where King and Queen court house now stands, the frontiers, which is not more than 40 or fifty miles from Chesapeake Bay. He procured a beautiful farm on York River, a few miles above Poropotank Creek which he left to his oldest son, his two eldest sons enlisted and served three years at the north in the Continental Army, and returned in the year 1780, that remarkable cold winter when it was said that a beef could be roasted on the ice, and then George, the second son, enlisted and went south and died there of excessive heat and fatigue. My father and one brother enlisted in the Continental Army for three years, and was through the New England states. He was sergeant and returned in the winter of 1780. He was married three times, my mother being his third wife, and I was born in February 23: 1793."
"I have given you, Dear Daughter, the most important terms that I have derived from tradition which I am sure will be gratifying to you

Henry P. Guthrie"

While the writer of this article is unfamiliar with the source or present custody, of the original of the above letter there is apparently no reason to doubt its authenticity, for which its inclusion in the above work would seem to vouch. See marginal note.

Not only does the letter fail to support the assumption that its author, in speaking of his "Paternal great-grandfather," was referring to "John Guttridge" of the Isle of Wight, but, to the contrary, it carries on its face indisputable evidence of the fact that he was referring to John Guthry the patentee of 1691 and 1714, for in speaking of the tract of land for which his paternal ancestor obtained a grant, he describes it in almost the identical terms which were employed in the above patents, in describing the lands of John Guthry, viz., as being on the "North side of York river"; "In Poropotank Neck"; "In Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen County, Virginia"; "Surrounded on two sides by a branch of Poropotank Creek"; to which may be added the fact that the acreage referred to in the letter, sufficient to give 60 acres to each of three sons and leave a "balance" for the writer's grandfather, is comparable to the 277 acres granted to John Guthrie.

Had the author of the book, to which we have referred, ever seen, or read, the patent to John Guthrie of 1691, which he evidently had not done, he would cer-
tainly not have made the regrettable error of confusing John Guthry patentee, of Gloucester, and King and Queen Counties, with John Guttridge of the Isle of Wight.

That he was not familiar with the above patent of 1691, is made clear by the text of his book (p. 3) where he says: "Three Guthrie Land Grants to members of this family, are on record in the land office of Richmond, two of which are given in full below." He then mentions the patent to Edward, of October 25th, 1695, and the one to John of 1714, but makes no reference to the one to John, of 1691.

Finding himself confronted with the record in the Middlesex Register of the marriage between John Guthry and Elizabeth Basket in 1686, and having no knowledge of the existence at that approximate date, of any John Guthry, in Virginia, the author appears to have hit upon John Guttridge of the Isle of Wight, as the most likely candidate to supply the need.

Even allowing for considerable exaggeration as to the age of John Guthry, and the time of his immigration to America, as given by Henry P. Guthrie in the above letter, he could well have been in Virginia long before the marriage to Elizabeth Basket, and, in any event it would be unreasonable to accept the date of his patent, as marking the exact date of his arrival in Virginia, for some considerable period of time would have been required, to enable him merely to qualify for the patent, and to locate the desired piece of land.

In the Middlesex Register is also found the entry: "John Guthry dyed October 24th, 1733."
It is also difficult to understand why the author of the book referred to, found it necessary (page 4) to indulge in conjecture (which proves to be erroneous) as to the names of the four sons of John Guthry and Elizabeth Basket, for the names of three of them, as previously stated, are recorded in the Register which, presumably he had before him when he noted the marriage of John and Elizabeth.

As stated previously, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary said by the author of the work referred to, John Guthrie, the patentee of 1691 and 1714, and Edward, the patentee of 1695 were the earliest of the name to settle in the Virginia Colony, and it is, if possible, still more certain that it was the former, and not John Guttridge of the Isle of Wight who, in 1686, married Elizabeth Basket.
LATER GENERATIONS.

Thomas Guthrie, of King William and Cumberland Counties.

In the year 1750, Thomas Guthrie was a resident of King William County, Virginia, where he was probably born, although definite proof of the latter fact has not been found.

In a lease of lands situated in Cumberland County, made to him by Thos. Harvey and wife, on February 20th, 1750, he is referred to as a "Planter of St. John's Parish, King William County."


Three days after the date of the above lease, Thomas purchased the leased lands, which were situated in Southam Parish of Cumberland County.

(Deed Book 1, p. 289, footnote p. 421.)

It is believed that the date of the above lease marks the approximate date on which Thomas removed his place of residence from King William to Cumberland County; but whether at that time, or a few years later, he had become a resident of Cumberland by July 28th, 1757, for in a deed of that date whereby James Brown conveyed to him 86 acres of land, he is referred to as "Of the County of Cumberland, Parish of Southam." The 86 acres adjoined the lands which he had purchased in 1750—some 300 acres—and on which the residence and appurtenant
buildings were situated, a fact which strongly suggests that Thomas took up his residence in Cumberland at about the time of his original purchase, in 1750, rather than at a later time.

Although the original residence of Thomas in Cumberland County, was in Southam Parish, as disclosed by the conveyance to him by James Brown, either by change of residence or of Parish lines, he had at the time of his death, as appears from his will, become a resident of Littleton Parish, which, in the year 1771, was separated from Southam.

(Meade's old churches and ministers.)

Thomas continued to reside in Cumberland County, from the time of his arrival there until his death in the year 1800.

On July 28th, 1766, THOMAS GUTHRIE was residing on the north fork of Pidy Rock Creek of Willis River, on a plantation of 386 acres, which he sold and conveyed to James Southall.

This deed describes the land in question as being surrounded by the lands of Alexander Trent, Archibald Cary and others, and contains the recital that 86 acres of the above total were acquired from James Brown and that 300 acres "Contain the dwelling house and plantation where I now reside."

(See Cumberland County Deeds—Book 4, page 84.)

The above deed was both dated and acknowledged on the 28th day of July, 1766.
On that same day THOMAS GUTHRIE purchased 260 acres of land by deed from Robert Kent and wife which, though it bears date July 21st, 1766, was not acknowledged until July 28th, 1766, the same day on which he sold to James Southall. This tract is described as lying on Pidy Rock Creek of Willis River.

Alexander Guthrie, among others, signed the foregoing Deed as a witness, and that fact affords the first evidence of the presence of an Alexander Guthrie in Cumberland County, and the date, it will be noted followed the sale, by Alexander, of his land in Orange County, to which we later refer.

(See Deeds, Cumberland County, Virginia, Book 4, pp. 86-87.)

Thomas Guthrie for the remaining 34 years of his life appears to have continued to reside on this last-named 260-acre tract. He paid taxes on 260 acres in each of the years from 1782 to 1800, the year of his death.

(See: Land Tax Books of Cumberland County, Virginia.)

On the 17th day of May, 1784, Thomas Guthrie by deed of that date conveyed this 260-acre tract of land to his son William, to take effect at the death of Thomas, and refers to the land as “A tract of land lying on Pidy Creek whereon I now live in Cumberland County containing 260 acres.” Thomas’ wife, Sarah, neither signs nor acknowledges this deed (See: Cumberland County Deeds, libr. 6 folio 217).

The above gift to his son, William, was later confirmed by Thomas in his will.
The major portion of his estate, including the 260-acre home place, was devised by Thomas to his son William.

The will of Thomas Guthrie, executed in the year 1790, admitted to probate in Cumberland County, Virginia, on September 22nd, 1800, and there of record in the office of the circuit clerk in will book 3, pp. 153-4, is as follows: "In the name of God Amen!

I, Thomas Guthrie, of the Parish of Littleton, in the County of Cumberland, being of sound mind and memory, but calling to mind the uncertainty of life, do make, publish and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following after first recommending my soul to the mercy of God and desiring that my body may be buried in a christian like decent manner at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named and appointed. It is my will and desire that all my just debts and funeral expenses be first paid. I give and bequeath to my son Alexander Guthrie five shillings sterling.

"I lend to my daughter Susannah More two negroes viz. Violet and Phillis for the support of herself and her children during her natural life; and after the death of my said daughter Susannah it is my will and desire that the said negroes Violet and Phillis with all their increase from the time that my said daughter had possession of the said two slaves aforesaid be equally divided between the children of my said daughter Susannah and their heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth Morris one negro woman named Amy with all her increase to her and her heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my son Francis (the writer believes this should be
Travis) Guthrey one negro named Bob to him and his heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my son Henry Guthrey one negro named Peter to him and his heirs forever. I give and devise to my son William Guthrey the land and plantation whereon I now live, also one negro named Sam as well as the furniture before the date hereof delivered to him to him and his heirs forever. I lend to my son John Guthrey and his heirs forever one negro named Jack upon this condition that he pays unto all my children when required except Susannah More fifty shillings per annum to be divided between all my aforesaid children including my son John, during the time that the said negro slave may be capable of bodily labor, to be judged of by my Executors hereinafter named, the aforesaid sum of fifty shillings per annum to be calculated from the time of my death. I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Coleman one negro named Judith and her increase to her and her heirs forever. I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Sarah Guthrey daughter of my son William Guthrey having promised the child the same my mare colt known by the name of young Kit to her and her heirs forever. I give to my grand son John Guthrey son of my son William Guthrey my small bored gun to him and his heirs forever. It is further of my desire that all the residue of my estate of what nature or kind soever, not before mentioned or before the date hereof given up to my said children, be equally divided between all of my children or their legal representatives except my son Alexander Guthrey & Susannah More, my old large bible excepted which I give to my daughter Su-
sannah More to her and her heirs forever. Lastly I nominate and appoint Robert Anderson, Samuel Anderson, and my son Alexander Guthrey, Executors of this my last will and testament revoking and making void all other wills before by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this sixth day of October one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in the fifteenth year of the Commonwealth."

Thos. Guthrey (Seal)

In the presence of: Nicholas Hallam, Leonard Barker, Richard Baskerville, William Daniel Jr., Joseph Hill.

At a court held for Cumberland County the 22nd day of September, 1800. This last will and testament of Thomas Guthrey, deceased, was exhibited in court by Samuel Anderson, one of the Executors therein named and proved by William Daniel Jr., a witness thereto and as to the personal estate ordered to be recorded, and on motion of the said Samuel, who made oath according to law, certificate was granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form on giving security whereupon he together with William Daniel Jr., his security, entered into bond conditioned according to law.

Teste:

Ts. Woodson D. C.

It is through Alexander, the son of Thomas so referred to in the latter's will, through whom will be traced the present line of descent.

The precise dates of birth of both Thomas and Alexander are unknown, but the fact, which will later appear,
that Alexander became the grantee of lands in Orange County, in the year 1759, and presumably was then twenty one years of age or over, indicates that he was born not later than 1738, and that, accordingly, the date of birth of Thomas was say, 1720 or a few years earlier.

The further fact, appearing later, that Alexander, in 1759, was a resident of St. David’s Parish, in King William County, while, as has been stated, Thomas during his residence in that county resided in the Parish of St. John, suggests that Alexander had married before he left King William for Orange County, in 1759. In 1680, that part of Stratton-Major Parish which lay south of the Mattaponi, became St. John’s Parish of which, in 1691, the Pamunkey River was the southern boundary, the Parish then being coterminous with “Pamunkey neck.” In 1701, upon the organization of King William County, St. John’s Parish and that county became coterminous. In 1744, St. David’s Parish was formed, in part, from the upper end of St. John’s.

As for Thomas, himself, we know that his wife “Sarah” was living in the year 1766, for in that year he made a conveyance of Cumberland County land, and although his wife does not appear to have signed the deed, she did appear in open court and relinquish her dower in the lands conveyed, and was there referred to as “Sarah, wife of the said Thomas.” Her maiden name is unknown.


That the wife “Sarah” was not living on May 17th, 1784, is indicated by the fact that, on that date, Thomas made a conveyance of lands in Cumberland County, to
his son William and no wife either joined in that conveyance, or relinquished dower in the lands.


Nor did Thomas when he executed his will in the year 1790, mention a wife, and it would seem therefore that, for quite a number of years preceding his death in 1800, Thomas remained a widower.

