MAXWELL HISTORY

AND

GENEALOGY

INCLUDING THE ALLIED FAMILIES OF


Also copy of original baptismal record of The Rev. John Craig, of Augusta County, Virginia.

By

FLORENCE WILSON HOUSTON,
LAURA COWAN BLAINE,
ELLA DUNN MELLETTE.

Also

THE IRVINS, DOAKS, LOGANS AND MCCAMPBELLS OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

by

MARGARET LOGAN MORRIS.

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by

Florence Wilson Houston
TO

OUR GRANDCHILDREN

THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.
AMERICANS.

They love the land because it is their own,
    And scorn to give aught other reason why,
Would shake hands with a king upon his throne,
    And think it kindness to his majesty.

F. G. Halleck.
FOREWORD

It is vision without intelligence that sees only a present, and takes no cognizance of its being part of a past and of a future.

It is vision without discernment that, looking backward, does not recognize the foundation upon which the homes of our nation are built, in the unmeasured array of toil, danger, difficulty, endurance, unutterable suffering and anguish, and the courage, strength of spirit, and sublime hope that are there recorded.

It is vision without grace that, discerning this truth, is not quickened to a profound gratitude and an inborn sense that we repay our debt to the past only by building with joy for the future.

May our vision of the past bring to us that rare grace of gratitude, from which there shall be born into our lives new worth of such measure that those coming after us may, in looking backward, receive from their vision a new inspiration, and a gracious strength toward a higher and nobler life.
In the examination of family genealogies it has been our privilege to make, we are persuaded that such work is precisely the parallel of building a home—the result has little in common with the original plan. The foundation may remain unchanged.

This is true of the work herewith presented. It was begun with the intention to trace one line of a family back to the emigration from the old world. This seems a simple thing, and might be, if revelation, new views, dormant sentiments and kindred forces were without influence. But it is safe to say that no one may make a mental excursion into Old Virginia during Colonial or Revolutionary times without having one's point of view changed and one's spiritual horizon greatly enlarged.

We may have begun the study of a line with only an historical interest—strengthened by its being the history of an ancestor. Confusion often occurs by means of there having been more than one individual of the same name. Then the one sought must be determined by some record—a joint deed, a will, a marriage license—something that establishes a family group. But this has only widened our interest and increased our knowledge. It has in equal proportion increased our incentive to further research.

A name appears in places of danger, of high courage and splendid achievement. Here were people who, with motives born of noble spirits, love of liberty, patriotism, and the true love of their race, came into the wilderness and, fighting off the savage and the wild beast, breaking away from the tyranny of the mother country—their one hold on the civilized world of their knowledge—quarried out the granite blocks that are the foundation of our government.

Here is one who carried from the old world the memory of his near kindred, victims of inquisitions under Claverhouse, while they were at worship. Here are two—closely associated in Scotland, united by marriage here, who left their home land because of devotion to their religion—braved the danger of the wilderness to gain the freedom of spirit, both of them to witness the murder by Indians of some loved one upon their own hearthstone. By such lives as these have come the rich possessions of today: the widespread peace and happiness, the great security, the leisure to enjoy what is beautiful, the freedom from drudging care which alone has made possible the study from which has sprung such gigantic advancement—the progress in
Science and art. A wave of thanksgiving comes over us—an appreciation that "these were forebears," and something akin to the Orient's worship of ancestors springs into life. One spirit in them and in us. Suddenly we are realizing that all men are of one blood, and every man is our brother. The view has broadened.

The work here presented is not the result of an effort of two or three, but rather the concerted effort of the Maxwell family. We could not say how many have contributed a share. The spirit of the clan has come out strongly in the readiness to search out every evidence of identity. Chief among the interested and efficient workers were Mrs. Mary M. Shryer, Dr. Allison Maxwell and Dr. Hugh Maxwell. The untimely death of Dr. Allison Maxwell, within the last year, was an incalculable loss to the entire family and its interests.

Neither do we claim that the work is complete, nor without errors. The few years of investigation are not proportioned to the century and a half that must be scanned in detail. Too much has been lost or destroyed in Virginia to make the collecting of such links an easy task. We have the strong hope that there are those who have among their records items of history that are akin to those of this book—that, taken with these, would establish a clear evidence of that which we have sought—the unbroken line of these families from their emigration to the present time. Should there be new interest aroused by the publication of this work—rather, a working interest aroused in those who can contribute phases of history we have not found, it would be a source of congratulation that a later edition should prove necessary to set forth the further revealed history that is our own.

These pioneers were nation builders. No one can gain an acquaintance with the sturdy characters, the deep and fervent devotion to the high purpose of their lives, without a profound sense of indebtedness.

As Maxwell heirs we must be impressed by this realization. So clearly had our forebears felt their relation to God and their race that all time can give us no finer motto than that used by some of the name: "Je suis prêt." ("I am ready.")

It is a pleasure to acknowledge our indebtedness to many beyond the immediate family, who, from friendship, enthusiasm in research, or generous sympathy, have given aid. Dr. Joseph Brown Turner, Secretary-General of the Presbyterian Historical Society; Mr. W. H. Miller, of Richmond, Ky.; Dr. E. M. Shepard, of Springfield, Mo.; P. J. Davenport, Abingdon, Va.; Henry C. Tyndall II, of Fayette, Mo.; J. P. E. Cowan, Washington, D. C.; Miss Pearl Stone, Miss Mabel Stone, and Miss Carey Pierce, of Springfield, Mo.—these and many others of like kindliness have our sincere thanks. E. D. M.
HISTORIAN

FLORENCE AMELIA HOUSTON
Wife of Edward Maxwell Houston

In the writing of this family history we have been particularly fortunate in having had the services of Mrs. E. M. Houston.

With her genius and remarkable endowments of mind in the pursuit of this desired purpose, she has penetrated the past where generations, who, with few exceptions, have come and gone and left few records of their lives to their descendants.

She has brought to bear, in support of this undertaking, indefatigable energy, fervent enthusiasm, enduring patience, confident hope and unremitting labor. The superstructure for this history, gleaned from innumerable sources, has been logically connected and welded together.

Florence Amelia Houston, the only child of William Henry and Catharine Carey Wilson, was born in Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio. She received her education at Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the University of Michigan. She has ever been an active church worker, interested and enthusiastic in club work, especially in Literary and Historical Research.

Her parents and also her grandparents were teachers, and from them she inherited her love of family history. The Carey family especially, were very particular in keeping and preserving all vital records. From this same ancestry also descend the sisters, Alice and Phoebe Cary, who were noted for their poetical genius.

And now the work which introduced us to Mrs. Houston is finished. Many of us have never met her, yet, as our Historian, she has created an intelligent, immortal part of book life, which speaks from every page. In future years the making of it will seem "Like a dream of the night," until we read from its pages the everyday life of our ancestors of generations ago, which has been rescued from a heretofore silent past, clothed, and life again breathed into the lives of those who have so long been silent.

As representatives here of these ancestors, to you, Mrs. Houston, we express our cordial, grateful thanks and appreciation of the work which you have so successfully accomplished.

Mary Maxwell Shirley
CHARTER BY KING WILLIAM THE LION TO ROBERT SON
OF MACCUS, OF A CARUCATE OF LAND IN THE
TERRITORY OF LESEDWIN, 28th December, 1200.

"Willelmus Dei gracia Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis hominibus
tocius terre sue, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri me
dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Roberto filio Maccus,
unam carucatam terre in territorio de Lesedwin, illam scilicet quam Her-
bertus de Maccuswell vicecomes meus et Galfridus clericus per preceptum
meum ei tradiderunt: Tenendum sibi et hereditibus suis, de me et heredi-
bus meis, in feudo et hereditate: Reddendo inde annuatim viginti solidos,
scilicet, dedam ad festum Sancti Martini et decem solidus ad Pente-
costem; et faciendo omnia servicia que ad terram illam pertinent, et que
terra illa facere consuenit, preter arare et metere: Testibus, Willelmo
Glasguensi electo, cancellario meo, Ricardo de Prebenda, clérico meo,
Philippo de Waloniis, camerario meo, Willelmo Curnin, Willelmo de
Haia, Willelmo de Muntfort, Alexandro vicecomite de Striueline, Ric-
cardo filio Hugonis, Alexandro de Sintun. Apud Forfar, xxvij die
Decembris."

From "Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok," by Wm. Fraser."
Caevlaverock Castle, the Home of the Maxwells.
Calderwood Castle.
Maxwell, of Poloc.
MAXWELL OF POLOC

Arms—Arg., on a saltire, sa., an annulet, or, stoned, ppr.

Crest—A Turk’s head in profile, ppr. Another and more modern crest is a stag’s head, erased, ppr.

Supporters—Two lions, sejant.

Motto—I am ready.

"The annulet was taken (as the old Maxwell memorials state) in commemoration of exploits of an early chief in Palestine during a crusade. To this also may allude the old Maxwell of Poloc crest of a Turk’s head in profile, borne by the family when the Poloc and Calderwood estate was separated; the deed is dated 1400. Sir John Maxwell, the Governor of Dumbarton, father of Poloc and Calderwood, seals the deed with a Turk’s head as crest, and two lions, supporters. This deed and seal-impression still exist at Poloc." (From John Bernard Burke’s "Authorized Arms," printed in 1860.)

The older writers attached the greatest importance and attributed a fabulous antiquity to the use of armorial bearings. The science of heraldry has not been traced beyond the twelfth century. Necessity accounted for its origin. Warriors in armor all looked alike, and some means of distinguishing them became necessary. The shield being the most conspicuous part of the armor, it was natural that it should receive the adornment. From this simple beginning the whole science of heraldry developed.

As time passed, a great deal of formality was attached to a grant of Arms: "Know yee that Auctiently from the beginninge it hath byn a custome in all well gouerned Comon welthes that the baringe of certayn marks in shields comonly called Armes haue byn and are the only signes and demonstrations of proves and valoure diuersley distributed, as also rememorations for good life and conversation derived from Ancestors vnto posterity." Arms and crest were ratified and confirmed to men worthy of the distinction "& to his posterity for euer and he and they to vse heare & shew forth the same at all tymes and in all places at his and theire free liberty & pleasure * * *"
EXPLANATIONS

In compiling this work we have used no unusual abbreviations, using b., born; m., married; d., died; unm., unmarried; p., page; vol., volume.

In order to make the genealogy clear we have numbered the generations from the first known or most important ancestor as follows:

First generation marked I. II. III.
Second generation marked 1. 2. 3.
Third generation marked (1). (2). (3).
Fourth generation marked A. B. C.
Fifth generation marked (A). (B). (C).
Sixth generation marked a. b. c.
Seventh generation marked (a). (b). (c).

The children of Bezaleel and Margaret Maxwell are numbered with the Roman numerals. While these are not the first known of the family, we have taken their children as a basis from which to start, each child making a separate branch in the Maxwell tree, and numbered I. II. III., since each is the head of his particular branch.—Editor.
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ORIGIN OF THE MAXWELLS

(As Given by Sir Herbert Maxwell in His History of Dumfries and Galloway.)

"Permanent surnames were unknown in those early days. Territorial Lords were designated by titles of their lands, in addition to their baptismal names; but members of Celtic families had only a personal name, and a to-name, not hereditary, indicative either of their paternity or of some peculiarity of appearance, character or occupation.

"Sometimes, as in the case of Bruce, Douglas and Maxwell, powerful lords acquired lands in Dumfriesshire and retained their territorial names derived from their possessions elsewhere. Bruce was "de Brus" in Normandy. Douglas was "of Douglas"—dub glas, the dark stream which gave the name to his lands in Lanarkshire; while Maxwell, a name often disguised as the Norman "Maccusville," was in reality a salmon-pool on the Tweed, close to Kelso Bridge, still called Maxwheel. Maccus, the son of Unwin, a Saxon lord, obtained the fishery before 1150, which was then named Maccus's well, or pool. The lands adjacent got the name, and the descendants of Maccus became known as Herbert, John or Aymer "de Maccuswel," and became a powerful family in Dumfriesshire and Galloway. As time went on the regular surnames became a necessity among all classes, territorial surnames became diffused among the vassals and serfs who, under the clan system which prevailed as generally on the Border as in the Highlands, often assumed the names of their chieftains or feudal superiors."

THE MAXWELL FAMILY CONSPICUOUSLY CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

The ancient and honorable house of Maxwell, so conspicuously connected with the history of Scotland, and considered one of the most distinguished in North Britain, is generally believed to have been founded by Maccus, son of Undwyn, in the twelfth century.

There is another tradition regarding the founder of the family—that Maccus was the son of Anlaf, King of Northumbria, 940 A. D., and
that descendants of Maccus, with fourteen other families, retired into Scotland when England submitted to William the Conqueror, 1066.

The name Maxwell, or Maccus, is of Saxon origin, according to some authorities, who think it is derived from Maccus—or Maxen—an ancient town of Saxony. Maccuswell, meaning Maccus’s well, or pool, was the first form of the name.

The name which began as Maccuswell, or Macceswell, became in course of time Maxwell, the transition being a natural one.

The son of Maccus was Sir Herbert de Maccuswell. His son was John de Maccuswell, great chamberlain of Scotland, and Sheriff of Roxburghshire from 1203 to 1207. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Aymer de Maccuswell, Lord of Caerlaverock, who in the time of Alexander III was justiciary of Galloway. He left two sons, Sir Herbert and Sir John. From Sir Herbert sprang the Lords Maxwell, Earls of Nithsdale; from Sir John, the Maxwells of Calderwood, of Pollock, of Cardoness, and the Barons and Earls of Farnham.

It was Sir Herbert, son of Maccus, who was the first to adopt the name in its present form—Maxwell. This was in the twelfth century, and Maxwell is therefore one of the first surnames assumed in Scotland, surnames not being generally adopted until the twelfth century.

To go back a little, Maccus the first, or Macchus, as the name appears in some records, gave his name to the lands of Maxton, in Roxburghshire; and in Kelso, the same shire, there is a village called Maxwell, since 1150. Previously it was Maccuswell or Macchusville or Maccusville. It is on the Tweed, and was given to the family by David, King of Scotland. From Maccus, Mexborough in Yorkshire, and Maxstoke in Warwick, received their names. The Maxwells also had possessions in Lanarkshire, Monreith, Kirkcudbrightshire and Renfrewshire. One important seat of the family almost since its foundation is Caerlaverock Castle in Dumfriesshire. The Maxwells have always numbered their acres by the thousands. One of the largest land owners in Scotland today is Sir William Francis Maxwell.

Present seats of the family are Perthshire, Lanarkshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. From earliest times we find that family pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to their country.

"Gallant John" won his spurs at Chevy Chase, 1388. John, fourth Lord Maxwell, was at the battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513.

Robert, ninth Lord Maxwell, was celebrated, like his gallant ancestor, Sir Eustace Maxwell, in the time of Edward I, by his brave defense of Caerlaverock against the Parliamentarians in 1640. James Maxwell was groom of the bedchamber to Charles I.

Thomas Maxwell commanded the rear guard at the Battle of Ath-
lone in 1691, and "held the bridge" on that eventful day, as we read in Macauley. In Great Britain's recent wars the family have won honors upon honors. Major-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell was Military Governor of Pretoria. Captain David Lockhart Maxwell won the Queen's medal of five clasps and the King's medal of two clasps in South Africa.

Major Francis Maxwell, A. D. C. to General Kitchener, was decorated for gallantry. William Maxwell, war correspondent of London papers, was with Lord Kitchener and with Lord Roberts in every engagement. He accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York when they visited Canada, and he was also of the royal party when the German Emperor made his memorable visit to the Holy Land.

The secretary of British plenipotentiaries at The Hague Peace Conference in 1899 was Richard Ponsonby Maxwell.

The family has its poet, in James Maxwell, who was called the "Poet of Paisley." He was living in the early part of the eighteenth century. William Maxwell was a friend of the great Dr. Johnson, and furnished Boswell with considerable data, in which some of Johnson's best sayings are embodied.

Margaret Maxwell was a Scottish poetess of the eighteenth century. "Queen Elizabeth's Looking Glass of Grace and Glory" was written by James Maxwell, born in 1581.

Sir William Stirling Maxwell, 1818-1878, of Perthshire, was a famous man of letters.

Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, author, is now the president of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland.

The family's man of science is James Clerk Maxwell, born in 1831. He took the first step toward the discovery of the true nature of electrical phenomena.

The Church has honored the family in the person of John, Scottish Archbishop at the end of the sixteenth century.

Before the middle of the eighteenth century the Maxwells had found their way across the Atlantic. One of them settled in New England about 1734 with his young son, Hugh. Another pilgrim ancestor was John, who found a home in New Jersey in 1746, at Greenwich, Warren County. William was another Pilgrim father, who also settled in New Jersey. He was a patriot, good and true, and represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress of 1775, and was a Brigadier-General in the Revolution. He also served in Colonial wars, being in constant service from 1774 to the close of the Revolution. It was he who pursued Sir Henry Clinton across New Jersey. He was a man of great bravery, and was much esteemed by Washington, who said: "He is
an honest man, a warm friend to his country and firmly attached to its
interests."

The Maxwells were among the first to make a stand for liberty, and
one of Boston's famous "tea party" was Thompson Maxwell, who was
a ranger in the French war from 1758-1763. He was at Bunker Hill,
and was a Brigadier-General before the close of the war. He was born
in Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1742, and was the brother of Hugh,
already mentioned, who was also in the thickest of the fight at Bunker
Hill, where he was wounded, and at the close of the war he was a Lieu-
tenant-Colonel.

In the War of 1812 we find another Hugh, with the rank of General.
In Heitman's "Officers of the American Revolution" we find a goodly
list of names.

The family has always been a power in the South, early settling in
Virginia, and from there spreading to different States of the Union.
One of the distinguished members of the Virginia branch of the family
was William Maxwell, author, who was born at Norfolk in 1784. He
was a member of the Legislature and a Senator. He edited the literary
department of the New York Journal of Commerce and established the
Virginia Historical Register.

The illustrious members of the family in Georgia were Augustus
Emmet Maxwell, jurist and Senator, born in 1820, and Dr. George
Maxwell, born in 1827, inventor of the laryngoscope.

In "Americans of Royal Descent" we find interesting data relative
to the family, and that certain branches may claim lineage from Alfred
the Great, from Rhodi Maur, King of Wales, 876 A. D.; from William
the Conqueror, from Duffus, seventy-eighth King of Scotland, 1000
A. D., and from Marchertus, 118th Monarch of Ireland, 1119.

Motto—_Je suis pret._ (I am ready.)

There is a pretty story regarding the motto. When Wallace, in
great straits, was hiding in caves and glens near Lanark, the leader of
the Maxwell clan hunted him up and offered the services of himself
and his followers. To this Wallace replied, "Ready, aye ready, noble
Scot."—By Eleanor Lexington.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE.

(From "Castles and Keeps of Scotland," by Frank Roy Frappie.)

This is said to be the "Ellangowan" of Guy Mannering. It is an
interesting and venerable ruin, situated about seven miles south of Dum-
fries, where the River Nith flows into Solway Firth. It occupies a sit-
uation which must have been very strong, being placed at the edge of
an extensive marsh, which surrounded the castle on all sides except the
AND GENEALOGY

north. About the base of the castle walls runs a wide and deep moat, which is still full of water. Outside of this is a great earthen mound seventy feet wide.

The approach to the castle is from the north, where it is joined by a drawbridge to firm ground. The castle as it stands today shows the work of several generations of builders. The triangular walls of enceinte belong to a very early period, and were probably standing when Edward I. besieged the castle in 1300. The castle at this period was like all the early castles, a simple enceinte, probably provided with towers similar to those now standing. The castle was finally taken and the towers demolished. It was soon rebuilt, and the front erected at this time, identified by the shape of an Edwardian splayed loophole, is about ten feet behind the present front. The round towers were rebuilt at a later period on the stumps of those destroyed by Edward, and at the same time the round towers at the southern corners were erected. The buildings of the courtyard were built at two or three different times, first those on the west, and, last of all, about 1620, the fine Renaissance structures on the east and south sides.

The entrance to the castle is admirably defended. The entrance passage passes between the two great towers, with a guardroom on the east side, and is considerably contracted before its opening into the courtyard. At the outer end was a portcullis, worked by very elaborate machinery in a room overhead. The twin front towers are twenty-six feet in diameter and provided with gun-holes. As these were built with the towers, their date is thus fixed as not earlier than the fifteenth century. They contain three stories, the lower vaulted, and the upper one domed at the top. They are finished with corbelled parapets.

The west range was probably built in the first half of the sixteenth century. The original wall of enceinte was raised to give sufficient height to the rooms within, and the masonry is much inferior to the original stonework. In this building there were a hall and retiring room on the ground floor, and the library and a smaller apartment on the floor above. Later a circular stairway was built between this block and the entrance doorway, and the high archway inside the entrance was erected. The last building at Caerlaverock was the fine Renaissance range on the east and south sides. This still stands in its full height, three stories, on the east, and is highly ornamented. The windows have shafts at the sides, with Ionic caps, and the pediments are filled with sculpture portraying classic myths and heraldic emblems. The rooms are lighted by windows on both sides, as the necessity for serious defense had passed away, and so it was deemed safe to cut up the curtain wall to any desired extent. This side of the court contains service
rooms on the ground floor and chambers above. The fireplaces are richly carved. On the south side was the banqueting hall, a most magnificent apartment, now entirely ruined, and its walls fallen in many places. The doorway by which it was entered is a splendid and finely decorated arch. The chapel is said to have been over the hall.

"Maxwell's Guide to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by J. H. Maxwell, at the Office of the Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser," gives this account of the castle: "It was founded in the sixth century by Lewarch Og, a celebrated British poet. Two sides of the castle it would be difficult to attack from its proximity to the sea. Edward I. of England besieged it in person in the year 1300. The garrison, numbering sixty men, repelled the attack for two days, and when forced to surrender the King granted the gallant defender a free pardon. In 1313 the castle was recovered by Bruce; in 1315 it again fell into the hands of the English, but was speedily captured by Roger de Kirkpatrick, in whose possession it continued until his death. After the murder of the Red Comyn by Bruce, in the Greyfriars Monastery, Dumfries, the castle and baronial lands reverted to the Maxwells, and a new fortress was built about the year 1432. Over the entrance of the present building is the crest and motto of the Maxwells. In 1570 the Earl of Sussex destroyed Caerlaverock and other castles and returned to England with great spoil. In 1638 it was repaired, but in 1640 it was again besieged and capitulated. Since that time no attempt has been made to keep it in repair, but the massive and picturesque ruins stand as a monument of a bygone age.

"Illustrious fortress, once the pride of Kings,
What ancient splendor doth thy wreck display,
Still to thy walls some royal vestige clings
That shows the glory of thy former days;
But now, alas! thy strength must fade away
(Oh, reckless Time, what hast thou here been doing?)
Yet thou art lovely, even in decay,
And while I stand, thy holy grandeur viewing,
My soul is charged with thee—all hail thou stately ruin."
"MEMOIRS OF THE MAXWELLS OF POLLOK."
(By William Fraser. Edin., 1863. Constabel & Co.)
(150 Copies. Vol. I, Pages XLV-XLVIII.)

SCOTLAND.

MAXWELL.

The Maxwells of Maxwell, Caerlaverock and Mearns, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords Maxwell & Herries, etc.

I. Undwin, father of Maccus, c. 1070.
   II. Maccus, who gave name to the Barony and family of Maxwells, d.c. 1150.
   III-3. Edmund de Maccuswell, c. 1152.
   III-1. Herbert de Maccuswell, Sheriff of Roxburgh. 1140-1200.
   IV-1. Sir John de Maccuswell, Sheriff of Roxburgh and Chamberlain of Scotland. He was the first of Caerlaverock. 1190-1241. S.p.
   IV-3. Sir Aymer de Maccuswell, second of Caerlaverock. Married Mary of Mearns and acquired the Barony of Mearns. 1195-1266. He had
   IX-4. Janet, m. Thomas Murray.
   IX-5. Agness, m. Sir Gilbert Kennedy.
   X. Thomas Maxwell, sixth of Pollok. 1429-1450.
   XI-2. Thomas Maxwell, father of Thomas, of Auldhouse. See page XLVIII.
   XII-2. Hugh Maxwell, had remission, 1500.
XII-4. Marion Maxwell, m. Robert Ross, 1462.
XII-1. John Maxwell, eighth of Pollok, m. Elizabeth Stewart. 1487-1510.
XIII-4. William Maxwell of Carnwaderick, d. before 1542.
XIII-1. John Maxwell, ninth of Pollok, m. Margaret Blair. 1510-1517.
XIV-2. Thomas Maxwell, entered Glasgow University, 1523. D. before 1536.
XIV-1. John Maxwell, tenth of Pollok, m. Elizabeth Houston. 1517-1523.
George Maxwell, of Cowglen (XIII-3). 1518-1528, m. Janet Maxwell, daughter of Maxwell of Griswald, and had
XIV-4. Margaret.
XIV-5. Marion.
XIV-1. John Maxwell, of Cowglen, m. his cousin, Elizabeth Maxwell, of Pollok. (XV, as above), and had
XV-6. Walter Maxwell, d. before 1593.
XVI-3. Agnes, m., 1611, John Boyle, of Kelburn.
XVI-1. Sir John Maxwell, thirteenth of Pollok, and first Baronet, 1595-1647. M. first Isabell Campbell, second Grizell Blair. On his death, without male issue, the Pollok estate was inherited by the male heir, Sir George Maxwell, of Auldhouse (which see below).
*Page 459. William Maxwell (XIII-4), younger brother of Captain George Maxwell, of Cowglen, and fourth son of Sir John Maxwell and Elizabeth Stewart, was of Carnwadwick, then a separate property,
but now part of the Pollok estate. He died before July 13, 1542, on which date Janet Cathcart, his relict, and their three children, XIV-1. John, XIV-2 Robert and Isabel, received a lease of Cardwadwick from John and Elizabeth Maxwell, of Pollok.


V-1. Sir Herbert de Maxwell, of Carlaverock, Mearns, and first of Pencaitland, 1276. Swore fealty to Edward I., 1296. He first uses the saltire in his arms. D. before 1312.

VI-1. Sir Eustace Maxwell, of Maxwell, Carlaverock, Mearns, etc. 1312-1342. Had.


VI-2. John de Maxwell, of Pencaitland and Libberton. Swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. D. before 1343. He had


VII-1. Sir John Maxwell, Knight, of Carlaverock, Mearns, Libberton, etc. Succeeded his uncle, Sir Eustace, and his cousin, Herbert. Taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346. Knighted before 1354 and died after November, 1373. He had by his wife, Christian,

VIII-2. Herbert.


VIII-4. Agnes.


XI-3. George, ancestor of the Maxwells, of Carnsallock, County of Dumfries.

XI-4. David.
XI-5. Adam, ancestor of the Maxwells of Southbar.
XII-2. Aymar, 1473.
XIII-3. James, ancestor of the Maxwells of Cavens.
XIII-4. Homer, ancestor of the Maxwells of Portrack.
XIII-6. Thomas, ancestor of the Maxwells of Gleneslan.
XIV-2. Herbert, ancestor of the Maxwells of Cloveden.
XIV-3. John, Dean of Dundrennan.
XIV-4. Edward, a prisoner at Solway in 1542.
XIV-5-6-7-8. Mary, Agnes, Elizabeth and Katherine.
XV-1. Robert, sixth Lord Maxwell, served heir of his father, August 1, 1550. (See below, XV-2.) Commissioner to treat with England, May 8, 1551. M. Beatrix, daughter of James, Earl of Morton, circa July, 1550. D. September 14, 1552. His eldest son, Robert, died in his fourth year, in 1552-3. He had:
XVII-2. Robert Maxwell, of Caerlaverock, was restored and be-

XVII-3. James, of Springkill. Master of Maxwell. D. without male issue, October 5, 1667, when his nephew's titles and estates passed to John, fourth Lord Herries.

XVII-4-5-6. Elizabeth, Lady Herries; Margaret, Lady Craigie, and Agnes, Lady Penzerie.

XVII-1. John, eighth Lord Maxwell, served heir of his father in 1601. M. Margaret, daughter of John, Marquis of Hamilton. Killed Sir James Johnston, April 6, 1608, for which he was beheaded May 21, 1613. D.s.p. (Line extinct. J. B. T.)


XVII-4. Edward.
XVII-5. James, and two daughters.


XX-1. Mary, Countess of Tragnair.
XX-2. William Maxwell, Lord Herries, and fifth Earl of Nithsdale.
Attained in 1716, and d. at Rome, in 1744. M. Winifred, youngest daughter of Herbert, first Marquis of Powis, and had

XXI. William Maxwell, of Nithsdale. M. Catherine, fourth daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Tragnair. He died in 1776, leaving an only surviving daughter, Winifred Maxwell, granddaughter of William Constable Maxwell, Esq., of Caerlaverock, who as heir general of the Maxwell family, was, on June 2, 1858, found by the House of Lords entitled to the original Barony of Herries. He married Narcia, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward N. Vavasour, Baronet, and had seven sons and eight daughters.

XVIII-2. James Maxwell, of Breconside. Had


XIX-2. Alex. Maxwell, of Park and Terraughty. D. October 10, 1701. He had


XX-2. George (son of Alex.). D. in London, 1748, unm.


Sir John Maxwell, fourth Baron of Pollok. (VII) in 1400, settled Calderwood and several other estates on his second son,

IX-2. Robert Maxwell. These lands were by Charles II., in 1667 erected into the Barony of Calderwood, etc. Robert Maxwell was the son of Isabella Linsey, his father’s first wife. He married first Elizabeth Danielson. He had


X-1. John Maxwell, second of Calderwood. 1421-1476. Baron Calderwood. He married first Margaret, daughter of William, second
Lord Borthwick, and had one son and two daughters. M. second Margaret Rutherford, and had one son, George, d. 1476. Issue.

XI-2. George Maxwell, ancestor of the Maxwells of Newark, from which house are descended the Maxwells of Tealing, Cowhill Blackston and others.


XII. Gavin, fourth of Calderwood. 1481-1489. D. before February, 1489. M. first, Agnes Dundas, and second, Elizabeth Lowys. He had

XIII-2. William, by second wife, of Newlands. From him are descended the Maxwells of Cardowers, in the Stewartry of Kirenbright, described in Burke’s Baronetage.


XV. William Maxwell, second of Newlands. M. Elspeth Hamilton. She died February 27, 1574. He was living, 1617. They had

XVI-2. Robert, mentioned in his mother’s will.

XVI-3-4-6. Katherine, Helen and Christian.

XVI-1. John Maxwell, third of Newlands. M., about 1601, Marjorie Ross. Their eldest son was

XVII-1. Robert Maxwell, fourth of Newlands. M. Elizabeth, daughter of John Allasoun, in Cartobrigg, August 11, 1617. It has been said that the children of this Robert Maxwell went to Ireland, and this may be correct, but it has also been said that this Robert himself went to Ireland and was the ancestor of Lord Farnham. This is a mistake. The ancestor of his Lordship was another Robert, younger brother of Sir James Maxwell, of Calderwood. See p. 471.

XIV-1. Robert Maxwell, sixth of Calderwood. 1510-1540. M. Isabella Elphinstone, and died in 1540. Had two sons and one daughter.

XV-1. Robert, seventh of Calderwood, d. s.p. September, 1547.


XVI-2. Robert, m. Susan Armstrong, who d. s.p., and he m. second, Isabella Seton. In the reign of James VI. he went to Ireland, and his descendants were created Barons, Viscounts and Earls of Farnham. See p. 494.

XVI-1. Sir James Maxwell, ninth of Calderwood. 1572-1622. M.,
first, before 1572, Helen Porterfield, and had two daughters; m., second, Isabel Hamilton, and had three sons and seven daughters. He m., third, Lady Margaret Cunningham, and had two sons and four daughters. 1622-1648.

XVII-1. Edward, eldest son, d.s.p.
XVII-2. Colonel John, eldest son of third marriage, b. about 1611, killed at Dunbar, 1654. M. Elizabeth Elphinstone, and had, with a daughter,


XVIII-4. Robert.
XVIII-5. Alexander, d. without male issue.
XVIII-3. William, eldest son of second marriage with Mary Coults. M. Jean Maxwell, daughter of his uncle, Alexander, and d. April 30, 1703. They had

XX-3. Alexander, a merchant in Edinboro. M. Mary Clerk, 1754.

They had
XXI-1. William, sixth Baronet.
XX-1. Sir William Maxwell. 2 Hugh, d.s.p, and five others, d.s.p.

XXI-2. James Maxwell, d. unm., and four daughters, and the title and estates passed to

in America, and was taken prisoner under Burgoyne, at Saratoga, and again in 1783, under Cornwallis, at Yorktown. M. Isabella Wilson, and had four sons, etc. Arms: Quarterly, first and fourth Argent, on a saltrye sable, an amulet, Or, second argent, a saltrye sable, within a bordure counter composed of the second and first, third argent, a bend, azure. Crest: a stag's head, proper. Motto: "I am ready." Below, "Think on." Supporters: On the dexter, an ape chained, and on the sinister, a stag, all proper. Patent by the Lord Lyon, dated July 13, 1793.

Id. id. id. Page XLVIII. The MAXWELLS of Pollok and Auldhous.

XI. Thomas Maxwell, of Auldhous, brother of John Maxwell, seventh of Pollok. 1470-1500. Had

XII-2 ——— Maxwell, in 1491.

XII-1. Thomas Maxwell, second of Auldhous. 1491-1526. Had

XIII-2. Thomas Maxwell, 1517.

XIII-3. Oswald Maxwell, 1523.


XV-3. Patrick Maxwell, burgess of Glasgow. 1585. (See page 496 for descendants.)

XV-4. William Maxwell. 1583. And three daughters.


XVI-2. William Maxwell, first of Springkill. (See page 438.)


XVI-5. Patrick Maxwell.


XVI-8. Hugh Maxwell, of Ralswinton. (See page 451.)


XVI-10. David Maxwell.


XVI-12. A daughter.


XVIII-2. William.
XVIII-3. George, and three daughters.
XVII-5. Thomas.
XVII-6. William, three daughters.
XVII-2. Zacharias Maxwell, of Blawarthill. (See page 49.) Had, with five daughters, XVIII-1 James. D. 1703. S.p., and
XVIII-2. John Maxwell, third Baronet. Succeeded his cousin, Lord Pollok. 1732-1752. He had
XIX-4. Sir Walter Maxwell, fifth Baronet. M. D'Arcy Brisbane. 1752-1758, and had
XX-5. Sir James Maxwell, seventh Baronet. M. Frances Colhoun. 1752-1785. And had, with two daughters,
XX-1. Sir John, eighth Baronet. M. Hannah Ann Gardiner. 1785-1844. They had, with three daughters,
Id. id. Vol. 1, p. 438. MAXWELL, of Springkill, in the Parish of Kirkpatrick, Fleming, County of Dumfries.
XVII-2. Mr. George Maxwell, sixth of Auldhouse. Minister of Mearns. Had, by his second wife, Jean Moore, a son,
XVII-4-5-6. Three daughters.
XVII-1. Sir Patrick Maxwell, first Baronet of Springkill. 1683-1723. Knighted before 1680. M. Mary Gordon, and had, with three daughters,
XVIII-1. Sir William Maxwell, second Baronet of Springkill. 1723-1760. B. August 10, 1703. M. October 11, 1725, Catherine Douglas, and died July 14, 1760. With a daughter, Catherine, he had
XIX-1. Sir William Maxwell, third Baronet of Springkill. M., March 26, 1754, Margaret Shaw Stewart, and died March 4, 1804, leav-
ing four sons and two daughters. The eldest, William, born January 22, 1765, etc., etc., etc.


XVII-3. Archibald.


XVIII-6. Marion.

XVIII-1. Hugh Maxwell, third of Dalswinton. 1721-1765. M., April 30, 1727, Jane Douglas, of Kellhead, and had


XII-1. John Maxwell, eighth of Pollok, and his wife, Elizabeth Stewart, had

XIII-3. Captain George Maxwell, first of Cowglen, 1518-1528. M. Janet Maxwell, daughter of Maxwell, of Tinwald. He died December, 1528. His widow married second John Maxwell, of Rargavel. He had

XIV-1. John Maxwell, 1524-1577, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Maxwell, of Pollok, and carried on the line of that family. (See p. 2—XV.)


XIV-3. Margaret.

XIV-4. Marion.

N. B.—See page 2 of this Mss. for this Cowglen family.—J. B. T. (2)

VIII-1. Sir John Maxwell, fourth of Pollok, and his first wife, Elizabeth Lindsay, 1360-1405, had a son,


IX-1. John Maxwell, of Aikenhead, who had

XI-2. John Maxwell, and

XI-1. William Maxwell, of Aikenhead, whose son.

XII-1. John Maxwell, of Aikenhead, had

XIII-2. John Maxwell, and

XIII-1. Walter Maxwell, of Aikenhead, who died before July 9, 1575, and had

XIV-2. Robert Maxwell.

XIV-3. William Maxwell.

XIV-4. John Maxwell, and

XIV-1. Gavin Maxwell, of Aikenhead. M. Janet Bruce, and had

XV-2. John Maxwell. M. Jean Dinwiddie before March 14, 1597, and had


XV-1. Robert Maxwell. M. Isobel Lockhart, and died before April 7, 1597.

XVI-1. John Maxwell, of Aikenhead. Served heir of his father, Robert, in the lands of Aikenhead, April 7, 1597. He granted a charter to the lands of Aikenhead to James Hamilton, merchant, of Glasgow, October 22, 1611. From the descendants of James Hamilton they passed in 1767 to Colin Rea, of Little Govan, etc., etc.

Id. id. Vol. 1, p. 496. “MAXWELLS in Glasgow, Cadets of Auldhouse.”

XIV. John Maxwell, fourth of Auldhouse. 1546-1578. M. Janet Dunlap, and had

XV-3. Patrick Maxwell, merchant burgess of Glasgow, tombstone south wall of churchyard, Glasgow Cathedral. M. Bessie Boyd, and died September, 1623. They had

XVI-1. John Maxwell, merchant in Glasgow. M. Helen Hill, and died 1648, leaving three daughters; all d. unm.

XVI-2. George, d. before 1661.

XVI-3. Robert Maxwell, b. 1611. Minister of Monkton and Prestwick, 1640-1665, where he was ejected for nonconformity. M. Margaret Blair, and d. March 26, 1686.

XVI-4. Agnes. Robert and Margaret had

XVII. Robert Maxwell, merchant in Glasgow. M. Euphan Patoun, and had
XVIII. Patrick Maxwell, b. 1689. Minister of Inchannan, 1722. M. Janet Thomson, and had
XIX-1. Robert, d. in childhood.
XIX-3. Patrick, d. in childhood.
XIX-5. Two daughters.
XX-2. Robert, d. young.
XX-3. John, d. in W. I., 1805, unmm.
XX-4. Thomas, b. 1775. D. at Tobago, November 26, 1802, unmm.
XX-1. Patrick, b. 1771. M. Jane Tod; d. August 15, 1818. Father of
XXI-1. Thomas Maxwell, b. 1812, merchant in Glasgow. M. Constantia M. Church, and had, with four daughters, one son,
XXII. Patrick William, b. September 29, 1855.

"THE MAXWELLS OF POLLOK."
(By William Fraser, Edin., 1863. Vol. 1, p. 494.)

"THE MAXWELLS OF FARNHAM, Earls and Lords Farnham in Ireland. Cadets of Calderwood."

XV-2. John Maxwell, eighth of Calderwood, 1547-1572. A zealous supporter of the Reformed religion, by his second wife, Elizabeth Stewart. He d. 1572. Had a son,
XVI-2. Robert Maxwell, second son, who went to Ireland about 1600, where he was appointed Dean of Armagh. He m., first, Susan Armstrong, by whom he had issue:
XVII-3. James Maxwell, of Mullatinny, now Elm Park, Armagh, m. Jane Norris, and had issue, two sons and two daughters.
XVII-1. Robert Maxwell. Bishop of Killmore in 1643, and of Armagh in 1660. M. Margaret, daughter of Bishop Echlin, and died November 16, 1672. He had
XVIII-2. James Maxwell, of Fellows Hall. M. Jane, daughter of his uncle, Henry Maxwell, and had, with three daughters,
XIX. The Red Robert Maxwell, who d. 1737, s.p.
XVIII-4. William Maxwell, of Falkland, m. Anne Walker, and was the ancestor of the Maxwells of Falkland, County Monaghan.

XVIII-3. Henry Maxwell, of College Hall, rector of Rerrynoose, Armagh. M. Ann Stewart, of Culmore, and had

XIX-2. Robert Maxwell, of Fellows Hall, Captain of Horse. M. Grace Leavens, and had three sons and four daughters. (Names not given.—J. B. T.)


XIX-1. John Maxwell, of Farnham, M. P. for County Cavan. Created May 6, 1756, Baron Farnham, of Farnham. M. Judith Barry, and d. August 6, 1759. He had


XX-3. Henry Maxwell, Bishop of Drumore in 1765, and of Meath in 1766. Member of the Privy Council. M. Margaret Foster, and had:


Note—The Maxwells of Pollok were seated three miles southwest of Glasgow, in the Parish of Pollok, or Eastwood, County Renfrew, Scotland.

The name Maxwell does not occur in the “Decennial Indexes to the services of Heirs in Scotland,” Vol. 1. 1700-1749. There are four volumes to 1859. Nor in “The Commissariat Record of Edinburgh, Register of Testaments,” 1600-1800. J. B. T.

SELECTIONS FROM HANNA’S “SCOTCH IRISH.”

(Knickerbocker Press, 1902. New York and Boston—With Permission of the Author.)

By Mrs. R. S. Uzzell.

Emphasis upon the fact that “Scotch Irish” is a purely American term, and does not indicate a mixed Hiberno-Scottish descent. Is a distinctive race name “applied to descendants in America of the early
Scotch Presbyterian emigrants from Ireland.” These people in 1600-1700 settled in Ulster, whence their descendants, having long suffered under civil and religious oppression, sought a more promising home in America.

Vol. 1, pp. 199-201. Knox’s influence felt most in Ayr, Dumfries, and Galloway, the Lothians, and Renfrew. Thence came the Scots, who filled Ulster, and thence came the settlers of Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and Tennessee and Kentucky. P. 168. “Scottish race pro rata has produced more men prominent in the affairs of the English-speaking world than any other.”

“The first and most important fact is this, that nearly all men of Scottish birth or descent who are renowned in history trace their family origin back to the Western Lowlands of Scotland. That is to say, the district comprising the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumfries, Wigtown, Kirkudbright, and Dumbarton—area about equal to Connecticut.

P. 5. The Great Plantation of Ulster.

“James I.—Confiscation of lands.

“Colonization of the six escheated counties.

“Those who acquired grants were bound to live on the land themselves, to bring English and Scotch settlers, to build for themselves and tenants homes, fortified places and churches. Native Irish were assigned to the poorer lands. English and Scotch allotments kept together the communities so they might not intermarry and mix with the Irish race. The purpose was to introduce a Scotch population in North Ireland, instead of an Irish one, as well as to transfer ownership of land.” Men who got these grants were of much higher social standing, of wider influence than those who first applied.”

P. 550-1. Account of settlement in Down, of Hamilton and Montgomery families. “Lords shared their bargains with friends, as freeholders under them. Thus came several farmers under Montgomery—gentlemen from Scotland of names of Shaws, Calderwoods, Boyds, etc.;” also other farmers as Maxwells, Moors, etc.

P. 611. Declaration of Union. March 21, 1689.

“Rumors spread that Lord Blaney, Sir A. Rawdon, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell and others favorable to the Irish—hence subscribers wish to wipe away such aspersions and agree that they and their soldiers are united against Irish and in leadership of aforesaid men, dated Londonderry, March 21, 1688-9. Signed George Maxwell, Horas Kennedy (Sheriff), Edward Carey, John Cowan, Blaney.”

Vol. II, p. 15. “Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia initial meeting, September 17, 1717. In 1720 there were twenty-six ministers on
its rolls." James Anderson, New York City. (Chiefly Scotch and Scotch Irish congregation.)

P. 11. "The greater number of Scotch Irish emigrants to Virginia entered the State by way of Pennsylvania and Maryland."


P. 41. May 28, 1739. Mr. Anderson's report of "waiting upon" Governor Gooch.

John Caldwell prominent in this request. His Colony laid foundations of Cub Creek Congregation, in Charlotte County.

P. 49. "James Anderson, as already stated, was sent as a special delegate from Synod of Philadelphia, in 1738, with a message to Governor Gooch. He visited the different colonies of Presbyterians in Virginia and preached his first sermon in Augusta, at the house of John Lewis."

P. 60. Emigrants to Pennsylvania usually landed at one of three ports—Lewes, Newcastle (both in Delaware, which was then a part of Pennsylvania) or Philadelphia.

MAXWELL IN VIRGINIA.


Albemarle County, Virginia, Deeds. Liber, 2, page 86, December 27, 1758. Bezaleel Maxwell, of St. Ann Parish, Albemarle County, to his son, John Maxwell, land bought from Charles Lewis, Sr., a part of the tract on which the said Bezaleel lives. Test. Thomas and James Maxwell and Roger Kilpatrick. Ibid, 3-2. February 11, 1761. Bezaleel Maxwell, Sr., and Rebecca, his wife, to Thomas Maxwell, for £10, sixty acres of land, being a part of 400 acres bought from Charles
Lewis. Ibid, 3-137. ———, 1763. Thomas Henderson and Dorcas, his wife, to William Maxwell, of Albemarle County, Virginia, for £41.10.0, 239 acres at the head of Hickory Creek. Ibid, 4-349. March 12, 1767. Samuel Woods, of Amherst County, to John Maxwell, planter, of Albemarle County, for £27, 264 acres, beginning at Captain Charles Lewis corner. Ibid, 4-534. August 9, 1768. Thomas Appling to Thomas Maxwell, of Albemarle County, land he bought from Charles Lewis. Ibid, 5-76. April 12, 1769. William Maxwell and Anne, his wife, to Bezaleel Maxwell, both of Albemarle County, fifty acres, which was granted to the said William, February 14, 1761, adjoining land of the said Bezaleel Maxwell. Ibid, 5-450. August 26, 1771. John Maxwell and Bezaleel Maxwell, of Albemarle County, to George Blaine, 400 acres, part of which Bezaleel Maxwell deeded to his son John. For £30, 10, land bought from Charles Lewis. Ibid, 5-491. March 9, 1772. John Maxwell to Richard Lawrence, for £120, 250 acres on Rockfish River, Albemarle County. Ibid, 7-435. April 12, 1780. Thomas Appling to Bezaleel Maxwell, Jr., for £1,200, 250 acres, bounded by lands of Bezaleel Maxwell and William Maxwell. Ibid, 7-436. April 12, 1780. Thomas Maxwell to Bezaleel Maxwell, for £75, 150 acres at the head of the Rich Cove, adjoining lands of Bezaleel Maxwell and Thomas Appling, being parts of three tracts granted to Thomas Maxwell, and by him conveyed to Bezaleel Maxwell, Sr., his father, a part of it bought by the said Thomas from Colonel Charles Lewis, and part of it bought from Thomas Appling, and now in the possession of the said Bezaleel. Test: William Maxwell. Ibid, 7-441. October 11, 1779—George Douglas, Sr., and wife, Mary, to William Maxwell, 400 acres in the Rich Cove. Ibid, 7-523. October 10, 1781. William Maxwell to Henry Lyon, for £1,250, 239 acres, bought of Thomas Henderson. Ibid, 8-85. August 13, 1783. William Maxwell to Bezaleel Maxwell, for £150, 100 acres, on which the said William lives, on Green Creek, commonly called Cove Creek, formerly land of George Douglas. Ibid, 8-109. September 4, 1783. Bezaleel Maxwell, Sr., for love and good will, to his son, Bezaleel Maxwell, Jr., 250 acres, "on which I live, and have lived for many years," in Rich Cove, "without any consideration whatever." Ibid, 12-448. June 20, 1798. Bezaleel Maxwell and Jean, his wife, to William Boyd, for £150, 143½ acres on Cove Creek, a branch of Rockfish River. Ibid, 13-521. ———, 1801. James Maxwell and his wife, Jane, to Joseph Barrett, for £20, 2,000 acres in Lincoln County, Kentucky, on Casey's Creek, a branch of Green River, which they hold by patent from the State of Kentucky. Ibid, 17-57. November 22, 1809. Bezaleel Maxwell, Sr., to James Maxwell, for $100, 148 acres in Rich Cove. (N. B.—This Bezaleel, Sr., was Bezaleel, Jr.

Wills No. 7, 133, August 8, 1821. The account of William Boyd, administrator of the estate of William Maxwell, deceased.


AND GENEALOGY 25


Orange County, Virginia. Court Order Book B. 1739-1741. Page 210. July 24, 1740. "John Maxwell came into Court and made oath that he imported himself, Margaret, John, Jr., Thomas, Mary and Alexander Maxwell from Ireland to Philadelphia, and from thence to this colony at his own charges, and that this is the first time of his proving his rights in order to obtain land. Which is ordered to be certified." Ibid, 1743-1746, p. 276. March 1, 1744. James Maxwell brought against Thomas Garrett debt case, dismissed, neither party appearing. Ibid, Deeds, No. 7, pp. 249-251. April 4, 1743. James Maxwell and his wife, Rachel, of Westmoreland County, Washington Parish, Virginia, Taylor to James Jones, for £85, 1,000 acres in the great fork of the Rappahannock River, under Ragged Mountain, in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania.


Rockbridge County, Virginia. Wills. 1-251. January 17, 1786. Inventory of the estate of John Maxwell, deceased, made by Samuel Cloyd, Hugh Barclay, Jr., and William Taylor. Amount, £110.3.4. (This must have been the John, of Orange County, 1740.—J. B. T.) Ibid, 1-448. September 12, 1793. Inventory of the estate of Alexander Maxwell, deceased, made by Samuel Keys, Joseph Lyle * * *.

"On March 2nd, 1773, the Court directed John Maxwell, Robert Al-
lison and Robert Campbell to view the nearest and best ways from Cath­
erine's Mill and so on to Sinclair's Bottom and report.”

Page 361. “In April of this year (1781) a party of Northward In-
dians came into the settlement on Clinch and killed and scalped two
dughters of Captain John Maxwell and took nine prisoners, etc.”

Page 155. “Among the men under Captain Evan Shelby, October
10, 1774, was Basileel Maxwell.” Summers’ History Southwest Va.,
p. 134.

Page 115. “In the year 1772 Thomas Maxwell settled near Taze-
well C. H.” Dunmore’s War, pp. 399 and 400.

“John, David and Bezaleel Maxwell were in Captain Robert Doack’s
Co. of Militia, June 2, 1774.”

Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General As-
sembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792. Filson Club Publication No. 27.
(Louisville, 1914), pp. 84-85.

John Maxwell signed a request of the inhabitants of Lincoln County
for a division of the County, September 26, 1785.

John Maxwell signed a request of inhabitants of the district of Ken-
tucky that Lexington and Bardstown be appointed as places for the sit-
tings of the Supreme Court.

—Selections—

THE WILDERNESS ROAD.
(By Thomas Speed. 1886. Filson Club Pub. No. 2.)

BY PERMISSION OF FILSON CLUB.

Preface: “The story of the remarkable immigration to Kentucky,
which commenced in 1775, and in less than twenty years created a State
in the Western Wilderness with a population of nearly 100,000, is more
traditional than historical.”

“Many are now living, among our older citizens, who remember
how their fathers and mothers told them of their travel to Kentucky
from Virginia, or the Carolinas, or Maryland, or Pennsylvania. The
greater portion of this travel in the early days was over the old Wilder-
ness Road, though many persons made their way down the Ohio. No
attempt has been made to gather up the fragmentary accounts of this
travel, in the form of an historic narrative.” This account is simply to
preserve the facts and incidents it contains, and in hope that it will stim-
ulate further research.

WILDERNESS ROAD.

“Settlements of America, like settlement of the world in general,
fringed the seacoasts. Less than 200 miles inland the cut of the ‘wil-
derness of unknown extent, the occupation of which presented obstacles
scarcely less formidable than those which attended the first planting of the Colonies, no attempt at occupation was made until the last quarter of the eighteenth century."

"The greater portion of Virginia and the Carolinas was an unbroken solitude, the hunting ground of savages and the hiding place of wild beasts." "No real impression was made upon the great West until after the Revolutionary War." Then, "It was in the far distant region of Kentucky that the permanent occupation of the West began. In the heart of that region, full 500 miles from the seacoast and 300 miles beyond the crests of the mountains, population suddenly gathered and civilization suddenly bloomed." "It grew up in the wilderness, while another wilderness 300 miles in extent separated it from the nearest inhabited country." "In 1790 Kentucky had a population of over 73,000. But little extension of the settlements had been made in Virginia, at that time, no growth westward in New York, and scarcely any in Pennsylvania—and present State of Ohio had only been touched here and there. In 1800 Kentucky (a State, 1792) had a population of 220,000, nearly equal to Connecticut, and more than half that of Massachusetts."

These facts show the mighty leap of immigration westward into Kentucky.

"It was not like a peninsula of civilization stretching into the regions of the west, it was rather like an island of population far away from shore, only to be reached by a long, rough and perilous passage."

"In twenty years Kentucky took rank with the Atlantic States, which were founded one hundred and fifty years before."

Causes of these Facts:

1. "Glowing accounts of the fertility and beauty of Kentucky, spread by the early explorers, easy terms of payment (in depreciated Colonial and Continental paper money)."

2. "The high taxes and distress after the Revolution."

3. "Populousness of the States east of Kentucky, which had effect of starting the westward movement."

4. "Kentucky lands not occupied by any of the Indian tribes as a place of residence. 'Kentucky was the hunting grounds of the Indians whose villages and towns were north of the Ohio, and of the Cherokees and Chickasaws of the south.' True, there was a fierce resistance offered by the Indians at the occupation of their hunting grounds, but would have been fiercer if Kentucky had been their actual residence. This settlement 'was not an adventure of bold men alone, but a movement of men, women and children' in search of homes, who carried with them all their possessions, and a clear perception of the necessity for stable government."
Captain Inlay's book, published in 1792, gave from personal observation a very distinct statement of the two routes of travel—one down the Ohio River and the other "through the great wilderness" by way of Cumberland Gap. He says "travelers from the Northern States took a road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and thence down the Ohio River. South of this Pennsylvania road, another led out from Baltimore, passing Old Town and Cumberland Fort on the Potomac River and along Braddock's road to Redstone Old Fort (now Brownsville), on the Monongahela River, sixty miles above its mouth—thence to Kentucky by water. This lower road later became the celebrated National Turnpike, or Cumberland Road."

"If little baggage, the easiest way was through the Valley of Virginia by way of Cumberland Gap, and mountains of East Kentucky, eight hundred miles from Philadelphia to Kentucky (interior), via Lancaster, Yorktown, Abbottstown to Potomac, at Wadkins Ferry, thence through Martinsburg and Winchester, up the Shenandoah Valley, through Staunton, following the great trough of the mountains, passing over 'the great divide' (or high ground) to an important station on New River. Here another Road from Richmond through central Virginia intercepted it, or rather, joined it. This brought together the two tides of immigrants. Near the 'forks of the road' stood Ft. Chisell, a rude blockhouse, built 1758 by Colonel Bird, after capture of Ft. Duquesne. Ft. Chisell, two hundred and ten miles from Cumberland Gap, was intended as a menace to the Cherokee Indians, a point of great interest in studying Kentucky Immigration. Here they reach the 'borders of the great wilderness,' and wild, rough and dangerous travel commenced when New River was crossed at Inglis Ferry.

"The Crossing at New River (from information furnished by Colonel Marshall McCue and Dr. John P. Hale, of West Virginia.)

"Colonel Abraham Wood, who lived at Falls of Appomatox in 1744, made a hunting, exploring and trading expedition along the east of the Blue Ridge to where the Dan and the Little River of the New River nearly meet, at a Gap through which he passed, which he named Wood's Gap (and still retains it). He went down Little River to New River, almost in sight of the present Inglis Ferry. He reached New River and called it Woods River, which name it bore for a long time."

"Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle County, Virginia, penetrated these wilds, 1750. He went by Staunton, up the valley, crossed Alleghanies at present Blackberry, New River at Horseshoe, went down the river to mouth of Walker's Creek, and up the creek along the face of Walker's Mountain to headwaters of the Clinch River. Down Clinch to the Gap, which he named Cumberland—also giving
same name to the mountains. Named Kentucky River ‘Louisa’ and Cumberland River in honor of the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke’s wife.”

“About the same time the Inglis and Draper families, starting from Pattonsburg on James River, settled where Dr. Walker crossed the divide, at what is now Blueberry. They were the first families to pitch their tents west of the Alleghany. They called their settlement ‘Draper’s Meadows.’ The land was afterward acquired by William Preston and called Smithfield.”

“In 1755 this settlement was raided by the Shawnees from the Scioto Valley. Several persons were killed and others taken prisoners and carried off into Ohio.”

“Inglis and Draper started into the Cherokee territory in search of their wives, who had been taken prisoners. The route they took afterward became the great traveled way from Virginia to Kentucky.”

“William Inglis established a ferry at New River, a few miles above the bend in New River known as Horseshoe, where Dr. Walker first crossed. The great immigration crossed at this ferry.”

“The routes of travel marked out at that day are still used.”

“The roads which now lead through the Valley of Virginia, commencing at the Potomac and passing through Martinsburg, Winchester, Staunton, Lexington, Pattonsburg, Amsterdam, Salem, Big Spring, Christianburg, Inglis Ferry, Newbern, Mac’s Meadows, Wytheville, Marion, Abingdon are the same which were laid out and traveled in the early days.”

“Besides these, other traveled ways or traces led up to Cumberland Gap, from the Carolinas and through the mountains of East Tennessee.”

All roads from Atlantic converged upon two points—Ft. Pitt and Cumberland Gap.

“Even the few who went from Maryland and Pennsylvania down the Ohio, had to return by this overland route—as it took many months to go up the Ohio with freight, and passengers, not carried.” From no point in Ohio was there any way of travel directly across the country eastward—“on account of the Indian occupation of Ohio, and difficulty of crossing the mountains and streams. There were traces from the Valley of Virginia into Northeast Kentucky, but no traveled way led across.”

THE OPENING OF THE ROAD.

“Natural barriers of mountains and wilderness, great danger from savages. Extension of settlement westward was also prohibited by royal authority. The King of England, 1763, forbade patents or surveys
beyond head-waters of streams leading into the Atlantic. All beyond belonged to Indians. Only an occasional trading or military outpost in all this forbidden land."


"In 1773 Daniel Boone, with five other families, started west." This was the beginning of immigration over the Wilderness Road"—and also of those scenes of bloodshed which marked that immigration for years after."


"Boone was designated to ‘mark out a road.”

"This road Boone made led from Watauga to the Gap. From Gap it followed the great Warrior’s Path” about fifty miles. Warrior’s Path was a trace along which the Indians traveled back and forth from their towns on the Miami and Scioto, on hunting excursions, and when warring with other tribes below (see Filson’s Map); north and south across East Kentucky to the Gap.”

"Boone’s road left Warrior’s Path and bore westerly to Hazel Patch and Rock Castle River, following a Buffalo trace, instead of the Indian path; thence up Roundstone Creek through Boone’s Gap in Big Hill and through present Madison County, down Otter Creek to its mouth at Kentucky River. One mile below Boone built Boonesborough. (Watauga to Boonesborough, 200 miles or over.)"

"1775, Henderson and Benjamin Logan started from Augusta County, Virginia. At Rockcastle a dispute arose, and Logan left Henderson to follow Boone’s Path, while he took a more westerly trace in direction of Crab Orchard. (Boone had gone this way when he went to Falls of Ohio.) Logans Station was St. Asaph’s or Logans Fort. It is within one mile of present town of Stanford. This (Logans) became the traveled road and became especially known as the ‘road leading through the Wilderness.’ It led directly to Danville, which was the center of the first efforts of State establishment, and the place where the early conventions were all held.”

"Both of these branches of the ‘Wilderness Road’ were great highways of pioneer travel. The one led to the heart of the bluegrass region, where Lexington was built, and the other was the direct way through to Falls of Ohio.”

"George Rogers Clark made a historic trip over the Wilderness Road in 1775. He went to Virginia to lay the matter of disputed titles to lands in Kentucky before the Legislature. No vehicles of any kind
passed over the Road until it was made a wagon road by action of the State Legislature in 1795. Commissioners with a guard of fifty men, to go over the road and report on the practicability of making a wagon road out of it. But no wagon road was made for years after."

"Settlers came in such numbers by 1790, Kentucky had 73,000 population, and in 1800 it was 222,000. Most of these came over the Wilderness Road and all who returned had to go that way, and yet it was only a track for the traveler on foot or horseback, whether man, woman or child."

"The Road is a monument to Boone's intelligence."

"Always families waited until joined by enough more groups to proceed—joined together for safety from Indians. Then every day they passed scalped bodies, etc."

"Chief Justice Robinson, 1843, speaking of the trip in early days: 'Through privations incredible, and perils thick, thousands of men, women and children came in successive caravans, forming continuous streams of human beings, horses, cattle and other domestic animals, all moving forward along a lonely and houseless path, to a wild and cheerless land. Cast your eyes back on that long procession of missionaries in the cause of civilization; behold the men on foot, with their guns on their shoulders, driving stock and leading pack horses; and the women, some walking with pails on their heads, others riding with children in their laps and other children swung in baskets on horses, fastened to the tails of others going before. See them encamped for the night, expecting to be massacred by the Indians—sometimes on icy and almost impassable trace; stinted allowances of stale bread and meat. (McMaster.)""

"The two routes, Wilderness Road and Ohio River route, met at Falls of Ohio. It is noticeable also that the course of travel which led directly up from the Cumberland Gap to the Ohio Falls continued in almost a direct line, still westward to the old French Fort St. Vincent, now Vincennes, and still onward to the Mississippi at St. Louis."

When Kentucky became a State the Legislature gave attention to this highway—many years a beaten thoroughfare, traders and droves of stock went to the Carolinas over it. In 1793 act (Legislature of Kentucky) to guard the Road. Men in garrisons at Block Houses to receive pay of State Militia."

"1794, Commissioners appointed to raise fund to clear road from Madison Court House to Hazel Patch (where it would intersect Crab Orchard Road), along Boone's trace. 1795, Legislature "Act Opening a Wagon Road to Cumberland Gap," two thousand pounds appropriation. Led from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, or 'turnpike,' as it is called in the act."
"Its severe voyage, hardships and terrifying dangers made most choose the Road. 1775, Pittsburg no larger than Boonesborough. 1785 had 1,000, and then became the 'centering point of emigrants to the west.'"

"Pittsburg in depths of the wilderness—difficulty of making rafts—no stops on way—banks infested with Indians—absolutely helpless if attacked on raft—could wait and pay for passage (with all kinds of evil company, perhaps)."

**ROUTE TO TENNESSEE AND WESTERN KENTUCKY.**

"Prior to 1783 immigrants desiring to settle in Cumberland (as middle Tennessee was then called) came through the Gap to Rockcastle Hills—thence turned south, following trace to Bluffs on Cumberland River, afterward Nashville. In 1783 a wagon road was opened from Clinch direct to Nashville. From New River at Inglis Ferry down East Tennessee Valley to lower and Clinch Mountain, thence via Crab Orchard, Tenn., to Nashville. It was by this road that a great many of the settlers in Southwest Kentucky came out. This land led through the land of the Cherokees. In 1802 no house for one hundred miles over the Cumberland Mountains."

**MAIL FACILITIES.**

"Only by hand of some one going or coming. People advertised time of their trips, in order to carry messages. 1793. (Kentucky Gazette.) Jacob Myers advertised he would carry letters from Limestone to Pittsburg, by river." "U. S. Mail established in 1794."

"Established power of the white man in the west, divided the Indians North and South; also made Northwest vulnerable to settlement, opened the way to Tennessee and Alabama."

"Therefore, it is not Kentucky people alone who have reason to study with grateful interest the story of the Wilderness Road—direct benefit extended North, South and West. It sent its reflex action back to the seacoast States and led them all forward to possess the great empire of the West."

**MAXWELLS IN KENTUCKY.**

John Maxwell and Thomas Maxwell (brothers) were early settlers and landholders in Madison County, Kentucky. Their lands lay on the waters of the creeks of Paint Lick, Silver and Muddy.

October 7, 1794, John Maxwell, Sr., conveyed to Robert Barnett,
for fifty pounds, 62 acres of land on Paint Lick Creek, adjoining Henderson and Maxwell's 400-acre survey.

January 8, 1797, said John Maxwell, Sr., for 200 pounds, conveyed to Alexander Carns, 400 acres on Paint Lick Creek, adjoining his survey of 200 acres.

January 28, 1797, same to same, for 200 pounds, 200 acres.

May 7, 1799, John Maxwell and David Maxwell and the latter's wife, Mary, for 100 pounds, conveyed to Alexander Bales 100 acres of land on Muddy Creek.

March 24, 1801, is the date of the deposition of John Maxwell, in words and figures as follows:

"Agreeable to a dedimus to us, directed by the Worshipful Court of Madison County, we have called and caused to come before us, this 24th day of March, 1801, upon a small drean about fifty poles from Andrew McClannahan's dwelling house below, to-wit:

John Maxwell, being first sworn, deposeth and saith: that on April 1, 1780, he was here at this place in company with his two sons, Bazil and David Maxwell, that they shot some buffalows at this place, and that Bazil made a location—that this was the very land he intended to take—further says, that Bazil Maxwell asked him and David if they knew (knew) of any claims near this place? He, the deponent, replied he did not know of any—except the Locust Bent and the Elk Garden.

Q.—By James Barnett: How do you know that this is the place that Bazil Maxwell made his location? Ans.—I don't know it of myself, but that he told me he had entered it; and that this was the place I had showed him to enter. Q.—By same: Do you know that this is near the head of the branch that empties into Silver Creek above the Locust Bent? Ans.—I should call it near. Q.—By same: Can you show the spring that is called for in the entry? Ans.—No. But that the spring is on this drean that I showed at that time. Q.—By same: Have you ever been at this place since he showed it to Bazil Maxwell? Ans.—Yes, many a time. Q.—By same: As you say you have been often here since you showed it, did you ever see the spring mentioned above? Ans.—I don't know that I ever did. Q.—By same: How do you know that this is the drean that the spring was on? Ans.—By knowing the woods so well, and by killing a buffalo close to the drean. Q.—By same: Are there not more small dreans between this and the mouth of the branch? Ans.—Yes, a number.

Teste: Dudley Farris. (Signed) John Maxwell.

Samuel Wallace.

April, 1801, these depositions being returned was ordered to be recorded. Attest: Will Irvine, C. M. C."
John Maxwell, Sr., had two sons, who settled and owned lands in Madison County, Kentucky. The two sons were David D. Maxwell and Bezaleel Maxwell.

David D. Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, Sr., married Mary Stephenson.

November 18, 1788, David D. Maxwell and wife, Mary, of Madison County, Virginia, for 200 pounds, conveyed to John Brown 20 acres of land on Paint Lick Creek, on the head of a small branch emptying into said creek about a mile below the lick adjoining Kincaid.

December 1, 1789, James Mason and wife, Elizabeth, conveyed to David Maxwell 100 acres of land on Paint Lick Creek—part of pre-emption surveyed for George Adams, adjoining Adams’s settlement.

August 8, 1790, David D. Maxwell and wife, Mary M., for 100 pounds, conveyed to John Wiley, of Lincoln County, 100 acres on Paint Lick Creek—part of pre-emption surveyed to George Adams.

May 2, 1795, Ralph Hammond and wife, Christine, for 70 pounds, conveyed to David Maxwell 300 acres on Silver Creek, adjoining William Bush, John Woods, etc.

December 10, 1795, Matthew Payne, of Davidson County, North Carolina, for 200 pounds, conveyed to David Maxwell 500 acres patented December 10, 1795, on head of Boone’s Fork of Silver Creek, adjoining William May’s pre-emption.

January 5, 1796, David Maxwell and wife, Mary, for 50 pounds, conveyed to John Mills 100 acres on Silver Creek—part of a large tract.

July 2, 1799, David D. Maxwell and wife, Mary, for 40 pounds, conveyed to David Jackson 100 acres on Silver Creek.

The deposition of David Maxwell, taken March 24, 1801, is in words and figures as follows:

“David Maxwell, of full age, being first sworn, deposed and sayeth: that his brother, Baz’l Maxwell, came to his house and asked him if he knew of any land to locate? he, the deponent, told him he did, and brought him to this place; but that he did not see him make the Entry; but that the copy of the Entry agrees to this place, and that Baz’l Maxwell afterwards told him that he had entered it. Q.—By James Barnett: Do you know that this is near the head of the branch that empties in above the Locust Bent? Ans.—No. Q.—By same: How do you know that this is the place that Baz’l Maxwell made his location? Ans.—By the ground, the little drains and from the killing the Buffaloes. Q.—By same: Can you show the Spring that is called for in the Entry? Ans.—No, but this is the drain.

Tests: SAMUEL WALLACE. (Signed) DAVID D. MAXWELL.

DUDLEY FARIS.
It seems that David D. Maxwell removed to Wayne County, Kentucky, where he and his wife were residing when, on the 11th of March, 1805, then of said County, they, for 130 pounds, conveyed to Edmund Terrill 95 acres on Silver Creek, adjoining Dean, Woods and Bailes.

October 1, 1793, Peter Taylor and wife, Nancy, for 175 pounds, conveyed to Bazaleel Maxwell 1,000 acres of land on Muddy Creek, about two miles east of Colonel Henderson's pre-emption.

May 14, 1793, Thomas Kennedy conveyed to Basaleel Maxwell, for 150 pounds, 200 acres (no location given, save Madison County).

Bazaleel Maxwell and Wife, Margaret Anderson Maxwell, resided later in Garrard County, Kentucky, and from there removed to Scott County, and after a short time they settled in Jefferson County, Indiana. On his plantation was a fort, where the settlers took their families during the troubles with the Indians.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN COCHRAN.

"John Cochran, being first sworn, deposeth: Ques. By James Barnett—How long have you been a settler in this neighborhood. Ans.—About 14 years. Q.—By same: Are you acquainted with the branch that empties into Silver Creek above the Locust Bent? Ans.—I have been up and down the branch that I always understood emptied in above the Locust Bent—that is the branch that runs by Colonel Snoddy's. Q.—By same: How far is it from this place to the head of that branch? Ans.—About two miles, or two-and-a-half, but not less than two. Q.—By Bazal Maxwell: How far is it from the mouth of this drain where my location calls for to the head of the branch? Ans.—Not over 400 yards. Q.—By James Barnett: Is this the biggest fork of that branch that empties in above the Locust Bent? Ans.—No. Q.—By same: How far do you suppose it is from the mouth of this drain, or this place, to the mouth of the branch where it empties into the main branch? Ans.—About a-half-a-mile.


Jo. Kennedy,
Samuel Campbell,
Jas. Barnett.

Comrs.

October 6, 1806, Bazil Maxwell, of Garrard County, Kentucky, conveyed to Valentine Tudor 50 acres of land on Otter Creek, adjoining James Butcher, etc.

June 6, 1802, Bazaleel Maxwell and wife, Margaret, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for $533, conveyed to William Royston 245 acres on
the East Fork of Otter Creek and waters of Muddy Creek, adjoining David Maxwell, James Butcher, William Royston, etc.

September 29, 1809, Bazaleel Maxwell, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for $800, conveyed to Samuel Maxwell 275 acres on Otter and Muddy Creeks, adjoining Bezaleel Maxwell's 1,000 acres, Butcher, Vol­entine, Tudor, etc.

And for $850 to (son) William Maxwell 430 acres on Muddy and Otter Creeks—part of 1,000 acres granted to Peter Taylor—adjoining William Royston and Thomas Newland.

April 2, 1810, Bazil Maxwell and wife, Peggy, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for 165 pounds, conveyed to Darling Right 100 acres on Silver Creek on a branch above the Locust Bent.

April 13, 1811, Bazle Maxwell and wife, Margaret, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for 10 pounds, conveyed to Bazil Pinkston 10 acres on Muddy Creek, adjoining Peter Taylor.

April 13, 1811, Barzaleel Maxwell and wife, Margaret, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for 200 dollars, conveyed to William Hern 100 acres on Otter Creek adjoining Peter Taylor.

April 13, 1811, Barzaleel Maxwell and wife, Margaret, of Garrard County, Kentucky, for $100, conveyed to Joshua Thomas 50 acres on Muddy Creek, adjoining Peter Taylor.

"I, B. Maxwell, of the County of Jefferson, certify I was proper and lawful owner of a woman of color by the name of Eva Maxwell, and she has served me until she was of age, 18 years old, and that I have no further claim or demand on, or of her service, and that she is from me, my heirs or executors forever free from the claim or claims of all other persons whatsoever.

BAZALEEL MAXWELL."

October, 1819. (Jefferson County, Indiana.)

August 13, 1814, John Maxwell and wife, Sarah ———, of Jefferson County, Indiana, for $1,450, conveyed to William Barnett 200 acres on the south side of Elk Garden Creek.

December 5, 1828, John Young and wife, Polly ———, for $160, conveyed to John Maxwell their interest in 100 acres on Paint Lick Creek, same whereon Isaac Anderson formerly lived, and which descended to his heirs—their interest being one-sixth.

September 28, 1815, William Maxwell and wife, Rachael, of Jefferson County, Territory of Indiana, for $600, conveyed to Robert Caldwell 430 acres on Muddy and Otter Creeks—part of 1,000 acres granted to Peter Taylor—adjoining William Royston, etc.

Basil (Bezaleel) Maxwell and Jacob and James Anderson were in Captain Boyle's Company, protecting the stations on and near Duck's
River, Kentucky County, Virginia, on April 1, 1780, and later (now Garrard, Lincoln and Boyle Counties, Kentucky.)

John Maxwell served as private, Lieutenant and later Captain of the Augusta County Militia. He remained in the service until 1762, as is shown by the proceedings of the Court of Augusta County. Folio 31. Hening, Vol. 7, pp. 194-199.

During the Revolution he gave much service against the Indians, West of the Blue Ridge. During one of these campaigns, in 1780, he went into Kentucky County, and was so favorably impressed with the fertility of the Country that he decided to locate in that section, and at the close of the War he removed with his family to Madison County.

In April, 1781, he served as Captain of the Militia in an expedition against the Cherokees. See Summer's "History of Southwest Virginia," page 361. Service recorded under D. A. R. No. 93983.

Madison County, Kentucky, Wills.—Alll. Thomas Maxwell, of Madison County, Kentucky. October 7, 1795. Wife Agnes one-third; eldest son, Bezaleel, my dwelling plantation of two hundred acres; to son Thomas, two hundred acres bought of William Anderson; to son Robert, one hundred acres; dau. Anna Maxwell, a horse; to my three daughters, Mary (Maxwell) Terrell, Rebecca Schot and Anna Maxwell, two hundred acres of land; wife Agnes, Eldest son Bezaleel and Major Edmund Terrell, executors. Test: James Partin, William Morrison and James Dever. January 5, 1796.


Id. id. A—739. November 1, 1815. Assignment of dower to Nancy, widow of Bezaleel Maxwell, of one-third of two hundred acres.


Madison County, Kentucky, Deeds. C—56. October 1, 1793, Peter Taylor to Bezaleel Maxwell, for £175, land on the east fork of Otter Creek.

Id. id. C—325. May 14, 1793. Thomas Kennedy to Bezaleel Maxwell, land not located in the deed, 200 acres, for £150.

Id. id. C—635. December 10, 1795. Mathew Païne, of Davidson
County, North Carolina, to David Maxwell, for £200, five hundred acres on Scones Fork of Silver Creek, in Madison County.

Id. id. D—712. October 3, 1798. Samuel Campbell and Mary, his wife, of Madison County; Bezaleel Maxwell and Margaret, his wife; James Crawford and Rebecca, his wife, all of Garrard County; James Anderson and Hannah, his wife, of Madison County; John and Anna, his wife, of Bourbon County, and William Morrison and Betsy, his wife, of Madison County, all of Kentucky, part of the legatees of the estate of John Anderson, deceased, to Isaac and Samuel Anderson, also legatees, in consideration of the relinquishment by the said Isaac and Samuel of their interests in other parts of the said John Anderson's estate, convey two hundred acres, the balance of six hundred acres, obtained in two surveys by the said John Anderson, deceased.

Id. id. D—715. January 7, 1800. William Anderson and wife, Betsy, to Thomas Maxwell, for $200.00, two hundred acres on Silver Creek. (N. B.—This land was bought by Thomas Maxwell, Sr., before 1796, and willed by him to his son Thomas. Evidently a deed of conveyance had never been made to the father, and the land was now formally conveyed to Thomas, Jr.—J. B. T.)

Id. id. G—214. September 29, 1809. Bezaleel Maxwell, of Garrard County, Kentucky, to Samuel Maxwell (his son), of same, for $800.00, two hundred and seventy acres on Otter Creek, in Madison County.

Id. N—379 and 431. James Maxwell, etc., from D. C. Irvine, etc. Id. T—131. John Maxwell and wife, Jane, from Samuel Wallace and wife, Anna, January 9, 1830. These parties having purchased all the interests of Isaac Anderson in 100 acres, of a 200 acre tract granted to John Anderson, Sr., on North of Elk Garden. Wallace the interest of two of the heirs, excepting the interest of the widow, Jane Anderson's, dower—and they made division and convey 13 acres, 1/3, and 36 poles of land to John Maxwell. Signed by John Maxwell, Jane Maxwell, Samuel Wallace and Anna Wallace.

Id. H—369. Agnes Maxwell quit claim to heirs, Executors, etc., of Bezaleel Maxwell, deceased. All my right, title and claim that I have upon them to any rent or use of land which was left to me as my dower by my husband, Thomas Maxwell, deceased, and have received full satisfaction for my support in living, etc. December 23, 1811. Test: John Ford, William Gardner, Samuel Tatum, R. Porter, John Stephenzon.

Id. N—379 and 431. April 20, 1816. David C. Irvine and wife, Nancy—said Irvine as heir at law of Christopher Irvine, Jr., deceased, to James Maxwell, Lawrence Davis and his wife, Betsy, late Maxwell,
and Malinda Maxwell—heirs and representatives of Bezaleel Maxwell, deceased, for a bond given by the father, Christopher Irvine, Jr., to Thomas Maxwell for 200 acres of land on the waters of Silver Creek, which said land was given by the last will and testament of the said Thomas Maxwell, deceased, to the above named Bezaleel Maxwell and his heirs, and at the date of the bond the land was in the County of Lincoln, on the waters of Silver Creek, of my (Irvine) pre-emption of 500 acres adjoining my (Irvine) settlement on the West side.

Id. C., p. 516. June 7, 1800. William Anderson and wife, Betsy, for £200, conveyed to Thomas Maxwell 100 acres of land on Silver Creek, adjoining 400 acres survey made for John Anderson, and adjoining William Morrison.


John Maxwell, Sr., of Garrard County, to Bezaleel Maxwell, for $1,000.00, two hundred acres on the waters of Paint Lick Creek, Recorded June 26, 1802. Id. A—108. December 20, 1797. Edward Russell to Bezaleel Maxwell, of Garrard County, for $100, a bay horse, a still and a negro wench. Test: Samuel and John Maxwell.

Id. B—214. February 24, 1801. John Maxwell and Samuel Maxwell, of Garrard County, to Thomas Clark, half of a lot in the town of Lancaster.

Id. id. B—250. December 10, 1800. Alexander Carnes to John Maxwell, Jr., for £50, sixty-two acres on Paint Lick Creek, patented to John Maxwell, and conveyed by him to the said Carnes on January 8, 1797.

Id. id. B—261. August 6, 1801. Alexander Carnes to Bezaleel Maxwell, for £20, two hundred acres. No location given. Test: John and Samuel Maxwell and John and Ralph Carnes.

Id. id. C—470. April 21, 1810. Bezaleel Maxwell, of Garrard County, and Davis M. Maxwell to Jeremiah Turpin, for $1,800.00, two hundred and fifty acres.

Id. id. C—408. March 15, 1810. Bezaleel Maxwell, of Garrard County, to David M. Maxwell, for $1,200.00, two hundred acres of land on Paint Lick Creek, on which the said Bezaleel now lives.

Id. id. D—132. March 20, 1812. John Maxwell and his wife, Sarah D. Maxwell, of Indiana Territory, to Thomas Routon, for $277.00, seventy-four acres on the Long Branch and Sugar Creek.


Id. id. D—125. March 11, 1812. Power of Attorney from Anna Maxwell, of Jefferson County, Indiana, to John Maxwell, of same, to convey a negro.


Id. id. E—25. August 17, 1814. John Maxwell, of Jefferson County, Indiana Territory, to Henry Yeaton, 137 acres on Wolleys Fork, on Back Creek, Garrard County, Kentucky.

Id. id. E—38. August 7, 1830. Thomas Maxwell and Elizabeth, his wife, of Orange County, Indiana, formerly Elizabeth Tangate, (?) a
And Genealogy

Power of attorney to Dennis Tangate, to receive from Layton Y. G. Barter, executor of Jeremiah Tangate, sums due from the estate of the said Jeremiah, Bourbon County, Kentucky. John Maxwell died in 1802, and left a widow, Rachel.

Id. id. Administration of Samuel Maxwell, whose widow, Elizabeth, was administratrix.

John Maxwell.

John Maxwell was the son of Bezaleel Maxwell, son of John, said to be a younger son of James, of Calderwood. James was probable twice married. The descendants of his younger sons lived in Scotland before coming to the Colonies. As early as the year 1550 that branch of the family were in sympathy with the new religion, and many of them went to Ireland. Two of his uncles came to America in search of religious freedom, and later returned for their families. When they came the second time many of their relatives and friends came with them. The family first settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, and later to Albemarle County, about 1750. He had been trained to arms, but on coming to Virginia he became a planter and slave owner, and only served as an officer in the Militia from time to time. He, with his sons, Bezaleel and David D. Maxwell, were at Point Pleasant. From Albemarle the family moved to Southwest Virginia, and there we find John and his two sons serving against the British and the Indians, at various times, until the surrender of Yorktown, where the records at the War Department show them to have been present. John and Thomas Maxwell and their families all settled in Kentucky County; John and his family in what is now Garrard, and Thomas near by in what is now Madison. These families were foremost in the settlement of the Counties and in the establishment of churches and schools.

He delighted in telling his children and grandchildren tales of the old homes in Scotland and Ireland; of the comforts unknown to the homes in America; of the family coach, with its quartered arms and boar’s head crest; of the family gatherings in the great house with its beamed ceilings in its spacious halls; of its walls hung with claymores, spears and trophies of past wars, and of the coat of mail which always occupied the same corner by the fireplace—that coat of mail which, to

*It is positively known that John Maxwell descended from another branch of the Maxwells through a marriage of cousins in Scotland, but owing to the war we were unable to have further research made to establish the descent by legal records in time for this book.
the younger children of that day, was a never-ending source of awe and mystery—the inspiration of many a bloody tale.

John Maxwell married Fannie Garner (Gardner). Issue: John Maxwell; David Maxwell, who married Mary Stephenson, and died in Wayne County, Kentucky; Samuel Maxwell; two daughters, who were killed by Indians, and Bezaleel Maxwell, the inspiration of this Genealogy.

BEZALEEL MAXWELL.

