THE FIRST WILLIAM PALMER OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
AND HIS DESCENDANTS

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
FOREWORD

The compilation of this record of eight generations of our family is a work in which a number of Palmers have taken part. It was begun by the late Christina Betha Palmer, who contributed much personal knowledge of the Fourth Generation and of the family lore, and whose warm interest inspired the longer effort. For the genealogical data on later generations thanks are due to many, and especially to Frank Fletcher Palmer, Grace Greenleaf Palmer, Irl Richard Palmer, John Palmer, Catherine Palmer Finerty and Charlotte Thomas Palmer, who have also supplied most of the biographical information.

The historical research has been done intermittently over some forty years. In the beginning the hope was to trace the line back to the ancestor who came from overseas to establish the family in America. In this, regrettably, no sure success can be claimed. The lives accounted for reach into the past about two-and-a-half centuries, but there is ground for believing that the family was American through some generations still earlier. Almost certainly it is one of the oldest families in the United States. But as segment by segment it moved westward over the continent and away from its first known habitat in Virginia, always with thoughts focussed on the future, it took leave of much of its history, which can now be recovered only in small fragments gleaned here and there from the cold official records in which they have long been archived.

A genealogical search is never ended, and it should not be thought that this study has by any means exhausted the accessible source material. What follows is offered at this time as a report of progress with the hope that, if in the future others should be encouraged to extend the search, they may find this a useful stage from which to carry on.

Washington, D.C.
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THE FIRST WILLIAM PALMER OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

WILLIAM I.

William Palmer, believed to have been the first settler of that name in the upper Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, was the first of his line in America who as yet can be certainly identified with a known documentary record. On July 24, 1740, in the reign of George II of England, he received from William Beverley a lease on 388 acres of land in Augusta County, close by the present town of Fishersville, the rental being "one ear of Indian corn to be paid on Lady’s Day next if the same shall be lawfully demanded" and "the intent and purposes being that the said William Palmer may be in actual possession of the Premises". On the following day, in consideration of "twelve pounds currant money of Virginia", William Beverley gave the same William Palmer a release and warranty deed to the property. Both instruments of title were immediately recorded at the Court House in Orange, seat of Orange County. Orange County had originally extended westward to the Mississippi River; but in 1738 by an act of the Virginia House of Burgesses that part lying west of the Blue Ridge was cut off to form Frederick and Augusta Counties and the Parish of Augusta, of which until his death William Palmer was a resident. Nevertheless, for seven more years Augusta remained a part of the Parish of St. Mark; and the county government continued to be administered at Orange until 1745, when it was established independently at Beverley’s Mill Place, later renamed Staunton.

From the fact that the passing of the deed was preceded by the granting of a nominal lease - a legal device to nullify possible adverse claims of ownership - it is believed that this William Palmer, who within the circle of his descendants may be known as William I, was already in occupation of his land at the time he received his lease and deed in 1740. The early history of the region, moreover, suggests that he had established himself there some time earlier - how much earlier can only be conjectured. The known circumstances are these: In 1732 John Lewis, a bold and virile migrant to Pennsylvania from Northern Ireland, had led a small party of settlers into the upper Shenandoah Valley, through and beyond a slightly earlier settlement of Germans near the present Harrisonburg. Almost concurrently with the settlement by Lewis, and shortly afterwards, a larger number of immigrants followed, said by some authors to have been exclusively Scotch-Irish. In the unsurveyed wilderness each settler helped himself to any unclaimed land that suited him, setting his boundaries by deadening
a tree at each corner and marking the bark of some of the trees with his initials. Thus he established what was known as his "tomahawk claim". Tomahawk claims, if immediately followed by actual occupation of the land, were respected by neighboring settlers as good titles, defensible and even transferable, but under a proclamation issued in 1710 could not exceed 400 acres without a specific order of the Colonial Governor. Two features of William's land suggest that his was a tomahawk claim. First, it comprised just under 400 acres, - the 12 acres less being perhaps a prudent margin of safety. Second, the metes and bounds recited in the title documents describe a perfect rectangle, indicating that the landholding had been carved out of the wilderness before there were any adjacent claims, to the boundaries of which William would have had to adjust his own. Of none of the adjoining landholdings subsequently recorded could the same be said, although one was deeded by Beverley in the same year, i.e. 1740.

Further circumstantial evidence that William I. was actually in possession of his land before he received his lease and deed is found in the history of Beverley Manor, of which his land was a part. William Beverley, Gentleman, born about 1690, was the son of Robert Beverley of Beverley Park, King and Queen County, and heir to his father's extensive and valuable estates in Tidewater, Virginia. On August 12, 1736, he with three associates received from the Governor of Virginia by order of the King's Council and in the name of George II, a patent on 118,491 acres of land "Beyond the Great Mountains on the River Sherando (sic) called the Manor of Beverley". Shortly thereafter the other three partners deeded to him the whole of their interest. A major concern of the Governor and the Council was to settle the frontier land as a shield to the Tidewater communities against the incursions of hostile Indians from the West, and a condition of the grant was that settlement should be completed within five years.

As Beverley began to offer land for sale he found John Lewis and a number of others already in possession of parts of the Manor under tomahawk claims. Toward these he took no summary action. Indeed, when in 1738 James Anderson, a Presbyterian minister representing the Synod at Philadelphia, journeyed to Williamsburg to gain a dispensation from the Royal Governor for tolerance by the Established Church of the Presbyterian settlement in the upper Shenandoah Valley, he quite certainly found a champion in the Episcopalian William Beverley already a man of stature in colonial Virginia and destined to become a member of the King's Council. That there was a large element of mutuality seems obvious. At all events, when later in the same summer Anderson journeyed to the Shenandoah and preached at the home of John Lewis, he found only eleven among the forty-six settlers who had taken title to their land by purchase from Beverley. Subsequently, however, and before the end of 1739, thirty-five had taken the necessary action to have their tomahawk claims legalized, Beverley accepting about half the price he charged later purchasers. From the first of April, 1740, when
John Craig, the first regular Presbyterian pastor, accepted a call, until the first of April two years later, fifty other settlers bought their land from Beverley. Some of these, it is said, had been in the Valley more than three years. William Palmer, in July, 1740, was evidently one of the fifty.

The Deed

FROM DEED BOOK NO. 4, ORANGE COUNTY, VA., pp. 209-211

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty fifth day of July in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & forty Between William Beverly Esq of the County of Essex of the One part & Wm Palmer of the County of Orange of the Other part Witnesseth that for and in Consideration of the sum of twelve pounds Currant money of Virginia to the said Wm Beverly in hand paid by the said Wm Palmer at or before the sealing & Delivery of these presents, the Receipt Whereof he doth Acknowledge and thereof Release, acquit & Discharge the said Wm Palmer his ex t's & adm's, by these presents he the said Wm Beverly Hath Granted, Bargained, sold aliened Released & Confirmed & by these presents Doth Grant Bargain sell alien Release & Confirm unto the said Wm Palmer (in his Actual possession now being by virtue of a Bargain & Sale to him thereof made by the said Wm Beverly for one whole year by Indenture bearing date the Day next before the Day of the Date of these presents & force of the Statute for Transferring uses into possession & his heirs forever One piece or parcell of Land or Woodland Ground Containing three hundred & Eighty Eight Acres by same more or Less Beg at two white oaks & one Red oak & runneth th S 55 deg 20' W 280 pole th S 35 Deg 20' E 222 pole to one white oak th N 55 deg 20' W 280 pole to two white oaks & one pine th N 35 deg W 222 pole to ye Beginning. And all Houses, Buildings, Orchards, Ways, Waters Water courses Profits Commodities Hereditaments & Appurtenances Whatsoever to these premises hereby Granted or any part thereof belonging or in any way appurtaining; And the Reversion & Reversions, Remainder & Remainders, Rents, Issues & Profits thereof And also all the Estate Right Title Interest use Trust property claim and Demand whatsoever of him the said Wm Beverly of in and to the said Premises. And all Deeds Evidences & Writings touching or in any wise Concerning the same To Have & To Hold the said Land & all & Singular Other the premises hereby Granted & Released & Every part & Parcel thereof & Every of their Appurtenances unto the said Wm Palmer & of his heirs & assigns forever to the only proper uses behoof of him the said Wm Palmer & of his heirs & assigns forever. And the said Wm Beverly for himself his heirs Ex't's & Adm't's doth covenant promise & Grant to and with the said Wm Palmer his heirs & assigns by these presents That the said Wm Beverly -- at the Time of Sealing & Delivering of these presents is seized of a good sure perfect & Indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in fee simple of & in the premises hereby Granted & Released. And that he hath good power & Lawful & Absolute Authority to Grant & Convey the same to the said Wm Palmer in Manner & form af. And that the said
premises now are & so forever hereafter shall remain & be free & Clear of & from all former & other Gift Grant Bargain Sale Dower Right & Title of Dower Judgments Executions Title Troubles Charges & Incumbrances whatsoever made done Committed or Suffered by the said W^ Beverly or any other person or persons whatsoever. (the Quitrents to Grow due & payable to our Sovereign Lord the King his heirs & successors for & in Respect of the said Premises Excepted & foreprized) AND LASTLY that the said W^ Beverly & his heirs all & Singular the said premises hereby Granted & Released with their Appurtenances unto the said W^ Palmer his heirs & assigns afo^d. him the said W^ Beverly & his heirs & all & every other Person & persons Whatsoever shall & will warrant forever Defend by these presents IN WITNESS whereof ye s^d W^ Beverly hath hereunto set his hand & seal the Day & Year first above written.

(signed) W^ Beverly (Seal)

Sealed & Delivered
In the Presence of

G home
James Alexander
William O Hutchison
to W^ Palmer w^h on his Motion is admitted to record.

Test Henry Willis G^r

Orange S ct.

George the second by the grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the faith y: To our Trusty Rob? Brooks James Garnett & Benj Winslow Gents of the County of Essex Greeting Whereas W^ Beverly of the County of Essex Gent by his certain Deed of Lease & release bearing date the 24th & 25th of July MDCGXXXX hath conveyed the fee Simple Estate of three hundred & Eighty Eight Acres of Land lying & being in Orange County to William Palmer of Orange County & Elizabeth the wife of the a^d Beverly is so sickly that she cannot travel to the Court of the s^d County to relinquish his right of Dower to ye s^d Land We therefore Command you or any two of you personally to go to the house of the s^d Beverly & there privately & apart from the s^d Beverly examine the s^d Elizabeth whether she doth freely & Voluntarily relinquish her right of Dower to the Lands in the s^d deeds mentioned without ye threats or persuasion of ye s^d W^ Beverly her husband & if she be will (ing) to have the s^d Deeds recorded in our s^d County Court, And that you distinctly make a return of
her said Relinquishment under your hands & Seals, bringing with you the said Deeds & this writ Witness Henry Willis Clk of our said County Court at the Court House the 25th day of July, — or ye XIVth year of our reign Anno Domini MDCCXXXX.—Henry Willis

The execution of this Commission appears in a Schedule hereunto Annexed.

Jas. Garnett
Benj. Winslow

BY VIRTUE of this Commission to us Jas Garnett & Benj. Winslow Directed We did personally go to the within named Eliz. Beverly who the XVIIIth May MDCCXXXXI after being examined privily apart from Wm. Beverly her husband and did freely & Voluntarily (without his persuasion or Threats) relinquish her right of Dower to the Lands mentioned in the Deeds of Lease & Release hereunto Annexed & Desired the same should be recorded in the said County Court of Orange of which we do certify our said Lord the King & do send the said Deeds & the Acknowledgment of the Relinquishment of her said right of Dower with this Writ as Within to us is Commanded — Witness our hands & Seals this xviiiith day of May in the year of our Lord MDCCXXXXI.

(Signed) Jas Garnett (Seal)
Benj. Winslow (Seal)

At a Court held for Orange County on Thursday the 28th day of May 1741

This privy Examination of Eliz. Beverly with the Return of Jas Garnett & Benj. Winslow Gent being returned into Court is on the motion of Wm. Palmer Admitted to Record—-
Who were William I's ancestors? Where was he born, and whence precisely did he come to establish his home and plantation in the Shenandoah wilderness? These are questions to which as yet there are no conclusive answers. Augusta County records have yielded no evidence. Priceless family records which at least might have given a clue have been lost, some by fire many decades ago, and members of earlier generations of William's descendants who might have contributed information from their memories are long since gone. Only bits of family lore remain - hints to the searcher of the directions in which the answers might be sought. Of these, five seem to have significance. They are:

1. The founder of the family came to Virginia "in a very early day".
2. The forbears of William I lived in Kent County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. (A bit of legend attributed to the late Susan Palmer).
3. The family once had large holdings of land (presumably in Virginia).
4. Abraham Louis Palmer (IV), a great-grandson of William I, described himself as of Scotch-Irish and English descent, putting the words in that order. (His origins were the same as those of his brothers, whose descendants and his own include all the known descendants now living.)
5. The family has had Presbyterian traditions through a number of generations.

A certain vagueness obviously blurs these statements. One can only guess whether the "very early day" at which the family came to Virginia was 1740, approximately, or perhaps many years earlier; whether, in fact, any ancestor lived in Virginia before living in Maryland; and whether the large landholdings were William's 388 acres or some extensive area held in the family earlier.

Nevertheless, with the help of a little Colonial history it is possible to fit all of the legendary premises into a logical hypothesis. Essentially it is: that the first American Palmer in William I's direct line was a Puritan who must have arrived in Virginia about 1640 or earlier; that in the Puritan exodus from Virginia in the 1640's he migrated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; that he settled there, as did many other Puritans in those years, on or near the Pocomoke River, where Scotch-Irish settlers later came to be an important element of the population; that the family remained in Maryland throughout the
rest of the 17th Century (and possibly into the 18th), meanwhile coming under the spell of Francis Makemie, the dynamic "Father of Presbyterianism in America"; that some time after 1702 when the Church of England gained dominance in Maryland, the family moved to Pennsylvania, or possibly remained in Maryland until William learned of the opportunity to possess a new estate in land in the Shenandoah, as news spread southward through the channels of trade and communication by then well established.

Alternatively, if one is willing to doubt that the family ever lived in Maryland, it becomes possible to assume, as others have done, a family line running back to the arrival in Virginia in 1653 of the immigrant ancestor from England.

It is proposed to examine each of these alternatives, but only after considering a third possibility, viz: that William I or his parents were among the Scotch-Irish immigrants who arrived in numbers about 1740 or shortly before and, after a brief sojourn in Pennsylvania, moved on to the Shenandoah. Exploration of this concept, it must be said, has produced no record of such a migration. Moreover, the probabilities would seem to be otherwise. The Palmer families in America, with few exceptions, are quite certainly Norman English in their origins, and rarely if ever Scottish; and although the Stuart kings settled substantial numbers of Englishmen in the northern counties of Ireland between 1610 and 1630, the Palmer name does not appear in any of the lists of those colonists thus far accessible. A more tenable thought is that the ancestor first to cross the Atlantic was not Scotch-Irish but English, and that the Scotch-Irish blood proudly claimed by Abraham Louis Palmer was acquired by a marriage or marriages of his forbears on the American continent. That such marriages and allegiances were not only possible but even probable is evident from a study of the predominantly Scotch-Irish settlement of Beverley Manor, and of other colonial communities of which earlier the family may have been a part.

Although no documentary record identifiable with William I has been found in either Maryland or Pennsylvania, of two relevant circumstances there can be no doubt. First: It was in the Scotch-Irish settlements of Southeastern Pennsylvania, some of which had been established before 1710, that William Beverley commissioned agents and advertised for settlers when he first undertook the sale of his Beverley Manor lands, and from here nearly all of his settlers came. Second: To reach Beverley Manor in the time of William I settlers from Pennsylvania normally crossed the Susquehanna River at Harris's Ferry (now Harrisburg) into the Kittochtinny Valley, a section of the Great Appalachian Valley, the miles-wide trough within the Appalachian mountain system beginning at Easton on the Delaware River and extending westward to Harrisburg, then continuing on west as the Kittochtinny or Cumberland Valley to Carlisle and bending southward past Shippensburg, Chambersburg and Greencastle in Pennsylvania, and on by Hagerstown in Maryland to Williamsport and Harper's Ferry and across the Potomac where it becomes the Shenandoah Valley, the northmost section of the Valley of Virginia.
Palmers in early Virginia were moderately numerous; more than 75 persons of that name came to the colony in the 80 years between 1635 and 1715, but few left any indications of kinship. A number of them, seemingly unrelated, bore the given name William. It should be remembered that in those times it was not unusual in well-ordered families for a son to have a single given name identical with that of his father. As this custom was observed in four successive generations of William I's descendants, it is not inconceivable that William I himself may have descended from a line of earlier William Palmers, and thus to have been not of the first but of the second, third or even fourth generation of the same name in America; but no such name has been found that could be positively said to be his or his father's before his purchase of land in Beverley Manor.

Inquiry along this line has nevertheless uncovered some interesting, if inconclusive, bits of information. As an example, Captain Thomas Willowby, Justice of Lower Norfolk (a Puritan settlement) in March, 1639, was granted 300 acres of land for transporting to the colony a certain William Palmer and five other persons. In the same year Peter Ridley, a landholder in James City County and later a member of the House of Burgesses, claimed head-rights for bringing in another William Palmer. At all events it is certain that there were Palmers in Virginia before 1640 who might have migrated subsequently into Maryland. Several Palmers appeared likewise in early Maryland. In the Land Office Records there one finds that

29th Aug. 1642, Thos. Weston demandeth twelve hundred acres of Land for transporting himself and 5 able men into the Province in the year 1640, whose names were Richard Haniford, William Marshall (ii) William Palmer, John Kelly, Jasper Collins.

George Pye attested the bringing in of Said five men to his knowledge.

Whether these migrants to Maryland were from overseas or from neighboring Virginia (there was a considerable inter-colony movement) is not stated. But this William Palmer quite certainly settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of him more later.¹

¹ The lapse of two years between the entry into Maryland and the claim of head-rights could be interesting. The Pyes are known to have been a shipping family. Possibly George Pye was a ship's master for whose return Thomas Weston waited. Possibly the six immigrants were from Virginia where they were at odds with the authorities and were at first uncertain of their safety even within the borders of friendly Maryland.
The Puritan Hypothesis

For an understanding of some of the early movements of population in the colonies, one needs to take account of the role of religion in the affairs of that period, for religion at that time was a ruling force in public administration, affecting the lives of the impious no less than of the pious, and of the many colonists motivated less by religious conviction than by a desire for wealth and position in the New World. Looming large in colonial religious history is the conflict of non-conformists and "dissenters" with the Established Church, whose orders and sanctions under the union of church and state then obtaining had the compulsive force of law, and were applied by the civil government without distinction to all of the inhabitants.

The Puritans in Virginia

That William I's immigrant ancestor from overseas could well have been an English Puritan, had he arrived in Virginia before about 1640, is certain. Puritan settlements were made in Norfolk County along the Elizabeth River shortly after the settlement at Jamestown, and these became the center of Puritan influence in the colony, although settlements on the Nansemond were equally vigorous. There Edward Bennett, a rich London merchant, obtained a large grant of land before 1610 - preceding by twenty years the Puritan settlement at Salem, Massachusetts - and brought with him a company of Puritan dissenters. At Henrico, twelve miles below Richmond on the James River, Alexander Whitaker landed in 1611 with 350 Puritans and Dutch laborers. Still another settlement was made on Virginia's Eastern Shore, from which Captain William Stone later led a party of settlers into Maryland's Eastern Shore.

These early migrations of Puritans to Virginia were not unnatural. The merchant adventurers who dominated the London Company from its founding in 1606 until its dissolution in 1624 were members of the democratic Country Party - opposed to the Royalist or Court Party, that of the Established Church. Parenthetically it could be noted that among the grantees of the Second Charter of Virginia in 1609, given to the "Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters in the City of London for the First Colony of Virginia", were William Palmer, a haberdasher, and Miles Palmer, Gentleman. Upon the revocation of the charter on July 15, 1624, as Virginia became a Royal colony, William Palmer (possibly the same) was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners "to take into consideration a new form of government for Virginia". In April-July 1638, William Palmer, listed as a merchant-taylor of London, qualified as a co-executor of the will of Wm. Goudrey "now bound for Virginia".

The Puritans built a number of meetinghouses in their settlements (the word "church" being reserved to the Established Church); and in 1641 Richard Bennett of Nansemond sent his brother Philip to the General Court of Massachusetts to ask for Puritan ministers for Virginia. Three came and were well
received by the people. But ten years earlier Virginia authority had become openly intolerant of dissenters and in the meantime had pressed to bring about universal conformity with the Established Church. This pressure was intensified when Sir William Beverley was commissioned Royal Governor in 1641. Then in 1642 when civil war broke out in England between the forces of the King and of Parliament, Berkeley, a dynamic official but an ardent Royalist and a tyrant at heart, took the view that all dissenters from the King’s church were enemies of the Crown. There was indeed some basis for this as

"Puritanism was not limited to religious dissent. It was in fact a rallying ground for opposition in general to the autocracy of the Stuarts”.