From the will of Alexander, the son of Thomas, later shown, we learn that Alexander's grandmother was "Elizabeth Oakes," for he there so refers to her. "Sarah," the wife of Thomas, may, therefore, have been Sarah Oakes, but the writer's opinion is for reasons later stated, that Thomas was married twice, and that his first wife was "Oakes," and that the son, Alexander, and probably the daughter Susannah Moor, were born of that marriage. Having regard to the approximate date of Alexander's birth, 1738, and the year in which Thomas died, 1800, it is apparent that if Thomas were, in fact, twice married, Alexander was the son of the first wife.

We know that Alexander was born before Thomas left King William County; and a second marriage of Thomas, if it occurred, as well as the first, may have been contracted in that county; if so, the loss of records in King William makes it difficult of proof. So far as Cumberland County is concerned, a diligent search of its records has failed to disclose any marriage contracted by the Thomas Guthrie here in question. In support of the theory that Thomas was married twice, are the following facts:
(a) That Alexander and Susannah Moore are, and in that order, the children first mentioned in the will of Thomas, and while he appoints Alexander an executor of his will, and bequeaths to Susannah his “Old Large Bible” he does not permit either of them to share in his residuary estate, which is divided equally between all of the remaining children; (b) since that discrimination does not appear to have been due to anything personal to either Alexander or Susannah, it strongly suggests that a substantial part of Thomas’ estate may have come through a wife who was not the mother of Alexander and Susanna, although of course, the differentiation may have been due to the fact that Alexander and Susanna were already sufficiently well provided for; (c) Alexander, as will be seen from his will, named one of his daughters, Elizabeth, presumably for his grandmother, and another for his own wife, who was also named “Sarah,” but to another daughter he gave the name Susannah, which may very well have been done in memory of his full sister, Susannah Moor; (d) Alexander did not accompany his father and his family to Cumberland County, but, upon leaving King William County, in 1759, went to Orange County, where he remained for six or seven years, before going to Cumberland County; (e) there were members of the Oaks family residing in Orange County when Alexander went there, and with whom he immediately became, in some way, associated, and it is probable that in going to Orange County, he was influenced by the fact that some of his mother’s people were residing there. Indeed, it is quite reasonable to suppose that, upon a remarriage of Thomas,
Elizabeth Oakes, the mother of his first wife, took up her abode with her grandson, Alexander, and went with him from King William to Orange County, and from there to Cumberland, where she resided with him until her death; (f) Alexander is the only one of the children of Thomas, mentioned by Elizabeth Oakes in her will, and the only bequests she made were to the children of Alexander, no other grandchild of Thomas being mentioned, nor did she, in her will, refer to “Sarah,” the wife of Thomas; (g) there is no known fact or circumstance, that indicates any association between Elizabeth Oakes and Thomas Guthrie, or any of his family, except Alexander and the latter’s children.

It is appropriate, at this point, to refer in some detail, to the second of the erroneous statements found in the book “American Guthries and Allied Families.”

Dr. Guthrie in his somewhat extended reference to Thomas Guthrie, says: (a) “He married Patsy Baskerville and (b) He must have become a widower before 1766 since his wife is not a party to his deed of that year”; and the author here cites the aforesaid Deed of date July 28th, 1766, of record in Cumberland County, Virginia, in Book 4, Folio 84 of the County Clerk’s office of that county as authority for the latter assertion.

Both of the above statements are incorrect; there is no evidence whatever that the Thomas Guthrie here referred to ever married a Baskerville, while, on the contrary, very substantial, though not conclusive, evidence that the maiden name of his wife was “Oakes” is afforded as we have seen, by the unequivocal statement made in
the will of Alexander that the name of the latter's grandmother was "Oakes"—Elizabeth Oakes.

Indeed Dr. Laurence Guthrie, author of the book referred to, in answer to a letter on the subject addressed to him by the present writer, quite readily admits, in his letter of March 29th, 1935, the incorrectness of both of the above statements; "I am manifestly in error," his letter says, "In representing the Thomas whom Patsy Baskerville married, as being the senior Guthrie of that (Cumberland) county. Quite likely the Thomas whom she married was the grandson, or grand-nephew, of the former."

The records of Cumberland County do disclose that a Thomas Guthrie did marry a Polly Baskerville, in Cumberland County, on or about December 6th, 1793 (See Marriage Bonds, Cumberland County, Virginia, December 6th, 1793). The marriage bond, in the above instance, was signed by a Thomas Guthrie and a William Guthrie, and the rather curious fact also appears that only two days before, on December 4th, 1793, a marriage bond had been given as incident to the marriage of a Thomas Guthrie to Mary Baskerville, and, in that instance the marriage bond was signed by Richard Baskerville as father of the bride (See Vol. 7 Wm. and Mary Quarterly (2nd Series) p. 285. Since the christian name "Polly" is a diminutive of "Mary," it is more than likely that the two marriage bonds had reference to only one marriage.

However that may be, it is obvious that the Thomas Guthrie whom we have under consideration, was not the contracting party in either of the two instances last mentioned, for, not only was he, in 1793 a very aged
man, but, in 1790, when his will was executed, he was the father of eight children. It is quite likely, therefore, that Dr. Guthrie was correct in his surmise, as expressed in his letter, and that the Thomas Guthrie who married Patsy or Polly Baskerville was a grand-son, or grand-nephew, of the Thomas Guthrie under consideration.

Nor was Thomas Guthrie as stated by Dr. Laurence Guthrie a widower in 1766, for, while Dr. Guthrie is, as we have seen, correct in his statement that the wife of Thomas did not sign the Deed referred to, it is also true, as we have shown, that his wife did appear in open court on July 28th, 1766, and relinquish her dower in the real estate conveyed, and the court order made at the time, refers to her as “Sarah, wife of the said Thomas.”

**Alexander Guthrie, of King William, Orange and Cumberland Counties.**

We learn from Alexander, the son of Thomas, that he, himself, was residing in King William County, Virginia, in 1759, for, in a deed made to him on the 19th day of February of that year, whereby Robert Dawson, of Orange County, Virginia, conveyed to him 298 acres of land in the latter county, he is referred to as “Alexander King Guthrie, of St. David’s parish, King William County” (Orange County, Virginia, Deeds Vol. 13, p. 5).

Alexander died in the year 1817, and therefore, if it be assumed that he was 21 years of age when he accepted the above deed, the date of his birth was, circa, 1738.

The above deed was witnessed by “Henry Oak,” among others, and this fact affords the first evidence of
Alexander's connection with the Oaks family, to the nature of which we have already referred.

Alexander did not remain a resident of Orange County longer than seven or eight years at most, for, on June 26th, 1765, he sold his Orange County land (Deed Book 15, pp. 415-16) referring to himself in that deed, as "Alexander Guthrie," omitting the middle name "King"; on April 25th, 1768, he purchased from Edward and Henry Harman, 100 acres of land "On the branches of Bear Creek" in Cumberland County, Virginia, and, in this last named deed, he is referred to as "Alexander King Guthrie," of Cumberland County (Deed Book 4, p. 275).

As being conclusive of the fact that the "Alexander King Guthrie," of King William County, who purchased the Orange County lands in 1759, was none other than the "Alexander Guthrie" who, in 1765, here omitting the middle name, sold the Orange County lands, it need only be said that the same lands were conveyed by both deeds.

The acreage conveyed is the same, being 298 in each instance, and the lands "corner," in each instance on "Ware's line," and, though the descriptions, by metes and bounds, are irregular and imperfect, it is manifest, on careful scrutiny, that the land described was substantially the same in each of the two deeds.

And here we have the second instance of a connection between Alexander, Sr., and the Oaks family, for the conveyance that he made of the Orange County lands, in 1765, was made to Henry Oaks as grantee, and for a
nominal consideration, and Henry Oaks, Jr., was one of the witnesses to the deed.

As bearing on the probable social and church affiliations of Alexander, Sr., while in Orange County it may be said, that Wm. Cave and David Cave were also witnesses to the last named deed.

Wm. Cave, who had been a vestry-man in St. Mark's parish of Orange County, became a resident of St. Thomas' parish, when the latter was cut off from the former in 1740.

(See "Meade's Old Churches and Ministers.")

It is also from the deed last mentioned, made in 1765 (Deed Book 15, pp. 415-16) that we learn that Alexander, Sr., was then married, and that the Christian name of his wife was "Sarah" ____________.

Although Sarah did not sign the deed in question, she is particularly referred to in the granting clause, which reads:

"Alexander Guthrie and Sarah his wife"; and the clerk of the court before whom the deed was proved, certifies that "This indenture * * * from Alexander Guthrie and Sarah, his wife, was proved by the oaths of Wm. Cave, Henry Oaks, Jr.," et al.

As tending to show that he may have gone to Cumberland County to reside, before he purchased land there, we note that, on July 21st, 1766, "Alexander Guthrie" was a witness to a deed of that date, whereby Robert Kent and wife conveyed to his father, Thomas Guthrie, of that county, certain Cumberland County land.

(Deed Book 4, pp. 86-7.)
After making his initial Cumberland County purchase from the Harmans, of 100 acres of land, in 1768, Alexander, on April 26th, 1779, purchased 200 acres of land on “Tare Wallet” branch of that county, from Wm. Farris, and that deed of conveyance refers to him, interchangeably, as Alexander K. Guthrie, and as Alexander Guthrie (Deed Book 6, p. 11).

On May 27th, 1782, he purchased an additional 47 acres from Harman (Deed Book 6, p. 115).

On January 6th, 1790, he sold the 147 acres previously bought from Harman (Deed Book 6, p. 572) and on March 27th, 1797, purchased 56 1/2 acres also on Tare Wallet Creek, from Boatright (Deed Book 8, p. 7).

It is a fortunate circumstance that access may still be had, in the office of the state auditor, at Richmond, Virginia, beginning with the year 1782, to the original tax sheets which were sent there for an audit, by various, Virginia Counties. These tax sheets were bound in book form and stored in the basement of the Capitol and thus escaped destruction in 1865, when a great part of Richmond was destroyed by fire. From these tax-sheets of Cumberland County, the following facts are taken:

In the years 1782 and 1783, Alexander Guthrie paid taxes on 300 acres (He then owned the 100 acres first purchased from Harman, plus the 200 bought from Faris). From 1784 to 1789, he paid on 347 acres (He had added to the above, the 47 acres bought from Harman in 1782). In 1790, he paid on only 200 acres (He had sold the 147 acres bought, on two separate occasions from Harman) (D. B. 6, p. 572).
He continued to pay on only 200 acres, from 1790 to 1796 inclusive, and in the year 1797, paid on 256 1/2 acres (He had purchased 56 1/2 acres from Boatright in 1797).

He continued to pay on 256 1/2 acres inclusive of the year 1814, when the tax record ends, and presumably, to the date of his death in 1817.

The above tax-sheets refer to the tax-payer as “Alexander Guthrie,” and the above entries are the only ones appearing under that or a similar name.

In the year 1813, the Tax Commissioners were required to state, on the tax sheets, the boundaries of each parcel of land, and, in 1814, a fuller description was demanded, and we accordingly find on the tax sheets, the following additional information with respect to the above lands assessed to Alexander Guthrie:

1813—“Alexander Guthrie, 256 1/2 acres on Buckingham County road and Tare Wallet Creek, adjoining lands of Jesse Davis.”

1814—“Alexander Guthrie, residence on the premises, 256 1/2 acres, two miles southwest from the Court House, on Buckingham road and Tare Wallet Creek adjoining Jesse Davis.”

Jesse Davis, it should here be stated and will later appear, was a son-in-law of Alexander Guthrie, Sr., having married his daughter Elizabeth.

At the time of his death, as appears from his will, Alexander, Sr., owned, and was residing on, a tract of land lying on both sides of Ca Ira road, which comprised approximately 256 1/2 acres as made apparent from the
fact that, after devising “One fourth of the portion on the southeast side of Ca Ira road,” to his daughter, Susanna Criddle, and one fourth of the portion on the north side, to his grand-daughter, Betsy Maddox, his will then provides that his wife “Mary” may “Hold, use and occupy my land and plantation whereon I now reside (say 200 acres)” as long as she remained his widow.