Bezaleel Maxwell, son of John, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, near the home of Jefferson, and grew up with Jefferson, having at times the same masters for teachers. His early education and associations influenced his whole life, as is shown by the training of his family. He was especially interested in medicine and law, and gave his sons the opportunity to study along scientific lines, if they so desired. Although he was intensely patriotic, he had seen the horrors of war, and in the later years of his life he was a great advocate of peace. He advised the young men of his family to sell their land in Kentucky and remove to Indiana, in order to avoid a conflict over slavery, that he felt sure was to come. He freed his slaves before he removed to Indiana, but many of them followed him, and often as many as sixteen or twenty were in the cabins at one time. He owned a large farm near Hanover, Indiana, famous for its fine orchard and grove of sugar maples, where the young people of the neighborhood gathered at sugar-making time, for visits of several days. At such times it was the custom for the children to eat at the second table, which they considered a hardship. A grandson relates a plan they often resorted to to dull the pangs of hunger while the old "mammy" cooked the cakes for breakfast. Mammy kept the plate of cakes near an open window, and from time to time one of the children would reach in and get a few and take them to a seat behind the smokehouse, where the others waited with a bowl of maple syrup, likewise purloined. The chimney corner also deserves a place in pioneer history, as it was here that many of the youths of the family made their first entrance into the mysterious state of manhood via the first chew of tobacco or grandfather's pipe. Several of the family were musicians, and the hour of family worship, with the hymns carried in their different parts, and the impressive reading of the Word by the father, were long remembered by those who had been guests in this house. The part Bezaleel took in our country's history will be learned from the sketches given at the unveiling of the marker, commemorative of those services, and we who follow after certainly have a great and glorious heritage.
Margaret Anderson was born September 4, 1755. It is not possible to give her record in three dates. She was too pronounced a character to have left a vague impression. In her slight person she carried the spirit of her Scotch ancestors, that was the spirit of the martyrs. It was one that looked beyond the confines of the present time and space, and by faith had gleams of the eternal life beyond, of which this was but a foreshadowing. Quiet, austere, forceful and consecrated to what she felt to be duty, she was an embodiment of the spirit that has lighted up the high places in history. Difficulties were not to be counted nor considered; she looked only to the achievement. The influence of modern unrest had not touched her to suggest doubt nor diversity. She looked with clear, untroubled vision to the accomplishing of a record that should receive “Well done.” Self was forgotten, and almost the tenderness of domestic ties in the strict adherence to what she believed to be duty. That was the keynote to her life. Three grandchildren living today (1914), all past ninety years of age, remember their grandmother, and recall with tender smiles her rigid discipline where she was in authority. Tender interpretation was not this Spartan’s reading of actions. One of the granddaughters narrated her grandmother’s horror when she found her—a very small child—sitting in her swing on Sabbath morning, and her memory is clear as to the threats of dire punishment. That a child should seek pleasure on a Sabbath day was mortal sin, not to be condoned.

She was pre-eminently consistent. Even in the matter of dress there could be found a spiritual significance. A granddaughter—Margaret Anderson Dunn—tells of her grandmother’s always wearing on the Sabbath, when the communion service was observed, a heavy black silk dress. It was in the nature of a sacrifice—an offering of the best she had. With all her earnestness and single-mindedness she was essentially feminine, having the finest regard for a beautiful appearance. The story is still told of a habit of hers. When going out into the sunshine, if she had not gloves conveniently near, she would wrap her hands in her apron. She lectured the girls on their “duty” in caring for their hair. “A woman’s hair was her glory.” Also on their moral obligation to guard their complexions by wearing sunbonnets. “A beautiful skin was the gift of the Lord, and it was wrong not to take care of it.”

Her character was a perfectly rounded out one. Strong in its foundation, symmetrical in its proportions, and complete in its finer details
About three miles southwest of Hanover, Indiana, may be seen in a
fine state of preservation the imposing manor house of Bezaleel Max­
well, erected by him ninety-eight years ago, some two years after he
came to the then Territory of Indiana from Scott County, Kentucky, with
his family and several of his colored servants, some of whom he had
previously manumitted. The new home, probably the finest of that time
north of the Ohio River, was built of bricks manufactured from native
clay tempered, moulded and burned upon his large landed property, and
these bricks, of an uniform dark cherry-color, cemented with fine mortar,
show no mark to this day of the tooth of time. The structure is of
pure Colonial style—two stories and an attic, with two-storied front “gal­
leries” supported by large Corinthian columns of stucco-covered brick
(in later years replaced by a modern veranda). A spacious hall passing
through the building from front to rear had doors of entrance on each
side to the rooms of the ground floor and a typical Colonial staircase
extended to the upper story rooms that were also divided by a similar
hallway.

The attic was used as a storage room and therein also hung from
the naked rafters the many strings of dried medicinal and kitchen
“yarbs” in vogue for illness or savory cooking.

There were ten living and sleeping rooms, having lofty ceilings and
many windows with small glass panes for light and ventilation.

The interior wood-work was mahogany, originally; but, many years
after the home was finished this was replaced with polished white wal­
ut, or “Butternut,” an inferior wood to mahogany, yet having a beauti­
ful grain. In cold weather the house was heated by spacious fireplaces,
and these filled by the giant “back-logs” and “fore-sticks,” when kindled
gave not only much of the light but the necessary heat for cooking as
well as physical comfort. The floors were laid in hard-wood, ash and
maple, and constant scrubbing and waxing rendered them white and
glistening.

On the east of the mansion stood and still stands in use the “spring-
house,” of stone, the repository of milk, cream, butter and home-made
cheese, lard and other articles for table use that required to be kept cool
through the summers. In the rear extended a line of comfortable
cabins that were the quarters of the colored families who, freed by
their old master, voluntarily came with him to the new home, and there
were other frame buildings—barns, seed-houses, cribs, etc., usual to the
Home of Bezaleel Maxwell, near Hanover, Indiana. Built 1817.
operation of a large farm; but these have long ago disappeared through decay or fire. A specialty of the establishment was the breeding of fine horses, and these animals were no doubt, one of the chief sources of profit to the owner.

Previous to the coming of the new proprietor there had stood a frontier fort, or stockaded block-house, upon the land, erected by pioneer families for protection against Indian forays and resorted to on every necessary occasion; but of this no vestige now remains.

A PATRIOTIC FUNCTION CELEBRATED.

(From The Madison Courier.)

Bezaleel Maxwell, a Revolutionary Soldier, Honored Today—Distinguished Descendants Aid the D. A. R.

Hanover, Ind., October 14, 1913.—The quiet little cemetery at Hanover witnessed a very impressive ceremony, in the unveiling of a marker to the memory of Bezaleel Maxwell, a Revolutionary soldier, by John Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Madison. President Millis, of Hanover College, presided at the ceremonies. After a few introductory remarks, he introduced Dr. J. S. Howk as a son of the American Revolution, who offered a fitting invocation. This was followed by the unveiling of the marker by the officers of John Paul Chapter. Judge U. Z. Wiley, a great-grandson of Mr. Maxwell, then gave a biographical sketch of his heroic ancestor. Mrs. Mary Maxwell Shryer, of Indianapolis, the only grandchild of the old soldier present, read a paper containing in detail much of the family history of the Maxwells and their descendants.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, another great-grandson, then gave a very inspiring address, in which he set forth his idea of true American Patriotism. He said that true patriotism rested in the veneration of one's ancestry, the ancestry that made our country possible. To illustrate this, he quoted the fifth commandment, "Thou shalt honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," and to it he added, "and the days of thy country likewise."

Dr. Allison Maxwell, of Indianapolis, another great-grandson, also delivered a short address.

Mrs. Wyatt, of Madison, then read letters sent to the chapter by the relatives who could not be present.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Garritt.

The descendants of Bezaleel Maxwell attending the ceremony were:

Granddaughter—Mrs. Mary Maxwell Shryer.
Great-grandchildren—Dr. Allison Maxwell, Hon. U. Z. Wiley and Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Emma Maxwell Carter and husband, Judge Vinson Carter, Dr. Edward Howard Cowan and Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Hessie Maxwell Parry, Mrs. Anna Maxwell Philputt, Mrs. Mary Maxwell Knippenburg.

Great-great-grandchildren—Mrs. Lydia Maxwell Teasdale, with husband, W. C. Teasdale; Miss Isabelle Maxwell Parry, Maxwell O. Parry.

Great-great-great-grandchild—Priscilla Teasdale.

IN MEMORIAM.
On the Occasion of Placing a “Marker” to the Memory of Bezaleel Maxwell.

Rolling up the filmy curtain of age and shaking the dust and cobwebs from its worn, tattered and tangled folds, we pause, in the obscurity of one hundred and sixty-nine years, to see more distinctly the young recruit presenting himself for enrollment in the service of his country.

The name of this young soldier is Bezaleel Maxwell. It is a Hebrew name, found in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and the meaning of the name is “God protects him.” Bezaleel Maxwell was born December 20, 1751, in Albemarle County, Virginia, near “Monticello,” the home of Thomas Jefferson. He was the second son of John and Fannie Garner Maxwell. His father was Captain of the Augusta Militia in the Colonial War, and also in the Revolutionary War. At one time he was sent out to put down an uprising of the Cherokee Indians. Later some northern Indians came down into the settlement where they lived, and killed and scalped two of his daughters. These were sisters of Bezaleel Maxwell, and nine persons were carried away prisoners. His father also had a brother—Captain James Maxwell, of the Militia—killed by the Indians.

Bezaleel Maxwell entered the service of his country June 3, 1774, as a private under General Andrew Lewis.

Lord Dunmore had raised an army to go out against the formidable chief Cornstalk and his followers, who were then on the warpath. He divided his army, taking command of one part, and to General Lewis he gave command of the other half. They were to take different routes, and meet at the mouth of the Kanawha River, where they expected to find the Indians. It was on September 12 that they marched on this expedition.

On October 10, 1774, General Lewis and his army were unexpectedly attacked by the Indians. Bezaleel Maxwell was with the troops which first engaged the enemy, and they fought there the terribly bloody battle
that is known in history as the "Battle of Point Pleasant." Lord Dunmore maneuvered around among the Indian villages, and did not go to the mouth of the Kanawha at all, but left General Lewis and his troops unsupported in the fierce attack the Indians made upon them at the designated point of meeting. Severe as the battle was, the Indians were finally defeated and driven off. Lord Dunmore was openly accused of treachery to the troops.

Bezaleel Maxwell was promoted on various occasions, until he became Captain. There is a record of his service in Captain Shelby’s expedition against the Indians in 1774-1775. It is a fact not universally known that in the Revolutionary War many soldiers of Southern States were not enrolled in the Federal army, but all fought in the Militia of their own State. They were good fighters and rendered good service. According to Government records, Bezaleel Maxwell was in service from the "Battle of Point Pleasant" to the surrender of Yorktown.

He was married, February 6, 1775, to Margaret Anderson, a daughter of Colonel John Anderson, who was one of the founders and supporters of the “Old Stone Church” in Virginia, which is today a regular house of worship, over one hundred and fifty years old, and it is now greatly prized and revered as a relic of the past. From the early history of Virginia, it seems that Bezaleel Maxwell owned an extensive plantation, as there were six buildings, besides his dwelling house, on the place.

From the Maxwell data of Virginia, one can see that they were all prominent, too, in church work. In their standing and influence they ranked among the first citizens in the county.

Preaching was held in their homes and their groves, and Bezaleel’s home was headquarters for the preachers who went through the country. He was always opposed to slavery and thought it morally wrong. And it was only when they had a large family of eleven children to rear, and the work of the house and the care of the children became such a burden for his wife that it was impossible for her to do it, that he consented to have slaves—there was no other way of having help.

Bezaleel and his father, John Maxwell, moved from Virginia to Kentucky at the same time, Bezaleel buying a farm six miles from Lancaster. He made that his permanent home for many years. He was among the first to predict a war over slavery; and he advised the young men of Kentucky to leave there on that account, and go to Indiana, which would be a free State. When his own children were leaving Kentucky on account of slavery, although he was fast nearing the sunset of life, he freed his slaves, sold his property, and again faced the wilderness, where the Indian, with his tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, roamed
MAXWELL HISTORY

over the Territory. Many of his slaves followed him. They worked for themselves, but when they were "out of a job" they went back to the home of their old master, always sure of maintenance until they could find work again. With these dependents they sometimes had a family of twenty or more. But he was a liberal provider in every way. For several years before his death, he and his wife made their home with their youngest son—Edward—who was the father of the late John Milton Maxwell, of Indianapolis, formerly of Hanover and Madison. After a long life of constant vicissitudes, from boyhood even to old age, he bore that masterful, uncompromising integrity of character that ought to be more than a wreath of laurel, or even a crown of jewels.

We, a few of his many descendants, are glad to join hands with the Government in the ceremony of placing the stone that is to indicate the honorable part he took in the service of his country.

His life was one of love and service to God, of unfailing loyalty to his country, and an ever-felt love of humanity.

Well may his descendants invoke his mantle to fall upon them, with the hope that their past record may be such as his.

He and his wife both died in Hanover, Indiana; and side by side their dust now rests in the "Old Church Yard."

MRS. MARY MAXWELL SHRYER, Granddaughter.

Hanover, Indiana, October 14, 1913.

MAXWELL.

(From the Madison Courier, October 15, 1913.)


The unveiling of the Government marker at the grave of Bezaleel Maxell, in Hanover cemetery, was a great occasion.

The Wiley brothers were the principal speakers. Their remarks were as follows:

HON. U. Z. WILEY'S REMARKS.

Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The occasion which calls us together today is an unusual one, but full of sentiment, memory and history. The spirit of the occasion had its origin in the vision of our Revolutionary fathers, born out of the struggle for American independence. This spirit was the spirit of the courageous and patriotic men who made it possible to found a new nation in the then new world, and that spirit has come down to us in fullest measure through the years that have come and gone. The gener-

MAXWELL.
ations of Americans, as they come and go, can never know too much of the history of the Revolution, or get into their lives and hearts too much of its inspiring and patriotic spirit. This occasion is not one that calls for any extended remarks, but it certainly is one for thought and reflection. If it had not been for the success of the Revolution, and the devotion and sacrifice of the founders of our nation, we could not be here today to do honor to the memory of one who participated in that memorable struggle.

If it can truthfully be said that other Republics have been ungrateful, the charge cannot be laid at the door of our American Republic, for it has ever been mindful of, and grateful to its heroes and warriors. As an instance of this, it is pertinent to state that our Government has made provision for the erection of suitable monuments or markers in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers, and we are here today to unveil and dedicate such a memorial provided by the Government, and placed in this cemetery by the willing hands and loving hearts of the members of John Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This memorial marker is erected in honor and memory of Bezaleel Maxwell, a Revolutionary soldier. While I have said that this is not an occasion for extended remarks or a memorial address, yet I cannot refrain from quoting in your presence the immortal and inspiring words of the great and true patriot, Edward Everett, spoken on an anniversary of the Battle of Lexington: "The history of the Revolution is familiar to you. You are acquainted with it, in the general and its detail. You know it as a comprehensive whole, embracing within its grand outline the settlement and the colonization of the country, the development, maturity and rupture of the relations between Great Britain and America. You know it in the controversy carried on for nearly a hundred and fifty years between the representatives of the people and the officers of the Crown. You know it in the character of the great men, who signalized themselves as the enlightened and fearless leaders of the righteous and patriotic cause. You know it in the thrilling incidents of the crisis, when the appeal was made to arms. You know it—have studied it—you revere it, as a mighty epoch in human affairs: a great era in that order of providence which, from the strange conflict of human passions and interests, and the various and wonderful complicated agency of the institutions of men in society, of individual character, of exploits, discoveries, commercial adventures, the discourses and writings of wise and eloquent men, educes the progressive civilization of the race. But it is a theme that can never tire or wear out. God grant that the time may never come when those, who, at periods however distant, shall address you, shall have anything wholly new to impart. Let the tale be repeated..."
from father to son till its thrilling incidents are as familiar as household words.”

These inspiring and patriotic words should dwell forever in the hearts of Americans, and inculcate in every citizen, both old and young, a love, devotion and reverence to the memory, courage and sacrifice of those who left us the rich heritage of the lives and memories of the men who made it possible to build a new republic, to the end that those who followed after them might enjoy the benefits and privileges of a free and progressive nation.

The duty that my relatives on the Maxwell side of the family have assigned me today is to present a memorial sketch of the life and military service of Bezaleel Maxwell, a Revolutionary soldier.

Bezaleel Maxwell was born of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. He was the son of Captain John Maxwell, who was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father was a son of an elder Bezaleel Maxwell. The Bezaleel Maxwell whose memory we celebrate today was born December 20, 1751, in Albemarle County, Virginia. On June 2nd, 1774, he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army and became a member of Captain Doack’s Company, under the command of General Anderson. Captain Doack died in August of that year, and on October 7th, 1774, his company was assigned to the company of Captain Evan Shelby, with Isaac Shelby First Lieutenant, James Robison and Valentine Serveir, Sergeants, and the company was stationed at Camp Union, under the command of Colonel Fleming, together with three companies of “Fincastle Troops.” September 12, 1774, under General Andrew Lewis, the company to which Bezaleel Maxwell was attached marched out of Camp Union, the “Fincastle Troops” being the first to engage the enemy in the battle of Point Pleasant. At that battle Colonel Charles Lewis was killed, and Captain Shelby was promoted to the Colonelscy of his regiment, and his son, Isaac Shelby, was promoted to the Captaincy of the company of which Bezaleel Maxwell was a member. Bezaleel was in the battle of Point Pleasant. He was also in the battle of Yorktown, and was present at the time of the surrender of the British forces. He remained in active service from the date of his enlistment, June 2, 1774, until the close of the war, and until the British had been driven from American soil.

The above record of his military services is taken from the official records, which are preserved in the archives of the Government, at Washington. There are no other details, that have come to light, of his military services.

While the details of his private life are somewhat meager, so far as his living descendants know, sufficient facts and data have been pre-
served to show that he was a man of sterling qualities, a Christian gentle­man and a good and highly respected citizen.

On February 6th, 1775, he was married to Margaret Anderson, daughter of John Anderson and Ann Irwin. Later the family migrated from Virginia to Kentucky, settling near Lexington, in the blue grass country. Like other persons settling and living in Kentucky, as well as in Virginia, he was a slave owner, but in his more mature years he reached the conclusion that human slavery was wrong, and, being a man who was guided by his conscience and judgment, he freed his slaves and moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, when it was a Territory, to get away from the demoralizing influence of slavery. Many of his slaves followed him to Indiana, and he built cabins for them and looked after their interest and welfare. He was prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, and religious services of that denomination were often held in his own home, which, for that pioneer time, was large and commodious. He was greatly devoted to the church and its work, and often the whole congregation that gathered at his home for worship was entertained by him, all preparations for such entertainment being made on Saturday preceding. He was a man of keen insight, and, events show, of almost prophetic foresight as well. He appeared to look far into the future, and before he left Kentucky he prophesied to many of his friends and associates that there would be war over slavery, and advised young men of Kentucky with whom he came in contact to leave that State and seek homes where slavery did not exist.

He was a bountiful provider, generous to a fault, and had many poor retainers. He became the father of a large family, consisting of six sons and five daughters, all except one living to maturity, and most of them to a ripe old age. At this time there are ten of his grandchildren living, whose names and addresses are as follows: Amanda Hughes, Palo Alto, California; Maria Deane, Harrisonville, Missouri; Mary Maxwell Shryer, Indianapolis, Indiana; Judge John Maxwell Cowan, Springfield, Missouri; Edward R. Maxwell, Lamanda, California; Margaret Dunn, Bloomington, Indiana; Margaret Houston and Ella McCullough, Irvington, Indiana; James McCullough, Santa Cruz, California, and Mrs. Mary Walker, Austin, Texas. One of these grandchildren, Mrs. Mary Shryer, is present.

Judge John Maxwell Cowan was the first white child born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He graduated at Wabash College in 1842; graduated in law at the State University of Indiana, 1845, and subsequently became Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and served in that capacity from 1858-1870. There still survive many great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren of Bezaleel Maxwell, but they are too numerous to mention.
Dr. David Hervey Maxwell, a son of Bezaleel, was the founder of the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and served as the President of the Board of Trustees from date of its foundation until his death in 1854. He attained great prominence in his chosen profession. He was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, was largely responsible for the broad and wholesome provisions that gave to Indiana its splendid school system. He subsequently served his district in the State Legislature for a number of sessions and was a recognized leader. Dr. James Darwin Maxwell, a son of David Hervey Maxwell, and the father of Dr. Allison Maxwell, who is present here today, succeeded his father, Dr. David Hervey, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University, and served in that capacity until his death in 1892.

The present descendants of Bezaleel Maxwell are in possession of very little data in regard to the latter years of his life, but it is known that he died in Jefferson County, Indiana, near what is now the town of Hanover, on January 9th, 1828, at the age of seventy-seven years. The best information that we have leads us to believe that he was buried on the brow of the hill immediately south of where the Presbyterian church now stands, at a point very near, if not immediately beneath, the present town school building. Whether or not his remains were removed to this cemetery when the old burial ground was abandoned, with other bodies that had been laid at rest there, is not definitely known.

The spirit of the Revolution, that resulted in throwing off the oppressions of the mother country, and the establishment of a new government on the western hemisphere, founded upon the equality of man and the universal right to liberty, must be kept alive and burning by the present and coming generations, to the end that popular government shall not perish from the earth. The immortal words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, "A government of the people, by the people and for the people," must be the shibboleth of American liberty and progress.

We must ever revere the memory of the patriots and the heroes who gave us this government, and when we stand in the presence of the ashes of the heroic dead of Revolutionary fame and honor, we should stand with bowed heads, with thankful and appreciative hearts, and there should go out from our souls and lips prayers of thanksgiving and praise for the splendid and abiding heritage vouchsafed to us by the fathers.

I cannot close without expressing to the members of John Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of the descendants of Bezaleel Maxwell, both those present and absent, our cordial thanks and deep appreciation for the interest they have taken in procuring this memorial stone.
Synopsis of address at Hanover, Indiana, on October 14, 1913, on the occasion of dedicating a tablet to the memory of Bezaleel Maxwell, Revolutionary soldier, by Harvey W. Wiley, his great-grandson:

"When we think of the struggle for American independence, we naturally recall the glory of Washington eclipsing all other events, the chivalry of La Fayette and Rochambeau, the reckless valor of Kosciusko and the stubborn courage of Steuben. Our thoughts are directed to the blood of Warren, spilled at Breed's Hill, the furious ride of Paul Revere, heralding the tidings of danger to the citizens of Lexington and Concord. We see again Ethan Allen leading the eager band of Continentals in the deep darkness of the wild midnight rush on Ticonderoga. We do not forget the frozen fingers and toes of Valley Forge, the glorious victory of Saratoga and the pomp and ceremony of the final surrender at Yorktown. To the American of today that great struggle is only history. We see high lights and grope our way through its dark shadows.

"But this struggle was not a revolution—it was an evolution. It was motivated by the Anglo-Saxon spirit founded on a love of justice, and animated by the soul of liberty. It was not a mere matter of toll on tea or a stamp on stationery. No mere mercenary matter could have engendered such a conflict and tolerated such hardship and suffering. It was not alone the work of a few leaders, great and immortal as they were. It did not consist alone in devoted courage and great battles. It was, rather, the consonant purpose of three millions of widely scattered people, combined to maintain their common rights. It was the pulse of freedom coursing through the arteries of the new-born giant of the western hemisphere. So we come today to honor the memory of one of these humble soldiers, who for seven long years offered his all to the cause.

"His name is not found on the pages of history. No schoolboy recites the story of his devotion and his fighting. Going down from his young orchards in Albemarle County, Virginia, he sought the tidewater battlefields where the fate of his country was to be determined. He carried with him the inspiring vision of that most beautiful of mountain ranges, the Blue Ridge, fit emblem of the character of the cause for which he fought, and a continuous inspiration to heroic deeds.

"With his Scotch tenacity of purpose, he fought his battles to the finish, whether won or lost. In Jersey, around Philadelphia, at Battle Mountain, Cow Pens and Eutaw Springs, along the James and the Rappahannock, he offered his life as a sacrifice to that sacred cause he had espoused, the cause of the new freedom. Finally he went to Yorktown, and thence
back to his much loved and neglected wheat fields under the shadow of the Blue Ridge.

"Bezaleel Maxwell was simply a type of the thousands of men who wore the cocked hat and the tattered coat of the Continental uniform.

"They fought and died as patriots in the severest test ever placed upon a citizen. They were, indeed, animated and sustained by the spirit of patriotism. Today we are met to place this tablet near the spot where, eighty-five years ago, his body was consigned to mother earth. I do not look upon this celebration today merely as a tribute to the memory of my great-grandfather. To me it is an evidence that the spirit of patriotism is not dead. To me this simple function is a proof that now, grown as we are to one of the greatest nations of the earth, we do not despise our small beginnings.

"One marked evidence of patriotism is the veneration of our ancestors. It is to this devotion to our ancestors we must turn for the perpetuation of our liberties and independence. Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land,' to which I may add, 'that thy country may continue to exist.'

"I am not blind to the new dangers that threaten the state. I know what inroads the canker of aggregated wealth has already made on the citadel of our national life. I realize the existence of that spirit of unrest which pervades the most important part of our population, who depend upon the day's labor for their day's bread. I do not forget the ferment working in the dough of the social entity, breeding discontent and even rancour and hatred, foreboding mighty disturbances in the near future. I admit that the foundations of the structure of society seem to rest on quicksands, which apparently cannot be firmed by philosophical pilings, nor held by any conservative concrete. Yet in the face of all these disturbing and dangerous threats I retain an abiding and consoling faith in the future.

"There may come fires, floods, cyclones and earthquakes. Mobs and murder may for a time establish the reign of anarchy. Riot and revolution may run amuck. The present order of things may be defaced and battered beyond recognition. But out of all this good will come. There cannot possibly be any condition of the future more cheerless, cold and hopeless than that which enveloped our ancestors at Valley Forge. But from that apparently impossible environment sprang a great nation devoted to the cause of humanity, liberty and progress. In the darkest hours of the future there will arise millions of Americans devoted to the cause of humanity and liberty. Legions of Bezaleel Maxwells will cluster around the standards of duty and fight seven years, yea, for seven times seven, even unto the glorious Yorktown of the coming days.
"The spirit of patriotism will not perish from among men.

"I have gone back to my home under the shadow of the hills that looked down approvingly on my great-grandfather as he shouldered his flintlock and marched forth to battle in 1776. I look daily on that same vista of vanishing blue, lost only against a bluer sky, a scene of indescribable beauty. My ambition is that, nurtured in this environment, my son or his may, in service to the country, emulate the example of the ancestor we honor today."

REMARKS MADE BY DR. ALLISON MAXWELL, AT HANOVER, INDIANA, OCTOBER 14, 1913.

Mr. Chairman, Relatives and Friends:

It was not my intention to say anything on this occasion, but the modesty of my cousins, Dr. Wiley and Judge Wiley, has caused them to fail to mention their own family in the historical and patriotic addresses they have delivered over the grave of our great-grandfather.

Their father, Cousin Preston Wiley, and their mother, Cousin Lucinda Maxwell Wiley, were the salt of the earth, with high ideals, of sterling character, tenacity of purpose and Christian spirit; as told me by my father. Of three living children, two of them are with us today. One has gained international fame as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department, U. S. A., and by his indomitable fight for pure food throughout his native land. The other has become distinguished in the law, and was formerly Judge of the Appellate Court of Indiana. Their sister, Dr. Elizabeth Wiley Corbett, one of the first women to graduate in medicine in this country, was prominent in her profession in San Francisco for many years; now retired in New York City from a life of devotion and service.

And now a word relative especially to this occasion. For many years it has been my intention to visit this beautiful spot, the college town of Hanover, and yet this, my first visit, is made after I have passed my sixty-fifth milestone. You will not wonder that I have been attracted here, when you recall that here my great-grandfather, Bezaleel Maxwell, lived and died and was buried; that here my grandfather, Dr. David Hervey Maxwell, lived and practiced medicine for a while; and that here my father, Dr. James Darwin Maxwell, was born. These hallowed memories have drawn me here today to witness the dedication of the stone furnished by the Government to the memory of Bezaleel Maxwell. We, as relatives, feel proud of the service in the Revolutionary War, and of the patriotic and unselfish devotion of this ancestor at a time when the fate of our country hung in the balance.
Maxwell History

Peace to his ashes! May we, his descendants, emulate his patriotism and cherish his memory.

Revolutionary service of Bezaleel Maxwell recorded under D. A. R. No. 91014.

Genealogy of Bezaleel Maxwell.

Bezaleel Maxwell emigrated from Scotland to Philadelphia. After a short residence in Pennsylvania, the family removed to Albemarle County, Virginia. (See Virginia Court Records.) He married Rebecca Boyd, and their son, John Maxwell, married Fannie (Frances) Garner (Gardner). Their son, Bezaleel Maxwell, born December 20, 1751, in Albemarle County, Virginia, died January 9, 1829, in Jefferson County, Indiana, married, February 6, 1775, Margaret Anderson, born September 4, 1755, died March 16, 1834. Issue:


John Maxwell Branch.


Issue First Wife.

I. Samuel Dunn Maxwell, born February 19, 1803, died July 3, 1873. Samuel was born in Garrard County, Kentucky. Lawyer. The first Clerk of Clinton County, Indiana, and twice Mayor of Indianapolis, 1860-1864. Married Sarah Tilford Cowan, born in Mercer County, Kentucky, October 30, 1805, died January 6, 1856, at Pisgah, Kentucky. Samuel Maxwell and Sarah Cowan were married in Montgomery County, Indiana, before that county was organized. Married, December 15, 1822, by Rev. Charles C. Beaty, of Steubenville, Ohio. They were the first couple married in that Territory, and the first marriage service by the Rev. Beaty. Issue:
(1) Sarah Jane Maxwell, born September 11, 1823, died October 21, 1823.

(2) John Cowan Maxwell, born November 21, 1824, died January 12, 1888. Married March 11, 1851, Julia Ann Firestone (daughter of Charles and Katherine (Gardner) Firestone), born August 23, 1831, Blakesburg, Putnam County, Indiana. Issue:

A. Emma Caroline Maxwell, born April 14, 1853, Frankfort, Indiana. Married December 15, 1875, William H. Hoss. Issue:

(A) George Maxwell Hoss, born September 29, 1876. Married, first, May 10, 1905 Carrie M. King, born October 8, 1881, died July 8, 1907. Married second, February 18, 1909, Mamie Orme, born 1881. Issue of first wife:


B. Charles Dunn Maxwell, born May 18, 1856, Indianapolis. Married Emma Tucker. Issue:

(A) John Clifford Maxwell, died in Tampico, Mexico.

C. Samuel Anderson Maxwell, born December 21, 1858, Thorn-town, Indiana. Married Emma Jane Shaw, born February 10, 1866. Issue:

(A) Julia Pamela Maxwell, born April 24, 1891, Indianapolis, Indiana.


(C) Charles Samuel Maxwell, born April 5, 1897, Indianapolis.

(D) Martha Katherine Maxwell, born July 5, 1899, Indianapolis.

(E) Emma Janette Maxwell, born July 22, 1903, Indianapolis.

(F) Everett Hodgin Maxwell, born December 21, 1905, Indianapolis.

D. Sarah Katherine Maxwell, born March 17, 1862.

E. Robert Allen Maxwell, born August 5, 1865.

F. Martha Eleanor Maxwell, born January 5, 1868.

G. Horace Carpenter Maxwell, born October 26, 1872, died December 22, 1890.

(3) Irwin Maxwell, born September 29, 1826, died November 26, 1826.
(4) Margaret Ann Maxwell, born October 23, 1827, died April 15, 1905, in Los Angeles, California. Married April 6, 1846, Rev. Dr. Robert Welch Allen (see Logan Gen., p.63), Presbyterian minister, born March 25, 1817, died July 29, 1882, Jacksonville, Illinois. Issue:

A. Elizabeth Allen, born March 9, 1847, died March 31, 1833.

B. Samuel Maxwell Allen, born April 6, 1849, died March 16, 1906. Married first, September 16, 1875, May Gooding, born November 26, 1852, died April 18, 1885. Married second, Hannah Yonker. Issue first wife:

(A) William Gooding Allen, born August 6, 1876. Married June 5, 1907, Letha Luckey, Pasadena, California.

(B) Robert Maxwell Allen, born July 10, 1879, Resides Long Beach, California. Issue second wife:

(C) Maxwell Wilford Allen, born September 7, 1896.

(D) Harmon Yonker Allen, born October 19, 1898.


D. Caroline Logan Allen, born November 16, 1855, in Woodford County, Kentucky. Married December 25, 1876, Dr. John Clark Widenham, born April 7, 1852. Practiced dentistry since 1872. Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Illinois State Dental Society. Resides Jacksonville, Illinois. Parents were William Widenham, of London, England. Born in Widenham Castle, near Mallow County, Ireland, and Charlotte (Benden) Widenham, of Bristol, England. Came from London to Peoria, Illinois, 1838. The storms were so severe that it took them months to make the trip in a sailing vessel from Liverpool to New York. Issue:

(A) Robert William Widenham, born December 21, 1877, died April 30, 1878.


(C) Allen Welch Widenham, born June 21, 1881. Married, 1907, Harriet Kaisey Clay, born in Mississippi. Relative of Henry Clay. Issue:


(E) William Whiting Widenham, born January 22, 1887. Jacksonville High. Insurance. Married June 22, 1914, Grace Virginia Whitley, of Los Angeles, California. Issue:

a. Margaret Virginia Widenham, born April 13, 1915, Los Angeles, California.


G. Eleanor Roberta Allen, born October 15, 1861.

F. Russell Allen, born January 23, 1866, died January 25, 1866.

(5) James Maxwell, born March 13, 1831, died March 9, 1832.

(6) Sarah Maxwell, born April 31, 1834, died October 10, 1834.

(7) Martha Ellen Maxwell, born September 27, 1837, died. Married Lewis Jordan, d. Issue:

A. Gertrude Jordan, b—, d—. Married William Knight.

B. Lewise Jordan, —.

(8) Samuel Howard Maxwell, —.

(9) Williamson Dunn Maxwell, born May 11, 1842, died June 26, 1873.

(10) David Maxwell, died 1845.

(11) Emma Turpin Maxwell, b—. Married first Elisha Brown. Second, — Lemist. Issue first husband:

(12) Mary Brown, m. —. Issue, one son.

2. Irvin Brewster Maxwell, born in Kentucky, April 14, 1805. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 177.) Married first, 1822, Deborah Susan Owen. Married second, Mary Eliza Johnson, in Lebanon, Ohio. Issue first wife:

(1) John Alexander Maxwell, died December 16, 1850.

Issue second wife:

(2) Sarah Elizabeth Maxwell, born December 24, 1842, died May 25, 1870. Married, March 8, 1866, Rev. James Blythe Crowe, Presbyterian Minister. (Son of Rev. Dr. John Finley Crowe, of Hanover, Indiana.) Issue:

A. John Maxwell Crowe, born December 27, 1868, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Married, September 11, 1901, Blanche Wright Laubach.
B. Albert Blythe Crowe, Teacher, born January 20, 1869. Married, October 19, 1894, Edith Drayer. Died July 15, 1908. Issue:
(A) Elizabeth Drayer Crowe, born August 1, 1895.
(B) Stanley Maxwell Crowe, born March 22, 1897.
(C) Mary Crowe, born December 26, 1898.
(D) Edith Crowe, born October 25, 1900.
(E) John Albert Crowe, born June 28, 1904.
(F) Eleanor Crowe, born October 10, 1906.

(3) Samuel Johnson Maxwell, born April 14, 1845; died 1847.
(4) Mary Eliza Maxwell, born June 17, 1848. Married, October 9, 1872, Sheldon Fletcher Ulm. Issue:

(B) Mary Gladys Ulm, born April 24, 1897, Kirklin, Indiana.
(C) Florence Ulm, born July 26, 1898, Kirklin, Indiana.
(D) Robert Fletcher Ulm, born September 22, 1900.
(E) Ruth Ulm, born December 30, 1903.
(F) Dorothy May Ulm, born August 2, 1910, Goldsmith, Indiana.
(G) Wilma Katherine Ulm, born February 25, 1914, Kirklin, Indiana.

B. Bessie Blanche Ulm, born September 27, 1874. Married Herschel Claude Huffine. Issue:
(A) Karl Burdette Huffine, born September 18, 1892. Married, July 18, 1912, Katheryn Chalk.
(B) Kenneth Wilbur Huffine, born December 22, 1897.
(C) William Sheldon Huffine, born August 28, 1900.

C. Perry Fletcher Ulm, born September 9, 1879, died October 17, 1879.

D. Mary Birdie Ulm, born February 13, 1881. Married, February 29, 1909, William Chalmers Mount, M. D. Issue:
(A) William Ulm Mount, born October 22, 1911.

E. Goldie Gertrude Ulm, born December 27, 1884. Married, June 29, 1904, George Arthello Miller. Issue:
(A) Mary Elizabeth Miller, born June 27, 1909, Sheridan, Indiana.
(B) John Maxwell Miller, born February 6, 1915, Kirklin, Indiana.

(1) Durant Maxwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.
(2) Sallie Maxwell, died, Covington, Kentucky.

4. Williamson Dunn Maxwell, born November 25, 1812, Hanover, Indiana; died September 23, 1884. Married, 1861, Alexina Stewart, born February 12, 1838; died July 28, 1897. Issue:

(1) William Stewart Maxwell, born December 4, 1862, Port Gibson, Mississippi. Married, June 4, 1885, Mary Elizabeth Hilkenbach, born June 4, 1862, Winamac, Indiana. Issue:
A. Mary Hilkenbach Maxwell, born December 27, 1886, Indianapolis, Indiana.
(2) James Anderson Maxwell, born November 24, 1864, Indianapolis, Indiana.
(3) William Brewster Maxwell, born November 20, 1867, on Steamboat H. G. Hodge No. 2, aground on Island 95, Mississippi River. Married, June 12, 1894, Maggie Maud Gudgel, born April 25, 1873, Jeffersonville, Indiana. Issue:
A. Madge Maxwell, born Saturday, February 1, 1896, Indianapolis, Indiana.
B. Howard Hebbard Maxwell, born Sunday, December 19, 1897, Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. Stewart William Maxwell, born Sunday, April 8, 1900, Indianapolis, Indiana.
H. Margaret Alexina Maxwell, born August 8, 1914, Indianapolis, Indiana.
(4) Charles Stewart Maxwell, born September 29, 1872, Grand Gulf, Mississippi. Married, November 20, 1900, Maud Ludlow Eck, born February 3, 1876, St. Paul, Indiana. Issue:
A. John Williamson Maxwell, born May 11, 1908, Indianapolis, Indiana.
C. Richard Albert Maxwell, born November 19, 1914.

John Maxwell, with his four sons, Samuel, Irvin, James and Williamson, started from Madison, Indiana, in the year 1818, and blazed their way north to Marion County, being the first ones to come north from Madison. Upon arrival near the mouth of Fall Creek they set up a camp at a point near the site of the present City Hospital (Indianapolis), and afterward built a log house there. About this time a commission of three men was appointed by the officers of the State of Indiana, and their duty was to find the geographical center of Indiana, for the ultimate purpose of locating the capital city.

This party put up for the night at the Maxwell cabin, after a trip down the river from Strawtown, Hamilton County, where they thought very seriously of selecting a site for the future city, and, to follow in the words of my father, who told me the story many times: "After a good night's rest these men got up in the morning and walked out into the clearing, and stretched and yawned, and, after a good breakfast, walked down to Fall Creek, and I followed them. They came to the river, a little north of the present site of the Washington street bridge, and were impressed with the depth of the water, and the possible good navigation, and came to the conclusion this point would be the place for the capital city to be located, and so deciding, they walked about a half mile east, and there found a little rise in the ground. The leader of the party put down a stake in the center of this hillock, and said, 'Here shall be the center of the Capital City of Indiana.' That center today is under the center of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the Circle, which space covers the site of that same hillock."

Some time later a road was built to Crawfordsville, and the engineers laid out a strip through the corner of father's flax patch, and put the road through which is now Indiana avenue.

As a young man, father learned the printer's trade, and worked on the Indianapolis Journal, and lived with the Douglas family, who owned the paper. His wage was 25 cents a week, with board. He saved the money and bought a very nice flute, which he prized very highly.

When the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (Monon) was built he was chairman for the party of engineers, out of Louisville, Kentucky, and it was here he got his first experience in civil engineering, which profession he followed in after years. He had a log cabin edu-
cation only, but was a man that acquired a wonderful fund of information.

He spent a number of years in the South, prior to the Civil War, but after its close he returned to Indianapolis and remained there till his death, April 23, 1884.

BRUCE W. MAXWELL, Son of Williamson Dunn Maxwell.

TOMBSTONE RECORD OF JOHN MAXWELL.

(From a cemetery near Bloomington, Indiana.)

"Here lies what is mortal of John Maxwell, Esq. Born in Virginia, December 25, 1775.

(His father removed to Kentucky at a very early day.)

He removed to Indiana Territory in the fall of 1809. Died at Bloomington, Indiana, at the house of his brother, D. H. Maxwell, M. D., November 12, 1824.

He was a soldier in the army for one year in the War of 1812.

He was an affectionate Husband, a kind Father, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

He died in peace, in the hope of a Christian."

SAMUEL CAMPBELL MAXWELL BRANCH.


Issue First Wife.

1. Eliza R. Maxwell, born January 18, 1808, died September 11, 1883. Married, September 18, 1828, David Guthrie Batterton, born June 14, 1802; died January 28, 1867. Issue:


(2) Lucinda Batterton, born about 1831. Teacher, Martinsville, Indiana.
2. Lucinda Weir Maxwell, born June 26, 1809, in Kentucky. Christian Church. Died February 28, 1893. Married, March 1, 1832, in Jefferson County, Indiana, Preston Pritchard Wiley, Preacher Christian Church for over fifty years. He was the first Abolitionist in Southern Indiana. Issue:


*Issue First Husband.*

A. Birtia Browning Warren, born San Francisco, August 26, 1861; died August 16, 1896.

*Issue Second Husband.*

B. Samuel Maxwell Corbett, born May 15, 1870, San Francisco.
C. Harvey Wiley Corbett, born January 8, 1873, San Francisco.

Married Gale Sherman, of New York. Issue:

(A) Jean Corbett, born ——.


(3) James Edward Wiley, born February 17, 1836; died 1854.

(4) Mary Emma Wiley, born February 17, 1840; died February 25, 1912. Married, June 15, 1863, Eugene E. Edson, San Francisco, California. Issue:

B. Hubert Edson, born July 26, 1867, San Francisco. Married Jessie Wigham. Issue:

(A) Elizabeth Edson, born February, 1895.

(B) Jesse Edson, died ——.

(C) Hubert Edson. Married Rosina Tibo, Louisiana. Residence, New York. Issue:


C. Bloomfield Edson, born January 28, 1871, San Diego, California; died April 28, 1898. Married August 28, 1893, Mary O. Drayer. Issue:
(A) Peter Edson, born February 8, 1896. Residence, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

(5) Samuel J. Wiley, born August 19, 1842; died in infancy.

(6) Harvey Washington Wiley, born October 18, 1844, in Jefferson County, Indiana. A.B., Hanover College, 1867; A.M., Hanover; M. D., Indiana Medical College. S. B., Harvard University; Honorary Ph. D., Hanover College; D. Sc., Lafayette College of Easton, Pennsylvania; LL.D., Hanover and University of Vermont; Professor of North Western Christian University (now Butler University); Professor of Chemistry, Purdue University, 1874-1883; Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1883-1912; Associate Editor of Good Housekeeping Magazine. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 173.) Married, February 27, 1911, Anna Kelton (daughter of General John Cunningham Kelton, U. S. A.), born March 8, 1877, Oakland, California. Issue:

A. Harvey Washington Wiley, Jr., born May 16, 1912, Washington, D. C.


(7) Ulrich Zwingli Wiley, born November 14, 1847, Jefferson County, Indiana. B. S., Hanover College, 1867; A. M., Hanover, 1896; LL. D., Hanover, 1897; County Attorney, Benton County, Indiana, 1875-1877; Indiana Legislature, 1883-5; Judge Thirtieth Judicial Court, Indiana, 1892-7; Judge Indiana Appellate Court, 1897-1907. Sigma Chi. Residence, Fowler and Indianapolis, Indiana. Married, May 6, 1874, Indianapolis, Mary Alberta Cole. Issue:

A. Carl Cole Wiley, born October 18, 1875. A. B., Purdue. Sigma Chi. Married, June 27, 1906, Byrde Richmire. Residence, Charleston, West Virginia. Issue:

(A) Virginia Elizabeth Wiley, born February 28, 1908.

(B) Marie Annette Wiley, born January 6, 1911.


All Wileys members of the Christian Church.

3. William T. Maxwell, M. D., born December 24, 1810, near Kent, Indiana; died April 21, 1872, Remington, Indiana. Married first, December 26, 1832, near Madison, Indiana, Maria B. Chetwood, born 1812; died January 18, 1852, near Connersville, Indiana. Married second, Isaphena McCullough (daughter of Margaret Maxwell McCullough). William T. Maxwell was a true Christian man, of very positive nature, a loving father, kind to all, and was a great philanthropist. Was an anti-slavery man, his father having come from Virginia to Indiana when it was a Territory, after residing in Kentucky a number of years. He freed his slaves because he thought it wrong to enslave them longer. Was a strong Republican in politics. Practiced medicine for over forty years. Was a pure man in thought and action. His children never heard him use a profane word. (See p. 180.)

MRS. SARAH EMILY CUNNINGHAM, Daughter.

Issue First Wife.

(1) Nancy Jane Maxwell, born November, 1833; died June 23, 1892. Married first, S. A. Chaffee (brother of Lieutenant-General Chaffee). Married second, Alvan B. Coats. Issue first husband:

A. Winona Chaffee. Married F. A. Wardwell. Issue:

(A) Winona Wardwell.
(B) Sidney Wardwell.
(C) James Wardell. and seven other children.

Issue Second Husband.

B. Mabel Coats, dead.
C. Amy Coats. Residence, Honolulu.
D. William Coats, Bismarck, N. D.
E. Lulu Coats. Married G. G. Thompson. Issue:

(A) William Thompson.
(B) Charles Thompson.

(2) George H. Maxwell, born August 1, 1835; died September 7, 1867, Anna, Illinois. Married Louise Jones. Issue, two sons, died in infancy.
(3) Samuel Maxwell, born February 28, 1838; died May 28, 1840.


(5) Elizabeth R. Maxwell, born July 7, 1842, Liberty, Indiana. Christian Church. Married August 17, 1863, Joseph Green, farmer. Issue:

A. Samuel Gilbert Green, born July 31, 1864. Married June 13, 1895, Lillian Augusta Carr, born November 2, 1869. Instructor in Mrs. Green’s Private Piano School. Issue:


B. William M. Green, born October 26, 1866.


(6) Theodore F. Maxwell, born February 13, 1844; died February 14, 1869. Served four years in Civil War. Fifth Indiana Cavalry, U. S. A. Afterward enlisted and was First Lieutenant in Regular Army. Died in Huntsville, Alabama.

(7) Julia Maria Maxwell, born April 26, 1846, Grandville, Indiana. Married December 5, 1878, Rev. Lunsford Y. Bailey. Residence, Portland, Oregon. Issue:


(A) Theodore Maxwell Conway, born November 9, 1905.

B. Maxwell O. Bailey, unmarried.


(A) Robert Lowell Bailey, Jr., born May 31, 1909.

(8) Edward Franklin Maxwell, born June 16, 1848. Married, September 29, 1881, Genie Stevens. Issue:

A. Ralph Maxwell, born October 22, 1882. Married, 1908, Naomi Case. Issue:

(A) Laura Bernice Maxwell, born October 7, 1911.

(9) William Clarence Maxwell, born September 19, 1850; died September 13, 1876, near LaFayette, Indiana. Issue second wife:
(10) Charles Maxwell, born July 4, 1856. Married, August 23, 1899, Elizabeth S. Edwards; died May 16, 1906. Issue:
A. Irene C. Maxwell, born June 28, 1901.
B. Paul E. Maxwell, born June 26, 1903.
(11) James C. Maxwell, born September 6, 1858; died ——.

5. Mary Jane Maxwell, born February 18, 1814, in Virginia; died, September 2, 1883 or 4, Indianapolis, Indiana. Married Joseph McCullough Tilford. Died, 1894, Irvington, Indiana. Issue:

A. Frank Elwood Greene, born October 3, 1856; died April 22, 1887.
B. Ella Gertrude Greene, born December 15, 1858, in Ohio. Graduate Indianapolis High School. Dean of Kansas City Normal School.
D. Mary Alice Greene, born April 23, 1865. Indianapolis High School. Married July 20, 1889, Kansas City, Missouri, Thomas Curl Bell, born November 11, 1859, in Kentucky; died July 10, 1898. Issue:

(A) Mildred Maxwell Bell, born June 11, 1890, Kansas City, Missouri. B. S., Teachers’ College, Columbia, Missouri.; A. B., Missouri State University, 1912. Delta Gamma.
E. Minnie Julia Greene, born January 21, 1867; died December 22, 1873.
F. Olive Maxwell Greene, born July 27, 1870. Indianapolis High School. Married, November 29, 1896, Sacramento, California, Stephen Stevens Hotchkiss, born West Haven, Conn. Issue:
(A) Maxwell Stevens Hotchkiss, born October 12, 1897, Rio, California.
(B) Newton Maxwell Hotchkiss, born February 22, 1902, Riverside, California.
(C) John Nelson Hotchkiss, born December 13, 1909, Riverside, California.
(D) Hugh Bertram Hotchkiss, born November 12, 1910, California.

(2) Emma Tilford, born ———. Married ——— Hall. Issue:
A. Mary Hall, born 9-16-1859, died 3-1-1812. Married 6-29-1892, Prof. Omar M. Wilson.

(3) John H. Tilford, born November 28, 1841, Jefferson County, Indiana (see Maxwells in Medicine, p. 181); died September 6, 1899, Windom, Minnesota. Northwestern Christian College, Indianapolis, and Ann Arbor Medical College. Bellevue Medical College, New York, 1872. Indiana Medical College and post-graduate, Butler Medical College, 1878. In August, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., Civil War, and was continually on duty till the close of the war. Mason. Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Grand Army Republic. Royal Arcanum. Ancient Order United Workmen. Married, October 23, 1866, Luna A. Meek (daughter of Cornwell and Rowena Meek.) Issue:
A. Frederick Meek Tilford, born March 31, 1872, Pittsboro, Indiana. Married, December 26, 1902, Nellie G. Woolson. Died December 1, 1910. Issue:
(A) Elinor Tilford, born December 23, 1903.
B. Mattie Rowena Tilford, born November 5, 1873. Married, September 11, 1894, William F. Sanger. Issue:
(A) John Tilford Sanger, born August 8, 1896.
(B) Luna Marie Sanger, born August 18, 1905.

(4) Samuel E. Tilford, born March 31, 1843; died October 17, 1909. Married ———. Issue:
A. Edgar A. Tilford, born September 4, 1865; died 1882.
C. J. Maxwell Tilford, born November 21, 1875.
E. Russell W. Tilford, born June 14, 1885.

(5) Julia T. Tilford, born September 4, 1845. Married, September 4, 1866, J. P. Avery, M. D. Issue:

(6) Mary Alice Tilford, born ———. Married Henry Garvey.

6. Edward Franklin Maxwell, born February 16, 1816; died February 14, 1868. Married, February 27, 1839, Melissa Wiley, born June 24, 1815; died February 17, 1869. Issue:

(1) Orintha Harriet Maxwell, born December 29, 1839, Kent, Indiana. Moore's Hill College, 1861. Married, August 8, 1861, David Almon Robertson. Graduate Indiana and Asbury Universities. Admitted to Southeast Indiana Conference M. E. Church, September, 1859, and served as a minister in that Conference and its successor, the Indiana Conference, fifty-three years, until his death, September 5, 1912. Was in the Christian Commission Service in Civil War. Trustee of Moore's Hill College six years. Recording Secretary and Treasurer for his Conference for a number of years. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary August 8, 1911. Issue:

A. Edward Aquilla Robertson, born June 7, 1863, Switzerland County, Indiana. A. B., Moore's Hill College, 1886. A. M., same college, 1889. Professor in Chattanooga University and Moore's Hill College. President of George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Missouri. Minister in Indiana Conference, Corydon, Indiana. Married, May 19, 1897, Anna Webb, born August 7, 1869, Southport, Indiana. Issue:

(A) Orintha Webb Robertson, born April 22, 1899.
(B) Paul A. Robertson, born September 1, 1902.

B. John Franklin Robertson, born August 25, 1866, Wilmington, Indiana. Moore's Hill College, 1889. Principal of schools, Sac City, Iowa. M. D., 1894, Indiana Medical College. Residence, Indianapolis, Ind. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 181.)

C. Charles Maxwell Robertson, born July 18, 1872, Waldron, Indiana. Manager wholesale department, Baldwin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Married November 20, 1900, Edna Dice. Issue:

(A) Charles Maxwell Robertson, Jr., born April, 1903.
D. Lon Almon Robertson, born January 23, 1875. Indianapolis High School, 1893. Lawyer. Treasurer M. E. Hospital, Indianapolis. Married October 11, 1911, Mary Josephine Delker.

JOHN ANDERSON MAXWELL, D. D., born July 5, 1841, died March 17, 1904. Dr. Maxwell was born near Kent, Jefferson County, Indiana, the second child and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Maxwell (Melissa Wiley). His father died when John was seven years old. He taught school when but sixteen years of age, and in the fall of 1859, at the age of eighteen, he entered Moore's Hill College.

In August, 1861, he joined Company K, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to fight for his country. A body of fifty men, five chosen from each regiment, was organized for sharpshooting, and young Maxwell was among the number. These men were armed with long Enfield rifles, and did a great deal of scouting and extra night marching. He was severely wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. Owing to a flank movement of the enemy, his regiment was forced to retire for a short distance, and for a time he was exposed to the fire of both lines. It was five months before he could lay aside crutches and cane.

As soon as he was able to leave the hospital on crutches, he began a clerkship in the Commissary Department. In April, 1863, he was honorably discharged on a special order by General Schofield, to receive a promotion, and was immediately remustered as a First Lieutenant of Cavalry. In this capacity he served with honor and credit until the close of the war. He was disbursing officer for a year, handling large amounts of army stores and funds. He also served as Judge Advocate for a general court-martial for three months. About seventy cases were tried, many being of great importance. Lieutenant Maxwell was Treasurer of the military post at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He was a member of a commission of five officers which sat as a board of arbitration on disputes as to property rights between soldiers and citizens.
While at his home, in 1865, he was married to Rosanna S. Pierce, who lived but one year. A daughter, who died in infancy, was born of this union.

Having been honorably discharged from military service, Lieutenant Maxwell re-entered Moore's Hill College, and was graduated in 1869. His Alma Mater gave him the honorary degree of D. D. in 1901.

While a student in college, he was a licensed local preacher in the M. E. Church, and in the fall of 1869 he was given a trial in the Southeast Indiana Conference. In the third year of his pastorate he was called to a professorship in Moore's Hill College, taking the chair of Greek and Latin, where he taught until 1878, with the exception of one year's leave of absence. For two years, before he resigned his professorship, he was Vice-President of the college.

Dr. Maxwell resigned to re-enter the ministry, but served only one year, when he was called to the chair of Latin and History in Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where he taught until the summer of 1883, when he resigned. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Levi Scott in 1871, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and ordained Elder by Bishop E. R. Ames in 1873, at Rushville, Indiana.

On June 19, 1871, he was married to Alice Willson, daughter of Judge Obed Willson, of Versailles, Indiana. Three daughters were born of this union.

In 1883 he entered the Northwest Indiana Conference, serving many charges with honor. He was Secretary of the Conference for twelve years and Presiding Elder of the South Bend District at the time of his death. Dr. Maxwell was a writer as well as a preacher. He was for several years Chaplain of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion, as well as a member of the G. A. R. and a Mason.

**Issue Second Wife.**

A. Leah Belle Maxwell, born March 31, 1872. Married, April, 1897, Charles Newton Chamberlain. Issue:

(A) John Maxwell Chamberlain, born January 2, 1899.
(B) Howard Kyle Chamberlain, born May 30, 1901.

B. Rose Maxwell, born May 29, 1878. Married, June 10, 1901, Raymond B. Dickey. Issue:

(A) Granville Edward Dickey, born June 24, 1902.
(B) Alice Esamond Dickey, born October 31, 1905.
(C) John Maxwell Dickey, born August 31, 1911.

ARTICLE COPIED FROM THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

JOHN MOOR, THE KNIGHT OF DERRYFIELD.

From fugitive paper, by Hon. Albert Moore Spear, Justice of Supreme Court of Maine, great-great-grandson of Major John Moor.

Contributed by Mrs. Lina Moore McKenney, Madison, Maine.

Living, as we do, surrounded by a mighty civilization, occupying mountain, valley, hill and plain from sea to sea; traversing space with the speed of the winds; spanning the oceans with the palaces of the deep; sending messages with lightning; living amidst these glories of the twentieth century and the splendor of its opening days—little do we comprehend the sorrows and the woes of the dark days when homes were the clearings of the forest; sustenance, the caprice of the season; music, the bay of the roaming beasts; safety, the mercy of the Indian's knife; hope, the return of their patriot brave.

It is of one who knew these hardships that I here relate—Major John Moor—whose bravery in the American Revolution won him promotion, and who, as a captain in many battles in the French and Indian War, blazed the path of civilization. The Moor family of which Major John was a member migrated from Scotland to Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, about the year 1616. From there they came to this country in 1718, and settled in New Hampshire. The "Town Papers of New Hampshire," Vol. 12, p. 429, show that on June 21st, 1722, John Moor and one hundred and seventeen others were granted a township, which they had incorporated by the name of Londonderry, in honor of the county in Ireland from which they had emigrated. In religious belief they were Scotch Presbyterians. The name was originally spelled Moor, the letter "e" being omitted, but later generations adopted the present spelling.

The first record of the name is of one Samuel Moor, who married Deborah Butterfield, and settled in Litchfield, then called Naticott, New Hampshire. They had six children, the second of whom was John. He was born November 28, 1731. He married Margaret (Peggy) Goffe, and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, then called Derry-
field. The family of Deborah Butterfield, the mother of our John Moor, came from a distinguished Norman family that arrived in England in the twelfth century, the head of the family being Robert de Buterville.

During the French and Indian War, when Colonel Johnson led 6,000 men against the French, New Hampshire furnished 500, one company being under Captain John Moor, of Derryfield. On the 26th of August they arrived at Fort Edward, where Colonel Blanchard, with a regiment from New Hampshire, was left in charge of the fort. After this came the Battle of Lake George, in which the New England sharpshooters did valiant service. In the French and Indian War he won a reputation for courage and energy. After the conquest of Canada he quietly settled down upon his farm at Cohas Brook.

When the alarm came in 1775, Captain John Moor, of Derryfield, led a company of forty-five men to Lexington. Upon arriving there he found that the British had retired into Boston. He marched to Cambridge, and on April 24 was commissioned by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety a captain in Starks regiment.

John Moor's bravery at Bunker Hill makes him a hero whose name should be illuminated on the rolls of American chivalry. It was he who, with a few New Hampshire farmers, faced the Welsh Fusileers, the flower of the British army, and the famous regiment that had fought with distinction at Minden, gaining the title of the "Prince of Wales Regiment."

It was on the morning of June 17, 1775. The American Revolutionists were inviting the King's soldiers to a test of arms, and, with the spectacular maneuvering of the Old World military pageants, the British warriors, veterans of many gallantly won battle-days, moved toward the audacious Yankee farmers with the precision and coolness of a dress parade, and with the confidence and fearlessness born of conflict with greater and more learned enemies, the Grenadiers and light infantry marching in single file, twelve feet apart, the artillery advancing and thundering as it advanced, while five battalions, moving more slowly, approached the fence, breastwork and redoubt, forming an oblique line. The best troops of England assailed the New Hampshire line, doubtless expecting those half-armed provincials in homespun clothes would fly before the flashing bayonets and tall caps of the Grenadiers.

Behind the fence, on which they had placed grass to conceal themselves, lay, still as death, Captain John Moor and his men from Amoskeag, New Hampshire.

Now and then came a challenging shot from the brilliant British pageant, singing over their heads and cutting the boughs of the apple trees behind them.
Colonel Stark had planted a stake about eighty yards from the wall and fence, and had given orders to his men not to fire until the advancing line of the enemy should reach this stake.

On came the Welsh Fusileers, haughty and defiant. Still there came no response from the Yankee farmers.

Bang! bang! bang! The deadline had been crossed. Like a storm of thunder, and lightning, and lead, there burst across their vision a mass of death-dealing flame, so intense, so continuous, so staggering, that the flower of England wavered, recoiled, and fell back, repulsed.

Again and again they rallied to the attack, only to again and again fall back, blinded, wounded and depleted. One by one the brave Grenadiers and light infantry fell before the Amoskeag farmers. One by one the gallant officers staggered to the earth, until, broken in heart, the living broke ranks and fled in dismay before the musketry of the hunters from the New Hampshire forests.

And when the smoke had cleared ninety-six lifeless red coats lay before the feet of Captain John Moor and his daring patriots, and nearly every officer and aid of General Howe lay wounded or dead. It is not too much to assume that if the rest of the American lines had been defended with equal success, the entire British force would have been driven from the hill or annihilated.

When the dead were counted, after the battle day at Bunker Hill, Major McCleary was among the lifeless, and Captain John Moor was called to the rank of Major. He remained with the army for a few months, when the state of his wife's health obliged him to return to his farm. In the spring of 1777 Major Moor again enlisted among those of Derryfield, and retired from the army in 1778, when he removed to Norridgewock, at which place and North Anson he passed the remainder of his life.

Goffe Moor, son of John Moor, was also at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was a drummer boy in his father's company. He was also a member of Captain Thomas McLaughlin's company in Stark's regiment in October, 1775.

An examination of the records of New Hampshire discloses that Major Moor was a man who stood well among his neighbors as a civilian. I find that he filled nearly all of the municipal and parish offices in the gift of his people before he left New Hampshire. As to his career after he came to Maine, I quote from "Allen's History of Norridgewock":

"1780 Major John Moor, who had been an officer in the army, came to this place in his uniform, with epaulettes and insignia of rank, and excited considerable attention by his dress and address. He had
four sons, who came with him. Having lost his wife, he married Mrs. Eunice Weston (Eunice Farnsworth), the widow of Joseph Weston, the first settler in Canaan. He was a man of more than ordinary talents, was respected for his intelligence and activity, and was a useful citizen. A financial report of the town affairs, in 1791, was drawn up by him in a correct and businesslike manner, and remains (1849) in the files of the town papers. When the militia in the vicinity was reorganized, he was chosen Colonel, and was esteemed as an officer and a gentleman. He was granted a lot (large), on which North Anson is now situated, and died there in 1809. Major Moor had no children from his second wife. The tenderness of Major Moor, the most commendable quality of his character, as it is of any man's, is a prominent feature in the traditions concerning him. True bravery is almost always the twin brother of tenderness. According to history, the Moores were from Scotland. They emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1616. It was from there they came to this country (1718), and settled in New Hampshire, on a tract of land which they called Nuffield, and which was afterward incorporated as Londonderry, June 1, 1772, in remembrance of the county they left in Ireland. The name was originally spelled Moor.”


**Issue First Wife.**

2. John, born October, 1731; died January, 1809, in Norridgewock. Married Peggy Goff; died September, 1775. (Daughter of Colonel Goff.) They settled in Manchester. He was a Captain at the Battle of Bunker Hill; raised to Major, in place of McCleary, who was killed. After serving two years, he left the army, and in 1778 moved to Norridgewock, Maine, and married second, Mrs. Weston. When the militia was organized in that vicinity he was chosen Colonel, and was highly esteemed as an officer and a gentleman.

**Issue First Wife.**

(1) Deborah Moor, born 1775, at Derryfield; died July 22, 1818, in Anson. Married first, Samuel Patten. Married second, 1803, John Clark.
(2) Benjamin Moor, born September 28, 1758; died 1826, at Norridgewock. Married, 1778, Aphia Baker, born April 12, 1758; died 1843. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving one year, for which he received a pension.

(3) Goff Moor, died September 28, 1850, at Madison. Married first, Betsy Fowler, of Clinton. Married second, Mrs. Betsy McKinney. He was a drummer boy in his father’s company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and received a pension.

**Issue First Wife.**

A. Betsy Moor, born February 24, 1787; died September 21, 1862, at Milan, Indiana. Married Ammi Wilson.

B. Samuel Moor, born November 27, 1788. Married Hannah Young.

C. Goff Moor, born February 23, 1791. Married first, Alice Patton. Married second, Mary Spaulding.


(4) Peggy Moor, died August 10, 1820, in Norridgewock. Married first, Samuel Walton, who was frozen to death while hunting. Married second, Luke Withee.

(5) John Moor, born November, 1765; died January 31, 1840, at Anson. Married Susan Steward.

(6) Abraham Moor, born December 22, 1768. Married, 1790, Betsy Spaulding. A mountain near Salem, called Mt. Abraham, was named for him.

(7) Joseph Moor, born April 14, 1770. Married Hannah Fling.


(9) Hannah Moor, born November 2, 1774; died December 31, 1857, at Anson. Married Robert Smith.

3. Priscilla Moor. Married Samuel Center, and lived at Center Harbor, which took its name from him. It is related of her that when her husband was absent in the army she could obtain no assistance to reap her piece of rye, and she, like a heroine, would lay her babe to sleep in the shade, persevering until she had reaped the whole of it herself.

4. Samuel Moor. Married Rebecca Goff (another daughter of Colonel Goff), and settled in Manchester, where he died.
5. Joseph Moor. Married Sally Walker, granddaughter of Colonel Goff, and settled in Litchfield. They had one son, who was killed at the raising of the second bridge over the Piscataquog River.

6. Abraham Moor, born 1749; died February 15, 1823, in St. Albans. Married Esther Walker (sister to Sally), and settled in Litchfield. Had three children, then moved to Goffstown, and from there to Maine, first to Madison, then to Old Point in Norridgewock, thence to St. Albans.

**Wilson Lineage.**

1. Benjamin Wilson married —— Whitney. Their son,
2. Oliver Wilson, married Sarah Heywood (daughter Thomas). Their son,
3. Ammi Wilson, married Betsy Moore. Their son,
4. Obed Wilson, married Sarah Jane Johnson. Their daughter,
5. Mary Alice Wilson, married John A. Maxwell.

**Moore Lineage.**

1. Samuel Moore married Deborah Butterfield. Their son,
2. John Moore, married Peggy Goff. Their son,
3. Goff Moore, married Betsey Fowler (daughter Thomas and —— White Fowler). Their daughter,
4. Betsy Moore, married Ammi Wilson. Their son,
5. Obed Wilson, married Sarah Jane Johnson. Their daughter,
6. Mary Alice Wilson, married John A. Maxwell.

1. John Johnson, born August, 1744, in Princess Anne or King and Queens County, Virginia. Revolutionary soldier. His son,
2. Roswell Johnson, born August 14, 1769, in Virginia; died July 17, 1837, Ripley County, Indiana. Married, January 11, 1798, Polly Barnet, born March 2, 1778, in Virginia; died August 10, 1844, Ripley County, Indiana. Their daughter,
3. Sarah Jane Johnson, born July 16, 1821, Ripley County, Indiana; died April 3, 1893, Osgood, Indiana. Married, August 27, 1837, Obed Wilson. Their daughter,
4. Mary Alice Wilson, married John A. Maxwell.

Litchfield, New Hampshire, was taken from Dunstable (now called Nashua), and incorporated by Massachusetts, in 1734. It was chartered by New Hampshire in 1749, and was formerly known by the name of Natticott. The settlement commenced in 1720. Hudson was included in the grant of Dunstable, and was settled in 1710. It was incorporated
as a separate town, July 5, 1746, under the name of Nottingham West, which it retained until 1830.

Manchester was incorporated September 3, 1751, under the name of Derryfield. It was taken from Londonderry, Chester, and a portion of a tract called Marrytown, and received its present name in 1810.

The name of Derryfield was from the fact that it abounded in herds of deer, many of which in the early settlement were slain; and while the petition for the charter of the town was pending before the General Court, a large fat buck was killed and presented to Governor Wentworth by a Mr. Batchelder, and this secured the act under the name of Derryfield. The town was first settled in 1756 and 1758.

Londonderry was originally called Nutfield, and was incorporated as Londonderry June 1, 1772.

7. Harvey Henderson Maxwell married Isaphena McCollough (daughter of James B. and Margaret Maxwell McCollough), born May 4, 1816; died July 30, 1895, Des Moines, Iowa. Issue:

(1) Samuel C. Maxwell (see sketch of Maxwells in Medicine), born October 2, 1840; died May 13, 1900. M. D., Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1866. Married June 20, 1865, Jennie Parker, born August 13, 1838. Issue:
A. Grace Maxwell, born December 30, 1871. Financial Secretary Young Women’s Christian Association, Los Angeles, California, 1910.
B. Blanche Maxwell, born April 29, 1873.
C. Mate Maxwell, born January 20, 1876. Married July 24, 1903, Leon V. Shaw. Issue:
   (A) Son, born January 6, 1915.

D. James Garfield Maxwell, born June 8, 1881.
(2) Mary A. Maxwell, born October 16, 1844; died April 25, 1883. Married, September 1, 1862, John W. Chambers, born February 20, 1836; died October 22, 1911. Veteran U. S. A., Civil War. Issue:
B. Winona Grace Chambers, born September 16, 1868. Married, June 28, 1893, William O. Howe, born March 30, 1866. Issue:
   (A) Lois Howe, born August 20, 1901.
C. Mary E. Chambers, born October 13, 1871; died October 28, 1903. Married, June 27, 1895, Angus McKinnon. Issue:

(A) Wendell McKinnon, born November 24, 1897.

8. Emily McCullough Maxwell, born July 25, 1819, Jefferson County, Indiana. Until her marriage she was a member of the Disciples of Christ. Died November 11, 1853. Married, July 24, 1845, James Alfred Wilson, a Presbyterian minister (third son of William and Mary Gaston Wilson). Died June 18, 1851. Issue:

(1) William Harvey Wilson, born June 12, 1846; died July 28, 1846.

(2) Samuel Newton Wilson, born November 18, 1847, Crawfordsville, Indiana. A. B., A. M., D. D., Hanover College. Presbyterian minister in Indiana and Wisconsin. Hanover College, Lane Theological Seminary, Royal Arcanum, Prohibitionist, Beta Theta Pi. Married, November 18, 1875, Eliza Jane Phillips, born August 9, 1851. (Daughter of William H. Phillips and Margaret J. Stonehouse). Issue:


(A) Mary Jannette Vedder, born March 17, 1907, Edgar, Wisconsin.

(B) Lillian Mae Vedder, born February 21, 1909.

(C) Harry Alfred Vedder, born January 18, 1911.

(D) Virginia Emily Vedder.

C. Gertrude Comstock Wilson, born October 6, 1880, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; died June 22, 1887, Valparaiso, Indiana.


(6)


(A) Ruth Maxwell Dwight, born March 31, 1908, Kansas City, Missouri.
(B) Mary Ella Dwight, born June 10, 1909, Kansas City, Missouri.


(A) Hawley Wilson Drake, born May 28, 1902, Kansas City, Missouri.
(B) Catherine Delano Drake, born July 7, 1908, Denver, Colorado.


(A) Joseph Delano Whitehead, born November 8, 1908, Wichita, Kansas.
(B) William Maxwell Whitehead, born February 10, 1911, Kansas City, Missouri.
(C) Marion Whitehead, born August 26, 1913, Kansas City.
E. Maxwell Delano Whitehead, born April 24, 1890, Kansas City, Missouri; died September 2, 1890.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND MARY WILSON.

The Wilsons were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.
The first of the Wilson family of whom there is positive knowledge was one of the defenders of Londonderry in 1690. Tradition says his name was John.

John Wilson, son, or probably grandson, of the defender of Londonderry, came to this country and married Nancy Brackenridge, whose parents died on the voyage over.

John Wilson lived in Letterkenny Township, Cumberland (since 1784 Franklin, and originally Lancaster) County, Pennsylvania. He is said to have settled in the Cumberland valley as early as white men could live there. The records at Harrisburg show "A Draught of a tract of land situated in Letterkenny Township, in the County of Cumberland, Containing two hundred and two acres, and one hundred and fifty-three perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for Roads, etc., surveyed for John Wilson the 11th day of September, 1767, in Pursuance of the Honorable the Proprietaries Warrant Bearing Date the 5th Day of June, 1746."

John Wilson survived his wife and died July 9, 1773. In his will, August 23, 1768, he mentions the following children: John, Hugh, James, William and Samuel.

Of these sons John was born in 1742, married Mary Wray, and died January 4, 1799. He moved to North Carolina about 1764, and fought in the Revolutionary army. He left a number of children, among them being John, Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Chillicothe, Ohio, from 1805 to 1825, and afterwards for many years president of Ohio University at Athens, Ohio; Rev. Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., professor in Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, and William J. Wilson.

Hugh married Catherine —— and went to Savannah, and afterwards to Louisville, Ga. He had at least one son, John.

Samuel was born in 1754, married Jane Mahon, and died March 4, 1799. He graduated from Princeton, 1782, and after became pastor
of the Big Springs Presbyterian Church at Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and continued the pastorate till his death. He had two children, John and Jane, who married William Sharpe, a doctor.

James Wilson, son of John and Nancy Wilson, was born July 13, 1743. Married, June 27, 1769, Agnes Henderson, born February 14, 1746, and died June 30, 1796. She was the daughter of James Henderson. (See addenda.)

The records of the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church show that in May, 1796, James Henderson and James Wilson occupied pew No. 38 and that James Wilson vacated it June 12, 1797, which was probably when he went West. He first moved to Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but soon went on to Ohio, arriving at Chillicothe May 1, 1798, with his family. Soon moved up onto the Pickaway Plains and settled on Congo Creek, just above its junction with Sippo. Here James Wilson and William McCoy organized a church and served as elders. This was the third Presbyterian Church organized in Ohio, being preceded by one in Cincinnati and one in Chillicothe.

Issue Second Wife.

9. Rebecca Ellen Maxwell, born November 10, 1823; died July 14, 1830.

Issue Third Wife.

10. Margaret Jane Maxwell, born 1825; died in infancy.
12. Nancy Malvina Maxwell, born November 22, 1828; died in infancy.
13. Maria Araminta Maxwell, born June 21, 1831; died August 16, 1915. Married, 1863, Major Abner H. Deane, born Bracken County, Kentucky, January 27, 1828 (son of John T., son of Michael Deane, a Revolutionary soldier). Hardeesburg Academy. Came to Missouri in 1856. Settled in Case County. Entered the ministry, 1859. Commissioned Major Case County Volunteers, June, 1861. Was in command of the post at Kansas City the fall and winter of 1862. Commanded post at Ft. Scott, Kansas. Afterward gave all his time to the ministry, until poor health compelled his retirement. Died November 18, 1912. Issue:

(1) John Maxwell Deane, born October 23, 1864.
(2) Fred Deane, died 1871.
Maria (Maxwell) Deane.
(3) George C. Deane, born 1868. Married, Boston, May 25, 1904, Juline Gilchrist, born ———. Issue:
A. Marian Louise Deane, born April 25, 1907.

JAMES ANDERSON MAXWELL BRANCH.


Miss Hughes was from Lexington, Kentucky. When a young girl she was the belle of the town, and on one occasion she met Aaron Burr at a party, where he showed her marked attention, asking her to drink a glass of wine with him. The next morning he called to see her, but she was sick after the dissipation of the night before.

When Mr. Burr was told this by her mother, he asked if he could not see her in her room. Mrs. Hughes went to her daughter to know if she would see him. As she had found him most agreeable, she consented to see him, sick or well. Her mother helped her make her toilet, and she received him in her boudoir.

In after years she spoke of him as being a very fascinating man.

Issue Second Wife.

1. Anderson Maxwell, M. D. (See Maxwell in Medicine, p. 171.)

(1) Anna De Forest Carpenter. No record.
(2) Horace Carpenter, born March 17, 1837, Grand Gulf, Mississippi; died February 15, 1906. Married, September 22, 1866, Genevieve Keplinger. Issue:
A. Guy Carpenter, born June 1, 1869, New Orleans, Louisiana. Married Ann Bedford Millikin, Paducah, Kentucky. Issue:
(A) Ann Bedford Carpenter, born March 19, 1898, Florence, Alabama.
(B) Guy Carpenter, Jr., born June 5, 1902.
B. Genevieve Carpenter; died in infancy.
C. Horace Maxwell Carpenter, born March 6, 1871. Married Cora Huchins, St. Louis, Missouri.
D. Kenneth Carpenter, born May 17, 1872; died November 6, 1872.
E. Erl Carpenter, born November 9, 1881; died November 26, 1887.

(3) Alice Carpenter, born March 15, 1839, Grand Gulf, Mississippi. Married, October 4, 1859, George Edward Brown, Springfield, Illinois. Issue:
A. Julia Lindsay Brown, born July 15, 1860, Glenwood, Louisiana. Married Charles Herbert Wasson, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Issue:
  (A) Herbert Lindsay Wasson, born June 6, 1885, New Orleans, Louisiana.
  (B) Alice Wasson, born September 12, 1890.
B. Alice Virginia Brown, born May 22, 1862, Glenwood, Louisiana; died March 19, 1864.
C. George Stewart Brown, born February 7, 1867. M. Ph. Tulane, 1887. M. D., Tulane, 1904. Professor of Pharmacy, Tulane University. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Married May Effinger Carradine, Yazoo City. Issue:
  (A) Beverly Carradine Brown, born December 22, 1890, New Orleans, Louisiana.
  (B) Guy Carpenter Brown, born May 1, 1894.
  (C) Grayson Hewitt Brown, born June 29, 1898.
  (D) Florence Stewart Brown, born September 19, 1902.
  (E) Lula Effinger Brown, born November 14, 1904.

(4) John DeForest Carpenter, born January 9, 1842, New Orleans, Louisiana; died October 9, 1912. Veteran of Civil War, C. S. A. Married, August 28, 1878, Jennie Cutter, Houston, Texas. Died March 2, 1915. Issue:
A. Alma Carpenter, born December 6, 1880, New Orleans, Louisiana. Married Charles Magee, of Mississippi. Issue:
  (A) Dorris Gertrude Magee, born January 16, 1909, Ackerman, Mississippi.
C. Jennie DeForest Carpenter, born July 20, 1884, New Orleans, Louisiana. Married Edwin Mendez Kursheedt, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Issue:
John William Cowan.
(A) Edwin M. Kursheedt, Jr., born New Orleans, Louisiana, January 30, 1913.

D. Irma Carpenter, born August 20, 1887, New Orleans, Louisiana. Married Harry Woodcock, of Morgan City, Louisiana. Member Blue Cross Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. Issue:
(A) Harry B. Woodcock, Jr., born May 24, 1913, El Paso, Texas.

E. Stewart Maxwell Carpenter, born April 14, 1889, Arcola, Louisiana. Married, December 29, 1912, in Hammond, Louisiana, Katherine Nevada Sanders. Issue:
(A) Stewart Maxwell Carpenter, Jr., born July 19, 1913, Hammond, Louisiana.
(B) John DeForest Carpenter, born January 13, 1915, Arcola, Louisiana.

F. Russell Carpenter, born August 25, 1891; died November 26, 1893.
(5) Emma Carpenter: died in infancy.
(6) Mary Carpenter, born March 20, 1844, New Orleans, Louisiana; died 1871. Married Henri L. Manning, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Issue:
A. Harry Glover Manning, born July 5, 1868, New Orleans, Louisiana; died October, 1869.
B. Mary Carpenter Manning, born November 20, 1870, New Orleans, Louisiana. Member Chapter 72, Daughters of the Confederacy.

3. Lawrence Pike Maxwell; died 1854.
4. Emma Ann Maxwell, born June 12, 1821; died August 22, 1853. Married James Holmes Turpin, of Natchez, Mississippi. Issue:
(1) Emma Holmes Turpin, born June 6, 1840.
(2) White Turpin; died January 30, 1869. Married Emma Newman.
(3) James Maxwell Turpin; died 1885. Married Amanda Bates, of Natchez, Mississippi.

ANNA MAXWELL BRANCH.

IV. Anna Maxwell, born December 11, 1781, in Virginia; died January 9, 1854, Frankfort, Indiana. Buried in Old Town cemetery, Frankfort. Married, December 30, 1819, Jefferson County, Indiana. Sec-
ond wife of John Cowan (see Cowan, lines), born December 14, 1768, in Rockbridge County, Virginia; died August 17, 1832, buried in Old Town cemetery, Frankfort, Ind. He was a member of Captain James Bigger’s Company of Mounted Rangers, from May, 1812, to May, 1814, in War of 1812 (See U. S. Records.) He was also in the Battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. His widow received a grant of one hundred and sixty acres for his services. He enlisted and was discharged at Charlestown, Indiana. Issue:


A. John Ayars Cowan, born August 11, 1880, Crawfordsville, Indiana; died September 27, 1891.


Judge John Maxwell Cowan.
Allen Trimble Blaine.
Laura (Cowan) Blaine.

**Issue First Wife.**


(A) Maxwell Porter Gilliland, born August 15, 1901, Portland, Oregon.

**Issue Second Wife.**


John Maxwell Cowan was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 6, 1821, being the first white child born in that city. His parents were John Cowan and Anna Maxwell, both of Scotch descent. His father was a Virginian by birth—born in Rockbridge County, December 14, 1768. He migrated at an early age to Blount County, Tennessee, where he resided for a number of years. He subsequently went to Kentucky, and then to Indiana. He died August 17, 1832, while on a visit to Frankfort, Indiana.

Thus the son was left fatherless when about eleven years of age. He and his mother resided at Crawfordsville. He entered the preparatory school of Wabash College in 1836, with a determination to obtain a thorough education, and after six years graduated from the classical course with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon following his graduation he received an appointment as Deputy Clerk of Clinton County, and moved to Frankfort. There, snatching fragments of time from the duties of his office, he began the study of law, and in a few years was enabled to attend the law school connected with the University of Indiana.
at Bloomington, where he was placed under the instruction of Hon. David McDonald, afterward Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana. Graduating at the end of one year, he returned to Frankfort and engaged in the active duties of his chosen profession. In 1845 he was married to Miss Harriet D. Janney. After their marriage Mr. Cowan formed a partnership with Hon. James F. Suit at Frankfort. In 1858 Mr. Cowan was nominated for the judgeship of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. His competitor was an experienced and able jurist, and the political complexion of the counties composing the circuit was decidedly hostile to his being retired, notwithstanding which Mr. Cowan’s personal popularity and reputation as a lawyer gave him the election by a large majority. The term for which he was elected was six years. At the expiration of the term he was again unanimously renominated by his party and again elected for a similar term, without any real opposition from the opposite political party. Completing his labors upon the bench in 1870, he returned to the practice of law at Crawfordsville, where he had removed his family in 1864, forming a partnership with Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, late United States Senator from Colorado. He afterward became associated with Hon. M. D. White, and his second son, James P. E. Cowan, in a new legal firm. After three years he retired from practice and connected himself with the First National Bank of Crawfordsville as assistant cashier and legal adviser. He was for a number of years a Trustee of Wabash College, for over twenty years, up to this date (1915) has been the oldest surviving graduate of his Alma Mater. In 1881 he removed, with his family, to Springfield, Missouri, near which place he had purchased a farm. After eight years of a farmer’s life he sold the farm and built a home in the city, where at the present time, at the age of ninety-three years and past, he lives peacefully and quietly, in full possession of his faculties. He became identified with the advancement of Springfield, and owns business property on Walnut Street. His is truly an honorable and well spent life, and he has lived to see many wonderful changes in the world, and also to see his great-grandsons. By precept and example he has always set before his children all that is good and honorable in life.

Laura A. Blaine, Daughter.

Mrs. Harriett Doubleday Cowan.

Harriett D. Janney, the subject of this sketch, was the daughter of Abel Janney and Margaret Porter (daughter of James Porter), of Quaker descent. Her parents came from Virginia early in 1800 to Ohio, then to Wayne County, Indiana. Her father, with Isaac Julian, Louis Thomas and John Fugate, in October, 1823, settled near Lafayette. In-
diana, on what is known as the Wea Plains, each one locating in the same part of the prairie. These four families constituted the first settlers of that part of the Wabash Valley embraced within the limits of Tippecanoe County. The following summer Mr. Julian died, and Mr. Janney took the family back to Wayne County.

There were dangers to be encountered on that journey, that from Indians not being the least. Mr. Julian’s son, Judge Jacob Julian, in after years, at an old settlers’ meeting, said of Mr. Janney: “He was one of the truest and best men I ever knew. So long as a member of our family lives, so long will the name of this great-hearted man be held in sacred remembrance.”

Harriet was born on the Wea Plains, not far from High Gap, on July 29, 1826. She was the youngest of four children. The others were: Elizabeth Janney Galbreath, Deborah Janney Jones and Abel Janney, Jr. Her father’s death, January 1, 1831, was the result of an injury received while trying to lift Harriet onto the horse he was riding.