Under legislation enacted in 1643 the Puritan ministers were expelled from the colony, and later the teachers, while the meetinghouses were burned and some of the members of the congregations imprisoned. Arms were taken away so that the settlements were left without means of defense against the Indians who in 1644 attacked and killed some 500 white inhabitants.

The consequence of these oppressive acts was a mass emigration of Puritans from Virginia into Maryland. Most of the early migrants crossed to the Eastern shore, some pushing up the Pocomoke River to Snow Hill and beyond, and presumably moving northward in time. Kent, the first county of the Eastern Shore, was organized in 1642 and originally embraced all of the land northward of the Choptank River. Talbot was organized in 1662, taking all of Kent south of the Chester River, and Cecil in 1674 was given all north of the Sassafras River. Somerset and Dorchester in the South were organized as original counties, but not until 1666. Somerset yield Worcester in 1742 and Wicomico in 1867. The Nansemond colonists, however, moved later than those of the other settlements and for the most part up the western shore of the Chesapeake, establishing themselves at Providence (later renamed Annapolis) on the Severn River. In 1649, the year of the execution of Charles I, Berkeley congratulated himself that he had rid Virginia of the last of the Puritans. Concurrently, a considerable number of Cavaliers, their heads now in danger in England, sought refuge in the colony; but the smaller landowners sided with Cromwell, and in 1652 Berkeley, the Royal Governor, was retired. Bennett, the Puritan, returned from Providence (Maryland) and was elected Governor by the House of Burgess-es, but with the approaching restoration of the Stuarts in 1659 Berkeley was reinstated. Bennett again departed Virginia, this time for Philadelphia where he died a Quaker in 1676. So ended Puritanism as a recognizable force in colonial Virginia.

The Dissenters in Maryland

The Puritan emigrees from Virginia found in Maryland an inviting haven. To the first Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, and upon his almost immediate death
to his son Cecil, King Charles I had granted proprietary rights over a vast area of land, with extensive governmental prerogatives and privileges almost wholly independent of the Crown. One of the motives, seldom remembered, was to establish a buffer colony between Virginia on the South and the Dutch on the North. Moreover, at that time Catholics in England were under severe restrictions. Their hierarchy had never forgiven the confiscations by Henry VIII (Queen Elizabeth I declared that fifteen attempts had been made on her life by irreconcilable Catholics, and later James I banished two powerful Catholic earls from the North of Ireland, charging them with a religious conspiracy against his rule in that island.) In 1606 penal laws had been enacted against Catholics in England. In these circumstances Henrietta Maria, Catholic wife of Charles I, had besought her husband to establish a colony in America for refugee Catholics but the King, fearful of the public reaction, would go only so far as to charter a colony where religion should be free of the Church of England, and where non-conformists as well as Catholics could live unmolested. In the first installment of colonists, however, which arrived at St. Mary's in 1633, only a minority were Catholic, and in 1677 - 43 years later - the third Lord Baltimore reported that

"three fourths of the inhabitants are Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and Quakers, the rest being of the Church of England and Romish Church".

The Eastern Shore was from the beginning almost entirely Protestant.

Necessary as it was for the Puritans to leave Virginia to escape further intolerable persecution, Maryland held out a large material inducement - the opportunity to acquire land in the free colony. Hope of improving their economic position was always a major incentive to immigrants, and for all but a few colonists land was fundamental to wealth and social respectability. The holding of land in England in large hereditary estates, normally descending under the laws of primogeniture to the eldest son, made it extremely difficult for younger sons and those still less fortunate to gain possession of land there. To capitalize the universal desire for land among those willing to venture the long voyage and the hardships of life in the New World, both Virginia and Maryland employed the device of "head rights". That is to say, they offered free land for every able-bodied man brought into their respective domains. Lord Baltimore's offer was 200 acres for each one; Virginia's, 50.

The settlements of the Puritan emigrees from Virginia on the Eastern Shore of Maryland were in the region now covered by Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico Counties. Already there had been a small English settlement at Snow Hill. Although the Colonial Proprietor, the Second Lord Baltimore, leaned to the Parliamentary line in the English civil war, he disliked the Puritans. Nevertheless, in 1647 when trouble developed with the Catholics over their demands for special concessions, he appointed Thomas Stone, a Puritan, governor. In 1649,
a Toleration Act was passed by the Provincial Assembly, then half Catholic and half Protestant. But Stone supported the position of the Lord Proprietor which was unsatisfactory to Comwell’s commissioners, and he was deposed by them in 1654.

Presumably from about 1649, although the exact date is not recorded, a small but noticeable migration of Scotch-Irish to the Eastern Shore began. Some of these migrants presumably came directly; mainly, however, at that time they were from Virginia and from settlements in Barbados dating from 1625. Lord Baltimore, in commissioning Governor Stone had set forth that "Stone hath undertaken in some short time to procure five hundred people of British and Irish descent to come from other places and plant and reside within our said province of Maryland for the advancement of our Colony there".

As Irish immigrants to American came only from Ulster until after the War of 1812, Stone’s Irish were quite certainly Scotch-Irish. Like the Puritans, they were stubborn dissenters from the Established Church.

An event of lasting significance on the Eastern Shore of Maryland late in the 17th Century was the calling in 1683 of Francis Makemie, a young Presbyterian minister from Scotland. Although the non-conformists had held together in small groups and had occasionally been visited by ministers, they had for the most part been without formal religious leadership. According to one account, "Makemie found waiting for him a congenial commingling of races and religionists; Ulsterfolk, Huguenots and Scotch covenanters --- together with some English non-conformists". The statement was made in a meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and its implication would seem to be that the English Puritan stock was by this time in a minority, although Makemie was told at the outset "It is only in the few later years that your people have been coming from Scotland, the North of Ireland, and France to this part of the Colony".

Makemie immediately set out with great intensity on a mission that earned for him recognition as the Founder of Presbyterianism in America. Beginning with a congregation at Rehoboth Plantation - now Pocomoke City - he organized groups and built churches at Snow Hill, Manokin, Rockawalkin on the Wicomico, and Pitts Creek near Rehoboth. Two meetinghouses were also built on Virginia’s Eastern Shore, as intolerance subsided in the late 1600’s - well after Governor Berkeley’s time - in consequence of the Toleration Act of the British Parliament in 1689. Until Makemie’s retirement, a short time before his death in 1708, Presbyterianism was certainly the dominant religion in the southmost counties of Maryland’s Eastern Shore, and if any of William I’s ancestors were there, quite probably they embraced the faith. In that case, unquestionably they would have had opportunities to mingle with, and no doubt to marry into, the Scotch-Irish families of that region.
Despite its intended freedom, life in colonial Maryland was not continuously tranquil. After the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660 friction developed between the Lord Proprietor and the King, who wanted to consolidate Maryland with Virginia, and between the colonists and the Lord Proprietor, who arbitrarily filled many of the offices with Catholic members of the Calvert family and nullified some of the laws even after their enactment in the colonial assembly and approval by the Governor. Following on the English revolution of 1688-89, the Protestants took arms and seized the government and most of the local office of the colony. King William of Orange then deprived Lord Baltimore of the prerogatives of government and held Maryland as a royal colony until 1715, when it was restored to the proprietorship of the Fourth Lord Baltimore. In this period (1692) a law was enacted for the establishment of the Church of England in Maryland, which levied a tax on all male inhabitants 18 years of age and older of 40 pounds of tobacco for the support of Episcopalian ministers, but because of "defects", this statute was disallowed by the King, as were similar enactments in 1696 and 1700. In 1702, however, a perfected law was passed which remained in force until the Revolution. There is some evidence, however, that no serious effort was made immediately by the Established Church to impose a tight control on the Presbyterian settlements in the southern counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, although ministers were required to be registered and those assisting Makemie complied in this respect.

While Makemie's historic work was in this region, Philadelphia was chosen as the seat of the first Synod in 1717 on the grounds that: (1) although in Maryland a measure of tolerance had once existed, it was only in Pennsylvania and New Jersey after all that religion was actually free: (2) the location was central; and (3) many alliances were even then forming between Philadelphia and the cities to the south. After Makemie's death, Presbyterianism in Maryland went into a quick decline, in part doubtless for want of his leadership but mainly because of large migrations out of Maryland as the Established Church gained power. Some of this migration was into the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania where Presbyterian strength in America was thereafter definitely centered.

Although one finds less and less mention of Puritans as a distinctive group in Maryland as the 17th Century approaches its end, there is evidence that they survived and even prospered. Providence, settled by the group from Virginia's Nansemond, became the richest and most prosperous of the Maryland towns; in 1694 it was renamed Annapolis and made the provincial capital. On the Eastern Shore, however, the English Puritans appear to have merged with the Scotch-Irish, who figure more prominently in the later history of that region. There industry thrived. In a report by Sir Thomas Laurence, Secretary of Maryland, in 1695, it was said:
"In the two counties of Dorchester and Somerset, where the Scotch-Irish are most numerous, they almost clothe themselves by their linen and woolen manufactures and plant little tobacco, which, learning from one another they leave off planting”.

The Scotch-Irish and Their Pioneer Settlements in Pennsylvania

It has now been seen how, within the dim outline of the family legend, William I could have descended from an early English immigrant to Tidewater Virginia, who in turn could have migrated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland; how subsequent generations, although English in their antecedents, could have acquired Scotch-Irish blood and a valid sense of kinship with that stalwart and purposeful people; and finally how they could have naturally become Presbyterians. It remains now to look briefly to the Scotch Irish settlements in southeastern Pennsylvania which were the major, and assumed by some writers to have been the only, source of the early migrations to the upper Shenandoah Valley. For however mistaken could be the legend of the early arrival of the English Palmer in Tidewater Virginia, and however tenuous or illusory the thought of his further migration in the 1640’s to Maryland’s Eastern Shore, the fact is almost inescapable that if William I began his journey in Maryland, he and a close relative, Robert, - perhaps more than one relative - must have passed through some of these Pennsylvania communities in 1740 or earlier, if indeed they did not remain there for a time before pressing on to the Shenandoah.

The term Scotch-Irish is a Americanism, and has been applied indiscriminately to those immigrants who came to this country from Northern Ireland where they were more properly known as Ulstermen. These were predominantly Lowland Scots whose ancestors, toughened by border and Irish wars, had been colonized in Ulster province but who did not intermarry, as did some of the English, with the Gaelic Irish. The settlement of Scots in Ulster had been promoted by King James I as a security measure when in 1611 he put to flight the rebellious Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, lords of most of the Ulster counties, charging them with conspiring with the Pope and King of Spain against his sovereignty, and took their estates by escheat. Ulster was not, however, entirely Scotch. With a view of introducing English comity the King gave the County of Coleraine to the merchant guilds of the City of London who rebuilt the town of Derry (hence Londonderry). In 1641 there were estimated to be 20,000 English and 100,000 Scots in the nine Ulster counties of Donegal, Londonderry (Coleraine), Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, Cavan, Antrim, Down and Monaghan. Between 1690 and 1697 some 50,000 more Scots arrived to settle in Northern Ireland. As early as 1660 some 68 Presbyterian ministers had come to these Irish counties from Scotland, of which only seven are said to have conformed to the ordinances of the Church of England. In the conflict that followed the Church prevailed upon the Stuarts to deprive the Presbyterian clergy of their meeting-
houses, to require all holders of public offices and military commissions to take their oaths according to the Church of England, and all legal marriages to be performed by by Episcopal clergy. The hardships culminated in 1688 in the 8-month siege of Londonderry by the Catholic forces of King James II, assisted by French troops. The defending Presbyterian forces outnumbered the attackers by 15 to 1; but no reward came to them for saving Ulster for the Protestant William of Orange.

It was from about this time - possibly as early as 1684 - that the Scotch-Irish, impelled by a long succession of adverse economic and political experiences, began their migration to the New World. Although a mere trickle at first, there were a few in half of the American colonies by 1717-18 when the first really sizeable movement took place. A second wave followed in the period 1719-25. This was followed in turn by a third exodus in 1740-41 and by a fourth in 1754-55. Finally, a fifth wave in 1771-75 of some 25,000 to 30,000 people brought the total number of immigrants that had arrived from Ulster before the Revolution to probably 200,000, making it the largest nationality group in the colonies after the English. It was the migrations of 1740-41 and earlier, however, that supplied the settlers of Beverley Manor in the upper Shenandoah, some of whom although considered to be Scotch-Irish were quite probably of English rather than Scottish descent.

Of Scotch-Irish settlement in Pennsylvania one account says:

"The Province was so accessible either by the New York Harbor and across the narrow width of New Jersey, or by the Delaware Bay and the Susquehanna River that it is impossible to determine exactly where the first Scotch-Irish settlements took place. The grant of the country west of the Delaware River to William Penn was made in 1681. Immigrants usually landed at Lewes or at Newcastle in Delaware or in Philadelphia. The earliest record that points to Scotch-Irish settlement relates to the triangular projection between Delaware and Maryland that now belongs to Chester County, Pennsylvania".

Presbyterian congregations were established in Lewes, Delaware, in 1692, (Delaware then being known as the "Lower Counties" of Pennsylvania) and at Philadelphia in 1698. At Faggs Manor, Octarara, New London and Brandywine Manor (Chester County) there were Scotch-Irish settlements as early as 1710. Nevertheless,

"the principal field of Scotch-Irish occupation was the Valley of the Susquehanna. From the original settlements on the Maryland line the Scotch-Irish moved into the
interior along the east side of the Susquehanna, settling by the side of creeks whose waters they used for their mills”.

In 1709, the first Presbyterian immigrant to what is now Lancaster County settled in the Pequea Valley, and the number that came in the years 1718, 1719 and 1720 from Donegal and Derry is described as “large”. About this time Penn died and the Land Office was closed during 12 or 13 years. Within that period the Scotch-Irish

"came in swarms and the provincial authorities were alarmed, annoyed and perplexed at the conduct of these "turbulent Irish" who possessed themselves of the best land in the province. However, when the Land Office was reopened they readily agreed to pay".

The newcomers moved on and up Swatara Creek, occupying what were afterwards the townships of Paxtang (adjacent to Harrisburg), Derry in Dauphin County and Hanover in Lebanon County. Before 1730 there were large settlements of pioneer Scotch-Irish in the townships of Coleraine, Pequea and Leacock in what is now Lancaster County. As early as 1720 there was also a settlement in Bucks County of Neshammy Creek, northward of Philadelphia. Pioneer churches of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were established at Upper Octarara in 1720, at Donegal in 1721, at Pequea in 1727, at Derry in 1729, and at Paxtang in the same year. Other pioneer Presbyterian churches were organized at Middle Octarara in 1727, Chestnut Level and Little Britain in 1730, and Hanover in 1736.

The Scotch-Irish counties rapidly filled up. Several of the most populous townships, it is said, had three or four times as many inhabitants at that period as they had two hundred years later. By 1730 Scotch-Irish families were pressing over the Susquehanna to settle in the Kittoctinny Valley and as far as the present Franklin County. The Donegal community, from 1715 to 1718 called West Conestoga, near the present town of Mt. Joy became the center of Scotch-Irish life and furnished the leaders. A Presbytery was organized there in 1732 which "extended as far west as settlers from time to time were led to go." It was essentially missionary and sent supplies to Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. Later it was to include the congregations in the upper Shenandoah Valley. A number of parties of pioneer settlers in the upper Shenandoah started from Donegal. They crossed the Susquehanna, as did others, at Harris’s Ferry (Harrisburg) into the Great Appalachian Valley, following the trails first worn through the wooded country by the buffalos and used by the Indians in their excursions to the hunting grounds to the South. To the upper Shenandoah the first settlers
"came at a venture, fording creeks and rivers, and groping their way through forests. At night they rested on the ground, with no roof over them but the broad expanse of heaven. -- The moon and stars looked down peacefully as they slumbered, while bears, wolves and panthers prowled around. It was impossible to bring wagons, and all their effects were transported on horseback. The list of articles was meager enough. Clothing, some bedding, guns and ammunition, a few cooking utensils, seed corn, axes, saws, etc., and the Bible were indispensable and were transported at whatever cost of time and labor. Houses and furniture had to be provided after the place of settlement was fixed upon."

The All-Virginia Alternative

Contrary to the thought that William I descended from a Maryland family of the Eastern Shore is a conclusion reached by a respected genealogist, the late Horace Wilbur Palmer, based on a meticulous study of data gathered by the late Dr. William Bradley Palmer of Furman, Alabama, and recorded in a voluminous compendium, as yet unpublished, entitled "The Palmers of America". Dr. William Bradley Palmer succeeded in tracing his own line back to Martin Palmer, who was born in England about 1625 and came to Virginia in 1653. Horace Wilbur Palmer believed William I to have been born in King William County, Virginia, about 1715 or earlier, the son of Martin Palmer Jr. The following account of Martin Palmer and his son, Martin Jr., is condensed from The Palmers of America and quoted by permission of Mrs. Nellie Palmer of Madison, New Jersey, who, continuing the work of her late husband, Horace Wilbur Palmer, and others in a notably gracious philanthropic undertaking, has assembled genealogical data on more than 50,000 American Palmers:

Martin Palmer Sr.

The earliest history of this family begins with Martin Palmer and his wife Mary, who appeared in 1653 as headrights under Joseph Crowshaw as patentee for York County. (Greer's Early Va. Immigrants, 1912, p.247). We have no knowledge of the particular part of England from whence they came. It is believed they were of substantial standing in England and personal friends of Joseph Crowshaw. Martin soon became quite an important person after his arrival, and he received grants of land for bringing over as patentee a large number of persons, as follows:
(1) On Aug. 9, 1658, 1300 acres in New Kent County on the north side of Mattapony River for transporting 26 head rights.

(2) On July 7, 1660, 400 acres in New Kent County on the east side of Assotrain Swamp for transporting 8 head rights.

(3) On Aug. 21, 1665, 608 acres in New Kent County upon the branches of Black Creek for transporting 13 head rights.

(4) On May 27, 1673, 150 acres in New Kent County for transporting 3 head rights.

(5) On Apr. 7, 1674, 1152 acres in New Kent County on the south side of Mattapony River on Pamunkey Neck, called Hallowing Point, beginning at the mouth of the creek, for transporting 23 head rights.

He also acquired on April 20, 1682, 1500 acres in New Kent County in Ramoncock Neck, being part of the surplus lands in Major Joseph Crowshaw’s dividend, formerly patented to George Chapman and by him and his wife Abigail sold to said Martin Palmer. He is first found in the records of York County, then New Kent County, and later in King William County, but probably resided nearly all the time in King William County, as this county was taken in 1701 from King and Queen County, which had been taken from New Kent, and New Kent from York.

Martin’s wife Mary died some time before February 26, 1667/68 and he was evidently married three more times. He had the title of Captain as early as 1660 for service in the militia. By 1680 he was Major Martin Palmer, serving under Colonel John West and Lieutenant Colonel George Lyddale for New Kent County. (Va. Col. Militia in County Records, by Crozier, Vol. 2, p. 104). His services as executor of the wills of various substantial people appear to have been frequent.

In March, 1699, in a letter to Edward Thomas of the Society of Friends it was said:

Went to the house of William Claiborne at Permunkey Neck and held a meeting at Ramoncock at which was present Capt. Claiborne, Major Palmer and Dr. Walker. (Va. Car., p. 364)

This is followed by the genealogist’s comment:

We are unable to state whether Martin became a member of the Society of Friends. We are certain, however, that at the time he left England he was a communicant of the established English Church. Certainly there is no record of any of his descendants becoming members of the Friend’s Society but, on the other hand, there are records that they were members
of the Episcopal Church. ** There is no date of the death of Martin Palmer, but in the year 1702 Martin Palmer, Gent., was executor of Captain Martin Palmer, deceased. In the same year Martin Palmer had signed a deed. ** There is no will or administration or other papers to show the nature of his estate. As far as we are able to ascertain he left only one son, who was known as Martin Jr., and whose birth was 1660-61, based upon a deposition dated August 12, 1681, in which he stated that he was aged 21 or thereabouts. Martin's fourth wife probably predeceased him.

*Martin Palmer Jr., Gentleman.*

The first record of Martin Palmer Jr. is the deposition above noted. He appears subsequently in the records of various deeds, estate settlements and suits. The rent rolls of Virginia for the years 1704-5 show him listed with 1200 acres in King William County. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1702, and Sheriff of King William County in 1705, as well as Justice of the Peace 1701-2. He was designated "Gentleman" probably because he was a Burgess.

From an analysis of various court records it is concluded that Martin Jr. had the following children with birth dates approximately as indicated: Martin III, 1685; Roger, 1690; James, 1695; Charles, 1697-1700; Thomas, 1700; a daughter who married Martin Key; Jonathan, 1687-90. His death is placed at 1717.