The fair and reasonable construction to be put on the testator’s foregoing language is, that the approximately 200 acres which his widow was given the right to occupy, constituted the “Tract or parcel of land containing by estimation, 200 acres” purchased from Faris in 1779, and on which a residence was situated, as appears from the will of John Taylor (Will Book 1, p. 161) referred to in the Faris deed. On the 56 1/2 acres, purchased from Boatright some 18 years later, so far as disclosed by the deed, there was no residence. Except for the one fourth interests which, subject to the widow’s right of occupancy, the testator gave to a daughter and a grand-child, the testator made no disposition by his will, of the 256 1/2 acres, and subject to the above devises, it therefore passed by inheritance to his heirs at law.

Jesse Davis and his wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Alexander, by deed of November 22nd, 1819, which Elizabeth did not sign (Deed Book 15, p. 228), undertook to convey to Thomas Maddox their interest, and that of Susannah and John Criddle, in Alexander’s estate; Susannah being a daughter and Thomas Maddox a son-in-law of Alexander.

With respect to the above 56 1/2 acres, it should also be mentioned that it was conveyed by Boatright, not to
Alexander King or Alexander K. Guthrie but to Alexander Guthrie, yet, as shown by the description of the land in the deed of conveyance, it bordered, not only on “Tare Wallett Creek,” as did also the 200 acres previously purchased from Faris, but it also bordered on that 200 acres, and the circumstance to which particular attention is called is, that, in stating this latter fact, the Boatright deed employs this language: “Thence, on Alexander Guthrey line, seventy four degrees and seventy two poles.” Since the 200 acres had been conveyed to, and stood in the name of, Alexander K. Guthrey, had he not been identical with Alexander Guthrie, to whom the 56 1/2 acres were conveyed, the above language in the Boatright deed would, as a matter of course, have been “Thence on Alexander K. Guthrey’s line.”

As further evidence of the fact that “Alexander Guthrie” who made the will, was identical with Alexander King Guthrie, we also mention the circumstance that the testator’s daughter, Elizabeth Guthrie Davis, as later appears, in naming one of her sons, called him, Alexander K. Davis (See chancery and Law Order Book, Lynchburg, Virginia, later cited).

[Both Alexander Guthrie, and Jesse Davis cast their votes for presidential electors, in Cumberland County, on November 9th, 1804] (22nd Wm. and Mary Quarterly 2nd Ser. p. 62).

In the archives of the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond is to be found a detailed map of Cumberland County, made in the year 1864, under the direction of the Engineer’s Bureau of the Confederate States. Among
other landmarks of the county, as they then existed, are shown the following: Cumberland Court House; Buckingham Road; Ca Ira Road, and the village of Ca Ira; Tare-Wallet Church, and Tare Wallet Creek; Big Willis River, Pidy Rock Creek and other landmarks mentioned in the deeds and tax lists to which we have referred.

Ca Ira road, although not named on the map, may be there plainly seen, as it leads from the village of that name to its juncture with Buckingham road, at a point between the court house and the north branch of Tare-Wallet Creek, which point of juncture according to the scale and directions given on the map, is approximately one mile south west of the court house, if no allowance be made for the meanders of Buckingham road. The north branch of Tare-Wallet Creek, upon which Alexander’s 256 1/2 acres bordered, is shown as it is crossed by Buckingham road at a point approximately one half mile still farther from the court house, and, as his residence was probably upon that part of his land which lies north of Ca Ira road, the above location is in exact accord with that of Alexander’s residence as given in the tax lists: “Two miles south west of the court house, on Buckingham road and Tare-Wallet creek, adjoining Jesse Davis,” and is also in accord with the reference to his land, made by Alexander in his will, as being, in part, on the north side, and, in part, on the south-east side of Ca Ira road.

The Faris deed, as we have seen (D. B. 6. p. 11) describes the 200 acres as being on “Tare-Wallet branch,” while the Boatright deed (D. B. 8, pp. 7-8) describes the 56 1/2 acres as being on the north side of Tare-Wallet creek, and running up the said creek to Mrs. Hendrick’s line, thence on her south line 35° and 52 poles, thence on the “Glebe” land 122° and 103 poles, thence on Alexander Guthrie’s line 74° and 72 poles to the beginning. The
“Glebe” lands here referred to were, of course, those appurtenant to Tare-Wallet church, which is shown on the map in the immediate vicinity, which was one of the first, and, I believe, the very first, church established in the county, and which in its earlier years adhered to the Presbyterian faith.

The map also gives many individual names of those who were the owners of home-sites in the county, and the location of their residences; and many of the names appearing in the deeds and records to which we have made reference, were still represented in the county in 1864, when the map was made.

As fixing the location of the land and residence of Thomas Guthrie, the father of Alexander, it may be said that while Pidy Rock Creek of Willis river, on which his 260 acres were situated, is not mentioned by name on the map, it is easily located by the reference in the tax lists, to Thomas’ lands as being on that creek, about four miles north-west of the court house, and to those of one Bernard Guthrie as being on that creek 3 1/2 miles west of the court house; this identifies Pidy Rock Creek as the stream whose two branches are shown on the map as having their source near the land of a Mrs. Thornton, and which flow in a direction slightly north of west, to empty their merged waters into Big Willis river. The land of William Guthrie, the son of Thomas to whom he devised his 260 acres, is referred to on the tax lists as on Pidy Creek, four miles north-west of the court house, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Thornton. A “Mrs. Guthrie” is also shown on the map, as the owner of a homesite in the general vicinity of Pidy Rock Creek. A section of the map referred to is next shown.
It may accordingly be considered as an established fact, that "Alexander King Guthrie" of King William and later of Orange county, was one and the same individual as "Alexander K. Guthrie," who purchased the 200 acres from Faris and who, as "Alexander Guthrie," purchased the 56 1/2 acres from Boatright, and who as "Alexander Guthrie," by his last will, devised an interest in the entire tract of 256 1/2 acres to his wife and two of his daughters, and that he is the same Alexander to whom Thomas referred, in his will, as "My son Alexander."

We here call attention to another erroneous statement contained in the book "American Guthrie and Allied Families"; referring to Alexander Guthrie, there is found a paragraph (p. 38) which is, in part, as follows: "He was a witness in Cumberland County in 1766, to a deed made by Thomas, who, in another record, refers to his son as Alexander King Guthrie." There is no warrant for the above statement that Thomas Guthrie, in some record, referred to his son as Alexander King Guthrie, a circumstance which is, however, of little or no importance since the fact that Alexander King Guthrie was the son of Thomas is fully established by what we have said in that connection, to which may be added the fact, that the records of Cumberland County fail to disclose the presence in that county of either an Alexander or an Alexander King Guthrie, prior to the 21st day of July, 1766, the date of the deed which was witnessed by Alexander King Guthrie, thirteen months after he sold his Orange County lands, by which time he had probably become a resident of Cumberland County.
Alexander Guthrie resided during the last fifty years of his life, in Cumberland County, Virginia, where he died, on or about the 28th day of July, 1817, which was the date on which his last will was admitted to probate in that county, as the same appears of record in Cumberland County Will Book 5 at pages 308-10, in words and figures as follows:

"In the name of God amen, I Alexander Guthery of the County of Cumberland and parish of Littleton, being weak of body but of perfect sound mind and memory, calling to mind the uncertainty of this transitory life do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner & form following that is to say, first and principally I commend my soul into the hands of almighty God, who gave it and my body to be buried in Christian like manner by my Executors hereafter named—Imprimis—I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be duly paid—Imprimis—I give & bequeath to my loving son Benjamin Guthery one negro man named Tobie also one bay mare and her increase, which said property he has already in his possession, also the half of my land in Kentucky which James Harrod Esqr. took up for me which land I gave to him my aforesaid son Benjamin by deed in the year 1802 as will appear by the records of Cumberland County Court, also one smoothe bore gun.

Imprimis—I give and bequeath unto my beloved daughter Hannah Maddox one negro girl named Dinah and one negro girl named Milly they and their increase to her and her heirs forever. Also one sorrel mare, one feather bed & furniture, all of which articles she my said
Daughter Hannah has already in her possession also one black walnut chest and half a dozen setting chairs.

Imprimis—I give & bequeath unto my loving son Alexander Guthry one negro boy (son of Jenny, named Tobie) also one bay mare Colt one feather bed & furniture, all of which articles he my said son has already in his possession—Also the other half of the tract of land in the State of Kentucky which I also gave him a deed for in the year 1802 as will appear by the records on Cumberland County Court—

Imprimis—I give & bequeath unto my loving daughter Elizabeth Davis one sorrel mare, one red cow also one negro man named Jack, who was at my special request given to my said daughter Betsey by my Grandmother Elizabeth Oaks instead of being given to me as was the express intention of my aforesaid Grand Mother at my instance she gave the aforesaid negro man Jack to my daughter Betsey to save him from being involved in the rest of my estate in consequence of my being at that time security for William Allen Burton in a debt due to William Meredith, and which debt I was apprehensive would strip me of all my property—all of which articles my said daughter Elizabeth has already in her possession—I also give unto her son Alexander Davis one bay horse which he has in his possession. And further I give unto my aforesaid daughter Elizabeth Davis the sum of forty shillings cash to be paid to her by my Executors after my decease.

Imprimis—I give and bequeath unto the children of my daughter Sally Maddox afterwards Sally Parker dec'd
one negro woman by the name of Lucinda together with all the increase of the said Lucinda to be equally divided among all the children of my said daughter Sally at such time and way as my Executors may deem most expedient after my decease. I also give to the children of my afore-said daughter Sally the benefit of Sixteen pounds heretofore paid to her by Ellis Maddox for the hire of my negro man James. Also twenty pounds paid to her by the hire of my man Ned one year.

Imprimis—I give unto my well beloved daughter Susanna Criddle—one negro woman named, Jenny, after my decease. Also I have given her one negro girl named Agga which girl she has in her possession—Also a sorrel mare, Saddle and Bridle, they and their increase to her and her heirs forever. Also one fourth of the land on which I now reside lying on the South east side of the Caira (sic) road or the value thereof, one feather Bed and furniture, one large Glass door Beaufette my pewter and all my Kitchen furniture.

Item—I give unto my Grand daughter Betsey W. Maddox another one fourth of my land lying on the north side of Caira road or the value thereof—Also one mare saddle and bridle, also two Cows and Calves four ewes and lambs, one small black cupboard, six windsor Chairs, one pair of fire dogs, One Clock the mare saddle and bridle she has already in her possession.

Item—I give unto my grandson Anderson Maddox my library of books also one horse colt, Saddle and bridle also one black walnut desk and one Dutch case of bottles.

Imprimis—my will and desire is that my two negro men Ned and Ned Trent, with the residue of my stock of
Horses cattle Sheep and hogs may be as equally divided as possible, Between Benjamin Guthery Hannah Maddox Alexander Guthery My grandson Anderson Maddox and Susanna Criddle.

My will and desire is that my dearly beloved wife Mary Guthery may hold use and dispose of her property belonging to her now in my possession as She may think proper and that she hold use and occupy my land and plantation whereon I now live (say two hundred acres) without any interruption from me or any other person acting under or succeeding me so long as she remains my widow.

And lastly I do nominate and appoint my son Benjamin Guthery and my son in law Thomas Maddox and John Criddle my only and sole Executors of this my last will and Testament—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

A. Guthrey (Seal)

Signed & sealed in presence of
  John Spencer  X
  John Daniel
  James Aiken  X
  John England  X

At a Court held for Cumberland County the 28th day of July, 1817.

This last will and Testament of Alexander Guthery, deceased, was exhibited in Court and proved by the
witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded. And on motion of Thomas Maddox, one of the Executors named in said Will, who made oath according to law—a probate thereof is granted him in due form he having given bond security according to law.

Teste

Miller Woodson, Jr., D. C.

Alexander probably did not marry his wife "Mary," referred to in his will, much, if any, before the year 1798, for it was by deed of date August 29th, 1798, whereby "Alexander Guthrie and Mary his wife, who was late Mary Pearce, widow and relict of Edmund Pearce," conveyed to James Pearce, the said Mary's dower, as widow of Edmund, in 347 acres of land on Appomattox River (Deeds Cumberland County Book 8, p. 208).