After a time her mother married again and removed to Missouri, near Carrollton, where she died in 1840, leaving the young daughter fatherless and motherless. She was in the care of two neighbor families after her mother’s death, until, after a time, her guardian, James Porter Ellis (a cousin), became uneasy, as he could get no word from her, and went from Indiana to look after her. He found the families she was with did not want to give her up, for she was quite an heiress for those times, and they had designs of their own. Mr. Ellis, finally, after difficulties, succeeded in starting with her, though threats were made, and he fully expected to meet with resistance. After they had gone a few miles on their way they fell into company with three Kentuckians, who were fully armed (Mr. Ellis had no arms). He told them of the situation and his fears of pursuit. They assured him of their assistance when needed. Sure enough, they were pursued, and an effort made to take the child from him. The three men finally forced the pursuers to leave, and went with Mr. Ellis till they saw him safely across the Missouri River, when they thought the danger would be over. They finally reached Indiana without further incident. Harriet and all her family have held in most loving and grateful remembrance the memory of this brave and good man, who risked his life for her sake. After their return her guardian gave her a home with his own family, and she spent the next few years in acquiring a much-needed education. November 13, 1845, she married John Maxwell Cowan, and for many years resided in Frankfort, Indiana, and here all their children were born. She was a woman of unusual strength of character, one who never shirked a duty, however unpleasant. She was a helpmeet to her husband, in deed
and in truth, a devoted and self-sacrificing mother and friend. A friend to the poor, with a heart ever open to their needs. She befriended and mothered many outside of her own family, and they, with her own children, "Rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Laura A. Blaine, Daughter.

WILL OF JOHN COWAN, FATHER OF JOHN MAXWELL COWAN.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, John Cowan, of Montgomery County, and State of Indiana, considering the frailty of my body and the uncertainty of this mortal life, and being of sound mind, do make this my last will and testament, in the manner and form following: That is to say, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Anna, all my personal property during her life. After her death I also give and bequeath to my two sons, James W. Cowan and John M. Cowan, my land, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate in Montgomery County, and State of Indiana, above written, to belong to them and their heirs forever; and at the death of either of them, if he die leaving no issue, then his part to descend to the other; and also that my beloved wife, Anna, is to have her support off the plantation during her natural life. After my death, and at her death, all my personal property to descend to my two sons above named, each to possess an equal part. I also give and bequeath to my son, Samuel W. Cowan, ten dollars, to be paid to him in twelve months after my death. I also give and bequeath to my daughter, Sally Maxwell, ten dollars, to be paid her in twelve months after my death. I hereby appoint James Montgomery, of Park County, and State of Indiana aforesaid, executor of this, my last will and testament. In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1828. Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named John Cowan to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator.

Michael Montgomery, (Signed) John Cowan.

James Montgomery. (Seal.)

Duly proved by the above named witnesses in Probate Court, 13th day of May, 1833.

V. Elizabeth Maxwell, born June 30, 1784. Married Joseph Reid, spring of 1801. Died 1802.
On September 17, 1786, in Garrard County, Kentucky, there was born to Bazaleel Maxwell and his wife, Margaret Anderson, a son who was destined to become a factor in the formation and early development of one of the great States which was carved from the Northwest Territory.

Bazaleel Maxwell, with wife and small family, crossed the great “blue western wall,” suffered the hardships of cold and encountered the dangers of the wilderness road, but finally reached that “fairest of promised lands, the delectable country Kaintuckee.” It was under these skies, among rude surroundings and primitive conditions, that the child David saw the light of day. His boyhood was that of the pioneer of the period. He helped his father to clear the forests, till the ground, hunt game and watch for the redskins. Though opportunities were few, his early education was not neglected. It was such as the schools of the time afforded, supplemented by instruction at home. At the age of eighteen he was sent to school at Danville, which even at that early day was noted for the superior educational advantages it offered over other localities in Kentucky. While here it is said of him that “he became well versed in mathematics, and was an excellent well-read English, though not a classical, scholar.”

Later at Danville he studied medicine and surgery under Dr. Ephraim McDowell, one of the most noted surgeons of that or of any time. Dr. McDowell’s name is so eminent in medical annals that to relate an incident of him in passing may not be out of place. It was he who, in 1809 at Danville, first in the history of surgery performed the operation ovariotomy. Himself a deeply religious man, it is related of him that he offered up a prayer when all things were in readiness. Then without the aid of an anesthetic to relieve his heroic patient, but with the courage of his convictions and profound faith in his diagnosis, he skillfully removed a great tumor from a Mrs. Crawford. On the outside an angry mob awaited to kill “the butcher” should the woman die. It was many years before surgeons at home or abroad conceded the honor of this to Dr. McDowell. The medical world was chagrined that this operation had been so daringly and successfully performed in a back settlement of America, instead of in one of the scientific centers of Europe. It is believed that David H. Maxwell witnessed this operation.

We now find him a young physician entering on the practice of his profession and ready to take unto himself a wife. He was married on September 21, 1809, to Mary E. Dunn, of Danville, a daughter of Samuel Dunn, originally from County Down, Ireland. That the young couple
at once set up a home for themselves is evidenced from a bill of sale (now one hundred years old) found among some family archives dated four days after their wedding. Strange reading this yellow bit of paper is in the light of today:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Bazaleel Maxwell, Garrard County and State of Kentucky, do sell and by these presents have bargained and sold to David H. Maxwell, of the county and State aforesaid, one negro woman named Sal, of 18 years of age, for the sum of $350.00 current money of Kentucky, the receipt whereof I acknowledge myself fully satisfied. Which negro I do warrant and defend to him, the said David H. Maxwell, his heirs and assigns forever, and from me and my heirs and assigns forever and further from all manner of persons whatever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of September, 1809.

"Test.
"Jno. A. Swinney.
"William Ragston. (Seal)"

In 1810 Dr. Maxwell moved to Indiana Territory near the present site of Hanover. He practiced medicine here and at Madison until the spring of 1819. Twice during these years he was called to public service. He was a surgeon in the war of 1812 in the company of his brother-in-law, Captain Williamson Dunn. In the ranging service he traversed the Wabash country from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, and on to the Mississinewa towns. At a time of high water he had the misfortune to lose his surgical instruments.

In 1816 Congress passed an enabling act authorizing an election of delegates who were to determine whether or not a State government should be formed in the Territory. Dr. Maxwell was elected a delegate from Jefferson County to this convention. One finds him next an active participant in the framing of a constitution at Corydon. Vision had come to this man, of whom his contemporaries said he was profoundly read in his favorite study, politics. He had been a slaveholder in an environment friendly to the institution. He was now the friend of freedom, and drafted that clause of the constitution which prohibited slavery forever from the State.

Dr. Maxwell was interested in all the provisions of the constitution, but it is known from his subsequent life that Article IX lay nearest his heart. That article made it the duty of the General Assembly "as soon as circumstances will permit to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State university wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all."
The fulfillment of this provision dominated the rest of this man's life. An item of interest in connection with Dr. Maxwell as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1816 is that the manuscript copy of the constitution is in his handwriting. This copy is in the State Library at Indianapolis.

From the time that President Madison designated a township in the county of Monroe for the use of a seminary of learning, Dr. Maxwell's attention was turned toward this place. He bought a lot in Bloomington in 1818 and moved from Madison in May, 1819. Bloomington has been described as a town in name only at this time. A wagon road ran east and west on what is now Kirkwood avenue. The public square was an unbroken forest, while the public spring was down the hill, through the woods to a place which is now Eighth and Morton streets. The few inhabitants faced the hardships of living in the wilderness. Indians were all around them. They were dependent for meat upon deer and bear, which were killed in the hills of Salt Creek and Bean Blossom.

Dr. Maxwell established his household, took up the practice of his profession and became active in the promotion of the little community's interests. His young wife, brought up in a Kentucky home surrounded by slaves, knew nothing of the hardships of life until she came to this outpost of civilization. True, she brought with her a colored man and woman, but they could not relieve her of the care of her children, nor of the responsibilities of the home.

In September, 1819, the First Presbyterian Church was established in Bloomington, with nine charter members, and the church was formally organized the following Sunday in the log courthouse. Dr. Maxwell and his wife were charter members of this church.

The winter of 1819-20 arrived, and the fourth session of the General Assembly convened on December 6. Dr. Maxwell, ever alert and filled with zeal and energy for the cause of education, did not lose sight of the township of land designated for the use of a seminary of learning, which lay one quarter of a mile south of the village of Bloomington; nor did he forget this further fact that the four years had expired which the constitution required that the lands set apart for educational purposes should be withheld from sale. He at once set out on horseback, in midwinter, for Corydon, to procure if possible the location of the State Seminary at Bloomington. He was a personal friend of Governor Jennings, and had many acquaintances among the members of the Legislature who had sat with him in the Constitutional Convention. History says that Dr. Maxwell composed the "third house of the Assembly." That he was a successful lobbyist was shown by an act passed on January 20, 1820, establishing the State Seminary at a point in what is now
Perry township. As one looks back upon that primitive day, at the physical condition of the country, the social environment of the people, the illiteracy and poverty of the masses, one wonders that even courage, perseverance and steadfast purpose of the few, made an actuality of this law of establishment.

Six men, of whom Dr. Maxwell was one, were named as members of the board of trustees of the State Seminary. He was made its presiding officer and occupied this position almost without intermission throughout his life. Dr. Maxwell sought election to the Legislature solely that he might advance the interests of the State Seminary.

Let us glance for a moment at this pioneer as he again rode yonder to Corydon, this time an accredited member of the House of Representatives from Monroe county to the sixth General Assembly. He was now thirty-five years of age, of slight build, fair, straight, and stood six feet in his stockings. He was described by his friends as dignified in bearing, easy in conversation, courteous and kindly in manner and liberal and judicial in his views, but by his adversaries in Bloomington who did not believe in "schoolin'" he was dubbed "that aristocrat."

One finds Dr. Maxwell at this sixth session of the Legislature serving on the ways and means committee and on that of education. His constituents returned him as a member of the House of Representatives to the eighth and ninth General Assemblies. At the eighth session he was elected Speaker. On being conducted to the chair he thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and enjoined the observance of good order and decorum. At the close of the session a resolution was unanimously passed that the unqualified approbation and thanks of the House are due the Hon. David H. Maxwell on account of [for the] intelligence, assiduity and impartiality displayed by him in the chair.

During the years 1826-29 he represented the counties of Monroe, Greene and Owen in the State Senate, where as a member of the ways and means committee, and as chairman of the committee on education he guarded jealously, at all times, the affairs of the new seminary. It was during the latter part of his senatorial service, January 24, 1828, that "Indiana College" was established. Dr. Woodburn, in his monograph on "Higher Education in Indiana," has said: "In the establishment of institutions it seems that the life and services of some one man are paramount and essential. In the establishment of the Indiana Seminary, Dr. David H. Maxwell was the essential man."

The success with which internal improvement schemes were being prosecuted at this period in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, gave a strong impetus to the feeling that something must be done in Indiana.
The Internal Improvement System, therefore, was adopted without objection at the session of the Legislature of 1835-36. Governor Noble nominated Dr. Maxwell to the Senate, without any knowledge or solicitation on his part, as a member of the State Board of Internal Improvements. Upon the meeting and organization of the board he was unanimously elected its president. Heavy care and responsibility devolved upon him in this capacity. Could the success of the undertaking only have been commensurate with the amount of labor involved, it would indeed have been great.

After the campaign of 1840, Dr. Maxwell, a Whig in politics, was appointed postmaster at Bloomington by President Tyler, and served from May 31, 1841, until December 30, 1845. With the return of the Whigs to power, Dr. Maxwell was again made postmaster. This time the appointment came from Zachary Taylor. The term of office lasted from 1849 to 1852.

Recollections of Dr. Maxwell in his home are very precious to his children, two of whom are living. They recall the book shelves in the corner where the Bible, Burns, Shakespeare, Children of the Abbey, books of Erasmus, Darwin and works on government stood side by side. Also they recall the winter evenings around the fire, when their mother knitted and their father read aloud to them his favorite poems or plays. Nor do they forget his gun and his love for hunting. They remember the firm but kind discipline of his Scotch-Irish training; the spirit with which he instilled in them the love of learning; his errands of mercy to the sick, for he knew no rich nor poor; and his fidelity to the church and its institutions.

One gathers from the writings of that day that Dr. Maxwell as a citizen and public servant commanded the respect of his compeers; that his wise sympathy and medical skill made him a beloved physician, and that he defended loyally and disinterestedly the cause of Indiana University from 1820 to 1854. He was a friend of Indiana University from its inception. It was through his initiative, influence and efforts that the law of establishment was passed. For this reason he has been designated as its founder, and in recognition of the joint services of himself and son, the late Dr. James Darwin Maxwell, one of the university buildings bears their name, "Maxwell Hall."

Such is the chronicle of Dr. Maxwell's life, whose years did not reach three score and ten. With the words on his lips, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," he died May 24, 1854.

LOUISE MAXWELL, Granddaughter.

(See Maxwells in Medicine.)
Mary Dunn Maxwell.
Wife of
Dr. David Hervey Maxwell.
SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MARY DUNN MAXWELL, WIFE OF DAVID H. MAXWELL.

She was born in Danville, Kentucky, March 14, 1788. She was the second daughter of Samuel Dunn, Sr., who moved from Virginia to Kentucky at the close of the Revolutionary War. She was married to David H. Maxwell September 21, 1809. They were the among the first to settle in the Territory of Indiana. Her life and experience in those early days, was that of all good wives and mothers, an ever present anxiety for her children, together with the absolute necessity of being busy and caring for the comfort of her own family. She was of a sweet tempered, amiable disposition. I cannot remember ever seeing her angry, or hearing her scold, as so many women do. She made all the clothes for her household, excepting my father's pantaloons and coats. The Apostle Paul might have had in mind such a christian woman as she, when he wrote: "Let your women be keepers at home: who look to the ways of their household." My mother was not unsocial, but with her large family, had no time for visiting. She often went with my father, where a personal friend was sick; he liked to have her go, and a sick neighbor or an unfortunate person was never neglected. She observed all fast days, kept the Sabbath day holy, and always went to church when there was any preaching. If there was none, she read verse about with her children, in the Testament, and taught them good morals, both by precept and example. She was a good wife, a good mother and a good Christian woman. She must have been a very beautiful woman when young. She was small of stature, had small, perfectly regular features, beautiful golden hair, blue eyes and a very fair complexion.

MARTHA M. HOWARD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARTHA A. HOWARD.

I was born on the 22nd of January, 1813, at Hanover, Ind. My father, David H. Maxwell, and mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dunn, came from Kentucky to this State, which was a territory then, in 1809, and endured all the privations and dangers that you read of in common with other pioneers of that day. When the Indians came into the settlements, the men would take their wives and children to the block-house at Grandfather Maxwell's, leave some of the men to protect them, and pursue the enemy for days through the wilderness.

My father and three uncles were with the "Rangers" who traveled up and down the Wabash Valley to protect the scattered settlers; he went as soldier and physician, too. They were stationed at Fort Harrison,
(near Terre Haute) for some time and suffered dreadfully with chills and fever, and what was worse had to endure hunger, part of the time having nothing to eat but parched corn and some kind of berry they gathered in the wood. It was in this campaign that my father lost his health and was an invalid from the effects of it to the day of his death.

In those early times every one cultivated his own field or patch of corn. They could not raise wheat until later, but went over to “The Kentucky side” for flour. I have heard mother say when father went out of their cabin to plow his corn patch, she fastened the door after him in terror every minute for fear the Indians would rush out of their hiding place.

When I was between 7 and 8 years old, my parents moved to Bloomington, where we lived in a cabin on the north side of the lot where the National Hotel is located. The forest trees were standing in their native grandeur on the spot which is now the public square. Indians were encamped on the “creek” east of town, which has now dwindled to a small stream. Bloomington was one of their trading posts.

Deer were killed in that day where Indiana University now stands, and bear not far away. My mother rendered the fat of one while we were in the cabin, which we left as soon as brick were burned and our house built, on what is now College avenue.

I was fond of reading and in that way got a “little learning,” which, in my case at least, was not a “dangerous thing.” My mother used to say that I had a book hidden under every bed head and behind every barrel in the house, so that if I had a moment unemployed, I took advantage of it.

On the 25th of April, 1833, I was married to Tilghman A. Howard, and took charge of his four motherless little daughters. We came immediately to Rockville and began housekeeping in what is now called the Marvin property. My husband was United States attorney, and was away much of the time collecting money due the Land Office at Crawfordsville. I have had the care of hat crowns full of silver dollars and no one in the house with me but my little children. We had never heard of banks and safes, and I took charge of the money until it could be deposited. There were no near neighbors and not a lock or bolt on any of the doors.

I had never seen a cook stove then, and having a family of six to begin with, I was initiated into the mysteries of housekeeping very suddenly. I cut out and made all our clothing, spun and knit the stockings, spun filling and colored it red, bought warp and colored it blue, to have woven into cloth for the children’s winter dresses.
But there have been many changes since then. I am now 80 years old. My long life has been entirely domestic and unventful, nothing in it to "point a moral or adorn a tale." I was left a widow before I was 32, and of my six children only one remains to care for me in my declining years.

Books are still my great solace; I am at this time reading "Drummond's Natural Law in the Spirit World," with both pleasure and profit, as I sit here quietly by my own fireside waiting the summon that comes to us all.

"Indiana Democratic Leader" of Fifty Years Ago.

Tilghman Ashurt Howard was born near Pickensville, South Carolina, on the Saluda river, November 14, 1797. His father, John Howard, was at the age of 18 a soldier in Gen. Green's army during the closing months of the Revolution. I shall pass over the boyhood of Howard, a time of privation and toil, with no educational advantages other than a motherless boy could himself make, for his mother died when he was but two months old. At the age of 19, poor and unknown, but resolute, he started to seek a home in Tennessee, where Sevier, Blount, Claiborne, the Shelbys, Jackson, Houston and their compatriots had founded a state and dedicated it to liberal ideas. He there commenced the study of law with Hugh Lawson White, and at the age of 21 entered into practice. Though a penniless boy he did not long remain without friends. His inherent manliness soon attracted the attention of Jackson and Houston, with whom he maintained intimate and pleasant personal and political relations until death. At 27 he was a member of the Tennessee Senate, representing a district which at that time was almost a wilderness. Many of the men who inhabited it were equally wild, and recognized very little law other than their own inclinations. Their political dislike might, as fancy dictated, as readily be expressed by a bullet as by a ballot. One of Howard's most vivid recollections of his canvass was of sleeping, as was often necessary, in the woods, face downward that an assassin's knife might not reach his heart or give a mortal wound before he could defend himself. Yet he never at this time, nor at any time in his life, carried a weapon. In after years on one occasion, when he had received some threatening anonymous letters, Mrs. Howard, as her husband was about to leave home to go on a long and lonely horseback journey to fulfill an appointment insisted that he should take a stiletto of rare workmanship which had been presented to him by a friend. He took the weapon out of consideration for her wishes, but after reaching the door-yard returned and handed it to his wife, saying: "No I shall not go armed. I might by carrying this take the life
of an assailant whom I could resist without it. I am a man of more
than ordinary strength, and if I cannot defend my life with the means
God has given me, I am ready to lose it.” In the election of 1828 he was
chosen an elector, and with his associates had the pleasure of casting the
vote of Tennessee for his fellow citizen, the lion-hearted man who had
befriended him when he began his professional life—Andrew Jackson.

Two years afterwards, at the age of 33, Howard came to Bloom­
ington, Indiana. Here his wife died, and in 1833, he married Martha,
daughter of Dr. David H. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Southern
Indiana, who had been a member of the convention which drafted the
State Constitution. Immediately after their marriage, General and Mrs.
Howard came to Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, and here General
Howard at once began a law practice that became extensive. About this
time he was appointed district attorney for Indiana by President Jack­
son, who, when he heard that Howard had removed to this State, gave
him the office in appreciation of his eminent fitness and without solicita­
tion from any source. The first knowledge anyone in Indiana had of
the appointment came with the official commission. At the age of 40
Howard was elected to the twenty-seventh Congress by a large majority
over a competitor who was an accomplished man and a popular orator—
Hon. T. J. Evans.

Previous to his election to Congress—in 1835—General Howard was
again selected to represent the national government in an important
station. Indian treaties and acts of Congress had given rise to various
conflicting claims in and about Chicago, amounting to more than
$500,000. At the Cabinet meeting when the settlement of these claims
were under discussion there was a sharp controversy over the appoint­
ment of a man who could best represent the government. President
Jackson coming into the room at this juncture said, “Gentlemen, I will
tell you whom to appoint, General Howard, of Indiana; he is an honest
man; I have known him long.” The appointment was made at once,
and after spending three months at Chicago, the business was settled
to the mutual satisfaction of the claimants and the Federal authorities.

One of the most celebrated of General Howard’s political contests
was that for the United States Senate in 1838. His name was presented
and strongly urged by the Democrats; his well-known integrity and
popularity gave them hope in spite of the Whig majority. While the
contest was at its height, one of Howard’s supporters came to his room
at the hotel and said, “General, you have only to go to the cellar to be
certain of a seat in the Senate.” To which he promptly replied, “Not
a drink of whiskey, not a cigar. I have announced my name as a candi­
date; if that is not sufficient, I must lose the office.” How characteristic
of the man this reply was, may be known by the following letter to Mrs. Howard:

Indianapolis 26, Nov. 1838.

"I really wish I was out of this political conflict, but I must remain, and fight the battle. Only the feelings of my friends induces me to do it. Left to myself, I would decline, but I have several friends who are generous fellows and I must stand by them. I can now speak, however, with certainty, that it is merely a contest of honor. I shall be beaten, no doubt, and have made up my mind calmly to submit to it. There are 30 Whigs majority on joint ballot, and I cannot hope to obtain half of that number. Noble will be senator on party grounds. In thinking over this whole matter I have one thing that consoles me, and that is my wife is for me, whether beaten or elected. Bless you, my dear, I pray God that your life may be one of happiness and that my children may be saved from the consequences of vice and sin, misery and ruin. May God, the Christian’s God, preserve you all. T. A. Howard."

Two years after his defeat, General Howard was the Democratic nominee for Governor, his opponent being Hon. Samuel Bigger. It was the year of the great Whig revival, and notwithstanding his popularity, especially in western Indiana, General Howard went down before the grand rush for “Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,” the “ghost dance,” of 1840. Indiana at that time was peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the hard cider and log cabin campaign, and though half a century has passed away its memory still has a political significance. General Howard accepted his defeat with manly grace, his only regret being the bitter disappointment of his many warm, and, perhaps, too enthusiastic friends.

Though always actively engaged in either his professional or political pursuits, General Howard joined earnestly in every endeavor to promote the welfare of his adopted county and town. Its commercial and especially its educational interests were the objects of his untiring energy. In 1844, he was delegated by the people of western Indiana to go to Washington that Congress might be made acquainted with the needs of this section, as to the improvement of the Wabash river and the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Being warned of conflicting interests between canal and river men, General Howard wrote to a friend: “The time for making everything bend to future political interests has passed by; the state has been trodden down by such things; I am for the redemption of the State.”

It was while he was at Washington on this mission that Howard was selected as minister to the Republic of Texas, the purpose of which was to negotiate for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In
accepting this appointment he went counter to the wishes of many of
his friends in Indiana, who thought it meant his retirement from active
politics. These sturdy adherents never for a moment doubted the ulti­
mate triumph of their political idol; but Howard was loath to continue
the struggle. His letters to Mrs. Howard uniformly show a desire to
abandon politics that he might be more with his family, whom he loved
with all the devotion of an ardent, warm-hearted and generous nature.
But to this day there are those at his old home who declare that the
politicians at Washington sent him to what was then almost a terra
incognita, that a Presidential possibility might be removed. Whether
or not this is true it is certain that Howard, who died at the early age
of 47, was to Indiana what Cass and Benton were to Michigan and Mis­
souri, and it is quite probable that he would have been a prominent
candidate for the Presidency, or at least urged by his own State, had
he remained in politics. His diplomatic appointment came like the other
Federal office, unsought. In a letter home, dated June 5, 1844, he says:

“T visited the President when I first came here, and since then have
not been to see him till this morning. He sent for me on Monday, and
I went this morning at 9 o’clock. We had a private interview. He
informed me that he understood I had been a personal friend of General
Houston (who was then President of Texas), that it was very necessary
he should send some gentleman there as Charge d’Affaires, of fair
character, in all respects, before the country, that he felt assured of my
faithfulness in any position to which I might be assigned and that
independent and irrespective of all political considerations, he appealed
to my sense of patriotism to accept the mission. He remarked that from
what he had heard of me he would be gratified to give me a higher sta­
tion, but that he could not confer a more important one at this juncture. I
did not hesitate a moment, I told him I was unconscious of being entitled
to any higher station than the one proposed either by standing or quali­
fications, that I considered myself under obligations not to refuse the
nomination—that I would leave the matter with himself, especially when
it was tendered in a manner so grateful to my feelings.

“He expressed his extreme gratification at the promptness with which
I had responded to the request and I presume I shall be nominated today
or tomorrow.”

General Howard left his home in Rockville on the 4th of July, the
entire population turned out to bid him God speed and hundreds accom­
panied him to the river eight miles away, where, for the last time, he
addressed his fellow citizens. On the 1st of August he reached Wash­
ington, the Texas capital, when he met his old friend Gen. Sam Houston;
but scarcely had he entered on the duties of his office than he was stricken
with yellow fever and died August 13, 1844. Before me are the letters of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Howard from the Secretaries of State of the two American Republics—John C. Calhoun and Austin Jones. The latter was with General Howard through his sickness and attended to the last sad rites of burial.

In 1847 the Legislature of Indiana passed an act directing that the remains of General Howard should be brought to the State for burial at such place as the family might desire. Accordingly the body was brought to Rockville and now lies, a treasure, among the patriotic dead of the village cemetery. Beside the dust of his father, was laid the body of Capt. Tilghman A. Howard, who, at the age of 22, was killed in battle at Uniontown, Kentucky, September 1, 1862, while leading a command of Indiana Volunteers in the war for the Union. Thus father and son will rank in our local history as the elder and younger Scipios rank in the history of Rome.

Few men ever possessed the personal magnetism that Tilghman A. Howard had—men, women and children felt its power and influence. He never passed children without having a word to say to them, that they remembered ever after. His ability to entertain in conversation was most remarkable. It was a talent that was a great gift, and it impressed all who came in contact with him. His style of conversation was so natural, easy and fluent one never tired of it. A gentleman once called to sit up with a friend who had died, wondered how he would be able to keep awake all night, after the fatigue of a very busy day. But General Howard and another man also came in to sit up. During the night he found Howard so interesting in conversation, that he entirely forgot his weariness, and not once during the long night did he feel sleepy. Some one once wrote an article in the Indianapolis Journal about the interesting prayer meetings held in Henry Ward Beecher's church (the Second Presbyterian of Indianapolis). The Governor, and several distinguished men of the State living in Indianapolis attended these meetings and took part in them. General Howard was frequently in the city, and always attended the prayer meeting. The writer spoke of the many interesting talks that he had heard there, and said, of all that he ever heard talk, he would rather listen to Howard than any one else.

J. STROUSE.

DAVID HERVEY MAXWELL BRANCH.

1. Amanda Maxwell, died in infancy, of cold plague.
2. Martha Ann Maxwell, born January 22, 1813, Hanover, Indiana; died April 27, 1909, Terre Haute, Indiana, ninety-six years, three
Married, April 25, 1833, Tilghman Ashurst Howard, born November 14, 1797, on the Saluda River, near Pickensville, South Carolina. District Attorney for Indiana. Member Twenty-sixth Congress. Charge d’Affaires to Republic of Texas, 1844, where he died of yellow fever. Issue:

1. Mary Howard, died in infancy.
2. Amanda Howard, died in infancy.
3. Julieta Howard, died aged nine years.
4. Tilghman Ashurst Howard, Jr., born ——. Captain Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, U. S. A., Civil War. Died September 1, 1862, at the head of his regiment in a charge at Unontown, Kentucky.
5. Mary E. Howard, born October 31, 1837; died August 8, 1881, at Rockville, Indiana. Married William P. Bryant (son of Judge William P. Bryant and Maria Bryant), born September 4, 1833; died 1871. Issue:
   A. Anna Bryant, born November 2, 1860.
   B. William Bryant, born November 5, 1861; died August 27, 1864.
      (A) William Maxwell Bryant, born May 10, 1900, Canton, Illinois.

Issue First Wife.

(A) Lindley M. Bryant, born January 18, 1888, Los Angeles, California.
(B) Ruth Bryant, born September 12, 1889, Los Angeles, California.

6. Frank Maxwell Howard, born October 3, 1844, Bloomington, Indiana; died March 10, 1901, Indianapolis, Indiana. Attended Waveland (Indiana) Academy and Indiana State Uni-
Martha (Maxwell) Howard.
Gen. Tilghman A. Howard.
versity. Lieutenant in Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, U. S. A., Civil War. After the war acquired requisites of a brilliant advocate, was a reader of the classics, critic in literature, and writer of no mean ability, both in prose and verse. Married, December 24, 1883, Mary O. Andrews (daughter of Rev. Dean and Louise (Shaw) Andrews), at Marshall, Illinois. Issue:
A. Martha Howard, born July 26, 1885; died October 9, 1885.
B. Dean Howard, born August 6, 1886. Graduate Business College, Terre Haute.
D. David Brooks Howard, born January 26, 1890.
E. Margaret Lucy Howard, born November 2, 1891. Graduate High School, Terre Haute. Teacher.
G. Daniel McCauley Howard, born August 16, 1895.

3. Dr. James Darwin Maxwell, born May 19, 1815, at Hanover, Indiana; died September 30, 1892. Removed with his father to Bloomington in the spring of 1819. Graduated Indiana University, 1833. Taught Latin in the University of Mississippi. M. D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1844. Elder Bloomington Presbyterian Church. Practiced medicine fifty years. Member of the Board of Trustees, Indiana University, for nearly fifty years, up to the date of his death. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 165.) Married, July 6, 1843, Louisa Jane Howe (daughter of Joshua Owen and Lucinda (Allison) Howe), born May 23, 1819; died July 20, 1907. Family all Presbyterians. Issue:

JUDGE VINSON CARTER.

Vinson Carter is the son of John D. and Ruth Carter, of Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana, where he was born and lived until his majority.

He first attended Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. While in his sophomore year, on August 7, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in the 12th Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he received a severe gunshot wound, was also captured and was a prisoner for several weeks, after which he was paroled.

This wound incapacitated him for active duty in the field and in April, 1863, he was discharged by reason of wounds received in battle. After his discharge from the U. S. service he was appointed military agent for the State of Indiana and continued in such service until the close of the war, such service being in connection with the army in Tennessee and Georgia.

After the close of the war he entered Indiana University as a student, and in 1867 was graduated in both the literary and law departments.

On October 1, 1867, he was married to Emma Maxwell, daughter of Dr. James D. and Louisa Howe Maxwell, and in the same month began the practice of law in the city of Indianapolis, where he has since resided.

Was a member of the General Legislative Assembly in the years 1881 and 1882.

In 1894 he was elected as judge of Superior Court in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., commencing his services as judge in 1896. He was re-elected in 1898, 1902 and 1906, serving sixteen (16) years on that bench. In 1912 he resigned as judge and accepted the position of counsel and trust officer for the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis, which position he still holds. In politics a Republican.


B. Grace Magner Carter, born October 20, 1874; died March 2, 1879.

(2) Mary Effie Maxwell, born December 25, 1845; died November 26, 1903, Bloomington, Indiana. Glendale College.

(3) Howard Maxwell, born August 26, 1847; died July 15, 1907.
Indiana University, 1862-1866. Sigma Chi. Merchant, Indianapolis, Indiana.


C. James Darwin Maxwell III, born November 23, 1890; died August 26, 1892.


(5) James Darwin Maxwell, Jr., born July 14, 1850; died January 6, 1891. A. B., Indiana University, 1873. M. D., Miami Medical College, Ohio, 1878. M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1883. Practiced medicine up to the time of his death at Bloomington, Indiana. Beta Theta Pi. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 170.)

(6) David Howe Maxwell, born October 20, 1852; died December 3, 1904. A. B., Indiana University, 1874. Farmer, Bloomington, Indiana. Married, August 20, 1896, Sophie May Sheeks, born May 30, 1866; died September 16, 1899.
Anna Elizabeth Maxwell, born November 30, 1854. Glendale Female Seminary, Ohio. Pianist and teacher of music. Before her marriage was organist for the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington and pianist for the Mendelssohn Society of that city from its organization until her marriage. Member of "Review Circle" and "Fortnightly Club" of Indianapolis; also a member of the U.S. Daughters of 1812, and a director in Y.W.C.A. Association of Indianapolis. Married, September 23, 1880, to Rev. Allan Bearden Philputt, born May 6, 1856, in Bedford County, Tennessee. In 1867 his parents removed to Indiana and settled in Washington County. From here he came to Bloomington, Ind., in 1876 and entered Indiana University, from which he was graduated in June of 1880. He married Anna E. Maxwell September 23, 1880. Having chosen the ministry as a calling, he preached in country churches during his college course and in January, 1880, accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church in Bloomington. He preached here for nearly seven years, after which he taught two years in the University, assisting in the departments of Latin and Greek. In 1888, having secured a Morgan Fellowship from Harvard University, he went there for a year as a graduate student in Classical Philology. He returned to Indiana University as associate professor in Latin and Greek, but decided to resume his work as a minister and accepted a call to the First Church, Disciples, Philadelphia, Pa., beginning January 1, 1889. Here he remained for nearly ten years, meantime taking studies for two years as special student in the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia. He received from Temple College, Philadelphia, the honorary degree of D.D. in 1897, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Drake University, Iowa, in 1900. In 1898 he accepted the pastorate of the Central Christian Church of Indianapolis, Ind., where he is still preaching (1915).

Dr. Philputt is a member of the board of directors of Butler College of Indianapolis, a charter member of Phi Beta Kappa of Indiana University, a member of the Alumni Council of the university and first vice-president of its Alumni Association. He is a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and is a thirty-second degree Mason.
Judge Samuel F. Maxwell.
A. Louise Elizabeth Philputt, born May 29, 1881; died January 6, 1903. High School, Philadelphia, Pa., 1897-8; Shortridge High School, 1899-1900; student of music; teacher of piano; member of Indianapolis Matinee Musicale.


D. A. R.


4. Samuel Franklin Maxwell, born July 29, 1817, Madison, Indiana; died June 25, 1877, Rockville, Indiana. Graduate Indiana University. Judge of (Park and Vermillion Counties) Judicial Circuit, Indiana. Residence, Rockville, Indiana. Married, November 8, 1848, in Rockville, Indiana, Eliza Ann Sunderland, born April 4, 1822; died October 19, 1899 (daughter of John and Elizabeth Page Sunderland. Elizabeth Page was a granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Page, who was a member of the Boston Tea Party, commanded a body of Minute Men at the Lexington Alarm and Bunker Hill, and was Lieutenant-Colonel at battle of White Plains; and through his wife she was a direct descendant of Lieutenant Francis Peabody, founder of New Hampshire; Captain John Peabody, Deputy to the General Court from Boxford for many years, and Reginald Foster, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who was descended from the Forsters of Flanders, brother-in-
law of William the Conqueror, who came over with William, and settled in Northumberland, England). Issue:

(1) Mary Elizabeth Maxwell. Married May 13, 1873, Samuel Duncan Puett, Rockville, Indiana, born March 22, 1846; died 1907. Issue:
   A. Samuel Franklin Puett, born August 3, 1879. Virginia Military Institute. Married Madge Ott. Issue:
      (A) Ott Puett, born August 27, 1901.
      (B) Samuel Duncan Puett, born January 15, 1911.

**Issue First Wife.**

A. Lua Maxwell, born April 16, 1875; died May 15, 1877.

**Issue First Husband.**


**Issue Second Husband.**


(Hugh Dinwiddie (Dunwoody), accompanied by his wife, mother and two brothers, came in 1740 or 1741 to America from Ulster, Ireland. He was descended from the Dinwiddies of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, his great-great-grandfather having left Scotland for Ulster at about the breaking up of the Border Clans. Reaching America, he settled in Pennsylvania, in Penn's "Manor of Maske," April 4, 1741. Was Captain in the Associated Companies of York, 1756. (York County, Pennsylvania, Militia.) At the beginning of the Revolution was elected Major of Second Battalion, York County (Pennsylvania) Militia,
July 28, 1775. Was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Third Battalion of the York County Militia, December 31, 1776. Died at Philadelphia, while in service, January 12, 1777. The lineal descent is as follows:

I. Hugh Dinwiddie, born 1722, Ulster, Ireland; died January 12, 1777, Philadelphia. Married Jane (Jean) Crawford. Issue:

II. Hugh Dinwiddie, born August 26, 1766, York County, Pennsylvania; died September 25, 1829, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Married, 1798, second wife, Sarah Weems Black, born August 18, 1779, York County, Pennsylvania; died May 13, 1860, Rockville, Indiana. Issue:

III. Franklin Weems Dinwiddie, born July 14, 1818, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; died April 25, 1910, Rockville, Indiana. Married Deborah Jane Robinette, born October 24, 1824, York Springs, Pennsylvania; died May 13, 1907, Rockville, Indiana. Issue:

IV. James McCosh Dinwiddie, born June 18, 1849, Rockville, Indiana; died December 26, 1890. Married, July 18, 1877, Juliet Eliza Maxwell. Issue:

V. Edna Juliet Dinwiddie.

Sarah Weems Black, second wife of Hugh Dinwiddie (I), was the daughter of Henry Black, born December, 1752; died April 18, 1836. Married Mary Weems. Military record: Henry Black, Captain of Rangers, was Captain of Fifth Company, Third Battalion, Bedford County (Pennsylvania) Militia, during the Revolution. His service was on the frontier against the Indians. Was stationed at Forts Lytleton and Burnt Cabine.)

(4) Louise Sunderland Maxwell, born August 8, 1858; died May 4, 1859.


Margaret Maxwell Allen was born in Bloomington, Ind., and grew to womanhood in that place. Passionately fond of books, she was an inveterate reader, and when a young girl would sit up and read anything that she was interested in, the whole night through. When sewing, she would have a young sister, who enjoyed the occupation of reading aloud, read to her several hours during the day. In this way volumes and volumes of history and many of the poets became familiar to them.

She was a good writer herself, and in the line of essays excelled. After her marriage her home was in Rockville, Ind., and she passed the remain-
der of her life among the people of that town. She was recognized as a remarkably intelligent and refined woman, strong in her own individuality, and holding her own opinions upon any subject in which she was interested. She was an earnest Christian and a faithful, loving wife and mother.

Rev. William Youl Allen received the rudiments of an English education from his mother, had some help from the common schools, and was graduated from Centre College, Danville, Ky., and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1836. He was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of South Alabama in 1838, and labored in the Republic of Texas about four years, serving both the House of Representatives and the Senate as Chaplain. He organized the first Presbyterian churches in Houston and Austin. On account of ill health he returned to Kentucky, and was called as pastor of the churches at Rockville and Bethany, Ind., serving the two churches about thirty years. He was noted for his power in prayer, and was a preacher of broad and Scriptural doctrine, and loyal to the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Issue:

(1) Mary Louise Allen, born July 17, 1850, Rockville, Indiana. Western College, Oxford, Ohio. Married, July 17, 1872, William L. Whipple, born July 12, 1844, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Lane Theological Seminary. Died May 1, 1901, at Hamadan, Persia. Mrs. Whipple gives a brief account of their life in Persia, as follows: "We were sent to Urumia, Persia, under appointment by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. After a journey of three months, one thousand miles of which was made on horseback, we reached the city of Urumia, November 30, 1872. After six years of labor under the Board, Mr. Whipple was employed by the American Bible Society, as its agent for all of north Persia, which made it necessary for us to remove to Tabriz, the largest commercial city of Persia. From here, by long and dangerous journeys, the Word of God was distributed, which helped to lay the foundation for the demands of the new Persia. Mosul, Bagdad and Babylon were visited. After a service of twenty-four years of missionary work, we gave our home for a woman's hospital and returned to the United States, where our older children were placed in the public schools of Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. Whipple returned alone to Hamadan, Persia, expecting my return with the younger children a year or two later, * * * and as I was preparing for the journey, a cablegram brought word of his death from typhoid fever. He was buried in the old
Armenian Church of St. Stephen. Since then our home has continued to be in Duluth, and I have been permitted to have a share in the missionary work of the First Presbyterian Church. Our children were all born in Persia.” Issue:

A. Willis Whipple, born January 19, 1874; died September 28, 1876.
B. Maxwell Whipple, born May 4, 1875; died September 22, 1876.
C. Mildred Whipple, born March 22, 1877; died August 28, 1881.
E. Clarence Whipple, born March 20, 1882; died October 1, 1883.
G. Margaret H. Whipple, born October 8, 1887. Duluth High School. Oberlin Conservatory of Music. (Mus. Bac.)
H. Mary Whipple, born February 27, 1893. Duluth High School.
I. Eunice Whipple, born September 22, 1895.

(2) Margaret Elinor Allen, born June 23, 1852, Rockville, Indiana. Western College, Ohio. Musician. Organist in Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Evansville, Indiana, 1873-1884. Organist First Presbyterian Church, Duluth, Minnesota, 1901-1909. Married, September 11, 1879, William McLeod MacLean, born March 14, 1848, in Skye, Scotland; died September 12, 1896, in Evansville, Indiana. Issue:

(3) Lucy Stonestreet Allen, born April 8, 1854; died December 19, 1913. Oxford Female Seminary, Ohio. Teacher in the Public Schools since 1875. Sixteen years Principal of the Delaware School, Evansville, Indiana. She spent the years of her childhood and young womanhood in Rockville, Indiana, beginning her career as a teacher in the second grade of the Public School. She made a great success of her work with children. After the death of her mother she made her home in Evansville, Indiana, where she continued her work in the higher grades of the Public Schools of that city. She was offered and accepted the position of Principal of one of the largest school buildings in the outlying districts, where the work was difficult and not well established. She gave her whole heart and mind to bring the discipline and efficiency of her school to rank with the best, and had the joy of seeing it
so recognized by the Board of Education, the children of the school and the citizens of the whole city, who publicly expressed their appreciation and regret at her sudden death by placing in the hall of Delaware School a bronze tablet to her memory, her personality and living service for so many years of her life. The tablet has this inscription, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

(4) William Youl Allen, born February 23, 1858; died September 8, 1859.

6. Amanda Maxwell, born Bloomington, Indiana, August 9, 1822; died December 20, 1914, Palo Alto, California. Was baptized the same year of her birth. Named for the heroine of "Children of the Abbey," which novel her father was reading to her mother before her birth. A deeply religious woman, a daily student of the Bible, she held herself closely to the sterner Calvinistic interpretations; but so intimate was her touch with the life and spirit of the changing day that her judgment of others was characterized by the broadest consideration and charity. She kept well abreast of the world movement, religious, sociological and political. Living in California when equal suffrage was granted to women, in her ninetieth year, although a lifelong Republican, she refused to recognize the Progressive party, and cast her first vote for the Democratic candidate for President, Woodrow Wilson. She was a Daughter of the American Revolution. Was married, October 11, 1848, in Bloomington, Indiana, to Rev. Levi Hughes (son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Green) Hughes), who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 30, 1821. Baptized in Bloomington about the year 1840. Died November 3, 1870. Law student, Indiana University. Theological student, New Albany, Indiana, and Princeton, New Jersey. Pastor Presbyterian Church, Bloomington and Logansport, Indiana. Organizer of the First Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where, through overwork and nervous strain, he became totally deaf, yet, although thus handicapped, he was afterward an Evangelist of great power throughout Indiana. Issue:

(1) Julia Ringold Hughes, born December 6, 1849. Baptized, Bloomington, Indiana. Graduate Western College. A student at Indiana University, and for several years before her marriage a successful High School teacher. She was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, and of the D. A. R.
Coming to Stanford University in its pioneer days, she did much for the welfare of women students and for the social life of the university. Devoted to her home and family, she realized the larger meaning of the word home, and gave freely of her time and energy in furthering the best interests of the community in which she lived. Owing largely to her efforts, a public library was established in Palo Alto, and after the city took over this institution, they continued her as trustee for many years. She was an active member, and several times President, of the early Woman's Club of Palo Alto, and after the granting of equal suffrage to women, founded the Civic League of Palo Alto, in order to help women to discharge their new duties intelligently and efficiently. She was married in Bloomington, Indiana, August 7, 1883, to Charles Henry Gilbert, A. B., Butler University, Indiana. M. S. and Ph. D., Indiana University. Professor of Zoology in University of Cincinnati and Indiana University. In charge of U. S. Fish Commission exploration in the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Japan and northwestern Pacific. Author of many papers on the North American Fisheries, Head of the Zoological Department, Leland Stanford, Jr., University since 1891. Issue: 


(A) Carl Allen Braun, born July 4, 1910, San Francisco.
(B) John Gilbert Braun, born January 16, 1913, San Francisco.


for many years in Mexico, being driven out by the Madero-Huerta revolution. Died March 4, 1913, Dallas, Texas. Residence, Dallas, Texas. Issue:


(A) Maxine Voss, born May 24, 1914, Dallas, Texas.


(5) Levi (later Levi Allen) Hughes, born October 26, 1858, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Was the second child and first boy baptized in the First Presbyterian Church in Minneapolis. Indiana University. Beta Theta Pi. Wool dealer. Married first, September 6, 1897, Margaret Joyce Church, Santa Fe, New Mexico. No issue. Married second, October 3, 1904, Christine Louise Proebstel, in Portland, Oregon. Residence, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Issue Second Wife.

A. Louise Amanda Hughes, born November 7, 1905; died March 14, 1906.
B. Mary Christine Hughes, born March 1, 1907, Palo Alto, California. Baptized same year, same place.
C. Levi Allen Hughes, born February 29, 1908, Santa Fe.
D. James Frank Hughes, born May 3, 1910, Santa Fe.

Boys baptized at Santa Fe, New Mexico.
The Hon. David H. Maxwell.

(7) David Hughes, b. 10-29-1862, Bloomington, Ind. Baptized 1862. Died May 14, 1863.


7. David Howard Maxwell, born August 7, 1825, Bloomington, Indiana, died September 13, 1903, Rockville, Indiana. Student Indiana University and graduate Indiana University Law School, 1849. Settled in Rockville about 1845, and was active in the law practice there for over fifty years. Served in the one hundred-day service in Civil War.

Excerpt from an article, "The Rockville Bar," May, 1896, in the Rockville Tribune:

"The roster of the present bar is headed by David H. Maxwell, who connects the present with that interesting and inspiring past. It is fitting that he should do so. A gentleman of the old school, yet he adapts himself to the present; fully alive to and abreast with the modern demands of the profession which he has always adorned. Mr. Maxwell has always been an industrious reader of the law, and his industry alone has produced practical results. It has developed and habituated a mind of fine natural endowments to logical and analytical methods of a superior order. He has the lawyer's best gift, the faculty of clear statement, supported by an ample and accurate knowledge acquired by years of painstaking reflection. It is refreshing to his brother lawyers to hear this Nestor of the Park County bar quote at will, and especially when occasion requires, the maxims and elementary principles of the law with precision and clear insight as to application, as he learned them years ago at the feet of the Gamaliels of our bar, and by persistent and intelligent study and practice. His style is earnest, direct, courteous to bench and bar, and forcible by reason of practical ideas, clearly expressed.

"His professional life has been and is characterized by a mental and moral integrity, which has kept him true to his conviction and steadfast to his official oath. His probity of character, his logical learning, his unfailing courtesy and unobtrusive manner, have endeared him to the hearts of his many friends, and especially his brethren of the bar, who, without
dissent, wish for him 'great length of days,' and in the fullest measure the well-merited reward of a long, useful and honored life."

He married, June 1, 1864, Rockville, Indiana, Anna Flora Smith (daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Smith), born Salem, Ohio, August 17, 1838; died April 15, 1912, at Elrama, Pennsylvania. Issue:

(1) David Howard Maxwell, Jr., born September 1, 1865, Rockville, Indiana. Married December 27, 1894, Jennie Pearl Thomson. Issue, all born in Rockville, Indiana:
   A. Margaret Thomson Maxwell, born January 12, 1897.
   C. Richard Maxwell, born February 16, 1912.

(2) Ralph Wilson Maxwell, born May 18, 1868; died March 7, 1876.

(3) Margaret Louise Maxwell, born November 6, 1874; died October 10, 1891.

(4) Hugh Smith Maxwell, born July 3, 1879, Rockville, Indiana. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 182.) He lived at home with his parents during his earlier years, graduating from the Rockville High School in 1897, and from Indiana University, with the degree of A. B., in 1901. He pursued the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, taking M. D. degree in 1904. The following year and a half he spent in institutional work at the Passavant Hospital and the Roselia Maternity Hospital in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He has been a continuous member of the American Medical Association and allied county societies since 1907. His years of practice have been spent in the Pittsburg district, with the exception of three years in Ohio. Married, July 21, 1908, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Katherine Marie Probst (daughter of Rev. Christian and Barbara (Foester) Probst), of Hartford, Wisconsin. Issue:
   A. Eugene Howard Maxwell, born June 8, 1909, Richmond, Ohio; died June 15, 1909.
   B. Jean Ruth Maxwell, born May 23, 1910, Richmond, Ohio.
   C. Martha Ann Maxwell, born June 15, 1912.
   D. Mary Katherine Maxwell, born March 2, 1915.

Smith-Wilson Lineage.

First Known Generation—Smith lived in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. Ancestors came from Scotland into Ireland, and from Ireland to Pennsylvania. Married —— McCool,
who came from Scotland to Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Issue: Samuel S., John, Thomas and William (twins), James, Polly and Margaret.

Second Generation—Samuel S. Smith, born October 10, 1793, in Pennsylvania; died 1865, at Rockville, Indiana. Thrown early on his own resources by the death of his father, he began at the age of twelve to help his mother provide for the family. He was courageous, deeply religious, public-spirited, generous and charitable, very strict as a father. Although deprived of educational advantages, he acquired much by reading, and was “quick at figures.” He was highly respected by his neighbors, and held office as Justice of the Peace. Married, 1822, Flora Rogers, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Issue:

Third Generation—James Rogers Sharron, Samuel Wilson, Elizabeth Rogers. On the death of his wife, married second, 1830, Mary Wilson, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

Issue Second Wife.


In 1837, after the second marriage, removed to a 3400-acre tract in Clay Township, near Salem, Ohio, where he remained fourteen years. Located in Rockville, Indiana, May 1, 1854. A wagon-maker by trade, but followed farming also. Entered the War of 1812 at the age of nineteen. Military service: “Private in Captain William Alexander’s Company, Fifth (Fenton’s) Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. His service began February 24, 1814, and was discharged August 24, 1814, at Albany, New York.”

First Generation—Hugh Wilson, born 1710; died 1797. Came from North Ireland to America in 1751. Located in West Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. (Will recorded at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.) Issue: William, James, Mary, John, Alexander, Hugh, Sable.


Fourth Generation—Mary Wilson, born December 9, 1801, died March 28, 1854. Married Samuel Smith, 1830. Issue: Jane Margaret, infant (died), William Porter, Anna Flora, Moses McLain, Mary Martha.

8. Mary Maxwell.

To the many Maxwell kin of Indiana, any genealogical account would seem incomplete that had not more than a passing notice of Mrs. Mary Maxwell Shryer—she more than any other one seeming a type of the Maxwells. She was born and reared in Bloomington, Indiana. With her characteristic loyalty, she is proud of claiming the fact.

She received her education there—Bloomington at that day being wonderfully favored in having in its midst a Female Seminary, presided over by an Englishman, Cornelius Perring, a highly talented man of ripe experience and scholarship. Mr. Perring was succeeded by Mrs. McFerson, a sister of Professor Read, of Indiana College, and it is questionable, if the colleges of broader scope, their many courses, are producing the scholarship as such a school, where the method of teaching might be termed "intensive."

However, when Indiana University opened its doors to women, Miss Maxwell added a two years' course to her acquirements. Later, when living in Bloomfield, Indiana, a class of seven women organized themselves for a complete Chautauqua course. All finished the course and were graduated, Mrs. Shryer going to Chautauqua, where, in the Hall of Philosophy, she secured her diploma from the hand of Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

She has supplemented her education by extensive travel, but, true to her patriotic instincts, she saw "America First." Then, well fitted by her education and broad knowledge of the western world she traveled in Europe to complete the view of her world.

Early in life she had promised her mother she would always stay with her. She kept her word, but six months after her mother passed away, she married Marcus H. Shryer, of Bloomfield, Indiana, and for twenty years she presided with fine ability and grace over his beautiful home, that was a center of happiness to the many friends.

After his death she left the scene of these gracious years. She went to California, built a beautiful home, laid out a very Eden of a garden and tried to find it a place of contentment. But the call from the true home would not be stilled. Mrs. Shryer closed the doors of her California home and returned to Indiana, assured then that its supreme place in her affections could never be changed.

Scotch Presbyterianism prevailed in Mrs. Shryer’s early home, and she was reared amid the teachings that tolerated no dancing, no card
Home of Marcus H. and Mary Maxwell Shyer, Bloomfield, Indiana.
playing, no theater-going. In these later years of elastic standards and easy codes she affirms her unaltered faith in the staunch Calvinistic doctrine of the earlier day, and her belief in their righteousness.

She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, with a goodly number of bars to her credit. She has made her application for membership in the Society of Colonial Dames. At this date the papers have been passed upon favorably and only wait the final action of the Board. As a member of the family has received membership upon the same service that Mrs. Shryer's claim is based, there is no doubt as to her ultimate connection with the Society.

Sometimes nature, in her various kingdoms, produces an individual to show us what she is trying to attain. Mrs. Shryer is one of these. She has at once been the inspiration and criterion of two generations: her own, and the oncoming one. We have begged her for a picture for publication, and have been very amiably refused. Therefore, because the spirit of our forefathers is strong within us, we set forth the cause of our desire.

Mrs. Shryer (as Miss Maxwell) was pronounced one of the four most beautiful women of the world. This, by a person of the broadest culture and finest judgment, who had traveled throughout the world, and because of his profession and high standing had met the representatives of the European courts. So, that in a sense, it was an “official pronouncement.” Mrs. Shryer's usual generosity has not been manifested, in that we are not able to share the proof of the correctness of the verdict.

If we sought for a simple term that might express the motive spring of her character, it would be found in the desire for service. This has been unfailing—alert to detect possibilities in every walk of life, and governing the actions of every day, whether of small or great moment. This, combined with her intense patriotism, has given her a devotion to interests both intimate and far reaching.

Within recent years there occurred in Bloomington, Indiana, a unique gathering. It was a joint meeting of the Monroe County Historical Society and the Grand Army of the Republic. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Sumter. It purposed to be as nearly as possible, the repetition of a memorable day at the beginning of the Civil War. The writer of this had the good fortune to be present on both occasions and is grateful it was accorded her.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, the first company from Bloomington was raised by Capt. James Kelly. The women of the town made a beautiful silk flag to be presented to these first soldiers. The day before the company left for the conflict, a public meeting was held on the lawn of the Court House, attended, practically, by the town and
surrounding country. Excitement was running high, public spirit intense and strong. The flag was presented in a speech by Miss Mary Maxwell, all in white, a very Goddess of Liberty. It was received by Lieut. James Black, a college man, fresh from the class room.

It is distinctly a loss that Miss Maxwell's address cannot be here reproduced. But one sentiment cannot be overlooked. Coming at that day of hot feeling and bitter partisanship, it was a marvel in the breadth and depth of love it displayed. She urged the men to preserve the flag, born of their ancestors' lives; but, when it was redeemed, when unsullied it floated once more over a united people, she counseled generous and cordial terms to those with whom they were now to engage in a death struggle, reminding them that "their's was a noble foe"—they were brothers.

It has been said since that in that day of bitter hostility and deadly strife, no one of either section would have believed in the expression of that sentiment in the opposing one.

Fifty years later, on the anniversary of the Fall of Sumter, was held the joint meeting before referred to. It was held in the evening in the large audience room of a church. The crowd had assembled, uncertain as to the program, when through the open windows came a thin, sweet tone, accompanied by a beating that was scarcely more than pulsations of the air. They came nearer, the sounds as they grew, touching the heart and stirring the pulses strangely with excitement. It was the Grand Army, marching to the old music of the fife and drum. None other on earth was ever like it. Marching to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," they reached the church. Then, if there was excitement, it was a solemn and stately one, as the line of veterans filed into the room and took their seats.

It was a wonderful time of comparison, a marvelous display of war relics. There were flags gorgeous and beautiful, and flags that were but little more than battle smoked tatters that were sacred. There were flags that had gone down in defeat and been lifted up in victory by the shedding of our noblest blood.

The day when Bloomington's first company received its flag was reviewed. Then Mrs. Mary Maxwell Shryer, a vision in "Lavender and Old Lace," appeared, and from her original manuscript, gave her presentation speech—the Grand Army standing as though to receive it. Judge James Black, of Indianapolis, was present to respond. He recalled the day of fifty years ago, and said that being a college man, perhaps he referred to Thermopylae—perhaps he did. Which was as near as he came to reproducing his speech, but he stirred the hearts of his audience.
There was recalled the times when other companies left Bloomington, and later organizations, when some of these were united. Then it was asked how many of the members were present at the presentation of the flag. There was a moment's silence, a hush of awe, as four white-haired men slowly rose, and stood, alone. There was a hush in the audience, but in the starting tears and the beating hearts, it was a time of tumult with the individuals.

The manuscript of Miss Maxwell's speech is preserved now, by the Historical Society, and is evidence of a record for which we are profoundly grateful.

Ella D. Mellette.

Marcus Hughes Shryer was born in Cumberland, Maryland, and when a young man emigrated to Indiana and settled on a farm near Bloomfield, Greene County, Indiana. He brought into the, then, wilds of Greene County much of the education, culture and thorough business methods of the East. He was a far-seeing man—and practical—having faith to believe that Indiana, though a small State, was destined to become what she is today—one of the foremost States of the Union in all things that tend to make a great State. He found the State rich in soil, timber, iron, stone and coal. He was a man, energetic and full of enthusiasm to make his way, and find for himself and family a competence, and help his neighbors find the same for themselves; he went to work with a hopeful heart and willing hands. Most of the immigration in that day was from the South—Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. They were people who knew little of the business methods and enterprise of the men of the East. And such a man as Mr. Shryer in their midst was a marvel and inspiration. Many men who became wealthy—rich in land and other property, improved in mind as well—owed their successful methods to Mr. Shryer. When he came to Indiana the common or free school system had not been adopted, and church buildings were few and far between. He was, as many men were not in favor of the free school system, but he became one of its early and staunch supporters; in fact he was always on the side of that which would tend to the betterment of the people. He married Miss Margaret Hoffman, of Cumberland, Md. She died the following year. Afterwards he married Miss Mary A. Eveleigh, of Bloomfield, Ind. They had four children. About this time Mr. Shryer lost his health, and had to return to the farm again to recover it.

It was not long after this until his wife and oldest son died, and Mr. Shryer also was very ill, but recovered.

He hired a family to take charge of his home and children, but when
in time it became necessary for him to have a mother to care for and train his children, he married Miss Martha Cressy, of New Hampshire. After the children had all grown to manhood, and had families of their own, she, too, passed away.

In 1867 he was the owner of the largest dry goods store in Bloomfield, the county seat of Greene County. He owned a great deal of real estate and was considered the wealthiest man in the county.

When the writer of this article first became acquainted with Mr. Shryer, he was fifty years old, in the prime of life, active and full of enterprise—yet gentle and urbane—and full of the courtesies of life—a "gentleman of the old school."

A few years after I first knew him he organized the Bloomfield Bank, the first one organized in the town. He was president from its organization to the date of his death, almost thirty years. In the efforts to obtain railroads through the county, he was always one of the first in such enterprises, investing his means to carry them through. He was a Mason, and organized a number of lodges in Greene County. In politics a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

On December 9, 1880, he was married to Mary E. Maxwell, of Bloomington, Indiana. The new brick church in Bloomfield was largely indebted to Mr. Shryer in the building of it. It was only three months after it was finished that he died, and his funeral was the first to be held in the church.

And so passed away one of Bloomfield’s and Greene County’s best and most enterprising Christian men. In all his business transactions, honesty was ever his watchword, and love to God and fellow men were ever in his heart. He left behind him a reputation that is spotless and a character “The purest treasure mortal times afford.”

JOHN D. ALEXANDER.

9. Edward Bezaleel Maxwell, M. D., born June 7, 1831, died October 13, 1859, Indiana University. Republican. (See Maxwells in Medicine, p. 179.) Married December 12, 1853, Caroline McCollough, born ——, died 1859. Issue:

(1) Charles Edward Maxwell, born September 12, 1854, Bloomington, Indiana.

AND GENEALOGY

A. Walter Gillum Maxwell, born November 7, 1882, died March 2, 1890.

B. Mary Caroline Maxwell, born January 11, 1885. Married December 19, 1911, Arthur Schell Wright. Residence, Clinton, Indiana. Issue:

(A) Mary Louise Wright, born March 3, 1915, Clinton, Indiana.

C. Donald Clark Maxwell, born July 21, 1896.

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

Mr. President: The anniversary of the founding of Indiana University seems an appropriate and opportune time to present to the University the portrait of my father, Dr. David H. Maxwell.

It is an acknowledgment of the honor, and the gracious act of naming one of the University buildings—Maxwell Hall—in remembrance of his life-long work and interest in the college, as well as that of my brother, Dr. James D. Maxwell.

Today we are looking down the avenue of time, ninety-one long years, to the origin of the present University. It was only a Seminary then, with nothing but a charter and fifteen young boys to proclaim its existence. At that time the State was in its early formation, and she had little else than her blessing to bestow upon her offspring. It was born in poverty, and had few friends to wish it success.

There was opposition from one class of citizens, in a political way, to everything that a member of the opposite party would try to do. Professors, then, as today, knowing what their services were worth, it was a hard matter to get competent teachers for the price paid.

There is said to be “No royal road to learning” and there certainly was none in view for this University.

Then there came a time when there was bitter internal discord between the faculty. It was surely a time to try a man’s soul, to steer peacefully and successfully through this tempest-tossed situation.

But Dr. Maxwell stood at the helm, and, with the exercise of wisdom, discretion and tact, the trouble passed away and the solid growth of the institution began to show itself. Could Dr. Maxwell, with the eye of a seer, have looked forward to the early dawn of the Twentieth Century and have seen the little foundling, to which his whole heart had gone out, and for which he had worked with unceasing, neverflagging energy—if he could have seen it forging to the front by leaps and bounds, it would have been the climax of his earthly ambitions.
I hope that the memory of my father, Dr. Maxwell, and also the memory of every one whose portraits hang upon your honored walls, will be, by the generations of students who will yet tread in your paths, honored and loved and revered.

The State University stands today like a young giant, and, with the confidence, born of strength, she is vigorously and successfully pushing her work and way out on every line upon which she has ever entered.

I now wish to offer my cordial congratulations to Indiana University on this, the anniversary of her ninety-first birthday, and I take pleasure in assuring her that, like David Copperfield, she is "Exceedingly Young."

But notwithstanding her youth, with the numerous searchlights in the University, who are intently watching over and safeguarding her interests, we have the conviction that her future usefulness and greatness are already assured.

MARY MAXWELL SHRYER.

Bloomington, Indiana, January 20, 1911.

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, ACCEPTING THE PORTRAIT OF DAVID H. MAXWELL, M. D.

MRS. SHRYER:

The University is highly honored today, in the gift you have made of the portrait of its founder and foster father. The Maxwell family has been a tower of strength to this institution, as well as to this community and State.

The distinguished services which your father rendered in the founding and earlier struggle of this school, and the services which your brother at a later time, as well as other members of the family, for so many years have shared, constitute a noble chapter in our history. The names of David H. Maxwell and James D. Maxwell are linked forever with the history of our University. We thank you for this gift which it will be our privilege to hang beside the others in our gallery of portraits who gave this University character and influence in the day of its youth and struggle.

January 20, 1911.

WILLIAM MAXWELL BRANCH.


1. Minerva Maxwell, born February 7, 1815, died September 8, 1854. Married August 11, 1831, Ezekiel Oliver, in Indiana. Issue:
(1) William Oliver. Died.
(2) Jane Oliver. Died.
(3) Joseph Oliver. Died.

4. Matilda Maxwell, born July 12, 1823, died February 6, 1848.
5. Martha Maxwell, born November 10, 1826, died October 18, 1847.

Issue First Wife.

(1) Edward Murray Maxwell, born May 3, 1861, died August 21, 1866.

7. Elizabeth Maxwell, born December 4, 1831, died April 29, 1852.
8. Maria E. Maxwell, born December 20, 1836, died March 16, 1852.

VIII. Fannie Maxwell, born March 26, 1791, died November, 1795.

EDWARD RUSSELL MAXWELL BRANCH.

IX. Edward Russell Maxwell, born May 19, 1793, died July 15, 1835. Married December 2, 1817, Georgetown, Kentucky, Jane Tilford. Issue:

   (1) Edward Brown. Dead.
   (2) Bettie Brown. Dead.
   (3) Jennie Brown, St. Louis.
   (4) Emma Brown. Married William Mennick, St. Louis, Mo.

(1) Alice Moffett, died June 1, 1896.
(2) Edward Moffett, M. D., Berkeley, California.
(5) Gertrude Moffett. Dead.
(6) Estella Moffett. Dead.


7. Sarah Eliza Maxwell, born January 12, 1828, died October 8, 1856. Buried at Hanover, Indiana.

6. John Milton Maxwell, born December 31, 1825, died February 9, 1912. Married February 1, 1853, at Rushville, Indiana, Isabella Moffett, daughter of Captain Moffett,* born December 17, 1829, died February 18, 1913, Indianapolis, Ind. John M. Maxwell spent the early years of his life on the old home place of his grandfather, Bezaleel. In an early day he went to Indianapolis, and was, indeed, a pioneer settler of that city. He engaged in the wholesale hardware business on South Meridian street for many years, and was identified with all the business interests of the city. He was a successful business man, and in time was able to build a home for himself and family, that was palatial in those days. To this home were welcomed all the relatives and friends, always sure of a cordial welcome from both him and his estimable wife. Here their children grew to manhood and woman—

*Augusta County, Virginia, Records. Chilkley's Records. May 23rd, 1758. Thomas Gardner's (Garner) will. "To my beloved wife, Ann Gardner, and to my beloved (daughter) Mary Gardner." May, 1761. Thomas Gardner's bond, as guardian to Mary Gardner, orphan of Thomas Gardner; John Finley's bond, as guardian of Mary Gardner, orphan of Thomas Gardner. September 30, 1775. Mary Moffett, widow of William Moffett, deceased, late of the county of Finncastle, to George Moffett. Mary Moffett, late Mary Gardner, only daughter and heir-at-law of Thomas Gardner, deceased, was seized of a tract on Jennings's Branch,—conveyed the same to George Moffett, and William executed deed to George; now Mary executes deed to George; part of 400 acres patented to Daniel McNure, and by him conveyed to Thomas Gardner, 11th of February, 1745. Teste: George Blackburn, James and Joseph Douglas, Henry Crisswell, James Trimble and George Birey.
hood, an honor to their parents. In later years he retired from business and lived a quiet and peaceful life. "Cousin Mit," as he was familiarly known, was loved by all who knew him, rich and poor. At his funeral the lowly as well as the best citizens of Indianapolis, paid loving tribute to his memory. His wife survived him but a year, when she, too, welcomed the summons which was to reunite them forever. Their children were the stay of their old age, and "Rise up and call them blessed." Issue:

(1) Hessie Daisy Maxwell, born April 22, 1855, Indianapolis, Indiana. Graduate of Glendale College, Ohio, 1875. Wesleyan College, Ohio. Married October 3, 1883, David Maclean Parry, born March 26, 1853, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, died May 12, 1915. He was the son of Thomas J. and Lydia (Maclean) Parry (natives of Pittsburg, Pa.). The Parry family is of Welsh origin. The paternal ancestor was born in Wales, was a civil engineer and had the distinction of erecting the first Court House west of the Allegheny mountains. He rendered efficient service in the War of 1812. Married a daughter of Gen. John Cadwallader, also of Welsh descent. Of this union twelve children were born, of whom Thomas Parry was the youngest. He removed to Indiana in 1853, and settled on a farm near Laurel, Ind. He passed the last seven years of his life in Indianapolis, and died there in 1899, at the age of 76 years.

David M. Parry passed his youth on the farm near Laurel. At the age of 16 he left the farm, became a clerk in a store in Laurel, at wages of $10 a month, and he paid his "own board and keep." He went later to Lawrence County, and was a clerk there for two years. In 1872 he went to Columbus City, Iowa, from there to New York City. In 1872 he returned to Indiana, and engaged in business with his brother in Connersville. After a time he sold out, and then became a traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware house in Cincinnati. He continued this for three years, and then bought a hardware store in Rushville. He continued in this till 1882, when he made arrangements to go to South America as salesman for agricultural implements. But the death of his wife, who was survived by two little daughters, caused him to abandon this venture. He bought a small carriage shop in Rushville, where he continued in business, on a modest scale, for two years. In 1886 he removed to Indianapolis. Here he rented
part of the old Woodburn-Sarven wheel works, and began the manufacture of vehicles and farm implements, meeting with success from the start. He began with forty on the payroll and as years went on this number increased to nearly 2,500, and its product of light-weight vehicles came to be known nearly all over the world. The business was conducted under the name of the Parry Manufacturing Company. He was president of this company till 1909, when he became president of the Parry Auto Company, with a capital of one million dollars. Mr. Parry held many important positions. President of the National Civic Association, of the National Manufacturers’ Insurance Company, of the Parry Manufacturing Company, Overland Auto Company, president and director Indianapolis Board of Trade. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Tie Lodge of Indianapolis, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Order of Elks.

In 1914, accompanied by members of the foreign committee of the National Manufacturers’ Association, he left for a trip around the world, to study the forms of government of other countries and inquire into the commercial relations that the United States had with them. They visited Australia, New Zealand, China, and was about to cross Siberia on his way to Russia, when the European war broke out, and he was forced to return to this country. When about three days out of San Francisco on his return from Japan, Mr. Parry suddenly became ill and had to be taken to a hospital in San Francisco after his arrival. Later he was brought home, and from that time on his health declined till his death, May 12, 1915. He was a Republican, but never sought public office. He was known as a student of sociology and economics.

Mr. Parry was first married October 13, 1875, to Cora Harbottle, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Parry died in 1882, leaving two daughters, Helen and Cora. On October 3, 1883, Mr. Parry was married to Hessie Daisy Maxwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Maxwell.

Mr. Parry’s home, surrounded by a beautiful stretch of woodland of about one hundred acres, is one of the most beautiful in Indiana. It is called Golden Hill, and lies northwest of the city of Indianapolis.
AND GENEALOGY

Issue Second Wife.

A. Lydia Parry, born July 26, 1884. Mrs. Wright’s School for Girls. Vassar College, 1903-1906, A. B. Study by travel of many parts of the world, 1912-1913. Travel in Italy, 1911. Married September 5, 1908, Indianapolis, William Carry Teasdale, of St. Louis, Missouri. Issue:

(A) Priscilla Parry Teasdale, born December 14, 1909.
(B) John Teasdale, born January 12, 1912. Both at Indianapolis.


F. Jeannette Parry, born February 28, 1895. Pupil Mrs. Finch’s School, New York City.

G. David Parry, born October 3, 1897. High School.

(2) Ada Estella Maxwell, born January 27, 1858. Married April 19, 1892, Nathaniel Rose, Indianapolis. Issue:

A. Mable Rose, born September 24, 1884, Indianapolis. Music Greencastle College.


(4) John Moffett Maxwell, born December 26, 1864. Married, Chicago, Caroline Siddell. Issue:
A. Waldo Parry Maxwell, born 1895. Indianapolis and Chicago schools.

(5) Mary Belle Maxwell, born March 10, 1868. Graduate Indianapolis High School. Married June 19, 1889, Henry Knippenberg. Issue:
A. Henry Knippenberg, born April 25, 1890, Glendol, Montana. Graduate Indianapolis High School.

8. Solon Spear Maxwell, died 1831, Hanover.

MARGARET MAXWELL BRANCH.

X. Margaret Maxwell, born August 9, 1795, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, died August 1, 1862, at Crawfordsville, Ind., married August 19, 1813, at Georgetown, Ky. (Court Record), James Brown McCollough, born February 27, 1788, died August 3, 1868, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Soldier in the War of 1812. (See sketch, p. 366.) Issue of Margaret (Maxwell) and James McCollough. Their Bible is in the possession of Edward Maxwell Houston.

1. Emily McCollough, born November 1, 1814, died August, 1815.
2. Isaphena McCollough, born May 18, 1816, died July 30, 1895, in Des Moines, Iowa. Married first, Harvey Henderson Maxwell, M. D., Married second, William Maxwell. Harvey and William were brothers and her cousins. (See sketch of Maxwells in Medicine.)

Issue First Husband.

(1) Samuel C. Maxwell, born October 2, 1840, died May 13, 1900. M. D., 1866, Rush Medical College, Chicago. (See Maxwells in Medicine.) Married June 20, 1865, Jennie Parker, born August 13, 1838. Issue:
A. Grace Maxwell, born December 30, 1871. Financial Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910.
B. Blanche Maxwell, born April 29, 1873.
C. Mate Maxwell, born January 20, 1876. Married July 24, 1903, Leon V. Shaw. Issue:

(A) A son born January 6, 1915.
Margaret (Maxwell) McCullough.
D. James Garfield Maxwell, born June 8, 1881.

(2) Mary A. Maxwell, born October 16, 1844, died April 25, 1883. Married September 1, 1862, John W. Chambers, born February 20, 1836, died October 22, 1911. Veteran U.S.A., Civil War. Issue:

B. Winona Grace Chambers, born September 16, 1868. Married June 28, 1893, William O. Howe, born March 30, 1866. Issue:
   (A) Lois Howe, born August 20, 1901.

C. Mary E. Chambers, born October 13, 1871, died October 28, 1903. Married June 27, 1895, Angus McKinnon. Issue:
   (A) Wendell McKinnon, born November 24, 1897.

Issue Second Husband.

(3) Charles Maxwell, born July 4, 1856. Married August 23, 1899, Elizabeth S. Edwards, died May 16, 1906. Issue:

A. Irene C. Maxwell, born June 28, 1901.
B. Paul E. Maxwell, born June 26, 1903.

(4) James C. Maxwell, born September 6, 1858.

3. Maxwell McCollough, born August 6, 1818, died July 27, 1897. Married first, September 24, 1846, Jenetta Sidner, born November 22, 1827, died August 20, 1855, daughter Martin Sidner. Married second, October 15, 1856, Margaret Campbell, born September 18, 1828, died June 4, 1902, daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell.

Issue First Wife.

(1) Martha Ellen McCollough, born June 4, 1847. Married Curtis Gay. Issue:

A. James Maxwell, B. Mary Frances, C. William Allen, D. Samuel Nutt, E. Fred R.

(2) James Martin McCollough, born December 23, 1848, died February 27, 1862.

(3) William Irvin McCollough, born October 12, 1851. Married December 29, 1881, Susan Mary Lipscomb, born August 29, 1856, daughter John and Jane Lipscomb. Issue:

B. Vernon Maxwell McCollough, born September 3, 1884.


E. Bonnie Lester McCollough, born October 25, 1891, died August 14, 1893.

F. Annie Francis McCollough, born August 18, 1894.

G. Emory Glenn McCollough, born October 12, 1900.

(4) Alvin Ramey McCollough, born November 1, 1853, died June 6, 1909. Married Katherine Schlosser. Issue:

A. Maxwell B. McCollough, Married Valentine MacBeth.

(5) Elizabeth Ann McCollough, born July 30, 1857. Married September 21, 1879, Thomas Sheridan, son of John and Margaret Sheridan. Issue:

A. Maxwell J. Sheridan, born August 10, 1881, died October 1, 1913. Married December 21, 1905, Hattie Hultz. Issue:

(B) Clyde O. Sheridan, born February 20, 1908.
(C) Adrain Sheridan, born February 15, 1912.

B. Maggie Leona Sheridan, born May 25, 1885. Married May 17, 1903, Milton Moore. Issue:

(A) Thelma Moore, born March 20, 1904.
(B) Robert E. Moore, born November 2, 1906.
(C) Clova Esther Moore, born September 9, 1911.
(D) Florence E. Moore, born November 27, 1913.

C. William Harrison Sheridan, born February 28, 1888. Married October 19, 1912, Lizzie Lee. Issue:

(A) Ruth Sheridan, born May 24, 1914.

D. Anna Gertrude Sheridan, born July 20, 1895. Graduate, 1913, Mace, Indiana, High School.

(6) John Campbell McCollough, born November 27, 1859. Married December 29, 1886, Lillie May Wisehart, born April 5, 1865 (daughter of William Wisehart and Samantha Jane Wischert, who was a daughter of Abia and Anna Martin). Issue:

B. Frederic Wheeler McCollough, born October 12, 1890. Graduate, 1910, Crawfordsville High School.

C. Clyde Graves McCollough, born June 5, 1892. Graduate, 1911, Crawfordsville High School.

(7) Samuel Maxwell McCollough, born December 25, 1861, Crawfordsville, Ind. Married December 25, 1883, Sarah L. West. Issue:

A. West McCollough, born November, 1884, died January, 1885.
C. Ralph McCollough, born June 17, 1890, died July, 1890.
D. June B. McCollough, born June 17, 1891, died May 19, 1893.
E. William McCollough, born October 22, 1898.

(8) Henry Anson McCollough, born May 15, 1872, died August, 1913. Married Jennela Van Leven, died November 22, 1908. Issue:

A. Ruth, born November, 1903.

4. Sarah Jane McCollough, born October 22, 1820, died March 8, 1872. Married, 1839, John Wolfcale Nutt, born May 5, 1816, three miles from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, died November 16, 1886, Benton County, Indiana. Only child of parents. Removed in spring of 1832 with parents to Montgomery County, Indiana, on account of dislike for slavery. In July, 1857, purchased "Kidney Farm" of Carey A. Eastburn. Settled on same with family March 22, 1862. Territory now embraced in Union Township was named by him. No bridges and no schools at that time. First trustee of township by appointment. Later served two terms. Received $7 for first year's service. Removed in 1872 to Jasper County and remained seven years. His honesty, integrity, love of nature and domestic loyalty all told plainly of his sturdy German origin.

"In yonder churchyard where heaves the ground in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid, the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep;
No more for them the blazing hearth shall burn, or busy housewife ply her evening care,
Or children run to lisp their sire's return, or climb his knee the envied kiss to share."
(1) James Henry Nutt, born April 7, 1840, Montgomery County, Indiana, died August 7, 1863. Enlisted May, 1862, Company E, Seventy-second Indiana, died in Mississippi. Marine Brigade, Grave No. 1699, Section E, National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

(2) Mary Ann Nutt, born March 31, 1842, Montgomery County, Indiana, died October 15, 1851.

(3) William Bourbon Nutt, born February 18, 1844, Montgomery County, Indiana. Married December 24, 1874, Malvina Virginia Lipscomb, born December 16, 1846, Prince William County, Virginia (daughter of Dr. John W. and —— (Simpson) Lipscomb. Dr. Lipscomb was of English descent.) Issue:

A. Olivar Irvin Nutt, born September 10, 1875, Lochiel, Indiana. Married September 27, 1903, Anna Hendricks, in Oklahoma.


D. Grace Belle Nutt, born February 12, 1884. Graduate, 1913, Washington Park Hospital, Chicago. Married May 31, 1913, Frank Newcomer Delong, Civil Engineer.

(4) Joseph Edward Nutt, born May 13, 1846, Montgomery County, Indiana, died February 12, 1909, Fowler, Indiana. Married January 1, 1872, Anna Brown Bean, born in England. (Her mother died soon after coming to America, and she was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Bean, of New York, who brought her to Indiana.) Issue:

A. Charles Edward Nutt, born November 17, 1872, died October 14, 1878.

B. Ella Mae Nutt, born March 25, 1873, Benton County, Indiana. Married Mr. Ford, of Hampton, Iowa.

(5) Samuel Newton Nutt, born March 6, 1849, Montgomery County, Indiana, died January 30, 1908, in Indiana. Married November 30, 1879, Matilda Ada (daughter of Gabriel and Rosa Labbert), born in Canada. Issue:

A. Eva Mae Nutt, born February 5, 1881, Benton County, Indiana.
B. James Wolfcale Nutt, born December 20, 1885.
C. Asher LeRoy Nutt, born July 29, 1889.
D. Leslie Edmund Nutt, born September 15, 1891.
E. Ray Sanford Nutt, born February 16, 1893.

(6) John Irvine Nutt, born March 9, 1851, Montgomery County, Indiana; died January 7, 1915. Married, January 1, 1878, Martha Niterhizer. Issue:
A. Frank Newton Nutt, born October 8, 1878.

(7) Charles Albert Nutt, born March 6, 1853, Montgomery County, Indiana. Married, January 7, 1874, Nanny Lipscomb. Issue:
(A) William Alfred Nutt, born December 15, 1895.
(B) Lawrence Palmer Nutt, born May 18, 1902.
(C) Florence Gertrude Nutt, born January 20, 1905.
(D) Stella Nancy Nutt, born February 18, 1907.

B. Henry Santford Nutt, born March 11, 1876. Married, April 25, 1901. *Jennie Nolana Guiler, born April 19, 1882, at Whigville, Noble County, Ohio. Issue:
(A) Sarah Helen Nutt, born December 22, 1904, at Billings, Montana.
(B) Edith Aroma Nutt, born February 3, 1908, Laurel, Montana.
(C) Nolana Hazel Nutt, born January 19, 1910, Laurel, Montana.
(D) Elroy Lipscomb Nutt, born June 17, 1915, Billings, Montana.

*Guiler-Summers Lineage.

1. Andrew Summers, born April 29, 1794, Newton, Fairfield County, Connecticut; died, March 2, 1878, Freedom, Ohio. Married,
Achsah Todd, born November 4, 1800, in Delaware County, New York; died April 10, 1878, at Freedom, Ohio. Their son,

2. John Summers, born July 22, 1836, New York, married, March 27, 1858, Harriet F. Milner, born December 3, 1837, in Ireland; died January 16, 1914, Billings, Montana. Their daughter,


Note—From the Summers family record: Sarah Summers, born April 10, 1820; died July 16, 1856; second child of Andrew and Achsah Summers. Married, August 17, 1837, John Houston.

J. W. Houston died May 12, 1862.


(John and Samuel were brothers and Jemima and Emma were sisters.)


(A) Francis May Russel, born May 6, 1903.
(B) Howard Jennings Russel, born August 7, 1905.

D. Charles Elmer Nutt, born September 26, 1882.
E. Maude Alice Nutt, born October 11, 1888; died September 26, 1891.

(8) Sarah Jane Nutt, born March 6, 1855, Montgomery County, Indiana. Married, November 28, 1878, Fowler, Indiana, James Glen Knight, born August 24, 1847, Burley, England. Issue:

A. Harry Elsworth Knight, born June 8, 1880.
B. Mary Agnes Knight, born September 8, 1882.
C. John Elmer Knight, born December 21, 1885.
D. Russel Stanley Knight, born March 27, 1888.
E. Frank Edward Knight, born April 27, 1891.
AND GENEALOGY

(9) Frank Carrol Nutt, born April 25, 1851, Montgomery County, Indiana. Purdue, 1872. Married, July 5, 1885, Luella Fisher, born October 8, 1860 (daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Gwinn) Fisher, born October 20, 1839; died May 6, 1914); Adam Fisher, born November 23, 1832, in Ohio; came with parents in 1842 from Steubenville to Indiana; son of Joel, born in Pennsylvania; died, 1858, and Elizabeth (Crow) Fisher, born 1808, in Pennsylvania; died September, 1871. Married December 25, 1859, Elizabeth Guinn, born October 20, 1839 (daughter of James Jackson Guinn, born January 25, 1817; died January 11, 1883. Married, 1837, Nancy Harrison. At New Orleans, June 28, 1847, he received an honorable discharge as Sergeant in Captain McKee's Company, Mexican War). Issue:

B. George Earl Nutt, born August 4, 1897.
C. Helen Nutt, born July 2, 1903, died July 12, 1903.

(10) Calvin Elmer Nutt, born March 18, 1860, Montgomery County, Indiana; died July 22, 1875.

(11) Margaret Emma Nutt, born February 28, 1863, Benton County, Indiana. Married, June 13, 1881, Charles T. Foreman. Issue:

A. Carl Toscoe Foreman, born September 1, 1881.
B. Estelle Mae Foreman, born February 7, 1883.
C. Frederick Wolfcale Foreman, born March 13, 1885.
D. James Marsee Foreman, born June 17, 1887.
E. Elena Ethyl Foreman, born January 19, 1889.
F. William Henry Harrison Foreman, born August 6, 1890.
G. Thomas Landon Foreman, born March 27, 1892.
H. Thelma Ivadean Foreman, born April 9, 1902.