Although proof of kinship is lacking, an inference is drawn from circumstances arising later that William I was also a son of Martin Palmer Jr., the youngest of eight children, and that his birth year was 1715 or earlier, but the biographical statement goes on to say:

The first record we have of this William Palmer was under date of July 25, 1740, when William Beverley deeded to William Palmer land in Augusta County bordering on Christian's Creek in Beverley Manor.

This is followed by a number of record citations which indisputably identify this individual as William I. Yet the large element of conjecture in attributing his paternity to Martin Palmer Jr. is obvious as the statement continues:

Whether this William Palmer came from King William County, York County or Northumberland County, we are unable to say. We think that he came from one of these three original English families of Virginia. The Augusta Parish Vestry Book has a record of William Palmer in that parish as early as 1755, and that he was appointed a processioneer on November 21, 1767.
This vestry book contained all names of English origin, and are of the established Episcopal Church of Virginia. * * *

For the present we are placing this William as the son of Martin (Jr.), born 1660-61, although he could have been descended from one of the other children whom we have assigned to Martin.²

Comforting as it would be to believe that Martin Palmer could be accepted as the founder of the family in America, the reasoning is subject to certain reservations. First, William I was known to be a Presbyterian, as will be seen, and is not known to have been an Episcopalian at any time. Secondly the names in the vestry book were not necessarily English. Some were certainly Scotch-Irish. Under the union of church and state then obtaining the vestry worked in close liaison with the county court, the vestrymen being elected by the resident freeholders and having some of the functions now exercised by county supervisors or county commissioners. The first vestry of Augusta Parish was elected in 1746, - twelve members - all but one, to the discomfiture of the Episcopalians, being Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Moreover, it is not easy to think of a supposedly comfort-loving Englishman from Tidewater Virginia, probably of Cavalier stock, pioneering in a rugged frontier community of Scotch Irish. Few did.

Again, the date of birth assigned would bring him to 81 at his death in 1796, an exceptional life span in his time. Finally, to attribute William to any Virginia family is to deny the family legend of life in Maryland.

Despite these negatives, one can make something of a circumstantial case for the affirmative. It is quite certain that the family of Martin Palmer Jr. knew William Beverley, either as a neighboring landholder or through their official relationships at Williamsburg, and that its members were well aware of Beverley's plans and operations in the Shenandoah. At that time there was

² The uncertain nature of conclusions of this kind is explained by Horace Wilbur Palmer thus: "In genealogical searching for Virginia ancestors we find it most difficult indeed due to the destruction of old county records, and it is impossible in many cases to arrive at any conclusive proof of ancestry. It is only by comparative evidence and by methods of deduction that many of these early families can be connected. * * * The records in the counties of New Kent, James City, Gloucester, Charles City, King and Queen, and King William have been practically all destroyed. With this explanation we have attempted to assemble into distinct families such of those early Palmers who are found in Virginia, and we believe that we have arrived at a fairly accurate conclusion—. The land patents are in the office of the Register of the Land Office in Richmond and begin with the year 1627. These patents serve as the chief source of information covering the early inhabitants and their locations¹. Vital statistics - official records of births and deaths - were not kept. Marriage and baptismal records were kept by the officiating clergy and were often lost or carried away as personal papers. The plantation system of agriculture with its wide dispersion of the inhabitants also contributed to the paucity of records, in contrast to the concentration of the New England population in towns where records could be and were more carefully kept.
intense interest among the leaders in Eastern Virginia in the development of the Western counties, and a long succession of schemes for large-scale land acquisition and promotion of trade. As one writer has said:

It was not the ex-indentured servant seeking a home in the backwoods who first appeared, (on the western frontier). On the contrary, the trail was broken by a group of prosperous men who needed new lands for the cultivation of tobacco, for the establishment of their younger sons on plantations, and for purposes of speculation.

If William I was in fact the youngest son of Martin Palmer Jr., he was most probably landless in his inheritance and obliged to look westward for an estate; and there may be significance in the reference in his will to his land as his "plantation", a term in common usage in the Tidewater counties. Steep and forbidding as are the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge, Eastern Virginians had succeeded well before 1740 in reaching the Shenandoah by the James River and also through Swift Run Gap to the north, thus avoiding the long roundabout journey through Pennsylvania. And, after all, it would seem that the sons of Martin Palmer Jr. were not wholly averse to pioneering. The eldest, Martin III, sold his plantation in King William County about 1750 and moved to Charlotte County, establishing his family there and in surrounding counties then less advanced than the Shenandoah Valley. Later generations migrated to the Carolinas, Ohio, Alabama, Missouri, Texas and states farther west. As for religion, although the family is supposed to have been Episcopalian, Martin Sr. could hardly have been wedded to the denomination, for it has been seen that he sampled, at the least, the Quaker faith; a grandson could have been no less adjustable.

THREE PALMERS OF MARYLAND

Despite the possibility that William I could have been the youngest son of Martin Palmer Jr., it must be recognized that the relationship has never been documented, and can only be taken as conjectural. At best it cannot now be disproved.

Likewise, the validity of the Puritan hypothesis remains to be established. Nevertheless, small bits of evidence do tend to give it support, or at least to support the legend of early family life in Maryland.

There was, first of all, that William Palmer whose entry into the province, as already noted, was attested by George Pye. Although he is not known to have been a Puritan, the circumstances strongly suggest that he may have been. He is thought to have been the same William Palmer who brought suit in 1644 against one Henry Lee (for a cause unknown); was granted a survey for a patent in 1663 (Maryland Rent Rolls); was paid 120 pounds of tobacco by the Colony in 1678 (for a consideration not stated), when he was a resident of Somerset County; and for whom a resurvey was made in 1682 of 800 acres,
known as "Boston Town", on the south side of the Annemessex River, then in possession of his son, William Jr.

Another William Palmer was born about 1640, whether in England or America is unknown. A prodigious accumulator of landed properties, he first appears in the records on February 28, 1665, when he was granted a survey of 500 acres known as "Tolchester" on the Sassafras River in Kent County. Subsequently other surveys were granted to him as follows: on September 29, 1667, of 350 acres known as "Plumb Park" on the south side of the Sassafras River; on January 3, 1670/71, of 250 acres known as "The Grove" at the head of Muskat Creek in Baltimore County; on September 9, 1673, of 600 acres known as "Palmer's Forest" in Baltimore County, now located in Harford County; on June 23, 1675, of 500 acres, known as "Palmer's Point" on the west side of Swan Creek, now in Harford County; and on August 5, 1675, of 300 acres known as "Swan Harbor" on the northeast side of Swan Creek. In 1677 he was also granted a survey of 200 acres known as "Dover" in Cecil County, and again in 1678 of other lands in Kent and Baltimore Counties. This William Palmer is known to have been married, as his widow, Elizabeth, was his executrix after his death about 1700. She took "The Grove" as her dower, and later married a Peter Ellis. William's brother John, of Towcester, Northamptonshire, England, is believed to have been his sole heir; but John died before receiving the estate, leaving four children. "Palmer's Forest" and William's other lands in Maryland were sold in 1712-13 to William Mathew of Surrey County, England.

The name of William Palmer associated with lands in Kent County, and that of John as well (as will later be seen), are intriguing. Although it has been thought that this William left no American heirs, it seems possible that William I could have been his grandson if William I's father was a minor child when William of Tochester's will was drawn. The widow's dower (not to be confused with a dowry) gave her only a life interest in "The Grove." Upon her death no part of that interest could have come to her descendants, who then would presumably have been thrown upon their own resources and left to search as they could for such land as they wanted. One is tempted, therefore, to believe that William Palmer of Tolchester was the grandfather of William I of Augusta County, but a gap of forty years exists between the death of the one and the appearance in 1740 of the other, and on the basis of information thus far obtained the relationship cannot be proved or even assumed.

Still another William Palmer appears in early Maryland, as evidenced by his will, dated November 6, 1656, and probated December 3, 1662, in which he mentioned his mother and brother and other persons, but in which no location in Maryland is given. (Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1, p. 22). Because of this omission his connection, if any, with the others remains an enigma.

Efforts to resolve the questions posed by these records have proved unavailing, but a much more intensive search could yet prove rewarding. For the present one can only surmise and wonder.
A NOTE ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM I
IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 1740-1796

That William I was a young man when he arrived in the upper Shenandoah
may be inferred from the date of his death. In 1797 his will was probated in the
Augusta County Court, but when his daughter Martha was married on June 17,
1796, he was recorded as already deceased. Were he as old as 75 at his death
(a respectable age in his time) he could have been no more than 21 in 1740; were
he born in 1715, he would have been 25. If, as may be supposed, he was actually
in occupation of his land for some time before 1740, he was correspondingly
younger when he took it.

William’s name is associated with that of another Palmer, Robert, who it
seems was older but whose relationship has not been discovered. Robert’s name
is nowhere found in the list of landholders, but on August 14, 1741, with 32 others
he signed the minutes of the "South Side Group" of a Presbyterian Christian
Society, "The Triple Forks of the Shenando Congregation", recording a commit­
ment of the signers to buy land, build a meetinghouse, to contribute funds for
the pay of the minister, etc. The meetinghouse was built at the Tinkling Spring,
about a mile from William’s landholding, and on November 12, 1744, Robert
Palmer’s name appeared in a list posted on the door to inform the signers that
their subscriptions would be due a month later. Of this Robert nothing more is
known. William I’s name does not appear in the archives of the Tinkling Spring
congregation until 1765-70, when he is listed as a regular subscriber, and a
certain John Palmer - whose actual kinship if any is unknown - is shown as a
"casual contributor". Nevertheless, in the land records for the years 1740-44 in
the Court House at Orange, William is stated to be of the Tinkling Spring Congre­
gation. Thus it might be supposed that, as Robert apparently carried the primary
responsibility for the religious association, he was the older. That he could
have been William I’s father seems doubtful, since in that case presumably he
rather than William I would have taken title to the land. Moreover it cannot be
logically thought that Robert was an older brother, since in such a case likewise
it would have been normal for him rather than for William to own the land.

To whom William I was married, or when or where, is unknown. A bare
mention of William Palmer and Jean in 1769 appears in Augusta County records,
but nothing more. This Jean might be assumed to be his wife, although 21 years
later his son, William Jr. married one of the same name, that is to say Jean
Chestnut. The marriage dates of his children are, however, for the most part
definite. They strongly suggest that William I was unmarried when he came to
the upper Shenandoah, and that his marriage took place in the preponderantly
Scotch-Irish community, probably at some considerable time after establishing
his plantation. The relevant facts are that only one child was married before
1790, three married in that year, and two daughters married still later. Granting
that the eldest child could have been in his late 30’s at marriage, his birth
could hardly have been earlier than 1755, 15 years after William purchased his
land.

The tide of Scotch-Irish migration to the Beverley Manor was at its height
between 1740 and 1745, and by the end of that time the country around Staunton
was well settled, some of the immigrants even pouring eastward through the Blue
Ridge to settle on the high Piedmont. The region to which they came was inviting
to pioneer settlers. Parts of it were clear, or relatively so, of heavy forestation,
with areas of grass suitable for pasturage. The upper Valley was not actually
occupied by Indians, although the Shawnees had a considerable settlement farther
down in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia, and the Six Nations claimed the
whole of the Valley as a hunting ground possession by right of conquest, - a claim
that they maintained until 1744 when by the Treaty of Lancaster they relinquished
it for a payment of 400 pounds. Groups of Indians continued, however, to travel
through the Valley north and south in peaceful pursuits and as war parties in
forays against other tribes in the Kentucky hunting country. The Indians were
accustomed to set fire to the dry grass in the late Fall to improve the growth of
fresh grass in the following Spring as an attraction to large game. Buffalo, deer,
bear, squirrels and wild turkey were abundant and afforded meat, hides and skins,
while the streams yielded fish in plenty. The incoming settler first chose a site
of his land close to a spring, and then cut trees with which he built a small house
of logs, subsequently to be enlarged and improved. William I built his house on a
tributary of Christian’s Creek, near the stream where later his great-grandsons
played and swam.

Corn was the first crop planted, being the staple food grain and feed of ani-
mals; and the first industries were the grist mills set up for grinding it into
meal. But hemp shortly became the leading money crop, for which the British
Navy’s needs created a firm demand. By a Court Order dated May 18, 1768,
William I and a William Dalton were granted a “hemp certificate”, an indication
that the crop was under some sort of control. Wheat followed hemp in point of
value. By 1763 a number of flour mills had been erected, and by 1775 the Valley
was sending out substantial quantities of wheat and flour. Wheat production,
however, was evidently somewhat slower in developing than hemp, as in the re-
cords of 1753-54 a reference is found to a petition by William I and others to
the “Worshipful Court of Augusta”
"to stop the large scale importation of liquor into the county by innkeepers which would encourage us to pursue our laborious designs, which is to raise sufficient quantities of grain which would sufficiently supply us with liquors and the money circulate in this County to the advantage of us, the same"

No indication is given of the Court's action. In spite of Indian depredations, production of horses, cattle and hogs also developed and came to rival wheat and flour in importance.

The Indians and the Militia

While the Indians who passed through the settlement at will were generally civil, they did not understand or observe the white settlers' customs. When they requested food and were refused they walked in and arbitrarily took possession, looting the homes of accumulated stores. Grazing cattle were sometimes treated as wild game. Resistance at such times was foolhardy and useless since the Indians went armed and when provoked did not stop short of murder. The Great Trading Path of the Indians located and relocated from time to time by treaty, always farther to the west, passed close to William I's home if not in fact across one corner of his land; and although no tragic episode is recorded it is believable that William was not without problems and anxieties.

One of the first collective actions by the settlers of Augusta County was the organization of a militia. In November, 1741, William Beverley, although a resident of Tidewater Virginia, qualified as County Lieutenant of Orange and Augusta Counties; and in May, 1742, James Patton, a Scotch-Irish immigrant to Virginia in 1738 and a former officer in the Royal Navy who had become a partner of Beverley, was commissioned Colonel for Augusta County. Twelve companies of militia were promptly formed, each with its captain under Colonel Patton's command. Every able-bodied man 21 years of age or older was listed and required to belong to one or more companies, depending on the location of his landholdings. Lists of the members of 9 of the companies totalling some 413 men have found their way by bequest into the hands of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, but in these no Palmers appear. Three rolls have been lost, one being of the company under command of Captain Hugh Thompson. As the landholdings of two Thompson families adjoined that of William I, and as William is elsewhere reported as having "processioned" in Captain Thompson's company, it may be taken as certain that this was the company to which William I and Robert belonged.

Under an Act of the Virginia Council in 1701, every physically able settler on the frontier between 16 and 60 years of age was to

"be continually provided with a well fixt musquett or fuzee, a good pistoll, sharp simeter, tomahauk and five pounds of good
clean pistoll powder and twenty pounds of sizable leaden bullets or swan or goose shott besides the powder and shott for his necessary or useful shooting at game."

Actually the militiamen of Augusta County were required to keep at their homes at all times one pound of gunpowder and four of bullets. Although they were solemnly adjured "not on any pretext whatsoever to offer any violence to any of said Indians", blood was spilled before the end of the militia's first year. In December, 1742, an altercation arose with a band foraging food on its way southward. A company of militia was called out to conduct the party through and beyond the settlement. In the course of this operation firing broke out with the loss of the captain and ten of his men, and about the same number killed on the Indian side. Peace was restored by wise and firm action at Williamsburg, where a policy of accommodation with the Indians prevailed; and while thereafter a careful watch was maintained there was no further serious trouble until the French and Indian War thirteen years later. Then, despite all efforts to maintain peaceful relations and the existence of satisfactory treaties with the Indians, events beyond the control of the settlers brought matters to a crisis.

In the historic rivalry between France and England for domination in North America, French policy aimed at restricting English settlement to a narrow strip between the eastern mountains and the Atlantic, leaving for French colonization the entire remainder of the continent excepting only the Spanish possessions. One of the French measures was the building of a chain of forts from Canada to Louisiana only a little beyond the westermost English settlements. The British counter plan involved pushing occupation of the land westward fast enough to undo the French gambit, and as the Shenandoah Valley "filled up" pioneers were moving farther on to the west and southwest as well as into North Carolina. In the conflict that inevitably ensued, the French inspired Indian hostility to the English frontier settlers; and although actual fighting was for the most part well beyond Beverley Manor - much of it in the Ohio Valley, - attack and counter-attack followed until in 1755 open warfare flamed. In August of that year the British and Virginia colonial forces suffered a crushing defeat at Fort Duquesne, Braddock and a thousand of his men being killed. Three weeks later Patton, the County's Colonel, was killed at Draper's Meadow while undertaking with a small escort to get ammunition through to a beleaguered company in Southwest Virginia. With these two disasters the entire upper Shenandoah settlement was laid open to invasion and massacre, and although a number of small forts had been built in the previous year many families fled in alarm. In the midst of the chaos, however, the Presbyterian minister rallied his congregation and the situation was saved until the immediate danger was passed. With the defeat of Montcalm at Quebec in 1759 French power in America was broken, but there was no sure peace in Virginia until after the Revolution. Various expeditions were despatched westward, but the battles took place at a distance, and although there were altercations and murders in Beverley Manor no extensive fighting occurred there.
The period of intensive Indian hostility coincided roughly with that in which William I's children were being born and brought up. Quite evidently he found that his duty was with his family for no indications have been found that he left his home to join in any of the military expeditions to the West. Throughout the whole period the settlers were favored with the friendship of the Cherokees, without which the story must surely have been one of stark tragedy.

**Transportation and Trade**

The Shenandoah Valley to which William I came was in all respects a wilderness. Roads in the modern sense were entirely lacking and passage through the country was only possible by means of paths or trails. No wheeled vehicles existed. By one account wheeled carriages did not come into general use for fifty years; by another there were only two 2-wheel vehicles in 1787, and none of 4 wheels. Travel was on foot or horseback, and goods were transported on pack-horses. As settlement advanced a regular service of pack-horse trains developed through the Great Appalachian Valley to and from Harris's Ferry on the Susquehanna.

The pioneer settlers at first traded almost entirely at Newcastle and Delaware City in Delaware, and at Lancaster and Warwick in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but as roads were opened up through the Blue Ridge they shifted to Williamsburg, Falmouth and Fredericksburg in Virginia. By 1765 Richmond had become their principal trading place, and in 1779 Richmond was made the State Capital.

Pelts of deer and buffalo were the first articles the settlers had to sell to the outside, but these were followed by hemp and ginseng, butter, cheese, wheat and wheat flour. Cattle also became an important "export". The usual method of marketing was to drive them in herds to Winchester, Philadelphia, Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) and Eastern Virginia - a forerunner of the great cattle drives of the Western plains.

Roads were a prime need of the settlers from the earliest times. Next to the Great Road northward - the Great Trading Path of the Indians - the most pressing need was to open a road eastward out of the Valley to gain more direct access to Orange, the first County Seat, and to Williamsburg, the State Capital. In February, 1739, in response to a petition of Beverley Manor citizens, the Court at Orange ordered a road to be laid out to the summit of the Blue Ridge at Jarman's Gap. This road passed near to William I's home and to the Tinkling Spring meetinghouse where it crossed the Great Road northward to Pennsylvania. While it afforded an exit to travelers by horseback, it could hardly have been a real thorofare, for the road to Rockfish Gap subsequently opened up became the more
generally travelled route. In any case, as late as 1776 it was said of John Trimble a pioneer settler:

"He has been a resident here forty two years (i.e. from 1734); and till Years after he came, he assures me that there was no road for more than seventy Miles downwards, other than the narrow, almost impervious Paths made through the lonely Forests by Buffalos, & Indians".

Nevertheless, with the activation of the Augusta County Court in 1745, attention had to be given to the roads, such as they were, within the settlement. In this William I had a part. A Court Order in 1746 reads:

"William Palmer, a tithable, to have care of the road under William Thompson from the Court House to Tinkling Spring".

Seventeen years later by another order of Court William Palmer and others were commissioned to maintain the road from Christian's Creek to Rockfish Gap, the route by which the main arterial highway from Charlottesville and points East now enters the Valley. No rail transportation to the Eastern seabord was available to the Staunton-Fishersville section of the Shenandoah Valley until more than sixty years after William I's death, when in 1857 tunnels pierced the Blue Ridge and opened the way for the line now belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Religious, Educational and Political Life

The pioneer Scotch-Irish settlers in the Upper Shenandoah Valley were not only intensely religious but also well above the average of the day in education. Books were few, but each family possessed a bible, and the building of Presbyterian meetinghouses was high on the list of priorities. Public schools were unknown - Virginia’s public school system came only with the new state constitution in 1880 - but the first settlers were determined to have the means of common school education. William Wright, a community leader whose land lay only a short distance from William I's, was the first schoolmaster. Whether, with the long isolation of the Valley community and the recurring financial stresses that were the lot of the early settlers, and the devastation of war, the original level of education could always be maintained may be wondered. Certainly the records of some of the succeeding generations seem less complete than those of their pioneer ancestors.