On January 6th, 1790, Alexander joined in the deed, as grantor, conveying the lands he had bought from Harman, and in this deed his wife does not join. "Sarah" had probably died, and he had not yet married "Mary" (Cumberland County Deeds Book 6, p. 572).

It would appear, however, from the manner of referring to her in the will of Elizabeth Oaks, that the wife "Sarah" was living as late as 1784.

That "Sarah" was the mother of all of Alexander's children whom he names in his will, is obvious from what has been said, and, if possible, is made still more certain by what follows, and so far as the fact is related to his son, Alexander, and his daughter, Elizabeth, from whom the present line of descent is traced, it becomes indis-
putable for, it will later appear, that Alexander, Jr., was married in 1797 and his sister Elizabeth was the mother of a nineteen year old daughter in 1819. As to Benjamin, the son of Alexander, Sr., it may be said that, as early as 1787, he was a resident of Woodford County, Kentucky, where, in that year, he became one of the signers of a petition for the separation of Woodford from Fayette County, Kentucky.

When Alexander made his will in 1817, less than two months before his death, he had five living children, three daughters and two sons, namely, a daughter Hannah, the wife of Thos. Maddox; a daughter Susannah, the wife of John Criddle; a daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Jesse Davis; a son Benjamin and a son Alexander Junior; his daughter Sally (Sarah) was then dead; she had married first____________Maddox (probably Ellis Maddox) and second____________Parker. The daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Jesse Davis, was residing on an adjoining farm, and, among other children, had a daughter Hannah, who some two years later, as we shall see, became the wife of her first cousin, Livingston S. Guthrie, the son of Alexander Guthrie, Junior. To the two sons, Benjamin and Alexander, Junior, and to the daughter, Elizabeth Davis, we shall again refer in some detail.

At the time of their father's death the sons, Benjamin and Alexander, Junior, were living in Kentucky, where they had gone a number of years before, and this fact gives significance to the provision in the will of Alexander, Sr., whereby he devises to each of his said sons, an undivided half of "My land in Kentucky, which James
Harrod took up for me," saying in his will that he had given them the Kentucky land in 1802.

The deed of conveyance whereby the above gift was consummated, is as follows:

GUTHRY to GUTHRY

Clerk Court Appeals
Dated, 1802-03

This indenture made this 26th day of October in the year our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and two between Alexander Guthry, Senr. of the County of Cumberland and State of Virginia of the one part and Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry, Jr. both of the County of Woodford (State of Kentucky) of the other part witnesseth: that the said Alexander Guthry, Senr., for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds current money to him in hand paid by the said Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry, Jr., the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge both (hath) Granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth bargain and sell unto the said Benjamin Guthrie and Alexander Guthrie, Jr. one certain tract or parcel of land situated lying and being in the parish of and County of Hardin and (on) Wolfe creek a branch of the Ohio river Kentucky district the survey was made in the year 1780 upon a treasury warrant of five hundred acres of land on the waters of Wolfe Creek branch adjoining the lands of Maurice Langhorne and John Langhorne on the lower side and to run down for quantity viz. to say that the said Benjamin Guthry is to have two hundred and fifty acres of the above mentioned
survey by running of a straight dividing line and Alexander Guthry, Jr., the other two hundred and fifty and if there should be any difference in value after being fairly divided Benjamin Guthry shall have the preference and if it should so happen that any part of the above mentioned five hundred acres should be taken by an older claim Benjamin and Alexander Guthry Jr. is to lose in proportion to the quantity so lost with all houses woods underwood ways water waters watercourses profits commodities and hereditaments to the said lands belonging or in any wise appertaining and also the revision (reversion) and reversions remainders and remainders rents and services of all and singular. The premises and every part thereof and all the Estate rights and title * * * interests claims and demands whatever of the said Alexander Guthry, Sr., of in and to the said lands and premises and every part thereof to have and to hold their said land and premises to the said Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry, Jr., their heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behalf of them the said Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry, Jr. their heirs and assigns forever and the said Alexander Guthry Senr., DO Covenant, Grant and Agree to and with the said Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry, Jr., for himself in manner following that the said Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry and Alexander Jr. their heirs and assigns shall forever hereafter have hold and occupy and enjoy the said land and premises without the molestation of any person whatsoever and that the said Alexander Sr. and his heirs shall forever warrant and defend the premises unto the said
Benjamin Guthry and Alexander Guthry Jr., their heirs and assigns forever by these presents against the claims or demands of the aforesaid Alexander Sr. and all persons claiming by from or under him.

In Witness Whereof the said Alexander Guthry Sr. do hereunto set his hand and affix his seal the day and year first above written, signed, sealed and delivered.

A. GUTHRY, senior

In Presence of John Holmes)  
Benj. Allen) Justices of Peace of Cumberland

Attest: Jesse Davis.

It will be noticed that the foregoing Deed is attested by one JESSE DAVIS. Manifestly, this is the same Jesse Davis who several years previous to the date of this deed, had married ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, daughter of ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, senior.

The Kentucky lands referred to in the above Deed had been originally "Entered" by Alexander, senior, upon a Treasury Warrant, under date of August 29th, 1780 (In Entry Book A, 1779 to 1784, county clerk's office, Jefferson County, Ky.).

(For patent to above lands, later granted, see patent No. 2564, of record in Book 8, Ky. G. page 406, of Kentucky Land Department, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.)

In this general connection the following historical facts are of interest:

In about the year 1776, what is now the State of Kentucky, was carved out of Fincastle County, Virginia, and became the County of Kentucky of the latter State.
In the year 1779 the State of Virginia passed a land law authorizing the sale of Kentucky lands, i.e., lands in Kentucky County. The autumn of the same year was "Made memorable for the removal of great numbers" from Virginia to Kentucky.

About November 1st, 1780, Kentucky (the County of Kentucky) was divided into three parts, each of which was made a County, to-wit: Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln. Kentucky was admitted to the Union as a State in the year 1792.

The first settlements in what is now known as Hardin County, Kentucky, were made in the fall and winter of the year 1780.

(Hardin County, Kentucky, was organized as a County in the year 1792).

Prior to the establishment of Kentucky as a sovereign state, Virginia had reserved for her soldiers all the lands in Kentucky south of the Green River (See—"Kentucky Land Grants" compiled by Willard Rouse Jillson of date June 25, 1925).

Until the year 1797 no person could "Enter" a survey within this great reservation except a soldier. (The fact therefore, that Alexander Guthery, Senior, entered 500 acres on a Treasury Warrant of date August 29th, 1780, further identifies him as the revolutionary soldier to whom we next refer.

Alexander Guthrey, Senior, was a soldier of the American Revolution. See: "Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War" by McAllester, p. 198, under Cumberland County, Virginia; wherein it appears that Alexander Guth-
rie was sworn as a captain on April 23rd, 1781, in Cumberland County, Virginia.

In the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Cumberland, State of Virginia, in County Court order Book for the years 1779 to 1784, at pages 154-5 there appear the following entries:

“At a court held for Cumberland County at the court house of the said county the twenty third day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty one. Present George Carrington, Beverly Randolph, Seymour Scott and John Woodson Gentlemen Justices. The following persons are recommended to the governor as proper persons for militia officers in this county, towit, Alexander Guttery captain, William Daniel first lieutenant, William Towns second lieutenant, and Benjamin Harrison and James Gilliam ensigns.

Present Joseph Calland gent.

Alexander Guttery captain, William Daniel first lieutenant, William Towns second lieutenant, and Benjamin Harrison and James Gilliam ensigns of militia in this county took the oath of fidelity and the oath of office.”

See also the work entitled—“Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia,” being a reprint of the Edition of the Farmville (Virginia) Herald of March 29th, 1935.

At page 233 of that book will be found mentioned Alexander Guthrie as one of the lieutenants of the “Minute Men” of Cumberland County, Virginia, serving under George Carrington, Chairman of the Committee of Safety.
See also the following taken from "Publick Service Claims for the County of Cumberland, Virginia" (original papers in the Archives Division of the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia).

"May 12th, 1781—Militia under command of Capt. Alex. Guthery, ordered to Prince Edward C. H."

From the document last referred to it will also be ascertained that the Cumberland County Militia, Colonel Carrington in command, and presumably Alexander Guthrie serving under him, was, on February 22nd, 1781, ordered to join General Greene, and as General Greene fought the battle of Guilford Court House on March 15th, 1781, the inference is almost inescapable that Alexander Guthrie, Senior, took part in that battle, returning to Prince Edward County, Virginia, in time to be commissioned captain on April 23rd, 1781, and was then ordered to Prince Edward Court House, on May 12, 1781, as above narrated.


In "First Census of Virginia 1782," p. 15, Alexander Guthrey, Senior, was listed as a resident of Cumberland County, Virginia, as having "17 whites and 12 blacks" in the family; and in 1784 he was again listed.

(Alexander Guthrie, Senior, here referred to, should not be confused with an Alexander Guthrey of Norfolk, Virginia, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Navy, and has no connection with the present line of descent.)
Elizabeth Oakes.

The will of Elizabeth Oakes, dated July 26th, 1784, and proven on April 26th, 1786 (Will Book 2 Cumb. Co. pp. 406-7), is as follows:

"In the name of God amen, I Elizabeth Oakes of Cumberland County in the State of Virginia being weak of Body but of perfect and sound mind and memory do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that to say first and principally I commend my soul into the hands of God who gave it—and my Body to be decently buried by my Executors hereafter named. Imprimis I will that all my just debts and funeral charges be duly paid. Item I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Guttery daughter of Alexander Guttery and Sarah his wife one negro man named Jack which was for some years lent to and in the possession of said Alexander Guttery. Item I likewise give and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Guttery one feather bed and furniture and all my pewter Item I give and bequeath to the said Elizabeth Guttery one Sorrel Mare colt and all her increase all which Articles Goods Chattels and negro to be delivered to her at the age of twenty years or on her day of marriage if sooner.

Item my will is that if the above named Elizabeth Guttery should die without lawful issue that then the above named Legacies shall all be given to her sister Sarah Guttery and her lawful heirs.

Item I give and bequeath to the said Sarah Guttery one Quilt Trunk and all my wearing apparel.
Lastly I do nominate Alexander Guttery my Executor of this my last Will and Testament revoking all others I declare this to be my only true last will and testament."

I do not find in King William, Orange or Cumberland County, any record that sheds light on the antecedents, or marriage, of Elizabeth Oaks, but it is noted that: One John Oaks was living in King William County in 1704 (32 Va. Hist. Mag. p. 73) and in 1706 (24 Va. Hist. Mag. p. 390); and there was a Charles Oaks, who owned 120 acres of land in King William County in 1720 (25 Mag. of Hist. p. 67); and there was a Charles Oaks in Orange County in 1738 (27 Wm. and Mary Quarterly p. 21); and a Rachel Oaks in King Wm. County in 1705 (25 Va. Mag. of Hist. p. 70).

(See also John Oakes of England and Virginia, 20 Va. Mag. of Hist. p. 67).

The facts, as previously and later given, indicate that Elizabeth went with her grandson from King William to Orange County in 1759, and that, prior to so doing, they had resided together in St. Stephens’ parish of King William, but it is also possible that Elizabeth was residing in Orange County, when Alexander, Sr., went there to live. That they went together from Orange to Cumberland County and there resided together until the death of Elizabeth, appears probable.

**Elizabeth Guthrey and Jesse Davis.**

As has been stated Elizabeth Guthrey, daughter of Alexander Guthrey, Senior, became the wife of Jesse Davis.
While no record of their marriage has been found in Cumberland County, the following deed of date November 22nd, 1819 (Circuit clerk of Cumberland County, Virginia, Book 15, page 228), whereby they convey to Thomas Maddox (as Elizabeth’s brothers Benjamin and Alexander Junior had done) all the interest to which they were entitled under the will of Alexander, Senior, contains the recital that they were then husband and wife.