(12) Ella Quindora Nutt, born February 4, 1865, Benton County, Indiana. Married, November 29, 1888, William Cary. Issue:

A. Russel Lowell Cary, born April 20, 1891.

September 18, 1905, Fulton County, Indiana. Buried Bethany County, Indiana. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Rogers and Rev. De Val, of Remington, assisted by Elder Rodman, of Fowler. Mr. Swan, with his family, settled in Benton County, in 1857. He was a charter member of Bethany and Remington Churches, and was one of the founders of the Fountain Park Assembly. Removed to Fulton County in 1893. Issue: Six children—Loyd, Harley, Frank, Orloff, Anna.

6. Martha McCollough, born March 24, 1825; died July 29, 1860, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Married, July, 1855, Jeremiah Hatch, born February 28, 1823, Ripleyville, Huron County, Ohio; died October 15, 1905, Indianapolis, Indiana. Issue:

(1) Eva Hatch, died infant.

(2) Carroll E. Hatch, born June 24, 1859, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Married, November 20, 1884, Michigantown, Indiana, Mary Jane Plummer. Issue:

A. Fred Truman Hatch, born September 21, 1885; died April 18, 1889.

B. William Stimson Hatch, born August 1, 1887, Michigantown, Indiana. Married Myrtle Elizabeth McCarter, born April 19, 1890. Issue:

(A) Ned Carl Hatch, born January 5, 1914.

7. Margaret McCollough, born July 31, 1827, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. She has been a lifelong member of the Christian Church, and always intensely interested in missionary and other church work. May 11, 1848, she was married to Sampson McMillan Houston, born July 14, 1828, near Cincinnati, Ohio; died November 4, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and is buried in Crown Hill cemetery. He was a pioneer of Montgomery County, Indiana, where he lived until 1873. He taught for a number of years in the county schools, and later in the Female Academy of Crawfordsville. He was ordained in the Christian Church, and spent a number of the best years of his life in the ministry. In 1873 Mr. Houston and his family removed to Indianapolis, where he was one of the pioneers of Irvington. He was one of the founders of what is now the Downey Avenue Christian Church, and identified himself early with the welfare of Butler College, which, about that time, was removing from the city to Irvington. There were only a few families established in the suburb at that time.
Margaret (McCullough) Houston.
The Hon. S. M. Houston.
He lived there for many years, during which the community grew rapidly, and he became known to every one in the vicinity.

Hundreds of college students in whom he took a personal interest carried away with them recollections of his kindly interest and helpful nature. During these years, also, Mr. Houston was actively engaged in the ministry, but owing to a throat difficulty he retired from the ministry, except when he was occasionally called upon. In the year 1884 Mr. Houston removed to Springfield, Missouri, where he remained about eleven years, and became one of the foremost citizens, living a very active life. For three consecutive years he was elected Judge of the County Court. In that capacity he brought about many reforms and economies that endeared him to the better citizenship of the community. He was prominent in establishing organized charities, also introducing the methods which had been established in Indianapolis by Oscar McCulloch. He and his family were among the founders of the South Street Christian Church at Springfield. His religion had no narrow confines, and all the churches seconded and supported his work. His amiable and charming personality, his fine sense of justice and the value of friendship endeared him to everybody with whom he came in contact. His friends included not only the pioneers and older folks of the church and community, but scores of young people found him a delightful companion. Issue:

(1) James Harvey Houston, born February 26, 1849; died March 16, 1910, at Springfield, Missouri. Educated at Wabash College, Indiana. Member of Knights of Pythias. Married, December 16, 1869, Mariam Adile Shepherd. Residence, Crawfordsville, Indiana, and Springfield, Missouri. Issue:

A. Nellie May Houston. Married William Homan. Residence, Fort Worth, Texas. Issue:

(A) Ruth Homan, died infant.
(B) William Homan.
(C) Houston Homan.
(D) Grace Homan.
(E) Margaret Homan.
(F) James Homan.


(2) Alice Houston, born June 14, 1851. Married John N. Taylor, M. D.

(3) Eva May Houston, born September 19, 1855. Married, September 9, 1879, Charles E. Thornton, born July 3, 1855, at Bainbridge, Putnam County, Indiana; died March 7, 1902, at Indianapolis (son of Daniel T. Thornton). Graduated at Butler College, 1878. In 1893 he and Mayor Bookwalter organized the Indiana Society for Savings. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Butler College and a leading member of the Third Christian Church, a member of the Commercial and Marion Clubs, and of Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias.

"In the death of Charles E. Thornton, Indianapolis loses a young and vigorous business man, whose character responded to every definition of a gentleman. He was of that sturdy race of men who, coming from the various counties of the State, have helped to make the capital of Indiana a model city. He was the soul of honor. His thought was of others, and many people who had practical knowledge of his unselfishness and generosity will long lament his untimely end. His college, his church and his city will miss him." Among his devoted friends was Senator Albert Beveridge, who told the following interesting story upon his initiation in Lodge 56 of the Knights of Pythias: "This is the only secret order, except my college fraternity, to which I ever belonged. Not that I have the slightest prejudice against secret societies, but in a busy man's life even the best of things are neglected. But the circumstances of my joining the Knights of Pythias has endeared this order to me in a peculiarly human and personal way. When I was a candidate for Senator of the United States, one of the most earnest supporters I had was Charles Thornton, Lodge 56, of the Knights of Pythias. After the work of devoted friends, including Charles Thornton, had secured me the nomination of the Republican caucus, the first man to congratulate me was he whose devoted and unselfish services had so greatly contributed to the results. As every other grateful man would have done, I told him I wanted to
Edward Maxwell Houston.
Florence (Wilson) Houston.
Caroline (Harrison) Houston and son, De Verne.
Junius Wilson Houston.
Mary (Brown) Houston and daughter Meredith.
show my appreciation, and to ask me for any favor I could bestow. Going to the door, closing it so that we could be quite alone, he came back and sat down and said:

"I have only one favor to ask, but that favor has been in my heart for a good while. It is that you will join the order of the Knights of Pythias, in Lodge 56, upon my application for you." And so the application was made, and I was honored by an election to this great young organization—greater far in the nobility of its purpose than I had ever imagined until the day of initiation came. Time after time the initiation was postponed, because no opportunity could be found when I could be present. Finally, Charlie Thornton, Lodge 56, Knights of Pythias, went to join that great throng of world's true and tender-hearted men and women.

"I delayed no longer, and wired the officers of Lodge 56, Knights of Pythias, that whenever they were ready I would be ready, no matter what happened. So my membership in this order has its root in one of the most beautiful friendships of my life—a friendship not the less strong that a grave in Crown Hill cemetery is its shrine. And as I was conducted through the wonderful installation ritual, I could not but think how perfectly the benevolence, friendship and charity which are the three pillars of our organization, were illustrated in the life and death of my friend, who caused me to join it."

Issue:

A. Edgar Thornton, died infant.
B. Mary Thornton, died young.
C. Louisa Thornton, died infant.
D. Margaret Thornton. Married, September 28, 1911, Max Lang.

(4) Edward Maxwell Houston, born May 26, 1863, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He removed from Indianapolis to Springfield, Missouri, in 1884, where he was in the Circuit Court for eight years, and later served as City Clerk for two years. Druggist and manufacturer. He married, June 6, 1885, at Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas, Florence Amelia Wilson, born March 7, 1863, at Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio. Educated at Butler College, Indianapolis, Indiana, and the University of Michigan. Sorosis. D. A. R. United States
Daughters of 1812. (See Wilson-Carey Lineage, p. 386.) Mr. and Mrs. Houston are members of the South Street Christian Church. Residence, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Springfield, Missouri. Issue:


(A) DeVerne Cary Harrison Houston, born June 1, 1915, Springfield, Missouri.


(A) Meredith Brown Houston, born January 6, 1914, Springfield, Missouri.

Kittie (Latham) McCullough.
Illinois (daughter of Richard and Margaret Latham. James Latham, of English ancestry, was born October 21, 1768, in Virginia, and died 1826. After their marriage they removed to Bowling Green, Union County, Kentucky, where their children were born. In 1819 the Latham family removed to Elkhart Grove, in the new State of Illinois, and entered land. James Latham was the first Judge of Sangamon County, and also Indian Agent for several years. Issue: John; Lucy; Blackwell; Maria married Archibald Constant; Nancy; Robert; Briggs Dickey (or Richard Philip) married Margaret Stephenson, of Kentucky. They removed in 1853 to Springfield, Illinois). Removed in 1877 to San Francisco, California.

**Issue First Wife.**

(1) William Clarence McCollough, born January 13, 1861. A. B., Butler University, Indianapolis. A. M., 1890, University of Michigan. 1890-1893, Professor of Greek and Latin, Oskaloosa College, Iowa. 1896-1904, Superintendent City Schools, Sullivan, Indiana. Since 1904, farmer and stockman, Stockwell, Indiana. Christian Church. Married, December 30, 1891, Stockwell, Indiana, Eva De Hart, born October 9, 1870, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, daughter of William J. and Almeda (Anderson) De Hart. William J. De Hart, born March 26, 1844, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, oldest son of Abner and Margaret (Trotter) De Hart. Almeda Anderson, born April 27, 1843, Clinton County, Indiana (daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Thomas) Anderson. Nancy (Thomas) Anderson was the daughter of Griffith and Mary (Williams) Thomas, who came from Grayson County, Virginia, and settled in Madison County, Ohio). Issue:

A. Eva Clarissa McCollough, born December 21, 1892, Stockwell, Indiana. Butler University. Married, September 3, 1913, Cecil Ray (son of John and Maria (McCay) Ray), in Spring Grove Church, near Lafayette, Indiana. Issue:

(A) Gerard Ray, born November 26, 1914, in Duncombe, Iowa.

B. Almeda Catherine McCollough, born July 16, 1900, Stockwell, Indiana.

A. B., University of California, 1900. Charter member of Beta Omega Chapter of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.


AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JAMES HUGHS M'COLLOUGH.

I was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, November 20, 1829. My father, J. B. McCollough, was a Virginian of Scotch Irish stock, and my mother was Margaret Maxwell McCollough. I was the eighth of twelve children. Two died in childhood and ten lived to be grown; when fully grown, weighed in the aggregate a ton. My parents were converted under the preaching of Barton W. Stone, in Kentucky, and all the children became members of the Christian Church as they grew old enough.

An incident is worthy of mention here because of its influence on my future career. When I was a child, only a few months old, the preacher, who ministered once a month to the little church on Offield's Creek, called one day. During the visit he said to my mother, "Sister McCollough, you ought to raise up a preacher out of your large family." She answered, "Brother Hughes, it would be the height of my ambition so to do." "Indeed," he replied, "do you feel that way? Then let us appoint a day of fasting and prayer, and set apart this fine baby, and dedicate him to the Lord for a minister of His word." Accordingly, the day was fixed, and I was solemnly set apart for the ministry, and named for the officiating minister. Hence the name, James Hughes McCollough. At about the age of twelve this incident was told to me, and had much influence in causing me to seek an education, and finally to devote my talents to preaching the Gospel.

Another incident in my boyhood is worthy of mention, even in this brief sketch. I was very high-tempered, which led to occasional conflicts with other boys, when I felt myself imposed upon. An outbreak of this kind was generally followed with a treatment by "Dr. Birch," a rod which lay up with the gun over the kitchen door. These "doctors" were believed in by these Scotch-Irish folk of those days. Like many other things in the practice of medicine, this is now generally regarded as one of the "fads" of our fathers, but, judged by the type of men that grew up under the treatment, the practice is pretty well vindicated. But the time always comes when the boy must learn to govern himself,
AND GENEALOGY

if he succeeds in life. On one of these occasions, when I took my vindication into my own hands, on the playground at school, with muscular vigor, on returning home I was expecting the usual administration of the rod. To my surprise, my mother, who usually attended to these matters, took down the switch and, with tears running down her cheeks, broke it and put it into the fire, saying, "My dear boy, you are now twelve years old; my hope and expectation in you is almost overthrown. Some of these days you will strike somebody hard enough to kill. My boy, can't you govern yourself? It is my only hope. I now burn the switch, and appeal to your dawning manhood and your self-control as my only hope." I replied, "Mother, I can govern myself, and I will." It was a distinct period, a turning point in my life, the beginning of an honorable and useful manhood. I never struck anybody after that, and the temper, henceforth under control, proved to be the steam in the boiler to drive onward to nobler achievements.

Brought up on a farm and trained to industry, I grew to vigorous manhood, and at the age of twenty-two started to Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. The school was only two and a half miles from the home farm. I took at first a scientific course, which was completed in three years. I received a certificate from President White, when twenty-five years of age. After this, several years were spent in teaching school, and later, a few years were spent in grazing cattle on Beaver Prairie, Jasper County, Indiana, where my father had given me and a younger brother some land to improve.

During these years the idea of the ministry was almost given up, on account of a difficulty in the church, which I had joined in Crawfordsville at the age of seventeen. But I did not give up my religious life. On the frontier, while caring for the cattle and engaged in improving some wild land, I was careful to attend the meetings of the little church, which met in the school house on the Iroquois River. At these meetings, which seldom had the help of a minister, I was often called on to read the Scriptures and "talk." On one occasion, after one of these talks, and while the congregation was singing a closing hymn, an old gentleman, highly respected as a citizen, came forward to make a confession of his faith in Christ. I took the confession, and announced that we would send for Brother Johnson, a preacher who lived nine miles down the river, to come and baptize him. "In the meantime," I remarked, "I think we had better have meetings each evening till the preacher comes." Several of the older members nodded assent, and an appointment was made for that evening and for each evening till further notice. The meetings continued for a week. Brother Johnson was sent for in the meantime, but send back word, "Do your own bap-
tizing." By this time twelve had come forward and confessed Christ. The church took the case under advisement, and as it is customary where no regularly ordained minister can be had for the church to appoint some one of its members to administer the ordinance, they appointed me to do it. Thus the question of the ministry was again, in the providence of God, brought before my mind in a way which indicated my duty.

As soon as the cattle business could be disposed of, I attended a convention of the churches of several counties, including my native county, Montgomery, and I was duly ordained.

In the meantime, between this first meeting and my ordination, I refused the offer by the caucus of the Republican party of the nomination for Representative in the State Legislature, and a little later, a similar offer for Congress. But having decided on the ministry, I allowed nothing to tempt me from my purpose.

Soon after my ordination, at the age of twenty-nine, I married Clarissa Shortridge, daughter of Morgan and Clarissa Shortridge, who lived near Lafayette, Indiana. My wife died at the birth of our first child.

Being thus left, I determined to complete a classical education, and accordingly entered the Northwestern Christian University, near Indianapolis, now Butler College, at Irvington, Indiana. While attending here, I engaged in preaching every Sunday to churches in the surrounding country, thus attaining proficiency in my calling while acquiring an education. I took the degree A. B. in 1865, and immediately accepted a call to the pastorate of the Christian Church in Terre Haute, Indiana.

The twelve years following were spent in preaching, most of the time acting as pastor, but part of the time as evangelist, holding protracted meetings. I filled pulpits in the order named during these years: Terre Haute and Rushville, Indiana; Dayton, Ohio; Quincy and Bloomington, Illinois. The aggregate addition during these years was over seven hundred. It was the custom, in those days, for churches to send their pastors out to hold protracted meetings occasionally in destitute places. I did much of this kind of work, making over four hundred converts.

After completing my education I married for my second wife Miss Kittie Latham, daughter of Richard and Margaret Latham, of Springfield, Illinois. She was a devoted Christian, as well as a cultured lady, and has proved a helpmeet, indeed, through all these years in the ministry and college work which have followed.

In the year 1877 we moved to California and settled in San Francisco, where I was pastor for nearly five years.
During these years in San Francisco I, assisted by E. B. Ware, founded a denominational paper, "The Pacific Church News," which I edited until called to take the presidency of Washington College, at Irvington, California, in 1883. This school, which had been founded in 1872 by a few benevolent men of wealth, had been a flourishing institution, but had run down, and at this time was considered a "sinking ship." My friends advised me not to go on board, for it would certainly carry me down, but I undertook the work of reorganizing the school, nevertheless. In five years the buildings were once more full of students. The young men and women who have graduated have shown by their success in life the thoroughness of their drill. One feature of this school, which contributed largely to its popularity, was its Business Department. In my travels over the State I had observed that many families living in the valleys among the mountains were isolated. There were not enough to support a school or a church, and yet, owing to fine stock range, many of them were well-to-do. Their children were growing up without culture. I determined to organize a department to meet the wants of such as did not wish their children to prepare for a profession, but wished them to acquire a good business education, and fit them for the enjoyment of good society. I determined to furnish a school combining the advantages of a cultured home with a good school. The course in the Business Department required two years. The student took a thorough course in bookkeeping, together with the most needed sciences. Instructions were given in table etiquette and social manners in ten-minute lectures in the dining-room and in connection with the devotional exercises in the chapel. Occasionally social evenings were given, where the boys and girls were thrown together under the eye of the teachers, and thus they were taught what would be expected of them when they should enter society. All students were required to attend religious services on Sunday. This was laid down before the student when he entered school, and was agreed to, so there was no room for students to talk about religious tyranny and bigotry.

After five years at the head of this flourishing school I met with a good opportunity to leave it in good hands, and retired.

During these years in California I have labored with the general missionary and other enterprises of the church, having served ten years out of the thirteen after the organization of the State work either as President or Secretary of the Board of Directors.

As stated above, after leaving Washington College, I retired to my prune orchard in Santa Cruz, which I had planted and cultivated up to bearing while carrying on the school work.

Here I expect to spend the evening of my life, sitting under my own
vine and fig tree. I am eighty-four years old, and still preach every Sunday.


(1) Charles Carrol McCollough, born February 9, 1859, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Crawfordsville High School. Married, November 20, 1881, Margaret Ann Patton, born December 20, 1858 (daughter of David H. Patton and Margaret Ann Wilhite, daughter of William Wilhite, who married Polly Miller, of Kentucky). Issue:

A. Frederick David McCollough, born July 4, 1883; died April 24, 1906.

(2) William Laurel McCollough, born November 5, 1861, Benton County, Indiana; died March 5, 1912, Elma, Washington. Married first, Louise Sessler, of Great Bend, Kansas, who died, 1886, at Irvington, California. Married second, 1892, Anna Smith, of Irvington, California (daughter of James N. and Sarah A. Smith. James Smith, with his family, crossed the plains to California in 1853, and settled near San Jose).

William Laurel McCollough was born in Benton County, Indiana, November 5, 1861. A part of his life was spent in Indiana and Great Bend, Kansas. He moved to California in 1885, and began his studies for the ministry at Irvington, California. He was ordained in 1892. His pastorates were in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Till a short time previous to his death he was pastor of the Christian Church of Elma, Washington. The cause of his death was cancer. He had several oper-
The Rev. William L. McCullough.
The brave fight Mr. McCollough made with a death he knew was sure showed the spirit of the man and his rare qualities. He preached up to within a month of his death, sitting in a chair. The liveryman sent him a rig for each service, without charge. All his sermons were visions of heaven. After he was unable to preach the other churches of the town loaned their pastors to supply his pulpit. He was able to occupy the best pulpits. He did not, because he lived the love he preached. His big heart was appealed to by needy churches. His work was constructive always. Some of the best churches in the Northwest owe their present strength to the work he did in foundation building—such churches as Dayton, Washington; Pomroy, Washington; Clarkston, Washington, and Twin Falls, Idaho.

One of his friends said of him: "Talk of Christian martyrs, if you will, but none of them ever did a finer thing than Mr. McCollough. Sabbath after Sabbath he swayed the people, urging them to lead pure, true Christian lives." The end came Tuesday evening, March 5, 1912, when the call came to a higher service, and he heard the message from his Lord, whom he served so lovingly and faithfully: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Extracts from his obituaries.

**Issue Second Wife.**

B. Gladys McCollough, born October 6, 1897, Dayton, Washington; died October 11, 1897.
C. Dale Laurel McCollough, born February 14, 1901, Milton, Oregon.
E. Glenn William McCollough, born June 24, 1907, Clarkston, Washington.

(3) Irvin O. McCollough, born January 10, 1863. Married, August 2, 1890, Tillie G. Holder, born April 13, 1872. Issue:

A. Eva S. McCollough, born December 22, 1893.
B. Ora B. McCollough, born August 22, 1895.
C. Ivan D. McCollough, born February 18, 1897.
D. Mearl M. McCollough, born April 18, 1899.
E. Lloyd B. McCollough, born June 19, 1900.
F. Dorothea McCollough, born June 8, 1902; died March 25, 1905.
G. Harry B. McCollough, born July 17, 1904.
I. Temple H. McCollough, born April 5, 1908.
J. Frank R. McCollough, born March 26, 1911.

(4) Clara B. McCollough, born April 21, 1866, Indiana. Married, December 8, 1887, Pratt, Kansas, Joseph Z. Johnson. Issue:


A. Chester Elsworth McCollough, born March 15, 1900.
B. Mary Elizabeth McCollough, born May 22, 1907.

(6) Mabel McCollough, born December 6, 1868. Married, December 12, 1886, Iuka, Kansas, Townsend Edwin Ludwick, born September 13, 1867, Kellogg, Iowa (son of Robert B. Ludwick, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and Amanda B. Potts Ludwick, born Adams County, Ohio). Issue:

A. Lola Lafaun Ludwick, born September 4, 1888, Pratt, Kansas. Married, November 7, 1907, Charles William Powell, Boyd, Oklahoma. Issue:

(A) William Allen Powell, born April 28, 1910, Battle Mountain, Nevada.
(B) Paul Powell, born January 18, 1912, Elko, Nevada.

B. Guy M. Ludwick, born November 25, 1889, Pratt, Kansas.
C. Edna Marie Ludwick, born May 17, 1896, Inola, Indian Territory.
D. Nella Pauline Ludwick, born August 21, 1904, Fairview, Oklahoma.
Matilda (Maxwell) Batterton.

A. Elva Catherine Mitchell, born December 16, 1887. Married, October 12, 1910, Ray Francis Newton, born December 24, 1887. Spokane High School and Business College. Issue:

(B) Lee Irwin Newton, born May 12, 1912.

(A) Fay William Newton, born January 28, 1909 (by first wife).


C. Leila C. Mitchell, born March 23, 1892. Married December 29, 1907, Alonzo Odell, born November 19, 1889. Issue:

(A) William Chester Odell, born May 18, 1900.

(B) Leroy Elmer Odell, born June 14, 1911.


E. William Ernest Mitchell, born May 28, 1903.

F. Edward Earle Mitchell, born November 17, 1905.

G. Loren Ray Mitchell, born December 8, 1908.


Issue First Husband.

A. Ross Dee Allen, born December 1, 1895.

XI. Matilda Maxwell, born January 1, 1800, in Kentucky; died August 29, 1864, in Bloomington, Indiana. Married, December 21, 1820, Peter Batterton, born February 29, 1796, in Kentucky; died July 25, 1875, in Bloomington, Indiana. Issue:

1. Margaret Anderson Batterton, born October 7, 1821, Bloomington, Indiana. Monroe Female Academy. Died, 12-7-1915. Married, March 30, 1848, Samuel Fowler Dunn, born December 27, 1816, in Kentucky; died January 11, 1864, Bloomington, Indiana. He was the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Grundy) Dunn.
His occupation was that of farming. His daily life was in touch with nature, and his heart with nature's God. It was a congenial and sympathetic occupation for a person whose life and character made him “one of nature's noblemen.” If his education had been scholarly, it would have developed a natural ability, a love of books, that would have placed him in the front ranks of men of learning.

A farm life left him little leisure for gratifying his love and desire for extensive reading. But from his favorite poets, whose works he loved best, he could quote pages in succession.

A devoted Christian, his seat in church was never vacant, unless sickness prevented, and he was a regular attendant at the weekly prayer meeting. Many a person carried away from the house of God the recollection of his earnest, heart-searching prayers. He was for many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Bloomington, Indiana. He left a high, unimpeachable character as a citizen among those with whom he lived from boyhood. He died before he had reached the prime of life, and his many kindly traits, that were characteristic, endeared him to all who knew him. When he passed away, great was his loss to his family, the church and the community. Issue, all born in Bloomington, Indiana:

(1) Elizabeth Dunn, born March 12, 1849. Glendale College, Ohio. Presbyterian. Member New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C. Washington Club, Mary Washington Chapter, D. A. R. Married, September 21, 1869, Walter Howe, born December 31, 1846. Student Indiana University. U. S. Military Academy, West Point, 1867. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, 1873. Served in Indian campaigns against the Mocs, 1873, and in the Sioux campaign of 1876-1877. Organized and rationed a company of 155 Indians in this campaign. Had charge of 4,440 Osage Indians in Southern Kansas in 1869, distributing rations to these Indians for a period of six months. Served two details as military professor, one at the State Agricultural College in Pennsylvania, the other at a denominational college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. In 1898, while still a captain in the artillery arm of the service, he was appointed Colonel of a volunteer regiment—Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry—and served eighteen months in the Philippine Islands, in command of this regiment. He was the first man to open the hemp ports in the provinces of Sor-
sogon and Albay. He participated, with his regiment, in many engagements and in very trying situations. Went through all the grades in the service, from that of a cadet at the Military Academy to that of Brigadier-General, to which office he was appointed on January 20, 1910. While serving in the latter grade, he commanded the Department of the East at Governor’s Island, New York. Was in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota, at the time of his retirement, according to the age limit, on December 31, 1910. Died November 8, 1915, at Washington, D. C., buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. Genealogy, from “District of Columbia Society.”


Howe Lineage.

Samuel Howe, born 1753; died November 5, 1820. Married Elizabeth Caldwell.

Joshua Owen Howe, born March 25, 1784; died July 10, 1868. Married, April 4, 1816, Lucinda Higgins Allison.

James Montgomery Allison Higgins Howe, born November 9, 1824. Married, February 12, 1846, Mary Frances Graham.

Issue of Walter Howe and Elisabeth Dunn.


(A) Harriet Elizabeth Howe, born July 10, 1899; died August 19, 1905.

(B) Marian Shelton Howe, born September 27, 1901.
(C) Walter Shelton Howe, born August 7, 1906.
(D) Ethel Irene Howe, born January 11, 1908.

B. George Maxwell Howe, born October 4, 1873. A. B., Indiana University, 1894. Student University of Leipsic, 1895-1898. University Berlin, 1905-1906. Head Professor of German, Colorado College. Beta Theta Pi. Winter Night Club of Colorado Springs. Author of German Prose Composition, based on Immensee, A First German Book. Editor of Aus dem Leben eines Tangennichts. Residence, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Married June 18, 1908, Frances Chamberlain, born St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of William Frederick Chamberlain and Andromache Loving, his wife, and granddaughter of Alexander Loving and Susan Ann Pleasants, his wife, and great-granddaughter of Major John Loving and Elizabeth Spencer, his wife, and great-great-granddaughter of Captain William Loving and Eliza Beverly, his wife. William Loving was born in Lovingston, Virginia, Goochland County, now Nelson County, February 14, 1740, and died in Nelson County, Virginia, January 30, 1792. He served in the War of the Revolution. He occupied civil offices in Amherst County, Virginia, such as Sheriff and Clerk, from the age of eighteen to the time of his death, in 1792. At the beginning of the Revolution he acted as clerk in meetings of the justices and other committees for providing ways and means for raising and equipping troops. He served as Captain in the Fourth Virginia Regiment, 1775-1778, and Commissary, 1779-1782. The son of William Loving, Major John Loving, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Major William Spencer, 1740-1812, of Amherst County, Virginia, who enlisted as Ensign in the Eighth Virginia Regiment, Continental Army, 1776, and rose to the rank of Major. Frances C. Howe is a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Loving (1610-1670), of James City County, Virginia, who was third Surveyor-General of Virginia. Issue:
(A) Frances Elizabeth Howe, born July 1, 1915.

C. Alfred Graham Howe, born May 27, 1878. Washington High School, 1897. U. S. Naval Academy, 1901. Served on board U. S. Ships Newark, Lancaster and Castine during the Spanish-American War. Later served on board U. S. Ships Constellation, Indiana, Solace, Isla de Cuba, Annapolis, Minneapolis, Hopkins, Lawrence (also commanding the third tor-
Ella (Dunn) Mellette.

(A) Hilda Haywood Howe, born June 6, 1910.


Josiah Edmund Mellette, was the son of Charles and Mary Moore Mellette. Born September 28, 1848, in Henry County, Indiana. His early education was received in the neighborhood schools, and his later preparation in Indiana University, where he graduated in 1872, with the A. B. Degree. While in the university he was a member of the Philomathean Literary Society, and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He studied law in the office of Judge Buckles, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1874. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Delaware County, resigning in the latter part of his second term to represent the county in the State Legislature for the term of 1883-84.

In 1886, he removed to Watertown, South Dakota, where he spent six years in the practice of his profession, and filling the offices of both County and City Attorney.

The severity of the Dakota climate compelled him to give up a congenial work, and in December, 1892, he removed to Springfield, Missouri, where his remaining years were spent.

Mr. Mellette was elected Mayor of Springfield in April, 1902, and filled the office with marked efficiency. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Knight Templar, and the founder of the Springfield Humane Society, to which he gave intelligent and diligent service, and whose continued existence stands as a monument to his love for its work. His heart and hand were open to the call of those in need of help. No biography would do Mr. Mellette justice which did not record his work as a public speaker. From his youth to his sixtieth year, there was never a political campaign but he gave to it his unselfish service, and no matter what the occasion he
was always ready to plead for integrity in citizenship. The conspicuous things in his character were his sense of honor, his sincerity, and the supreme effort of his life to secure purity in politics. He was deeply patriotic, and it is singularly appropriate that his last public address should have been made at the Wilson Creek Battlefield, during a joint reunion of the Federal and Confederate Veterans. His public speech was characterized with simplicity, logical force, deep earnestness and convincing power, and his death is a loss to the cause of righteousness. The beginning of his larger activities occurred March 25, 1910. He was laid to rest on Easter Sabbath in Maple Park Cemetery, Springfield, Missouri. Henry Little, D. D., Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Issue:

A. Florence Mellette, born ———. Drury College, Springfield, Missouri. Married May 1, 1906, Frank Walker, b——. Issue:

(A) Aletha Frances Walker, born February 25, 1907, Springfield, Missouri.
(B) James Mellette Walker, born May 22, 1911, Springfield, Missouri.

B. Arthur Calvin Mellette, born ———. Springfield High School 1899. Indiana University. Assistant Accountant Frisco Railroad. Married December 19, 1906, Mary Smith, died July 19, 1914. Issue:

(A) Florence Elinor Mellette, born March 8, 1908, Springfield, Missouri.

(3) Samuel Fowler Dunn, Jr., born September 23, 1852. Indiana University. Odd Fellow, Cattle Broker. Inspector for Panhandle Cattlemen’s Association for twenty-two years. Residence, Amarillo, Texas.


(5) George Grundy Dunn, born August 12, 1856, died March 21, 1873.

(6) Mary Pauline Dunn, born July 6, 1858. Private School.

2. Davies Batterton, born February 16, 1823, Bloomington, Indiana,
died April 29, 1858, Greensburg, Indiana. A. B. and A. M. Indiana University. Druggist and Editor. Representative from Decatur County in Indiana Legislature. Married September 20, 1849, Margaret Ann Hazelrigg. Issue:


Issue First Wife.
(A) May Louise Batterton, born April 6, 1910.
C. Helen Batterton, born February 6, 1897.

(3) Harry Davies Batterton, born March 16, 1855, died December 25, 1865.


Issue First Wife.
(A) Van Pleak Batterton, born January 5, 1913.

Issue Second Wife.
B. Margaret Batterton, born June 4, 1896.
C. Robert Van Buskirk Batterton, born May 4, 1901.

(5) Elizabeth Batterton, born March 12, 1858. Greensburg High School. Married December 18, 1895, Cassius C. Lowe, b———, died January 13, 1909. Issue:
A. Walter Batterton Lowe, born November 22, 1896.

4. Ewing Batterson, born July 12, 1828, died September 28, 1906. Married March 18, 1858, Eliza Borland.


   Issue First Husband.
   (1) Henry I. Bowers, born July 14, 1859, died March 10, 1866.
   (2) Mary Belle Bowers, born August 4, 1861. Wilson College, Pennsylvania, 1879. Married June 24, 1881, Rector McDonald Thomson. Issue:
       A. Henry Bowers Thomson, born June 24, 1882, Austin, Texas.
       B. Mary Belle Thomson, born May 5, 1884. Married March 31, 1910, Austin, Texas, Herman Gebhardt Weicher, born November 13, 1876, in Darmstadt, Germany. Issue:
           (A) Elizabeth Weicher, born June 25, 1911, New Rochelle, New York.
       C. Hayes Thomson, born June 17, 1892, Austin, Texas
       A. Harriet B. Tomlinson, born June 8, 1890.
       B. Mary B. Tomlinson, born June 29, 1893,
       C. Margaret B. Tomlinson, born August 9, 1896.
   (4) Rizpah Bowers, born October 9, 1865. State University of Texas, 1884. Married January 2, 1896, William Stuart Red. Issue:
       A. Mary Red, born 1896.
       B. William Stuart Red, born 1898.
   (5) Hayes Bowers, born November 5, 1868. Married August 26, 1896, S. I. Von Koenneritz. Issue:
       A. Helena Bowers, born April 26, 1899.

Four Generations of Physicians.
MAXWELLS IN MEDICINE.

DESCENDANTS OF BEZALEEL AND MARGARET MAXWELL.

As in the professions of the ministry, the law and teaching, the Maxwell family has been well represented in medicine. The following biographies and autobiographies are those of the descendants of the Bezaleel Maxwell line. We take pleasure in presenting in this volume the records of some Maxwell physicians of other lines. Probably they are all related, if not recently, at least remotely.

The histories of two children, five grandchildren, eight great grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren of Bezaleel Maxwell—all of whom have been or are medical doctors are given in these pages. The names of sixty-eight Maxwell physicians, of the various lines, practicing in the United States and Canada appear in the latest directory of the American Medical Association.

The science and art of Medicine makes a wide appeal. It offers a fertile field to the research worker and scientist; to the student of medical literature, there is a voluminous and never failing supply; in its relation to public health problems and prevention of disease, there is a large and recent development with many opportunities for public service; the army, navy and public health departments of the nation are open, with certain restrictions, to medical men; the medical schools and the profession welcome the increase of great teachers and clinicians; the specialist is becoming important in the modern demand for efficiency; but the broad appeal is still to the general practitioner. From house to house he goes, ministering to the sick. Into his ear, as the family physician, are poured the secrets and troubles which no one else must hear. As friend, benefactor and advisor on the universally important subject of health, he maintains an honorable and responsible position in the community.

The Maxwell family has responded well to this wide appeal for public service. Scientists, teachers, practitioners, all have been ably represented. Bright minds, noble characters, worthy public servants have come and
gone with the passing years. As soldiers enlisted in the cause of health, they have accepted the call to duty.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL.

Lisbon, Ohio.

DR. DAVID HERVEY MAXWELL.

Dr. David Hervey Maxwell, son of Bezaleel Maxwell and Margaret (Anderson) Maxwell, was born September 17, 1786, in Garrard County, Kentucky. His early education was obtained under such advantages as the period afforded. At the age of eighteen, he was sent to school at Danville, Kentucky.

Doctor Maxwell studied medicine for four years with an elder brother, Dr. James A. Maxwell. He studied surgery a year with Dr. Ephriam McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky. Doctor McDowell was a man far in advance of his day. He made his name famous in the annals of surgery by performing the first operation for the removal of ovarian tumor. These five years of study under his brother and Doctor McDowell gave Doctor Maxwell great advantages over the practitioners of that period. He did not attend a medical college. The five years he had given for preparation were all that he had the time to bestow. But he received a diploma from a medical college in Ohio by way of reputation.

Doctor Maxwell located first in Garrard County, Kentucky. In 1810 he moved near Hanover, Indiana, and practiced there and at Madison for nine years. In May, 1819, he located at Bloomington, Indiana, at that time a very small backwoods settlement. He was the first physician to locate in Bloomington. Here he soon built up a large practice and was so successful that he was called to many of the surrounding towns in consultation and to perform surgical operations.

When the War of 1812 broke out, he enlisted and was appointed surgeon in a company raised by his wife's eldest brother, Williamson Dunn, who was captain. In the ranging service, Doctor Maxwell traveled the Wabash Valley from Vincennes to Fort Harrison. During a spell of high water, he lost his surgical instruments, for which he was afterwards reimbursed by Congress.

He was indefatigable in his close attention to his patients, rich or poor, it mattered not. They all received the same attention. Thousands of hard-earned dollars he lost by not charging the very poor anything. When he retired from the practice of medicine, his mantle fell upon his eldest son, Dr. James Darwin Maxwell.
On September 21, 1809, he was married to Mary E. Dunn. Eleven children were born to them—six boys and five girls—of whom one girl died in infancy.

Dr. Maxwell died at Bloomington, Indiana, on May 24, 1854, in his sixty-eighth year.

DR. JAMES DARWIN MAXWELL.

Dr. James Darwin Maxwell was the eldest son of David H. and Mary Dunn Maxwell. He was born May 19, 1815, near Hanover, Jefferson County, in what was then Indiana Territory. In 1819, his parents moved to Bloomington, Indiana. Eight years later James D. Maxwell entered the Bloomington Seminary, and in 1833 he was graduated from Indiana College. He taught two years in the Preparatory Department of the college, and afterwards taught in a college at Clinton, Mississippi. Returning to Bloomington, he studied medicine with his father two years, during which time he attended a course of lectures at Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Kentucky. After graduating at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1844, he began the practice of medicine with his father at Bloomington. At one time he and Dr. J. G. McPheeters formed a partnership, which continued some nine years.

In 1880, Dr. J. D. Maxwell, Jr., began the practice of medicine in Bloomington in his father's office. After the death of this son in 1891, Dr. Maxwell retired from active practice.

On July 6, 1843, James Darwin Maxwell married Louisa J. Howe. Ten children were born to them—four sons and six daughters, of whom only four daughters are living at this time (1915).

As a physician Dr. Maxwell was widely known and highly respected, not only in his immediate neighborhood but in the surrounding counties. The practice of medicine and surgery in his day was attended with many hardships. Physicians were compelled to go long distances on horseback, over bad roads, and trails, and much of their time both day and night was spent in the saddle.

Fortunately nature had endowed Doctor Maxwell with a powerful constitution, otherwise he could not have withstood this life of exposure and fatigue. He was a man of fine physique and of dignified bearing. His manner was quiet and reserved and his nature kindly and sympathetic. His presence in the sick room was reassuring. There was no alarm in his voice or manner even when the case was critical. In the early years of his practice physicians compounded their own prescriptions. Dr. Maxwell took the trouble to procure the best medicines that could be bought, ordering his supplies from the large and reliable houses in
the East, rather than use the drugs of commerce, which in those days were liable to be of inferior quality.

Doctor Maxwell was well-born and well educated. His advantages in life had been greater than most men of the community had enjoyed. In addition to this, his simple, approachable and kindly nature invited people's love and confidence. It was natural, therefore, that he should be more than a physician to many of his patients. He was a friend. They came to him for advice in many things. His counsels were wise and good. After the lapse of many years since his death, the older families of his community speak with satisfaction and pride of the fact that he was their family physician.

Doctor Maxwell was distinguished for his services in educational affairs as well as for his services in medicine. In 1838, he was elected to the office of Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Indiana University and held this office for seventeen years. In 1860, he was elected to the office of Trustee of the University and this office he held until the time of his death—thirty-two years. In the discharge of his duties as secretary and trustee he was noted for his fidelity, ability, and abiding faith in the ultimate success of the institution.

During his terms of office the University had many dark days and it was at such times that Doctor Maxwell's judgment, and his intimate knowledge of the history and workings of the institution were most valuable to his associates. The following tribute was paid to him by Judge Banta of the Law Department of the University.

"Surely the same spirit of love for higher learning and of loyalty to the institution that animated the father for more than thirty years, came in no less measure to the son, who for more than fifty years gave to it his best service.

"It may be that the son was moved by an ambition which the world would rate as less lofty than that which animated the father; that he lacked that love for public service that characterized the father; that he was by nature more retiring; that he shunned as the father did not the strife and turmoil that is sure to come to all who engage in public affairs. I say these things may be true, but I know this to be true that in his quiet, unostentatious, gentle, loving way, he served the institution no less faithfully and usefully, than the father did before him, and that he deserves the perpetual remembrance of all lovers of the Indiana University."

In this noble tribute, Judge Banta, himself one of the best and most useful friends and officers of the University, has but done justice to a colleague whose gifts and services, though somewhat different from his own, he esteemed as of the highest worth.
It may give point to this tribute to mention the fact that Doctor Maxwell was for many years the active local trustee of the University, and being always at hand had to deal with many matters which would require prompt attention. He had often to advise in acute and sometimes delicate situations where perhaps the prejudices of men were aroused. He spent countless time in looking after the physical condition of college and grounds. Having an eye for straight lines and being a good judge of masonry and carpentry, his patience was often tried with inferior workmen. He never allowed a piece of work to pass, however, until it was done right, even though it had to be done over again and again. One workman was heard to say to another one day, “You had just as well get that sidewalk straight, for if you do not, when Doctor Maxwell comes he will make you take it all out.” No detail was too trifling to engage his attention, and no question was so large and vital that he could not grasp it with a clearness and wisdom that made him invaluable as a member of the Board of Trustees.

Doctor Maxwell loved the University with an unfailing love, and carried its burdens upon his heart through a long series of years as did no other man. He knew it in its beginning as a Seminary, and was one of the first to receive its diploma as a college. In the years of its early struggle for existence he stood by it. In the middle decades of the century, when it was dependent upon the bounty of the Legislature, which was always meagerly and often grudgingly given, he was steadfast. When disaster after disaster came, sometimes by fire, sometimes by internal conflict and dissension, then by political controversy, or other mishap, he did not give up. Those who did not believe in the University believed in Doctor Maxwell.

The non-resident trustees were generally strong and influential men and gave their support with unflinching loyalty; but their burdens were not as his burden. He lived beside the institution and under its problems day by day. His service was rendered freely. There was no financial reward. His work was done with quiet joy, the joy of giving oneself unremittingly to a great cause. He lived to see the beginning of the greater Indiana University and to help in the erection of the first three or four buildings on the new campus. It was just emerging into the larger success and just beginning to realize the dreams of all the past years when he passed away, September 30, 1892, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Dr. Allison Maxwell.

Dr. Allison Maxwell, for thirty-eight years, a practitioner of Indianapolis, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, September 24, 1848. His
parents were Dr. James Darwin and Louisa Howe Maxwell. Allison Maxwell was a great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell.

The early years of his life were spent at home in Bloomington. He attended Indiana University and graduated with the honors of his class in 1868. While in school, he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. In 1871, he received the A. M. degree at the University.

Dr. Maxwell was appointed tutor of Latin and Greek in his Alma Mater but resigned this position to become manager of the educational department of the book and publishing house of A. L. Bancroft & Company, San Francisco, California. He returned to Bloomington, after two years, to take up the study of medicine with his father.

In 1875, Doctor Maxwell completed the regular three year graded course in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon a competitive examination, he secured a year's internship at the Cincinnati hospital (1875-76). He graduated from medical school with the class of '76, according to a rule which obtained in the Miami College at that time that those students who served a year in the hospital, following their medical course, should receive their diplomas at the end of their hospital term. Dr. Maxwell was class valedictorian.

In 1876, he located in Indianapolis with Dr. Theophilus Parvin, a well-known practitioner, who was at that time professor in the Louisville Medical College. This association lasted eight years and was dissolved when Doctor Parvin moved to Philadelphia to become a professor of obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College.

Doctor Maxwell continued the practice of medicine in Indianapolis and rose to prominence as an eminent physician, professor of medicine and public citizen. He was an efficient, honorable public servant and held many positions as physician and citizen in his community.

Two terms, he served as coroner of Marion County (1879-1883). He was a member of the City Hospital staff for four years and was a lecturer at the hospital on the practice of medicine. He was also a member of the city dispensary staff. He served as a member of the Board of Health of Indianapolis for two terms and was for three years president of the Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis. For a number of years he was a member (more lately called fellow) of the American Medical Association, a member of the Indiana State Medical Society and was prominent in the Indianapolis Medical Society, having served as its president and secretary.

In the latter years of his life, Dr. Maxwell resigned a part of his large practice and gave considerable of his time to the study of the medical side of life insurance. His original investigations in this line of work gave him the reputation of being one of the foremost life
Allison Maxwell always took a keen interest in education, both medical and literary. Having been reared in a university town and with the example of his father and grandfather before him, who did so much to promote the growth of Indiana University, he seemed to find it a pleasant duty to advance the interests of his alma mater and of the cause of education in his own community. He was ever a loyal alumnus of the State University and was active locally while school commissioner for Indianapolis.

In 1887, he was elected professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis and held this professorship for many years. In 1906, while he was dean of the school, the Central College was consolidated with the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis and the Fort Wayne Medical College to form the Indiana University School of Medicine. After this merger, Doctor Maxwell was re-elected professor of the Practice of Medicine and dean of the new school. This latter position he held through the trying days of organization, resigning in 1911, when the University was able to call a full time man to this position. He was recognized by his students and fellow practitioners as an efficient teacher and successful physician, and held their respect and esteem. His writings on medical subjects were comparatively few, relating more especially to the chest.

Doctor Maxwell was a member of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis and an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church.

On May 31, 1883, Allison Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Routh (daughter of James R. and Margaret Burroughs Routh), at Indianapolis, Indiana. Three children have been born to them: Dr. Leslie Howe Maxwell, Ruth Redfern Maxwell, and Allan Burroughs Maxwell.

On January 16, 1915, Doctor Maxwell died suddenly and very unexpectedly in the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, following an operation, performed January 2, 1915.

Allison Maxwell left a record as a good physician and teacher, a friend of education and a worthy citizen and public servant. But the attributes which most endear his memory, were the attributes of a staunch character. The same simple, courteous, kindly, Christian gentleman, he walked from day to day among his patients, friends and associates. He lived a wholesome life. He was a man of steadfast purpose, with a high regard for the truth, practical in his activities, sympathetic in his ideas and just and charitable to his fellowmen.
Dr. James Darwin Maxwell, Jr., was born July 14, 1850, in Bloomington, Ind. He was the son of Dr. James Darwin Maxwell and Louisa (Howe) Maxwell and was a great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell. Doctor Maxwell graduated from Indiana University in 1873 and soon afterward began the study of medicine with his father. He entered the Miami Medical College in 1874, graduating there in 1877. At the close of his course, upon a competitive examination he won a place as an interne in the Cincinnati Hospital. This position he held twelve months, fulfilling his duties with a faithfulness that endeared him to all with whom he was associated. In March, 1878, he returned to Bloomington and practiced till October, when he accepted the position of Second Assistant Physician, afterwards becoming first in the Cleveland Hospital for the Insane at Cleveland, Ohio, under the superintendency of Dr. Jamin Strong. Here he remained two years and although well pleased with the work and his success, he resigned to enter the general practice in Bloomington.

After practicing in Bloomington for several years, he took a postgraduate course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and received there his second degree. While in New York, he devoted a great deal of his time to surgery and soon after his return to Bloomington was recognized as one of the most prominent surgeons in southern Indiana. He was at this time surgeon for the L. N. A. & C. R. R. at Bloomington.

Doctor Maxwell was repeatedly elected Coroner of Monroe County, always without solicitation or effort on his part.

In December, 1889—twelve years after entering the practice of medicine—his health began to fail and on the second day of July, 1890, he was compelled to resign his practice. He consulted noted specialists and made gallant efforts to regain health and strength but all to no avail. He gradually failed and died Tuesday, January 6, 1891, at the residence of his parents, in Bloomington.

The following quotation from a Bloomington paper reflects the feeling of his community regarding the man:

"In the death of Doctor Maxwell his family are not alone the sufferers. His ability and competency were generally conceded and his tender, yet positive treatment of patients, won for him the love and respect of all. While he was kind hearted and sympathetic, yet he undertook all work in surgery with a promptness and confidence born of skill and careful training in the best schools. * * * 'Doctor Jim,' as all his friends and patients affectionately called him, always brought sunshine into the
sick room with his cheerful disposition and kind and considerate manners; and these were not put on for the occasion—they were natural with him; wherever you met Dr. J. D. Maxwell, Jr., you met the same gentlemanly, courteous man who by his presence gave hope to the sick and courage to the invalid. * * * Briefly, we sum up the statement in these words: No better man ever lived in Bloomington, or more adorned his profession.”

DR. LESLIE HOWE MAXWELL.

Dr. Leslie Howe Maxwell was born May 19, 1884, at Indianapolis, Indiana. His parents were Dr. Allison Maxwell and Cynthia (Routh) Maxwell. Leslie Maxwell is a great-great grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell. He is a descendant of a long line of doctors, his great-grandfather, his grandfather and his father all having been practitioners of medicine.

Dr. Leslie Maxwell obtained his early education in the public schools of Indianapolis. He received the A. B. degree at Indiana University in 1906. In 1909, he graduated from the Indiana University School of Medicine. While in medical school, Doctor Maxwell was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. After a year’s internship (1909-10) at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, he went to Paris and Berlin (1910-11) for post-graduate work.

In September, 1911, he entered general practice with his father at Indianapolis. He is located in the Pennway Building.

DR. JAMES ANDERSON MAXWELL.

Dr. James A. Maxwell, third son of Bezaleel Maxwell, was born September 25, 1779. Very little is known of his medical career. He studied medicine and graduated from a medical school in New York City. While in the Bellevue Hospital, he is said to have been the first person vaccinated for smallpox in the United States. He went south and located in Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where he had a very extensive practice. The conditions and hardships encountered in the practice of medicine during the early settlement of the country, were such as to undermine his health, and caused his death before he had reached his prime.

He married, first, Ann A. Blanton on June 22, 1801. Married, second, Ann Baylor Hughes. He died December 9, 1823, at the age of forty-four years.

DR. ANDERSON MAXWELL.

Anderson Maxwell was the eldest son of Dr. James A. Maxwell (son of Bezaleel), who lived and died in Grand Gulf, Miss.
He graduated in medicine at the medical school in Louisville, Kentucky. He was a remarkably bright and promising physician. Only a year or two after his graduation, he died in Mississippi.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ELIZABETH WILEY CORBETT.

I was born in 1833 on the Wiley farm, Jefferson County, Indiana. I was a congenital student, for, which I deserve no credit, in that I was eager for an education. Fortunately, my father, though not a college-bred man, was a deep student, a mathematician, an historian, and above all a philologist, and woe be unto us if we made a lapse in English! I was anxious when I was eighteen to go to college. My father made application to have me admitted at Hanover, five miles distant from our home. Such a request was unprecedented and the president of the college, who knew my father intimately, said:

"Do you want your daughter to come here and recite with these men?"

"Why, yes; she would not hurt the men."

"Is she prepared to enter college? Does she read Greek?"

"Yes, she reads Greek very well."

"Well," said the president, "there is something the matter with a girl who reads Greek and she cannot enter here."

This necessitated leaving home, much to my regret, as my father was a great teacher. I had a short term at Antioch College in Ohio under the wise counsel of Horace Mann.

At as early an age as fourteen, I decided to study medicine. The terrible experience of having my mother pass through a siege of typhoid (treated with calomel to the degree of salivation until she picked out all her beautiful teeth and laid them in my hand), was enough to decide me to find a better method of treating fevers—if there was one—than the mercurial method employed at that time. But how and where in the "wild and woolly West," was a problem that seemed beyond me. My father at this time subscribed for the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals, in which were advertised the Hygeoi-Therapeutic College in New York which admitted women. This appealed to me, and so it was arranged that I go to New York, in company with an uncle, Anderson Maxwell, who was en route to California with his family. I took the course and received my degree and, incidentally, learned something more efficacious in the treatment of fevers than calomel for medicine and "sheepnanny tea" for drink and nourishment!

I went home, gave my invalid mother a course of treatment which completely restored her health, much to the disgruntlement of the village doctor, who always employed the "calomel and tea." My mother lived.
a la the fairies, “happily ever after,” unto eighty-six years, and died of the old peoples’ friend—pneumonia.

In 1859, I went to California, where I practiced medicine for twenty years. I then went to Vienna and did clinical work as the guest of the famous surgeon, Bilroth. On my return, I stopped at Ann Arbor, with letters to some of the professors, especially one to Professor Vaughn, into whose laboratory I went for “brushing up” in chemistry, and after a three months’ course, I asked for an examination and the privilege of presenting a thesis, for a degree. This was granted in spite of considerable opposition on the part of students because of the limited time I had spent in that particular college. I received my degree and returned to California, where I continued my practice until 1900, when I went again to Europe—not to work—but to see my son, Harvey Wiley Corbett, take his diploma from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he had been a student in architecture for five years. I then returned to California, where I worked until the earthquake shook me “down and out,” since when I have been in New York with my son. Since living here I have been made an honorary member of the New York State Women’s Medical Association and of the American Medical Association.

But allow me to say, in closing, that the only distinction I ever really attained was as the originator of the Pure Food Law, in that at the age of eleven, I brought up my distinguished brother, Doctor Harvey W. Wiley on a bottle, and I fed him pure milk!!

At the age of eighty-two, I am hale and hearty; can walk five miles without fatigue and am as delighted with a new idea as I was at fourteen.

ELIZABETH WILEY CORBETT.

May 23, 1915.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known nationally as “the pure food man,” was born in Kent, Indiana, October 18, 1844. His mother, Lucinda Weir Maxwell, was a granddaughter of Bezaleel Maxwell. She married Preston P. Wiley on March 1, 1832. Of this union seven children were born, of which one, Samuel Maxwell, died in infancy.

The subject of our sketch received his early collegiate training at Hanover College, from which institution he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1867, receiving the degree of A. M. there in 1870. He studied medicine with Dr. S. E. Hampton, of Milton, Kentucky, and entered the Medical College of Indiana at the beginning of the term, 1869, graduating there in 1872. In 1873 he graduated from Harvard and was appointed professor of Medical Chemistry in the college. He discharged
the duties of this office until the fall of 1878. From the time of organi-
ization until February, 1915, a period of nine years, he served on the
Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Asso-
ciation. Doctor Wiley is a member of the Medical Society of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, of the American Medical Association, of the American
Public Health Association, of the American Pharmaceutical Association,
and of the American Therapeutic Society, of which he was president in
1910-11. He says his services to medicine have been honored more in
the breach than in the observance, as he has never practiced.

Besides the collegiate degrees already mentioned, he received the
B. S. degree from Harvard in 1873. The following honorary degrees
have been conferred upon him: Ph. D., Hanover, 1876; LL. D., Han-
over, 1898; LL. D., University of Vermont, October 12, 1911; D. Sc.,
Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1912.

His activities as a medical scientist and chemist have been based
upon a long experience as a teacher. From 1867-1870 he was professor
of Latin and Greek at Butler College. In 1871 he taught science in the
Indianapolis High School. In 1874 he was professor of Chemistry at
Butler. And from 1874-1882 he was professor of Chemistry at Purdue
and State Chemist of Indiana. He taught in George Washington Uni-
versity, 1899-1914, as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and held the
position of Consulting Professor of Food Chemistry in the Polytechnic
Institute of Brooklyn in 1905. From 1884 to 1912 Doctor Wiley was
secretary of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

It was as Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agri-
culture (1883-1912), and while Chairman of the Board of Food and
Drug Inspection (1907-1912), that he gained a name and national promi-
nence in his relentless stand against food adulteration. Through
experimentation and other methods he convinced the public mind that
many foods were being treated with drugs, such as sodium benzoate,
that were harmful as preservatives. The manufacturing interests finan-
cially involved went after Doctor Wiley, and a fight, very interesting to
the general newspaper reading public, resulted. But right is right if
might is might, and right and Doctor Wiley won, because the contest
was to uphold a principle that was for the public weal—pure food. He
was heartily supported by the women's clubs, the medical profession and
the public at large.

Doctor Wiley has thrice been a member of Juries of Awards at
the world's expositions—in 1893 at the Chicago World's Fair; at the
Paris Exposition in 1900; and at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.
He has served as United States delegate to the Third International Con-
gress of Applied Chemistry at Vienna, in 1898; to the Fourth Congress
in Paris, 1900; to the Fifth Congress in Berlin, 1903; to the Sixth Congress in Rome, 1906; and to the Seventh Congress in London, 1909, when he acted as Chairman of the American Committee.

In 1908 he was Honorary President, Premier Congrès International pour la Répression des Fraudes Alimentaires et Pharmaceutiques, Geneva; and in 1909, Corresponding Member for the United States, Societe Universelle de la Crois-Blanche de Geneva. He has three times received decorations: Chevalier Merit Agricole, 1900; Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur, 1909; Elliott Cresson Medal of Franklin Institute, 1910.

A member of twenty-two scientific societies and an honorary member of fourteen institutes and societies, one would hardly expect Doctor Wiley to be much of a club man. Yet he belongs to no less than six: The Chemists' Club of New York, the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C., the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia, the Harvard Union of Cambridge, the National Press Club of Washington, D. C., and the Cosmos Club of Washington, of which latter he was president in 1910-12.

Along with many other activities, Doctor Wiley has found time to write books and articles for the magazines. He is contributing editor to Good Housekeeping Magazine. A book on Foods and Their Adulteration, published by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, Philadelphia, comes from his pen. He has also produced a standard work, in three volumes, on the Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis (The Chemical Publishing Company of Easton, Pennsylvania). The Lure of the Land is published by the Century Company of New York.

Though Doctor Wiley retired from public life in 1912, he has not lost interest in public affairs. He is now president of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, 1910-15, which is preparing the ninth decennial volume of the United States Pharmacopoeia. He is president of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, charged with the safeguarding of the interests of the citizens of Washington against unfair fiscal legislation. He is president of the Mouth Hygiene Association of the United States, looking after the care of the teeth of the nation. He is president of the Columbia Hospital for Women, which is a National Hospital created by the Congress and conducted by a board of trustees consisting of Senators, Representatives and citizens. For the past three years he has been connected with the Redpath Chautauqua and Lyceum Service and has given over three hundred lectures in all parts of the United States. He is a director of one of the largest banks in Washington and personally looks after extensive business interests. He is also a trustee of Hanover College, to which he has made large financial contributions.

On February 27, 1911, Doctor Wiley was united in marriage to Miss...
Anna C. Kelton, daughter of Major-General John C. Kelton, U. S. A., and Josephine Campbell Kelton. Two children have been born to them: Harvey Wiley, Jr., born May 16, 1912, and John Preston Wiley, born February 27, 1914.

Since 1912 Doctor Wiley has spent a large part of his time lecturing, writing, and enjoying himself as a farmer. He owns a plantation in Loudoun County, Virginia, not far from the site of the old home of his great grandfather, Bezaleel Maxwell.

DR. EDWARD HOWARD COWAN.

Edward Howard Cowan was born December 21, 1846, at Frankfort, Indiana. He was the first child of John Maxwell Cowan and Harriet D. Janney. His parents were married at Stockwell, Indiana, November 13, 1845. The father came from Montgomery County, and the mother was born on the Wea Plains, near Lafayette.

He had his early education in such schools as the times afforded, but had several very excellent teachers among them. In September, 1862, he entered the Preparatory Department of Wabash College, going home overland, sometimes on horseback, through the thirty miles of swamp and forest.

In the spring of 1864, nearly the entire student body enlisted on the President's call for troops. Among the rest, he enlisted as a member of Company H, 135th Indiana Infantry and he was discharged September 29, 1864, by reason of expiration of service. In 1865, he re-entered Wabash College, where he remained till 1867.

In the fall of 1869, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Moses Baker, of Stockwell, who was one of the leading men of his times, being the first surgeon in Indiana to perform Cæsarian Section, at least when complicated by fibroid tumours. Later, in 1871, Dr. Cowan studied under the charge of Doctors McClellen, Barnett and Briggs, of Crawfordsville, and attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1871-72, and also of 1872-73. He was graduated in March, 1873. On April 1, 1873, he began practice in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and has remained there ever since. In 1877, he spent about three months in New York in hospital work.

He has been Secretary and President of the Montgomery County Medical Society. For many years, he has been examiner for most of the first-class Life Insurance Companies. He was nine years a member of the Crawfordsville School Board, being elected three times. He was Secretary of the United States Pension Examining Board for nine years. He takes great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and has
served as Commander of McPherson Post No. 7, Department of Indiana. For many years he has been a member of Center Presbyterian Church.

On November 13, 1877, the thirty-second anniversary of his parents’ marriage, near Louisville, Ky., he was married to Lucy L. Ayars, who was born and reared on the Bardstown Road, in a community which had been settled years before by her great-grandparents from Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to them: John Ayars Cowan, born August 11, 1880, who died September 19, 1891; Elizabeth Louise Cowan, born June 21, 1884.

Dr. Cowan is a great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell.

DR. IRVIN BREWSTER MAXWELL.

Dr. Irvin Brewster Maxwell was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, on April 14, 1805. When quite a small boy, with his parents, John and Sarah (Dunn) Maxwell, he came from Kentucky to Madison, Indiana. He grew to young manhood in Madison. His school education was very limited—just a few months of each year in the common school—and he had to give that up at the age of fourteen years.

He learned the blacksmith's trade at Madison and worked at it there for a time. About this period, his uncle, Dr. David Maxwell, of Bloomington, Indiana, persuaded him to come to Bloomington and live with him to study medicine. Medical schools were very scarce in those days. After he had completed his course with his uncle, he attended lectures in Cincinnati two winters. He returned then to Bloomington and took up the practice of medicine with Dr. David Maxwell.

Some time in the early twenties, Dr. Irvin Maxwell united in marriage with Deborah Susan Owens, at Bloomington. One son was born to them: John Alexander Maxwell, who died in Frankfort, Indiana, on December 16, 1851. Four years after marriage, the wife died. She is buried at Bloomington.

In the meantime, Dr. Irvin Maxwell's brother, Samuel D. Maxwell, had moved to Frankfort, Indiana, which was then a struggling village without a good physician or very much of anything else but mud. An unbroken forest surrounded the little settlement. Samuel Maxwell urged his brother to come to Frankfort and in 1836, Dr. Maxwell, with his son, John, went to Frankfort to make that place his future home.

He soon built up a good practice. He had to go fifteen to twenty miles sometimes, through storm and mud, to see his patients. Many long hard rides he took through the woods, with no road, just a blazed trail. He always rode on horseback. In speaking of these rough experiences, he used to tell of wending his weary way through the woods, on
“old Jerry,” his faithful horse, when the weather would be so cold that
the trees would be popping around them like pistols.

Many a poor suffering person did Dr. Maxwell soothe and heal by
his skill and kind heart, for which never a penny was received. He was
a very successful physician and surgeon, being possessed of self-control
and steady nerves and he was very highly esteemed by his patrons and
friends.

His early training as a blacksmith, combined with a natural ability,
made him quite a mechanical genius. He could make almost anything.
On one occasion a patient required an operation and the doctor did not
have the proper instrument with which to perform it. There were no
railroads near Frankfort in those days. To order the instrument and
wait until it could arrive would take too long a time. Dr. Maxwell pro­
cured a fine piece of steel, made the instrument himself, performed the
operation with it and the result was perfectly successful.

Sometime after he went to Frankfort, he was married (November,
1841) to Mary Eliza Johnson, in Lebanon, Ohio. There were three
children born to them: Sarah Elizabeth, born December 24, 1842; Samuel
Johnson, born April 14, 1845, and Mary Eliza, born June 17, 1848. His
wife died in Frankfort, December 16, 1850. His son, Samuel, died in
1847, and his daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, died in Bedford, Indiana, May
25, 1870. The youngest daughter, Mary Eliza, married Sheldon Fletcher
Ulm, October 9, 1872, and has three daughters and one son. She resides
at Kirklin, Indiana.

It was at the home of this daughter, two and one-half miles from
Frankfort, that Dr. Irvin Maxwell passed his declining years and died,
preserved to meet the summons when the call came. His death occurred
February 13, 1884, when in his seventy-ninth year. At this time he
was said to have been the best, as well as the oldest physician, in Clinton
County.

The last forty-eight years of his life were spent in Clinton County,
with the exception of four or five years. During this period he resided
near Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he married Mrs. Lucinda Gwyn;
since deceased for a number of years.

Dr. Maxwell was a Presbyterian by religious faith. He was a good
citizen, always willing to help anyone who was in trouble and needed
help and encouragement. His home and his family were his dearest
treasures.
AND GENEALOGY

DR. EDWARD B. MAXWELL.

Biography by his sister, Mrs. Mary M. Shryer.

Dr. Edward B. Maxwell was born and reared in Bloomington, Indiana. He had not more than fairly commenced his college course, when the whole United States was electrified by the discovery of gold mines in California, and the reported finding of it upon the surface of the earth. So Edward Maxwell became a "forty-niner," and from Bloomington and surrounding counties, doctors, lawyers, preachers, business men and men without business, formed a company and after careful preparation with picked ox teams, they started for the western El Dorado. This company was composed not only of men, but women and children. All went well until they got onto the desert, where no living thing grew but sage bushes, not a tree, not a blade of grass and no water. Here everything they started with was thrown away on the plains, excepting the food they carried. This was done to lighten their loads and hasten the journey. And they finally reached their goal, with little else than their lives. Edward Maxwell remained in California two or three years and returned to Indiana. A year or two after he returned he married and went on to a farm. But as he had no practical knowledge of farming and had not been accustomed to hard farm work, he was not able to stand it.

I do not know how long he read medicine, but after attending one course at the medical college in Louisville, Ky., he commenced practicing in southern Indiana. It was not long until his wife's health failed and she returned to Bloomington, where she died a few months later. He remained in the same place practicing for about six months. Then, not being well, he returned to Bloomington and shortly afterwards, suddenly died. At the time of his death he was only twenty-seven years old and had not yet completed his medical education.

Excerpts from a letter of his son, Walter Maxwell, of Terre Haute, Indiana:

"I have no recollection of my father at all, as I was only two and a half years old when he died, in 1859. * * * I know he practiced in Greene County, Indiana, and was practicing in Shoals, Martin County, Indiana, when he died. I do not know when he graduated or where."

Edward Bezaleel Maxwell was the youngest child of Dr. David Hervey Maxwell, of Bloomington, Indiana, and a grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell.
Dr. William T. Maxwell, for many years a practitioner of medicine in the State of Indiana, was a son of Samuel C. Maxwell, and a grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell.

He studied medicine with George R. Chitwood, M. D., a graduate of a Cincinnati Medical College and for many years, Professor of Obstetrics in his Alma Mater. After finishing his course of study, Dr. Maxwell formed a partnership with Dr. Chitwood, in Connersville, Indiana. Later, he practiced for a number of years in Liberty, Indiana. While here in practice, a cholera epidemic swept eastern Indiana, and Dr. Maxwell was begged by the people of Boston, a little town in Wayne County, to come there and attend their sick, as they were sorely stricken with the cholera and without medical aid, their physicians having fled. Dr. Maxwell left his family in Liberty and went to Boston, where he worked night and day for weeks, not only as doctor, but in many cases as preacher. He had unfailing success, however, in saving the cases that were taken in time.

After this period, he returned to Connersville and practiced there till his wife died. She left him a widower with eight children. He remarried and removed to Bainbridge, Indiana, where he remained practicing for a few years. From Bainbridge he went to Fincastle, a neighboring town, where he stayed several years. In 1856, he moved to a farm in Newton County, Indiana. Here he practiced a number of years. He finally moved to Remington, Indiana, built a nice home and formed a partnership with his step-son, S. C. Maxwell. He died in Remington, Indiana, in 1872.

Dr. Maxwell received a diploma from the Medical College in Cincinnati through Dr. Chitwood. He also held a post-graduate diploma from Rush Medical College, Chicago.

He was a man every one respected and loved, a successful doctor, a Christian leader, a loyal husband and affectionate father.

Dr. Samuel C. Maxwell was a son of Harvey Henderson Maxwell. The father was a teacher by profession. He also taught music and excelled as a vocalist. Samuel C. Maxwell's mother was Isophena McCullough. Of this union, beside Samuel, was born a daughter, Mary.

Dr. Maxwell studied medicine and graduated from Rush Medical

*Above facts obtained from Mrs. S. Emily Maxwell Cunningham, daughter of Dr. William T. Maxwell, 763 East Couch Street, Portland, Oregon.
College, and became eminent in his profession. He lived in Duluth, Minnesota, and practiced many years. His death occurred in Duluth.

Dr. Samuel C. Maxwell was a grandson of Samuel C. Maxwell and a great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell. His family reside in Los Angeles.

Dr. John Franklin Robertson.

John Franklin Robertson was born at Westport, Indiana, August 25, 1866. He is a son of David A. Robertson and Orintha H. (Maxwell) Robertson. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Bezaleel Maxwell. Her father's name was Edward Maxwell and her grandfather was Samuel C. Maxwell. Dr. Robertson graduated at Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Indiana, in 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He attended the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and graduated there March 29, 1895. He located at 2313 East Michigan Street, and has never changed his location since entering practice. In 1905 he did postgraduate at Columbia University and the City Hospital in New York.

He was Coroner of Marion County in 1906-1909. He is a member of the Indianapolis Medical Society. Dr. Robertson is engaged in general practice.

Dr. John H. Tilford.

John H. Tilford, son of Joseph A. Tilford and Mary A. Tilford, was born November 28, 1841. Up to eighteen years of age he was given educational advantages of a high order. He then engaged in the study of medicine in Indianapolis, Indiana, with Doctors Jamison and Funkhouser, with whom he continued until he went to attend medical lectures at Ann Arbor during the winter of 1861-62. In the spring of 1862, he returned to Indianapolis to enter the City Hospital to assist in caring for the sick and disabled and in August of that year was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 79th Indiana Infantry, and all through the war continued this position with the regiment. He was always on duty and during the three years never left his command. When the war ended he returned to Indianapolis and during the winter of 1865-66 attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College in New York City. He then engaged in the practice of medicine in Indianapolis till the spring of 1867, when he moved to Pittsboro, Hendricks County, Indiana, where he continued the practice of medicine seven years. During this time he graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1872. In 1873, he moved to Irvington, Marion County, Indiana, where he continued the practice of medicine. And in the year of 1877, he located in Windom, Cottonwood County, Minnesota, where he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was a man of excellent qualifications, highly educated and
a master of the details of his profession. He was Coroner of the county from 1879 to the time of his death, September 6, 1899. He also was for many years pension examiner and railroad surgeon until his death. I should have stated that he received the degree of Ad Eundem in Butler Medical College, in 1878.

He was married September 23, 1866, to Miss Luna A. Meek, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Two children were born: Frederick Meek Tilford and Mattie Rowena Tilford Sanger.

John H. Tilford was a great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell. His mother, Mary Ann (Maxwell) Tilford was a daughter of Samuel C. Maxwell, son of Bezaleel.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL.

Hugh S. Maxwell, great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell, and grandson of Dr. David Hervey Maxwell, was born at Rockville, Indiana, July 3, 1879. His parents were David Howard Maxwell and Anna Flora (Smith) Maxwell.

He received his early schooling in Rockville and attended college at Indiana University, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1901. While at Indiana, he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. The fall term of 1901-1902, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1904. For the first year and a half after graduation, he was engaged in institutional work, spending a year in the Passavant Hospital, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as resident physician and surgeon and a part of the remaining time at Markleton Sanitarium, Markleton, Pennsylvania, as assistant physician. For three months he was house physician in the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Pittsburg. In January, 1906, he entered practice in Pittsburg, and has been located in the Pittsburg district and in eastern Ohio. For the past few years he has been residing and practicing medicine at Lisbon, Ohio.

Dr. Maxwell is a member of the Columbiana County and Ohio State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association.

On July 21, 1908, he was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Marie Probst, daughter of Christian John and Barbara (Foerster) Probst. Of this union four children have been born: Eugene Howard (died when one week old), Jean Ruth, Martha Anna and Mary Katherine.

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Maxwell thinks there is still a large field for the general practitioner and has not yet taken up a specialty.
My regard for the Maxwell name is an inheritance from my mother and my aunts. Their affection and recollections of the ten aunts and uncles who were of the Dr. David Maxwell line, were always in evidence, both in their conversation and correspondence. My own associations with the Maxwells are largely limited to the time when I lived in Rockville, Indiana, where as a young boy, I remember, with a very real affection, my great aunt, Mrs. General Howard, and my great uncle, Mr. D. H. Maxwell.

I was born on September 2, 1881, in Urumia, Persia, where my father and mother were then missionaries under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. From that time until 1896, excepting a year, in 1889, spent in Rockville, Indiana, we lived in Persia. The years there were full of interesting impressions and experiences, which left me with lasting tastes for things oriental and a love for travel. Our friends and associates were many of them of the best, and especially during my last two years, which I spent in Urumia, preparing for high school work, I met and lived with most delightful Americans.

In 1896, we returned to America, making Duluth, Minnesota, our home. The following four years I spent in high school work. Those were the days when a thoroughly equipped high school was considered entirely adequate to prepare one for college, and the democratic ideals of the western frontier were still in full force. The lads who were preparing for college, were all engaged in work of some sort or other, either in connection with their high school work or during the summer months. I was one of several who had large paper routes, and rain or shine every day found us walking eight to ten miles after school hours. This regular outdoor work in a most invigorating climate gave the finishing touches to a naturally strong constitution, and has stood me in good stead ever since.

In 1900, I entered Princeton, quite as raw a recruit as ever came to the college, for I had not even an acquaintance in the town. The four years there were, however, most interesting, and for me, eventful ones. I was fortunate in being elected to the Daily Princetonian Board during my freshman year. This brought me into association with a great many of the activities of the University and with the members of the faculty and leaders of the several classes, and resulted in my having a far greater interest in college affairs and intimate knowledge of Princeton that I should have had otherwise. It was during my junior year that my intentions to study medicine, which I had had since early boyhood, crystallized, and my work for the next two years was largely in the nature
of pre-medical study. At first, I had intended to go to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, but later decided to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

During the summer of 1904, after graduating from Princeton, my brother, Lucius, and I took a trip out to the wheat country of the Dakotas by way of getting exercise and interesting experience. In the six weeks that we spent on the prairie we got both and plenty of it. At the time, the fifteen-hour working days seemed a bit unending, but since that experience we have both looked back on the time spent in that frontier country with a great deal of pleasant reminiscence. There is something very educating in coming in such close contact with a developing country and pioneer people. It is an experience that in a few years will be very difficult to obtain, for even now there is little left of the picturesque and primitive that we were fortunate enough to see in that unsettled part of the Northwest.

In the fall of 1904, I came to New York and began my work in Columbia. The following four years were periods of long and unmitigated hard work. The one redeeming feature was the fact that there were in the medical school, both as students and as instructors, the pick of the best men from our leading eastern universities. The association with and the friendships formed with these sterling men from other universities have been very lasting ones and continue to make life in such a competing and driving center as New York City worth while in every sense of the word. The four years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, while of course necessary to our degrees, were to us at the time and much more intensely, a period of preparation for the hospital examinations that took place at the end of our fourth year. The worry and long drudgery of the last year especially, no one can understand who has not been through the grind. At the end of it I was appointed to the surgical service of Dr. Joseph A. Blake in the Roosevelt Hospital. The next two years were the most instructive and valuable that I have ever had, occupied as they were in constructive work under the supervision of two such masters as Dr. Blake and Dr. Peck. To them I shall ever be indebted for giving me my ideals of honest and skillful surgery.

In 1910, I was appointed Instructor in Surgery in Columbia, and in January, 1911, began my work with fourth-year students in bed-side instruction at the Presbyterian Hospital, which had been that year made the University Hospital. Since then I have been engaged in teaching at the Hospital, making that my chief work. In 1912, I was appointed First Assistant Surgical Pathologist, and in 1914, First Assistant Attending Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital,
The Dunn Homestead, Jefferson County, Indiana. Built 1809.
In 1911, quite unexpectedly, I met the lady of my choice, Miss Mary Neals, of Boston, whom I persuaded to be my wife. We were married in September, 1912, in Woods Hole, Mass., in the Episcopal Church, where her father had formerly been the rector. We have made our home in New York City since then, and do not regret our choice, for to those who have serious work the diversions of the city are often real helps. We have a two-year-old daughter, Mary Allen, and quite an essential addition she is to our home.

Note: Dr. Allen O. Whipple is a great-great-grandson of Bezaleel Maxwell. His line of descent is as follows: Bezaleel Maxwell, Dr. David H. Maxwell, Margaret Maxwell Allen (wife of Rev. William Y. Allen), Mary Allen Whipple (wife of Rev. William Whipple), Dr. Allen O. Whipple.

DUNN FAMILY.

I. James Dunn, born in County Down, Ireland, the founder of the family, married Martha Long, daughter of John Long, about the year 1749, and with their children came to the Colonies, from Ireland, about 1762. They first settled in Virginia. We know that three of the children were born in Ireland. After coming to this country, other children were born, making eight in all, four daughters and four sons. James Dunn settled in Augusta County, Virginia, afterwards living in Rockingham County. During the Revolution he enlisted in the Federal Army, from Rockingham County. After the war, sometime between 1784 and 1788 he removed from Virginia to Kentucky, where several of his children had already gone. From several transfers of land, it would appear that he first stopped in Fayette County. There are deeds from “James Dunn of Fayette County and his wife Martha.” Ultimately he settled in Jessamine County, and there his will was written in 1806, dated November, 1806. The will was proved in February Court, 1808. Evidently his death occurred between 1806 and 1808, and he died in his eighty-second year. From the will it appears that six of the eight children were living at that time. (See Will in Dunn Miscellany.) Issue, James Dunn and Martha Long Dunn.

1. Samuel Dunn, born 1750, died August 17, 1802. Married March 23, 1775, Elinor Brewster (daughter of James Brewster and Elinor Williamson. (See Sketch James Brewster No. 1.) Born January 25, 1754, died November 3, 1841. (See Sketch of Samuel Dunn and Elinor Brewster No. 2.) Issue:

   (1) James Dunn married Elizabeth Hopkins. Nothing known of them.
(2) John Dunn married Margaret Carr. Issue:

A, Eleanor Dunn, B, Samuel, C, Margaret, D, Polly, E, John,
F, Martha Dunn.


A, James Dunn.
B, Mary Dunn married Andrew Spear.
C, Samuel Campbell Dunn married Martha Crothers. (See Spear Lines.) Samuel Campbell Dunn was born at Danville, Kentucky, in 1809. He was educated in the Hanover schools, and the Indiana State University. He left the University after finishing his junior year. Like many other young men, he fell in love, and quit college to marry, and go into business. He was married in October, 1834, to Martha A. Crothers, of Hanover, and in 1852 he moved with his family to Franklin, Indiana. He was an elder, for many years, in the Presbyterian Church where he lived, and was one of the best of men, as will be borne out by all who knew him. Issue:

(A) William McKee Dunn, born 1839.
(B) Mary Alice Dunn.
(C) John Crothers Dunn.
(D) Samuel Chalmers Dunn.
(E) Daniel Dunn.
(F) James Wilson Dunn.
(G) Allen Spear Dunn.
(H) Oren Dunn married Alice M. Wheat, 1872. No issue. (See Spear Line.) Oren Dunn is an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Franklin, Indiana; Vice-President of the Citizens National Bank, with which he has been connected since its organization in 1889. He never held a political office, although a Republican of the old “Stand Pat” brand.

D, John Dunn lived at the old home place, in Hanover. Married first, Caroline Blake (daughter of Colonel John Blake of Frankfort, Indiana,) Married second, ———.
Issue First Wife.

(A) Myra Dunn married Humphrey McFarland.
(B) Williamson Dunn, deceased.
(C) Edward Dunn died of wounds in Civil War.

Issue Second Wife.

(D) Mary Dunn married Professor Young, of Hanover College.
(E) Martha Dunn.

E. William McKee Dunn. Born December 12, 1814. Died July 24, 1887. Married March 11, 1841, Elizabeth Francis Lanier (daughter of James S. D. Lanier.) (See Sketch William McKee Dunn No. 4.) Issue:

(A) James Lanier Dunn died young.
(B) William McKee Dunn, Jr., married October 22, 1868, May E. Morrill. (See Sketch No. 5.)
(C) Charles Norwood Dunn, died young.
(D) Francis Elizabeth Dunn, married May 11, 1871, David Richie McKee.
(E) Lanier Dunn married, Sept. 27, 1882, Harriet Hildreth Heard. "Special to Washington Post. Hot Springs, Va., July 1: Lanier Dunn dropped dead today at his country home, Gramercy Farm, where he was spending the summer with Mrs. Dunn and their son, McKee Dunn. Short services will be held at Gramercy Farm, and the body will be taken to Washington for burial. Mr. Dunn's only brother, Colonel George Dunn, is military attaché in Rome. The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn, Mrs. George Cole Scott, and Mrs. A. Sidney Buford, are coming tonight. Mrs. Dunn was Miss Hildreth Heard, a niece of General Butler."
(G) George Marshall Dunn.

F. Nancy Dunn married Professor Hines, of Hanover College.
G. Williamson Dunn, M. D., lived many years in Frankfort, Indiana, and died there. Married Maria Jones. Issue:

(A) Robert Dunn died 1915. No issue.
(B) Elizabeth Whitlock Dunn married Harvey Tinsley, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. Issue:
a. William Tinsley.
b. Campbell Tinsley.
c. Maria Tinsley.
d. Janie Tinsley.
e. Robert Tinsley.

(C) Alfred Dunn died unmarried.

H. David Dunn. Married Ellen Purviance. When very young, was in the Mexican War, and was a colonel in the Civil War. After the close of the war, he was made Consul to Chile, South America.

I. Thomas Dunn, the youngest son of Williamson, was also in the Mexican War, when only a boy. Enlisted in Civil War among the first recruits. At the close of the war, he entered the Regular Army, and ranked as Captain. He lived and died at Santa Monica, California. His wife was Harriet Tipton, daughter of General Tipton, who was a United States Senator.

J. Amanda Dunn married Mark Tilton.

(4) Samuel Dunn, Jr. Born January 12, 1784. Died June 6, 1849. Married March 12, 1812. Elizabeth Grundy, born February 21, 1787. Died August 14, 1865. (See Sketch of Grundy Family No. 6.) (See Sketch of Samuel Dunn, Jr., No. 7.) Issue:

A. George Grundy Dunn. (See Sketch of George Grundy Dunn and Elizabeth Grundy Dunn Nos. 8 and 9.)

B. Clarinda Dunn married Dr. J. G. McPheeters.

C. Lucinda Dunn married James Carter. Lucinda and Clarinda were twins.

D. Samuel Fowler Dunn. (See Maxwell Genealogy, Matilda Maxwell Branch.)

E. Felix Clelland Dunn was born in Kentucky, April 14, 1818. Died September 30, 1885. Married first, Margaret Gould, October, 1841. Married second, Mary Slocum. He was another one of the Dunn family who believed in making the best of all phases of life, thinking the optimistic view always preferable. The greater part of his life was spent in farming, but later in life he went into the mercantile business in Bloomington, Indiana. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He had the respect and esteem of all who had known him during a lifetime, and his death severed many warm attachments.
G. Eleanor Brewster Burch Dunn married Captain William S. Charles.
H. Benjamin Rice Dunn, unmarried.

(5) Nathaniel Dunn married Sophia Irwin. (See Benjamin Irwin Family, by Mrs. Morris.) John and Nathaniel Dunn were sons of Samuel Dunn, Sr. They owned fine farms, and were successful in their business. John, the older one, living in Spencer, Indiana, and Nathaniel in Crawfordsville, Ind. They were men of eminent worth and trained their children by precept and example in all things that go to make the respectable and worthy character. Kind and benevolent, their home was always open in the early days in which they lived, to the wayfarer and to the minister of the Gospel, and they were entertained and made to feel that the hospitality gave pleasure to those bestowing it—as much as to the persons receiving it. The high estimation in which they were held by all who knew them, placed a seal of honor, respect, and esteem upon their characters. They were men “in whom there was no guile.” John married Margaret Carr (first cousin). Nathaniel married Sophia Irvin (first cousin).

**Issue Nathaniel and Sophia Dunn.**

A. Amanda Dunn married Richards.
B. Irwin Dunn married Burbridge.
C. Sarah Dunn married Wheeler.
D. Mary Ellen Dunn.
E. Samuel Dunn.
F. Benjamin Dunn.
G. Lizzie Dunn.

(6) Sarah Dunn married John Maxwell (See Maxwell Genealogy John Maxwell Branch.)

(7) Mary Dunn married David Hervey Maxwell. (See Maxwell Genealogy, David Hervey Maxwell Branch.)


2. James Dunn married Jane Doak. (See James Doak Line, by Mrs. Morris.)

3. Nathaniel Dunn married Polly Brewster. Issue:
   (1) Samuel Dunn.
   (2) Nathaniel Dunn.
   (3) Sophia Dunn.
   (4) Polly married Bronaugh.