The spirit of independence in the community was always strong. On February 22, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, a meeting of freeholders at Staunton adopted the Augusta Declaration, urging action in the Continental Congress and pledging support to the cause of freedom. In the Constitutional Convention that established the government of the
United States, it was the Virginia Scotch-Irish who demanded and won Article I, guaranteeing the separation of church and state.

William I's membership in the Tinking Spring congregation, of which the elder Robert was a founder, was presumably continuous, although perhaps not continuously active. In a quite fragmentary and incomplete record he appears as a regular contributor only once, i.e., in 1765-70. Tinkling Spring, now a strong and vigorous institution and the parent of other important churches in the vicinity, suffered in his lifetime from harsh doctrinal controversy in the clergy and congregation, a situation doubtless as distressing and distasteful to him as it would be to any of his descendants. Moreover, at times it was in hard financial straits; and from 1784 to 1791 was without a minister of its own, being only on occasion supplied from neighboring pastorates. One of the supplies, the Reverend William Wilson of Augusta Stone, a sister institution springing from the same original "Triple Forks of the Shenando Congregation", officiated at the marriage of two of William I's children in 1790. Two others were married later by the Reverend John McCue who came to Tinkling Spring as its minister in 1791.

There is no indication that William I ever aspired to public office or political leadership. If, as may have been, he was an English island in a Scotch-Irish sea, the environment was not favorable; for Scotch-Irish political control in the upper Shenandoah Valley is said to have been as tight and powerful as that of the English autocracy in Eastern Virginia. Nevertheless, it seems obvious that William faced his civic responsibilities forthrightly and responded to calls for public service when they came, being content otherwise to live an upright life, to merit the respect of his neighbors, and to devote himself to a thoroughgoing management of his own affairs. His first public appearance was in the laying out and maintenance of roads in 1746, as has been noted. On March 1, 1749, Samuel Hughes deeded to William Caldwell 440 acres in Beverley Manor "bounded by the land of William Palmer". Another deed, dated October 11, 1750, mentioned the land of William Palmer, and both William and Jean (presumably his wife and nowhere else mentioned) were witnesses. He was one of the executors of the will of Robert Gibson, yeoman of Augusta County, dated March 22, 1760, and probated May 20, 1760, and was one of the appraisers of the estate of Mark Tallard on November 16, 1760. On November 21, 1767, he was appointed by the Vestry of Augusta Parish to "procession" with others from Burden's line to Wm. Tease's between South Mountain and Kennedy's road by Staunton and thence by Tinking Spring Meeting House. Elsewhere it is recorded that he processioned in Captain Thompson's company. Again, on May 18, 1872, William Palmer was one of the appraisers of the estate of William Johnston. Presumably there must have been other instances in which he served his community, only the record now being lacking.

Processioners served the parish vestry in adjusting boundary disputes of settlers as well as for census and tax purposes, and cared for all welfare work in addition to church duties, but did not necessarily have connection with the Established Church. Non-Anglicans were permitted to serve.
The Death of William I

Of the death of William I it is known only that he was deceased before the marriage of his daughter Martha on June 17, 1796. His will, a reverent and provident document, was made March 26, 1790, and probated in the Augusta County Court on July 18, 1797. In it he left his plantation to his son, William Jr., but provided that each of his daughters, so long as she remained single and continued to help as in the past should be given a home and a living there. His estate, other than land, was mainly in horses and cattle, which he bequeathed with even hand to William and the unmarried daughters, to whom also he gave his household furniture and loom in equal shares. His wearing apparel he gave to his "dear and well-beloved son "Robert", - evidently a bequest that could be transported readily to North Carolina, and to his son-in-law, James Spence he gave "the Juste and full sum of five shillings".

His place of burial is unknown. It cannot be found in the Tinkling Spring church yard; it may well be on his own cherished plantation, in keeping with a custom not unusual. In any case, somewhere near his home of fifty-six years or more, in a smiling and fruitful land that he helped to wrest from the primeval wilderness, lies a man of unshakable purpose and iron courage, worthy of the honor and pride of his descendants.
THE SECOND GENERATION

Six children of William I survived to maturity, as is known from his will; there is no record of others. Of two sons, William Jr. (II) might be assumed to be the older, since he was named to inherit the plantation as would be normal under the laws and customs of primogeniture, although the other son, Robert (II), was first to be mentioned in the will.\(^4\) Robert was presumably named for the elder Robert who was with William I in 1741-44, and possibly earlier and longer. Of Robert (II) little is known. He is recorded as having served in the Revolution in Captain Matthew Smith's Augusta company. On August 22, 1783, the Augusta County Court issued a "dedimus" (i.e., an authorization) "To take a deposition of Robert Palmer who is about to remove to North Carolina". It is possible that Robert did so and returned, for although not appointed in the document, he was approved by the Court as one of the executors of the will of William I in 1797. No record has been found of a marriage.

Of the four adult daughters, the name of the first to be married, and presumably the eldest, is unknown. William's will does not mention her directly; she is known only through a bequest to James Spence, her husband. It is thought that the Spences may have moved to Kentucky.

The next daughter to be married was Ann (II), who became the bride of John Chestnut on May 19, 1790. James Spence was surety, and the ceremony was performed by the Reverend William Wilson. John Chestnut is recorded as having moved to South Carolina.

Ann's marriage was followed by that of Mary (II), to William Moore on February 25, 1793. The sureties were John Hamilton Hodge and John McDowell. The Reverend John McCue officiated.

Martha (II), married Abner Tuttle on June 22, 1796, after the death of her father, for whom it may be believed she cared in his last years. Abner stood surety for himself with Patterson Thompson. The Reverend John McCue officiated also on this occasion.

\(^4\) In the view of Horace Wilbur Palmer, Robert was older than William Jr. (II), by possibly as much as ten years. If Robert left home to establish himself in North Carolina while William Jr. remained at home to carry on for his aging father, William Jr. might well have been the heir to the plantation, although the younger of the sons. It may be noted that in succeeding generations the name William was given more often to the second son than to the eldest.
On December 10, 1790, John Palmer, whose presumed connection remains obscure, was married to Nancy Crawford by the Reverend Archibald Scott, first pastor of the Bethel Congregation.

William Jr. (II), was married on January 12, 1790, to Jean or Jane (Jennie) Chestnut. John Chestnut was his surety. Reverend William Wilson, the minister who in the following year married William Jr's. sister to John Chestnut, performed the ceremony. Despite the double linkage of Palmers and Chestnuts relations appear not to have been always happy. William sued a James Chestnut in 1792. James returned the compliment in 1794. From testimony given by John in his suit it would appear that the Chestnuts were then fairly recent comers to Augusta County. Their name does not appear among those of the early settlers.

It is family tradition that some member or members of each generation in direct line from William I has, although never seeking a professional military career, served the country in every armed conflict from the War for Independence through World War I, excepting only the War with Mexico and the Spanish-American War. (Actually World War II and the Korean War may now be included.) William Jr. (II) unquestionably served in the Continental Army, but the record is not entirely clear. As there was no adequate machinery of central government during the Revolution, the troops were recruited and provided by the respective colonies. Virginia actually gave four William Palmers to the Revolution. As William Jr. was the only one from Augusta County, the most logical interpretation is that he was a member of William Johnson's Company (an Augusta company) of the 11th Virginia Regiment from March 1777 to September of the same year when he was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Brandywine Creek. The assumption is clouded, however, by a statement made on August 14, 1820, by a certain William Palmer of Fayette County, Kentucky, in an application for a pension, viz: that he was born in Price William County, Virginia, in 1756; that he enlisted under Captain William Johnson in the 10th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Ferbiger commanding; that General Woodford commanded the brigade at Brandywine; and that he then had a son Richard, age about 22. No mention is made of a wound or capture. Obviously this man was not William Jr. (II). So far as is known William Jr. never applied for a pension or had one. Saffell's Revolutionary War Records show the 11th Virginia Regiment, inc., as it stood May 31, 1777, to be under command of Colonel Daniel Morgan, with Captain William Johnson commanding Company 3, of which William Palmer was one of two corporals. William Palmer's name is missing from the roll of the company on November 1, 1778, giving support to the account of his capture in September of that year.

**William Jr's. (II) Family**

If the accessible information about the family of William I is scant, that concerning the children of William Jr. (II) is strikingly scantier. Here, except for William III who succeeded to the ancestral plantation, the only recourse is to the
U.S. Census records. Unfortunately those for the year 1800 were destroyed by fire in the Census Bureau, but from the data taken in the Census of 1810 it appears that William Jr. and his wife Jennie had at least nine children. Sketchy as the information there is, it shows as the family of William Palmer:

1 male of 45 years or over (obviously William Jr. himself)
1 female of 45 years or over (obviously his wife)
2 males between the ages of 16 and 26
1 male between the age of 10 and 16
4 males under 10
2 females under 10.

Other than that of the head of the family, William, no names are given, but certainly one of the two older male children was William (III). Unlike his father, William Jr. (II), left no will, so far as is known.

Presumably both William Jr. and Jennie died between 1810 and 1820, for in the latter year the Census shows only one William Palmer in Augusta County, age between 26 and 45 - obviously again William (III). All further account of the other children of William Jr. (II) is lost, as their names are nowhere attested in any of the documents or records so far found. It may be noted, however, that in the Census of 1810 the names of George, John and Adam Palmer appear respectively as heads of families, and in that of 1820 likewise George, Adam and Thomas, whose ages though not specifically stated would seem to make them contemporaries and quite possibly brothers of William (III). These same names are found later among the sons of William III, a fact suggesting that the fourth generation children may have been named for uncles - i.e. sons of William Jr. (II). But other and unrelated families of Palmers had come to Augusta County meanwhile, making definite conclusions impossible; and no living Palmer has been found who claims descent from any brother (or sister) of William (III). In consequence the only descendant of William I who can be identified in the next generation (the Third) is William (III). All others of that generation remain unaccounted for, as do their descendants in succeeding generations.
THE THIRD GENERATION

William (III), who appeared in the Census of 1810 only as one-half of an anonymous male digit, was born evidently in 1792; when enumerated on April 10, 1851, for the Census of 1850 he stated his age as 59. He comes into full view for the first time in the War of 1812 on the roll of Captain John Link's Company of Rifles, Second Corps d'Elite, commanded by Colonel Moses Green from August 29, 1814 to December 18 of the same year. In November he was made a corporal, - evidence that he was a worthy soldier. The unit was stationed at Camp Charles City Courthouse on the James River below Richmond and saw no actual fighting. It appears to have been mustered out in December, but William (III) remained in camp until February to care for those of the company too sick to leave. John Palmer, possibly a brother (not to be confused with the earlier John) is credited with four months of service in the same company.

William (III) married Nancy Ham on December 31, 1818, the Reverend William King officiating. He was then presumably 26 years of age. Of the Ham family little is now known, although a Dr. Valentine Ham performed a service in the Revolutionary War for which he stated a claim on the government in 1785, and various Ham families appear in the Census records for some time after the turn of the century. Nancy bore thirteen children. She died, it is thought, a short time after the birth of her youngest child, Elizabeth, in 1841. The Census of 1840 gave for the first time the names of all individuals enumerated; in the Census of 1850 hers was missing.

Although documentary evidence has not been found, it is quite certain that the ancestral plantation came down to William (III), for it is known from Abraham Louis Palmer that as a boy he lived there. At some time, however, the property passed out of his hands. This presumably occurred after 1850, when the Census shows him and most of his sons at home as farmers. In the Census of 1860, however, he is shown as living with his son Silas and four others of his children at Burke's Mill (now Weyer's Cave) some fifteen miles to the north of Staunton. William (III) was then 68 years of age. His death came within the next decade.

The Burke's Mill home of Silas was squarely in the path of Sheridan's Army whose mission it was to devastate the Valley of Virginia - the granary of the Confederacy. According to one account:

"Most of the fighting on Augusta soil was in 1864. Her sons fought with great bravery at the battles of Mt. Crawford
and Piedmont, and later in the same year came General Philip Sheridan, after which he boasted that 'a crow flying over the Valley must take his rations with him'. Sheridan with approximately 45,000 troops continued his march up the Valley into Augusta. The Confederates tried to stem the tide of an overwhelming force at Fishersville, but were forced to retire and Sheridan pushed on to Staunton where all public property was destroyed including the railroad and two factories. His cavalry proceeded to Waynesboro for further destruction. Augusta, along with the rest of the beautiful Valley of Virginia, was left in a state of almost total destruction."

If William (III) lived to know that his sons were bearing arms on both sides of the conflict, it must be believed that his last days were filled with hardship and sorrow, ameliorated only by the care bestowed by those of his children who stood by to sustain and comfort him.

The children of William Palmer (III) and Nancy Ham Palmer, in the order of their ages were:

- George Henry Palmer (IV), born February 18, 1822. (Biographical note)
- William Palmer (IV), born late in 1822 or in 1823. (Biographical note)
- John Adam Palmer (IV), born December 17, 1824. (Biographical note)
- Silas Palmer (IV), birth date uncertain. Never married but was a faithful provider for younger members. In 1868 he purchased a farm of 45 1/2 acres on Christian's Creek where he lived the rest of his life, and gave a home to his brother James and sisters Elizabeth and the widow Cynthia Johnson. Will dated July 12, 1895.
- Mary Palmer (IV), born 1833. Never married. Death date unknown.
- Abraham Louis Palmer (IV), born September 25, 1833. (Biographical note)
- Jacob Palmer (IV), born 1834. Lost in Civil War -Confederate side.
- Amanda Palmer (IV), birth date uncertain. Died young.
- Cynthia Palmer (Johnson) (IV), born 1838. Married Isaac N. Johnson August 17, 1850, after whose death she resided with brothers Silas and James and sister Elizabeth. Inherited with Elizabeth the property of Silas. Death date unknown.
- Thomas Palmer (IV), born 1839. Died in young manhood.
- Elizabeth Palmer (IV), born 1841. Never married. Died 1920, the last known survivor of the line in Virginia.

Silas, James, Cynthia and Elizabeth are buried in the Methodist cemetery in Fishersville. On Elizabeth's death the property passed to a ward.
THE FOURTH GENERATION

The Fourth Generation is in important respects distinctive. It is the first of which any of its members were known in the flesh by anyone living at the time of this writing. Moreover, it is the first in which the names of all the children of one family - that of William (III) - are known. Significantly it is the first generation of which any of its members, answering the beckoning call of the west, crossed the Alleghenies into the broad Mississippi Valley and on to the Pacific. Most importantly it is the generation of the War between the States, the cataclysm that was to break families apart. The people of the Valley of Virginia were vigorously opposed to secession and sent delegations to Richmond to urge conciliation, but with the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the Southern rebellion their temper immediately changed. In this setting these westward migrations led fatefully to a breach of family solidarity as brothers, each pledged in loyalty to his respective state, were ranged on opposing sides in the war. Abraham Louis (IV) was the first to go west (in about 1858) followed in 1864 by John Adam (IV) and in 1877 by George Henry (IV). Among these brothers a substantial measure of reconciliation was brought about, although it was well after 1900 that communications were restored with those who remained in Virginia.

The War and the migrations produced a wide divergence in family fortunes. In general, those of William (III)'s sons who ventured west to experience its vibrant life and to enter its stream of stimulating activity were those who achieved, increased, and in some degree prospered. Those who stayed behind through the wasted post-bellum years struggled, languished, and in the end disappeared - a part of the South's tragic Lost Generation.

Son of William Palmer (III) and Nancy Ham Palmer.

M. Anna Johns of Bath Co., Va., dau. of ____________ Johns
and ____________ Johns, who b. ____________ 1818, in Va. and d.
Sept. 22, 1878, at Iconium, Ia.

Children:


William Henry Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1850, in Bath Co., Va.
(Biographical note).

Cynthia Palmer (V), b. in Va. ____________ , and d. Jan. 9, 1929, at Iconium, Ia.

Josie Palmer (Robinson) (Shaeffer) (V) (Biographical note).

George Henry Palmer removed from Augusta County to Bath County, Virginia, as a young man and established himself as a wheelwright. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 27th Confederate Infantry of Virginia, and was captured at Rich Mountain in West Virginia. On returning home he was recaptured and held prisoner until 1862 when he was exchanged. Later he joined the 11th Virginia Cavalry, known as the Bath County Cavalry, under Captain Foxhall and served to the end of the war. Returning home he faced debts that had accumulated in the war years. After clearing his obligations and accumulating a sufficient capital he removed with his family to Appanoose County, Iowa, and settled near Iconium. Legend: George Henry Palmer was with Lee at Appomattox but refused to surrender, mounted his horse and rode home. Fact: A month before his death he declared in a letter to Nancy Potts Palmer that he had not yet surrendered.

(IV) PALMER, William (IV), born at Fishersville near Staunton, Augusta Co., Va. presumably late in 1822 or 1823; d. presumably in Augusta Co., Va., between 1866 and 1880.

Son of William Palmer (III) and Nancy Ham Palmer.

M. Rebecca ____________, dau. of ____________ and ____________ , who b. ____________ 1834 (or 1833)

Children:

Margaret A. Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1854.

Amanda C. Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1855.

Thomas W. Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1859 or 1860.

William Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1863.

Emma Palmer (V), b. ____________ 1867.
Of William (IV) Palmer, little information is available beyond that revealed in the Census records, which suggest that he lived and died in Augusta County, Virginia. In the Census of 1850, he is shown as single and living in the household of William (III). His age is given as 28, which would indicate 1822 as the year of his birth - the same year as that of George Henry Palmer, who by this time was no longer living in the parental home. As George Henry Palmer was born February 18, 1822, and stated to be the eldest of William (III)’s children, William (IV) must have been born late in the same year or in 1823 (the discrepancy due possibly to a delay in completing the Census enumeration).

In the Census of 1860, William (IV) is shown as married. His age is given as 38 and Rebecca’s as 27. Three children are shown: Margaret, Amanda and Thomas W., aged respectively 6, 5 and two months. No entry is found in the Census of 1870, but that of 1880 shows Rebecca a widow, with Margaret and Amanda, aged 26 and 24 respectively, living at home. Thomas W., who then should have been 20, is missing from the list, but two other children are shown - William (V) age 17, and Emma, age 13. No records of the marriages of any of the children has been found. Recent efforts to find descendants in Augusta County have been unsuccessful.

From the ages of the oldest and youngest of the children it may be seen that William IV was married before 1854, when he would have been 31 or 32; and that he died sometime after 1866, when he would have been 44.


Son of William Palmer (III) and Nancy Ham Palmer.


Children:

* William Asgal Palmer (V), b. April 8, 1850, in Va. (Biographical note).
* Mary C. Palmer (V), b. Mar. 27, 1852. (Biographical note).
* Christiana S. Palmer (V), b. May 8, 1854, at McDowell, Highland Co., Va. (Biographical note).

John Adam Palmer abhorred slavery, and being unsympathetic with the Southern cause on this score moved with his family from Virginia to Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1864. He settled near Iconium where he developed a stock farm. In his late years he lived with his daughter Christiana (V) in Moravia, Iowa.

(IV) PALMER, Silas. See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, James. See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, Samuel, See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, Mary. See William Palmer (III).

Son of William Palmer (III) and Nancy Ham Palmer.


Children:
Winfield Scott Palmer (V), b. Dec. 18, 1861 (Biographical note).
Millard Fillmore Palmer (V), b. July 26, 1863 (Biographical note).
Infant dau. (V), b. Aug. 17, 1867, in Monroe Co., Ia., d. Sept. 8, 1867.
Christiana Bertha Palmer (V), b. June 12, 1875 (Biographical note).
Frank Fletcher Palmer (V), b. Sept. 18, 1880 (Biographical note).

After the death of his mother, Abraham Louis Palmer was taken as a boy to live with his oldest brother, George Henry Palmer (IV) in Bath County, Virginia. As a young man he was associated with the firm of Hull and Glendye. Whether for these or others he was given charge or cattle drives to the Baltimore market, returning with the payment in gold which he guarded carefully on the homeward journey of several days. In 1858 he went to Missouri remaining there about two years before settling in Iowa in 1860. In 1861 he was licensed to preach by the United Brethren denomination.