“This Indenture made the 22 day of November One thousand eight hundred & nineteen between Jesse Davis & Elizabeth Davis his wife of the County of Cumberland of the one part part and Thomas Maddox of the aforesaid County of the other part. Witnesseth that they the said Jesse Davis & Elizabeth his wife for & in consideration of Seven Hundred dollars good and lawful to them in hand paid by the said Thomas Maddox the receipt whereof are hereby acknowledged and they have covenanted granted bargained Sold and Confirmed and by these presents do covenant grant bargain Sell & Confirm unto the said Thomas Maddox and to his heirs and assigns forever, all their right title & interest that they have by Virtue of Alexander Guthrey’s deed will (as well) as all the right title & interest that John Criddle and Susannah Criddle his wife have by Virtue of the will of Alexander Guthery, Dec’d for lands reserving the right of Dower of Mary Guthery widow of said Alexander Guthery, dec’d. during her natural life or her mention (maintenance) of her widowhood and after her deceases casses (sic) of widowhood.
the aforesaid Jesse Davis & Elizabeth Davis his wife for
themselves their heirs and assigns do hereby warrant and
defend the aforesaid right, title, Interest and Claim for John
Criddle and Susannah Criddle his wife as well and as for
themselves to all lands as they may have by Virtue of A.
Guthery deceased will as aforesaid to be indefeasable good
in fee simple unto said Thomas Maddox and to his heirs and
assigns forever from the Claim and demand of all persons
or any persons whatsoever In testimony whereof they the
said Jesse Davis & Elizabeth his wife do hereby set their
hand & Seal the day & year above written.

Jesse Davis (Seal)
(not signed by Elizabeth).

Thos. Maddox died in Cumberland County Circa 1826
and the administration of his estate discloses that he left
surviving him his widow, Hannah, a daughter Nancy,
who married John Ransom; a daughter Polly, who married
Cary Southall, and a son, William (Book 8, Cumberland
County Clerk, page 242).

While the exact date of the marriage between Jesse
Davis and Elizabeth Guthrie is not established, it is
known that their daughter, Hannah Davis, married Liv­
ingston S. Guthrie, the son of Alexander, Jr., and there­
fore her first cousin, on April 10th, 1819, as shown by
the Marriage Bonds later referred to and of record in
Cumberland County; and it is also known from the an­
nouncement later mentioned, as published in the Courier-
Journal of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th day of Jan­
uary, 1861, that their daughter, Hannah, the wife of
Livingston, died on the 17th day of that month and year,
and was then in her 62nd year; so it may be safely assumed that the marriage between Jesse Davis and Elizabeth Guthrie occurred circa 1796 or 1797.

Jesse Davis, as early as 1790, in a deed, wherein he was referred to as a resident of the County of Powhatan, purchased five acres of land on Buckingham Road in Cumberland County (See: Cumberland County, Virginia, Deeds, Book 7, page 182).

He first appeared on the tax rolls of Cumberland County, in the year 1802, when he was assessed on one tract of five acres and on two others for 70 and 75 1/2 acres, respectively, a total of 150 1/2 acres.

The 70-acre tract was acquired by deed from Charles Boatright (the same grantor from whom Alexander Guthrie acquired 56 1/2 acres), and the tract of 75 1/2 acres was acquired from Wm. Amos, Sr., by deed of date March 28, 1803, the lands being described as situated on Tare-Wallet Creek. (See: Cumberland County, Virginia, Deeds, Book 9, pp. 98 and 184), said lands adjoining those of his wife's father, Alexander Guthrie, Sr.

At least one other child of Jessie and Elizabeth Davis married before their daughter, Hannah, viz.: Sarah Davis, who married Winston or Wilson Carter on December 2nd, 1815, Jesse Davis being surety on the Marriage Bonds (See: Cumberland County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds).

Shelton Davis, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth born in Cumberland County on April 29th, 1805, married Mary H. Meadows on November 4th, 1833 (See Marriage Bonds for Cumberland County, D. A. R. Mag., for January, 1931, Vol. 65, p. 41).
Mrs. Edith Sawyer, of Petersburg, Virginia, who is the daughter of Alexander Tamlin Davis, a son of Shelton Davis, furnishes me with the following memorandum taken from the family Bible of Shelton Davis and Mary H. Davis, his wife, now in Mrs. Sawyer's possession:

"Shelton Davis—whose father was Jesse Davis and whose mother was Elizabeth Guthrey, was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, April 29th, 1805."

JESSE DAVIS died in Lynchburg, Virginia, in the year 1832; his widow Elizabeth and a number of children survived him, all of which is made to appear in the records of the Corporation Court of Lynchburg, next cited; Elizabeth was administratrix of his estate; he left landed property, including the Cumberland County lands, also a substantial personal estate and a number of slaves; the names of his children, or their then survivors, including his daughter, HANNAH, who had then become the wife of Livingston S. Guthrie, are all set forth in the proceeding wherein the estate was settled, for which see—Will Book B, pages 59, 107 and 135.

See also: the findings and decree of court in re: Shelton Davis, Alexander K. Davis, Wilson Carter and Sarah, his wife, Livingston S. Guthrie, and Hannah, his wife, against Elizabeth Davis in her own right and as administratrix of the estate of Jesse Davis, deceased; Jacob Anderson and John C. Davis, Mariza Ann Anderson, Marinda V. Anderson and Alexander James Anderson, infants, by the said Jacob Anderson, their guardian ad litem, all as appearing in Chancery and Law Order
Book from May, 1932, to July, 1835, pp. 232, 234, 252 and 259.

Where and when ELIZABETH GUTHRIE DAVIS died has not been ascertained.

Her husband, JESSE DAVIS, was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, in Lynchburg, Virginia, by Diuguid & Company, undertakers, as shown by records in possession of their successors who were still in business there in 1936.
The Kentucky Guthries.

In the book "American Guthries and Allied Families" the author, after setting out an abbreviated copy of the will of Alexander Guthrey Senior, from which it is made to appear that among other children he had the two sons Benjamin and Alexander, says:

"Nothing further is known of this family; the sons, Benjamin, and Alexander are not mentioned in any later records of Cumberland County."

Appended to this last statement, however, is a footnote, wherein the further statement is made with reference to Benjamin and Alexander Jr. "Settled in Kentucky."

While no authority is cited by the author in support of the last statement, which was presumably based on some family tradition which had become accepted as a part of the local history of Cumberland County, it is now a proven fact.

With the strong conviction that the Alexander Junior, there referred to, was the father of my grandfather, Livingston S. Guthrie, I set about the task in the year 1934, of demonstrating that fact.

This has now been fully accomplished, as will later herein appear, and has afforded, I may be permitted to say, a very delightful experience; has brought me into contact with many delightful people; has been the excuse and occasion for many rambles through the beautiful countrysides and villages of both Virginia and Kentucky, often in company with my wife, who was always gracious enough to express an interest in the subject; has caused me to
read much contemporary history, which otherwise would not have been done; and all of this for the most part, during a period of depression and anxiety throughout our country, which gave to any avenue of mental diversion a value even beyond the ordinary. It has, indeed, been a kind of romance—an adventure of my old age; and it is with a degree of regret that I bring it to a close.

The Two Sons of Alexander Guthrie Senior: Benjamin Guthrie and Alexander Guthrie, Jr.

From what we have said, and the will of their father, it is known that Benjamin and Alexander Guthrie, the two sons of Alexander Guthrie, Senior, in their early youth, went from Cumberland County, Virginia, to what is now Woodford County, Kentucky; we use the expression “What is now Woodford County, Kentucky,” in the interest of accuracy for, it will be remembered that what is now Kentucky was still a part of Virginia as late as the year 1792, and what is now Woodford County, Kentucky, was a part of Fayette County, Virginia, until 1788, when it became Woodford County, Virginia, and so remained until Kentucky was admitted to the Federal Union in 1792.

While it is with Alexander Junior, of these two venturesome young Virginians, that we are directly concerned since it is through him that this line of descent is traced, we nevertheless get such glimpses of their lives as convince us that the two brothers continued to keep in close touch with each other after leaving Virginia, and what fortune overtook the one, cannot be correctly understood without some knowledge of the other.
We of the present day, when the ease and safety of travel have approached perfection, are disposed to accept as a mere matter of routine, that two young men should embark upon a journey of some four or five hundred miles, from "Cumberland County, Virginia" to "Woodford County, Kentucky." But when we pause to recall the fact that Daniel Boone's first visit to Kentucky was as late as 1769; that the massacres in the vicinity of Boonsborough occurred in 1778; that it was in 1782, that the renegade Simon Girty, in command of his band of savages, at the battle of Bryan's Station (about five miles from Lexington) inflicted upon the Kentucky pioneers the heaviest loss they had yet sustained, carrying "Distress and mourning into almost half the homes in Kentucky" (History of Kentucky by Z. F. Smith) and resulting in the death of Daniel Boone's young son, borne off the field in his father's arms; that from 1783 to 1790 "The record bears witness to the slaughter of fifteen hundred men, women and children (by the Indians) within the borders of Kentucky" (Smith (1886) p. 263); that there was no railroad in Kentucky until 1833 and that in the years in which we are here interested, the country between Cumberland County, Virginia, and Woodford County, Kentucky, was an almost trackless forest, intersected as we know it today, by mountains, rivers and ravines; that a friendly shelter in time of need was difficult, if not impossible to find—when we stop to consider these, and other elements of danger and privation which such a journey necessarily involved at the time of which we speak, to say nothing of the uncertainty and anxiety as to what might be in store at the journey's end—for there
were no means of communication with the "Folks back home," save possibly at the expense of months of delay, we are forced to conclude that these two young men, like unto many others of that pioneering day, were endowed with courage and self-reliance in a very high degree.

Benjamin Guthrie.

From the interview between Benjamin Guthrie and the Presbyterian Minister, John Dabney Shane, whose manuscript notes, after his death in 1864, were acquired by Dr. Lyman C. Draper, and constitute a part of the Draper collection now in the archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, we learn from Benjamin Guthrie's own lips, in plain but stirring language, when, how and in what company he made the journey from Virginia to Kentucky, and much of what befell him then and in later years:

He tells us that he went to Kentucky in the fall of the year 1783, in company with "Sixteen horsemen, without any families":

That Cave Johnson, then a single man, Dick Taylor and Richard Cave were "of the company." That hearing that Robert Johnson (an older brother of Cave and one of the leading men of his day), intended to build a "Station" at the "Crossings" ("Big crossing station" near the present site of Georgetown) and wanted some young men to help him, he went over to Bryan's Station (some five miles from the present site of Lexington) and remained there until "We got Big Crossings finished." That they made "One crop in 1784 at Big Crossings and then moved out." That
Layban Shipp had built a "Station" five miles above Georgetown, in 1785, and that, as a play on the name "Shipp," it was called the "Dock-Yard." That he stayed at Cave Johnson's for six months, and then went to the "Dock-Yard" where in 1786, he "Got married," and in 1787 moved "Up here" (the place of the interview, which was on land that he "Pre-empted," situated between the Shryock ferry turn-pike, and the Glenn's Creek Mill Road, in Woodford County; a location quite familiar to the author of this article and which, if not, as believed, the exact location, is in the immediate neighborhood of the farm which lies about four miles from Versailles, that Benjamin Guthrie still owned at the time of his death in 1844). He tells us that General Charles Scott (formerly of Cumberland County, Virginia, and later Governor of Kentucky), was "Just building," as he is known to have done in 1785, his home in Woodford County, the remnants of which are, I believe, still in existence. Robert Johnson, to whom Benjamin Guthrie refers, was not only distinguished in his own right, but also as the father of Richard M. Johnson, whom Benjamin Guthrie refers to as "Colonel Dick," and who is known to fame as the hero of the battle of the Thames, as the probable slayer of Tecumseh, and as Vice President of the United States.

The Johnsons, and the Caves with whom they were intermarried, all came from Orange County, Virginia, and the former residence of Benjamin Guthrie's father Alexander, in that county, which was perhaps, the county of Benjamin's birth, probably accounts for his being one of "The company." The interview tells us that the com-
pany came through what are now Knox and Clay Counties which necessarily means that they came by way of Cumberland Gap.