4. A daughter married Richard Carson. Issue:
   (1) Alexander Carson.
   (2) Jennie Carson.

5. Jane Dunn married James Doak. (See James Doak Line, by Mrs. Morris.)

Contributed by Robert Shannon Moore, Great Grandson of Jean Dunn Spear.

(Numbered from Jean Dunn.)


1. Andrew Spear, M. D. Born ----- . Married Mary Dunn (daughter of Williamson), about 1813. Died about 1880. Issue:
   (1) Miriam Willson (Mira) Spear. Born March 5, 1830. Married James Alfred Caldwell, April 9, 1850. Died April 13, 1862. Issue:
AND GENEALOGY

A. Mary Elliott Caldwell. Born March 27, 1851. Died October 24, 1851.


C. James Edward Caldwell. Born January 14, 1859. Married Florence M. Price (daughter of Calvin), June 14, 1884. Died March 4, 1899. Issue:
   (A) Mira Thornton Caldwell. Born June 2, 1885.
   (B) Walter Edward Caldwell. Born January 9, 1887.
   (C) Arthur Reddick Caldwell. Born October 30, 1888.

D. Charles Boudinot Caldwell. Born March 1, 1861. Married Ida Vertrees (daughter of Daniel), December 25, 1884. Issue:
   (A) Mabel Caldwell. Born July 6, 1886. Married L. M. Shipley, March 27, 1907. Issue:
   (B) James Caldwell. Born January 21, 1888. Married Platinum Brown, May 31, 1910. Issue:
      a. Ida Elizabeth Caldwell. Born October 5, 1911.
   (C) Lee Caldwell. Born June 25, 1890.
   (D) Boone Caldwell. Born November 1, 1891.
   (E) Nellie Caldwell. Born October 7, 1896.
   (F) Edna Caldwell. Born March 12, 1899.
   (G) Lula Caldwell. Born April 23, 1901.

(2) Jennie Spear. Born ——. Married Alfred Hynes, ——. Died about 1869. Issue:
   A. Mamie Hynes. Born ——. Married ——. Died ——.
   B. Fannie Hynes. Born ——. Married ——. Died ——.

(3) Williamson Spear. Born ——. Died in infancy.
(4) James Willson Spear. Born —. Married first, Mary Scott (daughter of Rev. Dr. Scott, for a time President of Hanover College), second, ————, about 1880. Issue:
   A. ———— (daughter). Died in infancy.
   B. Andrew Spear. Born about 1881.


2. James Spear married ————. Issue:
   (1) A son who married ————. Issue:
       A. Charles Spear.
   (2) A daughter married ———— Swineheart. Issue:
       A. Emma Swineheart.

3. Mary Spear. Married J. G. Armstrong, Col. Issue:
   (1) Viola Armstrong married Oren Crothers. (See Crothers Family.)

4. Jane Spear, born March 22, 1796, died 1872. Married John Crothers, born February 17, 1788. (See Crothers’ Sketch). From the Crothers Bible in the possession of Mrs. R. G. Porter. Issue:
   Martha A. Crothers, born September 10, 1815.
   Williamson Dunn Crothers, born January 3, 1817.
   Oren F. Crothers, born August 22, 1819.
   Abner L. Crothers, born April 17, 1821.
   Susan L. Crothers, born January 13, 1823.
   Jane G. Crothers, born January 15, 1825.
   Andrew S. Crothers, born July 19, 1827.
   Elija S. Crothers, born October 26, 1829.
   Mary Spear Crothers, born November 1, 1832.
   Nancy E. Crothers, born May 13, 1835.
   Samuel W. Crothers, born September 30, 1839.
   Ada S. Crothers, born ————.
   Marion Crothers, born September 21, 1844.

   (1) Martha Ann Crothers, born September 10, 1815, died 1881. Married Samuel C. Dunn (son of Williamson). Issue:
AND GENEALOGY 193

A. William McKee Dunn, born 1839, killed at the Battle of Stone River, in 1862.

B. Mary Alice Dunn, born 1841, died 1912. Married first, William Magill. Married second, William Ryker. Issue:
   (A) Willa Ada Magill, born 1865. Married Arthur Collins. Issue:
   (B) Laura Ryker, born 1867.

C. John Crothers Dunn, born 1843; died 1913. Married 1875.

D. Samuel Chalmers Dunn, born 1845, died 1889. Married 1882. Issue:
   (A) A son, who died 1910.
   (B) Daniel Dunn, married ——— Knowlton.
   (C) James Wilson Dunn, born 1847, died 1906. Married 1905.
   (D) Allen Spear Dunn, born 1849, died 1889. Unmarried.

(2) Williamson Dunn Crothers, born January 3, 1817, died 1896. in Springfield, Missouri. Married May 5, 1846, Eliza Smith, born September 12, 1830, died November 26, 1901. Issue:

A. Laura J. Crothers, born December 8, 1849. Married A. C. Dunning. Issue:
   (A) Edith Dunning, born July 9, 1875. Married Frank Sheppard.
   (B) Mabel Dunning, born January 1, 1877. Married June 14, 1900, David Diffenderffer, born August 30, 1870, at Ft. Bliss, Texas. (Son of David R. and Margaret (Dunham) Diffenderffer.) Issue:
      a. Margaret Jane Diffenderffer, born July 1, 1902.
      b. Katharine Louise Diffenderffer, born February 21, 1904.
      c. Mable Diffenderffer, born February 1, 1906.
      d. David Diffenderffer, born May 24, 1909.

B. Martha D. Crothers, born December 17, 1850. Married September 30, 1873, Kendrick Welburn. Issue:
(A) Williamson Crothers Welburn, born October 5, 1874. Married October 6, 1902, Mary L. King. Issue:
   a. Mary McLouth Welburn, born September 6, 1904.

(B) Allan Drummond Welburn, born September 30, 1881. Married May 13, 1905, Maud Bush. Issue:
   a. Martha Orline Welburn, born January 1, 1908.

C. Oren C. Crothers, born November 30, 1853.

D. Andrew S. Crothers, born June 1, 1855.

E. Emma Crothers.

F. Mary F. Crothers, born May 13, 1861. Married June 5, 1885, Robert G. Porter, born May 29, 1858. Issue:
   (A) William Crothers Porter, born November 1, 1886, Springfield, Missouri. Married April 19, 1913, Marie Agnew. Issue:
      a. William Crothers Porter, Jr., born May 23, 1914.
   (B) Harold W. Porter, born April 25, 1890.
   (C) Alleen Porter, born November 14, 1894.

G. Nellie Crothers.

H. Victoria Crothers.

I. Alleen Crothers.

(3) Oren F. Crothers, born August 22, 1819. Married Viola Armstrong. Issue:
   A. Jennie Crothers, born 1849, died about 1890. Married Freeman Scott. Issue:
      (A) Jennie Scott, born about 1870. Married Dr. B. T. Perkins.
   B. Ella Crothers, born 1851, died about 1902. Married Jack Howard. Issue:
      (A) Oren Howard.
      (B) Jack Howard.
      (C) Susan Howard.
      (D) Bessie Howard.

(4) Abner L. Crothers, born April 17, 1821.

(5) Susan L. Crothers, born January 13, 1823. Married John Greer, Major, C. S. A. Issue:
   A. John Greer.

(6) Jane G. Crothers, born January 15, 1825.
(7) Andrew Spear Crothers, born July 19, 1827, died about 1865. Married about 1860, Victoria Davidson. Issue:

A. Andrew William Davidson Crothers, born February 8, 1864. Married March 25, 1884, Nancy Celest French. Issue:

(A) Marie Louise Crothers, born December 10, 1885. Married February 27, 1912, Homer M. Brannum. Issue:

(B) Victoria Crothers, born May 13, 1887. Married June 10, 1908, John Edward White.

(C) Juliet Crothers, born June 17, 1888, died March 19, 1891.

(D) Carrie Chase Crothers, born March 1, 1892. Married October 7, 1914, Howard Broadie Ogden.

(E) William French Crothers, born September 12, 1894.

(F) Minnie Jarvis Crothers, born September 27, 1898.

(8) Eliza S. Crothers, born October 26, 1829.

(9) Mary Spear Crothers, born November 1, 1832.

(10) Nancy E. Crothers, born May 13, 1835.

(11) Samuel W. Crothers, born September 30, 1838.

(12) Adah Marian Crothers, born September 21, 1843, died February 12, 1913. Married July 21, 1869, Alexander Young. Issue:

   A. Jennie Crothers Young, born May 23, 1870. Married first, January, 1892, Eli Dunstin Thomas. Married second, November 4, 1904, Joel H. Frazer. Issue:
   
   (A) Dunstin C. Thomas, born February 23, 1896.

   (B) Jack Merrill Frazier, born November 23, 1906.

(13) Marion Crothers, born September 21, 1844.

5. Elizabeth (Betsy) Spear, born January 27, 1800. Married Thomas Shannon (son of George), April 4, 1822, died February 20, 1875. Issue:

(1) Robert Spear Shannon, M. D., b. 9-11-1823, d. 10-12-1896, m. 1-29-1861, Mary Lucas Sloan, m. 2nd, 10-25-1866, Nettie Wilford. Issue:


   B. Reuben Wilford Shannon, b. 4-22-1868, m. 12-28-1898, Hessie Elvin Davidson. Issue:
(B) Robert Spear Shannon, b. 6-7-1902.
C. Robert Lowy Shannon, b. 3-15-1870, m. Carrie E. Saunders. Issue:
   (A) Thadeus Lowry Shannon, b. 3-3-1896.
D. Thomas Shannon, b. 1-12-1872, died infant.
E. Arthur Lewis Shannon, b. 2-2-1873, m. 1st, 4-2-1902, Bes­sie Lane, m. 2nd, 9-16-1915, Mrs. Evangeline Nichols. Is­sue:
   (A) Raymond Lane Shannon, b. 10-27-1904.
F. Frank Vernon Shannon, b. 9-13-1876, m. 8-16-1910, Mrs. Annie Bierden McIntyre.

(2) George Shannon, born October 17, 1825. Disappeared.
(3) Martha Jane Shannon, born December 7, 1827. Married David Moore (son of Hugh), August 13, 1851, died June 12, 1901. Issue:
   A. Robert Shannon Moore, born February 14, 1854. Married Anna Heller (daughter of Adam), April 2, 1889. Issue:
      (A) Elsie Moore, born July 25, 1890.
      (B) Bertha Moore, born November 18, 1894. Residence, Washington, D. C.
   C. Alice Moore, born April 21, 1858, died January 27, 1861.
   D. Thomas Moore, born January 12, 1860, died October 2, 1865.
   E. Bessie Moore, born January 12, 1860, died April 18, 1861.
   F. Emmett Barr Moore, born February 4, 1862, died August 18, 1863.
   G. Hugh Lowry Moore, born February 15, 1864. Married Myra Rogers Stevens, July 17, 1895. Issue:
      (A) Lowry Stevens Moore, born June 4, 1896.
      (B) Paul Rogers Moore, born August 16, 1900.
      (C) Martha Katherine Moore, born April 15, 1903.
      (D) David Brainerd Moore, born August 3, 1905.
      (E) John Stanley Moore, born May 25, 1909, died August 7, 1910.
   H. William David Moore, born August 30, 1866, died March 2, 1867.
I. John Knox Moore, born February 8, 1868, died March 2, 1869.

(4) Abner Lowry Shannon, born June 8, 1830. Married Salome Jane Matthews (daughter of William), July 20, 1865, died March 9, 1901. Issue:
   A. May Bell Shannon, born June 7, 1866. Married Robert Douglas Taylor (son of John), September 1, 1909.
   B. Ella Matthews Shannon, born February 25, 1868. Married John Edward Reed (son of John), August 30, 1899. Issue:
      (A) Margaret Shannon Reed, born December 30, 1901.
   E. Pearl Anna Shannon, born September 27, 1873. Married Frank Shannon Taylor (son of John), April 20, 1905. Issue:
      (A) Helen Shannon Taylor, born December 3, 1908.
   F. Salome Alice Shannon, born October 28, 1876. Married Charles E. Binkley, September 18, 1901. Issue:
      (A) Martha Salome Binkley, born December 13, 1902.
   G. Bessie Pogue Shannon, born June 14, 1883. Married Robert Matheson, June 6, 1905.

(5) John Worth Shannon, born April 20, 1833, died November 3, 1854.

(6) James Andrew Shannon, born June 29, 1835, died May 31, 1836.

(7) Sarah Ann Shannon, born December 5, 1838. Married John Pogue Matthews (son of William), March 20, 1866. Issue:
   B. Thomas Shannon Matthews, born December 19, 1868.
   C. Minnie Ellen Matthews, born November 26, 1870. Married first, Harry Cummings Williams, May 12, 1898. Married second, Alexander C. McClelland, August 23, 1906. Issue:
      (A) Caroline McLean Williams, born January 30, 1902; died June 6, 1902.
      (B) Lucille McClelland, born June 4, 1907.
D. William Harrison Matthews, born November 6, 1872. Married Lottie Frances Williams, September 17, 1903.

E. Nellie Jackson Matthews, born February 26, 1877. Married Daniel W. McIntosh, September 19, 1906. Issue:
(A) Sara Nelle McIntosh, born October 30, 1907.
(B) Charles Davis McIntosh, born June 20, 1912.

(See Shannon sketch, p. 201.)

6. Ann Spear, b. February 8, 1804, m. Robert Taylor, 1827, d. May 17, 1878. Issue:
(2) Ellen Douglas Taylor, b. 1829, m. James Anderson, January 1854, d. 1898. Issue:
   B. Agnes Anna Anderson, b. February 9, 1858, m. Andrew Ferguson, December 31, 1879. Issue:
      (A) James Anderson Ferguson, b. June 8, 1883, m. September 25, 1915.
      (B) Etha Mary Ferguson, b. May 5, 1885, m. July 9, 1907.
      (C) Paul Everett Ferguson, b. July 13, 1888.
      (D) Pauline Elinor Ferguson, b. July 13, 1888, m. October 4, 1911.
   C. David Anderson, b. December 18, 1859, m. Flora Findley, ————, d. April 28, 1914. Issue:
      (A) Faye Anderson, b. February 19, 1886, m. September 1, 1914.
      (B) James Anderson, b ————, m. ————.
      (C) Max Anderson, b ————.
   F. Robert Taylor Anderson, b. July 13, 1866, m. Maggie Thompson. Issue:
      (A) Ruth Anderson, b ————.
      (B) Rachel Anderson, b ————, d. July, 1914.
      (C) Dorothy Anderson, b ————.
      (D) Elizabeth Anderson, b ————.
Issue:
(A) James Anderson, b. ——.

(3) John Spear Taylor, b. 1831, m. Eliza J. Shannon (daughter of George), April 24, 1862, d. 1903. Issue:
A. George Shannon Taylor, b. February 11, 1863, m. Kathryn Barton, 1904.
B. Robert Douglas Taylor, b. August 2, 1865, m. May Bell Shannon (daughter of Lowry), September 1, 1909.
C. Samuel Collins Taylor, b. September 21, 1867, m. Marie Dickerson.
D. Frank Shannon Taylor, b. February 2, 1870, m. Pearl Anna Shannon (daughter of Lowry), April 20, 1905. Issue:
(A) Helen Shannon Taylor, b. December 3, 1908.
E. John Spear Taylor, Jr., b. November 7, 1872, not married.
F. Oren Millican Taylor, b. June 1, 1881, not married.

(4) Robert Taylor Taylor, b. 1833, m. Ellen Hanna, November, 1860. Issue:
A. Jennie Arthur Taylor, b. ——, m. Park Phillips.
B. Anna Collins Taylor, b. ——, m. John Cochran.
C. William Hanna Taylor, b. ——, not married.
D. John Edward Taylor, b. ——, not married.
E. Sarah Ellen Taylor, b. ——, d. ——.
F. Thomas —— Taylor, b. ——, m. —— Cochran.
G. Robert —— Taylor, b. ——, m. ——.

(5) Eliza Ann Taylor, b. November 27, 1836, m. Samuel W. Cochran, October 12, 1858, d. November 18, 1901. Issue:
C. Mary Jane Cochran, b. January 8, 1864, m. Eugene K. Marquis, June 12, 1894; d. September 4, 1908. Issue:
(A) Hugh Collins Marquis, b. April 29, 1901.
D. George Washington Cochran, b. August 27, 1866, m. Maude May Jacobs, March 12, 1901. Issue:
(A) Herbert Samuel Cochran, b. December 13, 1903.
E. John Cochran, b. October 2, 1868, d. May 15, 1877.
F. Samuel Walker Cochran, b. December 22, 1871, drowned June 26, 1885.
G. Moses Cochran, b. ———, d. ———.
H. Helen Catherine Cochran, b. December 20, 1873, m. Claude Gordon.

THE CROTHERS FAMILY.

I. William Crothers married Mary Doak. They were born in Ireland.
   Issue:
   2. Susan Crothers. Married ——— Carson (Curson). Died in Kentucky. Issue:
      (1) Mary Carson, died unmarried.
   4. Benjamin Crothers, twin of Rachel. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Belonged to the Flying Camp, Captain Lockhart. Married Susannah Lockhart, sister of Captain Lockhart and daughter of Patrick Lockhart. From her father she inherited land near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1774 they went there to live. In 1787 they moved to Preston Springs, near Lexington, Kentucky. In 1789 they bought a farm six miles from Lexington, at Fort Elkline, on the road that leads from Lexington between Frankfort and Leesburgh. He died in 1800, and in 1811 his wife moved to Ohio. Issue:
      (1) James Crothers married Anna Wilson, and in 1810 moved to Franklin, Ohio.
      (2) Jane Crothers married John Williams. Both died in Dayton, Ohio. Issue: Six daughters and two sons.
      (3) William Crothers, mortally wounded in the Battle of New Orleans.
      (4) Samuel Crothers, born October 20, 1783; died July 2, 1856. Married four times. Issue:
         A. Isabella Crothers.
         B. S. S. Crothers, married ———. Issue:
            (A) Minnie Crothers. Married E. J. Waddle, Greenfield, Ohio.
            (B) George Crothers, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology and History, St. Joseph, Missouri.
            (C) Ernest Crothers, dentist in South Omaha, Nebraska.
            (D) William Crothers, Professor of Latin and Greek, Bellevue College, Omaha, Nebraska.
            (E) John Crothers.
(5) John Crothers.
(6) Mary Crothers.
(7) Abner Crothers. Studied medicine. Died at Franklin, Ohio.
(8) Died infant.
(9) Died infant.

SHANNON SKETCH.

George Shannon (son of Thomas) went to Nebraska in the early fifties. He rode away from the house where he was boarding one morning and was never heard of again. His fate has always remained a mystery.

Martha Jane Shannon, as a girl, was full of life and spirits, and many stories are told of her juvenile pranks. She was educated at a school for young ladies in Jeffersonville, conducted by Mrs. Armstrong, where she studied French, music, astronomy and other branches considered necessary for the young ladies of the period. In the late forties she went South for her health. She met her future husband at Salem, Mississippi, where they were married. After her marriage she assisted her husband in his various schools, and continued teaching for several years after he was incapacitated for school work. She was very successful as a teacher and possessed a remarkable faculty for inspiring her pupils with a love of learning. She was "Mother Moore" to all the girls who came under her influence. She and her husband were active workers in church and Sunday school wherever they went. When there was no Sunday school in the neighborhood they would start one of their own. Her activities in this work ceased only when she became too feeble to carry them on.

Lowry Shannon was a Lieutenant in the Third Indiana Cavalry during the Civil War. He was with the Army of the Potomac, and saw a great deal of service. He was twice captured. The first time he was confined in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Virginia. The second time he was taken to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained for a time with other prisoners under the fire of the Federal guns. From there he was sent to Camp Sorghum, Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained until he was exchanged.

At the time of his second capture he and two other officers requested permission of the Confederate officer in charge of the prisoners to go to a neighboring creek for a swim. Their request was granted, and a soldier was sent with them as a guard. While they were in the water they arranged a plan of escape. When they had finished dressing, they suddenly seized the guard and disarmed him. To prevent his giving the alarm, they forced him to accompany them in their flight. After keeping
him a day or two, they set him free, but as he did not now dare to return to his regiment for fear of being punished for permitting his prisoners to escape, he determined to accompany them to the Federal lines.

They had several adventures, but succeeded in avoiding recapture until the last day of their march. On the morning of the day that would have seen them safe within the Union lines, the Confederate soldier, who had proved himself a successful forager, started out before daylight to visit the hen roost of a farm house near the woods where they were hiding. While he was in the hen house it happened that the farmer and his sons came out to shoot an owl that had been disturbing the chickens. They discovered the intruder, and, their suspicions being aroused, they made him conduct them to where his companions were concealed.

When they had brought the party back to the house, the prisoners pleaded earnestly to be released. They recounted the hardships they had undergone, and so worked upon the sympathies of their captors that they were on the point of setting them free, when, unfortunately, a Confederate scouting party happened to pass that way. When the officer in charge heard their story, he sympathized with them sincerely, but his duty as a soldier would not permit him to release them.

The Union officers made a strong plea for mercy for their unfortunate companion. They represented that he had been compelled to go with them under penalty of death, and it had been no fault of his own that had permitted them to escape. No assurances were given them, however. He was separated from them, and they never learned what became of him.

After Lowry Shannon's marriage he entered politics and was twice elected Sheriff of Jefferson County. He was fearless in the discharge of his duty and made himself feared and respected by the disorderly element of the county.

At one time he had charge of a prisoner named Mac Cheek, who had been committed for a murder in Ripley County. An attempt had been made to lynch him in that county, and he was brought to Madison for safekeeping.

One day some strangers came to inspect the jail, and were very curious to know what the Sheriff would do if an attack were made upon him. He shrewdly suspected that they were planning an attempt to get hold of his prisoner, and he showed them his precautions for defense.

He had stretched an electric wire from his bedside to a bell inside the courthouse. When an alarm was given the watchman on duty was to ring the courthouse bell, and all the fire companies of the city were to run to the jail. He had also prepared timbers with which to barricade
AND GENEALOGY

the doors of the jail in such a manner that nothing short of a discharge of artillery could break them down. As a last resort, he declared that he would arm the prisoners and permit them to fight for their lives. If the men were really contemplating an assault, the information they received was of such a character that all attempts to force the jail were abandoned.

He afterward served a term as County Clerk. About 1898 he removed to Indianapolis, where he died in 1901.

While Lowry Shannon was in the army his sister Sally remained at home with her parents, who were now growing old. They were troubled by disreputable characters, who would cross the river from Kentucky in the night and carry off whatever they could find. Sally practiced with firearms until she became an expert shot with the rifle and revolver, as some of the prowlers discovered to their sorrow, and they soon learned to give that farm a wide berth.

On one occasion, when Lowry was at home on furlough, Sally made a "housewife" for him, filled with needles, thread, buttons and other accessories. She also made one for John Matthews, who was serving in the same company. She wanted to provide a special present for John, and Lowry suggested that she send him a picture of herself. She had a daguerreotype taken, which was inclosed in a small circular case with a screw cover. She slipped it into the "housewife," and John received it in due time. He did not discover his treasure for some time, but one day, while hunting through his "housewife" for a button, he found a large one that had no eye. He was about to throw it away, when he discovered the secret of the screw top, and was considerably astonished when he opened it.

The picture was in his pocket when he was captured, with the rest of his company, and he was very anxious to preserve it. The Confederates were in the habit of confiscating every picture they could find, for they made nice souvenirs to send to the folks at home. When the prisoners were searched before entering the prison, John submitted with a fine show of indignation. He gave up his pocket knife and other trinkets, and then tossed the case upon the table, exclaiming angrily: "There! do you want that?"

"No," said the officer, laughing at the big button, as he supposed it to be, "I guess you may keep that."

John returned the case to his pocket without more ado, and brought it safe home with him when he returned from the war.

I remember a comical incident that occurred at the time of Morgan's raid through southern Indiana during the Civil War. I was visiting Hanover at the time with my parents. The alarm was given that Morgan
was near the town, and would probably pay it a visit. Aunt Mary Spear hastily packed the silverware and other valuables in a trunk, and the family got into a wagon and drove down to their farm, a few miles from town, to stay until their unwelcome visitors should leave. The bonnets the ladies wore that summer were of the kind called “skyscrapers” by the envious. They came up very high over the face, and the front was filled in with artificial flowers. Aunt Mary put hers on, so that she would be sure not to forget it. As they drove out of town the people on the street seemed to see something very amusing in their appearance. Aunt Mary could not account for it until she got out in the country, when she happened to discover that in the hurry of preparing for their departure she had rolled her sleeves up to her shoulders and had forgotten to roll them down again. They stayed out in the country for a week or more, until the excitement had subsided. When they returned to their home the first thing they saw upon entering the house was the trunk of silverware in the middle of the floor. They had not thought of it during their absence, and it remained behind, waiting for Morgan’s men to come and get it.

7. Martha Dunn married —— Wood. Issue:
   A. Ann Wood married —— Hurlbut. Issue:
      (A) Martha Hurlbut married Lieutenant-Governor William Cumback, of Indiana.

SKETCH No. 1.

James Brewster, of Augusta and Rockingham Counties, Virginia, was born in County Derry, 1820, and came to this country when eighteen years of age. He settled in the Valley of Virginia, not far from where the old stone church of Fort Defiance, today, stands, Cub Creek being one of the boundaries of his land. He married Elinor Williamson, and had eight children, six daughters—Margaret, Elinor, Sarah, Janet, Agnes and Mary—and two sons—James and Henry.

The records of the church of Ft. Defiance for one hundred years were burned, but it is most likely that he and his household were of that congregation, and probably helped to build the church.

The court records of Augusta County up to the time of the separation of Rockingham County from Augusta show him to have taken a very active part in the affairs of the vicinity, as his name is often used. July 17, 1753, he served on a jury at an accidental death, and from that date till 1781 he was continually named as witness to wills, appraiser of estates, taking part in fixing lines, opening roads, in spring the ways of travel, in the settlement of controversies, care of orphan children, etc.,
etc. In 1757, he was appointed Constable of the Pasture. His name is also listed with the Virginia Militia in 1758.

The family was at the fort during an Indian uprising. Two of the young men at the fort, having an errand past the Brewster home, Janet Brewster and one other girl rode back to the house behind the young men, and dug potatoes and got the churn to take back. Then, while waiting for the return of the men, they took a nap. The men found it a hard job to load on the two girls, the bag of potatoes and the churn, and before they got off the two girls laughed a great deal. Later, among some Indians that were captured, were two who told about looking in the house and seeing the girls asleep. They hid in the weeds and waited till dark to capture them, but the young men came along, and they were afraid to fight them on account of the “fire sticks” (muskets). And they told how the girls did laugh.

When the Revolutionary War came on, James Brewster was past the age for military service, but he gave unceasing support to the cause. He was considered to be very well off for those days, owning a great many sheep. The women of the household kept the loom busy with weaving cloth to clothe the men, in fact, not always waiting to take a web out, but as soon as enough was ready to make a garment it was cut out and made up and sent on. If the wool gave out at the spinning wheel, more was clipped, even out of the shearing season. Also, when the soldiers were near enough, provisions were cooked and sent to help feed them.

Later, James Brewster sold his land in Virginia and located in Jessamine County, Kentucky. He and his lifelong friend, James Dunn, are buried within a half mile of each other. They had been born within a mile of each other in North Ireland. They lived within a mile of each other in Virginia.

Of his children, Henry was thrown from a horse and killed in Virginia; was not married. Margaret married Samuel Carr, the Tory, and lived and died in Virginia, but the others went to the blue grass country, then being opened up in Kentucky.

Mary (Polly) married Nathaniel Dunn, and settled in Fayette County on a farm near Lexington. Agnes, who married William Alexander, also settled on a farm near Lexington, and later removed to Indiana. Sarah married Benjamin Irvin, her cousin, and settled in what was then Mercer County, Kentucky. Rev. Benjamin Irvin was a graduate of Princeton, New Jersey, 1776. Became pastor of Mossy Creek and Cook’s Creek Churches, Virginia, in 1780; organized the Harrisonburg Presbyterian Church in 1786; in 1809 assumed charge of the Paint Lick Church in Kentucky.

Elinor married Samuel Dunn and settled on a farm near Danville,
in (now) Boyle County, then a part of Mercer County, Kentucky.

Janet married her cousin, Samuel Irvin, and settled on a farm near Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky.

James Brewster, Jr., married, and his wife died, leaving twin sons, James and John.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky owes more than can be here told to these, among other early Presbyterian pioneers, in the matter of schools and churches.

"They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

MARGARET J. McCULLOUGH.

SKETCH No. 2. SAMUEL DUNN, SR.

Samuel Dunn, Sr., was the oldest son of James Dunn and Martha Long. He came with his father to the Colonies. He was born in Ireland in 1750. His father settled first in Augusta County, Virginia, afterward going to Rockingham County. In 1774 Lord Dunmore raised an army in Virginia to punish the Western Indians, who had been committing great depredations against the settlers west of the Alleghanies. Samuel Dunn enlisted as a soldier in this army, under General Lewis. The 19th of October, 1774, General Lewis was attacked by the Indians, and in the battle that followed, called the "bloody battle of Point Pleasant," General Lewis was victorious, and the Indians were defeated and driven off. Samuel Dunn, though only a young man, participated in this battle. At the close of the campaign he returned home. The next year, 1775, he married Eleanor Brewster, daughter of James Brewster, of Rockingham County, Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Eleanor Williamson. Samuel Dunn's name was enrolled in the Virginia Colony line, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he emigrated with his wife and two children to what is now the State of Kentucky, and settled near the town of Danville. He was a slave owner. From what information has come down to us from his children and from others who were personally acquainted with him, and some old public records which have been preserved, one of which spoke of Samuel Dunn as being always faithful to every obligation. That he always employed the most competent legal advisers that could be obtained, and that he was a most competent, energetic and industrious man. The tract of land on which Samuel Dunn was buried was conveyed to him by James Brown. There seems to have been some contract between them, as, in a later paper, Brown commends him for his faithfulness in observing the terms of agreement. He died in Danville, Kentucky, August 17, 1802, in the fifty-third year of his age.
Elinor (Brewster) Dunn.
A very little knowledge of Elinor Brewster Dunn inspires humility and a sense of unfitness in one who would attempt to pen a picture of her. This, because of the true greatness of character that is revealed in her gentle, quiet exterior, and because of the impossibility of our fitly appreciating the hardship and untold danger that were the daily accompaniment of many years of her life. Elsewhere will be found a general reference to her (see Brewster Genealogy), but among her descendants there are memories of her personality that we are not willing to have lost to those coming after us.

The wife of one of her grandsons, living today at ninety-three years of age, remembers her distinctly, and describes her as she appeared in her old age. Small, delicately built, but erect and vital; gray-haired, gray-eyed, soft-voiced, and of a quiet presence that modestly hid the heroic spirit that was her real self.

Her interest in things of historic value, whether personal or general, never wavered, and the most accurate records we have of James Brewster's family (her father's) are from the note book of a grandson, Dr. J. D. Maxwell, dated April 1st, 1838, headed "Olden Times," and dictated to him by his grandmother.

Later, Dr. Maxwell added to this an account of his grandparents' removal from Virginia to Kentucky.

Elinor Brewster and Samuel Dunn were married in Augusta County, Virginia, March 23, 1775.

Dr. Maxwell thought it probable the move was made late in 1779, as he had frequently heard his mother say the season was one known in Kentucky for years after as "the cold winter." In any event, Samuel Dunn was in Virginia in the early years of the Revolution, and gave service from there, while the later years found him a resident of Mercer County, Kentucky—the part now Boyle County.

They went by way of Cumberland Gap, taking with them their two young children, their destination the Block House, where Danville now stands. We can only surmise some of the difficulties of the journey, when we read that the distance was made with two pack horses for their means of transportation. One of these was loaded with farming tools and the heavy pieces of kitchenware—iron pots, etc.

Several days before they reached the Block House one of the horses died. There was no way of carrying with them the cumbersome pieces. They were buried, the place marked, grandfather intending to return for them before time to make the next crop. When spring opened, however, the Indians were on the warpath, and for two years no one could
undertake the dangerous journey into the wilderness. After that they were rescued.

Miss Louise Maxwell has in her possession one of these pieces, a great iron kettle, that after its recovery saw seventy-five years of service in the family, then was honorably retired.

This was in the dark days of our history, and on "the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky."

The young couple, upon their arrival near the Block House, found shelter in a cabin with another family, and grandfather commenced a building for himself. The joint possession of a home was found to be a trial. Grandmother was gentle, quiet, and loved harmony. There was an element of discord here. She urged grandfather to allow them to go into their own home, no matter in how unfinished a state it might be. The walls were up, but before he could get it covered a heavy storm of snow and sleet covered the ground enclosed with ice a foot thick. But grandmother said she would live anywhere—with peace. The roof was gotten on, the floor of ice covered with buffalo and deer skins, and in this place grandmother and her young children spent their first winter in Kentucky.

As noted before, it was the time known as "the cold winter," and Dr. Maxwell says "that, though blazing fires were kept up, they melted the ice only a few feet away."

A grandson of this family, Judge John D. Alexander, has written us some stories received from his mother that give some idea of the courage that built the first homes in this fair land of Kentucky. We must remember it was then a dense wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and the more savage and cruel Indians. Grandfather had sometimes to go to mill—a trip that took two or even three days, if conditions were unfavorable. For this time he must leave his wife and the young children alone in the wilderness.

During one of these times of his absence, grandmother heard Indians about. Weapons or bodily strength were not the resource of defense upon which she could depend; they must be the invisible, though powerful, influence upon the spirit. Courage and self-possession were all she had. She made up a great fire on the hearth; put her children to bed, set her big spinning wheel between the two opposite doors, and opened the doors. Then she spun all night to show the Indians she was not afraid. They would come to the door, would stand looking at that little figure walking back and forth, back and forth, defenseless but for her courage, and say, "Brave squaw, brave squaw." And grandmother was not disturbed.

It is a gratification to know that the family prospered. The early years of 1800 found them with a large estate, many slaves and different
kinds of problems to meet. Grandmother was competent to meet them, as she had been the earlier ones. When grandfather died (1802), she was quite capable of managing her plantation and her people. In her gentle way she was supreme authority with them, and at the same time their refuge in time of trouble.

Her favorite cook was a negro named Chloe, who sometimes resented much company. On one occasion she was going to hang herself. Grandmother quietly handed her a rope and told her she had heard enough threats—it was quite time for action. Chloe took the rope, went to the orchard, and commenced a show of testing the limbs. She would throw it over a limb, pull on it, seem dissatisfied, and go to another. One of her young masters—Samuel Dunn II—was walking along the fence, watching the farce. He lost his patience, cut a switch and started over the fence. Chloe dropped the rope, ran to the house and got behind grandmother for protection, sure of the power against which she was rebelling, to defend her. Her confidence was not misplaced. It was near this time that occurred one of the periods of danger, not to be wiped out till it was done by the Civil War. There were hints of an uprising among the negroes. The threats were still, but disquieting. The county authority was called on for measures of safety. Danville had its body of patrol, visiting every place where the number of slaves might make it one of dangerous influence. Among grandmother’s neighbors was one, a woman who feared her own blacks too much to stay there. She left her own home at night, and came to grandmother—perfectly sure that she had power to defend all “within her gates.” One evening at dusk a party of men was seen approaching the house. This woman looked out and exclaimed, “Oh, Ellen, our time has come; I saw their faces, and they are black.” Young Samuel Dunn, with more courage than wisdom, seized a sword and ran out, to find himself facing his neighbors, the Danville patrol, come to see that grandmother’s slaves were in their quarters and quiet.

In her later years, the twilight of her life, she lived over with a clear vision the stormy times of the nation’s founding. Her memory held in detail the events by which so much had been accomplished. A granddaughter—Amanda Maxwell Hughes—said she remembered often hearing her grandmother say, “Fifty years ago today,” or, later, “Sixty years ago today, such and such a battle was fought.” The great phases of the Revolution were as intimately familiar to her as small affairs of everyday life. Her memory was clear, and it was upon the real things of life that she dwelt. She told one of her grandsons, Felix Dunn, that the Dunns had always fought for liberty, and one of his ancestors was in the Battle of Boyne.
Of her granddaughters, there have been some women of rarely beautiful character. Conspicuous among these was Martha Maxwell Howard, who told her young friends that for her view of life, her estimate of values, she owed much to her grandmother; it was from her she had learned that the truly great possessions were those within; those garnered by the mind and spirit, rather than the material ones and external.

She gave to the world five sons and three daughters, all of whom she had inspired with her own worth. They were taught by her example and the unconscious expression of self, patriotism, broad humanity, just dealing and the highest honor.

Recognition of the aid given to the Revolutionary soldiers by the Brewster sisters has been given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and grandmother's descendants wear with grateful pride a bar bearing the name of Elinor Brewster Dunn.

ELLA DUNN MELLETTE, Great-granddaughter.

No. 3. WILLIAMSON DUNN.

(From "Saturday Evening Journal," Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 8, 1880.)

Williamson Dunn was a Christmas present. He was born December 25, 1781, in what is now the State of Kentucky, but was then a part of Virginia, known as the "District of Kentucky." The place of his birth was near Crow's Station, about two miles from where, two years afterward, the town of Danville was located. It is said he was the first white child born in that region of country, Indian children having been the only infantile products there up to that time. Williamson was the third son of Samuel and Eleanor Dunn. His mother's maiden name was Eleanor Brewster. The name of her mother's family was Williamson, hence his name. His father at the age of thirteen emigrated, with his parents, from the North of Ireland to what was then Augusta, but now Rockingham County, Virginia. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

The winter of 1780-81 was long known in Kentucky as "the hard winter." The cold was intense, and game froze to death in the forests, and cattle perished in like manner around the stations. These "stations" were stockades and small forts, in and around which pioneers lived for protection against Indians. In such a country and amidst the dangers, privations and hardships incident thereto, Williamson Dunn had his birth, childhood and youthful experience. His father became a prosperous farmer, reared his children to habits of industry and gave them such opportunities of education as the community afforded, which were limited.
September 25, 1806, in Garrard County, Kentucky, Williamson Dunn was married to Miriam Wilson, at the residence of her grandfather, Colonel William McKee. She was born February 4, 1791.

Mrs. Miriam Dunn, wife of Williamson Dunn, departed this life on 20th of October, 1829, Hanover, Indiana, in thirty-seventh year of her age.

Mr. Dunn, with his wife and two children, moved to Indiana Territory in the fall of 1809, and settled on the half section of land in Jefferson County (then Clark), which was his home all his subsequent life, except the years he lived in Crawfordsville. He brought with him, and thereby emancipated, three slaves who were allotted to him as part of his share of his deceased father's estate. A controlling object he had in leaving Kentucky was that his family might escape the baneful influences of slavery. In 1811 William Henry Harrison, as "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Indiana Territory," issued two commissions to Mr. Dunn—one as Justice of the Peace, and the other as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson County. After the commencement of the War of 1812 the Indians became dangerous neighbors to the scattered settlements in the Territory. Congress authorized the raising of four companies of mounted rangers for service on that frontier, and Judge Dunn was commissioned by President Madison, Captain of one of these companies (which had previously elected him their Captain), and with his company was mustered into the service at Madison, April 13, 1813. The Territory of Indiana was at that time a wilderness, except a fringe of settlements along the eastern border and on the Ohio River, and the settlement about Vincennes was the capital of the Territory. It was the duty of the rangers to protect these settlements and drive the Indians as far back as was necessary for that purpose. Captain Dunn's Company at first erected a line of blockhouses on the borders of what are now the counties of Switzerland, Jefferson and Scott, and by details of men occupying these blockhouses, and scouting through the woods, prevented Indian incursions in that quarter. His company, with others, commanded by Colonel Bartholomew, early in June marched against the populous towns of the Delaware Indians on the west fork of White River. When the expedition reached its destination, it found the Indians had burned their towns and departed. In July Captain Dunn, with his company, was on an expedition under Colonel William Russell against the Indian towns at the mouth of the Mississinewa, on the Wabash. Captain Zachary Taylor (afterward President) commanded a company of regulars with this expedition. But the Indians had a way (as they now have) of leaving when they were not ready for battle. On one of these expeditions Captain Dunn's company camped one night on
what is now known as "The Circle," in the city of Indianapolis. By these expeditions comparative safety was secured to the border settlements.

When Captain Dunn left with his company, he placed his wife and four little children in a stockade about a mile from his residence, where other families were collected for greater safety. His family remained there until fall, and then went to Kentucky, where they remained several months. Early in September Fort Harrison (situated a mile or two above Terre Haute, was invested by a large force of Indians under the leadership of their great warrior, Tecumseh. The garrison consisted of only fifty men, the greater number of whom were sick, as was their Captain. But they resisted the furious assault with such skill, courage and persistence that the enemy were repulsed with severe loss. Captain Dunn was sent to relieve this fort, early in September, where his company suffered much from sickness, but remained at Fort Harrison during the winter, and was mustered out of service March 23, 1814, at Vincennes.

At the close of his military service Captain Dunn returned home to the labors on his farm. About this time he and his wife made a profession of religion, and joined the Presbyterian Church at Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana. When a Presbyterian church was organized at Madison they transferred their membership to that church. Hanover Church was organized in their neighborhood February 10, 1820. Judge Dunn and his wife were among the original members, and he was one of the first ruling elders of the Hanover Church, and from that time throughout his life continued to be a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. In 1823, Rev. John Finley Crowe then being pastor, the Hanover Church built a stone "meeting house" on the ground donated by Judge Dunn for that purpose near his residence.

In the year 1814 two commissions were issued to Williamson Dunn by Thomas Posey, "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Indiana Territory." One commissioned him as Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, and the other as Second Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of said county. These repeated appointments to judicial offices indicate that Judge Dunn had shown special qualifications for such duties.

He was throughout his life a studious reader of the Scriptures and of politics, and never held any political views or belonged to any political organization that did not harmonize with his religion. His religion and politics thoroughly "mixed."

Judge Dunn was elected as one of the Representatives of Jefferson County to the first, second, third and fourth Legislative Assemblies of the State, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the third
and fourth sessions. Judge Dunn was urged to become a candidate for United States Senator, and, although he believed his election would have been sure, he refused, giving as a reason that he had a young wife and a house full of little children, and would not separate himself from them so far and so long as would be necessary were he elected.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1819, it was provided that a land office should be established at Terre Haute, Indiana, for the sale of a certain portion of the lands to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaties concluded at St. Mary's in October of the previous year. On May 5, 1820, Judge Dunn was commissioned by President Monroe as Register of the land office of said district, and Major Ambrose Whitlock was commissioned as Receiver of the same. Judge Dunn accepted the appointment and attended to the duties part of the time in person and part of the time by deputy. He did not remove his family to Terre Haute.

On May 13, 1823, the office was removed to Crawfordsville. No doubt this beautiful site had previously been selected and recommended by Judge Dunn and Major Whitlock. They entered the land where Crawfordsville is situated, had a double log cabin built for William Miller, who was to board the officers, and a double cabin for the offices of Register and Receiver, and that was Crawfordsville.

Judge Dunn commenced immediately the erection of a hewed log house, and in October of that year moved his family, cattle, sheep and hired hands. There was then, as now recollected, neither a habitation nor a road between Big Raccoon Creek and Crawfordsville, a distance of twelve miles. But the axmen readily removed the little saplings out of the way as the teams made their way under the majestic trees.

But families came in rapidly, and by the next summer a school was taught in Crawfordsville, and before a year had passed Presbyterian ministers had found their way to Judge Dunn's hospitable home, and ere long a Presbyterian Church was organized there, of which he was one of the first ruling elders. Judge Dunn was again appointed by President Monroe, Register of the Terre Haute Land District by commission bearing date May 24, 1827, and was afterward appointed to the same office by President Adams.

On October 20, 1827, Judge Dunn's wife died, leaving an infant not quite a month old and ten other children. She was buried beside her sister, Mrs. Hugh Linn, in a burying ground adjoining Crawfordsville, where there were not then a dozen graves. Now it is "the old cemetery." Mrs. Dunn's funeral sermon was preached in the first brick school house erected in Crawfordsville.

Judge Dunn was thus left with a large family of motherless children,
the eldest a daughter not quite fifteen, and no female relative situated so as to care for them. So those who knew him best advised him without great delay to find some one for a wife, who would as far as possible do a mother's part by his children; and they were, therefore, not surprised that he married, November 13, 1828, Miss Mary Fleming, in Butler County, Ohio. She was a good Christian woman and must have felt that Providence had directed her to her proper missionary field—the little Dunns of Crawfordsville. Judge Dunn was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the State Seminary and continued on the board some time after the seminary became a college, which was in 1832.

After the election of President Jackson, Judge Dunn was removed from office because he was not a Jackson man, and on September 16, 1829, he gave place to his successor.

About two months after Judge Dunn's removal from office he moved back to his farm in Jefferson County, which continued to be his home, and where he occupied himself mainly with agriculture the remainder of his life. Judge Dunn laid off lots for a village on his farm, which he called Hanover. Rev. John Finley Crowe, pastor of Hanover Church, had opened on his place a classical school quite near Judge Dunn's residence. Mr. Crowe's school grew into Hanover Academy, under the patronage of Salem Presbytery, and in 1832 the academy was incorporated by the State Legislature as the Hanover Manual Labor College, under the patronage and control of the Presbyterian Synod of Indiana. Judge Dunn gave from his farm the grounds for the academy and college buildings, and fifty acres in addition toward the endowment of the college. He contributed in other ways to this institution more than he could well afford, and was one of its Board of Trustees from its beginning to the end of his days.

In 1832 Judge Dunn was a candidate to represent Jefferson County in the State Senate. He and his opponent were both Whigs, and as there was no question of State policy between them the canvass became a personal one. Judge Dunn's opponent was an excellent and very popular man. The Judge was promptly arraigned before the people on two very grave charges. First, he had signed a petition to stop the carrying of the United States mails on Sabbath; second, he was a member of a temperance society. Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, had, before that time, made a report in the United States Senate on the Sabbath mail question which had created a profound sensation in the popular mind and greatly alarmed the ignorant with the idea that the petitions to stop carrying of the mails on Sabbath was a movement of priestcraft to unite church and State.

The temperance cause, of which Judge Dunn was one of the earliest
and most earnest advocates in the State, was at first exceedingly un-
popular. Its enemies made it odious by representing the purpose of its
advocates to be to deprive the people of their liberties. Judge Dunn
avowed his guilt of both charges, defended his principles, and was over-
whelmingly defeated. In a letter to Judge Dunn from Rev. James
Thompson, of Crawfordsville, dated November 22, 1832, it is stated:
"Your letter of 12th inst. to hand by last mail. Immediately after re-
ceiving your proposition when here, I consulted with Brother Ellis, who
was here, and with Brothers Lowrey and Dickey, who came a few days
after, and they all were pleased with the project. We, however, con-
cluded to call a council of the brethren on the subject before anything
further was done, to see if they would be cordial in taking hold of the
object, in case we attempted to start an institution at this place. That
council was in session when your letter arrived. In the course of the
day I presented your proposition, which was very favorably received,
as you will hereafter perceive." The letter proceeds to state that at this
council it was resolved to be "expedient to attempt the establish-
ment of a literary institution connected with a system of manual
labor"; that the institution should be located at Crawfordsville; that
it should "at first be a High Classical and English school, rising into
a college as the wants of the country demanded." A Board of Trus-
tees to foster the attempt was elected and organized the same day.
Judge Dunn's name stands first on the list of the members of the Board.
The minutes of the first meeting, as communicated in the foregoing let-
ter, contain the following: "The proposition from Judge Dunn, a dona-
tion of a site, etc., was presented, and the further consideration of it
postponed until tomorrow morning, when the Board will meet on the
ground proposed." November 22 Board met agreeably to adjournment
on the ground. Members present as at adjournment. Resolved,
"That the agent be instructed to correspond with Judge Dunn and
accept of as much land as he is willing to make a deed of," etc. The
donation was made as proposed. Insignificant as the donation was, in
comparison with the princely gifts which have since been made to Wa-
bash College, yet this was the beginning of that "attempt," made in
weakness, from which has grown up this rich, flourishing and highly
useful institution.

Judge Dunn was elected to the State Senate in 1837, to serve out
the unexpired term of Judge Hillis, who had been elected Lieutenant-
Governor. Judge Dunn was afterward elected Probate Judge, and
served in that capacity until the Probate Courts were abolished and their
jurisdiction transferred to the Common Pleas Courts.

The summer of 1854 was very dry and oppressively warm, the ex-
hausting heat extending through September. During that month Judge Dunn was much exposed to the heat of the sun in superintending improvements of a plank road in which he was interested, and toward the last of the month a partial paralysis, supposed to have been caused by this exposure, came upon him. The strong man was laid low, and there he lingered, weak and helpless, in his house, built on the very spot where, forty-five years before, he had stood in the pride of his youthful strength, ready to begin in earnest the great battle of life. Judge Dunn's life was his preparation for death. On November 11, 1854, the venerable man passed from time to eternity. His "mortal put on immortality." Of him it might truly be said that it was better for mankind that he had lived. His friend of many years' standing, Rev. Dr. Crowe, conducted his funeral services in the most affecting and impressive manner. He was buried in the village cemetery the thirteenth day of the month.

The worldly estate Judge Dunn left to his children was of incon siderable value to each, when divided among so many, but he left to them all what "is rather to be chosen than great riches—a good name." This was an inheritance which could not be divided, and which was sufficient for all.

SKETCH No. 4. EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIR OF WILLIAM M'KEE DUNN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U. S. A.

(By William Wesley Woollen.)

William McKee Dunn was born December 12, 1814, in Hanover, Indiana.

As soon as he was old enough to be enrolled as a pupil, he was sent to a school in which Latin, Mathematics and the English branches were taught. In 1823 Williamson Dunn, McKee's father, moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana. Here the church and the school house soon appeared, and an experienced teacher, who had taught his child in Hanover, was induced to remove to Crawfordsville and resume his instructions there.

In May, 1826, McKee Dunn was admitted as a student in the State Seminary, then regarded as the highest and best school in the State, located in Bloomington, Indiana. There were but nine students at the seminary that session. McKee was the smallest among them, and Dr. Darwin Maxwell was the youngest.

He was the first graduate of Indiana College who commenced, continued and completed his entire preparatory and collegiate course in this institution. At the first organization of the students into regular college classes he constituted the Sophomore class—and for an entire session
he had a bench all to himself at college prayers, by virtue of his being all of the Sophomores.

The State Seminary became the College in 1828. For six years McKee Dunn was a student there, taking his degree in 1822. He was then less than eighteen years of age, but young as he was, Dr. Wylie, the President, desired that he should become a Professor in the college. There were feuds, unhappily, in the college at the time, in which he did not care to become involved, so that he declined the proposal, but soon after obtaining his degree he returned to his father's home in Hanover. To be offered a professorship in a leading educational institution of the State was a great compliment for one so young.

Hanover College was chartered by the Legislature of Indiana January 1, 1833, and the College classes were organized the following May. Mr. Dunn was chosen to be Principal of the Preparatory Department, and entered upon his duties at the commencement of the first session of the College and served in that position for the ensuing two years. So successful was he as an instructor that the Board of Trustees of the College, at the end of two years, elected him Professor of Mathematics, and gave him a year's leave of absence. He was anxious to acquire himself in the best manner he could for whatever duties might devolve upon him, and embraced the time which had been given him to take a postgraduate course at Yale College. He was still a minor, but was already a graduate of a leading Western college, and a professor-elect of another. Perhaps no young man ever entered Yale under more flattering conditions, and that he was well received and treated with a consideration which his talent and acquirements deserved will be apparent to those who peruse his biography.

Mr. Dunn went much into society at New Haven. He had access to the best homes in the city, and formed many intimate friends. He was of fine personal appearance, of courtly manners and unexceptional habits. He was punctual in his recitations and thorough in his studies. On the 24th of August Mr. Dunn left New Haven for Boston, arriving there the same day. He bore with him letters of introduction to several Boston people, among them Justice Story and Daniel Webster.

Mr. Dunn, now near to his majority, on the 11th of December, writes thus:

"Farewell to my minority—this day is the last of it. Oh, that I enjoyed the consciousness of having spent my boyhood and my youth in the proper manner! Hail to the day that gave me birth! to the day that entitled me to the name and privilege of an American citizen! Now I have entered upon my majority—upon the privileges, the responsibilities
and the accountabilities of a man. Oh, that it were only upon the opportunities, the indulgences and the admonitions of my teens!"

In the spring of 1826 Mr. Dunn received from Yale College a diploma as a post-graduate and soon afterward returned to Hanover.

Although his duties as Professor of Mathematics were far easier than those he had discharged as Principal of the Preparatory Department, the pay was much better, $800.00 per annum.

In July, 1837, a tornado did great damage to the college building at Hanover. The institution was thus placed in such straitened circumstances that Mr. Dunn, at the end of the session, resigned his place in the faculty. He now determined to be a lawyer, and entered upon his legal studies under the tuition of Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, at Madison, then and for many years before and afterward, a distinguished Circuit Judge. In due time he was licensed to practice, and soon afterward opened an office in New Albany, Indiana. He had now fairly entered upon the theater of his life, and was master of a profession which insured him a support. His affections were already engaged, and on the 11th of March, 1841, he married Elizabeth Frances Lanier, eldest daughter of James S. D. Lanier. He took his wife to New Albany, but soon afterward, having formed a partnership with Stephens & Stephens, an ex-Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, returned to Madison, where he resided until he entered the army.

The firm of Stephens & Dunn having been dissolved, Mr. Dunn became the partner of Michael G. Bright. When Mr. Bright, having been elected Agent of State, retired from the practice, Mr. Dunn associated himself with Mr. John A. Markley, and when, in 1847, he enlisted in the army, Abraham W. Hendricks became his partner, and the two remained together until the breaking out of the Civil War.

In a speech delivered in the House, Mr. Dunn declared himself in favor of free schools. The people of Indiana were to be congratulated that so earnest and able an advocate of free schools appeared on the theater of action at this critical period of the legislation of the State.

Mr. Dunn's career in the Legislature gave him great prominence in the State, and caused his party friends in the district in which he resided to look to him as the natural leaders of their forces. In the spring of 1840 he was unanimously nominated for Congress. He accepted the honor, and made a careful canvass of the district. His opponent was Silas L. Dunham, who was elected, but Mr. Dunn's vote was greater than that of any other candidate on his party's ticket.

From the termination of Mr. Dunn's service, in the constitutional convention of 1850, until the summer of 1858, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. Yet maintaining always an interest in public
affairs, he often addressed the people upon public questions. He was indignant at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, warmly antagonized the Dred Scott decision, and often gave expression to his feelings in public addresses to his fellow-citizens. As a natural consequence, in the summer of 1858, he was nominated by his party to represent the district in Congress. Two years before that time, in the same district, the Hon. James Hughes, Democrat, had won the election over John A. Hendricks, Republican, by a large majority. Judge Hughes was an adherent of the policy of Mr. Buchanan upon the slavery question, but there were many Democrats in the district who were opposed to this policy, and supported the views of Mr. Douglas in favor of what was known as "Popular Sovereignty." These persons in convention nominated George W. Carr for Congress on the same day that Judge Hughes was nominated for re-election by the administration wing of the party. This condition of affairs naturally resulted in the election of Mr. Dunn. It was during this canvass for Congress in 1858 that an unusually amusing incident occurred, which Mr. Dunn often told with zest.

After one of his debates with Judge Hughes, he overheard two countrymen discussing the speeches and the speakers. "Hughes is the best logicianist, but Dunn is the best Scriptorian," said one of the sovereigns, to which the other, although of different politics, did not express dissent. The countryman was right as to Mr. Dunn's knowledge of the Holy Scripture, well-worn copies of the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton's Paradise Lost were ever kept on the table in his library and their appearance testified that they were not there for ornament, but for use.

When Congress met in December, 1850, a struggle began for the election of Speaker of the House, which will ever be memorable in the history of the country. The members were divided into four parties—Democratic, Republican, Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Americans, and as twenty-three of the Americans were from the Southern States, they were humorously called "South Americans." This long contest for Speaker was accompanied by acrimonious debates, which may with truth be said to have been a harbinger of our Civil War. Mr. Dunn was serving his first term in Congress, and usually members do not step to the front during their first session, but the time demanded brave men and plain speech, and as Mr. Dunn was a brave man and spoke as he thought, he soon became one of the most conspicuous members of the Republican side of the House. For years he had opposed the extension of slavery by vote and speech—and now he was brought face to face with men from the South who claimed that the Constitution protected slavery everywhere in the country, and who demanded that the accursed institution should be planted in the Territories and fastened upon an unwilling people. The
votes of the twenty-three "South Americans," added to the Democratic vote, were a few less than the majority, and an effort was made to obtain from the Anti-Lecompton Democratic votes enough to elect the Speaker who would be satisfactory to the allied members' forces.

Mr. Dunn's course in the Thirty-sixth Congress met the entire approbation of his party friends in his district, and in the summer of 1860 he was renominated for re-election. His opponent was Rev. William M. Daily, D. D., a Methodist clergyman. In the convention that nominated Mr. Daily a delegate arose when the nomination was announced and proposed three cheers for McKee Dunn, pledging him 1,500 majority in Jefferson County. The result made good the delegate's pledge, for Mr. Dunn's majority in Jefferson County over Mr. Daily was 1,500. The usual Republican majority was about 500, so he received more than 500 Democratic votes.

Mr. Dunn favored the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but declared in a speech upon the subject that he preferred the gradual rather than an immediate emancipation. He favored also compensating owners for the slaves emancipated. His views were nearly identical with those enunciated by Mr. Lincoln in his message to Congress approving the bill, wherein he said, "I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the Act."

On the 4th of December, 1861, Mr. Dunn introduced a resolution looking to the colonization of "free persons of African descent."

Up to this time, as afterward, the policies of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Dunn were alike, Mr. Dunn being an able advocate of the measures recommended by the President. But the action of the Southern people in continuing the Rebellion caused the Executive to resort to extreme measures, to which he had hitherto been adverse. And so with Mr. Dunn. His heart and soul were in the war for the Union, and when he decided that it could be more successfully prosecuted by the adoption of measures which he had hitherto opposed, he did not hesitate as to his duty.

Mr. Dunn's Congressional life ended March 4th, 1863. He did not long remain out of public service, for on the last day of that month he was appointed Judge-Advocate of Volunteers for the Department of Missouri, with the rank and pay of Major. He accepted the office, as it was in the line of his profession, and because he had confidence in his ability to discharge its duties satisfactorily to the country.

In 1861 Mr. Dunn was offered by Governor Morton the Colonelcy of an Indiana regiment of volunteers, but he declined the appointment because he modestly believed that he did not possess the military knowledge which he esteemed necessary for an effective officer in the field,
and for the further reason that, the people having elected him to Con­
gress, he regarded it his duty to serve them until his term expired. For
the same reasons, he would not allow his friends to ask President Lin­
coln to appoint him a Brigadier-General, although he had assurances
that, if asked for, the appointment would be made.

As soon as Mr. Dunn received his appointment as Judge-Advocate
for the Department of Missouri, he reported for duty at St. Louis. His
services were required in many cases, for at that time Missouri was in
a most distracted condition.

Major Dunn discharged his duties as Judge-Advocate for the De­
partment of Missouri with such acceptability to the country that his
friends determined that he should be furnished a broader field for the
exercise of his unquestioned ability. With this object in view, a bill was
introduced into Congress for the creation of the office of Judge-Advocate-
General of the Army, the incumbent to rank as a Brigadier-General.

"None of the other Federal officers at Atlanta were so popular as
General Dunn. He always treated the people with courtesy and affabil­
ity; he commanded their respect by his ability and his fairness; his de­
parture was regretted by all classes."

Another person, who was in a position to know, says that General
Howell Cobb and Alexander H. Stephens urged General Meade to have
General Dunn appointed Military Governor, and received for answer
that he could not be spared from the office he held of Assistant Judge-
Advocate-General of the army.

December 1st, 1875, Judge-Advocate-General Holt, at his own re­
quest, was retired from office, and President Grant at once appointed
General Dunn to succeed him. In a letter which has been published,
General Dunn says that the President gave him the office without solici­
tation from any one. Indeed, he could hardly have acted otherwise, for
General Dunn had so ably discharged the duties of assistant as to be
entitled to the appointment.

When General Dunn retired from the office of Judge-Advocate-Gen­
eral, the New York "Tribune" spoke thus of him:

"Twenty years ago McKee Dunn was one of the ablest and most
prominent men in Congress. He gave his own son to the war, and his
own patriotic work in Congress until his fine legal abilities and his long
service on the Military Committee combined to make him the most suit­
able assistant to Judge Holt in the Judge-Advocate-General's office.
When Judge Holt retired, no man in the army or out of it doubted that
General Dunn was his natural and necessary successor. Now that he, in
his turn, goes upon the retired list, there will still be none who do not
regret the necessity, and wish the retiring officer the most peaceful and honored old age."

His summer home—Maplewood—was in Fairfax County, Virginia, and there he spent the summer months of his latter years. He loved the green fields and the running brooks about him, and took delight in making the acquaintance of his neighbors, soon identifying his interests with theirs. Their affection for him was unusual, and when he died none mourned him more sincerely. Some of the most touching and beautiful letters of condolence received by his family after his death were from his neighbors at Fairfax.

There have lived few men who could derive more satisfaction from a review of their lives than General Dunn. He had been true and loyal in all the relations of life—to his family, his fellowmen, his country and his God. It is to be regretted that he has not given us more glimpses of the life which, commencing as a sparkling stream in the wilderness of Indiana, gathered in volume and force until it reached the great ocean of eternity.

In his later years General Dunn's eyesight was so much impaired that he was unable to read with any degree of ease. His eyes had been operated upon by a distinguished oculist, but his vision remained impaired. A daughter of his old friend, Judge Courtland Cushing, acted as his private secretary, and aided him in his work. She read to him, wrote at his dictation, and was of great assistance to him in many ways. Diabetes had been afflicting him for years and was undermining his constitution and energies. He would ask Miss Cushing to get her pen and paper to write, but would soon tire of the work, saying he was fatigued, and the writing must be put off to a future day. Early in the summer of 1887, his throat having become diseased, he asked Miss Cushing to read from an encyclopedia a description of Bright's disease, and when she had ended, putting his hand to his throat, he said, "This is the beginning of the end."

A few days before his death he visited Washington on business, and, as the weather was intensely hot, his malady increased in virulence. On his return to Maplewood a physician was called, who pronounced his condition critical. He suffered little pain, and everything was done to make him comfortable which a loving wife and devoted family could do. Alas! they could not prolong the life so dear to them; and here, in his beautiful home, surrounded by those whom he loved best, on Sunday morning, July 24, 1887, the good man breathed his last.

His wife and all his living children, except Mrs. McKee, who was in Europe, were with him when "the lamp went out, the golden bowl was broken."
As soon as intelligence of his death was received in Washington a large number of his friends hastened to Maplewood to do honor to the distinguished dead and sympathize with his family. On the Tuesday following his death his remains were borne by special train to Washington. The funeral services took place at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of that day in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been an active and influential member.

Eight soldiers, detailed from Washington barrack, conveyed the body to the hearse. Justice Harlan, Judge Drake, Admiral Rodgers, Generals Bennett, Meigs and Macfeely acted as pallbearers. Dr. Toner and Mr. W. M. Galt, representing the Supreme Court, the Army, the Navy, the Washington Monument Society and the Presbyterian Church, were present. These gentlemen, with the family, and a large number of distinguished men and women, followed the remains to Oak Hill cemetery, where all that was mortal of William McKee Dunn, gentleman, lawyer, statesman, patriot and Christian, was laid at rest.

SKETCH No. 5. WILLIAM McKEE DUNN, JR.

Extract from Memoir of William McKee Dunn, Sr.:

"When the war began, I had no son qualified by age, size or health to be a soldier, but when the guns were fired on Sumpter, and the call came for volunteers to uphold that flag, my stripling of a boy, who bears my name, came to me with face all aglow, and said with eager emphasis, 'Father, I want to enlist.' My answer was, 'Then enlist,' and off he shot to enroll his name as a volunteer in his country's service. That man, grown from that boy, is now a Captain, and Major by brevet in the United States Army, and 'Grant in his Campaigns—a book published in 1866—speaking of the 'Lieutenant-General's Military Household,' says of him: 'Captain William McKee Dunn, Jr., United States Volunteers, is from Indiana. He entered the service in April, 1861, in the eighteenth year of his age, as a private in the Sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, served his three months and re-enlisted August 9, 1862, in the Sixty-Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer until October 19, 1863, when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-Third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, from the same State, and was with it in Sherman's first assault on Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, and until March, 1863, when he was appointed an aide-de-camp to General Sullivan.'

It was during the siege of Vicksburg that he showed such bravery, and such enthusiastic eagerness, such bold and daring feats, in carrying
orders across a space between the armies, where shot and shells were hissing and bursting in every direction,—that first attracted Grant's attention to him. He asked who that was, and was told that it was a young son of Mr. William McKee Dunn. Grant had him assigned to duty, as acting aide-de-camp on his own staff, where he continued to serve through all the General's battles and campaigns, to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Dunn was at this time a member of Congress from Indiana, but he had no acquaintance with General Grant, until his son had been on his staff several months. After the war, once, in speaking to Mr. Dunn of "Will", the General said: "He is as brave as Julius Caesar. Had I ordered him to a place where it was certain death to go, I do not believe he would have hesitated a moment to obey the order."

William McKee Dunn, Jr., married Miss May E. Morrill, daughter of United States Senator Morroll, twenty-five years Senator from Maine.

SKETCH No. 6. THE GRUNDY FAMILY.

The descendants of the various branches of the Grundy family of Virginia, find their common ancestor in George Grundy, who married Elizabeth Beckham. George Grundy was an Englishman, coming from near Bury, England; his wife is reported by some descendants to have been of Welsh birth.

He came to the colonies when quite young—perhaps near the year 1750. He was a wagon maker by trade, but seems to have been active and of varied interests, as, in addition to this trade there is record of his being granted license to keep an ordinary; and very many records show him to have dealt largely in lands.

One biographer says he was "an Englishman who roamed about the colonies for several years after his arrival, seeking for a satisfactory place to settle. Certainly he was in Bedford County, Virginia, during the fifties, for by Henning's Statutes, he was a member of the Bedford County Militia in September, 1758. He was a resident of Berkeley County during the late sixties and seventies, according to Court records. He was one of the "Gentlemen Justices" of Berkeley County, elected December 7th, 1776. (See J. E. Norris's "History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley," also "Virginia and its Antiquities," by Henry Howe.)

In 1779 he removed to near Brownsville, Pennsylvania. His stay there was short; he returned to Virginia—and in 1780 moved to Kentucky, where the family was established for many years.

The children of George Grundy were:

1. Robert, who married Esther Staten.
2. George II, who married Eleanor Burch.
   (3) —— Specke.
4. Samuel, married (1) Martha ——. (2) Elizabeth Caldwell.  
   (3) Elizabeth Jone. (4) Nancy Lacy.
5. Gardham married Miss Harris, half sister to Eleanor Burch.
6. Charles, killed by Indians when young.
7. Felix, born September 11, 1777; died December 19, 1840; married  
   Ann Phillips Rogers.
8. William, killed by Indians when young.
11. Mary, married Samuel Seay.

George Grundy and his wife were destined to see both sorrow and  
happiness in their children.
Three young sons were cruelly slain by Indians, two of these being  
cunningly lured from their home till near enough for an Indian, in  
ambush, to shoot them. In later years, Felix Grundy, in a speech made  
in the United States Senate, said that three of his father's family had  
been murdered, and the family swept from affluence to poverty by Indian  
Wars and depredations.
Others lived to bring honor to the name. Most notable among these  
was the son Felix, whose brilliant career made him conspicuous through­  
out the nation, while his personality endeared him to the South. In a  
dignified sketch of prominent American characters, one biographer notes  
the omen of good fortune attending the order of Felix Grundy's birth.  
He says, "He was a seventh son." The writer might have gone far­  
ther and added that the number seven was found three times in the year  
of his birth (1777).
He received his early education from his mother, who is said to have  
been a woman of ambition and high mental attainments. Later, he  
attended the Bardstown (Ky.) Academy; then spent two years in the  
study of law, and was admitted to the Bar.
His success as an attorney was phenomenal. He was a brilliant and  
forceful speaker, with eloquence and magnetism combined to aid his  
keen insight and wide information. Henry Watterson said: "Felix  
Grundy was the first jury lawyer of his time, perhaps of any time. Out  
of one hundred and five capital indictments, he lost but one." He adds,  
that this one was lost because of the absolutely indefensible character  
of the client.
"The Bennett Case" became a synonym of a cause that was wholly  
without hope of salvation.
One story often told, was, of Henry Clay’s coming into Grundy’s neighborhood, on politics bent. He inquired about his old friend Felix Grundy, and was informed that he was in Alabama campaigning for Van Buren. “Ah, yes,” said Clay, “I see, still pleading the cause of criminals.”

While still a young man Felix Grundy was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and a Judge of the Supreme Court. In March, 1807, he was elected Chief Justice of Kentucky.

With his wide popularity, it was not known why he left Kentucky. The suggestion has been made that Kentucky was not big enough for Grundy and Henry Clay. Grundy’s position precluded the possibility of this as a factor; but at any rate, he removed to Tennessee, where the rest of his life was spent.

He was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee in 1829, and in 1838 entered Van Buren’s Cabinet as Attorney-General.

This was but two years before his death. He died at sixty-three years, while in the height of his power and usefulness.

When Felix Grundy married Ann Phillips Rodgers, it was the union of two families who, in their early days in Virginia, had known the tragedy of Indian warfare.

Ann Rodgers was the daughter of John Rodgers and Sarah (Dougherty) Rodgers. Sarah Dougherty was stolen from her parents by the Indians, when she was but a few years of age, and grew up among the savages. Only outlines of the story survive, but they give the salient points of the heart-breaking experience of the unhappy parents. They made every effort in their power, followed every clue, where clue there was. No possible chance was lost; but all effort was vain. No hint of her existence even, came to them, and the weary years rolled by till hope was gone, always ready to spring into life when there developd any knowledge of individuals among the tribes.

Years after, when the daughter, if living, would be no longer the little child, but grown to young womanhood, word reached the parents that there had been a treaty between the Colonial authorities and the Indians, and in accordance with the agreement between them, the Indians were to bring to a certain settlement named, all the prisoners they held.

It promised a faint possibility, and Mr. Dougherty was one of the first white men to arrive at the place.

It is not difficult to imagine the scene. These small settlements in Virginia were but dots in the great wilderness—the roads leading into them but tracks over the hills and through the forests. The great loneliness gave little promise of uniting the threads of a life, broken years ago.

The Indians were there, with a group of prisoners. Hopelessly, Mr.
Dougherty scanned every face. But the sun, the wind, the outdoor life had done their work. There was no sign of Caucasian blood to be seen. In appearance, they too, were Indians, and in no face could he find the faintest resemblance to the little creature he had held in his arms.

Then he realized that he could have no hope of his daughter's remembering his appearance. She was too young when taken away. If there was a key to common knowledge, he must find it. A thought came to him.

In his family they had been fond of music, and often sang together. There was one hymn which they loved, and when it was sung, all joined, from the grandmother down to the little child whose voice had been so long gone. There was no explanation given—no word of purpose. He raised his voice in what was surely the call of his spirit to the spirit of his child, wherever she might be.

He sang one verse and paused!

Then from over among the seeming Indians came the clear sweet voice of a girl. And it sang the second verse of the hymn.

Imagination fails us there; for, over the chasm of bitter years, alien races, crushed hopes and anguished longing—the spirit had answered spirit, and the father knew he had found his child. The daughter knew here was her father, whose face and home were like a dream of another life to her.

Sarah Dougherty went back to her home, carrying with her the effects of the teachings and superstitions of the Indians, but adopting completely the form of life that was her birthright. She married John Rodgers and in the rearing of her family she inspired finer ambitions and clearer appreciation of the amenities of social life, than is achieved by most women. Her daughter, Ann Phillips Rodgers, who married Felix Grundy, was authority in Washington on all questions of social prestige, and from her recognized position of authority, there came into use a quotation from the century-old English play, "What Will Mrs. Grundy Say." So much for the power of heredity.

In the later years, among the descendants of George Grundy, there have been many who have upheld the family traditions and standards. A grandson, Robert Grundy, was an eloquent Presbyterian minister, loved throughout the Central States. (The early Grundy's were devout members of the Church of England.)

John M. Bass, Secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, was an honored citizen of recognized worth.

George Grundy Dunn was a leading spirit in Congress during his years there (1847-49 and 1855-57). Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War
from 1909 to 1913, a legal light of the present day, was the second one of the family to hold a Cabinet position.

Under many names—by descent through male lines—the family has spread throughout the States, from one ocean to the other. It would be a voluminous work to list the Grundys.

The connection of the family, with those, the subject of this work, comes through the line of George Grundy, Jr.

George Grundy II married about 1786 Eleanor Burch. The children of this marriage were:

1. Elizabeth married Samuel Dunn. (See Dunn Genealogy.)
2. Charlotte married Andrew Muldreaum (Muldrow).

ELLA DUNN MELLETTE.

SKETCH No. 7. SAMUEL DUNN, JR.

Samuel Dunn, Jr., was of the third generation of Dunns who have gone through the incipient stages of civilization, first in Virginia, and then in Kentucky,—with the Indians and their ever-ready tomahawk and scalping knife in evidence. In each of these States, the wilderness had been brought under control and churches and school-houses were shedding their benign and salutary influences through Virginia and Kentucky.

For the sake of a principle, the uprightness and moral force of which there was no doubt in his mind, he was ready, like his ancestors, to sacrifice a life of ease and comfort, and plunge into the unbroken wilderness of Indiana Territory, where the woodman's axe in few places only, had felled a tree and where babies born, were to be rocked in "sugar troughs" indefinitely. The principle that was actuating Samuel Dunn was determination to break the shackles of slavery, so far as he and his family were concerned, and it was this which was driving him into the wilderness, out into the new country. The State University Building, erected on a part of his farm, should be a perpetual monument to the memory of a man who, all his life by precept and example, gave evidence of such sterling work, such high-toned principles and force of character, in driving to completion the high aims and expectations, that a strong mind and still stronger will suggested. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Grundy. (See sketch of Elizabeth Grundy Dunn, p232)

SKETCH No. 8. HONORABLE GEORGE GRUNDY DUNN.

He was the oldest child of Samuel Dunn, Jr., and Elizabeth Grundy Dunn. He was born in Kentucky, December 20th, 1812; died in Bedford, Indiana, September 6th, 1857; married Julia Fell, August, 1841.
His father lived on a farm not more than half a mile east of Bloomington, a part of which farm is now occupied by the buildings of the State University. His father intended that George should be a farmer, and remain on the old home place, and take charge of it permanently. But as the boy followed the plow and tilled the soil, he felt within himself a will—a passion—an internal motive power, pushing him out into a broader field of action. Finally it was decided, with the consent of his father, that he should quit farming and enter the State College, and it was there that he received his education. From college he went to Bedford, Indiana, and began the study of law. When he was ready to begin practice, his eminent ability as an attorney soon ranked him with the first lawyers of the State.

He had a fine personal appearance, tall and large, he made a striking figure on the platform. He became one of the greatest orators of the State and won fame as such in our State Legislature.

He was at this time fairly in the political arena—a "Stalwart of the stalwarts," in the Whig party. He was politically known as the "Young War Horse of Indiana." He became a candidate for Congress, and was elected. He took his seat in the hall of Congress, a young and new member, yet he won fame among the leading men of the nation as an orator and an influential member. It was while in Congress that the Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery men made their great fight over Kansas coming into the Union as a free State. I give a quotation from the speech that he made on this subject:

"And we are now asked without knowledge, regardless of principle and precedent, regardless of consequences, to crown these proceedings with a diadem of sovereignty. Against it all, in the name of all that is valuable and precious to us in the past, in the name of all that is great and noble and glorious in our present possessions, in the name of all that is crowding and swelling and glowing in a mighty future, before the vision of the most hopeful nature, I most earnestly and solemnly protest. The mariner who is driven by tempest and strong currents into an unknown sea, consults those ancient and fixed lights, which have been beacons and guides of his brethren for a thousand years; and thus he finds again his old familiar paths upon the ocean, where his ship takes hold in safety. He does not, either from fright or frenzy, turn his eye upon erratic meteors or rushing comets, and go down to destruction. A wise statesman will follow his example and save his Country. Therefore, in the midst of peril today; in the midst of these wild and unknown waves, these shoals and breakers, let us lift our eyes to the heavens and all will be well. Do not risk these fires along the shores. They are but the treacherous lights and lures of wreckers and plunderers. Stand
out to sea, and look upon the north star of your own great and permanent past, and none need fear, but that prospering winds shall soon again fill our spreading sails.

I will go as far as he who dares go furthest, in reclaiming the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to freedom, by any or all rightful means. Such means are most abundant, and by them, with a firm persistence success is certain, and peace then will fill all our borders. But I never will concur in propositions, in their nature subversive of all government, which, if carried out, would overturn the government as certainly as it sprung from a revolution; and could only arise upon the ruins of the one which preceded it. It is the duty of all men to resist such a calamity, and, under the blessing of heaven, I will resist while I have power to stand in the way of such wickedness; for it is nothing less than wickedness to subvert our free institutions. One alone, of those who had laid the foundation and finished the perfect superstructure, remained amongst us—John Quincy Adams. Around him, it was our custom of one accord, to gather with reverence, as did the people of old around their inspired prophets. When that venerable and venerated man arose to protest, as we supposed, all eyes turned upon him—all ears were open to catch with greediness his feeble articulation. But the expected utterance did not greet us—the voice of our prophet was gone—a scarlet hue, as a flame of fire covered his aged face and head. In a moment it passed away, and was followed by the hue of the grave, never to be removed in this world. He had fallen in the temple, at the altar, and in the very act of his great and faithful ministry. In a moment after, he was carried from the hall and along this aisle. As he passed these seats, a phenomenon, occasionally seen here, was manifest.

The light, as it came through the dome, was obstructed by the chandelier: its rays were separated, and spanned the hall with that shining bow which of old was set in the cloud for a token of a covenant, that the waters should no more become a flood and destroy all flesh. Beneath that bow as if it were a triumphal arch, thrown from on high to honor him, the last of our patriot seers passed from time to eternity, breathing out words, in a tone so soft, so low, it seemed a voice of the air. "The last of earth." Thus was he met by inviting heaven and welcomed from the theater of his long and useful toils, its vigils and its trials, to his final honors and rewards. But his last thought and his last effort were to preserve and maintain harmony and concord between the different departments of our Government, as contemplated in the original design, by restraining each to its appropriate powers and duties, and leaving others to theirs. Thus he sought to perpetuate our blessings. That solemn event gave time for sober reflection.
I tell you, gentlemen of this House, that the time must come, unless we interpose now and prevent it, when we will look back upon the hours we are vainly wasting, and see that this Congress had it in its power to have accommodated our troubles, and made easy terms of public peace and repose, if we had only willingly and earnestly, and without selfish aims, addressed ourselves to the task. We will remember this, gentlemen, as we see our country and our institutions passing from us, and from our posterity forever, for both must go together. Disrobed of her institutions, this is no longer our country—we are then but aliens to our own inheritance, strangers in these very homes of our fathers. Of what profit is it to any man—if he should prevail in the little schemes he may have for himself, or any he may entertain in regard to the presidential canvass—of what importance are his hopes of being again returned to Congress, or that some favorite shall be President, and will then help him to other places of power? What are all these mere individual hopes, these miserable, selfish aims of personal ambition, without a country? What are you to be, gentlemen, when your halls of legislation shall be silent, your high places deserted, your temples made desolate, your fires of sacrifice extinguished, your altars overturned and broken in pieces? What will the proudest priesthood you can now win be worth to you then? These are serious questions, and it behooves us to consider them in all soberness.

After his return from Congress, where he had been quite ill during the winter he never recovered his health. Great as his success had been in winning fame, he had not yet reached the zenith of maturer years, not yet did he measure up to the full strength, that experience and age, in the complex exigencies of this life develops in every one. He was little if any over forty-five years of age at this time. "But death loves a shining mark." His brilliant prospects were doomed, as he went "down into the valley and the shadow of death." He knew his fate and bravely met it, bearing his sufferings uncomplainingly, and expressing his belief, that in the great battle of life, the one important, the most important was, to be ready for the life beyond. The night of death had no terrors for him, and he closed his eyes with the expectation of opening them in the brightness and splendor of the "Tomorrow."

No one was ever loved by their friends, or more admired by their political opponents than George G. Dunn. They all, without regard to party, gave praise and expressed their high appreciation of his extraordinary ability, and the high principles that actuated his life.

A grief-stricken community begged that his remains might be laid to rest, among those with whom, all, but his early life, had been spent.

And those who came to attend the last sad rites, thought it just to
yield to the citizens of Bedford the distinguished honor of his ashes resting in their cemetery.

The following are a few of the tributes paid to George Grundy Dunn by his contemporaries: Mr. Forney, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Editor of the Philadelphia Press, wrote of him: "We shall never forget the day when those thrilling tones, belonging to him, so full of terror to his enemies, he exclaimed, 'I belong neither to the party of Anthony nor to the party of Caesar. I stand here for Rome.'"

The distinguished and eloquent Thomas Marshall, of Kentucky, once remarked after listening to him in Louisville, "Dunn has robbed me of my laurels."

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, said, "Mr. Dunn's eloquence surpasses that of the most gifted orator of my own State."

These are but a few of the tributes, which were very numerous, paid him by those living at that time.

George G. Dunn left two sons; the older one, Moses Fell Dunn, inherited his father's talents in a marked degree. He graduated at Hanover College, Indiana. From Hanover he went to Harvard University and took a post-graduate course. Fond of books and study, he took advantage of opportunities to go abroad for greater improvements. He attended the lectures in the College in Paris, France, and in the University of Berlin. After returning home he joined a party going from Chicago for extended foreign travel. The comparative advantages and disadvantages, between our own and other countries, gave depth and breadth, and force, to his natural ability as a speaker. In his profession, that of law, he attained high standing, and rare success for a young man, and ranked with the prominent lawyers of the State, as an orator, and he is still practicing his profession in Bedford, Indiana. He was a Beta Theta Pi.

His second son, George Grundy Dunn, Jr., also attended Hanover College. He left the College and joined the Union Army, but the war ended not long after he enlisted. He graduated from Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1867. He studied law and entered into a partnership with his brother. He was a man of fine physique, "handsome as a prince;" his tall fine form would fix attention anywhere. Before he had reached his prime death claimed him, and he was laid to rest beside his father, in the cemetery of Bedford, by loving and mourning friends.

SKETCH No. 9.

Elisabeth Grundy Dunn was one of the pioneer women of Indiana, one of those who merits more of history, than the dates on a monument.
Her experience was one that brought into action the brave spirit and broad humanity that left a memory of good deeds worthily accomplished.

The daughter of George Grundy and Eleanor Burch, of Kentucky, she was reared in ease and comfort, yet uncomplainingly assumed the hardships of pioneer life, and the stories that have lived after her are those of accomplishment in the face of difficulty.

When she and Samuel Dunn were married (March 12th, 1812), part of the provision made for her by her father, was a family of slaves.

Grandmother was an expert in knitting and all fine needle work, but of manual labor she had no knowledge. As the years went by, and children were growing up around them, grandfather developed a conscience opposed to slavery, though he, too, had been dependent upon its service.

His feelings crystallized into a resolution to not bring up his children in a slave state. He would not have the slaves sold: they were manumitted, and the young couple with their children came into the new State of Indiana, and grandmother took up the work of caring for her family with her unaided, untrained hands.

To appreciate this, we have to remember that what household furnishings the pioneers might bring with them, were their only supply for some years. They could only be supplemented by their own handwork, or ingenious devices. A single instance is a complete type.

A year or two after the settlement in Indiana, a brother of grandmother rode through on horseback for a visit. When he reached the home, a cabin in the woods—he tied his horse, walked up the path and looked in at the window. Grandmother sat before the fire, with "three little babies in three little sugar troughs, ranged along the hearth."

A grand-daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Legg, in a paper read before the Monroe County Indiana Historical Society told some anecdotes that illustrated grandmother's character.