From November 3, 1864, to July 21, 1865, he was in military service. On November 24 he was received in Oskaloosa at the Draft Rendevous of the 163rd Subdivision of Iowa and "sent" to the 13th Iowa Infantry Regiment. On November 29 he answered muster call at Davenport. Then until March 25, 1865, when he was reported at Goldboro, North Carolina, as a "gain" in Company F, 13th Iowa, the archived record is silent. Nevertheless, it is known from his letters that he was engaged in the Battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, and from a journal kept by a brother-in-law, Samuel Potts, who was inducted with him, that the two were together after a series of skirmishes at Courtland, Alabama, on December 31, and again at New Bern and Kinston, North Carolina, March 15 and 16, 1865. Meanwhile the brother-in-law moved eastward and northward from Courtland to Larkinville, Alabama, January 12, and then by a succession of marches, river-boat and rail journeys through Evansville, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; New Albany, Indiana; Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Baltimore, Maryland, to Annapolis, where on February 4 he took ship and was landed February 8 near New Bern. The experience of Abraham Louis Palmer may have been similar; he reported being at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, after having once been turned back from a voyage southward by a storm at sea. Sharp skirmishes took place between New Bern and Goldsboro.
The explanation of the long hiatus in the official record would seem to be the following: The 13th Iowa was an element of the army of General Sherman which, at the time of Abraham Louis Palmer's induction, was already deep in Georgia on its march from Atlanta to Savannah, having cut all communications with the rear. At the same time, General Thomas, who had earlier been sent northward from Atlanta to engage the Confederate Army of Tennessee under General Hood, was hurriedly assembling at Nashville all of the forces obtainable. Thus presumably were pressed into his service such recruits as Abraham Louis Palmer who were within the theatre but unable to overtake the regiments to which they were assigned. Five days after the Battle of Nashville the 13th Iowa emerged at Savannah, and in early January began a long toilsome march northward from Beaufort through the Carolinas. Sherman occupied Goldsboro on March 24, and there on the following day Abraham Louis was able to join the organization to which he had been originally assigned, meanwhile obviously having been attached to other units. At some point on the way he declined the offer of a chaplainship, preferring then to continue with his comrades in arms. From Goldsboro the 13th's northward march was resumed through Raleigh, where he was briefly hospitalized, then Petersburg and Richmond, and on to Alexandria, Virginia, which was reached on May 19, 1865. Meanwhile General Lee had surrendered on April 9 at Appomattox and General Johnson on April 26, thus bringing the war in the eastern theatre to an end. On May 26, the last of the scattered Confederate forces capitulated, and the 13th Iowa marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Grand Review, the greatest military pageant the country had seen up to that time, but saddened by the assassination of President Lincoln shortly before. Transferred by rail to Parkersburg, West Virginia, thence by river steamer to Louisville, Kentucky, the 13th Iowa Regiment was mustered out on July 21, 1865, conveyed to Davenport, Iowa, and disbanded July 29, 1865.

Early in 1875, with his wife and two small sons, Winfield (V) and Millard (V), he crossed from Iowa to California on the Union Pacific - Central Pacific Line, completed only six years before. The trip from Omaha, Nebraska to Oakland, California, consumed ten days, the train running only by day and stopping regularly each night. Herds of antelope and buffalo were seen, and fear was felt of possible Indian attack. The family remained in California a scant year, living at San Leandro and Calistoga, and returning to Iowa late in 1875 or early in 1876.

During the period of his licentiate Abraham Louis Palmer pursued the course of studies required for ordination. In 1877 he was ordained by Bishop Wright at the annual conference of his church in Ames, Iowa. His pastorates were at various assignments in central and southern Iowa, the last being at Monticello, Jones County, 1890-92. As a Presiding Elder of the United Brethren Church he held office for eight years.
In 1892, the family moved again to California in search of a milder climate, and lived for a time at the Palms and North Ontario, now Upland. In 1894, he accepted a call to Upper Lake, California, where he served as United Bretheren pastor until his retirement in 1898. Returning then to Upland he built a home at 521 North First Avenue where he lived the three remaining years of his life.

Nancy Baker Potts was brought from Virginia to Iowa in 1849 at the age of seven. The family moved by flatboat down the Ohio River, across the Mississippi River by ferry, and overland to Franklin Township about 12 miles southwest of Albia, where it settled on the sparsely populated prairie. Her father brought young fruit trees, made his own furniture, became a Methodist Sunday-school superintendent, employed a teacher and started the first school, later establishing an academy scholarship available to any of his descendants. A brother-in-law of Nancy Baker Potts, Josiah T. Young, served six years (3 terms) as Secretary of State of Iowa, was mayor of his city and a member of the Legislature, and held other positions of public trust. His younger brother, Lafayette Young, was publisher of the Des Moines Daily Capital, served an interim term in the United States Senate in 1910-11, and was the recipient of civic honors in the Iowa capital.

(IV) PALMER, Jacob. See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, Amanda. See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER (Johnson), Cynthia, See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, Thomas. See William Palmer (III).
(IV) PALMER, Elizabeth. See William Palmer (III).
THE FIFTH GENERATION

The Fifth Generation has features unlike those of any other. It is that in which most of the known descendants of William I were either born or grew up in the Middle West, and it is the generation that extended a lasting migration of the family westward to the Pacific.

A significant feature of the Middle West was that there were brought together streams of migration from sections of the country not intimately acquainted - from New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic states as well as from the South. In the challenging new environment the social mingling and intermarriages of these families with their diverse backgrounds of geographic origin and social experience served, impalpably perhaps, to widen horizons of knowledge and to enlarge understandings.

No less significant was the movement from Iowa to California, which began with Winfield Scott Palmer (V). Next was the family of Abraham Louis Palmer (IV), which included Christiana Bertha (V) and Frank Fletcher (V). These were joined in 1897 by Millard Fillmore Palmer (V). A stream of collateral relatives followed.

If the Iowa environment was stimulating, that of California was energizing. To a region of extraordinary natural attractions came numbers of people of means and culture to enjoy in a benign and invigorating climate the fruits of their successes elsewhere, and to make substantial contributions to the life and institutions of the new state. Dynamic progress has thus characterized California over many decades. This has nowhere been manifest more abundantly than in the field of education in which the family has had worthy representation. In this atmosphere of growth, progress and general advancement the Fifth Generation of Palmers in California found itself completely at home. Those of the Six were even more generously blessed.

(V) PALMER, Nancy Jane. See George Henry Palmer (IV)
(V) PALMER, Susan E. See George Henry Palmer (IV).

Son of George Henry Palmer (IV) and Anna Johns Palmer.
Children:

George Hamilton Palmer (VI), b. Sept. 4, 1882, in Monroe Co., Ia.
  d. Sept. 30, 1964, in Albia, Ia., Inherited the family bible.
Sadie Anna Palmer (VI), b. Mar. 13, 1886, in Monroe Co., Ia.
  Unmarried. Living Nov. 1, 1964, in Moravia, Ia.
Irl Richard Palmer (VI), b. May 22, 1891, in Monroe Co., Ia.
  (Biographical note).

(V) PALMER, Cynthia, See George Henry Palmer (IV).
(V) PALMER, Josie (Robinson) (Shaeffer), b. ,18 , at
  d.__________ at Salem, Ia.
  Dau. of George Henry Palmer (IV) and Anna Johns Palmer.
  M. (1)__________ at __________, Douglas Robinson,
  son of __________ Robinson and __________ Robinson.
  M. (2)__________ at __________, R. Shaeffer of
  Walnut City, Ia., son of __________ Shaeffer and __________
  Shaeffer.
  Children:
    One son and one daughter died in infancy.

(V) PALMER, Margaret A. See William Palmer (IV)
(V) PALMER, Amanda C. See William Palmer (IV)
(V) PALMER, Thomas W. See William Palmer (IV)
(V) PALMER, William. See William Palmer (IV)
(V) PALMER, Emma, See William Palmer (IV)

(V) PALMER, Dr. William Asgal, b. Apr. 8, 1850, near Staunton, Va., d. Dec. 20, 1900, at Russell, Ia.
  Son of John Adam Palmer (IV) and Mary Jane Burns Palmer.
  M. June 21, 1876 (or 1877) Hannah Minerva Powell, dau. of Esau
  Powell and Catherine Powell, who b. Oct. 12, 1852, in Frederick-
  town, Pa., and d. Aug. 16, 1914, in Upland, California.
  Children:
    Lottie Grace Palmer (VI), b. Sept. 9, 1878, D. Apr. 4, 1899.
    Kate Palmer (VI), b. Feb. 13, 1881 in Russell, Ia. (Biographical note).
    John Palmer (VI), b. Sept. 27, 1887, in Russell, Ia. (Biographical note).
    Clarice Bird Palmer (VI), b. Jan 9, 1890, in Russell, Ia. (Biographical note)

William Asgal Palmer came with his parents from Virginia to Iowa in 1864. He
taught school and raised cattle to earn money for his medical education, then
settled in Russell, Iowa, where he practiced medicine and lived the remainder of
his life. For many years he was a physician of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.


Dau. of John Adam Palmer (IV) and Mary Jane Burns Palmer.
M. Sam E. Argo, son of _______ Argo and _______ Argo, who b._______ at ________, and d._______ at ________

Mary C. Palmer came to Iowa with her parents in 1864 at the age of 12. Her husband, Sam E. Argo, owned a store 8 miles west of Iconium, Iowa. There were no children.


Dau. of John Adam Palmer (IV) and Mary Jane Burns Palmer.
M. Apr. 27, 1880, Andrew D. Makin, son of _______ Makin and _______ Makin, who b._______ at ________, and d._______ at________

Children:
Frank Makin (VI), b.________1882 at Moravia, Ia., d.________at________
Maude Makin (VI), b.________,1884, at Moravia, Ia.

Christiana S. Palmer came to Iowa with her parents in 1884 at the age of 10. Her husband conducted a lumber business at Moravia.

Frank Makin and his sister Maude took degrees at Iowa State University. Maude Makin lived for a time after her graduation with the Millard Fillmore Palmers in Upland, California, later taking up residence in Chicago where for many years she held an executive position in the Y.W.C.A.


Son of Abraham Louis Palmer (IV) and Nancy Baker Potts Palmer.

Children:
Arthur Wheatley Palmer (VI), b. Apr. 28,1890 (Biographical note).
Frederick Louis Palmer (VI), b. July 8, 1892 (Biographical note).
Vinal Charlotte Palmer (VI), b. Aug. 14, 1894 (Biographical note).
Mildred Bertha Palmer (VI), b. July 7, 1899 (Biographical note).
Catherine Winifred Palmer (VI), b. Apr. 1, 1908 (Biographical note).
Winfield Scott Palmer, after a boyhood spent first in Iowa and then in California, returned with his parents to Iowa. There he grew to young manhood, receiving his education in the public schools and in Pleasant Plain Academy, a Quaker institution, and later teaching school. After spending a winter in San Diego, California, in the mid-1880's, he returned again to Iowa and engaged in a mercantile business with C.O. Bowen at Hedrick. Compelled to seek a more friendly climate he moved in 1890 with his wife and infant son to California, stopping for a time in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and later in San Diego and Los Angeles. Early in 1891 he settled in Ontario, where he planted an orange grove (one of the first in the colony), built a home at San Antonio Avenue and J. Street, and engaged at various times in real estate, insurance and fruit shipping enterprises. At several times he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational Church.

In 1899 he sold the Ontario property and, as a Director and Manager of the Ontario Water Company, a newly-formed corporation to bring supplemental water to the colony's drought-stricken citrus groves, he supervised the drilling of wells near Indian Hill, Claremont, the construction of a steam-powered pumping station, and the laying of a pipeline across the intervening wash lands to Ontario. This task completed, he moved to North Ontario (now Upland) to become associated with the Upland Citrus Association. There he was called upon from time to time to assist in the organization of other affiliated fruit shipping associations in the Ontario-Upland-Cucamonga District of the Southern California Fruit Exchange (subsequently renamed the California Fruit Growers Exchange) proprietors of the Sunkist trademark, meanwhile acquiring other citrus property near Upland. In 1900 he organized the Mountain View Orange and Lemon Association and became its first manager, and while in this position experimented and perfected the indoor tent process of curing lemons (to enhance their keeping qualities) - a method later generally adopted by the industry.

To make possible the advantages of college education for his children he moved in 1906 to Claremont, where he was elected Manager of the Claremont Citrus Association, - a position he held until 1910 and again from 1911 through 1913. With a group of three associates he purchased in 1906 the former Samuels property of about 20 acres on Indian Hill Boulevard between Harrison Avenue and Eighth Street, which was subdivided and platted as Eucasia Park. The concrete walk along Indian Hill Boulevard was one of the first if not actually the first of its kind in the residential section of the town. In 1908 he built the home known as The Sycamores at Seventh Street and Indian Hill Boulevard.

In Claremont he took an active part in community affairs and in various movements for the improvement of the town. In 1908 he was made President of the Board of Trustees of the Claremont Church and President of the Claremont Board of Trade. In 1909-11 he was President of the Claremont School Board and
Secretary of the first Board of Trustees of the Claremont High School District, which procured the site and constructed the first High School building. He worked successfully with others to bring about the incorporation of Claremont as a city to increase the powers of local government, and with Dr. F.W. Thomas and Mr. L. N. Smith served on a committee which secured the right of way for the Pacific Electric Railway through Claremont, affording frequent rapid rail service to Los Angeles - a boon in the days of indifferent highways and few automobiles. With his brother, Millard Fillmore Palmer, and John Tinley Brooks, he organized the Claremont National Bank; (since merged in the Bank of America) and served as its first president.

Having become interested in 1902 in the possibilities of a great development of agriculture under irrigation in the Imperial Valley, then a vast wasteland, he disposed of his citrus property at Upland and acquired the rights to several hundred acres of desert land near Brawley. In the costly development of the raw land into productive farms a long succession of reverses was encountered which at times threatened financial disaster to the entire undertaking. In 1913 he relinquished his other interests to give himself to the intensive management of this enterprise, and in this process exchanged a part of the land for a citrus grove near Rialto. Returning to his Claremont home in 1915 he then served until 1918 as manager of the Rialto Citrus Association. The remaining holding in the Imperial Valley by this time had attained a substantial value, compensating for the years of sacrifice and tenacity of purpose its development had demanded, and in the late years of his life he found much satisfaction in the outcome and happiness in the operations of the Valley ranch and of the citrus property at Rialto.

Kate Hutchinson Palmer grew to womanhood in Iowa, where she attended Pleasant Plain Academy, and later taught school until her marriage. She early developed an exceptional soprano voice, and was for many years a choir singer. Although not sympathetic with its more extreme resolutions, she was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and several times a delegate of the Claremont Chapter to the annual D.A.R. Congress in Washington. She was a tireless traveler, and for forty years after the death of her husband spent almost every summer on the East Coast and in Canada. For some fifty-six years she was a member of the Claremont Church. A cousin by marriage, Dr. Charles Fitts, was for some years Dean of Admissions of Pomona College. A nephew by marriage, Dr. Robert J. Bernard, was, until his retirement in 1963, President of Claremont University College - the Graduate School and institutional core of the Associated Colleges of Claremont - whose years of dedicated service and leadership contributed significantly to the realization in Southern California of an educator's ideal - an American adaptation of the Oxford-Cambridge plan of organization to conserve the social and tutorial values of small colleges with the academic strength and prestige of the university. Early ancestors of Kate Hutchinson Palmer - Hutchinisons, Burtons and Watermans - contributed land and money in 1770 to the founding of Dartmouth College.
An enduring memorial to Winfield Scott Palmer and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer provides the chancel flowers once each year in the Claremont Church.


Son of Abraham Louis Palmer (IV) and Nancy Baker Potts Palmer.


Children:


Millard Fillmore Palmer spent the early years of his boyhood in Iowa and California, returning in 1875 or early 1876 with his parents to Iowa where he grew to manhood. He entered the bank of J.T. Brooks in Hedrick and there learned the techniques of the banking business. In 1897 he moved to North Ontario, California, (later renamed Upland) to become cashier and chief administrative officer of the newly formed Commercial Bank, - the first bank in the community. Shortly thereafter he participated in the organization of the first building and loan association and a savings bank, both of which he also administered. Subsequently he was made President of the bank which became the Commercial National Bank of Upland, and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1915, having meanwhile participated in the organization of the Claremont National Bank of which he was a director.

During the years of his residence in Upland he took an active interest in community affairs and contributed substantially to the upbuilding of the town. Many of the early enterprises there owed their success to his sympathetic financial support. He also acquired personal interests in real estate in Long Beach and later in Claremont, where in association with J.T. Brooks he purchased and subdivided for residential building a tract of unimproved land fronting on Blanchard Park. Disposing of these properties he concentrated his land interests in rural property in the eastern San Joaquin Valley, to which he retired on the conclusion of his active banking career, and lived at Lindsay, Paradise, Three Rivers, and Strathmore.

A fancier of fine driving horses and high-bred hunting dogs, he early found recreation in shooting in the neighboring waste lands, now for the most part improved. With the advent of the automobile he owned one of the first in the community, and thereafter became an ardent motorist. While a resident of Upland he was active in the Methodist Church, which at one time he served as Treasurer, and in the local Masonic lodge. Through a sister-in-law, Mrs. John Tinley Brooks, Charlotte Brooks Palmer had a family connection with Mrs. Henry C. Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in 1921-24 and mother of
Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in 1933-41 and Vice President of the United States in 1941-45.

Millard and Charlotte Palmer made a home for an orphaned child, Ione Casey, until her marriage to a Tulare County rancher, Otis Hodges. Upon the death of her husband, Ione Hodges returned to their household and remained with them to the end of their lives.

(V) PALMER, Christiana Bertha, b. June 12, 1875, in Calistoga, Napa County, Calif. d. Feb 24, 1945, at Ontario, California.

Dau. of Abraham Louis Palmer (IV) and Nancy Baker Potts Palmer

Although born in California, Christiana Bertha Palmer spent the formative years of her childhood (1875-1892) in Iowa. At a very early age she showed a definite musical talent, and when seven or eight years old began to receive instruction on the Estey (reed) organ, which at that time was the favorite musical instrument in the Western prairie states. At the age of twelve she began to play the organ for church and Sunday-school services. At thirteen she was teaching beginners on the organ; and from that time until shortly before her death she was a very successful teacher of organ and piano, chiefly piano.

She attended the Monticello, Iowa High School in 1890, '91, and '92, and after coming to California she studied in the Music Departments of the original Chaffey College, and in Pomona and Occidental Colleges, receiving advanced instruction in piano, harmony and musical theory, and numbering among her distinguished teachers William Ludwig Piutti of Chaffey.

During the 1930’s and early 1940's, she was an instructor in Music Department of Upland College, Upland California. For more than forty years she was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Upland, and was active in choir work and other musical activities of the church.

(V) PALMER, Frank Fletcher, b. Sept. 18, 1880, in Ainsworth, Washington Co., Ia., Living Nov. 1, 1964, at Ontario, California.

Son of Abraham Louis Palmer (IV) and Nancy Baker Potts Palmer.

M. Mch. 29, 1909, at Upland, Calif., Grace Greenleaf, dau. of Clement Allen Greenleaf and Frances Caroline Phipps Greenleaf, who b. May 16, 1881, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Children:

Nancy Caroline Palmer (VI), b. June 13, 1910 (Biographical note).
Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer (VI), b. Jan 5, 1913. (Biographical note).
Grace Elizabeth Palmer (VI), b. May 4, 1916. (Biographical note).
Frank Fletcher Palmer spent the first 12 years of his life in Southern and East Central Iowa, where his father held pastorates in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. In 1890 the family was living at Monticello, Jones County, continuing there until 1892 when it moved to Southern California. From 1892 to 1894 the family lived at The Palms in Los Angeles County and at North Ontario (now Upland) in San Bernardino County; but in 1894 a call came from a church in Upper Lake, California, where they remained until 1898. Here Frank Fletcher Palmer completed the grammar school course and the first year of high school.

Again in Ontario, he entered the 10th grade of the newly organized Ontario High School (Mr. Jefferson Taylor, principal) but left before the end of the school year to work in the grocery store of L.R. Bradley, a civic leader of North Ontario. After two and a half years he returned to his studies, this time in the Preparatory Department of Pomona College on a tuition scholarship sponsored by Mr. Charles E. Harwood. He was graduated in June, 1903, receiving the Phillip Jameson Norton Prize then given each year to "that student who completes the classical course of the Preparatory School of Pomona College with the highest rank". The school years 1903-04, 1905-06, and 1907-08 were spent at Pomona, with graduation and the Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1908. Extra-curricular activities included debating, and intramural athletics, including fencing. Subsequently he was awarded membership in Phi Beta Kappa, National Scholarship Society.

His career as an educator began in the grade schools of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. In 1904-05 he taught a one-room rural school in the Ontario district; in 1906-07 he was principal of the Etiwanda school; in 1908-09 principal of the San Dimas School. This position he resigned to accept work in the Claremont City School District where during the year 1909-10, under direction of the Claremont School Board, he organized the Claremont High School, remaining as principal until 1920 when he joined the faculty of Chaffey Junior College in Ontario. From 1920 until his retirement in 1950, he was a member of the English Department, during most of that time serving as Chairman of the Department and in various other administrative capacities. Concurrently with his teaching he carried on graduate studies in English language and literature in Pomona College and at the University of California at Berkeley.

He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Upland since about 1900, has served several terms as Ruling Elder, Clerk of the Session, and in other church offices.