He tells us of buffalo hunts, of fights with the Indians, and of many deaths at their hands, and particularly does he tell us of a company of which "Old Mr. Wilhoit" was a member, in connection with some Indian fighting on the road between Versailles and Frankfort, and since we can learn of no other John Wilhoit who was in Kentucky at that time, he probably had reference to the father of Martha Wilhoit, who became the wife of Alexander Guthrie, Junior, in 1797, as later shown.

The foregoing interview between Shane and Benjamin Guthrie may be seen in its entirety, in the History Quarterly of the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, of January, 1931, Volume 5—No. 1, under the caption "Big Crossing Station Built by Robert Johnson."

We also know from sources other than his interview with Shane, of the early residence of Benjamin Guthrie in Woodford County:

In 1787, along with a number of others, he signed a petition asking that Woodford County be separated from Fayette County of which it was then a part.

(See: Filson Club Publications, No. 27, entitled "Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia in 1769 to 1792" by Jas. Rood Robertson, Louisville, Kentucky, 1914.)

For list of names attached to Petitions No. 43 and 52, see pages 189 and 232.
The name of BENJAMIN GUTHRIE appears at page 205 as the signer of Petitions numbered 43 and 52.

In 1797 he signed as surety, the marriage bonds of his brother Alexander, Jr.

At the February, 1798, term of the Woodford County Court, BENJAMIN GUTHRIE was appointed a "Surveyor of the road leading from Woodford Court House to the former widow Sullinger's." Order Book "C," page 498.

On February 4th, 1805, he and his wife Frances acknowledged a Deed to Bowmar & Payne before the Woodford County Court, Order Book "C," page 506).

On the 8th day of February, in the year 1800 there was issued to Benjamin Guthrie by the Commonwealth of Kentucky a patent to a tract of eighteen acres of land on the waters of Glenn Creek in Woodford County, which is in the immediate vicinity of and probably adjoins the land upon which he was then residing and continued to reside until his death (Ky. Gr. Book 12, p. 268).

Benjamin Guthrie died in Woodford County, Kentucky, in the year 1844, leaving a number of children and a substantial estate, including a valuable farm in that beautiful County (See: Will Book M, page 308, Woodford County, Kentucky).

Assuming that he was 21 years of age or over, when he signed the petition of 1787, he was 78 years old when he died, and was probably born in Orange County, Virginia, since his father's family probably remained in Orange County until the year 1766. To those of his descendants who may be interested in knowing the names of the children and grand-children of Benjamin Guthrie
and in several instances, of their husbands and wives, reference is made to a deed of conveyance made by his surviving heirs of date April 7th, 1846, and appearing of record in the office of the County Clerk of Woodford County, Kentucky, in Deed Book 3 at page 417.

Benjamin was probably some years the senior of his brother, Alexander, Jr., as he was the first child mentioned in their father’s will, was made an executor thereof, and was in Kentucky as early as 1783. Alexander, Junior, died in Henry County, Kentucky, prior to June 1st, 1935, for that is the date of the deed executed by his widow and children, and wherein appears the recital that, at the time of his death, he was a resident of Henry County; and from the acknowledgments to the deed it appears that all of the children of Alexander Guthrie, Jr., as well as his widow Martitia, were then residents of Henry County, except that his daughter Elizabeth Hardin appears to have been then a resident of Owen County.

**Alexander Guthrie, Jr.**

As has been said, Alexander Guthrie, Junior, was probably younger than his brother Benjamin, and was probably born in Cumberland County, where his father’s family, upon leaving Orange County, took up their abode in 1765 or 1766, or a short time earlier.

Whether ALEXANDER, JR., accompanied his brother Benjamin on his journey to Kentucky, or followed him a few years later, we do not know, for the first record evidence we have of the residence of ALEXANDER, JR., in Woodford County, is furnished by his Marriage Bond,
the original of which is yet on file in the office of the County Clerk of Woodford County.

On the 17th day of June, 1797, in Woodford County, ALEXANDER, JR., married Martia, or, as he preferred to call her, "Martitia" Wilhoit, and her father, John Wilhoit, "Freely gave consent," familiarly referring to his new son-in-law as "Elley Guthrey."

Evidence that the two young pioneers, Benjamin and Alexander, Jr., were on terms of brotherly companionship and helpfulness, is afforded by the fact that Benjamin was a surety on the Marriage Bond of Alexander, Jr.; that he had a son whom he named Alexander, perhaps for his father, but in part, no doubt, for his brother.

See—recital in Deed from Benton to Meredith, Book "U", page 748 of County Clerk, Woodford County, Kentucky. See—also the Deed from the heirs of Benjamin Guthrie, deceased, of date April 7th, 1846, conveying Benjamin's Woodford County home place to Harrison Brown (Deed Book 3, page 417, Woodford County Clerk).

A copy of the Marriage Bond given by ALEXANDER, JR., is as follows:

"KNOW all men by these presents that We, Alexander Guthrey and Benj. Guthrey are held and firmly bound unto James Garrard Esq., Governor, or Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the just and full Sum of Fifty Pounds, current Money of Kentucky; to whom payment well and truly to be made to our said Governor, and his Successors, for the use of the Commonwealth, we bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly, severally and firmly by these
presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this 19th day of June, 1797, in the 6th Year of the Commonwealth.

The condition of the above Obligation is such, that Whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be held and solemnized between the above bound Alexander Guthrie and Martia Wilhite, wherefore, if there be no lawful impediment to the said Marriage, then the above Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Alexander Guthrey (Seal)
Benjamin Guthrey (Seal)

Teste,

Francis Johnson

This is to certify that I John Wilhoit freely give consent to "lysons" for Elley Guthrie to Marry my Daughter "giving" under My hand this 19 day of June, '97.

John Wilhoit

Teste

Benjamin Guthrey.

State of Kentucky, Woodford County Court, Sct.,

I, John M. Gray, Clerk of the Woodford County Court, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the marriage certificate of Alexander Guthrey to Martia Wilhoit, as the same appears of record in my office.
Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 26th day of June, 1935.

Attest:  Jno. M. Gray,  
Clerk,  
By: Cora M. Donald,  
Seal  
D. C."

While it appears that Alexander Guthrie, Jr., in later years was known as a resident of Owen County, Kentucky, he was, as is apparent from his marriage bonds, a resident of Woodford in 1797; and he was still a resident of Woodford in 1803 (See order book of Woodford County Court, page 465).

Indeed, it may well be, and probably is true, that his actual place of residence never changed at all, until a few years before his death when he appears to have gone from Owen County to Henry County, Kentucky, where his son Livingston then resided. We say this for the reason that all of Owen County, as we know it today, was at one time a part of Woodford, as were also Franklin and Scott Counties.

On November 2nd, 1819, Alexander Guthrie, Jr., and his brother Benjamin joined in a deed whereby they conveyed to Thomas Maddox (probably their brother-in-law), their interest in all lands to which they were entitled under the will of their father.

(See Cumberland County, Virginia, Deeds, Book 16, page 1.)

(Note: Upon my first search, I found the original of the above bond in the clerk's office, with the filing mark written upon it, and it was then that I procured a certified copy of it, from which the above was taken. Upon a later visit to the clerk's office, I was unable to find the original bond, and apparently no record of it was made.)
In that deed Alexander Junior refers to himself as a resident of Owen County, Kentucky.

He paid taxes on 150 acres of land in Owen County, as late as the year 1830, when his name ceased to appear on the tax lists of that county.

His widow, Martitia, appeared on the tax lists of Henry County in the year 1833.

Her name continued to so appear for the years 1834 and 1835 when it disappeared from the list of tax-payers of Henry County; presumably, because of her death the exact date and place of which, we do not know.

Alexander Guthrie Junior, and Martitia, his wife, had five children, of whom the oldest was Livingston Stapp Guthrie, who was born on August 12th, 1798, less than fifteen months after the date of the marriage bonds previously referred to, and therefore probably in Woodford County.

The other children of Alexander Jr. and Martitia were; Elizabeth, who married Ennis Hardin; Amanda, who married John Brewer; Alexander Iverson who married Dorcas A. Antil, and Thomas Jefferson who never married.

There is of record in Owen County, Kentucky, where it was filed for record on the 5th day of November, 1835, a deed from Martitia Guthery and others, dated June 1st, 1935, to one Hanks, in which the grantors refer to themselves as the "Widow heirs and legal representatives of Alex. Guthrie, deceased." That deed is as follows:

"This Indenture made and entered into this 1st day of June in the year of our Lord 1835, between Livingston S. Guthrie and Hanna his wife, Ennis Hardin and Eliza-
beth, his wife, John Brewer and Amanda, his wife, and Marticia Guthrie widow of Alex. Guthrie, deceased and Alexander I. Guthrie, heirs and legal representatives of Alex Guthrie, deceased of the County of Henry and State of Kentucky of the first part, and Hymer D. Hanks, of the county of Gallatin and State aforesaid of the second part, Witness that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred dollars to them in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have this day granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell unto the party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever all that parcel or tract of land lying and being in the county of Owen on the waters of Cedar Creek containing within the limits of the following boundary.

Beginning at a sugar tree, ash and dogwood the old corner of the two thousand acre survey thence S. 75 E. 240 poles to three beech trees thence north 15 E. 100 poles to three beeches thence N. 75 W. 240 poles to a sugar tree and lynn thence S. 15 W. 100 poles to the beginning being a part of Akins survey of______ __acres with the appurtenances to have and to hold the aforesaid tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances to the party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever. And the parties of first for themselves their heirs and executors and administrators the aforesaid tract of land and appurtenances unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns against the claim or claims of all and any person or persons whatsoever doth and will warrant and forever defend by these presents. In testimony whereof the
parties hereunto set their hands and seal the day and date first herein written."

Martitia, the widow, and all of the children of Alexander, Jr., signed and acknowledged the foregoing deed, except a son Thomas Jefferson Guthrie who had died in Owen County in the year 1829 (See Will Book A. p. 258 Owen County, Ky.). The latter died unmarried and without issue, else his father, Alexander Guthrie, Jr. would not have been the distributee of his estate, of which his brother Livingston S. was administrator, and for which Alexander Guthrie, Jr. gave his receipt of record on October 10th, 1829.

Ennis Hardin and wife acknowledged the above deed in Owen County, and all of the other grantors in Henry County. The deed was recorded in Owen County on November 5th, 1835, and there appears of record.

The marriage of Alexander's daughter, Elizabeth, to Ennis Hardin, occurred in Owen County on June 12th, 1823, and the ceremony was performed by Tobias Wilhoit, who was a minister of the Baptist Church, and was probably her mother's brother (Marriage Bonds of Owen Co., Ky.).

Alexander Iverson Guthrie, who was probably the youngest of the children of Alexander and Martitia Guthrie, did not marry until August 1st, 1839, when, in his 28th year, he married Dorcas A. Antill.

This last stated fact is based on an entry to that effect, appearing in a Bible now in the possession of Mrs. Caroline Chilton O'Bannon of Louisville, Kentucky, which belonged to Mrs. O'Bannon's mother, who was Nannie
Martitia Guthrie Chilton, a daughter of Alexander Iverson Guthrie.

Alexander Iverson Guthrie was a member of the firm of Chilton, Guthrie & Company, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Lewis S. Jefferson of Louisville (Sallie Guthrie, whose father was Thomas J. Guthrie), and Mrs. Caroline O'Bannon residents of that city, are both grand-daughters of Alexander Iverson Guthrie. On one of my recent visits to Louisville, Mrs. Jefferson verified the fact that my grandfather, Livingston S. Guthrie, died at the home of his brother, Alexander Iverson Guthrie, and in that connection she also told me that she had often heard that, on a very warm day in August, he came to see his brother Alexander Iverson, then residing at 18th and Jefferson Streets, in Louisville, and asked for a glass of ice water, and upon drinking it suddenly collapsed and soon afterward died.

The firm of Chilton Guthrie & Company, manufacturers of trunks, valises, etc., was well known in Louisville, Kentucky, over a long period of time, and was composed of Alexander Iverson Guthrie, his son James G. Guthrie and Mr. J. I. Chilton who married Nannie Guthrie, a daughter of Alexander Iverson Guthrie, and the mother of the Mrs. O'Bannon to whom I have referred.