In the early days, grandfather was one time drawn on a jury in the Court at Madison, and grandmother decided he must have new trousers for the occasion. Her home-spun cloth was ready, and she cut them out at early candle light the night before he was to leave home. Then an unforeseen difficulty met her. She had three needles (they had cost twenty-five cents each, bought from a peddler), a darning needle, a coarse one for heavy sewing and a fine one for "steam-loom" (fine bleached muslin). The last was unavailable for the heavy material. A neighbor two miles away had borrowed her general utility or coarse needle, and so she was reduced to the darning needle for seaming, stitching and button-holing. But the garment was finished and pressed by daylight, and grandfather ready for his journey. Mrs. Legg added that she did not know what appearance our grandfather presented on the streets
of Madison, but we know he commanded respect, and won love wherever he was known.

The hardships that would have overcome a weaker character, met defeat before grandmother's dauntless spirit. She conquered them. She made a home that meant comfort, aid and strength to many beside her own family. The limit of its hospitality was never reached. She was an unfailing help where help was needed in the new country, and was radiant of a warm humanity and cheerful courage. Her later comfortable home was a favorite gathering place for old and young. The old met with an understanding sympathy; and the young found a spirit congenial to their own, in alert vitality, enriched by the wisdom of a studied experience. Her home itself, so well stored with home-spun woolens and linens, with a wealth of quilts of countless stitches of exquisite beauty, was a mute witness to the completeness with which she had overcome the lean years of meager resources.

Grandmother had a gift for versifying, that was her mental recreation, and without doubt this creation of things bright and symmetrical, amidst the weary monotony of daily toil, was a strength to her. She was the resource of all the young people of her neighborhood when they would have valentines written, and there are many of her grandchildren who remember yet, some special little poems written for, and addressed to themselves. Her verses were not always of light character—after the death of her oldest son she wrote a hymn that might well be ranked with those of Wesley or Doddridge.

We remember, just before the Civil War, seeing grandmother knitting some socks where she showed great care. A grandchild asked, "grandmother, who are these for?" She answered with a little stateliness that was hers when she felt the dignity of a subject: "These are for Mr. Lincoln, he is a Kentuckian, so am I."

The stockings were finished, bleached exquisitely white, and sent to Mr. Lincoln with some of grandmother's verses. (It is a calamity that we have not a copy of them.) She had in return a beautiful letter from Mr. Lincoln, thanking her, and adding that he would wear her gift when he was inaugurated into the Presidency, and that in them he hoped he would walk in the straight and narrow path he had marked out for himself.

Grandmother had a philosophy, by which she turned a serene face upon trial and disappointment. It was a strong, inward conviction that a Power beyond her own led her destiny, and had decreed for her, happiness and ultimate good. Therefore, she accepted what came, as a gracious provision for her welfare.

Some years after coming to the wilderness of the new State, after
ardent and long repressed longings for her beloved old Kentucky home, a visit was planned. Her preparations were made, completed; and the evening before she would have started, a fall, a disabled limb, made traveling impossible. There was no lament. Her belief was firm that the accident was the means used to prevent the taking a trip that held trouble beyond her ken.

She reared to maturity a family of eight children: every one a citizen of worth. Among her sons one was a physician, two were merchants, pioneer builders of their line, and one was a gifted lawyer, prominent in Congress for his influence and brilliant oratory. Among her daughters was Lucinda (Dunn) Carter than whom no one was more deeply loved in her community.

Truly, Elizabeth Dunn was one of the unseen “nation builders.” If, among those of her blood who are yet new to the world, we see even one possessed of unconquerable courage, a faith that faces Destiny unafraid, let us be grateful for the law of heredity. For, we may trust that the dauntless spirit of grandmother is yet alive upon the earth.

ELLA DUNN MELLETTE, Granddaughter.

**SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JOHN D. ALEXANDER, YOUNGEST CHILD OF WILLIAM AND MARTHA LONG DUNN ALEXANDER.**

He was born in Bloomington, Indiana, February 6, 1839. In 1841 his father moved to Greene County, Indiana. John D. attended the common schools until he was sent to Indiana State University at Bloomington in 1856, where he graduated in the classical course in June, 1861. He was a member, while there, of the Athenian Literary Society and of the Beta Theta Pi Greek Fraternity. He taught in the common schools for one year and on the 18th day of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company “E”, Ninety-Seventh Regiment, Indiana Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years or during the war. At the organization of his company, was appointed First or Orderly Sergeant, and in June, 1863, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. In March, 1864, was by order of his Colonel (Robert F. Catterson) placed in command of Company “D” of the same regiment, and commanded the company on the Atlanta Campaign, until he was wounded in the right hip, in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, 1864, but was back and in command of his company in October, 1864, was on the march to the sea under General Sherman and in Georgia received his commission and was mustered in as Captain of the “D” Company. Was on the march through South Carolina and North Carolina, and at Goldsboro,
North Carolina, was by General John A. Logan, appointed as Acting Assistant Inspector General, of Second Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of Tennessee, on the staff of Colonel Robert F. Catterson, who commanded the Brigade, composed of the Forty-Sixth Ohio, Ninety-Seventh and One Hundredth Indiana, Fortieth and Twenty-Sixth and One Hundred and Third Illinois and Sixth Iowa Regiments. After the surrender of General Johnson at or near Raleigh, marched to Washington, District of Columbia; was in the Grand Review May 24, 1865, and was mustered out of service with his company and regiment June 9th, 1865.

His regiment participated in the following battles: Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Griswoldville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. In October, 1865, went to Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and took a law course until April, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar in Bedford, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Hon. M. F. Dunn, which continued until April, 1867, when he removed to Bloomfield, Indiana, to practice law. In 1880, he united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and in September, 1880, was elected a Ruling Elder. In October, 1880, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, composed of the Counties of Greene, Owen, Morgan, and in October, 1882, was re-elected to the same office. In 1883 the Legislature changed the circuit and he continued as Prosecuting Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the Counties of Greene and Sullivan, until October, 1885. In November, 1886, was elected Representative from Greene County for Legislature of 1887. Was married December 8th, 1886, to Mary Moore Rogers, of Bloomington, Indiana. In 1892 removed to Bedford, Indiana, and formed a partnership in the law with Hon. M. F. Dunn, which continued for one year, when he practiced alone. In 1892 he and wife united by letter with the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, and he was elected an Elder in Bedford Church. He had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died March 11, 1900. He served on the County Council of Lawrence County, Indiana, for three years. In 1883 he joined the Grand Army of the Republic—Lovell H. Rousseau Post at Bloomfield, and was transferred to E. C. Newland Post 241 at Bedford 1892 and joined Military Order of Loyal Legion May, 1904. Was elected Commander of Post 247. Was Junior Vice-Commander of Department of Indiana. For three years was a member of Council of Administration of the Department, and served two years as Judge Advocate of the Indiana Department and in May, 1908, was elected Commander of the Department of
Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, and served until May, 1909, and in 1911 retired from law practice at the age of seventy-four years.

**DUNN MISCELLANY.**


Id. id. 0—432: February 22, 1790, James Dunn, of the District of Kentucky, to Peter Brenner, for 170 acres land on the south side of Dry River.

Lincoln County, Kentucky. Deeds, A—333: March 19, 1788, Samuel Briggs and Mary, his wife, to James Dunn, of Fayette County, Kentucky, for £100, two hundred acres in Lincoln County, Kentucky.

Id. id. B-518: James Dunn and Martha, his wife, of Fayette County, Kentucky, to Mary Givans, for £150, two hundred acres on Hanging Fork, in Lincoln County, bought from Samuel Briggs and his wife, Mary.

Id. id. E—33: April 12, 1802, Samuel Dunn, of Mercer County, Kentucky, to Benjamin Hyatt for £20, ten acres on Logan Creek in Lincoln County.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Wills, A—195: James Dunn, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, November 6, 1806, "sick and weak," wife, Martha, the furniture and rent of the plantation I sold to James Doak; negro, Charlotte, to be free; daughter, Jean Spear, a negro; grandchildren, Alexander and Jennie Carson, $20.00 each; to my son-in-law, Richard Carson, $1.00; to my daughter-in-law, Eleanor Dunn, and her children, the heirs of Samuel Dunn, deceased, one child's part of my estate; the residue to be divided equally among my children and grandchildren, viz.: James, Nathaniel and Alexander Dunn, grandson, John Carson, Jennie Doak and Martha Woods and Jean Spear; son, Nathaniel and Joseph Woods, executors. Test: William Sallie, Willia and James H. Garnett, February Court, 1808.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Wills, Book C—39: James Dunn, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, March 4, 1819, wife Elizabeth, one-third of my land and a negro; I gave to my daughter, Martha Dunn, a choice of my horses; to my son, Alexander Dunn, a mare; residue to all my children, viz.: John, Martha, James and Alexander. Wife and sons, John and James, executors. Test: Samuel Scott and John Mosley. March term, 1819.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Deeds, D—5: December 13, 1816,
Alexander Dunn and Polly, his wife, to Peter Heifner for $200.00, twenty acres.

Id. id., D—41: March 10, 1817, James Dunn and Elizabeth, his wife, to John Dunn, all of Jessamine County, for $200.00, three hundred and sixteen acres on Clear Creek.

Mercer County, Kentucky. Wills, Book 2—328: October 14, 1802. The inventory of the estate of Samuel Dunn, deceased, given by Eleanor Dunn and Williamson Dunn, administrator. Not totaled but a large estate.

Garrard County, Kentucky. Wills, Book 237: July Court, 1808, inventory of the estate of William Dunn returned by Samuel Gill, John Bryant and Edward Byers. Amount, $1,724.00. The sale bill is given B.—239, Augustine, William, John and Benjamin Dunn were the principal purchasers.

Id. id., D—266: Mary Dunn, widow of William Dunn, Sr., of Garrard County, January 8, 1811; to son, William, cattle, furniture, etc.; son, Augustine Dunn, personal goods; son, William, executor. Test: Joseph Evans, Walter Dunn and A. Jennings. November Court, 1815.

Madison County, Kentucky. Wills, Book B—400: Richard Dunn, of Madison County, Kentucky, April 8, 1817—estate to wife, Elizabeth, for life, then to son, James. He is to have the dwelling tract if he will care for his mother. If he will not provide for her, the land is to be divided equally among my children, viz.: William, Polly, Hellard (or Heallard), Nancy Stevens, James Dunn, Elizabeth Ford, Susannah and Edmund A. Dunn. James Dunn and Thomas Butler, executors. Test: James Otey and William Jentry, August 5, 1817.

Boyle County, Kentucky. Wills, 1—160: Jane Dunn, of Lincoln County, Kentucky, June 29, 1849. Advanced in years, but of sound mind, to grandson, Robert Dunn, son of Samuel, $100.00; to grandson, Williamson Dunn, son of Samuel, $100.00; to grandson, Marion Dunn, $100.00; to grandson, James H. Dunn, my gold watch; to grandson, Samuel C. Dunn, son of Samuel, $50.00; to my son, Oliver, $50.00. The above sums are to be paid to my grandchildren at their majority. To Susan Jane Dunn and Margaret Francis Dunn, daughters of my son Samuel, $50.00 each; grandchildren, Williamson Dunn and Nancy Dunn, children of my son, Davis Dunn, $50.00 each at twenty-one; to my daughter, Sophia Wingate, $150.00; Samuel Givens and James Blair, executors. Test: Samuel Doak (or Dood) and James S. Albertson, June 2, 1855.

Subscribers to the building of Ebenezer Church, Jessamine County, Kentucky, April 11, 1803: Thomas, Joseph and Archibald Woods, Alexander Dunn, James Dunn, Jr., John Wilson, Margaret Wilson.
Church Letter.

"That Nathaniel Dunn and his wife, Mary, lived in Jessamine Congregation (where they were married) several years, were admitted to baptism for their children and said Mary to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and when they left said church, about sixteen months ago, as well as during their continuance there, were free from church censure or misbehavior, known to me: is certified September 9th, 1799.

"JAMES CRAWFORD."

(The original of this is in possession of Rev. J. B. Turner, Philadelphia.)

BREWSTER-DUNN MILITARY SERVICE.

2. Elinor Brewster Dunn. One of the Brewster sisters who are on record as having given loyal aid to the soldiers of the Revolution. They spun, wove, knit, sewed and cooked to supply the needs of the soldiers, contributing to the utmost from their possessions and all freely. They melted up their household utensils of pewter, molded it into bullets and sent to the soldiers for their use. See paper entitled, "Revolutionary service of the Brewster Sisters." Signed, Ann S. Alexander.
3. James Dunn, of Rockingham County, Virginia, a member of the Virginia Continental Line. He enlisted "for the War," and in 1783, is on record as having given three years of service. See Virginia County Records, Vol. 7, p. 147.

BREWSTER COURT RECORDS.

Rockingham County, Virginia. Deeds-Book 0-514. "Burnt Records"; August 17, 1792. Commission to John Wayt and Reuben Harrison. "Whereas, James Brewster and Eleanor, his wife, on July 23, 1792, conveyed to David Harned 360 acres of land in Rockingham County, and whereas, the said James and Eleanor can not conveniently travel to the court to make acknowledgment thereof, I therefore command you to
go to the said house and take her acknowledgment.” Henry Ervine, Clerk, September Court, 1792. This commission of the privy examination of Eleanor Brewster, wife of James Brewster, and her relinquishment of a certain tract of land deeded to David Harned, being returned, is ordered to be recorded.

Mercer County, Kentucky. Wills, Book 2, p. 96: Robert Brewster, of Mercer County, Kentucky, February 8, 1798. “I give my estate to the children of my two brothers, John Brewster and David Brewster, who lived about three miles from Coleraine, in the parish of Dumbos, County Derry, Ireland, in 1773, when I left Ireland.” Samuel Dunn, of Mercer County, and James Dunn, of Fayette County, executors. Test: James Brown, John Pursby and John Dunn. Proved at October Court, 1798.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Wills, A. 206: James Brewster, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, August 15, 1807. “I give my soul to God. To my wife, Eleanor, I give the furniture and a negro slave. I have made provision for her in the sale of my land to Nathaniel Dunn. To my son, James Brewster, £13. My son-in-law, Benjamin Ervin, owes me £100, which with the money I have in hand is to be divided into seven parts for the following legatees, viz.: To the children of my daughter, Peggy Carr, one part; to Eleanor Dunn, one part; daughter, Sallie Irvin, one part; daughter, Jennie Irvin, one part; daughter, Agnes Alexander, one part; daughter, Polly Dunn, one part; the remaining seventh, I bequeath to my daughters, Eleanor Dunn, Jennie Irvin, Agnes Alexander and Polly Dunn equally. William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, executors. Test: James Doak, Thomas Browney and Joseph W. Doak. Proved at August Court, 1808.


Id. Id. A. 300. Eleanor Brewster, of Jessamine County, Kentucky, April 5, 1809. to my grandson, William Alexander, my Bible; to my son, James Brewster, my fire-tongs and $1.00; my negro, Phillis, to my daughter, Eleanor Dunn. All the residue, I give to my daughters, Polly Dunn, Sallie Irvin, Jennie Irvin, Eleanor Dunn and Nancy Alexander. William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, executors. Test: Joseph W. Doak, James Doak and Bryan McGrath. August Court, 1811.

Jessamine County Kentucky, Deeds B. 359. May 14, 1808. James
Brewster, Sr., of Jessamine County, Kentucky, to Nathaniel Dunn for $200.00 one hundred acres between Elkhorn and Jessamine.

Id. Id. C. 35. August 21, 1811. Power of Attorney from Eleanor Dunn, Sallie Ervin, Jennie Irvin, William Carr and Willie Hicks, heirs of Peggie Carr, all daughters and heirs of James Brewster, to William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, to sell fifty acres in Jessamine County.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Deed Book C, p. 179. August 28, 1812. Benjamin Ervin and Sallie, his wife, Samuel Ervin and Jane, his wife, of Madison County, Kentucky; Eleanor Dunn, of Mercer County, Kentucky; John and William Karr, heirs of Peggie Karr, deceased, a daughter of James Brewster, all devisees of James Brewster, to Nathaniel Dunn; “Whereas, James Brewster, deceased, sold to Nathaniel Dunn all the land he claimed containing 220 acres and the said James Brewster devised to the above named legatees the proceeds of the sale, and the said Nathaniel Dunn has bought the land, therefore we acknowledge payment for the same, etc.

Id. Id. D. 5. December 13, 1816. Alexander Dunn and Polly, his wife, to Peter Heifner for $200.00, twenty acres.

Id. Id. D. 163. Solomon Vanada and Mary, his wife, William Briscoe and Sallie, his wife, of Warrick, Indiana, heirs of Margaret Karr, to William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, executors of James Brewster, power of attorney to convey fifty acres.

Jessamine County, Kentucky. Deeds B. 359. May 14, 1808. James Brewster, Sr., of Jessamine County, Kentucky, to Nathaniel Dunn for $200.00 one hundred acres between Elkhorn and Jessamine.

Id. Id. D. 41. March 10, 1817. James Dunn and Elizabeth, his wife, to John Dunn, all of Jessamine County, Kentucky, for $200.00 316 acres south of Clear Creek.

Id. Id. D. 364. August 24, 1818. Nathaniel Dunn, heir at law of James Brewster, deceased, and an attorney-in-fact for Eleanor Dunn, Sallie Ervin, late Sallie Brewster; Jennie Irvin, late Jennie Brewster; Willie Hicks and William Carr, heirs of Peggie Carr, late Peggie Brewster, heirs of James Brewster, to Joseph Higbee for $300.00 fifty acres on Jessamine Creek.

Revolutionary service recorded under D. A. R. No. 93983.

ANDERSON HISTORY AND GENEALOGY.

Of the families included in this book, a number have Anderson ancestors, many of whom lived in Old Augusta County, Virginia, and bore the names John, James, William, Isaac and Jacob. In some cases the descendants are not sure from which ancestor they descend.
Besides our own Anderson family we give several different branches with data of each, as sent in to us, and also the legal records which prove the lineage. A part of these sketches are fragmentary, but we believe that by giving them here they will serve people to prove their various lines with the help of private records that may be in existence.

We invite assistance and information that will help perfect the history of these various families, for the benefit of descendants and those who contemplate the compilation of genealogies.

As a general name, Anderson is synonymous with Scotch Presbyterianism, and it is interesting to this line of Andersons to find the earliest history of the family in America bound up in the early history of the church.

The descendants of our John Anderson say that he was the son of the Rev. James Anderson of Donegal, Penn., and so far we have found nothing to disprove this, while there is much that makes it conclusive, though it has been claimed by some historians that he was the son of John or James Anderson of Augusta County, Virginia.

The first American ancestor was James Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, born in Scotland, November 17, 1678. He studied for the ministry and in 1708 was ordained at the Irvine Presbytery, with a view to settling in Virginia; but instead, went to New Castle, Pennsylvania. From Zeigler's History of the Presbyterian Church—The first intimation of a church organization at Donegal is as follows: "In 1714 the tide of emigration following up the east side of the Susquehanna had reached the Valley of the Chicquesalunga, now in Lancaster County, where Donegal Church was organized in that year. In 1725 Donegal obtained one-sixth of Boyd's time until they called Anderson, who was the first pastor.

"On the 4th of June, 1740, two hundred acres of land were deeded to the Rev. James Anderson, pastor; John Allison, James Mitchel and David Hays, elders of the church, by Thomas Penn, by the power and authority to him granted by the said John and Richard (Penn) and of his own right. (Patent Deed.) One month after the receipt of the patent, Rev. James Anderson died."

From this we learn that the congregation had probably occupied the land about twenty years before a patent had been received. William Penn died in 1718 and no patents were issued for a number of years after his death, which explains the delay in the granting of the patent to the Glebe.

The stream from Donegal Spring was called Little Chicquesalunga (Chicken Longus).

First mention of Anderson in history is: "In 1710 Wilson and Anderson wrote to the Synod of Glasgow." Webster's History, p. 94.
The tyranny and cruelty which the profligate monarch of Europe imposed upon the early Presbyterians, German Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians and others, caused thousands to leave their native land and seek an asylum in the wilderness of the New World. Even here persecution followed them so that their lives here were almost unendurable.

"Their ministers, ever in the van of the cause of liberty and freedom of conscience, stood as a bulwark against the oppressor, though but few in number, and we are today enjoying the rich blessing of a free government, the seeds of which they planted and nurtured until it has grown into a nation of freemen such as the world has never witnessed. The highest office (in the gift of the people) was filled by a descendant of the pioneers of Donegal, in the person of William McKinley, as President.

"The Presbytery of Philadelphia met on Tuesday, September 18, 1716. On the 21st they resolved to divide themselves into subordinate meetings, or Presbyteries, which consisted of first, the Presbytery of Philadelphia; second, the Presbytery of New Castle; third, the Snowhill Presbytery, and 4th, the Long Island Presbytery. The following were members of New Castle, viz.: Messrs. Anderson, McGill, Gillespie, Wither- spoon, Evans and Conn." (Webster's History.)

"The first pastor of Donegal was Rev. James Anderson, who was born in Scotland, November 17, 1678. He was ordained by the Irvine Presbytery, November 17, 1708. He arrived in this country April 22, 1709; settled in New Castle; was called to supply a church in New York City, where he remained until 1726; was called September 24th, to Donegal on the Susquehanna; was installed the last Wednesday in August, 1727." (Webster's History.)

"The Donegal Presbytery was organized and held its first meeting at Donegal, October 11, 1732, and consisted of Messrs. Anderson, Boyd, Orr, Thompson and Lerel. In April, 1738, Anderson went to Virginia, bearing a letter to the Government of Virginia, soliciting its favor in behalf of our interests. He married Suit Garland, daughter of Sylvester Garland, of the head of Apoquenomy, February 1712-13. She died December 24, 1736. He married Rebecca Crawford, December 27, 1737." (Webster's History.) From Engle's History: "Marietta stands on the left bank of the Susquehanna, three miles above Columbia. This place was originally known as 'Anderson's Ferry,' it having been established but a few years later than the Wright's Ferry, in 1733. The ground occupied by the borough was owned, from the Ferry house at the upper station to Elbow Lane, by James Anderson and from Elbow Lane to a line running parallel hereto—on the Lancaster Turnpike by David Cook. Jacob Grosh and others laid out the town, below Cooks, above Anderson's land, 'The Green Lane,' which forms the boundary,
the part laid out by Anderson in 1805 was called 'New Haven' and Cook's part called 'Waterford.' Anderson and Cook could not agree upon a common plan for their towns. In 1812 they agreed and 'Marietta' was named from the Christian names of Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Cooke.'

"Rev. James Anderson, of Donegal," as he came to be known, "was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in America. Donegal Church, one of the most interesting Scotch-Irish settlements in the country, was planted on the banks of the Schecassalungo Creek in 1714."

It was the parent of many churches and it has been remarked that they were all of the same fervent spirit. "They were the first to strike for liberty. Our country owes them a debt of lasting gratitude." It was the Scotch spirit transplanted into new soil.

For ten years there were no church buildings,—the services were held in the homes. Donegal Church was built in 1722, during the ministry of Rev. David Evans. In 1726 James Anderson was called and this was the center from which his labors went out from that time till his death in 1740.

In the late '30's and early '40's there was a tide of emigration toward Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley was attracting the attention of the Scotch-Irish emigrants, and soon there was a Macedonian cry. In September, 1737, a petition from Beverly Manor was sent to the Presbytery of Donegal, that there might be church services provided for the new territory. For some cause the Presbytery did not see fit to grant the request at that time, but directed James Anderson to write an encouraging letter, giving the promise of church supplies the following spring. Also, the Synod of Philadelphia sent by Mr. Anderson, a petition to Governor Gooch, of Virginia, that the people should be assured of protection in their freedom of worship according to their own preferences.

The following spring, James Anderson went into the Shenandoah Valley, an emissary of the Philadelphia Synod, and at the home of John Lewis, preached the first sermon delivered in that section (Stan­ton).

Other churches followed, that is, organizations were formed, and often James Anderson came into the community to preach and give encouragement to the struggling adherents to their faith.

James Anderson died in Lancaster County, July 16, 1740, and is buried there. His work is recorded in practically every history of the church or state of that region. Egle's and Zeigler's Church Histories, Waddell's "Annals of Augusta County," Foote's "Sketches of Virginia," Lewis Peyton's "History of Augusta County," Woods' "History of Albe-
marle County, Virginia," “Woods-McAfee Memorial” and W. H. Miller's “Miller Genealogy,” all show the wide range of his work and influence.

He married, in February of 1712 or 1713, Sudt Garland, daughter of Sylvester Garland, son of John Garland and Susanna Ver Planck, daughter of Abraham Isaacson Ver Planck, one of the “Twelve Men” of New Amsterdam. (See Ver Planck Family.)

James Anderson was twice married. First to Sudt Garland, as said, and second to Rebecca Crawford, who survived him. His children, however, were all by his first wife—eleven in number.

The record is made from his Bible. The leaf is mutilated and some names and some dates cannot be determined; but the genuineness of that existing, cannot be questioned. The authority is his. It is as follows:


Will of James Anderson, of Donegal, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, mentions wife, Rebecca Anderson; daughter, Susannah; son, Thomas; niece, Susannah Bradford. Remainder of my estate to be divided among all my children. (Signed) J. A. ANDERSON.

This 14th day of July, 1740. Witnesses,

WILLIAM ALLISON.
ROBERT ALLISON.

Proved July 22, A. D. 1740. Administration granted unto Rebecca Anderson and Garland Anderson.

"Given under the Seal of the Said Office, Sa. Blunstan, Department Reg’ter."

In the will of James Anderson he mentions by name only his wife, a niece, his daughter, Susanna, and the youngest son, Thomas, who was still a child and yet to be educated, concerning whom he expresses some concern. After mentioning these he directs that his remaining property be "divided among all my children."

The Anderson descendants are recorded by hundreds in Pennsylvania Genealogies and Church Histories. Garland, the oldest son, lived and died in New York, Ann married John Stewart and remained in Pennsylvania. At least two of the children went to Virginia, John and Susanna. Their descendants were pioneers in Madison County, Kentucky, and within the memory of people now living, had kept the acquaintance, and called each other "cousin."

Susanna, born 172$, married Col. John Woods, of Albermarle County, Virginia, son of Michael Woods and Lady Mary Campbell, of the Scotch
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Clan Campbell, of Argyleshire, Scotland. Her early record was a romance still delightfully retold by her great grandchildren. The two families had been neighbors and friends in Scotland.

John, the seventh child of Rev. James Anderson, was born January 13, 1724. It is recorded that he was born in New York, while his mother was visiting at the home of a relative. His early years were spent in Pennsylvania, but when still a youth he went to Virginia and the greater part of his active years were spent there.

By various records—especially the Virginia Magazine of History and Biology and the Chalkley Records, his path is made clear. For the more minute and intimate details, as to his family, we have the long line of descendants given from the personal knowledge of his granddaughter, Martha (Anderson) Baugh, near the middle of the last century.

Court Records are plentiful that reveal family groups and the association of friends, who, for generations, had been bound by close ties, as those of the Andersons with Maxwells, Irvins, Campbells and Crawfords in the Counties of Augusta, Albemarle, Bedford, Luenberg, Old Washington and Kentucky.

Egle says: "Rev. James Anderson was ordained to Irvine Presbyterian in 1708, with a view to settling in Virginia, but went, instead, to New Castle, Delaware, in 1710." Augusta County Court Records: September 5, 1738 survey for ye Rev. James Anderson, beginning at a Red Oak and a White Oak by Midow side ye Midow bearings, S. 50, W. 4, Run: N. 40, to a branch running to ye right to 2 White Oaks in ye head of a valley: N. 50, E. 280, to one small Hickory, thence S. 40, E. 40, to one White Oak: N. 50, E. 288, to a Red Oak and a Hickory, then (Here follows several surveys.) dated '9 ber, 1738, the third one ending "ye said Russells line bear S. 60, E. — Maxwell Branch." March 25, 1754. John Huchenson and Margaret, to John Craig, 290 acres in Beverly Manor, corner of John Searight, stump in a poison field. Rev. Mr. Anderson's line. James Anderson, of Philadelphia, on record in the Fee Books of Augusta County, Virginia, November 17, 1772. John Poage to Rev. John Craig. John Anderson, Robert Poage, —— George Moffett, being the session and regularly chosen for the congregation of Augusta or Stone Meeting House, and appointed as Commissioners to act in the behalf of said congregation and to accept and take title for a tract of 27 acres, for the sole use of a dissenting Presbyterian congregation as a place of public worship. October 16, 1773.

Privy examination of Ann, wife of John Anderson.

As in the case of his father, John Anderson's career is in close association with a historic church. No spot in Old Augusta is richer in
associations than Old Stone Church, a place that was destined to become historic, and to stand for centuries, a monument to the memory of its founders.

Foote said of it: "This is the oldest house of worship in the Valley of Virginia." It is a picturesque building, erected during the 1740's, and is used today as a place of worship,—the present pastor being Rev. J. N. Van Devanter.

Mr. Van Devanter has written a history, called "Augusta Church," which is doubtless the most reliable record to be found.

Louis Peyton, in his "History of Augusta County," gives some space to Old Stone Church. There appears to be more of the traditional element in this work. According to Peyton, the stone building was erected in 1740, the first year of the pastorate of Rev. John Craig.

This was a time of comparative peace between the white settlers and the savages; but the horrors of recent years had left their scars on the memory; and the canny Scotch added to their religious zeal a mixture of cautious forethought.

They built the church of such material and form that it would be adapted to the purpose of a fort as well as a place of worship.

It is not possible for us to conceive of the labor; in a wilderness almost unbroken by roads; with the most meager means of transportation. Peyton says the men worked all the day and sometimes far into the night getting the stone, and that the women and children carried lime and sand to aid the work. In all this labor our ancestors shared.

It is a matter of history that the fears of the settlers were well founded. Not many years after the completing of the church the Indians were again hostile, and in the bloody French and Indian wars after 1750, Old Stone Church was often a place of refuge for its people.

The Reverend Van Devanter gives the date of the completion of the church as 1747, which is probably history, and the date 1740 is tradition, relating to the time of its commencement.

The latter authority, too, refers to the church being used as a place of defense. Reverend Van Devanter says: "One of these forts was to be built around this church." Also: "In the rear of the church, and on part of one side, a ridge may still be seen which marks the foundation and shows the size of the old fort."

Reverting to John Anderson: He married, about 1750, Anna Irvine (Erwin). The following list of their descendants is from Court Records and from data given more than fifty years ago, by their granddaughter, Martha (Anderson) Baugh, a daughter of their son, William.

There are eight lines, for Jacob died without issue, Samuel died single, and Betsy Morrison had no children.
The record is as follows:

I. Margaret Anderson, Born September 4, 1755. Died March 16, 1834, in Jefferson County, Indiana. Married February 6, 1775, Bezaleel Maxwell. (For her history and issue, see Maxwell Genealogy.)

II. James Anderson. Born December 13, 1757. Died May 30, 1831, in Madison County, Kentucky. Will dated March 28, 1820. Probated July 4, 1831. Mentions wife, Hannah; witnesses, William and James Campbell, executors; son, Allen Anderson, and son-in-law, Samuel Wallace. He was a pioneer of Kentucky and in 1800 represented the County of Madison in the Legislature. He served in the Revolution under Capt. John Boyle in 1781, and was a noted Indian fighter. (See addenda.) Issue:


2. Mary Allen Anderson, married 1-11-1810, Hugh Allen Anderson. (See descendants of John and Jane Anderson.)


4. Allen Anderson, married 5-25-1822, Margaret Dinwiddie. His will dated Oct. 28, 1850, probated Nov. 1, 1852, witnesses, N. M. Moran and Cyrus C. Miller. Executors, wife Margaret and Shannon Reid. He was in Capt. John C. McWilliam's Co., Madison Co., Ky., troops and was in the battle of the Thames. Issue:

   (2) Mary Jane Anderson, married first, 5-13-1845, Shannon Reid; second, William McClintock. She died 1908.
   (3) William Allen Anderson, died 1908, in Madison County, Ky. He represented Garrard County in the State Legislature. He
married 11-8-1856, Elizabeth Shannon Wallace (daughter of Salem Wallace and his first wife, Elizabeth Shannon Wallace).

(4) Samuel P. Anderson.
(5) James Reid Anderson, served in the Confederate Army under Gen. Sterling Price.
(6) Irvine Wallace Anderson, served as Lieutenant in the Union Army, Indiana Volunteers. Married, 10-26-1843, Sarah Wallace (daughter of Salem Wallace and first wife, Elizabeth Shannon Wallace). He was b. 4-20-1793, d. 5-1-1818.

III. Mary Anderson. Born in 1759. Died January 26, 1829. Married first, John Kennedy, killed by Indians in 1781. Married second, April 13, 1785, Samuel Campbell, born 1763; died March 3, 1821. He came to Kentucky in an early day and settled in what is now Madison County. He was a Captain in the Revolution and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. Issue:

1. Elizabeth Campbell, b. 5-23-1786, d. 8-16-1849, m. 8-28-1806, John Banton, b. 11-14-1778, d. July, 1847. Issue:
   (1) Samuel Campbell Banton, b. 6-11-1807, d. 1837, unm.
   (2) Serena Banton, b. 7-18-1809, d. 6-29-1849, m. Wyatt Huffman.
   (3) Mary Ann Banton, b. 10-17-1811, d. 8-6-1888, m. 3-21-1837, William G. Logan, d. 3-28-1852.
   (4) William M. Banton, b. 4-19-1814, d. April, 1848, unm.
   (5) Elizabeth Eleanor Banton, b. 2-19-1818, m. Jesse Butner, who died 8-17-1853.
   (6) Judith Amelia Banton, b. 10-8-1820, d. 12-31-1848, m. Dr. Thomas White, of St. Louis, Mo.
   (7) James Banton, b. 5-16-1823, d. 1864-65, m. November, 1856, Mattie Sullivan, b. 8-7-1838, d. 8-18-1857. No issue.
   (8) John Banton, b. 5-16-1823, went to California 1849, married, died after 1870.
   (9) Samantha Banton, b. 4-23-1826, d. 9-24-1853, m. Dr. Lyman Cronkite, of New Orleans. No issue.

2. William Campbell, b. 5-3-1788, in Bedford Co., Va. Removed 1789 to Madison Co., Ky. d. 1859. m. Elizabeth Snoddy, b. 10-28-1790, d. 10-19-1857. Issue:
(1) Mary Ann Campbell, b. 1813, d. 12-6-1856, m. Green K. White, of Estill Co., Ky. d. 4-6-1881.
(2) John Snoddy Campbell, b. 11-17-1814, d. 7-6-1865, m. 8-10-1843, Elenor Rachel McGee, d. 12-3-1889.
(3) Samuel Wallace Campbell, b. 3-18-1816, d. 8-28-1900, m. Mary Todd, b. 8-3-1820, d. 12-15-1879.
(4) Margaret Jane Campbell, b. 3-28-1818, d. 9-18-1859, m. Levi Hinkle, d. 10-12-1872.
(5) William Christie Campbell, b. 3-22-1820, d. 2-23-1897, m. 10-16-1851, Amelia S. Evans, b. 1-28-1832.
(6) Elizabeth Susan Wallace Campbell, b. 1825, d. 1-22-1878, m. Green K. White (her brother-in-law).

3. Ann Irvine Campbell, b. 12-25-1790, d. 9-10-1820, m. James Harris Gentry, b. 6-1-1792, died in Ill. No issue.
5. Samuel Campbell, b. 9-30-1793, d. 4-16-1871, m. 3-15-1827, Nancy Yancy McLean, b. 9-6-1805, d. 9-2-1883. Issue—
   (1) Mary Campbell, b. 9-19-1828, d. 4-26-1875, m. 6-27-1850, Richard Burnside Dunn, b. 12-8-1825, d. 4-19-1885.
   (2) William Campbell, b. 5-26-1831, d. 11-10-1866, m. Mary R. Mullens.
   (3) Samuel Campbell, b. 2-3-1834, d. 5-10-1851.
   (4) Margaret Campbell, b. 5-1-1836, d. 3-8-1865, unm.
   (5) Minerva Campbell, b. 5-25-1839, d. 2-8-1856.
   (6) John Campbell, b. 12-17-1841, d. 6-20-1872, m. 5-21-1867, Mary Elizabeth Clark.
   (7) Josephine Campbell, b. 2-22-1844, d. 2-3-1901, m. 5-21-1867, Samuel Lewis Campbell (first cousin), b. 7-22-1835, d. 6-28-1896.
   (8) Sarah Campbell, b. 6-1-1845, d. 11-26-1903, m. 10-31-1870, Dr. John W. Maupin, b. 3-13-1832.
   (9) George Denny Campbell, b. 6-21-184—, d. 5-24-1870, unm.

6. James Campbell, b. 9-1-1795, d. 2-28-1866, m. Mary Ann Epper­son, b. 6-21-1804, d. 2-12-1866. Issue—
   (1) Thomas Campbell, b. 1830, d. January, 1900, m. Elizabeth Haggard.
   (2) James Campbell, b. 8-8-1832, d. 10-8-1870, unm.
   (3) William Campbell, b. 8-3-1834, d. 6-21-1877, unm.
(4) Samuel Lewis Campbell, b. 7-22-1835, d. 6-28-1896, m. 5-21-1867, Josephine Campbell (first cousin), b. 2-22-1844, d. 2-3-1901.

(5) John Campbell, b. 11-19-1837, m. August, 1888, Martha Adams.

(6) Alexander Campbell, b. 8-4-1842, d. 12-3-1876, unm.

(7) Susan Campbell, b. 1844, d. 12-27-1872, m. the Rev. Samuel C. Boyce, of Charlotte, N. C.

7. Mary Campbell, b. 12-14-1797, d. 12-13-1842, m. 5-18-1819, Col. Oliver Anderson, b. 2-15-1794, d. 1-29-1873. (Col. Anderson m. 2nd, 11-2-1847, Louisa Price, d. 1-2-1867. No issue.) (See p. 55#; Issue:

(1) Mary Anne Anderson, b. 1-18-1821, d. 1-16-1844, m. 5-31-1842, Daniel Breck. No issue.

(2) Catherine Anderson, b. 12-3-1823, d. 9-10-1824.

(3) Minerva Campbell Anderson, b. 5-13-1825, d. 12-13-1885, m. 10-5-1847, Henry Howard Gratz.


(5) Joseph Caldwell Anderson, b. 1-1-1830, d. 5-2-1891, m. 6-18-1867, Dovey Blythe, b. 2-15-1846, d. 6-4-1914 (daughter of James and Jane (Gentry) Blythe. James Blythe was fourth sergeant in John C. McWilliams’ company in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of the Thames).

JOSEPH CALDWELL ANDERSON.

Joseph Caldwell Anderson (1830-1891) was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, on the pre-emption made in April, 1779, by his grandfather, Capt. William Anderson. He attended the private schools of Col. R. T. P. Allen at Frankfort and Dr. Lewis Marshall near Pisgah, Woodford County. In 1844 he moved with his father, Col. Oliver Anderson, to Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1846 he was a marker in Maj. Thomas Lewinski’s company, Kentucky Militia. He entered the academic department of Transylvania University and then Princeton as a sophomore from which he was expelled at commencement by the faculty for a speech he delivered on the campus. The governor of New Jersey was at this time ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University and a student could not be dismissed without his pres-
ence and consent. The governor of New Jersey refused to sanction his expulsion and he was reinstated. A diploma was awarded him for oratory by Cleo Hall of Princeton University. He declined to return to Princeton and received the degree of L. L. B. with the class of 1849 from Transylvania University and was licensed by Judge Simpson and Chief Justice Thomas A. Marshall in 1849 and admitted to the Lexington, Kentucky, bar. In 1851 he removed to Lexington, Missouri, and practiced law until 1854, when he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas. The pro-Slavery party in 1855 elected him to the legislature from the Fort Scott district. He was speaker pro tem. of the historic "Bogus Legislature" and presided over nearly all its meetings. He moved to Douglas County in 1856 and was again elected by the pro-Slavery party to the legislature. He was the author of most all the Kansas territorial laws, and was an able advocate and a noted prosecutor. Anderson County, Kansas, was named in his honor. He entered the United States army in 1857 under an act of Congress passed during the administration of James Buchanan to quell the disturbances in Kansas, and was commissioned Lieut. Colonel 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry and mustered into service by Gen. Percifer F. Smith. In 1859 he returned to Lexington, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law. In the Battle of Lexington, Missouri, which was waged around and through his father's dwelling, he participated with the troops of Gen. Sterling Price, and was afterwards incarcerated at St. Louis, Missouri, in Gratiot street prison, but within a few months he was paroled to Kentucky. In the latter part of 1862 he was taken by Gen. Braxton Bragg into the secret service and in 1863 he entered Knoxville, Tennessee, "as a hog driver." He was captured and held as a spy but a friend there in Knoxville contracting with the Union army made it possible for him to escape into Kentucky. In 1864 he was banished by Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge to Canada until the end of the war. He joined in one of the most daring episodes of the war between the states—the expedition to liberate the prisoners at Johnson's Island, and he was the one man who stood by Capt. John Yates Beall and Lieut. Bennett G. Burley during the mutiny on board the Philo Parsons. In the latter part of 1865 he again entered the United States and in 1866 settled at Lexington, Kentucky, and, with H. H. Gratzi, re-established the Kentucky Gazette. In 1867 he married Dovey Blythe and was a farmer in Madison County, Kentucky, until 1881. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, South, of Lexington, Kentucky. He was a Democrat after the war. The last ten years of his life were peacefully spent at his country home, "Glen-garry," on the waters of Cane Run in Fayette County, Kentucky.

A. Infant (born dead).

(A.) Joseph Caldwell Anderson, b. 5-30-1899, Lexington.
(B.) Elizabeth Blythe Anderson, b. 1-4-1903, Lexington.

James Blythe Anderson was born December 25th, 1868, at "Blythewood", Madison Co., Ky., on the waters of Silver Creek. He attended school in the "old brick school house" until 1880, when his parents removed to Lexington, Fayette Co., where they purchased, in 1881, "Glengarry", the present Anderson home. For a short time he attended the county school at Taylor's Cross Roads, entering in 1881 the private school of Mrs. Sallie Short Higgins. In September, 1882, he was placed under the preceptorship of James Lane Allen, and remained with Mr. Allen until he gave up his private school in June, 1883. He then attended the private school of J. Lewis Logan until 1886, when he entered the State College of Ky., now known as Ky. University. The years 1892 and 1893 he studied law at the University of Virginia. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Edward F. Simms, in the breeding and racing of thoroughbred horses. Although very successful, he gave up the turf in 1898 and dissolved partnership and sold his interest.

In 1904 he prospected through the state of Utah for oil and gas. In 1906 he started out to prospect for gold, traveling from Salt Lake City through Utah, Nevada, through Death's Valley into Lower California.

In 1902 appeared his "Nameless Hero" and other poems. He has written numerous reviews, songs and stories.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; the District of Columbia Society of the War of 1812; member of the Filson Club and the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. He is a Democrat and a member of the First Presbyterian Church, South, of Lexington.

He was 2nd Lieutenant, Brown Light Infantry, Kentucky State Guard, 1894.
C. Jane, b. 1871, d. 1871, a few days after birth.
D. Jane, b. 1875, d. 1875, about ten days after birth.

(6) Jane LeGrand Anderson, b. 11-4-1831, d. 5-10-1901, m. 9-29-1853, James Madison Taylor.

(7) Robert Anderson, b. 12-6-1833, d. 7-16-1904. Member of the first Constitutional Convention of Idaho, and declined to be Governor of the State. m. 10-11-1882, Mrs. Alice (Jones) Garrett. No issue.

(8) John Campbell Anderson, b. 8-21-1836, d. 6-18-1913. Was a Major, Heightman's Brigade, under Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. A., severely wounded at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Mo., Carthage, and Helena, Ark. He was gritty to the core. m. 10-29-1867, Anna Margaret Wasson, d. 10-13-1904.

(9) Katherine Blair Anderson, b. 9-8-1839, m. 1859, the Rev. Thomas P. Akers, d. 4-3-1877.

(10) Leila Anderson, b. 3-6-1842, d. 4-13-1888. m. 1st, Col. Wm. M. Johns, d. 12-9-1877. m. 2nd, 4-19-1880, Col. Maurice M. Kaighn.

8. Judith Campbell, b. 10-18-1799, d. 12-6-1825, m. Joseph Logan, b. 7-8-1798, d. 7-7-1832.

9. Anderson Campbell, b. Sept., 1801, d. 9-5-1827, m. 6-27-1826, Mary Jane LeGrand, b. 3-6-1808, d. 6-14-1875. No issue.

10. Caldwell Campbell, b. 3-10-1804, d. 3-13-1880, m. 12-23-1829, Mrs. Anderson Campbell. No issue.

11. Minerva Campbell, b. 1806, d. 1-21-1837, m. Joseph Logan, her brother-in-law. Issue:

(1) Mary Logan, b. 10-12-1827, d. 7-10-1903, m. Joseph Doddridge Helm, b. 6-8-1816, d. 4-1-1872.

(2) Margaret C. Logan, b. 1829 or 30, d. 5-23-1903, unm.

IV. William Anderson married May 27, 1783, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, Elizabeth Henderson. Issue:

1. Amanda Anderson married — Henry.
2. Parthena Anderson married — Ferguson.
5. William Anderson.
7. Irvin Anderson.

V. Rebecca Anderson married first, Rusty John Maxwell. Married second, James Crawford. Issue:
1. John Maxwell.
2. William Crawford.
3. James Crawford married Lucy Vawter.
4. Isaac Crawford.
6. Jane Crawford married David Hall.
   (2) Anderson Crawford Guthrie. Born April 22, 1811.
   (3) Barton Stone Guthrie. Died June 3, 1830.
   (9) Mary Ecles Guthrie. Born May 27, 1824.

9. Elizabeth Crawford. Born March 29, 1792. Died January 29, 1866. Married March 5, 1812, Beverly Vawter, born September 28, 1789; died April 1, 1872. (For issue see Vawter Family.)

VI. John Anderson married ————. Issue:
1. William Anderson.
2. James Anderson.
4. Jacob Anderson.
5. Ann Anderson married ———— Hall.
6. Elizabeth Anderson married —— Reid.

VII. Ann Anderson married John Gass, who was with Lewis and Clark. Had issue.

VIII. Isaac Anderson married April 6, 1709, in Lincoln County, Kentucky, Jane Young. Issue. (The following names may not be correct):

1. Samuel Anderson.
2. William Anderson.
3. Mary Anderson.
4. Elizabeth Anderson.
5. John Anderson married —— Young. Issue:
   (1) William Anderson.
   (2) James Anderson.
   (3) Mathas Anderson.
   (4) Polly Anderson married John Young.
   (5) Jane Anderson married John Maxwell. Madison County Court Records. December 5, 1825, John Young and wife, Polly, for $160.00, conveyed to John Maxwell their interest in 100 acres on Paint Lick Creek, same whereon Isaac Anderson formerly lived, and which descended to his heirs, their interest being one-sixth.

IX. Jacob Anderson, twin to Isaac.
X. Elizabeth Anderson married June 3, 1796, William M. Morrison.

It appears that all of their children were born in Virginia, and that the older ones reached maturity there. A part of the family lived in Bedford Co. for a number of years.

John Anderson was a soldier of the Revolution from Virginia, a member of that gallant body, the Illinois Regiment, under the command of George Rogers Clark.


Augusta County Virginia. April 19, 1755. Matthew Erwin's will: To Elizabeth; to daughter, Gennet Erwin, alias Johnson; to daughter, Jean Erwin, alias Jameson; to daughter, Agnes; to daughter, Mary Erwin, alias Francis; to daughter, Elinor Erwin, alias Patterson; to daughter, Elizabeth Erwin; to daughter, Ann Erwin, alias Anderson. Executrix, wife, Elizabeth. John Francis to be overseer. Teste: James Bell, Alexander Blair, Edward Warner. Proved 18th day of August, 1762, by Bell and Warner. Elizabeth refuses to execute. Administration granted to John Francis, who qualifies with James Bell, William Frame.
It is an honorable heritage to have had an ancestor who shared in the campaign of the Illinois. Of the great scheme for the capture of the Northwest, it has been said: "It was one of the most heroic achievements of a heroic epoch." The only undertaking in our history that can be compared with it, is Arnold's march up the Kennebec to attack Quebec.

It was in 1777 that George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle County, Virginia, offered to lead an expedition against the enemy at Forts Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Governor Patrick Henry consented, and gave him four companies of Virginians. Among the private soldiers of this number was John Anderson.

The taking of Kaskaskia, and then Vincennes seemed no very arduous work, but during the following winter while Clark's soldiers were absent he learned that Vincennes has been recaptured by the enemy, and that the purpose was to take possession, also, of Kaskaskia.

It was in February, 1779, that Clark, with a reduced body of men, started on his memorable campaign.

In this, the obstacles and difficulties that seemed insurmountable, the sufferings that seemed beyond human endurance, the, then, spectacular achievements, have invited the pen of too many historians to even outline them here.

Yet the personal element can not be quite eliminated. We must recall that one of our own shared in that great enterprise, where, for ten days before the victory the men waded through freezing water, breaking the ice before them; sometimes waist deep, or neck deep, carrying their guns and ammunition overhead to preserve them; sleeping at night on water-soaked earth, always without fire, many days without food; their sufferings equalled only by their courage and heroism. We rejoice that by a Divine Justice their victory was speedy, brilliant and far-reaching. Decades did not dim it. In 1812 the General Assembly of Virginia sent resolutions to General Clark expressing the "deep appreciation of the gallant achievements during the Revolutionary War, of himself and the brave regiment under his command, by which a vast extension of her territory was effected, and a successful issue of the Revolution greatly promoted."

We gratefully acknowledge our loyal devotion to the memory of an ancestor who bore his share in that day of noble achievement.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, John Anderson removed to Kentucky with, at least, several of his sons and daughters. He settled first, March, 1779, on Gilbert's Creek, now Garrard County, Kentucky. (See Commissioner's Certificates, Fayette County, Kentucky, Clerk's Office, page 189.) In 1785 he removed to Silver Creek, Madison (17)
County, Kentucky. (See deposition of his son, James Anderson, Madison County Circuit Clerk's Office.) It is of record that in 1783, 400 acres of land were surveyed to him in Lincoln County, Kentucky, on the dividing ridge between Paint Lick Creek and Silver Creek. This was by virtue of Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 5786. A week later there was an additional survey in Lincoln County "on the dividing ridge between Paint Lick Creek and Silver Creek," by virtue of part of a Treasury Warrant No. 4521.

John Anderson signed statement of grievances, by inhabitants of Kentucky, and a request either for a better government or independence from Virginia. Endorsed May 30, 1782. Petition of the early inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769-1792, pp. 62-65.

Ibid, pp. 84, 85. John Anderson signed request of the inhabitants of Lincoln County, for the division of the county, September 26, 1785.

Ibid, p. 129. John Anderson signed the request of the inhabitants of Kentucky for appointment of Commissioners by Supreme or County Courts, for locating places for tobacco inspection. Endorsed November 3, 1789.

Ibid, p. 145. John Anderson signed the request of the inhabitants of Bourbon County, to establish navigation of Licking River, and that grist mills be not erected. Endorsed October 22, 1790. The family were intensely patriotic, and on the rosters of the wars for independence are found the names of his sons, and many of his grandsons. Many of his descendants were celebrated Indian fighters, and were always ready to go to the defense of the frontiersman, against the raids of the British and Indians.

John Anderson and his son, Samuel, were surveyors, and their field and drawing instruments, which had been brought from the old country, were given by Samuel, to his brother James.

In 1785 Madison County was taken from Lincoln County. John's land fell in Madison County, and here he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred evidently in the early part of 1796, as, on page 137 of the Madison County Will Book, there is recorded on March 14th of that year, an "inventory of the estate of John Anderson, of Madison County, deceased, made and returned to the court by James Barnett, Andrew Kennedy, William Kearly and Yelverton Peyton." The records made in settling this considerable estate, and some transfers of land, show all of John Anderson's children (except Jacob, deceased), to have been residents of Kentucky in 1796. If all had not come with him they had drifted in later. The spirit of the Clan had claimed its own. A marble shaft marks the graves of John Anderson, and his wife Anna. "In memory of John Anderson, Sr., who emigrated from Virginia to
Kentucky in the year 1780, and died in the year 1797." "In memory of Anna Anderson, consort of John Anderson, Sr., died in the year 1797." Note: He made actual settlement in 1779, and the tombstone inscription indicates that he brought his family from Virginia in 1780. The slight discrepancy in the above dates is probably due to an oversight by those who had the work in charge.

The Anderson grave yard is on the land of the late Caldwell Campbell, near the Richmond and Lancaster Turnpike, and John and Anna (Irvine) Anderson sleep side by side on a hill overlooking the beautiful Silver Creek.

Dear Silver Creek, fantastic fairies skip
Across thy dimples; weeping willows drip
Their dewy fringe along thy limpid breast;
The wind comes wheeling o'er thy cedared crest
With crimson streams of day in rivalship.

The drowsy lolling May-flies loitering, sip
With bees the buds that o'er thy margin dip,
Like bubble beads, in dancing beauty drest,
Dear Silver Creek!

So long ago, and far away, yet slip
Sweet memories where they lapping pebbles trip
The bruised toes a-dallying with thy guest;
Oh happy days! no longing nor unrest;
Bright memory bears thy ripples to my lip,
Dear Silver Creek!

(By James Blythe Anderson, "Glengarry," Richmond, Kentucky, a great-great-grandson of John and Anna Anderson.)

The early days of their residence in Kentucky was in the "dark and bloody days" of the State's history. A story, told by the fireside of all of John's children, shows that they faced the dangers, and shared the tragedies of the pioneer life of that day. We have the story as it was told years ago, by Dr. David H. Maxwell to his family. "Jacob Anderson and his wife lived in Kentucky. They had the same kind of home that all other settlers lived in—early in the settlement of the country—a log cabin with such fastenings for their doors as they could provide themselves, their only protection from the Aborigines. An Indian conceived the idea of getting into the cabin through the chimney. Jacob and his wife were at home, and the doors were fastened. The weather was
not cold and the fire had died out, all but one chunk, left smouldering
that they might have something with which to start a fire when it was
wanted. The fireplace and chimney were large. The Indian climbed onto
the roof, and seeing that the descent through the chimney was prac­
tical, let himself down, and rose to his feet on the hearth. Instantly
Jacob and the Indian grappled with each other and went down on the
floor in a life and death struggle—the Indian on top. The great effort of
the Indian was to get his knife out of his belt, Jacob making an equally
strenuous effort to prevent him. While the struggle was going on, the
wife sprang upon a chair and jerked down a gun; hurrying back she
placed the muzzle of the gun against the Indian and pulled the trigger.
It did not go off, and she realized that she had the old flint lock gun.
She threw it down, sprang a second time upon the chair, secured another
gun and sprang again to her husband's side. Again she placed the muz­
kle against the Indian and pulled the trigger. This time she was suc­
cessful in killing the Indian, but the interval between the getting of the
two guns was fatal, for in that time the Redskin had succeeded in get­
ting his knife and had thrust it into the side of his foe. Jacob lived a few
days and died."

The Anderson-Maxwell line is through the marriage of Bezaleel Max­
well and Margaret, daughter of John Anderson. Her history and her
family will be found in the Maxwell Genealogy.

It is beyond question that the Maxwell and Anderson families
have been bound by the closest ties for many generations, as a number
of marriages between the families are on record in both Scotland and
America.

In the cemetery in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where rest the
remains of Rev. James Anderson, there is nearby a granite slab with the inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of

Dr. John Maxwell
Born in Kent Co., Md.,
Sept. 13th, 1761
Blessed are the dead who die in the
Lord."

It is not certain, what degree of relationship existed between Dr. John
Maxwell and Bezaleel Maxwell, who married Margaret Anderson. They
may have been cousins, but, that Dr. John and Rev. James Anderson's
family were bound by closest ties is not to be questioned.
Later, in Virginia, the families were still associated. The Court records show that they bought adjoining lands, were constantly associated, and the marriage of Bezaleel Maxwell and Margaret Anderson was the flowering of an ancient family friendship.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DEEDS. D-712.

October 3, 1798: Samuel Campbell and Mary, his wife, of Madison County, Kentucky; James Crawford and Rebecca, his wife; Bezaleel Maxwell and Margaret, his wife, of Garrard County, Kentucky; James Anderson and Hannah, his wife, of Madison County, Kentucky; John Gness and Ann, his wife, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and William M. Morrison and Betsey, his wife, of Madison County, Kentucky, part of the legatees of the estate of John Anderson, deceased, to Isaac Anderson and Samuel Anderson, also legatees, two hundred acres of land on Silver Creek, the balance of six hundred acres obtained in two surveys by the said John Anderson, deceased, in consideration of the relinquishment by the said Isaac Anderson and Samuel Anderson, of their title to other parts of the estate of the said John Anderson, etc. etc.

IBID, BOOK C, PAGE 15.

July 2, 1793, John Anderson, Sr., of Madison County, Kentucky, to John Anderson, Jr., for £200, two hundred acres of land on the ridge between Silver Creek and Paintlick Creek.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, DEEDS. C-11.

July 2, 1793, John Anderson, Sr., to William Anderson, both of Madison County, Kentucky, for £200, two hundred acres of land on Silver Creek.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WILLS. A-351.

Samuel Anderson, of Madison County, Kentucky, December 10, 1804. To my sister, Betsey Morrison, and my niece, Betsey Campbell, certain live stock; my clothing to my brothers William and Isaac Anderson; to my sisters, Margaret Maxwell, Rebecca Crawford, Mary Campbell and Ann Gness, and my brother John Anderson, twenty-five cents each; I give my plantation to my brother, James Anderson, whom I make my executor. William Briscoe and David Maxwell, witnesses. Proved April 7, 1806. Inventory returned, August 5, 1806. Amount of personalty, $629.64.
THE VER PLANCK-ANDERSON ANCESTRY OF WILLIAM HARRIS MILLER.

I. Abraham Isaacsen Ver Planck. Married Marie Vinge (de Vigne). Their daughter:

II. Susanna Ver Planck. Married second, John Garland. Their son:


V. Susannah Anderson, born October 14, 1725. Married Col. John Woods, born February 18, 1712, died October 14, 1791. Buried in the old family burying ground, Mountain Plains, Albemarle County, Virginia. He was a son of Michael Woods and wife, Lady Mary Campbell, of the Scottish Clan, Campbell. John Woods was a Captain in the Colonial Army. November 27, 1776, was commissioned a Major by Governor Fauquier. June 11, 1770, commissioned by Lord Boutetourt Lieutenant Colonel of Militia of Albemarle, Thomas Jefferson being the Colonel, later he held a commission from Governor Wilson, dated December 10, 1770. His military company was called "The Rangers." In 1758, he served in defense of the frontier against the Indians. In 1745, as a messenger from Mountain Plains Church to the Presbytery of Donegal in Pennsylvania, he delivered the call for the services of Rev. Hindman of the Churches of Mountain Plains and Rockfish, which Churches his father-in-law, Rev. James Anderson, often visited and preached to the congregations there gathered. Their daughter:

VI. Susannah Anderson Woods, born September 21, 1768, Albemarle County, Virginia, died August 13, 1832, Madison County, Kentucky. Married November 28, 1793, in Albemarle County, Virginia, Daniel Miller, born May 28, 1764, in Orange County, Virginia, died August 23, 1841, Madison County, Kentucky. He came to Kentucky in 1795. Member of the Kentucky Legislature, 1806, 1808, 1811. Their son:

VII. Christopher Irvine Miller, Colonel, born December 20, 1813, in Madison County, Kentucky (youngest child). Was Colonel of the Militia in the ante-bellum days. He had a brother who fell on the battlefield of Richmond, Kentucky, August, 1862, while trying to rally a disordered column of Federal soldiers. He had also two sons who were Confederate soldiers under General John Morgan in the Civil
War. He married, 1836, Talitha Harris, born March 17, 1815, died January 2, 1882. (Daughter of Judge Christopher Harris and first wife, Sadie Wallace.) She had a brother, John Miller Wallace Harris, who was killed September, 1862, fighting for the Southern cause. Their son:

VIII. William Harris Miller, born October 22, 1852, in Madison County, Kentucky. Deputy Clerk of the Madison County Court under his cousin, George Daniel Shackelford, from December 28, 1870, till the close of May, 1874, and under his successor, Jas. T. Shackelford, from the latter date till the end of August, 1875. Save one year of the time, 1872-73, he was Deputy Sheriff for the high Sheriff, Charles K. Oldham. Deputy Clerk of the Madison County Circuit Court under William Monroe Embry. The Clerk till April 13, 1879. Embry died, and March 9, 1880, Miller was appointed by Judge Joseph D. Hunt to fill the vacancy. In August, 1880, was elected Circuit Court Clerk for a term of six years; re-elected in 1886 for another term of six years, which was extended six months longer under the new Constitution, adopted in 1892. In 1894 was appointed Store Keeper Gauger in the Internal Revenue service, under Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Rhodes; in a very short while promoted and commissioned Deputy Collector, serving throughout the remainder of Mr. Rhodes' term and on under his successor, the Hon. John W. Yerkes, till January 1, 1899, when his resignation took place. For the last ten years or thereabout he has had a position as Clerk and Bookkeeper, first in the Richmond National Bank till its charter expired in 1910, and since in its successor, the Southern National Bank of Richmond, Kentucky. He is the author of the "Histories and Genealogies of the Families of Miller, Woods, Harris, Wallace, Maupin, Oldham, Kavannaugh and Brown," published in 1907, a work well received and highly recommended and well scattered throughout many of the great States of the Union. He married February 27, 1884, Katharine Oldham, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of William Kavannaugh Oldham and wife, Jacintha Katherine Brown, born in Madison County, Kentucky, December 5, 1856. She was educated, for the most part, under private tutors, a graduate of the Richmond Female Seminary of Kentucky. From time to time had published short articles in periodicals and otherwise that have elicited favorable comments. After years of great suffering, with patient fortitude seldom exampled, she passed peacefully away with a smile upon her beautiful face and in the triumph of a loving faith and perfect trust in her God and Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, after the clock had tolled the midnight hour, when the 27th day of April, 1915, was just twenty minutes old. Beloved by all who knew her.
Grave No. 127 (Horizontal Sand Stone).—"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. James Anderson, late pastor of Donnigal, who departed this life ye 16th of July, 1740, aged 62 years. Also his wife, Suit Anderson, who departed this life ye 24th of December, 1736, aged 42 years."

Grave No. 128 (Horizontal Marble).—"In memory of James Anderson, Esq., who departed this life June 14th, 1790, in the 70th year of his age. Also, in memory of Mrs. Ruth Anderson, the wife of James Anderson, Senr., who departed this life January 2nd, 1784, in the 67th year of her age." (Dau. Thos. and Mary Bayley.)

Grave No. 129 (Upright Marble).—"In memory of Jane, consort of J. T. Anderson, departed this life March 28th, 1807, aged 27 years." (This was Jane (McMordie) Anderson, wife of Joseph Tate Anderson.)

Grave No. 126 (Horizontal Marble Slab in Pedestals).—"In memory of the Rev. Joseph Tate, late pastor of this congregation for 26 years, who departed this life Octo. 1774, in the 63rd year of his age. And also, in memory of Margaret, his wife, and the daughter of the Rev. Adam Boyd, who departed this life May 13th, 1801, in the 75th year of her age."

Grave No. 139 (Horizontal Marble).—"Thomas Bayley, son of John Bayley, Esq., who was born January 6th, 1762, and departed this life February 9th, 1807." (See Bayley Chart.)

Grave No. 134.—"Adam Campbell, died January 25th, 184—, aged 39 years, 4 months, 20 days."

Grave No. 135.—"Samuel Elder Campbell, son of Adam and Mary S. Campbell, died September 12th, 1835, aged 4 years."

Grave No. 133.—"Sarah Jane Campbell, youngest daughter of Adam and Mary S. Campbell, died March 22nd, 1841, aged 2 years."

Grave 136.—"Margaret Jane, widow of William Campbell, born April 3rd, 1766, died August 31st, 1829."

Grave 137.—"John Campbell, died December 12th, 1841, 57 years old."

Grave 139.—"Thomas Bayley, son of John Bayley, Esq., who was born January 6th, 1762, and departed this life February 9th, 1807."

Grave 163.—"In memory of James Miller, Senr., born 1742, died 1803." (Isabella Miller, born 1726, died 1801. Jean Miller, born 1743, died 1813, 70 years old.)

Grave 166.—"William Miller, born 1709, died 1787."

Grave 167.—"James Miller, born 1765, died 1798" (This is a large monument in the center of the Miller graves.)
Grave 174.—“William McDowell, late of Connochinque, died Sep. 12th, 1759, 77 years.”

Grave 100.—“Margaret Whitfield McDowell. Died May 17th, 1884, age 48.”


No. 132. (Upright Marble.)
Sacred to the memory of
Dr. Robert G. Maxwell,

No. 126. (Horizontal Marble Slab on Pedestals.)
In memory of the
Rev. Joseph Tate
late Pastor of this Congregation for 26 years
who departed this life 10th Oct., 1774
in the 63d year of his age, and also —-
In memory of
Margaret, his wife, and daughter of the
Rev. Adam Boyd
who departed this life May 13th, 1801,
in the 75th year of her age.

Anderson Graveyard, on land owned by the late Caldwell Campbell, near Richmond and Lancaster Pike, on Silver Creek, Madison County, Kentucky:


“Samuel Anderson, died March 19, 1806, aged 30 years.”

“Irvine Anderson, born April 25, 1793, died May 1, 1818.”

From cemetery near Bloomington, Ind.:


ANDERSON MISCELLANY.

I. John Anderson, pioneer of Madison County, Kentucky, married Anna ———. Will dated May 11, 1803. Probated October 7, 1811. Wife Anna, testator, was contending with George Boone and others for land. Executors, Robert Anderson and James Anderson. James
alone qualified as administrator with the will annexed. On September 4, 1827, Will Jenkins as Commissioner, conveyed to Robert, James, Edmund, William and Charles Anderson, heirs and legal representatives of John Anderson, deceased. (See Mamon's heirs and John Anderson's heirs vs. James French and unknown heirs of Jeremiah Starks, deceased.) 100 acres of land where John Anderson lived. Issue:

1. Robert Anderson.
2. James Anderson.
3. Charles Anderson. (Note: One Charles Anderson married March 5, 1795, Mary Barnett). The will of Charles Anderson bears the date May 10, 1843. Probated October 4, 1847. Wife, Mary. Executors, sons Alexander and Leute B. Anderson. Issue:

   (1) Asa Anderson. Married February 9, 1836, Martha Allen.
   (2) William Anderson.
   (3) John Anderson.


      (A) Lettie Anderson.
      (B) Mattie Anderson.
      (C) Cornelius I. Anderson.

   B. William Anderson, given land in Boone County, Missouri.

C. ——— Anderson, married ——— Dana. Issue:

   (A) Martha Ann Dana.

D. Charles Anderson, married ——— Ballard, daughter of George C. and Lavinia (Moberley) Ballard.
F. Oliver Anderson.
G. Susannah Anderson.

(5) Leute B. Anderson, one of the executors.
(6) Edward Anderson.
(7) Peter Anderson, married March 1, 1839, Lucinda Ogg.
(8) Ann Anderson, married —— Panagon.
(9) Sarah Anderson, married (William?) Marsh. Issue:

A. William Anderson Marsh.

4. Edmund Anderson.
5. William Anderson. (Note: One William Anderson married September 15, 1811, Esther Hall.)
6. Susannah Anderson. Married Abraham Batterton. (See Abraham Batterton Family.)

August 2, 1796, William Morrisson, Samuel Campbell, James Anderson and Joseph Kennedy, or any three of them appointed to lay off and set apart the dower of Mary Barnett, late widow and relict of Samuel Bell, deceased, etc.

December 6, 1796. The persons appointed to allot to Mary Barnett, formerly Mary Bell, widow of Samuel Bell, deceased, made report thereof which was ordered to be recorded.

December 6, 1796. William Anderson ordered that it be certified that satisfactory proof was made to the Court that William Anderson is the oldest son and heir at law of James Anderson, deceased.

JOHN ANDERSON, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

I. John Anderson was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on May 5, 1750. Married 1773 (?), Rebecca Maxwell (widow of —— Hall), a descendant of the Campbell family. She was born August 7, 1753, in Augusta County, Virginia, and died February 21, 1824. They removed to Washington County when the country was a wilderness. Their home was the "Block House" an old fort at the head of Carter's Valley. Here they reared a family of four sons and four daughters. The family were twice forced to leave their dwelling on account of the Indians, and took refuge in Fort Clapp near Abingdon. Issue:

2. John Anderson, born October 5, 1778. Married November 12, 1803, Elizabeth McNier, born March 31, 1785, died August 13, 1859. Issue:

(1) Louisa M. Anderson, born September 8, died January 30, 1876. Married about 1826, Allen Kirkland. Issue:
A. Mary Kirkland, died April 21, 1892. Married April 3, 1853, James Marion Stewart, born February 10, 1829 (son of George Stewart, born in Blount County, Tennessee, October 10, 1795, son of William Stewart, born 1759, whose family went from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecutions. William Stewart, with his brother John, and brother-in-law —— Condon, came from Ireland to Baltimore, Maryland, about the year 1783. After a time they moved to Washington County, Virginia, and later went on to Blount County, Tennessee. John Stewart and brother-in-law, Condon, went from Blount County to Middle Tennessee, where both settled on Cainey Fork and after a year or two they removed to Kentucky. William left Blount County at the same time and settled in the Sequatchie Valley.) He married (probably in Virginia) first, —— Skiles. Married second, —— Carr. Issue:

(A) James Anderson Stewart, born July 24, 1854. Married December 9, 1877, Martha Cannon, born September 10, 1854 (daughter of Benjamin B. Cannon, born December 29, 1817, in North Carolina, died July 27, 1883. Married February 8, 1844, Malinda Tatum, born June 14, 1823, died January 8, 1907, granddaughter of Jesse Tatum, born 1733). Jesse Tatum was a brother of Howell Tatum, who was commissioned Supreme Judge of Tennessee, May 12, 1797. He was also elected Attorney General, Mero District, Tennessee. In the family is a prayer book that belonged to Jesse Tatum, containing the dates of births and other family records. The descendants also have many other heirlooms, among them a beautiful hand-made bedspread, made by Jesse Tatum's daughter, from the thread to the finish, and a hand-painted snuff-box, which belonged to Jesse Tatum. Birth dates from the prayer book of Jesse Tatum: died May 21, 1799, aged 66 years: Edward Tatum, born October 24, 1787; Henry Tatum, born December 26, 1788; Polly Tatum, born March 11, 1790, married Alfred Street; Sarah Tatum, born March 8, 1792, married —— Hughes; Elizabeth Tatum, born July 24, 1794, married —— Skelton; Nancy Tatum, born April 12, 1796, died unmarried; Howell Tatum, born September 13, 1798; Jesse Tatum married
Mary ——; Henry Tatum (above), born December 26, 1788, died February 11, 1852, married about the year 1822, Elizabeth Hendricks. (Note: The name Tatum is spelled Tatam, Tatham, etc.) Issue:

a. Samuel Bradford Stewart, born September 27, 1878. Married October 27, 1903, Dora Pryor. Issue:
   (a) Samuel Bradford Stewart, Jr., born October 5, 1908.

b. Henry Carden Stewart, born May 24, 1880.
d. Mary Stewart, born December 21, 1888.
e. Edna Stewart, born January 18, 1891.

(2) Josiah M. Anderson, born November 29, 1807.
(3) James M. Anderson, born February 25, 1809.
(4) Elizabeth Ann Anderson, born April 1, 1811.
(5) John Anderson, born December 2, 1814.


The above contributed by Miss Mary Stewart, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

John Anderson, Sr., died at the "Block House" in Scott County, on October 13, 1817, and is buried in the "Morrison Graveyard" about five miles southeast of Gates City, Virginia. From a letter of George Chris-
tian to Lyman C. Draper, Overton County, August 25, 1853. Draper
Mss. 15 DD 38.: “Col. John Anderson died at his old residence at the
Blockhouse in what was considered Sullivan County until the State line
was finally settled between Virginia and Tennessee, when he was thrown
into Scott County, Virginia. He was out under Campbell, perhaps in
1780 or 1781, against the Cherokees and afterwards in 1788 under
Sevier.”

The following records show him to have been a man of prominence
and influence, intensely patriotic, and always at the front in the defense
of his country. He was the first Sheriff of Scott County, from 1815
until his death.

Minute Book 1, page 4:
January 29, 1777—Being the second day of the first court held in
Washington County, Virginia. Ordered that John Anderson, Gent., take a
list of Tithables and quantity of Taxable Land from Major Bledsoe’s
as low as their is settlers. On the same day it was ordered “That Benj.
Gray be Surveyor of the road from Beaver Creek to Steeles Creek and
that John Anderson, Gent., give him a list of Tithables. Ordered that
Jacob Anderson be surveyor of the main road from Mill Creek to Seven-
Mile Ford and William Campbell, Gent., furnish him list of Tithables.

On January 28th, the day fixed for organizing the county, John An­
derson (with others) produced his “Commission of the Peace” and took
the oath of Justice. Page 6: John Anderson’s mark for his hogs, which
is a crop and a slit in the left ear, is recorded.

February 16, 1779, page 48: John Anderson, Gent., produced a Com­
mission from his excellency, the Governor, bearing date the 16th day of
May, 1777, appointing him Captain of the Militia of the County of Wash­
ington and took the oath of office.

May 20, 1783: John Anderson was allowed for two diets for the use
of the Washington Militia under the command of Captain Newell on
their march to Powell’s Valley, also one hog for the same.

Book of Entries and Surveys No. 1, page 232:
August 15, 1782: Surveyed for John Anderson, 400 acres of land
lying in Washington County, on the waters of the Middle Fork of
Holston River.

Same date: Surveyed for John Anderson, 300 acres of land on the
Middle Fork of Holston River. Page 256:
Surveyed for John Anderson one hundred and ninety acres of land
in Washington County by virtue of a certificate from the Commissioners
of the district of Washington and Montgomery Counties, agreeable to an
act of Assembly, and lying in the Elk Garden, joining John Wells and
David Priest, etc.
AND GENEALOGY

We, the Commissioners for the district of Washington, of Washington and Montgomery Counties, do certify that John Anderson is entitled to two hundred acres of land lying in Washington County on the South Side of Clinch, in the Elk Garden, to include his improvement, he having proved to the Court that he was entitled to the same by actual settlement made in the year 1775. As witness our hands this 24th day of August, 1781.

JOS. CABELL,
HARRY INES,
N. CABELL,

Teste, JAMES REID, C. C. C. Commissioners.

Elk Garden in, now, Russell County; county formed from Washington in 1786.

Page 294: Surveyed for John Lewis, assignee of Aaron Lewis, seventy-one acres of land in Washington County on the waters of the Middle Fork of Holston by virtue, etc., etc. 23rd of March, 1785.

SURVEYOR’S ENTRY BOOK NO. 1, 1780 TO 1824.

Page 295: February 1, 1783—John Anderson, by State warrant, enters 200 acres of land in Washington County, lying on the North side of the North fork of Holston River, including the narrow valley, and a spring.

Page 42: Entered for said John Anderson, 100 acres of land in said county, by warrant on the South side of the North fork of Holston, above and below where the Kentucky path crosses said river, including some deadened trees, at the mouth of a branch below said fork.

Page 42: November 20, 1783—John Anderson, by warrant, enters 400 acres of land in Washington County, lying on both sides of the North fork of Clinch, joining his former entry on the lower side, and running down the said river for quantity.

Page 56: October 26, 1784—John Anderson, assignee of Isaac Rowans, by State warrant, enters 157 acres of land in Washington County on the Southwest side of his settlement, survey including a spring called the Poplar Spring.

Page 63: March 21 (?) , 1785—John Anderson, assignee of Aaron Lewis, enters 100 acres of land, by virtue of State warrant lying in Washington County on the South side of John Anderson’s land, on the North side of Holston, to extend towards Davis’ land.

Page 65: June 12, 1787 (void)—John Anderson, by State warrant, enters 400 acres of land, lying on the waters of and on the South side of the North fork of Holston River, beginning above the Block House.
and running down Carter's Valley, to include said Block House, also William Skellerson, Sr.'s, land, and the land Mathias Cleek lives on, and to join the lines of Peter Morrison's land.

Page 80: June 10, 1789—John Anderson, assignee of Isaac Anderson, by warrant enters 80 acres of land adjoining Col. Campbell, Wm. Roman's lines and running East and West for quantity.

Page 86: June 10, 1789—John Anderson, assignee of Isaac Anderson, by warrant, enters 150 acres of land in Washington County, joining Jacob Anderson and Col. Campbell's line, and running Southeast and Northwest crossing the river.

Page 86: October 11, 1791—John Anderson, assignee of William Skellison, by warrant, enters 267 acres of land in Washington county, lying on both sides of the Block House Branch, joining the land he lives on, and running up said branch on both sides for quantity.

Page 99: July 18, 1796—John Anderson, by Warrant No. 327, enters 200 acres of land in Washington County on the waters of the Block House Branch and joining his former entry on said branch.

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ANDERSON.


State of Missouri, County of Howard, ss:
John Elkin, administrator of estate of Caleb Anderson, deceased.
Final settlement made April term, 1856.

Jessamine County, Kentucky.
Will of William Anderson.
Dated April 20, 1814.
Probated August, 1817.
Witnesses, Daniel Bourne, Michael R. Bower and David Bowman.
Executors, Hugh Anderson and Oliver Anderson.
Wife, Catherine Anderson.
Sons, Oliver, John, Charles, Hugh A., Robert, William.
Daughters, Jane, Sarah, Mary, Sophia, Susan.

Madison County, Kentucky.
Will of Charles Anderson.
Dated February 21, 1810.
Probated May 7, 1810.
Witnesses, Henry and Joseph Reynolds.
Executor, Thomas Tankersley.
Wife, Polly.
Children, John (married July 16, 1810, Elizabeth Haggard), Elizabeth and James Anderson.

Augusta County, Virginia.
Will of William Anderson.
Dated August 27, 1792.
Proved June Court, 1794, by all the witnesses.
Witnesses, Edwin Breadin, Sr., and Jr., George Breaden.
Executors, Son John, and David McNare.
To wife, Elizabeth, son John, son George, tract known as Burnt Cabin, wherein George now lives; son Robert; son Alexander; to sons-in-law, and their wives, James Glendenning and wife, Margaret; William Skillings (Skillem), and wife, Mary; James Grigsby and wife, Rebecca; Samuel Anderson and wife, Elizabeth; daughter, Jean Anderson.

Will of John Anderson.
Dated March 4, 1779.
Proved February 20, 1787, by James and George Anderson.
Witnesses, James and George Anderson and James Blair.
Executor, Andrew Anderson.
Wife, Jane.
Sons, Robert, William, James, Andrew.
Sons-in-law, James Allen and William Craig.
Grandson, John, a son of William.
October 20, 1770. Deed. John Anderson, Middle River farmer, and his son-in-law, John Allen, Jr.
September 23, 1790. John Campbell, of North Carolina, part of 400 acres patented to John Anderson, June 10, 1740. Sold by him to Charles Campbell, March 17, 1747, and by him sold to his son, John Campbell, August 18, 1772.
October 19, 1796. Land patented to John Anderson, and in his life-
time conveyed to Andrew and James,—Martha and James Allen, and Margaret.

October 21, 1788. Samuel Anderson and Sarah, his wife, heir-at-law of his son, James, Jr., dead, 200 acres on Long Glade, devised to the said James by his grandfather, James, Sr., and conveyed to James, Sr., by John Anderson, February 17, 1762.

November 20, 1768. John Anderson, Jr., and Elizabeth, to James Anderson, Sr., his father, 200 acres, part of 400 acres patented to the said James, Sr., and by him conveyed to James Anderson, Jr., May 19, 1765, on the head of Long Glade. Tests: James Bell, John and William Anderson. Delivered to James Anderson, 1771.


Draper MS. (3zz5-A. L. S.) Extract from a letter from Captain John Stewart, to Colonel William Flemming. Dated Greenbriar, September 3, 1776, has at bottom: "Col. William Flemming, Botetourt, favor of Captain John Anderson." and in the body says, "The bearer, Captain Anderson, can inform you of the situation of people at present—those in the forts, etc."

November 8, 1786. James Anderson and Ann (Agness), part of 747 acres, conveyed by Beverly to John Anderson, March 15, 1739, also part of 135 acres, patented to John, and conveyed to James by John, May 15, 1781.

June 12, 1784. Will of George Anderson, Sr. To wife; to grandson, George, infant son to testator's deceased son and heir-at-law, William, 100 acres where William lived, adjoining Paterson's Island; to sons, George and James, executors; to grandson, George Anderson, son to testator's deceased son, John, infant; to son William's daughters, sisters of grandson George, supra; to son-in-law, Gilbert Christian; to son-in-law, Adam Guthery; to son-in-law, James Andiddle; to son-in-law, William Anderson; to daughter, Jane. Teste: Robert Kenney, James Magonel, Andrew Anderson. Codicil, June 9, 1788. The 100 acres devised to grandson, George, is now divided between him and his
mother, Margaret, and at her marriage, or death, then her fifty acres to testator’s grandchildren, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Robert, Jane and Nancy Anderson. Teste: James Anderson, William Anderson, William Brooks. Proved April 21, 1789.

Orange County, Virginia. Order Book B, page 158.
May 22, 1740, George Anderson came into court, and saith, that he imported himself, Elizabeth, his wife, William, Margaret, John and Francis Anderson from Ireland, to Philadelphia, and from thence into this Colony, at his own charges, and that this is ye first time of his proving his rights, in order to obtain land which is ordered to be certified.

Lee County, Virginia, Deed-Book 2, page 397; Deed-Book 3, page 120.
Deed recorded October 22, 1811. Nimrod Chrisman, conveyed to John Anderson, of Lee County, Virginia, a 50-acre tract of land adjoining William Campbell’s tract. By deed dated April 4, 1814, said John Anderson and Mary, his wife, conveyed identically the same tract to David Anderson. By deed dated April 1, 1833, the said David Anderson, then of Russel County, Virginia, conveyed the same identical tract of fifty acres to Samuel Caldwell, of Lee County.

Augusta County, Virginia, October 29, 1818. Col. Andrew Anderson deposes in Staunton, at the Tavern of Dabney Cosby that he married the oldest daughter of George Crawford, of Augusta. She died August 12, 1786. The oldest son of George Crawford was named James.


Bible record of John Anderson, son of William Anderson:
William Anderson lived about nine miles from Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. Several of his sons removed to Sullivan County, Tennessee, and later one of them went on to Texas.


John Anderson, of Rockbridge County, Virginia: John Anderson was born in 1763, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Died March 18, 1838, in Decatur County, Indiana. He removed to Boone County, Kentucky, sometime after 1790. Brothers and sisters of John were: Thomas, who married Martha Allen; William; Elizabeth, who married William Chauncy (or McChesney); a sister who married John Shields; a sister who married ——— Torbid (or Forbush). These Andersons lived on Eagle Creek, in Boone County. Their descendants live in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. John Anderson married, 1791, Ann McClure, born 1756, died December 5, 1835. Issue:

1. Margaret Anderson, married John Walker.
2. Mary Anderson.

Henry Anderson. Born 1794-95. Married Elizabeth Ross Balch, daughter of Rev. James Balch. Issue:

2. Ethelinda Anderson. Married ——— Catherwood.
During the Revolution, Reverend Balch removed from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Tennessee.

John Anderson. Married December 22, 1792, Rachel Roberts. Issue:


I will and bequeath unto my honored father, Jacob Anderson, Sen., all of my real and personal property.

Will of Jacob Anderson. Dated 27th day of March, 1801.

He mentions the following, “My beloved wife, Ann Anderson”; certain property to be sold and “equally divided between my grandchildren of John and Isaac Anderson, I give to my grandchildren, sons and daughters of Isaac Anderson, the following property as they become of age” * * * Esther; woman, Rodia to Esther Anderson; negro boy, Sam, to Jacob and Live to Isaac Anderson.

I give to my grand children, sons and daughters of John Anderson, the following property: * * * A negro boy, James, to Isaac and the sorrel horse * * * to John Anderson, and cows, etc., to Esther Anderson.

I give to my son, John Anderson, the whole of the property arising from the following bonds, etc.

I give to my grand children, Esther, Jacob and Mary Crow, son and daughter of John Crow, etc.

I give to my grand children, Jacob and Esther Lane, son and daughter of Turner Lane, etc.

I give to Turner Lane, etc.

I give to my son James Anderson.

Gives to a son of Alexander Malcan ten pounds.

Constitutes and appoints John Byars and son, Isaac Anderson, executors.

Admitted to probate October 20, 1801.

Will-Book No. 2, page 301, etc.


Gives to son Henry Anderson—Henry is to pay to his brothers, William Anderson, and his heirs, etc.