Grace Greenleaf Palmer attended Indiana public schools and the Preparatory Academy of DePauw University, from which she entered Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. There she received exceptional instruction in the Fine Arts, and graduated with her twin sister, May, in 1901. Her father, the inventor and manufacturer of the Greenleaf Railroad Turntable, moved the family to California in 1903 and settled in the San Antonio Heights foothill section of Upland. After attend
ing Los Angeles State Normal School she taught art and other subjects in the Upland public schools until shortly before her marriage. In 1924, after attending special courses in Chaffey Junior College and the Southern Branch of the University of California (now U.C.L.A.) she was given charge of the Continuation Program (work with Mexican-American adults and teenage drop-outs) and the Americanization classes throughout the Chaffey Union High School District. Throughout her life she has been deeply interested in the fine arts, particularly painting, and has studied in special classes at Chaffey, Scripps College, Riverside Junior College, University of California at Berkeley, and others. Her water color paintings have been shown in various local exhibits. She was a member of the Scripps Foundation Art Association and the Chaffey Community Art Association; and she has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Upland since 1904.
THE SIXTH GENERATION

Movement characterized the Sixth Generation. More Palmers left the Middle West to make their homes in California. A number reversed the direction and found their life work on the East Coast and in the Great Lakes region. Many were privileged to travel for study or for recreation and enjoyment in the United States and abroad. All enlarged their understanding of the greatness of their country as a whole.

With this generation the period of the World Wars began, and for the first time in more than a half century members of the family were again in uniform in the nation’s service.

Notable in the Sixth generation was the proliferation of talents among its members. Again the family was represented in the teaching profession, in literature and music, and in agricultural business. To these were added the fine arts, the Broadway stage, science and engineering, advertising, merchandizing and public service, while the rapidly expanding automotive, aviation and electronic industries drew forth latent technical and supervisory skills of a high order.

Unaccounted for, in addition to those of the Third Generation and their descendants as previously noted, are the grandchildren (if any) of William (IV) in this generation, and of their descendants (if any) in succeeding generations.

(VI) PALMER, George Hamilton. See William Henry Palmer (V).
(VI) PALMER, Sadie Anna. See William Henry Palmer (V).
(VI) PALMER, Claude K. See William Henry Palmer (V).

(VI) PALMER, Irl Richard, b. May 22, 1891, in Monroe Co., Ia. Living May 1, 1964, at Orange, California.
Son of William Henry Palmer (V) and Elmira Mary Hamilton Palmer.

Children:
William James Palmer (VII), b. Apr. 29, 1917 (Biographical note).
Homer Claude Palmer (VII), b. July 20, 1923 (Biographical note).
Eleanor Irene Palmer (VII), b. Nov. 24, 1925.
Irl Richard Palmer's boyhood was spent at Moravia, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. In 1911 he went to Detroit and lived there until December 1914, when he went for a short time to Milwaukee, returning to Detroit in March 1915. From November 12, 1916 until January 22, 1919, he was in the U.S. Army, assigned to the Intelligence Branch of the service. After a long experience in the automobile industry as a motor specialist he moved to California to take a supervisory position in an experimental jet plant at Monrovia. From 1957 to 1959 he lived at Santa Ana, and subsequently at Paradise and San Luis Obispo, where he owned a home. His fraternal affiliation is with the IOOF.

(VI) PALMER, Lottie Grace. See William Asgal Palmer (V).


Dau. of William Asgal Palmer (V) and Hannah Minerva Powell Palmer.


Children:
Russell Charles Stocking (VII), b. Mch. 8, 1919. (Biographical note).

Kate Palmer came to California from Iowa with her family in 1907. After her marriage she lived in Ontario until 1928, when she went with her husband and sons to live in Alhambra.

(VI) PALMER, John, b. Sept. 27, 1887, at Russell, Ia., Living Sept. 1, 1964, at Upland, California

Son of William Asgal Palmer (V) and Hannah Minerva Powell Palmer. Unmarried.

John Palmer attended public schools in Russell, Iowa, and graduated from Russell High School. In 1907 he moved to California and established a bicycle and sports goods business in Upland, which he has carried on successfully for nearly 60 years.

(VI) PALMER, Clarice Bird (Spencer) b. Jan. 9, 1890, at Russell, Ia., D. ______________, 1962, at Westwood, California.

Dau. of William Asgal Palmer (V) and Hannah Minerva Powell Palmer.

Children:
   John Herbert Spencer (VII), b. May 7, 1923, at Ontario, Calif.
   Jane Kathryn Spencer (VII), b. Dec. 13, 1933, at Westwood, Calif.
   (Biographical note).

Clarice Bird Palmer came from Iowa to California in 1907 with her mother, sister and brother.

John Herbert Spencer served in World War II, and was killed in action over Sweden in a plane shot down by the Germans on June 21, 1944. He was buried in Sweden, but later returned to the United States and reburied. At his death he was S. Sergeant, 30 RCN Squadron, U.S.A.F.

(VI) PALMER, Arthur Wheatley, b. Apr. 28, 1890, at Hedrick, Ia.
    Living Sept. 1, 1964, at Washington, D.C.
    Son of Winfield Scott Palmer (V) and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer.
    M. June 7, 1922, at Columbus, O., Charlotte Josephine Thomas, dau. of Frank Webster Thomas and Mary Lee Thomas, who b. Nov. 26, 1890, at Marion, O.

Children:
   Katherine Mary Lee Palmer (VII). (Biographical note.)
   Arthur Wheatley Palmer Jr. (VII). (Biographical note.)

Arthur Wheatley Palmer was taken by his parents to California at the age of six months, and grew up in Ontario and Upland where he attended public schools. In 1903 he entered Pomona College Preparatory School, graduating in 1907 and continuing in the college class of 1911. He covered his college expenses by operating a fire insurance agency. Transferring to Stanford University as a law major he graduated with the A.B. degree. From 1911 through 1917 he was engaged in agriculture and cotton marketing in Imperial Valley.

Inducted into the Ordnance Department, U.S. Army, in January, 1918, he took preliminary instruction at the University of California, Berkeley, and subsequently three months of field training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, and on July 31, 1918, embarked from Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia for overseas duty. The convoy of 8 transports was three times under submarine attack, but escorted by 8 destroyers reached Brest, France, August 12, without loss. In France he was assigned to the artillery and small arms repair shops of the Service of Supply at Mehun-sur-Yevre (Cher), the receiving depot for incoming ordnance troops and post of reassignment to forward depots and combat units. Beginning at Camp Hancock and until the armistice he was company clerk, and thereafter post clerk charged with accounting for ordnance personnel released from duty for return to the United States. He was successively promoted Sergeant, Sergeant First Class, and Ordnance Sergeant, and a recommendation for a commission was in process at the war's end. In March, 1919, he accepted an opportunity offered for advanced
study in Paris at the Sorbonne, the Ecole Superieure de Commerce et d'Industrie, and the Alliance Francaise. Discharged at Mitchell Field, Long Island, July 21, 1919, he returned to Claremont and was elected first commander of the Keith Powell Post, American Legion.

In April, 1920, he entered the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the office of the Board of Cotton Examiners, Bureau of Markets, at New Orleans as a Specialist in Cotton Marketing, and was reassigned July 1, 1921, to Dallas in charge of the Federal Cotton Quotations Service for Texas and Oklahoma. In April, 1922, he was transferred to Washington as Assistant to the Head of the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Upon enactment of the United States Cotton Standards Act in 1923 he participated in two international standards conferences, after which he was designated with L.S. Tenny to secure in Europe signed agreements of 9 principal cotton and textile trade associations to adopt the U.S. official cotton grade standards as universal standards. From 1924 to 1936 he was Head of the Division of Cotton Marketing with operational responsibility for administration of the U.S. Cotton futures Act, the U.S. Cotton Standards Act, and a related program of cotton testing. Under additional authority legislated by the Congress during this incumbancy and with the cooperation of State Experiment Stations he inaugurated the publication periodically through each season belt-wide reports of the quality of cotton ginned and of end-of-season stocks. He also recruited a scientific staff and developed a comprehensive program of research in cotton marketing, and in the basic physical, chemical and cytological factors of cotton quality; developed standards of quality for cottonseed (for crushing) and for linters; and cooperated with the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering in establishing at Stoneville, Mississippi, the first national cotton ginning laboratory.

In 1936-39, he was U.S. Agricultural Commissioner for cotton in Europe with headquarters at the American Embassy, London, returning thereafter to Washington as Head of the Division of Foreign Crops and Markets in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, meanwhile having been awarded the honorary degree Doctor of Science by Clemson Agricultural College at the dedication of the W. W. Long Agricultural Hall in 1937. On reorganization and expansion of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in 1942 he was appointed head of a newly created Cotton Division, and subsequently advanced to Director of the Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service. He retired from government on December 31, 1954, and for some years conducted a consultation service in Washington.

Special assignments, additional to regular administrative responsibilities, in the course of his Federal service, included among others:

Chairman, Cotton Committee of the National Agricultural Outlook Conference, 1924-35.
Chairman, Committee on Fertilizers of the Combined Food Board (U.S.-U.K.-Canada) and the Combined Raw Materials Board (U.S.-U.K.) 1942-45. (International allocation to allied countries of available free-world supplies of plant food to maximize agricultural production in food-deficient countries and to minimize requirements of ocean shipping and food losses by sinkings).

Secretary, Committee on Non-Food Products of Agriculture, First United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Virginia. 1943. (Birth of the Food and Agriculture Organization of U.N.)

Chairman, Technical Cotton Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Economic Policy. 1945-46.

Secretary General, International Cotton Advisory Committee. 1946-54. (An intergovernmental organization of principal cotton exporting and importing countries to keep the world cotton situation under continuous review, and to assist where possible in reconciliation of conflicting government policies and programs affecting international cotton trade relations.)


Secretary, Cotton Committee of the International Materials Conference. 1951. (International allocation of basic industrial raw materials in world-wide short supply during the Korean War crisis).

He is the author of a number of contributions to Foreign Agriculture, the Agricultural Yearbook, and documentary publications of the Department of Agriculture, as well as to the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, the Atlas of the World's Resources, and various professional and trade periodicals. His travels have taken him to 48 states of the Union and to Mexico, and on official missions to Ottawa and some 16 other national capitals (and as many foreign centers of international cotton trade) in Europe, the Middle and Far East, South Asia and South America. For some time a member of the American Economic Association, American Farm Economic Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, English-Speaking Union, Japan-America Society of Washington, and the Washington Golf and Country Club, he is presently a Mason and a member of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Pomona College Associates, Stanford Club of Washington, and the Cosmos Club.
Charlotte Thomas Palmer left Ohio with her parents, and after two years in Colorado, arrived in Claremont, California, at the age of eight. She attended the public school and entered Pomona College, from which, with an interim year at Mount Holyoke, she received an A.B. degree in 1913. In 1914 she graduated from the Library School of the University of Southern California. For two years she was Assistant Librarian of the Hollywood Public Library, and for the following two years Librarian of the University Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library. Then for two years she was on the Reference Staff of the Ohio State University Library, after which she returned to California as an assistant in the Reference Department of the Los Angeles Public Library, and for nearly a year before her marriage as Librarian of the Glendale High School. In California she was a member of the Sierra Club, and joined one of its expeditions in the Tuolumne region. Since her marriage she has done volunteer work as Chairman of the Library Committee of the Rosemary Elementary School, and on the Library Committee of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School. For many years she was a member of the Women's Board of the Montgomery General Hospital, and of the Board of the Montgomery County Thrift Shop. She has long been active in the Woman's Club of Chevy Chase, in which she served five years as Chairman of its Library Committee and then three years as Historian. Beyond her family and club concerns she is a collector of book-plates and her interests are chiefly in literature, art, heirlooms, nature study and travel.

Her father, Dr. Frank W. Thomas established a medical practice in Claremont and Pomona in 1899, was President of the Southern California Medical Association in 1914–15, a founder of the Pomona Valley Hospital and the first dean of its nurses' training school. Apart from his profession he took an energetic interest in community development as President of the Pomona Valley Telephone Company, the Claremont Domestic Water Company, the Claremont Improvement Company, and other constructive enterprises. Mary Lee Thomas was for ten years Secretary or Vice President of the Southern California Association of Mount Holyoke Alumnae, and a member of the Rembrandt Club of Claremont. Both were devoted workers in the Claremont Church where their lives are now commemorated in the Thomas Memorial Music Room, a gift to which many loyal friends in the congregation contributed.

(VI) PALMER, Frederick Louis, b. July 8, 1892, at Ontario, Calif. Living May 1, 1964, at San Diego, Calif.
Son of Winfield Scott Palmer (V) and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer.
Frederick Louis Palmer lived as a child in Ontario and Upland, California, moving with his parents in 1906 to Claremont where he continued to attend the public schools. Graduating from Claremont High School in 1911, he entered Pomona College in the same year; but impatient with a curriculum that promised little definite preparation for the dynamic outdoor life that he wished, he withdrew to engage in ranching on the paternal acres in Imperial Valley. There he early learned from large-scale operators the business of livestock feeding; and soon thereafter in association with others he engaged in the business himself, buying feeder cattle from ranches in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Texas and Sonora, shipping them into California in trainload lots, feeding them through the Fall and Winter months to finish weights, and marketing them to packers in Los Angeles and San Diego. In many of the years the cattle so handled totaled several thousand head.

Earlier operations also included sheep which he purchased in the late summers from ranches in other states and fed in bands of a thousand head, each under the care of a Mexican shepherd. The sheep business necessitated use of the Spanish language, in which by his own efforts he became proficient.

These livestock feeding operations continued successfully over a period of more than 40 years, in the latter part of which he managed entirely on his own account. Then, having meanwhile accumulated substantial land holdings of his own, he retired from the cattle business and confined his activities to the less arduous supervision of his farm enterprises.

Since 1937 Fred and Mildred Palmer have customarily spent the warm months in San Diego where they own a home, and have returned in the more temperate season to the Imperial Valley where until recently they have had a home at Calipatria, and where direction of the farming activities could be more conveniently given. For some years they made a home for a niece of Mildred Palmer, Mildred Reid, now Mrs. Russell Owens, who lives (in 1964) in Honolulu with two of her children and her husband, a civilian personnel officer of the U.S. Navy. One of the Owens children, Mrs. Joe Wagner, is a teacher in Reno, Nevada.

In the course of his business career Fred Palmer has traveled much of the Southwestern United States, gaining the friendship of numbers of large ranchers whose cattle he has bought, and cultivating an interest in the history of the region and of the early Spanish overland expeditions predating its settlement.

Mildred Nielson Palmer successfully made the transition in 1919 from the cool and wooded shores of Washington's Puget Sound to the rainless Imperial Valley of Southern California. There she has made her husband's interests her own, and has accompanied him on many of his business trips through the Southwest. With a keen enjoyment of travel for recreation and pleasure shared equal-
ly, Fred and Mildred Palmer have motored frequently to the Pacific Northwest, and have visited together the Eastern United States, Mexico, Canada, England and Scotland.


Dau. of Winfield Scott Palmer (V) and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer.

M. July 31, 1929, at Claremont, Calif., Dr. Harry William Fredericksen, son of Lars Christian Fredericksen and Anna Marie Magensen Fredericksen, who b. Sept. 18, 1890, at Springfield, Minn.

Vinal Charlotte Palmer lived as a child in Ontario and Upland, California, moving with her parents to Claremont in 1906. At the age of 6 she began seriously to prepare for a career in music, pursuing her studies intently from that time onward without interruption. In 1908 she entered the School of Music of Pomona College, graduating in 1913 on completion of an intensive course of instruction in piano, pipe-organ, harmony and theory of music. Appointed to the faculty of Chaffey Union High School and later of Chaffey Junior College in Ontario in 1914, she continued in that position until 1932 when she resigned to devote herself to private piano and pipe-organ instruction and pipe-organ work. Over a period of 17 years she was pipe-organist of the Claremont Community Church and the Ontario Congregational Church. Although her career has emphasized teaching, she has appeared on various occasions in concert and in special pipe-organ programs. Seeking always the ultimate in her art she pursued advanced studies with Moritz Moszkowski in Paris in 1914 (returning home after the outbreak of World War I), later with Leopold Godowsky in Los Angeles, with Olga Steeb in Los Angeles in 1923, and with Paolo Gallico in New York in 1924-25.

For some years Vinal Palmer Fredericksen has been an active member of the Foothill Philharmonic Committee, a group organized to aid the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and affiliated with the Southern California Symphony Association. She is also Chairman of the Youth Concert Committee which each year arranges a Philharmonic concert in Bridges Auditorium, Claremont, for interested children of the schools in the San Gabriel Valley and adjacent districts.

She has been a frequent visitor to the Eastern United States, the Pacific Northwest and Canada. In Ontario she is a member of the Congregational Church and the Friday Afternoon Club. She also shares the interest of her husband in Southern California Rotary affairs and in the University Club of Claremont. Her avocation is the growing of camellias.
Harry William Fredericksen has been for most of his adult life a practicing optometrist in Ontario. He was graduated from the University of Oregon in 1912 with the A.B. degree, and from the Los Angeles College of Optometry in 1914. He has been a member of the Ontario Rotary Club since 1925 and was its president in 1950-51. He is also a member of the Claremont University Club in which for two years he was a member of the Board of Directors. For many years he was a member of the choir of the Ontario Congregational Church, and he shares in the wide musical interests of his wife. In February, 1962, he was elected to Life Membership in the American Optometric Association and the California State Optometric Association.


Dau. of Winfield Scott Palmer (V) and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer.


Mildred Bertha Palmer lived in Ontario and Upland during her first seven years but moved with her parents to Claremont in 1906. She attended the public grammar and high school there, and in 1917 entered Pomona College, from which she was graduated in 1921 with an A.B. degree cum laude. After teaching for a year in the grammar school at Alta Loma, California, she entered the graduate school of Radcliffe College, from which she received her M.A. in history in 1923. She again taught, this time in the high school at Perris, California, and then returned to Radcliffe as a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in political science. After passing her general examinations and preparing her dissertation, but before being called to defend it, she was offered the Associate Editorship of Social Science Abstracts, a new facility of the social sciences published in New York City, and accepted the position in 1928.

In 1929 she became an Assistant Editor in Washington of the Dictionary of American Biography, an authoritative 20-volume work sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, and continued in that position until her marriage to Dr. Forsyth in 1935. During this period she contributed a number of biographical sketches to the Dictionary, as well as her meticulous, scholarly editing. In 1943, when the first supplemental volume of the Dictionary was prepared under the sponsorship of the American Philosophical Society and others, she was recalled to serve again as an Assistant Editor.

From her marriage until 1939 she lived in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, where Dr. Forsyth practiced, but then moved to Hillsdale, Ontario, where he took over the established practice of a retiring physician. In 1942 Dr. Forsyth was called by
the Canadian Department of Veterans' Affairs to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where the Forsyths lived until Dr. Forsyth was transferred to Hamilton, Ontario. At that time the Forsyths purchased a house with a spacious garden in neighboring Dundas, which was their home for the remainder of her life.

Mildred Palmer Forsyth was a woman of wide interests and varied talents. She enjoyed an extensive reading knowledge of classical and contemporary literature. In her earlier years she was an accomplished violinist, and although she had given up a musical career for a scholarly one, she retained a keen and understanding interest in music, generously teaching and helping a promising young violinist. Although herself a person of exceptional modesty, she was recognized in her community for her notable abilities. She was President of the Shakespeare Society, President of the Travel Club, President of the Women's Missionary Society, Chairman of the Missionary and Maintenance Committee and a member of the Pastoral Relations Committee of St. Paul's United Church. A skilled and imaginative gardener, she was active in the Dundas Horticultural Society as a member of the board of directors, as a winning competitor in its exhibitions, and as a counsellor, particularly to younger garden lovers. With Dr. Forsyth she travelled over much of Canada, through the British Isles and the Caribbean, always with a sensitive appreciation of the people and places around her. She retained her American citizenship until her last year when, in keeping with her husband's and because of her own considerable identification with Canadian life and institutions, she became a Canadian national. One day each year her life is recalled to memory by the chancel flowers in St. Paul's United Church.

(VI) PALMER, Catherine (until 1927 Kathryn) Winifred (Mitchell) (Finerty), b. Apr. 1, 1908, at Claremont, Calif. Living Sept. 1, 1964, at Lawrence, (P.O. Cedarhurst), Long Island, N.Y.

Dau. of Winfield Scott Palmer (V) and Kate Louella Hutchinson Palmer.