Mrs. O'Bannon, on the authority of her mother's sister, a Mrs. Barnett, who is yet living (1939), tells me that Alexander Iverson Guthrie was married in Henry County in Hopewell Church near Port Royal, and this is the immediate neighborhood in which Livingston S. Guthrie and his family took up their abode, probably sometime during the year 1833 or 1834 (See: Deeds of record in
Henry County, Kentucky, particularly Deed of date November 29th, 1834, Book 16, at p. 242).

Alexander Iverson Guthrie died August third, 1883. He is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, and on his tombstone appears the inscription that he was born in Owen County on February 14th, 1812.

From the above facts it seems reasonable to conclude, that Alexander Guthrie, Jr. resided in Owen County, until about the year 1830, and probably on the land which his heirs conveyed to Hanks in 1835; That he and his wife around 1830, removed from Owen County to Henry County where, it would appear from the acknowledgments to the Hanks deed, all of their children were probably residing in 1835, except their daughter Elizabeth, who was still a resident of Owen—

That Alexander died soon after the removal to Henry County, of which county the recital in the Hanks deed says he was a resident at the time of his death, and that his wife did not live but a short time after the making of that deed in 1935, and probably also died in Henry County, at the home of their son Livingston, or of their daughter Amanda Brewer, are reasonable inferences from the foregoing facts.

Martitia Wilhoit.

Martitia Wilhoit, the wife of Alexander Guthrie, Junior, was the daughter of John Wilhoit who gave his written consent to the marriage. John Wilhoit was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in the year 1745; he was a resident of Orange County, Virginia, in 1778, in which
year he enlisted as a private with the Virginia troops and thereafter served as follows:

In 1778, for three months under Captain James Barbour; in 1779 for two months under Captain Robert Miller; in the fall of 1780 for three months under Captain Benjamin Johnson and Col. Thomas Barbour; in 1781, for three months under Captain George Waw, and was at the siege of Yorktown.

He died January 1st, 1837, in Owen County, Kentucky, where he had resided for about thirty years, having previously resided in Franklin County, Kentucky.

Achilles Stapp (probably his wife's brother) served with him in the Revolution.

(See data in papers on file with the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., in Pension Claim S-14833.)

John Wilhite married (2nd) Lucy Stapp (See Vol. 72, p. 88, D. A. R. under Number 71241, Mrs. Yula Donna Glass).

It is probable that the maiden name of the wife of Alexander Guthrie, Jr. accounts for the middle name of his son, Livingston Stapp Guthrie.

For the general facts bearing on the Wilhoit family, see Volume 26 of William and Mary Quarterly, page 248, and the article by Arthur Leslie Keith, beginning on page 79, entitled the "German Colony of 1717."

The author of the above article makes these statements:

"The region in which they lived, in 1734 became Orange County; in 1748 Culpepper County; in 1792
Madison County—up to 1734 they lived in Spottsylvania County.”

* * * “There was a John Wilhoit born about 1750, a soldier in the Revolution, who was probably also the son of Matthias or Philip. This John married Lucy Stopp (sic). He removed early to Kentucky.”

The author then names the children of John Wilhoit and Lucy—who were unquestionably the parents of Martitia, but does not include Martitia, by that name; he does, however, mention a “Margaret,” who was probably identical with “Martia” or Martitia; also Achilles and Jesse, both of whom were married in Woodford County, Kentucky.

A John Wilhoit entered 920 acres of land in Fayette County, Kentucky, on January 20th, 1783, Book B, p. 90.

(See Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds by Jillson under Fayette Entries, 1782 to 1794.)

John Wilhoit is mentioned by Benjamin Guthrie in his interview with Dabney Shane to which we have referred:

“Old Mr. Wilhoit,” said Benjamin Guthrie, was “In this Company” as he tells Shane of an exciting fight with the Indians about four miles from Versailles, Kentucky, in “1789 or 1790.”

It appears, in connection with certain documents on file with the above pension claim, that a statement has been made that John Wilhoit, the pensioner, who died in 1837, was survived by only one child, namely, his son Tobias, and since the John Wilhoit who married Lucy
Stapp, had also a son Joshua who survived him, dying in 1855, it is argued that the former could not have been identical with the latter. The author of this present record is satisfied that some unauthorized or incorrect statement has been made in the aforesaid pension papers, as there appears to have been only one John Wilhoit, of the period, in the section of Kentucky referred to, and he is believed to have had a son Tobias and a son Joshua, both of whom were ministers of the Baptist Church.

However, since the pension papers referred to, cast a doubt upon the matter, the question as to whether John Wilhoit who married Lucy Stapp, was John Wilhoit the pensioner, referred to in the above pension claim, must remain in abeyance.

Livingston Stapp Guthrie.

In the year 1887 the author of this family history, became a resident of Kansas City, Missouri.

There was then residing in Kansas City his uncle, Livingston Monroe Guthrie, the only one then living, of the children of Livingston Stapp Guthrie.

As will later appear, Livingston Stapp Guthrie was the father of five sons, but Joseph Andrew Guthrie, the writer's father, was the only one of them to marry.

Until my coming to Kansas City in 1887, being then 19 years of age, I have no recollection of having ever seen any member of my father's family, although from what my mother has told me, I know of their visits to her, in Kentucky, at times when I was too young to retain the memory.
What knowledge I had of my father’s family therefore, at the time I began to write this narrative, consisted of what my mother had told me, from time to time, supplemented to some extent by the facts, all too few, given me by my father’s brother, “Monroe,” after I came to know him in Kansas City.

To the sum of the above, I should add, perhaps, the few facts gleaned from letters in my possession, written by my father to my mother after their marriage.

I knew that the name of my father’s father was Livingston Stapp Guthrie, that he had married Hannah Davis “Somewhere in Virginia”; that there were five sons and several daughters born of that marriage, and that, at the time when I first had any knowledge of the subject, my paternal grandparents and all their children were dead, except my uncles Leonval and Monroe who were then living in New York City, and an aunt, Mrs. Craig, who was living at Knob Noster, Missouri; that my father was born in Henry County, Kentucky, and that, when my mother first met him, he was engaged in the real estate business with his brothers, Leonval and Monroe, in New York City—such, in a general way, was the extent of my information, at the time I began, in the year 1934 and long after my mother’s death, to search for and compile the data herein contained.

Livingston Stapp Guthrie, the oldest child of Alexander Guthrie Junior and Martitia, his wife, was born in Woodward County, Kentucky, on August 12th, 1798.

That date was given to me in Kansas City, Missouri, by his son, Livingston Monroe Guthrie, better known as Monroe Guthrie.
In a previous memorandum of date September, 1892, he had also stated that he believed that his father, Livingston Stapp Guthrie, was born in Virginia. He is mistaken in that, for there is no evidence whatever that Livingston’s father, Alexander Guthrie, Jr., or the latter’s wife, Martha, returned to Virginia after their marriage in Woodford County, Kentucky, in June, 1797, and we have seen that Alexander, Jr. himself was in Woodford County in 1803, and was continuously in Kentucky thereafter.

The conclusion is therefore inescapable that Livingston Stapp Guthrie was born in Woodford County, Kentucky.

Livingston Stapp Guthrie married his first cousin, Hannah Davis, in Cumberland County, Virginia, on April 10th, 1819, as appears from their marriage bonds of record in said county of which the following is a copy:

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGE BONDS

Date of Marriage Bond - April 10, 1819.
Name of Parties Married - Guthrie, Livingston
Name of Parents - Davis, Hannah
Surety on Bond - Guthrie, Livingston
Residence of Parties - Davis, Jesse
Name of Minister - Cumb. Co.

A Copy-Test:

As taken from the records made up by employees of C. W. A. in the year 1934.

Lewis Crawley,
Clerk."
As shown in D. A. R. Magazine
Levinston & Hannah Davis; 10 Apr. 1819 sr. Jesse Davis.

Lewis Crawley,
Clerk.”

The Will of Shelton Davis, a brother of Hannah, is of record in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and it appears therefrom that he had, among others, two children William C. Davis and a daughter, Tishia.

Among the papers of Monroe Guthrie, at the time of the latter's death, which occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 11th day of September, 1902, I found a letter written to my father by William and Tishia Davis who addressed him therein as “Dear Cousin,” this letter was from Farmville, Virginia, and bore date August 10th, 1865, and it was the knowledge I gathered from it that induced me, sixty-nine years after it was written, to go to Farmville, in the hope that I might learn the exact place in Virginia where Livingston Guthrie and Hannah Davis were married, and I was rewarded by finding of record in Cumberland County, which adjoins Prince Edward County, the marriage bonds to which reference has been made.

At the time of their marriage, Livingston was in his 21st, and Hannah was in her 19th year. It is significant that the marriage took place less than two years after the death and probate of the will of Alexander Guthrie Senior who was the grandfather of both the bride and the groom, and whose sickness and death may have been the moving cause which took Livingston from his home in Kentucky.
to Virginia to there meet and marry his cousin. Although it may as easily be conjectured that, due to better conditions of living and better opportunities of an educational nature, in Virginia, than were then obtainable in Kentucky, he had been reared by his grand parents in Cumberland County, Virginia, and had grown up in the same neighborhood as had Hannah Davis.

LIVINGSTON and his newly married wife must have remained in Virginia for the first three or four years following their marriage, since their two oldest children were born in that State.

That his daughter, Martitia, who married William Goode and became the mother of Judge Richard Livingston Goode of the Missouri Supreme Court, well known to the writer, was born in Virginia, is established by this statement found in “Virginia Cousins—A study of the Ancestry of John Goode of Whitby, by G. Brown Goode” (published in 1887 by J. W. Randolph & English, Richmond, Va.) page 269.

“He (William Goode) married on November 14th, 1848, Martitia Elizabeth Guthrie, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, August 23rd, 1822, and died June 22nd, 1876.”

Livingston S. Guthrie and his family only remained in Virginia a few years after his marriage however, for as early as 1828 and 1829 he was the owner of 186 acres of land in Owen County, Kentucky, as disclosed by the tax lists of that county for those years; and it also appears that in 1830 he owned 234 1/2 acres of land on the Kentucky River in that county.
During the above years, Livingston’s father and mother, were still alive, and were residing in Owen County.

From Owen County, in about the year 1833, Livingston and his family removed to Henry County, where the author’s father, Joseph A. Guthrie, Senior, was born in the year 1836.

Livingston and his family continued to reside in Henry County as late as February 24th, 1851 (See Deed Book 24—p. 127).

In that year they removed to the adjoining county of Carroll, for we find that, in a deed of date March, 1851, conveying lands in Henry County, Livingston and his wife refer to themselves as residents of Carroll County (Deed Book 24—page 87).

During his residence in Henry County, Kentucky, Livingston S. Guthrie was evidently an extensive owner of lands, for there are many deeds of record in that County in which he was either grantor or grantee.

In the year 1834, 183 acres of land stood in his name on the tax lists of that County; in 1835, 275 acres appeared in his name, and in the year 1847, 475 acres so appeared.

LIVINGSTON S. GUTHRIE and HANNAH DAVIS GUTHRIE had the following children, all of whom, except the two first named, were born in Kentucky, and probably in Henry County of that State:

*Alexander D. Guthrie*, born in Virginia, January 27th, 1820; died September 7th, 1860; (was a physician).

*Martitia Elizabeth Guthrie*, born in Buckingham County, Virginia, on the 23rd day of August 1822; died on the 22nd day of July, 1876, at Tipton, Missouri:
She was the mother of Judge Richard Livingston Goode; who was at one time one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and at the time of his death was Dean of the School of Law of Washington University at St. Louis; Martitia Elizabeth on November 14th, 1848, married William Goode of Marionville, Lawrence County, Missouri, who was born near New Castle, Henry County, Kentucky, May 18th, 1817, and moved to Missouri in 1868. He was a son of Richard Goode of Jefferson County, Kentucky (See—“Virginia Cousins”—a study of the ancestry of John Goode of Whitby, by G. Brown Goode, p. 269);

*Leonval Thomas Guthrie*, born January 31st, 1826; died in New York City on the 11th day of July, 1886; Leonval Thomas Guthrie and Samuel Jesse Guthrie are listed in the Louisville City Directory for the years 1855 and 1856 as attorneys at law, with an office on Fifth Street, between Jefferson and Market Streets, and Leonval’s name appears likewise so listed (that of Samuel Jesse Guthrie is here omitted) in the Directory of that City for the years 1858 and 1859, with an office at the Northwest corner of Third and Broadway.