Mentions “my daughter, Rachel Anderson,” and also daughter Nancy Anderson; daughter, Jane Anderson, “and my wife, Sally Anderson.”

Daughter Elizabeth, my daughter Mary Pearce.

Appoints Henry and Isaac Anderson, his sons, as executors.

Probated 18th day of January, 1814.

Deed-Book No. 1, page 469.

John Anderson and Margaret, his wife, by deed dated 16th, August, 1796, conveys land on Spruce Creek, a branch of the Middle Fork of the Holstein River.

Isaac Anderson and Sarah, his wife, by deed dated 20th day of June, 1797, conveys to Joseph Yodom, a tract of land on Carlocks Creek, a branch of the Middle Fork of Holstein.
AND GENEALOGY

Deed-Book No. 1, page 532.
Deed made 16th day of December, 1794, between Samuel Gibson and Susannah Gibson, of the first part, and Andrew Anderson of the other part.

Deed-Book No. 1, page 391.
Deed between Enock Anderson and Elizabeth, his wife, late widow and relict of John Robertson, deceased, and executrix, etc., conveys land to William Stewart, recites that Robertson and wife had sold to Stewart on 28th of October, 1791, on Baker Creek, a branch of the Middle Fork of Holstein River.

Deed-Book No. 1, page 440.
Power of Attorney from Elizabeth McCutcheon, James McCutcheon and Samuel McCutcheon, of the County of Davidson, North Carolina. Executors of the estate of William McCutcheon, appoints Isaac Anderson, attorney-in-fact. Dated 21st day of July, 1789. This paper recites that Isaac Anderson is of the County and State aforesaid.

Deed-Book No. 1, page 159.
On page 160, Deed-Book No. ——, Isaac Anderson, as attorney for McCutcheon, conveys land.

Deed dated 16th day of August, 1796, between John Anderson and Margaret, his wife, to William Phillips, a tract of land on Middle Fork of Holstein River.

Deed-Book No. 1, page 469.
Surveyed for William Anderson, 280 acres of land in Washington County, by virtue of Land Office Treasury Warrant, lying on both sides of Martin's Creek, a north branch of Powell's River, etc. December 13, 1783. Page 56.

Surveyed for William Anderson, 980 acres of land in Washington County, by virtue of a Virginia Land Office pre-emption warrant, and lying on both sides of Powell's River, opposite the Glade Spring, known by the name of Buffaloe walks, and beginning at the north side of said river, and on the south side of a ridge, etc.

December 4, 1783. Page 66.

Surveyed for William Anderson, 920 acres of land in Washington County, by virtue of a pre-emption warrant, from the Commissioners for the District of Washington and Montgomery Counties lying on Martin's Creek in Powell's Valley, etc. November 6, 1783. Page 161.

Surveyed for William Anderson, 400 acres of land in Washington County, by virtue of a certificate from the Commissioners for the district of Washington and Montgomery Counties and agreeable to an Act of General Assembly of Virginia, passed in 1779, lying on the
head of the Glade Spring branch, the waters of Powell's River, and beginning, etc.

November 14, 1783.

We, the Commissioners for the district of Washington and Montgomery, do certify that William Anderson, assignee of Samuel Bucker, is entitled to four hundred acres of land by settlement made in the year 1775 lying in Washington County, in Powell's Valley, on the river at a place called the Yellow Springs, to include his improvement.

As witness our hands this 14th day of August, 1781,

JOSEPH CABELL,
HARRY INNESS,
N. CABELL,

Teste: James Reid, C. C. C. Commissioners.

Page 175.

Also another survey on same page for 300 acres of Glade Spring Branch. William Anderson continued (Book of Entries and Surveys—No. 1.) Also another survey to William Anderson for 400 acres on the Glade Spring Road, branch of Powell's River*. Same date as last above.

Page 222.

Surveyed for William Anderson, two hundred and five acres of land in Washington County, by virtue of a Virginia Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 7752 and dated the first day of November, 1781, lying on both sides of the Kentucky path on the south side of Wallins Ridge and on the waters of Wallins Creek, beginning on the north side of the path at a large white oak, etc. December 12, 1781.

Surveyed for Isaac Anderson fifty acres of land in Washington County, on a branch of the South Fork of Holston. July 15, 1782.

Page 266.

Surveyed for Isaac Anderson, seventeen acres of land in Washington County, on south side of Middle Fork of Holston River adjoining the lands of Jacob Anderson and Isaac Roman. November 7, 1785.

Page 298.

Surveyed for Barnabas Anderson, assignee of Andrew Henderson, two hundred and five acres of land in Washington County by virtue of a certificate from the Commissioners of Washington and Montgomery Counties, etc., adjoining the lands of Samuel Buchanan, on the Middle Fork of Holston River. 30, January, 1788.

Page 290.

Surveyed for James Anderson, 200 acres of land in Washington County, lying on both sides of North fork of Reedy Creek, a north
branch of Holstein River known by the name of the Caney Cabon, beginning, etc.
May 8, 1795. Page 430.
Surveyed for James Anderson, 360 acres of land in Washington County, lying on the North fork of Reedy Creek, a north branch of Holston River, known by the name of ——, etc., etc.
Page 430. May 8, 1795.
Surveyed for James Anderson, 136 acres of land in Washington County, lying in the Rich Valley on the waters of the North fork of Reedy Creek, a North fork of Holstein River, and known by the name of Black's Improvement, etc. May 8, 1795.
Page 430.
Surveyed for James Anderson, 68 acres of land in Washington County, lying in the Rich Valley on the waters of the North fork of Reedy Creek, etc. May 6, 1795.
Page 431.
Surveyed for James Anderson, 50 acres of land in Washington County, lying on both sides of Honey Locust branch, the waters of the Middle fork of Holston River. October 8, 1791.
Page 477.

COWAN.

These notes on Cowan are, perforce, very fragmentary, but they are given with the hope to interest more of the family, and stimulate more interest in looking up records, etc., so that later on we may be able to secure a full genealogy of all the Cowans in this country.

We know that the Cowans came from Newry, County Down, Ireland, and first settled in this country in Lancaster and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania, and some of them afterwards went to Augusta County, Virginia, and later still to Rockbridge County, Virginia. They came over with the Walkers and Houstons about 1726. We have not been able to learn the names of the emigrants; but there were seven Cowan brothers, viz: Samuel, James, John, Andrew, William, Matthew and David.

According to Mrs. White's "Walkers of Wigton," there were three Cowan brothers, married three Walker sisters, but which were the ancestors of the Cowan lines given below, has not yet been definitely determined.

In Mrs. White's "Walkers of Wigton," we have the record of the Walkers as taken from the old Walker Family Bible, as follows:
John Rutherford married Isabella Allein, in Scotland.
I. John Walker (emigrant) married Katherine Rutherford, January 1, 1702. Left Newry, Ireland, in 1726. Issue:
1. Eliza Walker, married —— Campbell.
2. John Walker II., married Ann Houston.
4. Thomas, died young.
5. William, died young.
7. Samuel Walker, married Jane Patterson.
8. Alex Walker, married Jane Hammer.
9. Esther, died young.
11. Mary Walker, no account, but records state that she may have been the Mary Walker who married John Montgomery of the Revolution. After his death, married William Patterson. She lived to be 104 years old.

II. John Walker, born March, 1705. Married March, 1734, Ann Houston. They moved from Pennsylvania with his brother-in-law, Campbell, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia. The Walkers and Hays soon removed to Rockbridge County, on creek named for the Walkers. Issue of John and Ann (Houston) Walker:

2. Mary Walker, married Andrew Cowan.
5. John Walker, married Miss Long.
9. Martha Walker; married Alex Montgomery.

John and James Cowan, whose lines are given below, were brothers. They had one sister, killed by the Indians.

John and James' father was killed by the Indians, and at the same time their mother was taken captive. She was a captive for six or seven years, at this time, and later was taken for six or seven months. This has been told to all the older members of the family. We have a note of the event as given by Sarah Cowan Maxwell (see John Maxwell branch, Maxwell Genealogy, p———) to her daughter, Margaret Maxwell Allen. It is as follows: "My grandfather Cowan was killed by the Indians, in Virginia (Tennessee was Virginia at that time) in the harvest field, and his wife taken prisoner at the same time, and was with them six years
before she was rescued. Later, was taken the second time and was with them six months. They lived at the Fort at this time. The son (John) just escaped by fleetness of foot, and got inside the gate of the fort, as the Indian's tomahawk was uplifted to kill him.

Then we have the interesting account of the event as given in the story in "The Shadow of the Chilhowee," by P. D. Cowan. This story was given him by Dr. James Benjamin Cowan, of Tullahoma, Tennessee, a great grandson. The letter is as follows:

"Tullahoma, Tenn., March 28, 1895.

"My father was Samuel Montgomery Cowan. My great-great-grandfather was Samuel Cowan. My great-grandfather was John. He was the oldest or second son, I am not sure which. He was a Major in the Continental Army, in the war for independence. The father, Samuel, and all his sons were in the army and fought to the end. My great-grandfather, as stated, was Major John Cowan. He was killed by the Indians at some part in East Tennessee. At the time he was killed, his wife, a daughter and a son (my grandfather), James Cowan, were captured. The Indians adopted my grandfather into their tribe (Cherokee). He was only fifteen years old. His mother was taken by another tribe (Shawnees). His sister was killed. My grandfather was kept a year and made his escape. His mother was carried north, and kept seven years. Her maiden name was Walker. My grandfather had but one brother, John. He moved at an early day to Indiana. His son, Judge John M. Cowan, has visited my father and myself before the late war, at our home in Mississippi."

Then in another letter he gives an account of the rescue of his great-grandmother, just as Mr. Cowan has given it in his story.

We also have the following from Draper's Mss.:

"Captain Russell's Fort at Castle Woods on Clinch River was likewise called Cowan's Fort, from David Cowan, on whose land it was built. (See note in Thwaite's and Kellogg, Dunmore's War. Madison, 1905, page 80. Rev. John Dabney Shane's interview with Mrs. Samuel Scott, Jessamine County, Kentucky, about 1850. Mrs. Scott was a daughter of John McCorkle. Draper Mss. 11 C C, 224, 225.)

"Mr. Campbell was the preacher in North Carolina, where I came from, after I left. I think on Haw River.

"We moved on to Clinch, at Moore's fort. Was wintering at one place, eight miles off from the fort and about a mile from the river. One Phillips family was killed between us and the river, near to the river. Mamma was gone up with a neighbor, Mrs. Kilgores, to Castle's Woods, near the fort, to buy some sheep at a sale. (My mother and Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore, at the time.) He was away in Carolina at the time. One
boy escaped, I think by crawling under the bed. All the rest of the family were killed. About two years after this, we moved over on to Holston to get rid of the Indians. Had lived on Clinch eight years. Went on to Holston to spend one year and get ready to come to Kentucky.

"One year while we lived on Clinch, we had no need to fort, and did not fort. Cowan’s fort was about two miles from Moore’s. We went to it one year, but it was too weak, but seven or eight families did. The Indians attacked it. Miss Walker, then the Widow Ann Cowan, was taken, going from Cowans to Mooore’s. Her, and her sister’s son, William Walker, were taken. (Her sister’s son—her sister married a Walker.) As soon as the dead were buried, we all left, and went to Moore’s fort. Her brother, Matthew Walker, that went with her, was killed, and the other man that went with her was shot at, but escaped, and got into the fort. This Mrs. Cowan had just gotten back from her captivity, as I passed the Crab Orchard coming out. Matthew Cowan brought the express from Moore’s fort, to Houston’s (where we had been the year before, on account of getting good range, and were again this year. Houston’s was some miles from Moore’s, still higher up the Clinch, and Black’s Station was lower down), that 300 Indians were coming to attack Houston’s Station. The next morning he would start to go back, and thought he could get away, that he knew he could get through; but was shot. His horse got in safe. His wife fainted when she saw the horse—a stud horse—all in a power of sweat. He was brought in wounded, and died. There were about 300 Indians to 21 families. I think the men didn’t exceed 30. The Indians stayed there about eight days, killing the cattle. They were Cherokees. None of the men in the fort was killed. Relief came in from Holston, and then they left.

“My father bought a tract of one Mr. Zeams (?) from Botetourt, or Augusta (where these Moores and Cowans all first came from—all Pennsylvania people)."

We have also an extract from Narrative of Captain John Carr, in “Indian Battles, etc.,” published in Nashville, Tennessee, 1853, as follows:

“I was born in South Carolina, September 5, 1773. My father left there before my recollection to go to Kentucky, having heard of Boone’s having been there. The first thing I remember was being in Houston’s fort, about twenty miles below Abingdon, Virginia, on a creek called Big Moccasin. It was at the time of an attack upon it by the Indians. They killed a man of the name of Cowan at the time. He lived about ten miles north of Clinch River, and came over express to give us word of a projected attack on the fort by the northern Indians. The next morn-
ing, a little after sunrise, Captain Smith (afterwards General Smith, who died in this (Sumner county) came in with a party of men, and told us the Cherokees were all around the fort, and a terrible screaming ensued among the women, who at the time were out milking. This Mr. Cowan mounted his horse in the fort, but the men begged him to stay until they could eat a few mouthfuls, when they would guard him home. But he declared he ‘would go, if there was an Indian behind every tree.’ He started, and had scarcely left, when we heard the reports of guns and he was brought in, mortally wounded, and died that night. The Indians kept firing all day, and finally left after stealing several horses.” As to how this all actually occurred or where or when, we can not be positive, but the facts remain.

We are inclined to believe that these two brothers were the sons of Samuel and Ann Houston Cowan, and not of John and Mary Walker Cowan, as has been given in Jas. B. Cowan’s notes, which were given only from memory, as his records were destroyed during the Civil War. We have so far no record of a Mary Cowan, captive, but as will be seen above, the record shows Ann Cowan was a captive.

This is given that all sides may be presented, so that we may try to unravel the mystery of the killing and captivity, their names, and the date. The date is supposed, as nearly as we can learn, to be some where in the early 1780’s, but may have been earlier.

Any information may be sent to P. D. Cowan, 33 Mountain Avenue, Summit, New Jersey; Mrs. J. H. Gray, 1830 Cherry Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi, or to the authors of this work. The data given below is correct.

I. John Cowan, born December 14, 1768, Rockbridge County, Virginia; died August 17, 1832; buried in Old town Cemetery, Frankfort, Indiana; married, 1st, May 10, 1796, Rockbridge County, Virginia, Margaret Weir. He was a member of a company of Light Dragoons of the Indiana militia, under Captain Beggs, in the Battle of Tippecanoe. Served from September 11 to November 23, 1811. Also, was in the War of 1812, as a mounted Ranger, under Captain James Bigger, from May, 1812, to May, 1814. He enlisted and was discharged at Charlestown, Indiana. (U. S. Pension Records, Claim No. 84257, and Land Warrant No. 12,198—160 acres.) Married second in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 30, 1819, Anna Maxwell. (See Maxwell, Gen. p. —.) Issue first wife:

1. James Weir Cowan, born June 30, 1797; died ——. Married August 2, 1831. Isabel Hunter, born January 21, 1810. Issue:
(1) Samuel Walker Cowan, born September 25, 1833; died February 4, 1900. Married September, 1865, Mary Richards, born March 30, 1834. Samuel W. was a member of Company B, Seventy-Second Indiana Volunteers, United States Army, Civil War. Mustered in August 9, 1862; mustered out July 24th, 1865. Issue:

A. Carrie L. Cowan, born 1869.

B. Orrie E. Cowan, born March, 1875; married November 27, 1895, Charles Rice, born August 31, 1872. Issue:
   (A) Mary E. Rice, born November 27, 1896.
   (B) Ernest Cowan Rice, born October, 1897; died March 27, 1898.
   (C) Mable J. Rice, born April 13, 1899.
   (D) Samuel A. Rice, born July 14, 1900; died 1900.
   (E) Herbert E. Rice, born March 16, 1902.
   (F) Lucy M. Rice, born May 12, 1903.
   (G) Clarence W. Rice, born May 21, 1911.

(2) Margaret Ann Cowan, born October 6, 1835; died June 3, 1904. Married February 18, 1857, Isaac N. Reath, born March 15, 1834. Issue:

A. Mary Jane Reath, born December 14, 1857; died October 12, 1892. Married July 18, 1878, Ryland Redenbaugh. Issue: Seven children; four boys, three girls.


C. Sarah E. Reath, born May 15, 1862. Married June 6, 1886, Calvin Dickman. Issue: Two boys; 1 girl.


E. Rachel Catherine Reath, born August 1, 1867; died December 26, 1911. Married March 17, 1887, Leonard Suitors. Issue: Three boys; one girl.

F. Margretta A. Reath, born January 9, 1871. Married October 2, 1889, David Smith. Issue: Two boys.

G. William J. Reath, born April 12, 1873; died April 19, 1873.

H. Charles Amos Reath, born September 9, 1876. Married October, 1900, Margaret Johnson. Issue: One boy; one girl.

2. Mary Ann Cowan, born April 18, 1799; died August, 1819.
3. Samuel Walker Cowan, born December 2, 1801; died August 30, 1834, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. His obituary says: "He was a vigilant and faithful public officer, an ardent friend to human nature; one who wept with, and soothed those who wept, and aided and lifted up those who were bowed down. Those who were allied to him by ties of blood have felt the parting pang, and while they have loved to remember that he was an honor to the name which he bore, they also remembered the presence of Deity; their murmurings have been repressed. Oh! they know that God has taken home one of his 'noblest works'. C."
4. Sarah Tilford Cowan. (See I John Maxwell line, page 56.) Born October 30, 1805; died January 1, 1856, Pisgah, Kentucky. Married December 15, 1822, Samuel Dunn Maxwell (see John Maxwell line, p. 56); born February 19, 1803; died July 3, 1873. Issue:

(1) Sarah Jane Maxwell, born September 11, 1823; died October 21, 1823.

(2) John Cowan Maxwell, born November 21, 1824; died January 12, 1888. Married March 11, 1851, Julia Ann Firestone, daughter of Charles and Katherine Firestone. Issue:

A. Emma Caroline, born April 14, 1853. Married December 15, 1873, William H. Hoss. Issue:

(A) George Maxwell Hoss, married first Carrie M. King, married second Mamie Orme. Issue first wife:


B. Charles Dunn Maxwell, born 1856. Married Emma Tucker. Issue:

(A) John Clifford Maxwell, dead.

C. Samuel Anderson Maxwell, born 1858. Married Emma Jane Shaw, born 1866. Issue:

(A) Julia Pamela Maxwell, born 1891.
(B) John Augustus Maxwell, born 1893.
(C) Charles Samuel Maxwell, born 1897.
(D) Martha Katherine Maxwell, born 1899.
(E) Emma Jannette Maxwell, born 1903.
(F) Everett Hodgin Maxwell, born 1905.
D. Sarah Katherine Maxwell, born 1862.
E. Robert Allen Maxwell, born 1865.
F. Martha Eleanor Maxwell, born 1868.
G. Horace Carpenter Maxwell, born 1872; died 1890.

(3) Irwin Brewster Maxwell, born 1826; died 1826.
(4) Margaret Ann Maxwell, born 1827; died 1905. Married 1846, Rev. Robert Welch Allen, born 1817; died 1882. (See Maxwell Gen., p. —.) Issue:

A. Elizabeth Allen, born 1847; died 1853.

(B) Robert Maxwell Allen, born 1879. Issue, second wife:
(C) Maxwell Wilford Allen, born 1896.
(D) Harmon Yonker Allen, born 1898.

D. Caroline Logan Allen, born 1855. Married 1876, John Clark Widenham, born 1852. Issue:

(A) Robert William Widenham, born 1877; died 1878.
(B) Margaret Benden Widenham, born 1879.

(D) Ruth Marshall Widenham, born 1884.
(E) William Whiting Widenham, born 1887. Married 1914, Grace Virginia Whitley. Issue:

(F) John Maxwell Widenham, born 1889.

E. Eleanor Roberta Allen, born 1861.
F. Russell Allen, born 1866; died 1866.

(5) James Maxwell, born 1831; died 1832.
(6) Sarah Maxwell, born 1834; died 1834.
(7) Martha Ellen Maxwell, born 1837. Married Lewis Jordan. Issue:
A. Gertrude Jordan married William Knight.
B. Lewise Jordan.

(8) Samuel Howard Maxwell.
(9) Williamson Dunn Maxwell, born 1842; died 1873.
(10) David Maxwell, died 1845.
(11) Emma Turpin Maxwell, married, first, Elisha Brown; second, ——— Lemist. Issue:

A. Mary Brown, married ———. Issue: One son.


5. John Maxwell Cowan (see Maxwell, Gen. p. —), born 1821. Married, 1845, Harriet Doubleday Janney, born 1826; died 1905. Issue:

(1) Edward Howard Cowan, born 1846. Married, 1877, Lucy L. Ayars. Issue:

A. John Ayars Cowan, born 1880; died 1891.
B. Elizabeth Louise Cowan, born 1884.


A. Harriet Janney Cowan, born 1873. Married 1900, Lewis Truesdale Gilliland, born 1862. Issue:

(A) Maxwell Porter Gilliland, born 1901. Issue second wife:
B. Janet Linscott Cowan, born 1885.
C. Mary Bennet Cowan, born 1888.

(3) Laura Anna Cowan, born 1851. Married 1876, Allen Trimble Blaine, born 1846; died 1880. Issue:

A. Mary Maxwell Blaine, born 1887. Married 1906, Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, born 1874. Issue:

(B) Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, Jr., born 1913.

(4) John William Cowan, born 1853.
II. James Cowan, married Polly Montgomery (daughter of James and Elizabeth (Weir) Montgomery). Issue:

1. Samuel Montgomery Cowan, a noted Presbyterian Minister in Tennessee. Married Mary Clemens. Issue:

   (1) James Benjamin Cowan, M. D. He was chief surgeon on General N. B. Forrest’s Staff, Civil War, with rank of Major, and served throughout the war with noted efficiency and distinction. Married Lucy Robinson. Issue:

      A. James Cowan
      B. Otey Cowan, Ensley Alabama.
      C. Preston Cowan, Tullahoma, Tennessee.
      D. Mary Lou Cowan, died May 12, 1915.
      E. Mrs. J. C. Beene, Nashville, Tenn.
      F. Mrs. T. A. Havron, Tullahoma, Tennessee.
      (Do not know the order of birth of above.)


   (1) Mary Ann Montgomery, born October 2, 1826. Married September 25, 1845, Nathan Bedford Forrest, born July 13, 1821; died October 29, 1877. (Son of William and Miriam (Beck) Forrest, son of Nathan, son of Shadrach Forrest). During the Civil War he became a Lieutenant General of Confederate army, where he won fame and distinction as a brave and dashing commander. Issue:

      A. William Forrest, born September 28, 1846; died February 8, 1908. He entered the service with his father at the age of fifteen, and saw much hard service as aide-de-camp to his father, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. After the war he took a course in the University of Mississippi and in later years made his home in Memphis, Tennessee. He was twice married. Issue, first wife:

(B) Nathan Bedford, Jr., married ——. Has several children. Residence, Memphis, Tennessee.
(C) William Forrest, Jr.

(2) Eva Montgomery, married —— Taylor.


ANDREW MATTHEW COWAN BRANCH.
(By Mrs. Cora Belle Cowan Gray, 1130 Cherry Street, Vicksburg, Miss.)

Andrew Matthew Cowan, born near 1759, Rockbridge County, Virginia; died 1815. Married about 1787 in Virginia, Martha Evans (sister of Major Nathaniel Evans, who distinguished himself under General John Sevier, in defending North Carolina from the Indians. See Haywood’s History Tennessee.) (Nathaniel Evans, married Anna Cowan, sister of Andrew Matthew Cowan.) Andrew M. Cowan was a member of Pulaski’s Legion. (See United States Records.) Issue:
1. Hugh; 2. Maria; 3. John; 4. Andrew; 5. David; 6. Champion; 7. Anna. Having very little data in regard to any of these save John and David will give only these lines. (C. B. C. G.)

3. John Cowan, born July 2, 1792; died June 17, 1844. Married December 23, 1817, Sarah Jones, born November 11, 1800, Warren County, Mississippi. Settled on plantation nine miles northeast of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where all their children were born and where they both died. Issue:

(1) Martha Cowan, born September 22, 1818; died May 27, 1906. Married April 28, 1836, Benjamin Iverson Hicks, M. D., of North Carolina; died October 15, 1848, of yellow fever, while at his post of duty, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Issue:
A. John R. Hicks, M. D., born November 18, 1839; died October 7, 1878. Married 1864, Ida Yerger, of Jackson, Mississippi, born 1841. Issue:

(A) George Yerger Hicks, M. D., Vicksburg, born April 18, 1865. Married March 21, 1900, Maud Baldwin, of Canton, Mississippi. Issue:
   a. Martha Hicks, born 1904.
   b. George Yerger Hicks, Jr., born 1907.

(B) Benjamin Iverson Hicks, Jr., M. D., Vicksburg, born December 17, 1869. Unmarried.
(C) Ida Fulton Hicks, born December 7, 1871. Married October 3, 1894 Luzerne Elliott Hodges, of New Orleans. Now living in New York City. Issue:
   b. Lily Hicks Hodges, born June 2, 1898.

(D) Lily Hicks, born June 20, 1874. Married November 1897, Judge Patrick Henry. (Formerly Judge of Circuit Court. Served also in Congress for this District), a prominent and very successful lawyer. Issue:
   a. Patrick Henry, Jr., born June 1, 1899.

B. William Anderson Hicks, of United States Navy, born 1841; died 1862. Was on the “Sumter” with Admiral Semmes in 1861. (See Semmes’ “Service Afloat.”)

C. Joseph Hicks, born 1843; died October 7, 1862. Member of Cowan’s Battery, Confederate States of America.

D. Benjamin Hicks, born 1845; died October 4, 1871. Member of Cowan’s Battery Confederate States of America.

(2) Amanda Cowan, born November 19, 1819; died February 17, 1887. Married June, 1841, Judge Alfred Brien. No issue.

(3) Mary Cowan, born October 11, 1822; died June 2, 1886. Married November 14, 1839, Joseph Granville Hicks, M. D., of North Carolina (brother of B. I. Hicks, M. D.); died June 15, 1842. Issue:
   A. Joseph Granville Hicks, Jr., M. D., born September 2, 1841; died September 12, 1892. Unmarried. Member of Cowan’s Battery, Confederate States of America.

(4) John Cowan, born July 31, 1824; died July 4, 1863. Married January 13, 1852, Loretta Marley, of Mississippi, who died prior to Civil War. Date unknown. Issue:


(6) James Jones Cowan, born August 5, 1830; died October 1, 1898, in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was carried after being hurt accidentally by Railroad train at Morristown,
Tennessee. Married April 2, 1851, in New Orleans, Louisiana (by Bishop McTeer, of Methodist Church), Maria Louisa Craig, born June 15, 1831, in Florence, Alabama; died November 21, 1909, in Vicksburg.

Extract from "History of Mississippi" 1884, by McCardle & Lowrey:

Captain J. J. Cowan was born in the year 1830, in Warren County, Mississippi, and was one of a family of twelve children. He was first sent to Mississippi College at Clinton, and afterward completed his education in Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee, which at that time was a leading institution of learning in that section of the Union. He was married at the early age of twenty years to Miss Maria L. Craig, and at once embarked in business in Vicksburg, which was carried on for many years, under the well-known firm name of Cowan & Chapin. Commencing with a small capital, he pursued his business so earnestly, so ably and so successfully that upon the outbreak of the war, he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. The call for arms met from him a prompt and ready response, and with the enthusiasm, sturdy devotion and disinterested patriotism that inspired Southern hearts, he left his large business interests and raised and equipped a battery of artillery, well known throughout the bloody conflict which followed, as Cowan's Battery. Attached at first to Colonel Wither's regiment, the only regiment of artillery ever organized in the Confederate service, he was stationed at Haine's bluff to defend Yazoo river. He successfully performed this duty, repulsing the attack of General Sherman's troops, and next took part in the defense of Vicksburg against the Federal fleet. Assigned to General Loring's division, he was in the disastrous battle of Baker's creek, was cut off from the General in the retreat that followed, and entered Vicksburg with the scattered remains of General Pemberton's army. Captain Cowan, with his faithful command, occupied an important position in the line of defense during the ever memorable siege of forty-seven days, and surrendered with the besieged army.

The history of the privations that came, after the place was invested, the nights of sleepless peril, the days of anxious care, the insufficient, unwholesome food, the life in the shelterless trenches, exposed to prolonged cannonading, or sudden assault, can never be written.

The surrender of Vicksburg found Captain Cowan shattered in health, but as soon as his parole expired he reported for duty to General Joseph E. Johnston, and his battery shared in all the glorious conflicts and hard-fought battles of the immortal retreat to Atlanta. With unfaltering courage he next followed the intrepid Hood, in his ill-fated Ten-
nessee campaign; was in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, and the subsequent terrible retreat. He was transferred to General Maury’s command at Blakely for the defense of Mobile, and there his battery fought stubbornly until the retreat of the infantry left them surrounded by the enemy. This was the last engagement of war, and, so far as known, Captain Cowan fired the last guns. Enduring all the horrors of prison life on Ship Island, a dangerous spell of illness brought on by anxiety of mind and privations of body, proved nearly fatal, when the end of the conflict secured his release. Broken in health, his fortune swept away, Captain Cowan commenced anew the struggle for a competency, and although he met with varied fortunes and had many ups and downs, he continued to persevere, and is now one of the leading and successful business men of Vicksburg.

Notwithstanding the hardships he had to endure during the war, he is now in good health and weighs about two hundred pounds. He is a fine looking gentleman, hair and beard being quite gray; is five feet ten inches in height, and still, in his upright and dignified carriage, shows evidences of his early military life.

Captain Cowan was a member of the Cotton Exchange—at one time its president—and one of the directors of the Vicksburg Cotton Press Association.

The Vicksburg Herald, in a notice of his death, which occurred October 1st, 1898, says: “During his whole life he has remained in the county of his birth, where he has borne the tests of the Christian gentleman, the good citizen and the courageous soldier. By virtue of high character, an unblemished life and the charm of a kindly and imposing presence, the people of his home city held him in such esteem and honor as is accorded but few.”

This is high praise, and from the testimony of all who knew him, he well deserved this praise.

Issue:

A. Mary Louise Cowan, died young.
B. James Craig Cowan, born August 27, 1854; died July 15, 1896. Received education at University of Mississippi and Virginia. Married December 6, 1881, Louise Henry (daughter of Edmund Henry, M. D., and a sister of Judge Patrick Henry), born April, 1856. Issue:

(A) Marie Louise Cowan, born September 20, 1882. Married April 14, 1909, Henry Watson Starling, of Greenville, born 1872. Issue:
a. Maria Louise Starling, born 1911.
b. Katherine Innes Starling, born 1914.

(B) Aubrey Beauregard Cowan, born November 16, 1886. Married October 31, 1911, Graham Kemper, of Kentucky, United States Consul to Erfurt, Germany. No issue.

(C) James Jones Cowan II, posthumous son of James Craig Cowan, born September 1, 1896, student in Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

(C) William Aubrey Cowan, born December 1, 1855, Vicksburg; died December 22, 1872. Died while on way home from school for the Christmas Holidays.


F. John Beauregard Cowan, born December 3, 1861. Married October 21, 1896, Sarah Van Laer, of Staunton, Virginia. Issue:

(A) John Beauregard Cowan, Jr., born August 17, 1897. Student Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia.

(B) Newton Van Laer Cowan, born February 11, 1902.


H. Stella Cowan, born January 21, 1869. Married April 6, 1889, Robert Catlett Colhoun, of Virginia. Residence Vicksburg. Issue:

(A) Janie Louise Colhoun, born April, 1890.

(B) Robert Catlett Colhoun, Jr., born March 4, 1892.

(C) Charles Alexander Colhoun, born March 21, 1893.

(D) Stella Cowan Colhoun, born November 27, 1894.

(E) Marie Eleanor Colhoun, born August 5, 1903.

I. Percy Ashby Cowan, born July 27, 1872. Married April 28, 1897, Mary Anita Yaeger, of Phoenix, Arizona. Issue:
(A) Mary Anita Cowan, born October 31, 1899.
(B) Percy Ashby Cowan, Jr., born May 13, 1905.
(C) Charles Clifton Cowan, born June 2, 1909; died January 26, 1912.
(D) Henry Yaeger Cowan, born August 8, 1910; died January 28, 1912.

(7) William Wallace Cowan, born November 18, 1832; died July 27, 1861, Richmond, Virginia, in General Lee's Army.
(8) Charles Gilbert Cowan, M. D., born October 14, 1834; died April 27, 1862, while Surgeon in Confederate Army. Unmarried.
(9) Irene Cowan, born December 3, 1836; died May 31, 1902, at Vicksburg. Married February 23, 1865, Peter Flannagan Whitehead, M. D., of Kentucky, Surgeon in General Joseph E. Johnston's and General Hood's Armies, Civil War; died September 5, 1898, of yellow fever. No issue.
(10) Warren Cowan, born November 2, 1838; died April, 1890. Probate Judge Circuit Court, Third District Mississippi, and later Chancellor of Third District till his death. Married March 19, 1866, Annie Wesley Marley, born 1838. Residence Clinton, Mississippi. Issue:

A. Annie May Cowan, born May 5, 1867.
C. Ethel Cowan, born 1875. Married, 1900, Edward Haralson, of Atlanta, Georgia. Issue:

(A) Caroline Love Haralson, born 1902.
(B) Ethel Cowan Haralson, born 1905.

D. Warren Cowan, Jr., died young.

V. David Cowan Branch.
V. David Cowan, born December 20, 1796, in North Carolina, now East Tennessee; died October 14, 1863, in Warren County, Mississippi, on his plantation. Married October 14, 1821, Nancy Haynie (daughter of John Haynie), Rogersville, Tennessee, by Rev. E. Rogers. Issue:

1. Matilda Cowan; 2, John Cowan; 3, Andrew Cowan.
4. Tarleton Cowan, died 1899, in Washington County, Mississippi.
5. Ludwell Cowan, born 1828; died 1892. Married 1860, Mary F. Harris of Mississippi; died 1914. No living issue.
6. Mary Ann Cowan; 7, Sarah Cowan.
8. Maria Louise Cowan, born 1836. Married Doctor Scott, of Texas, and moved with him to Texas, where he died, at home of Tarleton B. Cowan. This line is entirely extinct.

Andrew Matthew Cowan’s Brothers and Sisters are as follows:
John Cowan.
James Cowan married Martha Evans, of Virginia. (Sister of Major Nathaniel.)
Hugh Cowan unmarried.
Samuel Cowan married Margaret Chrystie Russell.
William Cowan. No history.
Alexander Cowan. No history.
Anne Cowan married Major Nathaniel Evans.

HOUSTON-COWAN LINE.

Major James Houston, married, second, Pollie Gillespie October 10, 1791, daughter of James Gillespie, Sr.

1. Samuel Cowan, died December 30, 1820. Married July 19, 1810, Esther Jane Gillespie Houston (daughter of James and Pollie (Gillespie) Houston, born 1770). Issue:

1. Christopher Columbus Cowan, born June 2, 1811; died February 7, 1879.
3. Martha Cowan, born March 13, 1815; died June 2, 1863.
4. Samuel Franklin Cowan, born March 6, 1817.
5. Eliza Jane Cowan, born August 18, 1819; died November 25, 1890.
6. Mary Ann Cowan, born November 23, 1821; died September 26, 1842.
7. James Houston Cowan, born November 29, 1823.
1. Christopher C. Cowan, born June 2, 1811; died February 7, 1879. Married Mary Sharp. Issue:

(1) Phoebe J. Cowan. Unmarried.
(2) Mattie Cowan. Married Robert G. McNutt. Issue:
A. Nellie McNutt. Unmarried.
B. Ireen McNutt. Married Alfred N. Jackson. Issue:
   (A) Alfred N. Jackson.
C. Frankie McNutt. Married Lon Blodgett.
(3) Samuel Frank Cowan. Married Margaret McNutt. Issue:
   A. Roy Cowan. Married Elizabeth Hitch.
   B. Glen Cowan. Married Viola Hitch. Issue:
      (A) John F. Cowan.
      (B) Margaret E. Cowan.
   C. Frank Cowan. Unmarried.
   D. Bernice Cowan.
   E. Kate Cowan.

2. George Washington Cowan, born February 11, 1813. Married,
   first, Mary L. Clark; married, second, Margaret A. Eagleton.
   Issue, first wife:
   (1) Nancy Eudora Cowan. Married Major A. M. Gamble.
      Issue:
      A. Mary E. Gamble. Unmarried.
      B. M. Alice Gamble. Unmarried.
      C. George C. Gamble, dead.
      D. A. Frank Gamble. Married Josie Williams. Issue:
         (A) M. Raymond Gamble.
         (B) Bernice Cowan Gamble.
      E. Joe Houston Gamble. Married Scythia Cusick. Issue:
         (A) Nina C. Gamble.
      G. Martha Gamble. Unmarried.
      H. J. Lucy Gamble. Married John Thompson. Issue:
         (A) N. Eudora Thompson.
   (2) James Houston Cowan, born 1844. Married Nancy Head-
      rick. Residence, Maryville, Tennessee. Issue:
      A. Robert F. Cowan. Married Annie Cummings. Issue:
(A) Andrew Cowan. Died.
(B) Beatrice Cowan.
(C) Irene Cowan.

B. Will T. Cowan. Married Matilda Mitchel. Issue:
   (A) Ralph Cowan.
   (B) Guy Cowan.
   (C) Fred Cowan.

(3) Georgia Cowan.
(4) Florida Cowan.
(5) Johnie Cowan. Married John McCampbell. Issue:
   A. Mildred McCampbell.
   B. William McCampbell.
   C. Houston McCampbell.
   D. Earnest McCampbell.
   E. Ruth McCampbell.
   F. Maxine McCampbell.

    Issue Second Wife:
    (7) Mary B. Cowan. Married Alex Gamble. Issue:
        A. John Gamble. Married Emily LeCoultre. Issue:
           (A) Harold Gamble.
        B. George C. Gamble.
        C. Houston Gamble. Married Elen Davis. Issue:
           (A) Rice Gamble.
           (B) Andrew Gamble.
           (C) John D. Gamble.
        D. Lida Gamble. Married Ed Russell. Issue:
           (A) Mary Russell.
           (B) Robert Russell.
        E. Robert Gamble.
        F. Eudora Gamble.
        G. Margaret Gamble.
        H. James Gamble.
        I. Bertha Gamble.
        J. Max. Gamble.
        K. Rex Gamble.
3. Samuel Franklin Cowan, born March 6, 1817. Married Elizabeth McCulloch. Issue:

(1) Samuel F. Cowan. Married Ann Courier. Issue:
   A. Charlie Cowan.

(2) Thomas P. Cowan. Married Helen Gillespie (Summers). Issue:
   A. Bessie Cowan. Married H. B. McCall. Issue:
      (A) Beryl Cowan McCall.
      (B) Lynn McCall.
      (C) Helen McCall.
      (D) H. B. McCall, Jr.
   C. Kenneth Cowan.

COWAN MISCELLANY.

Abstract—State of North Carolina, No. 1421. Know ye, that we have granted unto John Cowan. Two hundred and eighty acres of land in Greene County, being an island in French Broad River, lying opposite to lands now occupied by Andrew Henderson: Beginning &c To hold to the said John Cowan, his heirs and assigns forever. Dated 19th February 1797. Saml. Ashe.


Capt. John Cowan, witness to treaty with the Cherokee Indians, date Nov. 28 1785 and concluded at Hopewell on the Keowee. Vol. 17, p. 586.


In the Durrett Collection in the library of the University of Chicago, are original manuscript papers of Isaac Shelby. Among them is the following: "Day Book. Augt. 1st 1776 for Isaac Shelby's company sta-
tioned on Bever creek." Under date of September 30th, is this entry: "And'y Cowan, a spye from Clinch, To 6 lb, flour on his way home."

The names of John and William Cowan occur in a list of "S. E. Carriers," certified by Stockley Donelson, S. E. D. "Registered in Knox County, late part of Hawkins.—in Book, B, folio 54, 55, 56.—June 3rd 1796. Thomas Chapman, R'r." (Draper Mss. 5 XX. 28-g, h.)

William Cowan was one of Capt. Samuel Handley's party when attacked by Indians at Crab Orchard.

* * * Just before Lieper came, Wm. Cowan, an uncle of Mrs. Handley, and a man of great intrepidity, from a hollow tree near by shot Red Bird through the belly—one of the 4 with tomahawks to kill Capt. H. (He was carried on a litter to Wills'g & rec'd) Some of the warriors started in pursuit of Cowan—he was swift footed & soon outstripped his pursuers." (Draper Mss. 5 XX 41.)

Excerpt from letter of Willie Blount, Knoxville, Dec. 13, 1794, to Gen. Daniel Smith, Sumner County, Mero District. (Draper Mss. 4 XX 41.)

"The quiet of this district has been in some degree disturbed within a few weeks past—the Indians killed a man on the 28th Ultimo near Sharp's Station on Clinch.—and a few nights past fifteen Indians fired on a Mrs. Cowan and her son at their own house, the former returned into the house from the yard unhurt, the latter's clothes were pierced with eight balls, and made his escape into the woods unhurt."


An Act to establish a town by the name of Leesburgh, on the lands of Michael Fraker, Abraham Campbell and John Campbell, in the County of Washington.—(Passed Jan. 1, 1799.)

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, Alexander M'Linn, John Blair, John Cowan, John Ferguson and Joseph Tucker, be and they and every of them are hereby constituted commissioners for the further designing, building and improving the said town.


Cowan vs Cowan. Letter of Andrew Cowan to David Cowan living in Albemarle, dated Jan 13-1766. Loving Brother: This comes to let you know that we are all in good health at present, blessed be God for
his mercies. Hoping that these lines will find you in the same, I desire that you will go to James Cowan's and ask him for a note of mine that lies in my little trunk—a note of 2 pounds and five shillings, which Wm. Teas (?) is due me against March 25, and get the money, for I am going to Carolina. I have nothing material to write, but desire to be remembered to you all.

Sept 1747. Hughes vs Sawyers. A joint note of Wm Sawyers and James Cowan.

1751-1751. Petition for road from Jos Kennedy's mill by Francie Beaty's thence to Landing Road and Court House Road above James Cowan's.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Minute Book No. 1, page 172.

At a Court held in Washington County March 18th 1783, Present, John Kinkaid, Aaron Lewis, Joseph Black and Alexander Montgomery, Gentlemen.


At a Court held for Washington County August 19, 1783.

Andrew Cowan, assignee of William McMahan allowed claim for one Wolfe head.

At a Court held for Washington Co. May 20th 1783.

Ordered that John Osburn be Constable in Capt. Cowan's Company.

Ordered that the following claims be certified to the Auditor's office of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

David Cowan's claim for twenty eight diets for the use of Capt. Trimble's Company.

At a Court held at the Court House in Washington Co. Nov. 1778.

"On motion of William Cowan Administration is granted him on the estate of Samuel Cowan who made oath thereto and entered into and acknowledged his bond with Andrew Colville and John Walker, his securities in the sum of six hundred pounds for the faithful performance etc.

Ordered that William Trimble, James Wharton, Joseph Moor, Frederick Friley (Fraley?) and Edward Smith,—appointed appraisers of the estate. Minute Book No. 1, page 42.
At a Court held for Washington Co. June 20, 1780.
Martin Dunkin orphan of John Duncan deceased with the approba­tion of the Court chose William Cowan his Guardian, etc.

At a Court held for Washington Co. May 20, 1783.
William Cowan five hundred and fifty pounds of beef, ninety of In­dian meal sifted, twenty four diets three horses in the service one day for the use of Washington Militia under command of Capt. John Snoddy in actual service.

Deed Bk. No. 1, page 33. David Cowan and wife Jane by deed dated January 30, 1786, recites. Between David Cowan late of the County of Washington of the first part and Charles Bickley of the other part—conveys a tract of land on the waters of the Clinch river.—A Certificate attached reads as follows: “This is to certify that we David Craig and John Clack two of the Justices for Sevier County, having received a Com­mission from the Court of Washington County to take the examination of Jane Cowan have according to said Commission this fourth day of April A. D. 1786 went to the house of David Cowan husband of said Jane Cowan etc.”

Deed Bk. A. page 475. By a deed dated 9th 1803 between Robert Craig and Jane his wife of the County of Washington and State of Vir­ginia, to David Cowan of Lee County Va. conveys land on “Martins Creek on County of Lee.”

Surveyors Entry Book. No. 1784-1824. page 62. William Cowan, assignee of James Black, entered by warrant No. 1240, 150 acres of land in Washington County adjoining William Cowan’s settlement right on the South east side, to include the old improvement joining Copper Creek Ridge.

August 20, 1784. Record of Surveys and Entries No. 1. page 153.
Surveyed for John Cowan, heirs etc. 230 acres of land in Washing­ton County, by virtue of a certificate etc, lying on both sides of McKinney’s Run, a south branch of Clinch river, and beginning at the foot of Copper Creek Ridge at a poplar corner to William Cowan’s land he now lives on and with the lines thereof etc. March 25, 1783.

We the Commissioners for the District of Washington and Mont­gomery Counties do certify that John Cowan, heir at law of Samuel Cowan deceased, is entitled to 284 acres of land by settlement in the year of 1772, lying in Washington County on a branch known by the name of McKenney’s Run, and adjoining William Cowan. As witness our hands this 8th day of August 1781. Teste James Reid, C. C. Jos. Cabell, Harry Innes, M. Cabell, Commissioners.

Same book and page. Surveyed for David Cowan 264 acres of land in Washington County by virtue of a Certificate from the Commission-
ers for the District of Wash. and Montgomery Counties, etc., lying on both sides of Mill Creek, a south branch of Clinch River, etc. 14th March 1783.

We the Commissioners for the District of Washington and Montgomery Counties certify that David Cowan is entitled to 264 acres of land by settlement made in the year 1769. Lying in Washington Co. bounded by William Robeson on the east and Samuel Porter on the south, known by the name of Cowans Forte, surveyed the 8th day of April 1774, by virtue of an order of Council passed the 16th day of August 1781. Teste James Reid. Commissioners same as above.


Surveyed for Capt. William Cowan asse of David Gist four hundred acres of land in Washington County by virtue of a Certificate from the Commissioners for the District of Washington & Montgomery Counties etc. lying in Cassell's Woods on the waters of Clinch River & beginning at a black oak & white oak near the head of Sinking Creek. 13th November 1783.

We the commissioner for the District of Washington & Montgomery Counties, do certify that David Gist is entitled to Four hundred acres of land by settlement in the year 1779, lying in Washington Co. on Cassells Woods on Clinch River, including a large sinking spring adjoining Samuel Cowan's land. As witness etc. Teste. James Reid. C. C. C. Jos. Cabell, Harry Innes, M. Cabell, Comrs.

I do hereby assign all my rights of the within certificate to William Cowan for value received of him. Witness my hand this 4th day of May 1783. Teste. Walter, Preston. David Gist.

THIS INDENTURE made the eighteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight between James McKinney, of the County of Russell, in the State of Virginia, of the one part, and John Cowan, of Green County and state of North Carolina, of the other part witnesseth that the said John Cowan for and in consideration of the sum of sixty-six pounds current money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said James McKinney doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said James McKinney and his heirs a certain tract or parcel of land in the County of Russell containing two hundred and thirty-five acres by survey bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, lying and being in the County of Russell, on both sides of McKinney's Run a south branch of Clinch River and bounded as followeth, to wit: : Beginning at the foot of Copper Creek Ridge at a poplar corner to William Cowan's land and with a line thereof north fifty-one degrees west one hundred and fifty-three poles to a white oak and ash sapling on the east
side of the ridge, North thirty degrees east one hundred and fifty-five poles to a black oak and white oak at the foot of a rocky ridge thence leaving said line North forty-seven degrees East, one hundred and forty-nine poles, crossing the branch to two white oaks at the foot of a ridge South thirty-two degrees east forty poles to a black oak and white oak of the side of a ridge south forty-three degrees west forty-five poles to three white oak saplings on the west side of a ridge south twenty-five degrees east eighty poles to a beech near a branch south four degrees west one hundred and twenty-six poles to the BEGINNING, together with all its appurtenances to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances unto the said James McKinney and his heirs to the sole use and behoof of him the said James McKinney and his heirs forever and the said John Cowen for himself and his heirs doth covenant with the said James McKinney and his heirs that the said John Cowen and his heirs the said land with all the appurtenances unto the said James McKinney and his heirs against all persons what so ever will forever warrant and defend. In Witness whereof the said John Cowen hath hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year above written. John Cowen. (Seal.) At a Court held for Russell County the 18th day of November 1788. This indenture of Bargain and sale of land from John Cowen to James McKinney was acknowledged in court and ordered to be recorded. Teste: Henry Dickenson, C. R. C. A copy, Teste: E. R. Combs, Clerk Circuit Court, Russell County, Va.

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty-third of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one between William Gilmore and Elizabeth his wife of Russell county county & State of Virginia of the one part and John Cowan of the County aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Gilmore for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred pounds current money to him in hand paid the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge have granted bargained and sold and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the said John Cowan and his heirs forever one certain tract or parcel of land in the County of Russell containing three hundred and fifty five acres and granted to the said William Gilmore from this Commonwealth by patent bearing date the sixteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and fifty six lying and being on the waters of Cedar Creek branches of Clinch River and bounded as followeth to wit Beginning at three white oaks by a gully north three west two hundred and sixty eight poles to a white oak and Hickory saplins near a gully (20)
north Seventy eight East Twenty five poles to two red oaks and double
dogwood South Three East two hundred and forty five poles to a walnut
South seventy three West two hundred and twenty six poles to the
beginning. Together with all its appurtenances to have and to hold the
said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said John
Cowan and his heirs, to the sole use and behoof of him the said John
Cowan and his heirs forever and the said William Gilmore for himself
and his heirs doth covenant with the said John Cowan and his heirs
that he the said William Gilmore and his heirs the said land with all the
appurtenances unto the said John Cowan and his heirs against all Per­
sons whatsoever will forever warrant and defend in Witness whereof
the said William Gilmore and Elizabeth his wife have hereunto sub­
scribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above
written. William Gilmore. (Seal.) Elizabeth Gilmore. (Seal.) At
a Court held for Russell County the 23rd day of August 1791. This
Indenture of bargain and sale between William Gilmore and Elizabeth
his wife was exhibited in Court and acknowledged by the said William
Gilmore and Elizabeth his wife being Privily Examined as the law
directs and thereupon was Ordered to be recorded. Test. Henry Dick­
enson, C. R. C. A copy, Teste: E. R. Combs, Clerk, Circuit Court, Rus­
sell County, Virginia.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-first day of September in
the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety three be­
tween John Cowan of Nox County in the south west Teritory of the one
part and James McKinney of the County of Russell and state of Vir­
ginia of the other part, Witnesseth that the said John Cowan for and in
consideration of the sum of sixty six pounds Current Money of Vir­
ginia to him in hand paid doth grant bargain and sell unto the said
James McKinney and his heirs one certain tract or parcel of land in
the County of Russell Containing two hundred and thirty five acres By
survey bearing date the twenty first day of March 1783 and granted to
the said John Cowan from this Commonwealth by patent bearing date
the fifth day of July in the year of our Lord 1785 and bounded as fol­
loweth (to wit) Beginning at the foot of Copper Creek ridge at a poplar
corner to William Cowans (now James Osborns) land and with the
lines thereof North fifty one degrees West one hundred and forty three
poles to a white oak and ash sapling on the east side of a ridge North
thirty degrees East one hundred and fifty five poles to a black oak and
white oak at the foot of a rocky ledge thence leaving said lines North
forty seven degrees East one hundred and forty nine poles crossing the
branch to two white oakes at the foot of a ridge South thirty two degrees
east forty poles to a black oak and white oak on the side of said ridge
South forty three degrees West forty five poles to three white oak saplings on the west side of a ridge South twenty five degrees East Eighty poles to a beech near a branch South four degrees West one hundred poles Crossing the branch to a white oak and buckeye at the foot of Copper Creek Ridge and along the same south forty four degrees West one hundred and twenty six poles to the Beginning. Together with all its appurtenances to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said James McKinney and his heirs to the sole us and behoof of him the said James McKinney and his heirs forever. And the said John Cowan for himself and his heirs doth covenant with the said James McKinney and his heirs that he the said John Cowan and his heirs the said land with all the appurtenances unto the said James McKinney and his heirs against all persons whatsoever will forever warrant and defend. In Witness whereof the said John Cowan has hereunto subscribed his name and affixed his seal the day and year first above written. Signed and acknowledged, John Cowan. (Seal.)

In presence of Richard Price, Henry Dickenson, Edward Dorton. At a Court held for Russell County the twenty second of October 1793.

This Indenture of bargain and sale of land from John Cowan to James McKinney was Exhibited in Court and proven by the oaths of Richard Price, Henry Dickenson and Edward Dorton witnesses thereunto and ordered to be recorded. Teste; Henry Dickenson, C. R. C. A copy.

I certify that the name of JOHN COWAN (COWIN) appears in the Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia for the session 1833-4, Doc. 32, p. 13, known in this Library as “H. D. Doc. 32, 13”; and that this reference shows, under the caption “A List of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Illinois Regiment, and the Western Army, Under the command of General G. R. Clarke, who are entitled to Bounty in Land”, that the said JOHN COWAN (COWIN) was a private and that he was “entitled to land for 3 years.”

I certify that the name of JOHN COWEN (COWAN) is recorded in a manuscript document now in this Library entitled “A Pay Roll for Capt. Thomas Quirks company of the Illinois Regiment Raised for the Defence of the Western frontiers of Virginia and Commanded by Brigr. Genl. Geo. Rs. Clark,” and known in the Library as “I. P., D. 12” and that this reference shows that the said JOHN COWEN served as a soldier in the said command from Jan. 10th, 1779, to May 28th, 1780, a period of sixteen months and eighteen days, with pay at the rate of six and two-thirds dollars per month, and that he received for his services the sum of £33 4s, Virginia Currency. Morgan P. Robinson Archivist, Virginia State Library. Richmond, Va., June 22nd, 1915.
THE SHADOW OF CHILHOWEE.

A Story of the Early Settlement of Tennessee.

(By P. D. Cowan.)

East Tennessee, cradled in the giant arms of the Alleghenies and the Cumberland Mountains, may well share with Kentucky the title of "the dark and bloody ground." Its well-watered uplands and wooded slopes and grassy vales, alive with game, made it a favorite hunting ground of the aborigines—the Cherokees and Creeks to the South, and the Shawnees to the North. And when Daniel Boone pointed the first white settlers thither, and the smoke from their rude log cabins curled over the trees of the primeval forest, it was no wonder that the brows of the dark-hued braves grew darker still, and their hearts were filled with jealous hate, and a determination to sweep back the white invasion.

Somewhere in the nineties of the eighteenth century, Major John Cowan, pushing out into the wilderness with the characteristic enterprise of the Scotch-Irish settler, reared his log cabin almost under the shadow of the Chilhowee Mountains. His wife, Mary Walker, of like sturdy lineage, was nobly fitted to stand at his side, even amid the privations and dangers of pioneer life. In their case, the latter were especially emphasized by the proximity of the mountains, already mentioned, and, also, of the Little Tennessee River, whose clear waters rippled in the sunlight a little to the West of them. Both mountain and river furnished facilities for stealthy approach and sudden attack by the Indians. Everything had to be kept in readiness for a quick flight to the blockhouse, which served as a frontier fortress not far away.

The days slipped by. A little clearing was made, which soon grew green with the promise of a harvest.

One night the Major was awakened by a peculiar noise, which seemed to come from the stable. Alert with apprehension, he seemed to hear the horses trampling as if in fright and pulling at their halters in an effort to escape.

"Indians!" he muttered, in a suppressed voice.

His startled wife could scarcely repress a scream, as she quickly rose and ran toward the children's cots, while her husband, snatching up his rifle, opened the door, listened, then stealthily slipped out into the darkness. But even as he did so, a shot rang out in the night, and he fell across the doorway, while a war-whoop woke the sleeping echoes of the clearing, and six Indians dashed through the cabin door, pausing only to take the scalp of their victim.
"Run, children, run!" cried the mother, as she hurried to block the way of the savages.

But she was seized and bound. James, a strong boy of fifteen, was roughly dragged from his cot, bound in the same way, and laid helpless beside his mother. The little sister screamed and struggled, but was silenced by a heartless blow which wrung a groan from the agonized mother, and for a moment caused her to faint away. The cabin was ransacked, and one of the Indians caught a firebrand from the hearth, intending to burn it to the ground, but the torch was knocked from his hand by the leader, who called out:

"Ugh! pale face see fire! He come and make fight!"

Then hastily snatching up their booty and packing it on the stolen horses which had been left in charge of the rest of the band, the Indians made off quickly to a retired spot in the depths of the wood, dragging their captives with them. There, the Cherokees and Shawnees, with a good deal of wrangling, finally succeeded in dividing the spoils. While the dispute was in progress, the mother seized the opportunity for a hurried word of encouragement. She whispered, with tears in her eyes:

"We may be separated. If so, be brave, and trust in your father's God. There may come a chance to escape."

While she was speaking, the Shawnee who had captured her came toward her, making signs that she was to go with him toward the North.

"Not without my boy! Oh, I can't go without him!" she moaned, and made a motion, as far as her bound wrists would allow, as if to hold him.

The Shawnee frowned and pointed to the boy and then to the men of the other tribe.

"He Cherokee!" he said, and motioned to her to come with him.

Obey she must, but it was cruel. As she walked, her look was still backward upon the lad, as if she might never see him again—until waving a tearful good-bye, she was lost to sight in the depths of the forest.

Before her there was a long hard journey toward the great lakes of the North, and she felt that every step she took was placing just as much of the vast wilderness between herself and those she loved. The chief, whose captive she was, shielded her from harsh treatment; but she was compelled to carry a pack, and her feet were bruised and sore, and her limbs full of aches by the time they reached the headwaters of the Kentucky River.

Here, however, she found that her painful hours afoot were over. For the canoes, which the Indians had tied up close to the bank at this point, on their raid southward, were found just as they had been left, hidden under the overhanging foliage. They were quickly drawn out
and put in order, and soon the whole band was sweeping silently down the smooth current of the river. The tired captive was yielding herself to the restful gliding motion of the boat, and snatching an occasional glance at the changeful panorama on either bank of the stream, when a paddle was thrust into her hands and a gruff voice commanded, "White squaw, work!"

At sunset, they watched for a good place to land, where they could hide their canoes for the night. When this was accomplished, most of the Indians threw themselves lazily upon the ground to rest. Not so with the captive. Her day's work was not yet over.

"Make fire!" was the next order; and she had to gather the leaves and dry sticks, while one of the Indians cautiously selected a spot behind a fallen tree, hidden by the bushes on either side, so that the fire would make the least show toward the river. Then he struck a spark from his gun-flint into the dry grass and leaves which she had prepared, and a sign was made to her to cook their evening meal. She obeyed, for she reasoned that her chance for escaping would be improved if she could keep the good will of the chief, and appear to be contented with her lot. And she continued to obey and to smile, though each day she was borne farther from liberty and friends—down the Kentucky, and up the Ohio a little way—till at last, they arrived at a Shawnee village, on the banks of a stream flowing from the direction of the Great Lakes.

As, here, she looked out upon the rude huts and unsightly litter of the small hamlet, she groaned inwardly, "Oh! must I live here! Can I ever endure it?" But to the Indians it was home, and they were all animation. As soon as they could secure the canoes, a little below the village, they sounded the great war-whoop, which announces the return of warriors from an expedition with victory and spoils. At once, there was an answering shout, and from the wigwams and huts the whole population bubbled over, and were soon dancing about the little band with every demonstration of welcome and congratulation.

Proudly the Shawnee chief led forward his captive and presented her to his squaw to be her slave. The captive's eyes flashed, and she drew herself up, saying, "I'm a free white woman. I'll not be a slave to any one!" But the squaw only answered her with a blow, while the chief looked on and laughed. It was evidently vain to resist. It would only make her lot worse, and still further lessen the chance for a successful flight. So, from that time, Mary Cowan bent her back to her burdens, with all the patience she could summon, and bore up under the daily drudgery with a brave heart under the inspiration of hope, even though it were the most menial work which was given her to do—
whether cooking and scrubbing indoors, or digging and planting and hoeing under the eye of the squaw in the little clearing outside. Her mistress was not always rough with her, and at times, would show by some little kindness, that even an Indian's heart is not all of stone. And gradually, as the days went by, the close watch which had been kept upon her began to be relaxed.

Thus, the days passed into months, and the seasons into years. One day, she noticed that there was a great excitement in the village. A half-breed trader and his wife had come with a canoe well stocked with trinkets and bright cloths such as Indians love, to barter for fur-skins and Indian work, to take back to the settlements. Quietly sauntering down the path, a little way, she saw the women and the boys and girls swarming about the landing. And she thought she could detect even in the usually stolid faces of the men a gleam of eagerness, in the presence of this opportunity to renew their stock of powder and lead. But for her! what might it mean for her! With a flash her withered hopes started into life. Here was a possible connection with the outer world! She must see this trader. But she must be wary. Would he help? If so, how? Assuming an appearance of mere idle curiosity, she ventured on to the group about the canoe, and soon seemed to be absorbed, like the rest, in the examination of some trinket in the trader's stock. Watching her chance, as he stood nearby, she managed to whisper, in a low voice, the words, "Save me!" The trader was startled, but betrayed it by no outward sign. Now, he noticed that the woman before him was different from the rest, though the sun and wind had bronzed her face and she wore the Indian dress. Evidently she was a captive, and his deep interest was enlisted at once. Making an excuse of showing her something different in his stock, he drew her slightly away from the crowd, while he whispered,

"Where from?"
She scarcely more than motioned with her lips, "Tennessee."
"How long?"
"Seven years!"
"Name?"
"Mary Cowan. Can you save me?"
Already others were approaching. Keen eyes were turning in their direction.
He could only murmur, "I'll see."
There was no chance for further conversation, but she felt that he would do what he could, and waited hopefully.
That same afternoon, she was rewarded by seeing the trader's wife standing before her door, under pretense of seeking instruction how to
do a piece of beadwork. And soon, both were seated on the floor of the hut, with their heads together over the beads. Of course, it was an easy matter, in the talk about the beads, to catch the whisper, "Canoe—midnight! Be prompt!" The glad answer was only a look into the eyes and a nod. But there was a gleam in the captive's eye, and a new firmness in her tread.

That night, she lay down in her dark corner of the hut, but not to sleep. It seemed as though the hours would never pass. As the night wore on, and the deep breathing of the chief and his squaw showed that they were sound asleep, she quietly arose and rolled up the bed-covering, to keep up the appearance of some one still lying there. Then, in her moccasined feet, she tiptoed out of the cabin. The dog uttered a low growl, but she quieted him with a gentle pat, and soft "Sh!" and stole on to the water's edge, where everything was ready. The trader and his wife were waiting. The darkness of the night was friendly. Lifting some of the furs in the bottom of the canoe, the trader said in a low voice, "Lie down here till we get a safe distance away." When the furs had been replaced, the trader seemed to have only an ordinary load of pelts. He then noiselessly pushed out into the stream. His wife took a second paddle, and with strong swift strokes, they soon had the canoe flying over the water. Speed! Speed! is the word. Everything now depends on their putting a good distance between themselves and the Shawnee village before morning. The trader toils as though it were his own life which was in danger, and the anxious fugitive is filled with a new strength born of hope and joy.

When morning dawned over the little village that they had left, there was no surprise that the trader had gone. He had casually dropped an intimation that he might proceed to one or two other points, higher up on the river. But what had become of the white captive? The chief who claimed her declared, "She here so long, she keep so still, she not fly away. She come back." And when it was suggested that the trader might have helped her off, he answered, "Naw! she not go! We put our eyes on her. She come again soon." But when the day passed without any news of her, and, furthermore, that even the trader's canoe had not been seen up the river, the truth was plain—the captive had fled! and the men fairly tumbled over one another in their preparations for a quick pursuit. Several canoes were hastily manned. Guns, ammunition, and a few
provisions were thrown in, and away they went. The race was on. But
the fugitives were far ahead. The Indian blood of the half-breed trader
stood him in good stead; the course was well known to him; and but
little time had been given to rest or sleep, while a sharp lookout was
kept both in front and rear, and when other canoes were seen, the white
woman was hidden away under the furs, while the trader's well-known
character saved him from annoying inquiries.

Thus a few days passed by. Down the Ohio a little way to the
mouth of the Kentucky River—then up that stream to the South and
East, with an unbroken forest on either side—on they sped—until at
last, as they turned a point, the eager captive's eyes first discerned, far
ahead, a little clearing, with a few log cabins upon it.

"The trading post!" she cried. "We are almost there! Oh, if my
people could only meet me!"

Here were friends and a frontier fortress, but she knew that safety
from her pursuers would require a much larger force. Her deliverer,
the fur trader, was evidently of the same opinion, for he scarcely waited
to greet the men who came down to meet the canoe, but called out from
the boat.

"I have brought out Mary Cowan from the Shawnees. She has been
in captivity seven years. The redskins are in hot pursuit. Start a man
at once to the settlements in Blount County, Tennessee, and hurry her
friends to the rescue!"

Almost before they could land, a hardy rifleman, with quick sym-
pathy, was galloping away in all haste, and the interest of the rest was
earnestly aroused in her behalf. They quickly found a place of con-
cealment for her among the rubbish in a cellar, and closing the gate
of the stockade, stood ready to defend her with their lives, if need should
arise.

As the eager courier urges his horse along the way, he learns that
an old-fashioned camp meeting, such as he has often attended, is being
held near the point for which he is pushing. It is most fortunate. He
will need the men of the section already gathered together. And he
pictures the scene to himself as he hurries along—the families, that have
come in large numbers from the surrounding country—the wagons which
brought them arranged in orderly rows about the great square space re-
served for the preaching services. "And then," it occurs to him, "it will
be Sunday morning—and I will be dashing in just about the middle of
the meeting. So everybody will be there, and no time will be lost." And
so it proved. He galloped up to the camp—his horse covered with
foam—just as the congregation were settling down to the sermon. Of
course, all eyes were at once turned upon him, while wonder grew as
to what message such a courier might have to bring. Skirling the open space to a point in front of the preacher's stand, he faces the amazed congregation, and cries out:

"Is there a man here named Russell—Major Russell? Or Colonel Walker, or any man named Cowan?"

Quickly Major Russell rises, a leading yeoman of the district, and looking the courier straight in the eye, demands:

"What do you want?"

"There is a woman at the French Trading Post making her escape from the Indians. Her name is Mary Cowan. The Indians are in hot pursuit to recapture her. I am sent to tell her friends to come as quickly as possible to her rescue."

A thrill of sympathy runs through the entire assembly. All know the horror of savage cruelty and treachery. There is only one thought—Mary Cowan must be rescued. Russells, indeed are here—family connections of the captive woman; Walkers, too, whose name she bore in her maidenhood. And Cowans are here—overjoyed at news of a kinswoman whom they have mourned as lost.

"Why, it's my mother! She's alive! She's alive!"

It is no wonder that James Cowan, whose own captivity was very short, and who has now grown to be a strong man of twenty-two, leaps to his feet, and hurries to saddle his horse for the rescue.

At once, the service was set aside, and all was stir and bustle. Volunteers by the score were on their feet, and in less than an hour, a hundred men were in the saddle, starting on their mission of deliverance. Their rifles they had brought with them, even to the camp meeting, in view of the constant danger of an Indian surprise, their powder-horns and bullet-pouches were always kept well filled, so that upon this sudden call, they had little to do but to saddle their horses, roll up an extra blanket, receive from their wives or mothers a small haversack of the provisions which had already been cooked for the meeting, grasp their rifles and mount, ready for a hundred mile trip if necessary. They were the Minute Men of the frontier, and a wholesome fear of them lay upon all the Indian towns.

There was brief leave taking. A few tears were brushed away, as wives and children kissed the bronzed cheek of husband or father, then the long line of hardy riflemen touched the spur to their horses and passed quickly out of sight, along the forest trail.

And none too quickly. For a scout sent out to reconnoiter from the trading post reported the band of pursuing Indians to be close at hand. And the fugitive, in her make-shift hiding place was crying out im-
patiently for her friends: "Will they never come! Will they never come!" So nearly free, and yet so fiercely pursued!

Trembling, she would peer through the chinks between the logs—shaken with dread lest she should discern the creeping shadow of a stealthy foe, or should hear a horrifying war-whoop split the air.

At one time, as she was thus engaged, she almost screamed, as an Indian did, indeed, appear, hastily stepping out of the thicket into the open. But immediately she saw that something unusual had occurred. For this Indian had laid aside the ordinary precaution of his race to keep within the shadow of the wood, and was evidently taking the shortest cut to reach his companions. "What is driving him to such haste? What has he seen? What can be coming on that trail?"

The fears of the captive were rapidly giving way to hope. And all the more as she plainly caught the shout of rage and alarm, with which the arrival of the runner at the camp of the Indians was greeted.

The men of the post also had heard it, and hurriedly sent out the old scout again to learn the true state of affairs. He slipped away through the bushes, under favor of the gathering twilight, and cautiously parting the leaves peered through at the lurking place of the Indians. But there was no Indian to be seen; though the campfire was still smoking, and remnants of the evening meal, which had been preparing, were scattered about. Evidently they had taken a hasty flight. But why?

Question and answer were simultaneous. Looking back, he saw a horseman, with a rifle swung over his saddle bow, coming out of the Tennessee trail. Following him, rode another, and another; and speedily a great troop were marshalled in front of the stockade. Major Russell's squadron of riflemen had come! And they had come in time!

As the scout went forward to meet them, their leader hallooed:

"Is Mary Cowan here?"

Almost before the answer could be given, she herself appeared in the gate, for, listening and watching, she had caught the trampling of the horses hoofs, and knew at once that deliverance had come. At first, she could scarcely move for joy. Then, with a glad cry, she darted from her hiding place and ran to meet her rescuers.

Some she recognized, as she grasped their hands, half laughing, half crying. But here is one pressing toward her through the throng, whose face is strangely familiar. As she looks, her heart begins to beat wildly. He is smiling and beckoning her with his hands. At once, all doubt vanishes. She leaps forward, crying, "Jim! Jim! My boy the Cherokees tore from me seven years ago! Is it possible? God has not forgotten me!" As she bowed her head on the shoulder of the stalwart young man, and wept for very joy, strong men turned their heads away to hide
their sympathetic tears. The sufferings of seven long years had found expression. They had, also, found an end. The captive of the Shawnees was free.

BLAINE.

DEDICATED TO ALLEN TRIMBLE BLAINE, BY MARY BLAINE UZZELL,
DAUGHTER.

[The compiler of the following sketches contemplates the publication of a complete genealogy of the Blaine Family in America. She has gathered much data of the family as a whole, and many family records and relics of her own branch. She requests the co-operation of all Blaines and their allies by marriage, for mutual assistance in tracing and recording this family history.]

The early Blaines belonged to the Scotch-Irish settlers. James Blaine, the emigrant ancestor of the James Blaine family, came with the Scotch-Irish flood in 1745 from Londonderry, Ireland, to Donegal, Pennsylvania, and soon removed to Cumberland County. Tradition has it that the emigrant ancestor of one branch, was a banker in Edinburgh, Scotland, that he settled first in Virginia, afterwards removing with some seventy-five slaves, to whom he gave their freedom, to Pennsylvania. However that may be, certain it is that Blaines appear in Virginia at an early date.

The name appears in Scottish history prior to the exodus to Ireland.

James G. Blaine, the one great star in the Blaine firmament, in a conversation with Joseph C. Blaine, of Warsaw, Indiana, once told something of the very early history of the Blaines as he understood it. He said "that the family came originally from Germany, that they left that country in a time of religious persecution, and went to England and Scotland. Then when William, Prince of Orange, had become King of England, he sent colonists to Ireland, and the Blaine's were among the number."

Having selected only well proven facts from a mass of data, the following sketches are in a somewhat fragmentary stage.

THE OHIO AND INDIANA BRANCH.

Thomas Blaine, our earliest known ancestor, lived in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. We have records of his lands, military service, etc., but lack of time has prevented the complete establishment of his parentage, in time for this book:

James Blaine, born 1780. Married Mary Barr; John lived in Whitley County, Indiana; Adam (?) Cunningham; Margaret married —— Clark; Sarah married —— Morrow; Jennie married first, Blaine; second, —— Morrow; Elizabeth married David Kirkpatrick, and Thomas, born 1797, married first, Mary Long, second, Elinor Clark.

II. James Blaine, according to the records on the torn and faded leaves of his own Bible, was born May 30, 1780. Married November 12, 1801, Mary Barr, in Pennsylvania. She was born October 11, 1778. Four of their eleven children were born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; the fifth, William Barr Blaine, was born 1808, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, while they were on their way to Ohio. They reached Highland County, Ohio, about 1809, and there their children grew to maturity. James Blaine was preceded to Highland County by numerous relatives and friends. A casual glance will show how the name Morrow runs through every family of this branch, as well as several inter-marriages. Allen Morrow was a Judge (of voting) in Hamilton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1776. According to Daniel Scott’s fascinating and reliable “History of the Early Settlement of Highland County, Ohio,” we find that Alexander Morrow emigrated from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Greenfield in 1808. Here also are records of Barrs, Wilsons, and other connections. Highland County records of deeds, to James Blaine from 1817 to 1828, show his ownership of lands there. He built a home, one of the early brick houses in Highland County, which was still standing a few years ago, and was a leading citizen there for many years. In the early 30’s several of his sons, attracted by the rich prairie lands of Kosciusko County, Indiana, which had just been opened for settlement, took up claims near Leesburg, that county. James soon followed, with most of his family. Here the “Leesburg Blaines” have lived and thrived for upwards of a century. James W. Armstrong, in his “History of Leesburg and Plain Township” (1914), gives much information regarding the family. “There were several of the Blaines. Old James Blaine was known to many of the old settlers as ‘King Jimmy.’ The Blaines were quite prominent factors in the early settlement of Leesburg. They were the leading men of the community. James built the house where Jacob Whiteleather now lives, in 1838, and we believe, died there. Blaine’s addition to Leesburg consisted of twenty-four lots, east from Harrison to Canal, south to Prairie Street and north to Plum Street and three lots south of Prairie. The Blaines were nearly all Presbyterians. It is said that the first Presbyterian church in Kosciusko County was organized at the home of James and Mary Barr Blaine.
His wife, Mary Barr, died September 16, 1845. James Blain made his last will March 7, 1847. He died September 2, 1847, and his will was proven September 11, by the acknowledgment of William Williams, one of the witnesses. He leaves bequests to his "sons, Alex. M., Samuel, Wilson, John R., William B., and Robert, and to his daughters, Margaret Erwin and Mary Parks." To "Hester and Margaret and James and William and Edward Linton and to Mary Linton, now Shelley, children and heirs of my daughter, Sarah Linton" her share in the estate. William Parks, his son-in-law, is appointed executor. Side by side, on the original plat of the beautiful cemetery at Leesburg, lie the remains of James Blain and his wife. Old-time upright marble slabs bear the following inscriptions:

In Memory of
JAMES BLAIN,
Who Departed This Life September 2, 1847,
In the 67th Year Of His Age.

In Memory of
MARY,
Wife of JAMES BLAIN,
Who Departed This Life September 16, 1845,
Aged 66 years, 11 months, and 25 days.

Mr. Armstrong's history says: Leesburg's cemetery is not without its illustrious dead, or those intimately related to those who became illustrious in the Nation's history; for instance, here we find the tomb of James Blain, the father of the Blaine family, who used to be so numerous and influential in the burg in its early history, known in those pioneer days as "King Jimmy."

II. Issue of James and Mary (Barr) Blain.

2. Thomas, born January 11, 1804; d, y.
4. Samuel Barr, born 1806; died 1873. Married Margaret Cowan.
10. Mary M. Married William Parks.
Rachel (Huff) Blaine.
Alexander M. Blaine.
III. 1. Sarah Blain, born August 17, 1802. Married June 15, 1827, Highland County, Ohio, Samuel B. Linton. Issue:

IV. (1) Mary Linton. Married —— Shelley in Indiana. Moved to California.

(2) Hester Linton.
(3) Margaret Linton.
(4) James Linton.
(6) Edward Linton.

III. 2. Thomas Blain, born January 11, 1804; died in infancy.

3. Alexander Morrow Blain was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1805, his father removing to Highland County, Ohio, when he was a child. He was reared there, and there he married Rachel Huff May 15, 1827. She was born December 9, 1806. Her family were numerous in Ohio. She was the only daughter, but had several brothers. Her mother was a Matthews and was related to the Trimbles. The Huffs came originally from Holland.

Among the treasured possessions of the descendants of Alexander M. Blain are two original deeds, faded and yellow, abstracts of which are given below.

John Collins to Alex. Blain—recorded October 13, 1830, in Bk. 3, p. 671. Recorder's Office, Highland County, Ohio. Samuel Bell, R. H. C.

May 17, 1830, John and Susan Collins, of Petersburg, Highland County, Ohio, sell to Alex. Blain a lot on N. side of High St. on outer edge of Petersburg, etc., "it being the lot on which Alex Blain's dwelling house and shop now stand." Wt. John Myers, Francis Myers. Philip W. Spargur, J. P.

Johnson and wife to Alex Blain, Recorded BK. 2, p. 109, on February 14, 1832. Samuel Bell, R. H. C.

February 12, 1832, Charles M. and Agatha Johnson, of Paint Township, Highland County, Ohio, to Alex. Blane (for $100)—tract on Fall Creek, Paint Township, adjoining Jacob Worleys. Wt. Philip W. Spargin, Preserved Strong.

Alex. M. Blain pre-empted land in Kosciusko County, Indiana, and moved to Leesburg in 1835. While a young man he had a blacksmith shop, and engaged in that sturdy pioneer toil for some years, but for twenty years he carried the United States mail and ran an express and dray. In the words of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Ida Spry Hayes, of Topeka, Kansas, who lived with him many years. "Grand-
father was always busy, intensely home loving and a devout Christian. He always read his Bible regularly and after the early death of his wife, this was the one solace of his lonely hours." "Shortly before his death while living in Akron, he told me he was 'just waiting' the summons to the side of his wife." Quoting Armstrong's History of Leesburg again: "Alexander Blain was the village blacksmith for a number of years. We recollect his shop, a long narrow building fronting on Van Buren Street, with the sign above the double doors, 'A. Blain Blacksmith.' He built and owned a residence on the lot now owned by Mrs. Bartholomew, up to the time of his death. In later years after the building of the C. W. and M. R. R., he carried the mail to and from the depot, and for many years the form and voice of old Uncle Alex could be seen and heard as he mounted his dray and shouted to his mare 'Git up, Kit.' He often made drives to and from Warsaw and people would ride down to Warsaw and back, and when they left him would say, 'Much obliged, Alec.' The old man finally got tired of his thank-you customers and one day a citizen of Leesburg took passage with him to Warsaw and upon his arrival there jumped out and shouted 'Thank you, Alec.' The old man called after him, calling him by name, 'Hold on, that won't pay. Thanks won't buy oats for old Kit.'—and a quarter was added to the thanks from that on. At last the old gentleman got too old and infirm, and went to live with his son, Eldred Blaine, at Akron, where he died, well up in years. He was a good citizen, and industrious mechanic, and at one time was quite an active member of the M. E. Church.' The old home mentioned above is still standing. Among other papers of Alex Blain which are illustrative of his abiding love for those near to him, is a curious old receipted order upon a dealer in monuments, for stones for two little children who died within the short space of three months, in 1838, the year known as the "sickly season." This order, in his own handwriting, specifies a rose and two buds and inscriptions which, written in white marble, and standing beside the beautiful obelisk erected to his wife, show the love of this father and husband, which did not grow faint with the passing years. A touching incident happened when a grand-daughter, Mrs. Burns, of Akron, at the request of the writer, went to obtain photos of the old Blain burying ground in Leesburg, and discovered that there was no inscription to mark the resting place of this, our grandfather. A sharp contrast between the hurried, thoughtless, strenuous life of the present generation and that typified by this man, Alex Blain, whose qualities of cheer and gentleness, love of the beautiful and true, and whose simple life of devotion to family and friends and country,
are characteristic of that pioneer period never to be surpassed in our
country's history.

III. 3. Alexander Morrow Blain, born July 28, 1805; died September
28, 1885, in Akron, Ind. Married May 15, 1827, Rachel Huff,
born December 9, 1806; died September 13, 1869. Both are
buried in Leesburg cemetery. Issue:

IV. (1) Eldred Blaine, born March 2, 1828, at Petersburg, Ohio;
died 1907. Married, first, Nancy Stephenson. Married, sec­
ond, Frances Pence; died February 14, 1903.

Eldred Blaine came with his parents to Indiana when a
child and grew up in Leesburg. It is said that he had for play­
mates the little Indians of the vicinity, and that he learned to
speak their language. Like his father he chose the honest
sturdy pioneer toil of blacksmithing, and to that occupation he
owned his stalwart form. He was married twice: First to
Nancy Stephenson; second to Frances Pence, September 13,
1861 (see Kosciusko County records at Warsaw, Book B,
p. 411, by David Kephaler, M. G.). (Daughter of Jacob and
Catherine Pentz), born August 13, 1845, at Portage, Ohio;
died February 14, 1903, Akron, Ind. Issue, first wife:

V. A. William Alexander Blaine, born November 29, 1850. Resi­
dence Fulton County, Indiana. Unmarried.
B. George Henry Blaine, born October, 1853. Married Miss
Starr; died 1913. Residence, Detroit, Michigan.

Issue 2d wife:

C. Edith L. Blaine, born February 19, 1863. Died young.
D. Emma Jane Blaine, born October 5, 1865, Akron, Indiana.
Married February 14, 1888, Akron, Edgar C. Price (son
of John and Clara Price, of Huntington, Ind.) Issue:

VI. (A) Clara Frances Price, born September 25, 1889. Mar­
rried August 17, 1913, William Sanders, at Philadel­
phia, Pennsylvania. Issue:

VII. a. Leon William Sanders, born July 11, 1914, Phila­
delphia, Pennsylvania.

(B) John Blaine Price, born July 4, 1891.
(C) Nellie Marie Price, born July 14, 1895, East St. Louis,
where they now reside.

Issue:

VI. (A) Myrtle Leah Burns, born December 7, 1884, Akron, Indiana. Married August 7, 1907, Ray Hoover (son of Charles Fremont and Mary Ellen Hoover), born June 6, 1882. Issue:

VII. a. Mary F. Hoover, born February 20, 1909; died in infancy.
b. Charles William Hoover, born August 10, 1911. (Residence, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

(B) George Raymond Burns, born August 23, 1886, Akron, Indiana. Married March 24, 1910, Ruth L. Barnhart, Wabash, Indiana; born November 5, 1887, Roann, Indiana (daughter of James and Martha Barnhart). Issue:


(C) Matilda Curtis Burns, b. 9-9-1889, Akron, Ind.; m. 10-26-1911, Rochester, Ind. William Ludd Read, b. 8-1-1888, Monticello, Ind. (son of John and Sarah Read). Issue:

VII. a. Martha Janice Read, b. 1-4-1913, Urbana, Ill.
b. Betty Eloise Read, b. 12-6-1914, Huntington, Ind.

It was at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Burns, in Akron, where Eldred Blaine spent his declining years, and where he died, April 25, 1907. Quoting from his obituary in Akron, Indiana, paper 1907. "Mr. Blaine has been a familiar figure in the history of Akron, associated with its interests for half a century. He was of genial, kindly disposition, gentle and sympathetic to those in sorrow and possessing a keen sense of enjoyment for the simple pleasures of life. His soul was the poetry of music. It was to the sweet harmonies of sound that he owed his chiefest delight. Although deprived of
a musical education, he would revel in the works of great masters, or pause to listen to a melody whether it came from a reed string, or the song of a bird. By the death of Eldred Blaine a landmark is removed. There was much in the simplicity and gentleness of his life that lingers as a sweet fragrance in the memory of the people. He was unselfish and uncomplaining in his devotion to others. His last moments were burdened with earnest solicitations for the comfort and welfare of his loved ones, and his soul passed to the Great Beyond as quietly and peacefully as a child is lulled to sleep.” Finer tribute could not be paid to the character of Eldred Blaine.

IV. (2) James Wilson Blaine, b. 2-3-1830; d. 10-11-1865; m. 7-13-1853, Sarah Catherine Gentis. No issue.

IV. (3) Samuel Morrow Blaine, b. 2-29-1832; d. 3-10-1912, Van Wert, Ohio. M. 1st 10-9-1855, Fannie Jane Lay. M. 2nd, Van Wert, Ohio, where his widow still lives. No issue.