Children:
Cynthia Hutchinson Mitchell (VII), b. Nov. 5, 1934, at Washington, D.C. (Biographical note)

M. (2) June 16, 1939, at Baltimore, Md., John Frederick Finerty, son of John Frederick Finerty (Sr.) and Sadie Hennessy Finerty, who b. May 27, 1885, at Chicago, Ill.
Child:

Catherine Winifred Palmer attended the grammar and high schools of Claremont and Chaffey Union High School, and entered Pomona College in 1923. In 1924 she studied at Barnard College in New York City, but after one semester resumed at Pomona and was graduated in 1927 with the A.B. degree. At Pomona she was president of Delta Lambda, a woman's literary society, a member of Maskers, the dramatic society, and of Senior Women's Honorary Society (now Mortarboard). Following her graduation she studied in 1927-28 at the American Laboratory Theater school in New York under Maria Ouspenskaya and Richard Boleslavsky, both of the Moscow Art Theater. For two years thereafter she was on the stage: at the Wharf Theater in Provincetown, Massachusetts; in "The Black Crook", one of the plays produced by Christopher Morley, Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Leon Throckmorton in Hoboken, New Jersey; and in Cole Porter's "Fifty Million Frenchmen" on Broadway. In 1930 she left the theater and, as a research assistant, joined the staff of the Dictionary of American Biography in Washington, D.C., to which she also contributed several biographical sketches.

In 1935 she moved with her husband and two small children to New York City where in 1935-36 she taught dramatic art at Finch Junior College. In the fall of 1936, she enrolled at Macy's New York in the Executive Training Squad, from which she joined Macy's advertising department. She became a Divisional Advertising Manager in 1938, and in 1942 transferred to Bamberger's, Macy's sister store in Newark, New Jersey, where she remained until the birth of her third child. Subsequently she was for a year a writer for J. Walter Thompson, served as Advertising Manager and Coordinator of Advertising, Publicity and Sales Promotion at Helena Rubenstein, Inc., and later was a Vice President and Plans Board member of the Anderson, Davis and Platte advertising agency, and after a merger, of the firm of Anderson and Cairns. In 1953 she became Health and Beauty Editor of Charm Magazine, remaining in this position until joining the Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn national advertising agency in 1956, where she is now one of two senior women in the New York headquarters. In 1964 she received an award from the Advertising Writers Association of New York for "creative excellence" of advertising copy, a recognition of her work on the multi-million dollar Campbell's Soup account of which she is Group Head. She is listed in Who's Who in Advertising and in Who's Who in American Women. For some years she was a member of the Fashion Group of New York, a large organization of women magazine editors, advertising executives and designers, and in one year co-chairman of its Cosmetics Committee. She was also a member of the Home Fashions League, an association of both men and women designers, decorators and advertisers in the home furnishings field.
From 1939 until 1947 she and her husband with their son Michael and Mr. Finerty's ward, Miss Lee Patterson, spent their winters in New York City and summered in the country or at the shore where Matthew and Cynthia Mitchell joined them. They then moved to Hewlett, Long Island, near Lawrence where they had spent their summers from 1943. In 1959 they purchased a house in Lawrence which is their present home.

As her civic contribution Catherine Palmer Finerty has served as a member of the Five Towns (Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett and Inwood, L.I.) Council of Social Agencies, as a member of the Publicity Committee of the Community Chest, and in the 1930's on the Board of Directors of the Associated Junior Work Camps.

Her husband, John Frederick Finerty, is a member of the bar of three states and the District of Columbia, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the United States Supreme Court. In addition to a demanding practice as special attorney to large industrial shippers and small and shortline railroads, he has undertaken many notable cases pro bono publico, both under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, of which he has been a member of the National Board of Directors since 1937, and on his own. From 1922 to 1927 he also successfully represented Eamon de Valera, now President of Ireland, in the Irish Republican Bond litigation, and numbers the Irish president among his dearest friends. He has long been recognized in Who's Who in America, and with Catherine and their son Michael listed in the Social Register of New York. He is a member of the Masters of Foxhounds Association, having been MFH of the Riding and Hunt Club of Washington and later Joint Master of the Fairfax Hounds. For many years the Finertys regularly attended the annual Maryland Hunt Cup steeplechase in the Worthington Valley, and in 1952, while in Ireland for the Dublin Horse Show, were guests of Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, then President of Ireland, for lunch and in his box at the International Finals, and again at the races in Phoenix Park. Over the years the Finertys have enjoyed membership in the Chevy Chase Country Club, the Sands Point Club and the Lawrence Beach Club, as well as the Cedarhurst Yacht Club and the Rockaway Hunting Club in which they continue to hold memberships. They have vacationed in Bermuda, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, with occasional returns to California.

(VI) PALMER, John Brooks. See Millard Fillmore Palmer (V)

(VI) PALMER, Nancy Caroline (Coolidge), B. June 13, 1910, in Upland, Calif. Living Oct. 1, 1964, at Richmond, Calif.

Dau. of Frank Fletcher Palmer (V) and Grace Greenleaf Palmer.
Nancy Caroline Palmer's formative years were spent in Claremont and Ontario, California. She graduated from Chaffey Union High School in 1928 and from Chaffey Junior College in 1930, where she received the Harwood Scholarship to Pomona College. From Pomona she received the Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1932, graduating *magna cum laude* with honors in English literature. In Richmond she has been active in the work of the First Presbyterian Church, and especially of the women's organizations of the church and Sunday school in the San Francisco Bay area.

Her husband, Coit Coolidge, holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts from Stanford University and Bachelor of Science in Library Science from Columbia University. He is an expert consultant in library planning, and since 1939 has been Librarian of the Public Library of the City of Richmond.

Elizabeth Mary Coolidge (VII) is a student (1964) in the Richmond Union High School. She plays the viola and has been a member of the school orchestra.

(VI) PALMER, Fletcher Greenleaf, b. Jan. 4, 1913, in Claremont, Calif.

Son of Frank Fletcher Palmer (V) and Grace Greenleaf Palmer.


Children:

Penelope Jean Palmer (VII), b. Aug. 24, 1941.
   (Biographical note)
Stephanie Grace Palmer (VII), b. July 8, 1946.
Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer lived as a boy in Claremont and Ontario, California, and attended the public schools there. In 1930 he was graduated from Chaffey Union High School and entered Chaffey Junior College, graduating in 1932. Entering then the University of California at Berkeley he majored in Biological Science, specializing in Vertebrate Zoology which has been his chief field of study throughout his professional career. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree, with membership in the National Science Fraternity, Sigma Xi, in 1934, and the Master of Arts degree in 1936.

For some years he was employed by State and Federal Health Services in pest control (bubonic plague carriers) research. He also served as Ranger Naturalist at Crater Lake National Park in Oregon and Big Sur State Park in California. In 1946, after four years of teaching experience in California, he joined the faculty of Fullerton Junior College in the Life Sciences Department where he teaches zoology and allied subjects. He has pursued graduate study at Pomona College and California State College in Long Beach.

He is actively interested in the advancement of nature study, the conservation of natural resources, and related movements, and has served on many important committees in these fields. His scientific publications include "Geographic Variations in the Mole Scapanus Latimanus", and "Some Rodent Populations in the Sierra Nevada of California", in the latter of which he shared authorship with Tracy J. Storer and Francis C. Evans. His hobbies are painting in oils, and collecting antique furniture and old books and prints.

Jean Deeds Palmer, his wife, is employed in the Department of Psychology of the California State Rehabilitation Program. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Long Beach State College, and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Southern California.

Sally Catherine Palmer (VII), has lived in Redlands, Pomona, and Placentia, California. She was president of the student body during her seventh and eighth years in Placentia Grammar School, and active in athletics and scholarship pursuits throughout her four high school years, winning many trophies. On her graduation from high school in 1962 she was honored with an award for the "highest academic rank for all four years". In June, 1964, she completed the work of the Fullerton Junior College with the Associate in Arts degree. She is listed on the college roster as "woman of distinction", and was on the Dean's list of highest ranking students. She is matriculating (1964) with Junior standing in California State College, Fullerton, majoring in Art and Physical Education.

Nancy Deeds Palmer (VII), lived her first six years in Pomona, California, and thereafter in Placentia, where she attended the public schools and graduated from Placentia High School in June, 1964. She has been prominent in many school activities, a member of the California Scholarship Federation throughout
her four high school years, winner of many trophies in athletics, and of a Bank of America award in Civics.

Stephanie Grace Palmer (VII) lived her first six years in Pomona and thereafter in Placentia where she attended public schools, graduating from Placentia High School in June, 1964. She has been active in school affairs, including athletics, a member of the honor society and in her senior year in high school acted as assistant to the instructor in Home Economics. She was also the winner of a Bank of America award in Home Economics.


Son of Frank Fletcher Palmer (V) and Grace Greenleaf Palmer M. Sept. 7, 1940, at Upland, Calif., Dorothy Jean Beatty, dau. of William Kennedy Beattie and Violet Cunning Beattie, who b. Feb. 7, 1919, at Upland, Calif.

Children:
Allen Dean Palmer (VII), b. Jun 1, 1945, at Upland, Calif.

Allen Louis Palmer spent the first six years of his life in Claremont, California, but in 1920 moved with his parents to Ontario, San Bernardino County, where he entered the public schools. In 1932 he was graduated from the Chaffey Union High School in Ontario, receiving the gold medal "awarded annually to the student graduating with the highest rank in physics and chemistry." Two years later (1934) he received the degree of Associate in Arts from Chaffey Junior College, and entered Stanford University as a major in Mechanical Engineering where in June, 1936, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a short period of graduate study at Stanford he became associated with the Administrative Staff of the General Electric Company in its portable appliance plant in Ontario. He has continued in administrative positions since, and has contributed actively to the improvement of manufacturing processes in the plant. He is a member of the American Institute of Plant Engineers.

In addition to his professional and administrative activities, Allen Palmer is interested in boy scout work, and in directing the help for underprivileged children and for the elderly carried on by the Kiwanis Club of Upland. His wife, Dorothy, is also a graduate of Stanford University. For many years her father and, before him, her grandfather were prominently identified with the citrus industry in the premier Upland producing district. Together Allen and Dorothy Palmer have developed and landscaped a charming and friendly home in a small canyon at the edge of the foothills north of Upland.
Allen Dean Palmer (VH) graduated with honors from the Upland High School and won substantial Bank of America cash awards in Liberal Arts Studies and Public Address. In June, 1964, he completed the freshman year at Chaffey Junior College, being honored as the best student in Chemistry for the year. He is an expert performer on the trumpet, and during the summer of 1964 toured Europe as a member of an All-United States Honor School Band which gave concerts in some twenty cities abroad under sponsorship of the quasi-governmental People to People organization, and at the World's Fair in New York City upon the return.

William Frank Palmer (VII) is a student in Upland High School (1964). He is a member of the California Scholarship Federation, and has won trophies in swimming and other high school athletic activities.


Dau. of Frank Fletcher Palmer (V) and Grace Greenleaf Palmer.


Children:

Grace Elizabeth (Betty) Palmer lived in Claremont, California, until 1920, when the family moved to Ontario, California, where she attended public schools and graduated from Chaffey Union High School in 1934 with membership in the California State Scholarship Society. After receiving her Associate in Arts degree from Chaffey Junior College in 1936 she entered the Chouinard Art School in Los Angeles, where she studied for two and a third years, part of the time on a scholarship won in Costume Designing. At Chouinard she came under the instruction of the masters Carl Beetz and Rico LeBrun in drawing from life, and Phil Paradise in oil and watercolor painting. After leaving Chouinard she received instruction from Jean Ames, Rex Brandt, Millard Sheets, and other competent teachers. In 1942, she was elected to membership in the California Water Color Society. Her water color paintings have been exhibited in New York City and in national shows in California and other states. For five years during and immediately following World War II she served as a teller in the Upland Branch of the Bank of America, experiencing at one time an armed hold-up. Her husband, Floyd
Jackson Wilson, attended Dartmouth College, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and from the University of California, Berkeley, with the M.A. degree. He was a mining engineer in Canada and Mexico, and later an instructor in biological sciences at Chaffee Junior College in Ontario, California.

Jackson William Wilson (VII) is a student in Chaffey Union High School (1964) where he played first 'cello in a tri-school honor orchestra, and was a member of the Southern California Honor School Orchestra.

Caroline Grace Wilson (VH) is a student in the Ontario public schools. She is interested in writing and illustrating children's stories.
THE SEVENTH GENERATION

The geographical dispersion of its members, notable in the Sixth Generation, was even more widespread in the Seventh. Although California remains the state of greatest concentration, the family now finds itself represented in no less than seven states East and West and in a score of cities and towns.

The Seventh is the generation of World War II, the Korean War and the Cold War. Its record is a distinguished one. Most of its men - ten in all, not including the husbands of its women - gave service to the country in its armed forces, their number exceeding by far the total of all preceding generations here recorded. One of revered memory made the supreme sacrifice in air combat over Sweden. Another landed on the beach in Normandy and faced German fire through St. Lo to the liberation of Paris, then forward again through Belgium into Germany to the Battle of the Bulge and over the Rhine at Remagen to the final victory. A third bore the heat and battle ordeal of the long campaign in the South Pacific. The others, though their service may have been less heroic, served no less honorably wherever duty placed them.

With this generation the family includes for the first time, in the professions of its members in direct line, the law, thus completing the circle. In 1964, with most of its useful years before it, the Seventh Generation has yet to write its own full account. Let it be said that no previous generation has faced life with greater breadth of experience, with better educational preparation or with wider opportunities. Its future should be bright.


Son of Irl Richard Palmer (VI) and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer.


Children:

Jack D Palmer lived as a boy in Michigan, and attended public schools in Rochester and Clawson.
On March 24, 1941, he was drafted for military service, then deferred 6 months and inducted October 24 at Fort Custer, Michigan. The record of his service follows: Basic training at Fort Warren, Wyoming. Made training cadre for heavy automotive and motorcycle repair. Transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas, in Quartermaster Corps. Promoted (1) corporal, (2) sergeant, (3) head sergeant of post motor pool. August 1942, applied for Ordnance Officer training and assigned to Air Force (light airplanes) at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Application accepted October, 1942. Transferred to Ordnance Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland, for officer training, and graduated February, 1943, with rank of 2nd lieutenant. Assigned to Heavy Maintenance Co., #560, Ordnance, and transferred to Fort Lewis, Washington, June, 1943, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant August 1943. Transferred to Camp Miles Standish, Taunton, Massachusetts, for oversea duty. Arrived Bristol, England, January, 1944. H.M. Co., 560 assigned to lst Army. Transferred to Medium Maintenance Co. #126, Ordnance, attached to 9th Infantry Division, 1st Army - 8th Corps. Participated in Normandy invasion. Landed Utah - "Easy Red" Beach "D" plus 1. Engaged in Normandy, St. Lo and Paris operations. Entered Belgium with 9th Infantry Division, and on into Germany. (9th Infantry was spearhead division). Battle of the Bulge December 25, 1944. Crossed Rhine at Remagen. Liberated slave labor at Nordhausen and Dessau, Germany, 1945. Ended war at Torgau, Germany. Shipped to St. Quentin, France and attached to Maintenance for Redeploy of Equipment until October 1945. Returned October, 1945, to Camp Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and separated from the army February, 1946. Resigned commission 1953. Awards: Good Conduct; ETO Ribbon; 4 battle stars; 1 invasion star; 1 Pre-Pearl Harbor award.

In 1948 he made his home in Pasadena, California, where he attended Pasadena City College, and in 1953 moved to Newport Beach, his present home. His occupational interests are in the field of electronics, in which he has been employed as a plant foreman and superintendent. Hunting, fishing and camping are his outdoor recreational interests. He is a member of the Baptist denomination.

(VII) PALMER, William James, b. Apr. 29, 1917, at Rochester, Mich. Living May 1, 1964 at Santa Ana, California

Son of Irl Richard Palmer (VI) and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer.


Children:
William James Palmer's boyhood was spent in Rochester, Michigan where he attended the public grammar school and the Rochester High School. Subsequently he was a student at the McGran School of Aviation at Pontiac, Michigan. On February 18, 1941, he was inducted into the U.S. Army at Fort Custer, Michigan, and assigned to the 232nd Company of Military Police at Anchorage, Alaska. He was transferred to the Medical Corps, 78th C.A.A., in which he served in 1943-44, and was released at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas on July 18, 1945.

A salesman by occupation, he enjoys golf and bowling for recreation. His fraternal affiliation is with the Elks Lodge #794 at Santa Ana.


Son of Irl Richard Palmer and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer.


Children:
Patricia Ellen Palmer (VIII), b. Feb. 1, 1943.

M.(2) June 2, 1959, Eileen Loretta Mirczkowski, dau. of Orville McMullen and Lutie May McMullen, who b. at Pekin, Ill., Sept. 29, 1921.

Children:
Kevin Irl Palmer (VIII), b. Sept. 20, 1959, at Orange, Calif.

Irl Richard Palmer Jr. grew up in Michigan and attended public schools in Rochester, Big Beaver, Clawson, Marlette and Troy. Except for a tour of military duty of a little more than four years in World War II and a brief stay at Orange, California, in 1959-60, he has spent his life thus far in Michigan, residing at Marlette in 1929, in Rochester 1934-52, Walled Lake 1952-59, Commerce 1960-61 and since that time in Detroit.

On February 17, 1941, he was inducted into the Army at Detroit, and assigned to Battery B, 182nd Field Artillery. After basic training at Fort Knox, Ky., he was transferred in June, 1941, to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., where he received the rating of Technician Grade 5 in Co. B, 772nd Tank Destroyer Battalion (Temporary) on March 17, 1942. On August 1, following he was transferred to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as a Sergeant in Co. B, 710th Military Police Battalion, and made Motor Sergeant. In 1943 he was transferred to Fort Leonard Wood to guard a Prisoner of War Camp and in 1944 was transferred to Clarinda, Ia., as Sergeant CMP (Corps Military Police). He received a medical discharge from Fort Riley General Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas, on March 3, 1945.
He is presently employed by the Fisher Body Corporation of General Motors. An active devotee of outdoor sports, he finds his recreation in fishing, hunting, golf and baseball, and as hobbies he makes fishing tackle and collects antique guns.

He is a member of S.S. Peter-Paul Church in Detroit and of the American Legion.


Dau. of Irl Richard Palmer (VI) and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer.
Children:
   Sandra Lee Rowley (VIII), b. July 9, 1938.
   Mary Ann Rowley (VIII), b. May 25, 1941.
   Sharon K. Rowley (VIII), b. July 9, 1943.


Son of Irl Richard Palmer (VI) and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer.
Children:

Homer Claude Palmer grew up in Rochester, Michigan, and attended the public schools, graduating from the Rochester High School in 1941. On January 29, 1943, he was inducted into military service at Detroit and assigned to the Air Force Technical Training School for Radio Mechanics at Sioux Falls, South Dakota., then to the TWA school at Kansas City, Mo., and to the Advanced Training School at Reno, Nevada. He was assigned overseas on May 8, 1944, to the North Africa Command based at Cairo, Egypt. His return to the United States was on August 14, 1945, when he was credited with 1300 flying hours as a radio operator, and he was discharged December 11, 1945, at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, with the rank of Staff Sergeant. He resided in Rochester, Michigan, from 1948 to 1956, where he worked as a builder, an electrical technician and supervisor, returning then to Orange, California, where he is a
Senior Production Planner. Since 1946 he has been a member of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, and is presently Chairman of the Board of Christian Education of the Immanuel Lutheran Church of Orange. He is also Chairman of the Credit Committee of his Credit Union. His sports are volleyball and swimming and for enjoyment he plays the piano.

Dau. of Irl Richard Palmer (Sr.) (VI) and Eleanor Catherine Dunlop Palmer
M. July 24, 1943, Lee Newberry McCotter, son of Howard Knickerbocker McCotter and Anna Howard McCotter.
Children:
- Catherine Ann McCotter (VIII), b. Apr. 23, 1944.
- Carol Lynn McCotter (VIII), b. Nov. 18, 1945.
- Constance Lee McCotter (VIII), b. Nov. 21, 1946.

Son of Charles Hedges Stocking and Kate Palmer Stocking (VI).

Edward Palmer Stocking moved with his parent to Alhambra in 1928, and attended first the Ramona Grammar School and then the All Souls School until 1931, where he specialized in woodcraft. Following the death of his father in 1947, he continued to make his home with his mother until her death in 1963, after which he established himself anew in South San Gabriel. As health did not permit an active military career he made his contribution to the war effort by operating a drill press at the Mira Loma Academy. Subsequently he has been employed by the Studebaker Corporation and other industrial concerns. Short trips, barbecues with friends, and dancing are his recreations. In a complex and hurried world he finds simplicity of living his greatest interest and has declared that to be surrounded with sincere friends is his main desire.

Son of Charles Hedges Stocking and Kate Palmer Stocking (VI).
M. ________, 1962, at ________
dau. of ________, ________. and ________

Russell Charles Stocking moved with his parents to Alhambra in 1928, and there grew to manhood. He served in the Pacific Theatre in 1941-45, and is presently employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad.
(VII) SPENCER, John Herbert. See Clarice Bird Palmer Spencer (VI).

(VII) SPENCER, Jane Kathryn (Hitt), b. Dec. 13, 1933, at Westwood, Calif. Living May 1, 1964, at Stockton, Calif.

Dau. of Robert Russell Spencer and Clarice Bird Palmer Spencer (VI).