In a directory for the same year, for the first time appears listed the name of my grandfather, LIVINGSTON S. GUTHRIE, with residence on the north side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth Streets; this would appear to approximately fix the date of the removal of the family from Carroll County to Louisville.
In about the year 1870, Leonval and his brother, Livingston Monroe, then living in New York City, organized the New York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad, of which they became executive officers, but the panic of 1873, and its consequences, put an end to the project.

In a letter written in the year 1867, my father tells my mother that he intends to go to Texas where he hoped he might perhaps find a long lost brother, Samuel Jesse Guthrie, who had gone there at the outbreak of the Civil War and was never heard of afterward, and I accordingly conclude that that is the reason for the fact that Samuel Jesse and his brother Leonval ceased to practice law together.

*Mary Jane Guthrie*, born January 4, 1828; died July 19th, 1886; she married Mr. Reuben Craig; and of the marriage were born two sons, Leonval and A. Miller Craig, both of whom are now dead, and a daughter Lucy, who married Dr. John R. Snell of Kansas City, Missouri.

*Samuel Jesse Guthrie*, born July 24th, 1830; date and place of death unknown;

*Virginia A. Guthrie*, born August 26th, 1832, died November 8th, 1863.

*Livingston Monroe Guthrie*, born November 3rd, 1834, died in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 11th day of September, 1902;

*JOSEPH A. GUTHRIE*, the father of the author of this family record, born on the 12th day of September 1836, died August 2nd, 1868;
Livingston and his wife Hannah, and all of the above children except Martitia, Samuel Jesse, and Mary Jane, are interred in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Kentucky, on Lot 30, Section “B.”

_LIVINGSTON S. GUTHRIE_ died in Louisville, Kentucky, at the home of his brother Alexander Iverson Guthrie, on the 18th day of August, 1874.

In the Louisville Courier Journal of August 19th, 1874, the announcement is made that he died the preceding day “At the home of his brother near 18th & Jefferson Streets.”

(See files of Courier Journal at Louisville Public Library.)

And the city Directory of Louisville for the year 1874, discloses that Alexander Iverson Guthrie was living at the above address at that time (Public Library).

**Joseph Andrew Guthrie, Senior.**

As has been said, Livingston S. Guthrie had five sons, of whom Joseph Andrew was the youngest.

Joseph Andrew Guthrie was born in Henry County, Kentucky on the 12th day of September, 1836, and died in Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, on August 2nd, 1868. The house in which he was born is no longer standing; it was situated on the public road that leads from New Castle to Port Royal, a distance of approximately five miles from each place. The premises were sold to Louis M. and Charles B. Sanford, for a consideration of $5,409.24, on April 13th, 1852, when the family, including Joseph Andrew, took up their abode in Carrollton, Kentucky.

(Deed Book 24, p. 568.)
From Carrollton, Joseph A. went to Louisville to reside, and was probably soon afterward followed by his parents and brothers and sisters.

In Louisville he was associated, for a short time with his brothers, Leonval T. Guthrie and Livingston Monroe Guthrie, in the dry-goods business, under the firm name of Guthrie Brothers; their place of business being on the east side of Fourth Street, between Jefferson and Market Streets.

After he retired from this firm, I learn from letters that he wrote my mother in the early years of their married life, as well as from the information given to me by his brother Monroe, that he was in the real estate investment and brokerage business, first in Chicago, and later, for some four or five years, in New York City, where he was residing at the time he and my mother first met.

As early, at least, as 1861 and for many years afterwards, Gen'l Abe Buford, whose wife was Amanda Harris, a sister of my mother's father, was the proprietor of "Bosque Bonita," a beautiful homestead of several hundred acres in the heart of what was in my youth, a superbly wooded countryside lying on either side of the "pike" that runs from Midway to Versailles, in Woodford County, Kentucky.

During the Civil War, my mother, her two sisters, and their mother spent the major portion of their time at "Bosque Bonita," and they were residing there when my father, who was at the time on a visit to his old Kentucky home, first met my mother which must have been in 1862 or 1863. His father was then still living, but his mother had died a year or two before.
My father and mother were married on September 1st, 1863, at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, I believe. My mother was Margaret Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Arnold Harris and Susan Wells Armstrong, to whose family histories brief reference is later made.

At the time of the marriage my mother's father, then fifty five years of age, had been for some time separated from his family because of the Civil War; he had already been once placed under arrest, and very unjustly so, as is made plainly apparent by the official correspondence on the subject, and was naturally apprehensive of other restraints upon his liberty (See Volume II, Series II entitled "War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," published under the direction of the Secretary of War in 1897).

So it was that, in order that my mother's father might be present at the ceremony, and yet not be subjected to the danger of arrest and imprisonment, my father and mother were married on the Canadian side.

It could not have been long after his marriage, when my father was stricken with an illness which eventually caused his death. His brother Monroe told me that the three brothers, Leonval, Monroe and my father, then in New York City, had gone, one cold day in the fall to see the country north of Harlem River; that my father was dressed in clothing too light for the temperature, and upon their return to his place of abode, which was on Broadway near the New York Hotel, my father was seized with a sudden chill, followed by a cold from which he never recovered.
From his letters to my mother I learn of the brave fight he made during their brief married life of less than five years, against what he must have known, but would not permit her to believe, was a hopeless illness.

I learn from those letters, too, that the struggle against sickness was not the only one he was called upon to make, for there is a sentence in one of them, which tells of his struggle for a livelihood as well, and a paragraph, which to me is most revealing as to his character, and which affords, I think, as just cause for pride on the part of his descendants as though he had achieved some conspicuous place in the public eye. In speaking of persistent importunities for a loan by which he had been beset by a friend, he writes:

"I have needed money for the support of my family since my marriage as much as any man can ever need it; I have actually gone and pawned my watch; sold my clothes, and in fact done everything honorable and humiliating that a man can do for his family—but have never imposed the necessity of a refusal or acceptance of a loan, on a friend of mine."

I find among my mother's papers many letters to her old school teachers, the Misses Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland, in which repeated references are made to her happy married life, and it is easy to see from letters written to her by my father, during his frequent absence on business, which I have among my personal papers—not only that he was a devoted and loving husband and father, but that he was a man of education and refinement, and better than that, of high principle.
A short time before his death, and in order that the frequent separations from his family, made necessary by his business, might be discontinued, and influenced also, I strongly suspect, by his failing state of health, he engaged in business with Gen'l Abe Buford in Midway, Kentucky, where in his thirty second year, he died on Sunday morning, August 2nd, 1868.

Notwithstanding, the short time allowed him for the purpose, and the handicaps of failing health and strength, he was able to provide for his wife and family, and to accumulate a small estate which was administered upon in the County Court of Woodford County, Kentucky.

His remains were first interred in the private burial ground of my grandmother, Mrs. Arnold Harris, at Midway, but on April 9th, 1898, after my grandmother's death, were transferred to Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

There were born of the marriage between my father and mother three children:

Arnold Harris Guthrie, born June 12th, 1864, in Flushing, Long Island; died in Midway, Kentucky, August 1st, 1870.

Susan Armstrong Guthrie, born August 12th, 1866, who was married in Kansas City, Missouri, in September, 1888, to Mr. Chas. E. Beach and is now a widow residing in Bronxville, New York.

Joseph A. Guthrie (the author of this history), born in Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, on October 20th, 1868, married June 27th, 1900, Miss Corinna H. B. Shreve, daughter of Robt. S. and Grace McGowan Shreve, of Louisville, Kentucky,
of which union there was born, March 18th, 1904, a daughter Grace, who, on November 17th, 1932, married John W. Carroll then of New York City. They have one child, Joseph Guthrie Carroll, born March 2nd, 1937. The family home is now in Kansas City, Missouri, at Number 6846 Locust Street.

**Margaret Elizabeth Harris.**

Margaret Elizabeth Harris, the wife of Joseph A. Guthrie, senior, was born on the 18th day of July, 1840, at Ft. Smith, Arkansas; she died in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 20th day of February, 1925; she was the daughter of Major Arnold Harris and his wife Susan Wells Armstrong.

Arnold Harris was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and as an officer in the regular army, was for a time stationed at Ft. Smith, which accounts for my mother’s birth at that place. He had a large share in the public events of his time, and what may be justly referred to as a distinguished career. It will not be dealt with here, for reasons later stated.

Susan Wells Armstrong was the daughter of General Robert Armstrong, the warm personal friend of General Andrew Jackson, under whom he was in command of the artillery at the battle of New Orleans, and who, in recognition of his courage, and their close friendship, by his will bequeathed to General Armstrong, his sword and pistols.

This is not intended to be a record of my mother’s line of descent, and to the above brief references, I will only
add that the genealogy of her family may be found in the book entitled "Genealogy of the Hord Family" compiled by a son of my mother's sister, the Rev. Arnold H. Hord, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Joseph A. Guthrie, Junior.

It would seem that those who may be expected to give faith and credit to this record are entitled to such information concerning its author, as may have a bearing on his identity, and, perhaps his character, as well.

I was born, on the 20th day of October, 1868, in the village of Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, which lies "Midway" between Frankfort and Lexington in that beautiful blue-grass section of Kentucky.

In 1878, my family moved its place of residence to Versailles, the County Seat, and it was probably an apprenticeship served in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the County, where many pleadings drawn by Henry Clay and Thomas Marshall yet remain in the files, and listening in the court-room, to the forensic arguments of such great lawyers of that day, as W. C. P. Breckinridge and Charles Bronston of Lexington, Phil Thompson of Harrodsburg and Joseph O'Neall of Louisville, that inspired me with a resolve to become a lawyer; a resolve which, once made, was never afterwards shaken or repented.

After receiving my primary education in the schools of the county, which included "Henry Academy," of Versailles, a private school of more than local renown, I attended Vanderbilt University during the session of 1884-5.
In April, 1887, in my nineteenth year, I removed with my mother's family from Versailles, to Kansas City, Missouri. In October, 1888, I matriculated at the University of Virginia, and, after two years' attendance as a member of the law class of that institution, was awarded its degree of Bachelor of Law, in the summer of 1890.

I was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1891, and have since been continuously engaged in the practice of my profession, in Kansas City, of that state, save for an interval from January 1st, 1911, to January 1st, 1916, during which I was serving as Judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, from which office I resigned, after serving five years of the six year term for which I had been elected at the general election in the fall of 1910, and at once resumed the practice of my profession.

In 1908, as I now recall, I was appointed counsellor of the Public Utilities Commission, by Thos. T. Crittenden, Jr., then mayor of Kansas City; the duties of that office not interfering, I continued, to carry on my private practice.

In 1910 I was elected by my fellow members, President of the Kansas City Bar Association, but after several months, upon my assuming office as Judge of the Circuit Court, I considered it proper so to do, and resigned the Presidency of the Bar Association.

The above, together with a brief term as President of the Board of Park Commissioners of Kansas City, and such activities of a civic and professional nature, as are necessarily implied, constitute the background of what, I believe I am justified in saying, has been a full and active life.
And now at the age of 77, still active in the practice of my profession, I am reminded, as I write these lines, of the opening paragraph in the autobiography of Thomas Jefferson, to whose philosophy of life and government I give complete allegiance, in which he says:

"At the age of 77 I begin to make some memoranda, and state some recollections of dates and facts concerning myself, for my own ready reference and the information of my family."

Mr. Jefferson, it is needless to say, had a multitude of reasons, no one of which has any parallel here, for the belief that his biography would be of widespread public interest; but, it will be observed that, with characteristic modesty, all of these were left unmentioned, and that the only motive to which he gave expression is one which the least of us can, with propriety, claim as his own.

It is accordingly acknowledged that the excuse for the present publication is to be found in the hope that it may be a source of "Ready reference" for my immediate family, and an incentive to others, who may be interested in the subject matter, to endeavor to supply its obvious omissions.

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