M. Ivan Eugene Hitt, Jr., son of Ivan Eugene Hitt and Mildred Viola Livingston Hitt, who b.____19____, at ________.

Children:

Lisa Jean Hitt (VIII), b. Mch, 2, 1960, at Stockton, Calif.

Jane Kathryn Spencer entered Santa Monica City College in 1953, where she took leading parts in dramatic presentations, and in 1953 and 1954 was acclaimed the finest actress in the college. Following her graduation from Santa Monica City College in 1954 she enrolled in the University of the Pacific where she graduated in 1956. Since that time she has lived continuously in Stockton, where her husband is an instructor in the High School. She is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority.

(VII) PALMER, Mary Lee (Maples), b. Katherine Mary Lee Palmer Apr. 10, 1927, at Washington, D.C. Living May 1, 1964 at Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Dau. of Arthur Wheatley Palmer (VI) and Charlotte Thomas Palmer.


Children:


Mary Lee Palmer's early childhood was spent in Chevy Chase, Maryland, but between the ages of 9 and 12 she was with her parents in London where she attended the Burgess Hill School and the South Hampstead High School for Girls. On returning to Chevy Chase in 1939 she attended Maryland Public Schools, graduating from Bethesda - Chevy Chase High School in 1945. Entering then the College of Wooster she graduated in 1949 with the A.B. degree. After a year in
the District of Columbia Public Library she enrolled as a graduate student in the Library School of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, specializing in children's library work and graduating in 1951 with a Master's degree in Library Science.

For two years she was employed as a children's librarian in the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore (the prototype of the Carnegie libraries), but in 1953 returned to the District of Columbia Public Library, serving as Children's Librarian successively in the Woodridge and Anacostia branches, in the Extension Service and Bookmobile Service until 1960 when she was made Head of the Schools Division, the position she held at the time of her resignation in 1961. From 1958 through 1959 she was President of the Staff Association of the D.C. Public Library, and in 1961 received from the Commissioners of the District a Certificate of Merit and a cash award. Since relinquishing her library duties her attention has been centered on her family and home, but she continues an interest in her professional field through her husband and her membership in the District of Columbia Library Association.

She has several times crossed the Atlantic and has traveled widely in Europe as well as in the United States, and to Canada and Bermuda. Her hobbies are handicrafts, especially weaving. She is a member of the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church and the Alumni Association of the College of Wooster.

Houston Maples Jr., is Chief of the Extension Division of the District of Columbia Public Library. He has lived in Annapolis, in Coronado, California, in Samoa, and in Moscow, where in 1946-47 his father was Naval Attaché to the American Embassy. His own military service in 1951-53 took him to France for duty with the U.S. Army's Communication Zone Headquarters at Orleans. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from George Washington University and a Master's degree in Library Science from Catholic University of America. In addition to his official work he writes reviews for Book Week, the syndicated Sunday Supplement of the New York Herald-Tribune, and he has served on the panel of judges in the Herald-Tribune's annual Book Prize Contest. His extra-professional interests are in music, the theater, opera and ballet. He collects objects of art, classical records and antique music boxes, and his leisure-time hobbies are photography and shop crafts.

Living August 1, 1964, at North Greece, a suburb of Rochester, New York.

Son of Arthur Wheatley Palmer (VI) and Charlotte Thomas Palmer.

Children:


Arthur Wheatley Palmer Jr., was taken as a small child to London in 1936, where his education began as a boarder in the Welgarth Nursery College, and later as a day pupil in the Cranbourne Gardens Kindergarten where a marked interest in singing was kindled. He returned with his parents in 1939 and entered the Chevy Chase Elementary School. In 1945-48 he was a day pupil at Landon School, and in 1948-51 at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, entering then the University of Maryland where he joined the Sigma Pi fraternity. In his early school years he attended boy's summer camps near Washington, at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, at Cape Anne, Massachusetts, and at Revell, Maryland. In the summer of 1952 he was employed in Colorado by the Forest Service in the campaign of eradication of the Engleman Spruce beetle, an operation carried out for the most part at altitudes above 10,000 feet.

In 1953 he was inducted into the U.S. Army at Fort Meade, Maryland, assigned to the Signal Corps and sent to Camp Gordon, Augusta, Georgia, for basic training, incidentally assisting in riflery instruction there. From Camp Gordon he was sent to the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, for technical instruction, upon completion of which he was assigned to Fort Meade, Headquarters for the Second Army. Duties included field exercises in the transportation, erection, operation and removal of mobile radio relay stations at points in Maryland and Virginia by details of which he was given charge.

Upon his return to civilian life in 1955 he entered the University of Redlands, from which he graduated in 1959 with the Bachelor of Music degree. While there he gave student recitals, participated in major choral events and toured California with the University choir. In 1959-61 he was a graduate student at Indiana University, earning his Master's degree in music. There he had parts in operatic presentations with a touring company of the School of Music.

For two years thereafter he held a teaching position in the public schools of North Tonawanda, New York, but in 1963 moved to Rochester where he owns a home and is presently employed by the Prudential Insurance Company of America.
Vocal music has always been a primary interest. He has soloed in some of Washington's large churches, and has served as a choir director in Martinsville, Indiana, and North Tonawanda and Greece, New York, this experience being almost continuous over a number of years. His recreational interests have been swimming, hunting and riflery, in which as a member of the National Rifle Association before entering college he attained the sharpshooter rating with five bars.

Martha Abbott Palmer's girlhood was spent at Langley, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., where her father was first a research engineer with the National Advisory Council on Aeronautics (NACA), then Assistant Director of NACA for Research (aerodynamics), and later (until his retirement in 1961) Director of the Office of Advanced Research and Technology of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as NACA grew into NASA. She attended Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School and studied graphic art at Redlands University.


Son of Walter LeRoy Mitchell Jr. and Catherine Winifred Palmer Mitchell (VI).


Children:

Matthew Palmer Mitchell attended the public schools of Scarsdale, New York, graduating from the Scarsdale High School in 1951 after having won a letter for wrestling, a bronze medal for the best four years in science, and a silver medal for the best four years in science and mathematics. He attended Amherst College, graduating magna cum laude in 1954 with the A.B. degree. At Amherst he earned numerals in cross-country and track, was secretary of his fraternity, Chi Psi, contributor to the humor and literary magazines, Chairman of the Board (Editor-in-Chief) of the "Amherst Student", the twice-weekly newspaper, and editor of "Analecta", an anthology of Amherst student writings over the years.

After a summer of news-gathering for a Washington, D.C. news columnist, Drew Pearson, he was inducted into the U.S. Army at Mt. Vernon, New York, on October 5, 1954. He took basic training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and shipped from Camp Kilmer for Germany in April, 1955, nominally as a member of the Adjutant General's Corps. He served for two months with a machine records unit, U.S. Army Europe Headquarters in Heidelberg, and the remainder of his
duty as news editor of the "HAC Post", a weekly covering the Headquarters Area Command. During leaves he toured Europe in his Volkswagen from Italy and Spain to Scandinavia. He was released from active duty July 10, 1956, with the rank of Specialist 3rd Class.

On his return to the United States, Matthew Palmer Mitchell attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he received an M.A. degree in economics in 1957 and his LLB in 1960 (Boalt). After his admission to the California bar he and his wife sailed to Germany where he attended the University of Cologne on a grant from the Ford Foundation, from which he had received two previous grants for the study of the German language. He received a D. Jur. degree in 1961, submitting in German as his dissertation "The Economic and Legal Consequences of Tying Contracts under German and American Law" (English translation) — a treatise on contracts of this particular type in restraint of trade. During the remainder of 1961 and part of 1962 he was clerk to Judge James R. Browning of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. He then served with the U.S. Department of Justice in its Anti-Trust Division until joining the San Francisco law firm of Joseph Alioto and Associates late in 1962.

Matthew Palmer Mitchell was active in the Boy Scouts through high school, is an accomplished sailor and winner of the coveted Lowe Bowl at the Cedarhurst Yacht Club at sixteen, and an enthusiastic skier, swimmer and swift-water canoeist. While President of the University of California Parachute Club, he took part in many sky-diving exhibitions and tournaments. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif, Phi Alpha Delta (a legal fraternity), and the San Francisco Bar Association.

Angela Myrick Mitchell attended Thayer Academy and Oberlin College, and at the time of her marriage was a member of the editorial staff of the University of California Press. In addition to a lively interest in political affairs she shares with her husband an educated taste in music, literature, art and food, in the preparation of which she is herself a recognized artist.


Dau. of Walter LeRoy Mitchell Jr. and Catherine Winifred Palmer Mitchell (VI).

Children:

Cynthia Hutchinson Mitchell attended the public schools in Scarsdale, New York. In 1952 she entered Northwestern University where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta and treasurer of her pledge class. Owing to illness (mononucleosis) she was obliged to leave college in 1953 and did not return until the second semester of 1954-55. She was at the University of Connecticut in 1954, then entered Syracuse University where she was president of Lima cottage. She received her A.B. degree in 1958, a year after the birth of her daughter.

For two summers during her school years Cynthia Mitchell served as a counsellor at the Fresh Air Camps for Underprivileged Children, sponsored by the New York Herald-Tribune — at Bear Mountain State Park in 1951, and Camp Coler, Brewster, New York, in 1952. In 1955 she was a counsellor in the Greenwich Girls Day Camp, sponsored by the Y.W.C.A. at Greenwich, Connecticut. She is an accomplished sailor, and in 1956 was a junior counsellor at the Cedarhurst Yacht Club.

In 1958 her husband joined the English faculty of the Inter-American University at San German, and from that time the Browns have lived in Puerto Rico. In 1961 he was made an Assistant Professor in the English Department, Division of General Studies, of the University of Puerto Rico, and they have since lived in Rio Piedras where they own a charming tropical home.

Since her marriage Cynthia Mitchell Brown has made her family her major interest; but she has served as Chairman of the Library Committee of the San Juan School, Parkville Branch, in 1962-63 worked in the advertising department of the San Juan Star, and in 1963-64, as a member of the Humanities Faculty, taught in the English Department of the University of Puerto Rico.

Emerson Lee Brown Jr. holds an A.B. degree from Hamilton College and a Master's degree from Syracuse University. He is presently (September, 1964) on leave from the University of Puerto Rico and working for his doctorate at Cornell University. From the seventh grade until he began his teaching he led a succession of jazz and dance bands in which he played the clarinet and tenor saxophone. His "Catatonic Five", which he organized at Hamilton College, played at many of the up-state New York colleges, and in the summer of 1956 on a student ship of the Holland-America Line to Europe and back. While overseas the band toured Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany, with engagements in a number of countries and, after the return, at Carnegie Hall in New York. At Hamilton he was a member of Theta Delta Chi and won his letter in swimming. During school and college vacations he worked as a life guard at Millbrook Coun...
try Club and Greenwich Point town beach. Swimming continues to be his favorite
sport, and one in which his wife shares. Among his many contributions to Puerto
Rico was a gift of some 1,000 books which he secured from Columbia University
students for the Inter-American University at San German. There he also coached
the IAU swimming team and joined the San German Rotary Club. Although he
spoke no Spanish when he arrived in Puerto Rico, he has since become fluent and
at the University of Puerto Rico has taught in the language.

(VII) FINERTY, Michael (from 1959 Michael Palmer Finerty), b. Oct. 5, 1943,

Son of John Frederick Finerty and Catherine Winifred Palmer
Finerty (VI).

With his parents Michael Finerty wintered in New York City and summered in
Lawrence, Long Island, until he was four, when he moved with them to Hewlett,
Long Island. He attended the Lawrence School and the public elementary school
in Hewlett, and the North Country School in Lake Placid New York, where he was
a member of the National Ski Association, Eastern Division. In 1963 he was
graduated from Upper Canada College (a preparatory school) in Toronto, Ontario,
Canada, where he had been for two years master designer of the opera, president
of the art club, and winner of the art prize. He was also president of the astron­
omy club, and won third and second prizes respectively in the Province of Onta­
rio Science Exhibition in 1961 and the Metro Toronto Science Fair of 1962.

In the summer of 1962 he worked in the Netherlands State Mines in Heerlen,
touring the surrounding country on a rented motorcycle at weekends. He is
presently a student at the University of Arizona where he expects to graduate
with an A.B. degree.

He is an accomplished sailor, was a junior counsellor at the Cedarhurst
Yacht Club in 1960, and won the Lowe Bowl for juniors racing "senior" craft at
sixteen. He is interested in music, art and literature, but intends to do graduate
work in higher mathematics.

(VII) COOLIDGE, David Allen, b. Mch. 31, 1937, at Berkeley, Calif.
Living Sept. 1, 1964, at Watsonville, Calif.

Son of Coit Coolidge and Nancy Caroline Palmer
Coolidge (VI).

David Allen Coolidge grew up in Richmond, California, where he attended the public
schools and graduated from the Richmond Union High School in January, 1955. In 1957
he completed the work of the Fullerton Junior College and received the Associate
of Arts degree. After a year of salaried work he entered the University of Cali­
ifornia at Santa Barbara, and in June, 1960, received his Bachelor of Arts degree,
together with a California secondary (high school) teaching credential in Industrial Arts. Barred from officer training because of an eyesight condition, he volunteered for service in the U.S. Navy, and was inducted July 8, 1960 at Santa Barbara, California. After training under the Recruit Training Command he was sent to the Naval Auxiliary Air Station at Kingsville, Texas, remaining on duty there from October, 1960, to April, 1961, when he was assigned to the Naval Air Training Center (NATTC) at Memphis and advanced to the grade of Airman. Upon completion of school training for the Trademan rating he was redesignated Trademan-Airman and transferred to Naval Station Keflavik (Iceland) in November, 1961, where he was advanced to the grade of Trademan Third Class. In November, 1962, he was transferred to Airborne Early Warning Training Unit Atlantic (AEWTULANT) at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland, and in April, 1963, at his own request was transferred to the Naval Air Facility, Monterey, California, for completion of active duty to August 14, 1964. His duties were in the simulated flight training of naval aviators. His rate at release to the inactive reserve is Trademan Second Class. He holds letters of commendation from the Commanding Officers at San Diego and Keflavik, and the Navy Good Conduct Medal, and has returned to civilian life as a member of the teaching staff of the Union High School at Watsonville, California.


Son of Coit Coolidge and Nancy Caroline Palmer Coolidge (VI).

M. Sept. 15, 1961, at Los Angeles, Calif., Judith Lee Stancil, dau. of William Van Amber Stancil and Frances Smith Stancil, who b. at

John Herbert Coolidge lived in Richmond, California, attended public schools there, and was graduated from Richmond High School in June, 1957. Later he entered the Biola Bible Institute in Los Angeles to prepare himself for the Christian ministry, and remained there two years. He is presently employed by a stationery supply firm in Los Angeles. Both he and his wife, Judith (Judi), are members of the Evangelical Free Church and very active in the work of their denomination.


Son of Coit Coolidge and Nancy Caroline Palmer Coolidge (VI).

M. Sept. 4, 1963, in Upland, Calif., Mildred Eleanor MacClaskey, dau. of Walter Hatch MacClaskey of San Bernardino, Calif., and Mildred MacClaskey Stevens, who b. at
Fletcher Coit Coolidge spent his boyhood years in Richmond, California, graduating from Harry Ells High School in June, 1958. During his senior year he took the National Merit Examination, winning a scholarship award of $1100 to Occidental College, and entered in September, 1958. At present (1964) he is employed by the Water and Power Department of the City of Los Angeles, and carrying part-time senior academic studies at Occidental where his wife is a senior music major (piano and organ).

(VII) COOLIDGE, Elizabeth Mary. See Nancy Caroline Palmer Coolidge (VI).

(VII) PALMER, Penelope Jean (Helms), b. Aug. 24, 1941, in Upland, Calif. Living October 1, 1964, at Seattle, Wash.

Dau. of Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer (VI) and Jean Melicent Deeds Palmer.


Penelope Jean Palmer attended the Placentia High School where she was a member of the Honor Society, and graduated in 1959, receiving the Bank of America award in Liberal Arts. Going on to Fullerton Junior College she graduated in 1961 and entered the University of California at Riverside where she majored in languages. After graduation in 1963 she was employed as a secretary at the University of California at Berkeley. Music is one of her interests and she has studied piano for several years. Her husband, Loyce Randell Helms, graduated from the University of California at Riverside in 1964 with the A.B. degree magna cum laude, and presently (1964) holds a teaching fellowship in English at the University of Washington.

(VII) PALMER, Sally Catherine. See Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer (VI).
(VII) PALMER, Stephanie Grace. See Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer (VI).
(VII) PALMER, Nancy (Nanci) Deeds. See Fletcher Greenleaf Palmer (VI).
(VII) PALMER, Allen Dean. See Allen Louis Palmer (VI).
(VII) PALMER, William Frank. See Allen Louis Palmer (VI).
THE EIGHTH GENERATION

The roster of the Eighth Generation in 1964 cannot be considered final. The names thus far inscribed are:

(VIII) PALMER, Vicki. See Jack D. Palmer (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, William James Jr. See William James Palmer (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Steven Jay. See William James Palmer (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, James Richard. See William James Palmer (VIII).
(VIII) PALMER, Patricia Ellen. See Irl Richard Palmer Jr. (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Kevin Irl. See Irl Richard Palmer Jr. (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Keith Allan. See Irl Richard Palmer Jr. (VII).
(VIII) ROWLEY, Sandra Lee. See Mary Jane Palmer Rowley (VII).
(VIII) ROWLEY, Mary Ann. See Mary Jane Palmer Rowley (VII).
(VIII) ROWLEY, Sharon K. See Mary Jane Palmer Rowley (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Mark. See Homer Claude Palmer (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Roger. See Homer Claude Palmer (VII).
(VIII) PALMER, Claudie. See Homer Claude Palmer (VII).
(VIII) McCOTTER, Catherine Ann. See Eleanor Irene Palmer McCotter (VIII).
(VIII) McCOTTER, Carol Lynn. See Eleanor Irene Palmer McCotter (VIII).
(VIII) McCOTTER, Constance Lee. See Eleanor Irene Palmer McCotter (VIII).
(VIII) HITT, Kathryn Gene. See Jane Kathryn Spencer Hitt (VIII).
(VIII) HITT, Eric Eugene. See Jane Kathryn Spencer Hitt (VIII).
(VIII) HITT, Lisa Jean. See Jane Kathryn Spencer Hitt (VIII).
(VIII) HITT, Evan Eugene. See Jane Kathryn Spencer Hitt (VIII).
(VIII) MAPLES, Alan Will. See Mary Lee Palmer Maples (VIII).
(VIII) MAPLES, Arthur Brewer. See Mary Lee Palmer Maples (VIII).
(VIII) PALMER, Pamela Ann. See Arthur Wheatley Palmer Jr. (VIII).
(VIII) MITCHELL, Hannah Sterling. See Matthew Palmer Mitchell (VIII).
(VIII) BROWN, Laura Hotchkiss. See Cynthia Hutchinson Mitchell Brown (VIII).
(VIII) BROWN, Emerson Lee III. See Cynthia Hutchinson Mitchell Brown (VIII).
RECORDS EXAMINED AND LITERATURE REVIEWED

Palmer, Horace Wilbur. The Early Palmers of Virginia. William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Vol. XIV.


Swem, E. G. The Virginia Historical Index.

Tyler, ___. Encyclopaedia of Biography - Virginia. Vol. I.


Kirbye, J. Edward. Puritanism in the South.

Hall, Nathaniel Claiborne. The Reduction of Maryland and Virginia by the Puritans.

Wilson, Howard McKnight. The Tinkling Spring: Headwater of Freedom.

Kemper, Chas. E. The Settlement of the Valley. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. XXX

Chalkley, Lyman. Before the Gates of the Wilderness.

Waddell, Joseph Addison. Militia Companies in Augusta County in 1742. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. VIII.


U. S. Census Records for Augusta County, Va. (In the National Archives).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
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Index of Court Records of Orange County, Va.

Index of Court Records of Augusta County, Va.


Skirvin, P. G. First Parishes of the Province of Maryland.


Bolivar, C. The Scotch-Irish Settlement in the Valley of Virginia.

Hannah, Chas. A. The Scotch-Irish. G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902.


Read, Benjamin Mathias. The Scotch-Irish Movement in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania

Bossert, __________. Short Sketch of Donegal Church. 200th Anniversary, 1921.

Program for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of the Donegal Presbytery.

Bowen, Catherine Drinker. The Lion and the Crown. Little, Brown & Co.


Service Records of Soldiers of the War of 1812 and the Civil War in National Archives.


LIBRARIES AND RECORD DEPOSITORIES EXPLORED

Archives of the United States.
Library of Congress - Section of Local History and Genealogy.
Virginia State Library, Richmond.
Library of William and Mary College, Williamsburg.
Court of Orange County, Virginia.
Court of Augusta County, Virginia.
Public Library of Staunton, Virginia.
Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis.
Public Library of Chestertown, Maryland.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Library of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Public Library of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Public Library of York, Pennsylvania.
Public Library of New York City.
Public Library of Los Angeles.