IV. (4) William Morrow Blaine (or “Bid”), b. 3-6-1834. He is the last of his generation, being the only surviving child of Alex, M. and Rachel Blaine. He left home when but a boy to seek his fortune in the West. M. April, 1878, Rebecca Rideout Merrill, Santa Cruz, Calif. (maiden name Doane, born and reared in Rockland, Maine. Died years ago). Issue:

V. A. William Herblin Crane Blaine, b. 12-26-1879, Salinas, Calif. Is married and resides in Fresno, Calif. Issue, three boys.

“Uncle Bid,” as he is known to the younger generation, lives at Berkeley, Calif., and in spite of much suffering from continued ill-health during the past year, he still writes wonderful letters of cheer, courage and contagious humor. Through his pain he sees with keen pleasure the flowers and sunny skies around him. Gentle, loving, appreciative—qualities inherited from his father—he possesses virtues that are rare in these high-pressure days.

IV. (5) Susannah Huff Blaine, b. 6-30-1836; d. y.
(6) Alexander Morrow Blaine, Jr., b. 6-30-1838; d. inf.
(7) Elvira Sykes Blaine, b. 4-12-1840, Leesburg, Ind.; d. 1905, Boston, Mass. Buried in Salinas, Calif. “Ella,” as she was
known to her friends, was a woman of culture and a favorite with all who knew her. She was a teacher for seventeen years in Ohio. Principal of schools in Dayton, Ohio. Later went to California, where she met and m., 10-2-1877, Salinas, Calif., Uldarico Hartnell, whose father was an Englishman and his mother a Spanish lady from a well-known California family. He was County Treasurer of Monterey Co. for 18 years in succession. Their hospitable and beautiful home life was darkened by his sudden death in 1901. Issue:

V. A. Maria Teresa Hartnell, b. 1878. M. 12-20-1902, William Horton Blake, of Boston. Graduate Leland Stanford Jr. and Harvard Universities. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Issue:

VI. (A) Thomas Dawes Blake, b. ———. (B) Susan Blake, b. ———. Res., farm near Orland, I11s., near Chicago.

B. Ella Rachel Hartnell, b. ———. A. B., Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1903. M. Andrew Lockridge, New York City. Issue:

(A) Hartnell Lockridge.

(B) Anna Lavinia Blaine, b. 10-30-1842, Leesburg; d. 5-9-1880, Osage City, Kans. She was a woman of beauty, and, like her sister, with an intelligence rare in those days of limited opportunities for women. It is said that she could "talk politics equal to any man," and enjoyed such discussions—then so prevalent. She m. 1st, 8-11-1858, John W. Spry, b. 6-6-1834 (son of Benjamin and Fannie (McCloud) Spry); d. 10-26-1862, from wounds received in Battle of Perrysville, Ky., Civil War. M., 2nd, 7-30-1864, Wesley Atterbury, b. 1-4-1842; d. 9-3-1897, Burlington, Kans.

Issue 1st husband:

V. A. Ida May Spry, b. 9-13-1859, Leesburg, Ind. m. 10-23-1879, Fremont B. Hayes, b. 8-19-1856, at Colamer, Ind. (son of Joseph H. Hayes). Res. Topeka, Kansas. Issue:

VI. (A) Clyde Alexander Morrow Blaine Hayes, b. 9-11-1880, Leesburg, Ind.; m. 1st, 11-20-1902, Bessie Lee Browning; m. 2nd, Myrtle Plummer, 1-4-1912.
AND GENEALOGY

(B) George Erle Hayes, b. 7-15-1882, Warsaw, Ind.
(C) Charles Raymond Hayes, b. 5-7-1884, Warsaw, Ind.
(D) Allen Chester Hayes, b. 3-8-1890, Emporia, Kans.
(E) Anna Ella Hayes, b. 1-4-1892, Emporia, Kans.

V. B. Hattie Rachel Spry, b. 7-4-1861; d. 5-15-1870.

Issue Second Husband:

C. Charles Edward Atterbury, b. 8-8-1865, Elkhart, Ind.; d. 6-3-1898, Omaha, Neb.; m. 1st, Anna Kirby Gruell; m. 2nd, 1887, Mamie Katrina Ingworthson, Omaha, Neb. Issue, all by 2nd wife:

VI. (A) Anna Lavinia Atterbury, b. 12-23-1888.
(B) Charles Morton Atterbury, b. 2-29-1890.
(C) Alta Marie Atterbury, b. 12-22-1893.
(D) Arthur Leroy Atterbury, b. April, 1891; d. inf. All born in Omaha, Neb.


VI. (A) Ivah Viola Atterbury, b. 7-19-1897, Burlington, Kans.
F. Grace Ella Atterbury, b. 8-17-1876, near Malvern, Kans.; d. y.


IV. (10) Allen Trimble Blaine, b. 11-13-1846, Leesburg, Ind.; d. 4-26-1880, Crawfordsville, Ind. M. 2-16-1876, Crawfordsville, Ind., Laura Anna Cowan, b. 3-14-1851, Frankfort, Ind. Issue:

V. A. Mary Maxwell Blaine, b. 10-3-1877, Crawfordsville, Ind. M. 2-14-1906, Springfield, Mo., Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, b. 12-25-1874. Issue:
VI.  (A) William Cowan Uzzell, b. 1-14-1910.
     (B) Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, Jr., b. 6-26-1912. (See Maxwell Gen.)

IV.  (11) Mary P. Blaine, b. 5-15-1849; d. 1-12-1871.

III. 4. Samuel Barr Blaine (son of Jas. and Mary), b. 12-6-1806, Cumberland Co., Pa.; d. 11-14-1873, at Garnett, Kans. M., 1832, Margaret Cowan, b. 10-15-1802, in Ky. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Steele) Cowan. They settled in Kosciusko Co., Ind., 1835. In 1852 they went to Oregon, remaining there until 1873. He died in Kansas on return journey. His wife returned to Oregon, and died in Eugene, shortly after. In Armstrong's "History of Leesburg" mention is made of a William Cowan, who came to Oswego, Ind., near Leesburg, in 1835, and we infer that the following reference is to the father of Margaret Cowan Blaine, p. 171: "Today one lone grave marks this burial ground of the pioneers at Oswego, attracting the attention and curiosity of those not acquainted with its early history. That lone grave is the grave of William Cowan, one of the first citizens of the town, who was buried there in 1838. He was a prominent citizen of the then promising village, a near relation to the Blaines and Huffmans of Leesburg and Oswego, and although 70 years have passed away and the old burial ground has long since been abandoned, loving hearts and hands still look after his last resting place, and keep it in repair. Oswego was founded in 1837 on the site of an old Indian village on the banks of historic Tippecanoe Lake." Issue: (Saml. Blaine and Margaret (Cowan) Blaine.)

IV.  (1) Joseph Cowan Blaine, b. 8-26-1834, Clark Co., Ohio. He is the last surviving pupil of the first school in Plain Township, at Oswego. When but nineteen years of age he went to Oregon and engaged in mining during the winter and brick-making during the summer. For a time he was engaged in teaming between Oregon and Canada. Returning to Kosciusko Co., he m., 11-30-1875, Rebecca May Huffman (dau. of Elkanah and Mary Jane (Cowan) Huffman. They live on a well-improved farm near Warsaw. Issue:

V.  A. Elkanah Huffman Blaine, b. 3-28-1878; m., 5-29-1902, Lucretia Herron (dau. Elizabeth and Albert Herron). Issue:

VI.  (A) Margaret Elizabeth Blaine, b. 5-27-1908.
     V.  B. Margaret Mary Blaine, b. 9-8-1879.
C. Mary Blaine, b. 4-18-1882.
D. James Gillespie Blaine, b. 9-22-1884.

IV. (2) James Blaine, b. 1837, Oswego, Ind.; d. May, 1900. M. Clara Latshaw (dau. Joseph and Henrietta (Worth) Latshaw). Issue:

V. A. Margaret Blaine. M. C. W. Dority, 8-8-1894.
B. Woodson Latshaw Blaine.

IV. (3) Mary Pierce Blaine, b. 1839; d. 1909. M. W. W. Haines.
Issue:


III. 5. William Barr Blaine, b. 4-16-1808, in Washington Co., Pa. M., 10-20-1840, Warsaw, Ind., Rachel Nye. He was the second Sheriff of Kosciusko Co., and a pioneer merchant in Leesburg. According to Mr. Armstrong: "William B. Blaine was appointed April, 1838, with two others, to select and buy a tract of land for a cemetery for Leesburg. This was the 'sickly season,' when the prosperous settlement of Leesburg was stricken with such a sickness that hardly enough well people were left to bury the dead. The securing of a burial ground became the need of the hour. This was the origin of the present beautiful cemetery. On the contribution list are the names of James Blain and John R. Blaine. Wm. Barr Blaine, associated with his brother, John R., opened the first dry goods store in Leesburg. In 1852 he went with his brother Samuel to Oregon. Issue not known.

III. 6. Margaret Barr Blaine, b. 11-16-1809. M. — Irwin of pioneer Leesburg family. Issue not known, save one son lives in Frankfort, Ind., viz:

IV. (1) John Irwin.

III. 7. John Roan Blaine, b. 9-9-1811, at Greenfield, Highland Co., O.; d. at Oswego, 12-5-1890; buried at Leesburg. He opened the first store in Kosciusko Co. on Bone Prairie, 1833, but moved it to Leesburg, 1834, where he was a merchant for 20 years. In 1836 Kosciusko Co. was divided into three townships, and John R. Blaine was appointed Inspector of Plain Township, and County Treasurer, June 29, 1836. He gave bond for $1,000. He married Hannah Nye, 1836, south of Warsaw. After some 20 years they moved to Goshen. In 1861 he was appointed Registrar of
Lands for Southern Missouri by President Lincoln, and moved to Calhoun, that State. 1866 moved to Decatur, Ills. Issue:

IV. (1) Jasper Blaine, b. 1837; d. y.
(2) Agnes Blaine, b. 1840; d. y.
(3) Emma Blaine, m. —— Yoacum, Monticello, Ills.
(4) Joseph C. Blaine, Ottawa, Kans. One son, Peter Blaine.
(6) Corwin Blaine, d. 1850.
(7) James H. Blaine, d. 1862.
(8) Mary Blaine, d. 9-21-1878, Decatur, Ills.

III. 8. Wilson Barr Blaine, b. 2-28-1813; d. Feb., 1861, at "Union Point," Linn Co., Oregon. M. at Valparaiso, Ind. Associate Reform preacher. Removed to Oregon, 1847, and organized the first Presbyterian Church west of the Rocky Mountains. Issue:

IV. (1) L. E. Blaine, Albany, Oregon, celebrated his golden wedding May 11, 1915.
(2) Jay Blaine and family, Oakland, Calif.

III. 9. Robert Blaine, b. 8-15-1815; d. 5-1-1859. M., 10-11-1842, by Wilson Blaine—Catherine Louise Lightfoot, b. 10-24-1822; d. 3-28-1861. Robert Blaine was a popular hotel manager. Together with Robert Geddis, a relative, and two others, he built the first business block in Leesburg. It was divided into two stores and the Empire Hotel, the largest and best in the country, which Robert Blaine conducted for many years. He also conducted a hotel at Warsaw. Issue:

IV. (1) Nettie Blaine, m. —— Flood.
(2) Ida Blaine. M. 1st. —— Thomas, a druggist at Warsaw.
(3) Lillian Blaine; married; widow. Res., Coalinjia, Calif.
(4) Mary H. Blaine, d. 1855.
(5) Arthur Blaine, d. y.
(6) Washington Blaine, b. 4-20-1853; d. y.

III. 10. Mary M. Blaine, b. (dates of birth and death are torn, in James Blaine's Bible). M. William Parks, of Leesburg, 8-11-1837, by David Jones, M. G. (Court record.) Known issue:
IV. (1) Nannie Parks, m. James H. Cisney. He was twice Sheriff of Kosciusko County. Indian Agent. Mayor of Warsaw and prominent in local politics.


III. 11. Elizabeth (Betsy) Blaine, b. 9 (date effaced); d. 12-12-1841. M. 10-26-1840, Joseph Taylor. No issue known.

Blaine records not placed.
Kosciusko County Court Records.
Chaplain Russell married Charlotte Blaine, 1843.
Thomas Blaine m. Irene Jones, 1844.
David Blaine, dead.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS BLAINE.
(From records furnished by Mrs. Frances Briggs, of Greenfield, Ohio.)

II. Thomas Blaine (son of Thomas and —— (Wilson) Blaine), b. 12-31-1797, in Northumberland Co., Pa. M. 1st, 1-3-1822, Mary Long (see Long family), Highland Co., Ohio, where he removed when quite young. She d. 7-28-1857. M. 2nd, 1-28-1859, Elinor Clark, d. 4-1-1888.

Issue, All by First Wife.


III. 1. Alex. Morrow Blaine, b. 11-8-1822, Northumberland Co., Pa.; d. 5-5-1883. Lived in Greenfield, Ohio. M. 1st, 5-18-1841, Margaret Blaine. (See Long Family.) D. 8-1-1847. M. 2nd, May, 1849, Matilda Templeton, b. 1-30-1829; d. 4-9-1882. (See Long Fam.)

Issue First Wife.

IV. (1) Thomas Blaine, b. 3-13-1842; d. Corinth, Miss., 3-19-1863.
(2) Mary Jane Blaine, b. 5-29-1845; still living.
(3) James Wilson Blaine, b. 6-4-1847; d. 5-17-1890.

Issue Second Wife.

(4) Sarah Margaret Blaine, lives in Greenfield, Ohio.
(5) Anna Louise Blaine, m. 4-17-1886, Rev. C. W. Briggs. Issue:
V. A. Mary Belle Briggs.
   B. Grace Blaine Briggs, d. y.

IV. (6) Susie Lucinda Blaine, lives Greenfield, Ohio.
   (7) Elizabeth Blaine, d. 2-18-1860.
   (8) Exira Josephine Blaine, lives Greenfield, Ohio.
   (9) Infant, d.
   (10) William Charles Blaine, living.
   (11) Frances Binder Blaine, m., 12-3-1885, Elsworth Briggs.
       Issue:

V. A. Algernon Blaine Briggs. Staunton Military Academy,
   Va. M. Bernice Ankron. Issue:

VI. (A) Louise Briggs, d. 8-16-1907.

IV. (12) George Blaine.
   (13) Edwin Morrow Blaine, m. Lulu Hershholder, 1908.

III. 2. John Blaine, b. 2-2-1824. M., 4-1-1851, Mary Clark; d. 11-25-
   1886. Issue:

IV. (1) Elizabeth. (2) Sarah. (3) Margaret. (4) Thomas. (5)
   Veda. (6) Clara.

III. 3. Sarah Jane Blaine, b. 3-17-1825; d.
   4. Margaret Blaine, b. 11-11-1826; d. 8-8-1852.
   6. George Blaine, b. 12-2-1830; m., 5-27-1875, Sarah Junk; d. 4-1-
   1911.
   7. James Wilson Blaine, b. 2-24-1832. M. Cordelia Pitinger; d.
      9-13-1893. Issue:

IV. (1) Mary Blaine, m. Crawford Butler. Issue:

V. A. Earl Butler.
   (2) Minerva Blaine, m. Dr. McKeller. Issue:
      A. Archibald McKeller.
      (3) Alice Blaine. (4) George Blaine. (5) Frank Blaine, m.
         Minnie DePoy. Issue:

V. A. Lucile Blaine.
   B. Thelma Blaine.


IV. (1) James Wilson Gibson, m. Gertrude Carnine. Issue:
IV. (2) Thomas Nelson Gibson, m. Mahala Wagner. Issue:

V. A. Nelson Gibson.
(3) Sarah Gibson, m. Allen Harris. Issue:

V. A. Glenn Harris.
(4) Naomi Gibson, m. Oscar Matthews. Issue:

A. Harley Matthews.
(5) Lucinda Gibson, d.
(6) George Gibson, m. Ella ———. Issue:


III. 9. William Blaine, b. 6-25-1835; d. y.

10. Elizabeth Blaine, m. John Godfrey. Issue:

F. Mary. G. Edwin Morrow (all Godfrey).

11. Thomas Blaine, b. 6-23-1838. M. Lucy Clark. Issue:


12. Saphrona Blaine, b. 6-5-1840. M. John Stoneburner. Issue:

A. Sarah. B. Charles. C. Josephine (Stoneburner).

LONG FAMILY.

(Descendants of John Long and Margaret Blaine.)

I. John Long m. Margaret Blaine in Pennsylvania. She had a brother, George, and a sister, Eleanor (Nellie). Her mother was a Walker. Issue:

1. D. y.
2. John Long, m. Margaret Smith. Issue:

(1) Peter Long.
(2) George Long.
(3) John Long.
(4) James Long.
(5) Thomas Long, m. Margaret Pittenger.
(7) Andrew Long, m. Roxy Womax.
(8) Henry, m. Ella Irwin.
(9) Susan, m. Geo. Clark.
(10) Catherine, m. Henry Williamson.
(11) Margaret Long.

3. Mary Long, m. Thomas Blain.
4. Susan Long, m. Samuel Templeton. Issue:
   (1) John Templeton, m. Mrs. Godfrey. (2) David, m. Isabella Morrow. (3) Margaret Ann, d. unm. (4) Robert, d. y.

5. Nancy Long, m. Ephraim Worthington. Issue:

7. James Long, m. Catherine Blaine. Issue:

9. Thomas Long, m. Elizabeth Chickester. Issue:
   (1) Martha, m. Frank Hunt. (2) John, m. Rebecca ———.
   (3) Margaret M., m. John Perry.

11. Margaret Long, unm.
12. William Long, m. Jane Blaine. Issue:
   (1) James Joseph. (2) George, m. Louise Rodgers. (3) Alexander Morrow, d. in Atlanta in Civil War. (4) Catherine, m. Luther Matthews.

The following is a very condensed outline of what has been published on Blaine Genealogies. It is given here only as a guide for those searching Blaine ancestry, and has merely been put in form by the
writer from material in references cited. No complete Genealogy, even of the family of James G. Blaine, has yet appeared—outside of his direct line, given here.

Descendants of James Blaine (Emigrant), as taken from Gail Hamilton's "Biography of James G. Blaine," Norwich, Conn., published, 1895, from Pa. Record:

I. James Blaine and his wife, Isabella, emigrated, 1745, from Londonderry, Ireland, to Donegal, Pennsylvania. Soon removed to Cumberland County, Toboyne Township, Pa., where he lived and died, 1792. He owned much land and had wide interests throughout the State of Pennsylvania. His large tract of land lay on the south side of Juniata, and "as his family grew to maturity each took up a tract around him."

March 24, 1777, a deed from Jas. and Isabella Blaine, residence, Toboyne Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, conveys 400 acres to one of their sons, William Blaine. At death of his wife, Isabella, James Blain was the father of nine children, all of whom survived him. He married, later in life, Elizabeth Carskaden, and had at least one son by her, James "Scadden" Blaine. He died, 1792. At this time "all his children, except one who died before him, were self-governing citizens, held in esteem by the Republic which they served."

Issue, in Part.

   2. William (among his descendants Judge Shires, of Supreme Court; Hon. Robt. J. Walker and Mrs. Anderson).


   (1) James, b. 1766; d. 1832. Capt. U. S. Inft. Educated abroad. M. 1st, Jane Hoge. M. 2nd, Margaret Lyon, 1797. Issue:
   A. Eph Lyon, m. Maria Gillespie. Parents of James G. Blaine, b. 1830.
   B. Jane Hoge.
   C. George W., d. y.
(2) Robert, m., 1791, Susanna Metzer. Lived on Cave farm, near Carlisle. One son, Eph, d. y.

Following from Robinson Family Genealogy, 1867, p. 133. Fragments of Family and Contemporary History, by T. H. Robinson. This supplies some of the descendants of William and Alexander Blaine. (See above), brothers of Col. Eph, also gives more of Col. Eph's family, not in direct line of Jas. G. Blaine.

3. Alex. Blaine (son of James).

Issue: (1) Mary Eliz., m. Rev. Matthew Brown, and had A. Alex. B. Eliz. Found in McKinney Genealogy, 1905, by Mrs. Belle McK. Swope.

II. 2. William Blain (son of James).

Issue: (1) Alex T. Blain, b. 1776; d. 1817; m. Rosanna McCord, b. 1779; d. 1830 (Cumb. Co., Pa.). Issue:

C. Polly, b. 1802. M. Jos. Y. Moorhead.
D. Eph William, b. 1804; d. 1858. M. Eliza Smedley. Issue:

(A) Wm. A. (B) Emma. (C) Arthur. (D) Alex.
(E) Anna. (F) Pierce R.

E. William A., b. 1807; d. 1851. M. Martha Hall. Issue:

(A) William Eph.

F. James, b. 1809. M. Lucinda Carey. Issue:


G. Alexander W., b. 1812. M. Sarah Platt. Issue:

(A) Alice. (B) Geo. W. (C) Mary Rose, b. 1852.

I. Joseph F., b. 1817. M. Adelia Freeman. Issue:

(A) Joseph F., Jr.

(2) Isabella, m. William Anderson. Issue:

A. Wm. B. Alex. C. Margaret. D. Matilda.
(3) Eph.

Issue Jas. and Margaret Lyon Blain:
Eph Lyon, Margaret, Ellen m. Jno. Ewing; William, Samuel, Ann.

Issue Robt. and Susan Metzer Blain:
Rebecca, m. Chamberlain; Anna, m. Samuel Alexander; Ellen, m. Levi Wharton; Mary, m. Rev. Adam Gilchrist.


James Blaine's Genealogy:
Left at death, Ephraim, James Scadden, Margaret, Alexander, Eleanor, Agnes Mary, Isabella, William.


P. 521, Hanna's Ohio Valley Genealogies:

1. Michael Huff, from Brooke Co., Virginia, m. Hannah Doddridge. Issue:
   (1) Joseph, Indian Scout, Ohio.
   (2) Michael, killed by Indians.
   (4) William, Scout, Harrison Co., Ohio.
   (5) John, m. Sarah Johnson, and d., 1842, Cincinnati, O.
   (6) Samuel, d. Highland Co., O., about 1846.
   (7) Eleazer, d. Highland Co., O., about 1833.

Harrison County Records. Hanna.

Jesse, John, Joseph and William Huff, from Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1806 to 1812, had Land Patents in Harrison Co.; also John Barr, of Washington Co., Pa.

UZZELL FAMILY.

(This brief genealogy of the Illinois branch of this family and outline sketches of many branches are contributed by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Uzzell, 2 Rector St., New York City, who, together with Mr. Robert Lee Uzzell, of Norfolk, Va., are now compiling a complete genealogy of the Uzzell Family in America.)

The Uzzells were originally French Huguenots. During the persecution they dispersed to Holland and England, where they remained for
many years. The ruins of an old Castle Ussel in the Valley of Aosta proclaim one branch of family prominent in the 13th Century. One of the Uzzels who had become Anglicized emigrated to America in 1633, and settled in the Tidewater section of Virginia. According to several family traditions, there were several brothers who emigrated many years prior to the Revolution. Their names were: Thomas, William, John and Francis. Certain it is that they soon became numerous in the vicinity of Norfolk and Isle of Wight County, Virginia, being wealthy planters and slave owners. There is the old “Uzzells Church” at Smithfield, Va., founded by Thomas Uzzell, who gave the land on which it is located, and who entertained Bishop Asbury in his rounds in 1800. Some removed to North Carolina at a very early date, and today their descendants in the Tar Heel State are legion. Some went to Tennessee to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Texas, Illinois and Missouri, and thence to the West. But never yet have we found an Uzzell who did not belong to the main family. In most instances the resemblance is marked, even in remote kinship. Variant spellings of the name seem to include Uzzell, Usel, Ezzle, Oisel, Ezzell and perhaps Youell. Quoting from a North Carolina Uzzell: “Some years ago I read an account of the Rev. Thomas Uzzell and his scrapping exploits in Leadville. I had no idea where he came from, but the name and the characteristic Uzzell pugnacity left no doubt that he and the ‘Tar Heels’ were chips off the same block.” Many scattered branches all point to a common origin, as follows:

A.—Uzzells in Winnipeg, Canada, represent the English branch, as well as several families living in England.

B.—F. H. Uzzell, steward of the Piedmont Hotel, at Atlanta, Ga., and his brothers in Tennessee and California were born in this country but their father came direct from France.

C.—John R. Uzzell, of Snow Shoe, Pennsylvania, now deceased, was born in Wales, but his family are native to America.

D.—John E. Uzzell and his family, of Pecan Point, Arkansas, are descended from John W. Uzzell, of Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn., who was a son of Elisha, from the Isle of Wight Co., Va., whose father, Thomas, emigrated from France to America as commander of a ship under Lafayette.

E.—Massachusetts is represented by a George Ussell, Duxbury, who died, 1784.

Line F.—William Jordan Uzzell, b. Smithfield, Va., about 1820. d. 1885. Buried at Petersburg, Blandford Church. Issue:
1. James, b. 1840. 2. Jane, b. 1842. 3. William Henry, b. 1844. 4. Robert T., b. 1846. 5. Luke. 6. Andrew, both died young, and 7. Edwin Melville Uzzell, b. September 10, 1851. He is State Printer of North Carolina, and has been for many years. Lives in Raleigh. Issue:

(1) Helen Maude. (2) Nola (Gill). (3) Jessie, and (4) Edwina H.

Line G descended from Thomas Uzzell, of Smithfield, Va.

Issue First Wife.

1. William H., d. 1904. Issue:


2. James Thomas, d. 1911.

3. John Franklin. Issue:


4. George W. Uzzell, Isle of Wight Co., Va. Issue:

(1) William. (2) Genie.


6. Mary Uzzell, m. 1st, Stagg; 2nd, Windsor. Isle of Wight Co.

Issue Second Wife.


Line H:

I. Elisha Uzzell, Isle of Wight Co., Va., b. 1834; d. 1899. Issue:

1. Peyton Randolph (Uzzle), went to Raleigh. 2. Henry Thomas Uzzell, went to Byron, Texas. 3. William B. Uzzell. 4. James Uzzell. Issue Peyton Randolph Uzzle:


(22)
Line I. Early Genealogy of the North Carolina Uzzells:
Two brothers, James and Thomas, removed from Isle of Wight Co., Va., to North Carolina, and from Thomas are descended the Uzzells of Franklin, Johnson and Wake Counties. The Uzzells of Wayne, Lenoir and adjoining counties are descended from the other brother.

I. Thomas Uzzell settled at "Nature's Beauty" on Bear Creek, near LaGrange, N. C. Issue:

II. 1. Benjamin had a son, III, (1) Isom and several other children. In his old age, with Isom and family, Benjamin moved to Tenn., and some of them went farther west to Missouri and Illinois. One of Isom's daughters married Lassiter, and her son, Stephen L., lives on plantation, LaGrange.

II. 2. Thomas Uzzell, land grants, 1751.

III. Issue: (1) Thomas, called "Revolutionary or Buckberry Tom," who fought throughout the Revolutionary War. He had a son, IV. A. Thomas, who had. V. (A) James T. and Winnie, who married Thomas Uzzell, son of Major James T., and had James T., 2nd, of LaGrange, and Mary, who married Ivey Sutton, Kingston, N. C. James T. 2nd had son, John, who lives in Baltimore. III. (2) Elisha, who had

IV. Major James F. (no issue) and seven daughters.

Issue of Major Uzzell, who had 11 descendants in Civil War:


Issue of Thomas Uzzell (V. 13), b. 1815; d. 1875.
Second wife, Mary Wood.


Issue third wife, Terza Smith.
Line J—Isom Uzzell, Pioneer of North Carolina and Missouri.
Isom Uzzell came from North Carolina and settled near St. Louis, Missouri. He had a brother, Jordan Uzzell, who settled near St. Jacobs, Ill. Isom Uzzell started to visit relatives in Illinois in the year 1844. He left home on horseback and never reached his destination, consequently no one knows what became of him, but the supposition has always been that he was drowned. He married ———. Issue:

1. Bennett Uzzell (only child) married ———. Issue:

   (6) James Uzzell married ———. Issue:
   B. James Rolla Uzzell m. ———. Issue:
   (A) Caroline Israel Uzzell. (B) Ruth Alice Uzzell. (C) James Gordon Uzzell. (D) Katharine Edgerton Uzzell. (E) Marion Lloyd Uzzell. (F) Charles Lloyd Breck Uzzell. (G) Eliza Benton Uzzell.

Jordan Uzzell was commissioned, April 13, 1815, Cornet in the 41st Tenn. Regiment from Wilson County, Tennessee, War of 1812. From Adjutant General's Office, Tennessee.

GENEALOGY OF ILLINOIS UZZELLS.

According to family history, the immigrant ancestor of this line was one Thomas Uzzell, of Isle of Wight Co., Va. He married a Quakeress, a relative of the celebrated long-lived Parr, of England, who induced him to free his slaves.

I. Thomas Jordan Uzzell, the youngest of a large family of children, was born, 1782, in Virginia. He learned the hatter's trade and at an early age removed to Sumner Co., Tenn., where, near Nashville, he established shops and worked at his trade. His place of business was but three miles from "Hermitage," the home of Gen. Jackson, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and for whose slaves he made hats.
He married in Tennessee, 1812, Mary Dugger, a daughter of Leonard Dugger, who was the son of Grancer Dugger, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to North Carolina. Her mother was a daughter of Paul Castleberry, a Hollander, who settled in the Carolinas, and was a soldier in the Revolution, and said, by many family accounts, to have been killed in the Battle of Cowpens.

Jordan Uzzell served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and took part in the Battle of New Orleans. After the war was over he made an extensive trip through Kentucky and Illinois, hunting furs to be used for making hats, but resumed his business in Sumner County, where he remained until 1826. In that year, attracted by the lands in southern Illinois, he removed to that State near St. Louis, and settled at a place afterwards called Uzzells Springs, between St. Jacobs and Marion, Ills.

Both Jordan and Mary Uzzell were strict and devoted Methodists. He died, 1846, and she in 1858, in Illinois.

Issue: 12 children, of whom eight were born in Tennessee and four in Illinois.

II. 1. Thomas Wilkerson Uzzell, b. 1813. Preacher. Lived at St. Jacobs, then removed to New Mexico. M. Minerva Ferguson; d. 1904. Settled in Texas, 1841. Known issue:

(1) William Alexander Uzzell, b. 1847.
(2) J. C. Uzzell, b. 1857, Barksdale, Texas. Has four sons, Floyd R., Alex. C., George P. and Thomas Marvin Uzzell.


Most of this family remained in Illinois, but one brother removed to Texas at a very early age. George C., at the age of 12, went to Texas to visit this brother, and remained there for 13 months. He was accompanied by another brother, who died on the way and was buried in New Orleans.

II. 2. William Hamilton Uzzell was b. Aug. 10, 1814, in Tennessee, but removed with his parents to Illinois when but a child. He was a farmer in Madison Co., Ills., and a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He married 1st, Nancy Nichols, Oct. 23, 1834. She was b. 1817, and was the daughter of George and Esther (Johnson) Nichols, who came from South Carolina. She d. March
10, 1845. He married 2nd, Margaret Ann Pyle, Feb. 18, 1847. She was born Nov. 21, 1826, at Hopkinsville, Ky. Her mother dying at an early age, and she being the eldest, she raised a large family of brothers and sisters. Traveling with her father from Kentucky to Missouri, and thence to St. Clair Co., Ills., all the way by wagon. William H. Uzzell d. Nov. 30, 1854, and she was left a widow with two young boys. She m. William T. Ellegood, but he lived only two years after their marriage, after which she took the name of Uzzell again. Left penniless, except for the aid of her two stepsons, and the little help of her own two young children, this undaunted pioneer woman, inured to hardships, moved to Clinton Co., Ills., and bought 40 acres of raw prairie land, for which she gave her note, built her own cabin, cleared and cultivated her land, and paid for the place in five years. Following her two sons' eventful careers, she became an historic figure in Denver. "Denver's Grand Old Woman," whose pony cart on its errands of mercy was for many years a familiar sight on the streets, was universally mourned when her death occurred, Aug. 2, 1902, at the home of her son, "Parson Tom" Uzzell. Issue Wm. H. Uzzell, 1st wife:

III. (1) Martha, b. 11-27-1835; d. 1-27-1850.
(3) William F., b. 7-16-1839.
(4) Isaac F., b. 3-9-1845; d. y.

Issue Second Wife.

(5) Thomas A., b. 3-12-1848. "Parson."
(6) Charles S., b. 11-6-1853.

III. (3) William Francis Uzzell was b. 7-16-1839, in Madison Co., Ills. M., 1-2-1861, Jamestown, Clinton Co., Ills., Jemima Teter. (See Teter Gen., p. 353.) They celebrated their golden wedding in Davenport, Neb., in 1911, and his death occurred Aug. 9, 1912. William F. was the last of his father's four sons. At 10 years of age his father's sudden death left him and his older brother, George, the sole support of the family. The older brothers took their responsibility seriously, kept the family from want, and succeeded in putting their younger brothers through college, both of whom became well-known preachers. By sacrificing their own education and oppor-
portunity in life, the older boys thus educated the younger with such notable results. Truly, by sacrificing themselves for others, they made the world better for having lived.

William F. enlisted in Co. C, 26th Regt., Ills. Vol. Inf., U. S. A., in which he served during the entire Civil War, including the siege of Vicksburg and the march to the sea. He was Commander of G. A. R. Post, Elliott No. 88, at the time of his death.

Mr. Uzzell removed to Davenport, Neb., in 1882, where he and his sons herded thousands of head of cattle and plowed his entire farm with ox teams. Issue of Wm. F. and Jemima (Teter) Uzzell:

IV. A. Mary Frances, b. 1-3-1862, Bond Co., Ills. M. James V. Hendrickson. Res., Mitchell, Neb. Issue:

V. (A) Albert, d. y.
(B) Bertha, m. George Heimburg. No issue.
(C) James, d. y.
(D) Myrtle, m. William Nelson. Res., Ong, Neb. Issue VI:

a. Lauretta.
b. Max.

(E) Mattie Gorda, m. 1st —— Young; one child, Burdette Young. M. 2nd, William Boyer.
(F) Lloyd, m. and has one child; lives in Lincoln, Neb.

IV. B. Nancy Abigail Uzzell, b. 11-11-1864, Bond Co., Ills., d. v. C. Carrie E.
D. Minnie Clyde, b. 7-18-1870; d. 7-11-1891, unm.
E. Edward Thomas Uzzell, b. 8-1-1872; d. 12-6-1890.
F. Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, b. 12-25-1874, Bond Co., Ills. M. Mary Maxwell Blaine, 2-14-1906, Springfield, Mo. (See Maxwell Gen., p. 90.) Issue:

(A) William Cowan Uzzell, b. 1-13-1910, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(B) Rudyard Stephen Uzzell, Jr., b. 6-28-1912.

After a childhood in the open, spent on a farm, herding cattle, "Rudy," as he is familiarly called, graduated from Davenport High School, and taught for three years in Nebraska. He then went to Denver, where for some years he was closely associated with his uncle, "the Parson," in the work of his Tabernacle. Working his way through the University of Denver, he completed his course there in 1903, having in
the meantime become manager of the “Seeing Denver” cars and autos, and installed those in Salt Lake City. That year he entered upon the business career for which he seems eminently fitted. Removing to New York City, he began the manufacture of riding devices for summer amusement parks. Mr. Uzzell is now “an expert on park devices, and one of the most widely known men in American amusement circles.” He has traveled extensively; is a popular lecturer; ex-President New York Alumni Chapter of his college fraternity, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Past Master Long Island Lodge No. 382, F. and A. M., Brooklyn, N. Y. Member Society Colonial Wars.

IV. G. George William Uzzell, b. 2-20-1879; d. y.
H. Urby Samuel Uzzell, b. 11-9-1881; d. y.
I. Virginia E., b. 3-21-1876; d. y.
J. Frank Lewis Uzzell, b. 7-14-1883, Thayer Co., Neb. Educated Drury Academy, Springfield, Mo., and University of Pennsylvania, in Mechanical Engineering, in which work he is engaged. Res., Brooklyn, N. Y., with his brother, R. S. Uzzell.
K. Alfred Fletcher Uzzell, b. 11-3-1885. M. Ethel Gorr, Aug. 28, 1912 (daughter of William A. and Sylvia A. (Dramier) Gorr). Issue:
(A) Laneta Beth Uzzell, b. 7-18-1913. Alfred F. is owner and manager of City Meat Market, Davenport, Neb.
L. Josephine Alta Uzzell, b. 8-2-1887. Teacher Public Schools, Davenport, Neb., and lives with her mother in the old home there.

THOMAS A. UZZELL.

“He did his level best.”

In the history of the Uzzell family we must make a large place for the Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, who for one-quarter of a century was pastor of the People’s Tabernacle in Denver, Colo., and was universally known as “Parson Tom Uzzell.” An eminent author has said, “No greater compliment can be paid to a man than to be everywhere known by a nickname.” He demonstrates the truth of the quotation, for he was universally respected, admired and loved. The rich, the poor, the high, the low, the cultured, as well as the untutored, from every walk of life, nationality or creed accorded him a place of honor, esteem and affection. His sterling qualities of honesty, indefatigable industry, sympathy and
love for his fellowmen made him a prince among men wherever he went, in the slums of a great city, in legislative halls, in mining camps, among the cultured and refined of the eastern or western cities, on a fishing, hunting or camping trip, or on the long ocean voyage.

His entire career in the ministry, after graduating from college, was spent in Colorado, a complete story of which would be of no inconsiderable part of the history of the great mining State. The limited scope of this article compels severe brevity, but in the complete history of the Uzzell family, now being written by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Uzzell, his life and work will be given the attention it deserves.

He was born in Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois, March 12, 1848. His father died when he was six years of age, and his stepfather when he was twelve. He worked with his brother, Charles, on his mother's pioneer farm until '69, when he was converted in a country school house by an old-fashioned exhorter.

He immediately entered the church and decided to study for the ministry. After working his way through Hillsboro Academy, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., now known as Denison University, having already been trained in the stern but wholesome school of adversity, he was ready to cope with difficulties he met in working his way through college. His mother kept boarders, with as much of his and his brother Charles' assistance as they could give. He worked at the barber's trade Saturday all day and half the night, and this, with the assistance of his two half-brothers, George N. and W. F. Uzzell, and by preaching in a small church in the suburbs of Indianapolis, he succeeded in completing his course, and graduated in 1877.

Having been licensed to preach by the Methodist Church in '69, he was, on graduating, immediately transferred to Fairplay, Colo., where he really began his successful ministerial career. He confronted and overcame obstacles which would make even the bravest give up in complete despair. His experience at Fairplay was dreadfully untrue in what might be expected from the name of the place, as he was afterwards heard to say, "Had no Fairplay while at that place." Like Charles Dickens' refreshment station at Mugby Junction, "Whose proudest boast was that it never refreshed anybody."

When gold was discovered in Leadville in '79, it drew most of the people from Fairplay, and left him with no congregation. He thereupon followed his people to this new mining camp and preached the first Protestant sermon ever heard in Leadville. It being a very crude mining camp, there were no accommodations to be had, so he slept in a dry goods box the first night, with no cover but the canopy of heaven, studded with the twinkling stars, and as he lay there, gazing up at the stars...
through the lonely hours of the night, for he was too cold to sleep much, he dreamed the dream which he afterwards saw realized in his successful career in his chosen work. The next day he looked about for a place to preach, but without success, nor could he have had a hearing during the day, because the people were completely engrossed in their desires to become rich in short order. Every day being alike, the observance of Sunday was unknown up to that time, but at night the saloons, dance halls, gambling dens and dives were full of rough, uncouth men and still rougher women. He preached his first sermon, standing on a billiard table in a saloon, at which meeting $500 was subscribed toward the building of the first church in Leadville. A lot was immediately purchased on which to erect the sacred edifice, and in walking out a few days afterwards to look over it, he found a saloon man unloading logs on the ground, and when asked what he was doing on that site with the logs, the liquor dealer replied that he was going to build a saloon. The minister replied that he had purchased the ground and was going to build a church thereon. The saloon man paid no attention, but continued to unload the timber, when the minister threw off his coat and stated, "If you do not load up this timber and take it away immediately, I am going to thrash you within an inch of your life." The intruder took the minister at his word and moved the building material without further delay. This is not the only triumph of Thomas Uzzell over the saloon in Colorado, as it was he who led the first successful campaign of closing the saloons in Denver on Sunday, which had, before his advent, run wide open, and had done more business on Sunday than any other day of the week. It is needless to comment on the successful foundation for his ministry which he laid in Leadville further than to say that many of the friendships so valuable to him in later life were formed in that crude and wicked mining camp, where he went about his work with a gun in one pocket and a prayer book in the other.

He married in Leadville Dec. 9, 1879, Henrietta Ellen Vincent, who is related to Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua fame.

It was at Leadville that the English miners called him "Parson," by which he was universally known the remainder of his life. From Leadville he was transferred to Pueblo, Colo., then to a charge in North Denver, from whence he was sent to Georgetown, Colo., where he remained until 1885, when the illness of his brother, Charles, as shown elsewhere in this book, made it imperative that he take the People's Tabernacle in Denver, which Charles had founded. Here the Parson found his life's work, and remained its pastor for a quarter of a century, until the day of his death, in December, 1910. His natural eloquence, keen wit and profound earnestness never failed to draw an enormous
crowd. He was one of the nation’s great preachers, and could easily have been an evangelist of international reputation, but he devoted most of his energy to that which lay nearest to his heart, the relief of distress wherever and whenever he found it. Aside from preaching two or three times a week, soliciting among his friends over the city to run his own institution, and even conducting his own revival, he maintained in the basement of his church a free dispensary, to which any one could go for treatment by any of the staff of physicians, who would not only prescribe, but supply them with medicine from the Parson’s bountiful store, or perform an operation of the most difficult nature, if required. In the same building he conducted a free employment bureau, collected good clothing from the wealthy people of the city and gave it to those in need, and secured transportation for those in distress at half the regular fare to almost any point in the country where it was necessary for them to go. Here in his church were often held the annual dinners which he gave to the poor on Thanksgiving or Christmas. At these dinners he served a full course dinner, including turkey, cranberry sauce, pie and ice cream, to which any newsboy or poor girl of the city was welcome without any questions asked as to their race, nationality, color or creed.

Once each year he took the poor who could not afford a vacation and gave them a day’s outing in the mountains. “Parson Uzzell’s Excursions” were known all over the State, and the annual event was eagerly looked forward to by the poor of Denver. One year the excursions consisted of seven engines and 55 coaches. A Denver paper reported, “Every available space was taken on the cars, and they were so crowded that some of the kids had to ride on the smoke.”

“Parson Uzzell’s Rabbit Hunt” would constitute a chapter in itself. This annual event took place in southeastern Colorado, in the vicinity of Lamar. He took with him sportsmen, who were fond of shooting, many of them leading men of the city who needed the diversion. They spent two or three days in shooting rabbits, which farmers were glad to be rid of because of the damage the rabbits did to the crops. The railroad company hauled the rabbits to Denver free of charge, and the Parson distributed them among the needy poor of the city. One who has not seen it can not realize the joy a car load of rabbits gave to these people.

The Parson was constantly in demand as an after-dinner speaker, and to officiate at weddings and funerals. He has been known to have five funerals and as many weddings in a single day. It was stated that he had as many funerals and weddings as any ten ministers in Denver.

As a fisherman, especially at Mountain Trout, no one in the city wa-
more skillful, and aside from his rabbit hunts, he enjoyed an enviable reputation as a hunter of large game. From '87 to '89 he served as chaplain in the Colorado House of Representatives, and was subsequently chaplain of the Colorado Senate. For three consecutive terms he served in the lower house of Denver’s Municipal Government, and following this he served as County Commissioner from 1904 to 1910.

When the Rough Riders had their first reunion after the Spanish-American War, Col. Roosevelt invited the Parson as the principal speaker at this gathering, which took place at Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Parson took as his text on that occasion, "They who go down to battle are no greater than they who tarry by the stuff." At the conclusion of the sermon, Col. Roosevelt stated that it was worth journeying across the continent to hear. The Colonel had known the Parson for some time previous to extending him this invitation, and was one of his ardent admirers. At a later date, he extended many courtesies to the Parson in the Panama Canal Zone, and placed at his disposal the government automobiles and other means of conveyance, so that the Parson enjoyed thoroughly a complete inspection trip of the Canal Zone.

In February, 1910, he completed one-quarter of a century as Pastor of the People’s Tabernacle, and to fittingly celebrate it, he was sent on a trip around the world at the expense of the people whom he had served so long and so well. He sailed from San Francisco in February and landed at New York the latter part of July, 1910. While on this trip he made many friends, some of whom contributed money for a month’s stay in Palestine and to visit the Oberammergau, which the Pastor appreciated more than words could express. On this tour he was easily the most popular man of the entire party, and was always in demand wherever any speaking was done. So much of a favorite he became with all of the members of the party, when they heard of his death, they contributed to the money necessary to place in the People’s Tabernacle a tablet to his memory, on which are found these words: “Erected by His Fellow Passengers on Clark’s Round-the-World Tour No. 2.” Above these words appear the Parson’s own epitaph, which he had selected and had used a great many years before his death, “He did his level best.”

He died Dec. 17, 1910. His funeral was the most largely attended of any public man who has died in Denver. His body lay in state in the Tabernacle, the scene of his labors, and for many hours all classes filed by to pay a silent tribute to the memory of the man who had in various ways served them in their hours of need. We can not more fittingly close this brief sketch of such an interesting career than to quote the editorial from the Rocky Mountain News, which follows:
THE GOOD PARSON.

Parson Uzzell's life was one of triumph. He achieved the object of his soul's desire. We cannot think of him as one who sacrificed, but as one who gained the highest human felicity.

III. (5) Thomas A. Uzzell married Henrietta Ellen Vincent Dec. 9, 1879, in Leadville, Colo. She was born in Columbus, Cal., Oct. 17, 1854; d. July 16, 1906, in Denver, Colo. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Wallace) Vincent, both natives of England. Issue:

A. Charles V. Uzzell, b. 1-9-1881, Leadville, Colo. M. at Golden City, 2-6-1910, Belle Linton, b. 1-15-1882, St. Louis, Mo. Issue:

(A) Henrietta Uzzell, b. Denver, 2-12-1914. They live in the old Uzzell home in Denver.

B. Mary M. Uzzell, b. 9-23-1883, Des Moines, Iowa. M. 11-29-1911, Fred N. Plattner in Denver, where they now reside. He was b. Ackley, Ia., 7-23-1877.

C. Margaret Jane Uzzell, b. 3-13-1885, Georgetown, Colo. M. Denver, 9-28-1910, George Aubrey Spear, b. N. Royalton, Vt., 11-22-1883. The ceremony was performed by her father, Parson Thomas Uzzell, who rose from his deathbed to perform it. Issue:

(A) Thomas Spear, b. 9-1-1911. Res., Greeley, Colo.

D. William T. Uzzell, b. 12-13-1887, Denver. M. in Denver, 11-25-1914, Lettie Hoop, b. 8-7-1890, Argillite, Ky.

E. Helen Uzzell, b. 3-18-1897, Denver.

III. (6) Charles S. Uzzell, m. Estella Alexander, 12-31-1881. She was b. 6-25-1861. (See Alexander's, p. 352.) Now Mrs. Frank Nay, Morgan Park, Ills. Issue:

IV. A. George Walter Uzzell, b. Trinidad, Colo., 4-25-1883. Graduate University of Minnesota. Is a mechanical engineer, and lives Spokane, Wash.

B. Thomas Hayes Uzzell, b. Denver, 10-25-1884. Graduate University of Minnesota. Phi Beta Kappa. Did graduate work in Harvard and Columbia Universities. Has traveled and studied extensively abroad, especially in Russia.
where he lived for several years. Lives in New York City, and is a reporter on the New York Sun.


**CHARLES S. UZZELL.**

(By Thos. H. Uzzell, 135 W. 83rd St., N. Y.)

Among the Uzzells in America there has been at least one religious martyr, Charles S. Uzzell, “the Rocky Mountain Evangelist,” founder of the People’s Tabernacle in Denver, slumworker in Chicago, and preacher on the California coast. The story of his tragically brief life of 37 years constitutes an inspiring and heroic personal chapter in the religious history of the Western States. His dauntless courage, profound Christian earnestness and tireless activity in spite of heart-breaking interruptions caused by ill-health and the handicaps of an incomplete education, can only be indicated here with skeletonic brevity. It is hoped that his autobiography, which he left his children in manuscript form, will some day be published.

The Rev. Charles S. Uzzell was born Nov. 6, 1853, in Jamestown, Clinton Co., Ills., and raised on a strip of raw prairie. His father died when he was one year old and his stepfather when he was seven. He worked on his mother’s little pioneer farm with his brother, Thomas, in the midst of poverty, without schooling, until he was 18 years old. He and his brother were then converted in a country schoolhouse by an old-fashioned exhorter, and went to Asbury University in Greencastle, Ind., to prepare for the ministry.

Charles, by finishing six years’ work in two, making his own living and working in a mission, weakened his health. At 23 he went to Denver for a change of climate, and became Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Soon he was sent to Leadville, with his brother, Thomas, to evangelize the miners. From there he carried on revivals in Golden, Arvada and Greeley, Colo., encountering and conquering distressing antagonism. He was ordained a Deacon by the Methodist Conference in 1880, and sent with his mother to Trinidad, which was then “hell with the lid off.” He declared that “one man with his mother and his God can shake Trinidad,” married Miss Estella Alexander, rented the opera house and started a preaching campaign that shook the entire State.

He withdrew from the Methodist Conference in 1883, settled at 45 North 17th Street, Denver, and built a slum mission in the Elyria section of West Denver. He soon started the People’s Tabernacle in Blake Street, working with such zeal that his health again broke down. He
left for Chicago to rest. There he allowed himself to be drawn into evangelistic campaigns at Desplaines and Evanston, and returned to Denver to open the Tabernacle. Unable to get assistance, he did manual labor on the Tabernacle until he "grew sick and had pains all over his body." Georgetown, Colo., was recommended to him for recovery, but there again he entered upon an energetic evangelistic campaign. In 1885 he left the Tabernacle in his brother Thomas' care and again went to Chicago, where he started a slum mission at 38 South Halstead Street. With this work begun and his family (he had three children then) comfortably established in Morgan Park, near Chicago, he became violently ill and was compelled to leave suddenly for Southern California. He dared not tell his family good-bye, and "wept all the way to Kansas City."

On reaching Los Angeles a preacher made light of his protestations of poor health, and persuaded him to take his pulpit as a supply. His first sermon was the most extraordinary performance of his life. He settled in Vernon, near Los Angeles, sent for his family, and preached six months, until he was prostrated in bed for 11 weeks. Then George R. Shatto took him and his family to Santa Catalina Island, which Shatto then owned, and a last desperate effort was made (while Mr. Uzzell started a church and baptised tourists in the waves of the sea) during the summer of 1889 to save the evangelist from consumption.

He returned to Pico Heights, near Los Angeles, in the fall, and wrote his biography during the winter. Four months of quietness and careful nursing greatly improved his health, and recovery seemed possible, but as soon as he was on his feet he undertook the pastorate of the needy Pico Heights Congregational Church, began to preach, raise money and build a parsonage. After a month of this labor he died, on May 5, 1890. Realizing that he had been fatally stricken, he declared almost with his last breath, "Bless the Lord, I have put in four Sundays more, anyhow, fighting the devil."

He was buried in Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles.


III. (1) Issac Uzzell, m. Dugger; lives Parsons, Kans.
(2) May Uzzell, lives in Galesburg, Ills.
(3) Martha Uzzell, m. 1st ——— Kinney; m. 2nd, Lovins. Res., Windsor, Ills.

II. 7. Eliza (twin to Elisha), m. ——— Ellegood; d. soon after marriage. Issue:
III. (1) John Wesley Ellegood.


III. (1) Mary Eliza Uzzell, d. y.
(2) George, d. y.
(3) Thomas, d. y.
(4) Martha Jane Uzzell, b. 6-6-1863, near Greenville, Bond Co., Ills. M., 8-28-1889, James Edward Kelsey (son of Robt. and Mary (Hundsaker) Kelsey, b. 8-22-1858, Bethalto, Ills. He is an agriculturist and banker. Res., Alton, Ills. Issue:

IV. A. Mary Edna Kelsey, b. 7-31-1890. Bethalto, Ills. Graduate Shurtleff College.
C. Robert George Kelsey, b. 8-18-1898.

III. (5) John Ulysses Uzzell, b. 3-13-1865, Bond Co., Ills. M., 8-29-1888, Malinda Louise Newhaus (dau. Philip and Mary Newhaus), Fosterburg, Ills. He was Superintendent of Schools for many years in Alton. Res., now Tarkio, Mo. Issue:

A. Mabel E. Uzzell.
B. George, d. y.
C. Philip, d. y.
D. Walter, d. y.
E. Robert Kinney, b. 1-16-1898.

III. (6) Emily Caroline Uzzell, b. 9-1-1868. M. Larkin C. Prewitt. Res., Denver, Colo. Issue:

A. Jennie I., d. y.

III. (7) Ellen L. Uzzell, d. y.
(8) William Isaac Uzzell, d. y.
(9) Edward F., d. y.
(10) Charles Alexander Uzzell m. Mary Eliza Moore. Live Granite City, Ills. Issue:

A. Florence Uzzell.
B. Grace Uzzell.
MAXWELL HISTORY


IV.  
A. Albert George Uzzell, b. 1904.
B. Bertha Palmere Uzzell, b. 1906.
C. Charles Edward, b. 1907.

III. (12) Florence L. Uzzell m. Eugene Day (son of Frank and Ad-die Day). He died five months after their marriage. Issue (posthumous child):

A. Florence Eugenia Day. Mrs. Day is a teacher in East Alton, Ills.

ALEXANDER.

I. James Alexander m. Margaret Spiller. Issue:

II.  
1. Thomas m. Sarah Parks.

   James Alexander had five brothers, all in the Revolution.

II.  
1. Thomas Alexander, merchant, first known in Brooks Co., Va., b. 11-23-1784; d. 9-12-1823. He removed to Steubenville, O., M., 2-4-1808, Sarah Parks, b. 2-17-1788; d. 1-9-1824. Issue:

III.  

   (2) John Alexander Gracer, b. 12-26-1810, Steubenville, O.; d. 10-9-1888, Gallipolis, O. M., Oct., 1833, Cuyahoga Falls, O., Courance Hamlin, b. 4-8-1816, Oneida, N. Y.; d. 10-20-1893, Kansas City, Mo. Issue:

IV.  

IV.  
A. Charles Hamlin, Railroad Engineer, b. 7-22-1835, Cuya-hoga Falls, O.; d. 10-9-1912, Morgan Park, Ills. M., 4-12-1860, St. Louis, Mo., Sarah C. Thompson, b. 3-8-1837, Prollsville, N. J. Issue:

V.  
(A) Julia Estella Alexander, b. 6-25-1861, St. Louis, Mo. M. 1st, 12-13-1881, Trinidad, Colo., Charles S. Uzzell (see Uzzell, p. 349), Preacher, b. 11-6-1853, at James-town, Ills.; d. 5-5-1890, Los Angeles, Calif. Issue: Geo. W. Uzzell, Thomas H. and Ruth (p. 348). M. 2nd.
AND GENEALOGY

9-9-1891, at Los Angeles, Calif., Frank Nay, Comptroller of the Rock Island R. R., b. 4-19-1861, Columbus, O. Res., Morgan Park, Ills. Issue:
a. Nora Lucile Nay, b. 10-13-1892, St. Louis, Mo.
b. Lloyd Nay, b. 10-22-1896, Collinsville, Ills.
c. John Willard Nay, b. 1-20-1900, Minneapolis, Minn.


TETER FAMILY.


Issue First Wife.

III. (1) John Wesley Teter, b. 1-21-1855; d. about 1875.

Issue Second Wife.

(3) Ellen E. Teter, b. 1-19-1859. M. Smith. Issue:
A. Floyd, drowned.
B. Elmer Smith.
(4) Eva Jane Teter, b. 10-6-1862. M. 1st, — Wilcox. M. 2nd, George Besten; d. 1914. She lives at Moberly, Mo.
(5) Charles F. Teter, b. 3-28-1864, dead.
(6) Alice m. —— Barton. Res., near Springfield, Mo. Issue:
Eight children.

II. 2. Samuel Teter, b. 2-7-1836, Ross Co., O. M. Rachel Amanda Pinkerton, 12-10-1857. He served throughout the Civil War. About 1870 he removed from Illinois to what is now Fillmore Co., Neb., and took up a homestead on what was then considered a part of the “Great American Desert,” and which consisted almost entirely of buffalo grass. He saw enormous herds of buffalo as they ran wild on the plains, and often saw them killed for
(23)
nothing but their hides. Indians still frequented that section, but he saw no violent outbreaks among them. Coyotes and wolves gave him much annoyance. He turned the virgin soil of his entire claim, and is numbered among those who helped to reclaim the desert and make it to blossom. He lost all his crops during the "great hopper year," and passed through the "great blizzard," when he brought all his animals into the large kitchen of his house and kept fires day and night to keep both family and animals from freezing to death. He had a cane mill or sorghum factory, to which people came from far and near. After his removal to Nebraska, he became a Dunkard, and both he and his wife wore the Dunkard dress. Many of his children have persisted in this faith. He d. 1908, is buried in Bethel Churchyard (Dunkard), near Shickley, his old home. Issue:

III. (1) Julia L. Teter m. W. S. Hughes, Druggist, Shickley, Neb. Issue:

IV. A. Aaron J. Hughes. Res., Utah. M. Mary Baumberger. Issue:

V. (A) Robert Hughes.

B. Lily M. Hughes m. Nelson Rosenquist. Issue:

   (A) Maynard Rosenquist.
   (B) Dwight Rosenquist.

C. Lulu M. Hughes m. Edward Crause. Issue:

   (A) Leland Crause.

D. Nellie Hughes m. Allen Anderson. Issue:

   (A) Iona.
   (B) Eugene.

E. Roland Hughes m. Lettie Phelphs.

III. (2) William F. Teter m. Mary K. Hoover. Res., Carleton, Neb. Farmer. Issue:


B. Jesse R. Teter m. Emma Anderson. Issue:

   (A) L. D. Teter.
   (B) Alta Teter.

(3) Wesley Teter, d. y.

Issue First Wife.
A. Ray Teter.
B. Lloyd Teter.

Issue Second Wife.
C, Byron; D, Virgil; E, Glenn; F, Fern; G, Marguerite; H, Ada; I, Fay.

(5) Katherine B. Teter m. George Corwin. Issue:
A. Orville.
B. Guy.

(6) James Stephen Teter m. Sadie Anderson. Issue:
A. Leonard.

(7) Sarah E. Teter, d. y.
(8) Minnie G. Teter m. George W. Hoover. Issue:
A, Floyd; B, Samuel; C, Gerald; D, Robert; E, Lily; F, Annette, d. y.; G, Lottie; H, William; I, Mary; J, Grace; K, Marion.

(9) Loren F. Teter m. Mary Emma Cline. Issue:
A, Guy C.; B, Gladys A.; C, Doretta L.; D, Merl F.; E, Myron D. (received first prize at baby show, Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln, 1913).

II. 3. Jesse Teter, b. 1-11-1838, Ross Co., O.; d. 1908 at Nortonville, Kans. M. Caledonia Finney, 7-18-1858. Issue:

III. (1) Jane Teter m. Orin Swisher. Issue:
A. Lon Swisher.

(2) James Teter m. Laura ——. Issue:
A. George Teter.
(3) Elizabeth Teter m. Ora Murphy. Issue:
   A. Pearl.
   B. Luella.

(4) Stephen.

(5) Charles.

(6) William.


(8) Cora F.

(9) Gertrude, d. y.

II. 4. Edward E. Teter, b. 2-5-1840, Ross Co., O. Baptized by Rev. Edward Estell (for whom he was named). 1st Sergt. Co. C, 26th IIs. Vol. Inft., U. S. A., Civil War, 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Corps. Commanded his company for four months, including the "march to the sea," when his Captain was wounded and home on furlough. Was a local preacher in Illinois. Went from Illinois to Nebraska, where he lived a number of years, and thence to Utah (in a "prairie schooner"). He m. 1st, Sarah E. Lucas, 2-4-1864 (dau. William and Ruth Lucas) in Baden-Baden, IIs. She d. 1-29-1866. M. 2nd, Anna Willoughby. Res., Salt Lake City.

   Issue Second Wife.

III. (1) John; (2) Jesse; (3) Jamima; (4) Lulu; (5) Maude; (6) Stephen; (7) Benjamin (dead); (8) William F.; (9) Samuel E.; (10) Edward M.; (11) Lester L.; (12) Ernest M.; (13) Daisy; (14) Roy.


   Issue Second Wife.

(1) Thomas; (2) James; (3) Wesley.

6. Wesley Teter, b. 12-25-1844; d. about 1885. M. Martha Beanblossom. Issue:

   (1) Florence Teter m. ——— Pike; d. Spokane, Wash.
A. Cecil Teter m. Oscar Parks.  Issue:
   
   (A) Elmer Parks.

(3) Alice Teter m. Howard Spansler.  Issue:
   
   A. Erma.
   
   B. Lloyd.


II. 7. Jamima Teter (only daughter of Stephen and Mary (Johnson) Teter), b. 1-13-1846, in Ross Co., O.  Her early life was characteristic of the time—a life of toil, of self-sacrifice and of devotion to family and country.  Married at the age of 15, her husband left her a bride of a few months to go to the front in the Civil War, and she did not see him again, save once, until the war was over.  She has been an ardent Methodist all her life.  M., 1-2-1861, by Rev. B. B. Baker, at Jamestown, Clinton Co., Ills., to William Francis Uzzell.  (See Uzzell Gen., p. 341.)  Issue:

III.  
   (1) Mary Frances Uzzell m. James Hendrickson.
   
   (2) Nancy A.
   
   (3) Carrie E.
   
   (4) Minnie C.
   
   (5) Edward Thomas.
   
   (6) George William.
   
   (7) Urby S.
   
   (8) Virginia E. (all dead).
   
   (9) Rudy S. Uzzell m. Mary M. Blaine.  (See Maxwell Gen.).
   
   (10) Frank Lewis Uzzell.
   
   (11) Alfred Fletcher Uzzell m. Ethel Gorr.
   
   (12) Josephine A. Uzzell.

II. 8. John Fletcher Teter, b. 2-11-1848.  Was in the Civil War.  Lived in Colorado till 1912, and was contemplating moving to Mexico.  M., 12-31-1861, Stonington, Ills., Martha Cole (dau. Perin and Anna Cole).  Issue:

   A. Rosetta Teter m. James Will.
   
   B. Bessie Teter m. Harry Cole.


10. Daniel Johnson Teter, b. 9-10-1853, d. y.

11. Harvey Teter, b. 8-7-1856, Stonington, Ills.  Res., Lincoln, Neb.  M., 10-14-1874, St. Louis, Mo., Laura E. Weber, b. 10-4-1859, Hillsboro, Ills.  Issue:
III. (1) Mary E. Teter, b. 9-19-1877, Nokomis, Ills., m. 12-26-1898, James I. McClelland, Clay Centre, Neb.
(2) Willard S. Teter, b. 4-22-1879, Pocahontis, Ills. M., 12-18-1905, Nora Whitlock, Lincoln, Neb. Issue:
   A. Lester W. Teter, b. 3-8-1907.
(3) Lulu M. Teter, b. 4-9-1882; d. 1882.
(4) Clara B. Teter, b. 5-17-1884; d. y.
(5) Mona Y. Teter, b. 3-21-1886; d. 10-30-1902. M., 2-4-1902, C. A. Arkland. Issue:
   A. Laura E. Arkland,
(7) Pearl A. Teter, b. 7-4-1889. M., 11-25-1910, Edward Martin.
(8) Ruth H. Teter, b. 5-17-1894. M., 7-22-1911, Vance H. Herrick, Omaha, Neb. Issue:
   A. Norman V. Herrick, b. 8-29-1913.
(9) Zephyr J. Teter, b. 2-2-1896, Fairmont, Neb.
(10) Florence M. Teter, b. 2-12-1898, Blue Hill, Neb.
(11) Floyd J. Teter, b. 9-21-1900, Fairmont, Neb.

EXCERPT OF WILL OF SAMUEL TEETER.

In the name of God, Amen. This, the 7th day of May, in year of our Lord 1845, I, Samuel Teeter, of Howard County, State of Missouri, being in common health of good old age—perfectly sound in mind and memory—first resign my soul to God—and my body to the dust—do make this my will and testament. I give all my negroes to the legal heirs to be equally divided—except Philip, that is now free. Then the lands and other property to be sold and then an equal divide among the ten heirs—two grandchildren, Ann Elizabeth Townsley and Henry Clay Daw—Mary Grindstaff, Susannah Ray, John Teeter, Sarah Harris, George P. Teeter, Robert Teeter, Garved Teeter, Elizabeth Hickam, Charity Daw.

And lastly I do appoint David D. Stewart, Esq., late executor of this my last will and testament, with full power and authority to execute.
I, Samuel Teeter, do hereby revoke all other wills—and do acknowledge this my last will and testament.

Attest: SAMUEL TEETER.

MATTHIAS N. BURCKHARTT,
SAMUEL TEETER,
HAMILTON McCauley.

THE TETER FAMILY.

The Teter family is one of the old pioneer families of Indiana, and its representatives are of that sturdy type of fearless men who dared to enter the wilderness and hew out the pathway for civilization. The country has been built by such as these, and the Nation maintained by their sons. George Teter, of Tipton, prominent in business and public affairs, and Newton Teter, of Noblesville, a successful farmer and stock dealer, are worthily bearing the honored name.

The first of the family to come to America was Elisha Teter, who emigrated from Germany (some accounts say Holland) to New Jersey about the time of the American Revolution. About 1796 he settled in Pennsylvania and still later came farther west, locating in Columbiana (now Mahoning) County, Ohio. It is also said that his homestead was on Paint Creek, in Ross County, and that he owned several thousand acres of land there, clearing up a large farm. One of his sons, John, was a Colonel in the War of 1812, and was an active Democrat until the Civil War, when he became a Republican. He married Mery Cook. The family were Friends.

Samuel Teter married Mary Doddridge, of Virginia, of a leading family of the Old Dominion, of the old Colonial stock. The young couple settled first in Pennsylvania, and about the year 1797, with others, they moved to the interior of Ohio, and, going up the Scioto River, they built the first cabin at Chillicothe. In 1800 Samuel Teter took his family to Ross County, and there they lived until his death. It is evident that Samuel Teter had made at least two expeditions into Ohio before removing his family thither. There is yet preserved in the family of Newton Teter an iron tomahawk that belonged to Samuel Teter. This was made by David Stuart in western Pennsylvania in 1739, and was one of the first tomahawks carried by an English-speaking white man across the Ohio River. It was carried by Mr. Teter when he went over to examine the Territory of Ohio, and on this expedition he and his companions had several narrow escapes from the Indians. To Samuel and Mary (Doddridge) Teter were born five children—Samuel, George, Mary, John and Daniel, all of whom lived to mature years and married.
John Teter, son of Samuel, was born in Washington County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1777. He married Mary Edmiston, who was born in Ohio. Her mother was a member of the Hare family, who were a numerous family of energetic people of German descent, and who were the only relatives who spoke any but the English language.

The Edmistons were of English stock, and Mrs. Mary (Edmiston) Teter's father was the only one to come to America, he settling on Buckskin Creek in Ross County, Ohio. The Doddridges, Houghs, Shannon, Williamses, Briggses, Carsons and Holmeses were all related, some by blood and some by marriage, to the Teters, and they settled in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Philip Doddridge was one of the most noted lawyers of his day, and his brother Joseph died while he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Wilson Shannon was once Governor of Ohio. To John Teter and wife, Mary, were born the following children: Benjamin, born Sept. 3, 1801; Elizabeth, April 14, 1803; Nancy, Dec. 27, 1804; Mary, July 29, 1806; Hannah, Aug. 16, 1808; Thomas E., May 22, 1810; ——, April 6, 1812; Christina, July 25, 1814; Samuel E., May 1, 1817; George, Jan. 27, 1819; Charity, Jan. 19, 1821; Bethena, July 5, 1823; Wesley, Feb. 26, 1824, and Amous, Sept. 5, 1826. All of these lived to be grown, and John Teter said that his doctor bill in all those years would not amount to ten dollars. John Teter was a lifelong farmer, never ran for office and never engaged in any speculation. He was very conscientious, charging his neighbors no more than a reasonable price for anything he sold to them in the way of products or for any work done for them by his boys. He was of mild and just disposition, and governed his children by gentle methods and moral suasion. He died Sept. 22, 1844, aged over 67 years, and his wife passed away June 6, 1845.

Thomas E. Teter, son of John and Mary, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 22, 1810, and was reared on a farm. When still quite young he was able to do a man's work, and worked at farm labor for 25 cents per day. In his neighborhood were several stock traders, and he was often employed by them to drive stock, and soon to buy stock. In this way he became a good judge of live stock—knowledge that helped him on the road to success in years after. For a time he clerked in a general store in Ross County, and then engaged in the stock business for himself, being located at Bournville until 1847, when he moved to Indiana and settled on Stony Creek, in Hamilton County, two and one-half miles east of Noblesville. His household effects were moved in a two-horse wagon, while his wife rode in a one-horse vehicle. He settled on a claim of 160 acres of land in the timber, but a little of which had been cleared, and a log house built, and he finished the clearing, built
The Hon. Thomas E. Teter.
double log house with a frame addition, and then bought more land, owning 200 acres besides his original farm. At the time he settled in Hamilton County he was, like most of the pioneers, hard pressed for ready money, and, in addition, he had to pay a number of security debts and notes from his old business in Ohio. Among his neighbors was an old-time clock peddler, Abner Bond, who was oftentimes obliged to take notes in payment for the clocks. The makers of these notes lived not only in Indiana, but many lived over the line into Ohio. He engaged Mr. Teter to collect these notes, and in this the latter was quite successful, and gathered a considerable sum of money, his commissions giving him a good start, and he finally bought out Mr. Bond's business. In this he soon prospered, running seven wagons. He later bought land warrants, and also later went to Minnesota, where he entered land. About 1860 he moved into Noblesville, where for a short time he engaged in the flour business with his son Newton as a partner, under the firm name of Teter & Son. At one time he was very wealthy, but as a director of the Midland Railroad he lost heavily. He had a high reputation for integrity, and the confidence of all who knew him, often being made administrator of estates and guardian for children. In politics he was first an old-time Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was very public-spirited, and for many years was President of the City Council of Noblesville, and assisted in building the Third Ward school building.

Mr. Thomas Teter was one of the founders of the Masonic Lodge at Noblesville, and at his death one of the oldest Masons in the County. In 1854 he became a member of Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, F. and A. M., and held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and until his death he was regular in attendance at meetings.

At one time Mr. Teter began reading medicine, but as his father did not encourage it he gave it up, although all through life he studied more or less, and treated his own family, seldom calling a physician, and in his later years he spent most of his time in this study. On Jan. 2, 1838, in Ross County, Ohio, Thomas Teter was married to Mary R. Rockhold, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Rickets) Rockhold, the Rockholds being a family of French descent, early settled on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Joseph Rockhold moved in an early day to Ross County, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, where he had been born Oct. 8, 1774 (son of Capt. John Rockhold, a patriot soldier of the Revolution), and his wife, Mary Rickets, whom he married Oct. 12, 1796.

They were the parents of the following children: Hannah, born Aug. 14, 1797; Rebecca, Jan. 20, 1800; Elijah, Oct. 29, 1801; Ruth, 1803; Joseph, 1805; Samuel, 1807; Hezekiah, 1811; Matilda, 1809; Alfred, 1814; Mary (Mrs. Teter), April 21, 1817; Parry, Dec. 8, 1818, and
Mahala, April, 1821. Joseph Rockhold was in some way connected with Indian affairs, and the red men were frequent visitors at his home. He was well known and highly respected, at one time serving as Justice of the Peace, and he died on his farm in Ross County. To Thomas E. Teter and wife were born the following children: Hannah R., born Nov. 1, 1838; died in infancy; Charity, born July 1, 1841; died in infancy; Joseph R., born April 14, 1843; died Oct. 22, 1863, in United States Hospital at Chickamauga, Tenn., from wound received in the battle there; George, born July 3, 1845; Newton, born Nov. 10, 1848, in Hamilton County, Indiana; twin daughters, born June 29, 1853, also died in infancy.

George Teter, son of Thomas E., was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 3, 1845. He was, therefore, quite young when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. This journey was made, as above stated, with wagon and horses and a one-horse cart. In many places there were only corduroy roads, and the journey was often interrupted by the necessity of repairing the roads, and sometimes to cut a new road through the wilderness. Young George was reared on the farm, and acquired his primary education in the old log cabin school house. He was an apt pupil, especially in arithmetic, and was but 15 when, in 1860, he went to Noblesville and attended school there two years. About the same time he began work in his father's mill when not at school. During the Civil War the price of grain ran very high, and at one time during the latter part of that struggle, he paid as high as $4.50 for extra white wheat, and made it into flour at $22.00 per barrel.

At the age of 16, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 75th Indiana Infantry, but the quota of that regiment being full, he served only two weeks. He then again enlisted in the 39th Indiana Infantry, but receiving a serious injury to his knee-cap while hunting wild turkeys, was refused on that account. He enlisted a third time, becoming a member of Co. B, 136th Indiana, for 100 days. He was honorably discharged Sept. 2, 1864, at Indianapolis, at the expiration of his enlistment. He served at Memphis, Tenn., and was under fire in several skirmishes while on the foraging expeditions.

Returning to Noblesville at the close of the war, Mr. Teter determined to better his education. He attended a business college at Indianapolis, and then spent one year in the State University at Bloomington. At the end of that time he resumed his work in the mill, remaining there until 1870. For a year after his marriage he remained in the mill with his brother, and then began the furniture and undertaking business which he carried on for four years with good success. He then removed to Bangor, Marshall County, Iowa, where he engaged in a mercantile
business for nine years, and where, during Grant's administration, he was postmaster. When he left Iowa he went to Colorado for a short time for his health, and then returned to Indiana, and, buying a mill, engaged in milling and buying grain at Frankfort, Ind. In 1885 he moved to Hamilton County, Ind., and bought the Conner mill on White River, near Noblesville. In 1887 he moved to Tipton, and since then has been managing his interests. He was successful in all his business undertakings, and is the owner of considerable valuable real estate and residence property in Noblesville, Kokomo and Tipton.

On Oct. 31, 1869, in Noblesville, Mr. George Teter was married to Mery Alice Paswater, who was born Feb. 20, 1850, in Noblesville, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Cottingham) Paswater. To Mr. and Mrs. Teter were born the following children: (1) Edward Thomas, born in Noblesville, Feb. 5, 1871, graduated from high school at Tipton, and then reading law with R. B. Beauchamp, was admitted to the bar at the age of 19, and began practicing at Tipton, where he became deputy prosecuting attorney. He now resides in Rensselaer, Ind. On Oct. 14, 1890, he was married to Mery Cleveland, and to them were born two sons, Eugene Austin, born in Tipton, July 23, 1892, and Paul Edmiston, born in Boulder, Colo., Jan. 4, 1896. (2) Lora, born Nov. 3, 1872, married Dec. 27, 1893, J. W. Hubbard, a lawyer by profession, but now teaching in the State Normal School at Duluth, Minn. They have two children, Helen, born Oct. 22, 1894, in South Bend, Ind., and Alice, born Oct. 4, in Tipton. (3) Caroline, born at Bangor, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1878, is a graduate from the Indianapolis Business College, and married, Aug. 1, 1901, Ettie Emerson, of Indianapolis.

Mr. George Teter is one of the best known citizens of his town. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Church. In his fraternal connections Mr. Teter has been active in the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs in the local lodge, and he is a member of the Encampment, where he has held the offices of Chief Patriarch and High Priest. He was one of the early members of the G. A. R. Post at Noblesville, and is now a member of John Price Post at Tipton, where he served as Commander two years in succession, and which he has represented at the State Encampment many times. He has also been a delegate to the National Encampment, and served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Stewart.

**PASWATER-COTTINGHAM.**

The Paswaters were an old Colonial family of Maryland, of English descent. Richard Paswater, father of Andrew, was a pioneer farmer and stock raiser and trader of Connersville, Indiana, where he cleared up
a farm in the woods. He died in middle life in Harrison County, when on his way home from a trip to New Orleans. He was twice married, his first wife, a Coats, whom he married in Maryland, bore him children—Maria, Nancy, Elizabeth and Andrew—and his second wife, a widow McCormick, bore him a daughter, Sallie. Andrew Paswater, father of Mrs. Teter, was born in Connersville in 1828, and received a good education, later learning the trade of merchant tailoring. On April 3, 1849, in Noblesville, he married Caroline Cottingham, born June 5, 1830, in Hamilton County, Ind., daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cowan) Cottingham, and he died two years later, leaving one daughter, Mary Alice.

Tradition says that the Cottinghams descended from two brothers, who were driven from England. Certain it is, however, they are of English descent, and were an early settled family in Maryland. Elijah Cottingham, father of Joshua, came with his wife, Mary Laws, as a pioneer to Connersville, where he died six months later. His children were: Joshua, Nancy, Ann, Mary, John D. and William.

Joshua Cottingham was born in Maryland Jan. 7, 1791, and in Delaware married Elizabeth Cowan, born there Sept. 28, 1793, daughter of George and Sarah Cowan. With his family, Joshua Cottingham came to Connersville in the fall of 1823. Six months later, early in 1825, he settled in Hamilton County on 160 acres of woodland, two miles southeast of Noblesville. He cleared this farm from heavy timber, built a log house, and afterwards, before 1830, burning the brick on his land, built a two-story brick house. He brought some money with him to Indiana, and also received some money from his wife's people, who were slaveholders in Delaware. In his religious principles he was a Methodist, and in political belief, first an old-time Whig and later a Republican. He was a man of intelligence and good business ability, and for several years served as Probate Judge of the county. He died May 22, 1874, aged 83 years, and his wife passed away July 22, 1877. Their children were: Elijah, Sallie, Ann, Eliza, Jane, Joshua, Hettie, Mary L., Caroline and Clarinda.

Newton Teter, son of Thomas E. Teter, and brother of George, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., November, 1848. He was about 12 years old when the family moved to Noblesville, previous to which time he had attended the district schools. He then entered the school in town, attending until he was 18, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining three years, or until the end of the junior year. He worked in his father's mill during vacations, and on leaving college was admitted as a partner in the business. This continued for four years, when he became first agent for the Midland Railroad at Noblesville, in 1876, billing out the first freight over this road from that
town. This position he filled with great satisfaction, both to the company and the patrons, until 1885. For one year, as receiver for the Enslow & Munger flouring mill, he ran that mill, and then, at the order of the court, sold it. Since then he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns 200 acres of land in Wayne Township, nearly adjoining the corporation, and here is the largest gravel pit yet discovered in the State. Mr. Teter is a man of energy and business acumen, and has been successful in whatever he has undertaken. In 1892 he erected a pleasant modern residence, and he is the owner of other residence property. He is progressive and careful, and whatever belongs to him is sure to be found in up-to-date condition.

Mr. Teter cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1872, and he has ever since been a staunch Republican, actively interested in the success of the party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he has served as Deacon for 16 or 17 years. He held the latter office when the present church was built at a cost of $30,000, and is now one of the Trustees. He is a thoroughly reliable man, and one in whom the people have the utmost confidence. Several times he has been administrator of estates and guardian for children.

His fraternal relations are all with the I. O. O. F. Lodge in Noblesville, in which he has passed all the chairs, and been representative to the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Uniform Rank. But a short time ago Mr. Teter had the honor of having bestowed upon him the Decoration of Chivalry, but three others in Hamilton County having had that special honor. The occasion was a notable one, the Grand Officers of the Uniformed Lodge, General Perrin and staff, with the Noblesville Military Band, being present at the hall, where a delightful social hour was spent.—From the "Commemorative Biographical Record."

Newton Teter was married Nov. 10, 1869, in Bloomington, Ind., to Susan E. Adkins, born Nov. 2, 1851, daughter of James and Martha (Faris) Adkins. Issue:

1. Sanford F. Teter, b. 5-25-1871, graduate of the State University at Bloomington. Secretary, Treasurer and stockholder in Showers Bros.' Manufacturing Co., Bloomington, Ind. This plant has a floor space of 15 acres and employs a thousand men. The office building is a few feet from the center of population of the United States. He married, 11-11-1873, Nellie G. Showers. Members Christian Church. Issue:

(1) Mary Louise Teter, b. 10-3-1900.
(2) William Showers Teter, b. 5-9-1909.
2. Mary R. Teter, b. 7-1-1874, Noblesville, Ind. Member of the Christian Church. M., 5-1-1895, Harmon M. Williams, of Palmyra, O. Mason. Res., Piermont, N. Y. Issue:

(1) Martin Teter Williams, b. 11-11-1896, Noblesville, Ind.


(1) Robert A. Teter, b. 6-25-1913, at Bloomington, Ind.

(Contributed by Newton Teter, of Noblesville, Ind.)

THE McCULLOUGH FAMILY.

Cert. Benjamin McCullough emigrated from Ireland to New Jersey in 1720, with a number of his kinsmen. Their descendants became intensely patriotic, and almost without exception their names are found as soldiers of the Revolution and the war of 1812.

Arms—McCullough, New Jersey.

Capt. Benjamin McCullough, 1740.

Arms—Argent, on a cross azure five pheons.

Crest—A cubit arm holding a dart.

Motto—Vi et animo.

From "Croziers General Armory."

The eight McCullough brothers came over at different times up to the beginning of the Revolution. One brother settled in New York, two in Pennsylvania and the others scattered through different states, and were the ancestors of many of the builders of this Nation. Among them may be mentioned Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, U. S.; Gen. Benjamin McCullough, of Pea Ridge, and his son, Gen. Ben, and Gen. Henry McCullough. In the pioneer days of long distances and poor facilities of travel, the visits of relatives living in different States were few and far between, and were times looked forward to with great anticipation by the cousins.

The earliest recollections of a great-grandson are of these rare occasions, which were usually in the Autumn. In the mornings the young men hunted and the girls prepared for the afternoons, which were spent
together in the woods, gathering nuts and fishing. In the evenings the long supper table, loaded with the best the land could afford, awaited their return. To the children, who were permitted to remain up late at such times, the evening was the most perfect part of the day, when the entire family and the visitors were gathered in the room with the big fireplace. The feast of apples, nuts and popcorn, the taffy pulling, the music and games were pleasures which never faded from the memories of the participants, and which are perpetuated by Indiana’s beloved Riley:

“When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder’s in the shock.”


Joseph McCollough served as a private in the state Militia of New Jersey. (See “New Jersey in the Revolution,” p. 682.)

He may also have been the Joseph McCullough on record as Lieutenant in 3rd Battalion from Gloucester County. (See “New Jersey in the Revolution.”)


Sarah McCollough, wife of Joseph McCollough, was born Oct. 15, 1760; died April 4, 1845, at Bloomington, Ind.

William D. McCollough (son of Joseph and Sarah McCollough), b. 4-27-1791. m., 1-27-1820, Margaret Henderson. Issue:

1. Cary A. McCollough.

2. Caroline McCullough m. 1st, —— Mitchel. 2nd, —— Upton.

Issue:
3. Finley McCollough m. Almira Julia Seward. Issue:
   (1) Margaret Jane McCollough.
   (2) Henry Seward McCollough.
   (3) Mary Caroline McCollough.

4. Susan McCollough, married 1st, Oliver Terrill, 2nd, ——— Dobbin. Issue:
   (1) Leslie Terrell.
   (2) Eugene Terrill.

5. William McCollough, born 3-27-1829, died about 1845.

6. Eliza Ann McCollough, married 1st, John Bean, 2nd, James Crum. Issue:
   (1) Margaret, died young.
   (2) Lizzie, married Husted. Issue:
      A. Abbie Husted, and three sons at Ill. State Univ.

David McCollough, son of Joseph and Sarah McCollough, born Feb. 28-1794. Married ——— Green. Issue:

Mariah McCollough, daughter of Joseph and Sarah McCollough, born April 22, 1799. Married Edward Hall, an Englishman. Issue:

Mary (Polly) McCollough (daughter of Joseph and Sarah McCollough), born Apr. 3, 1803, married Hawes Armstrong. Issue:

Johnson McCollough, son of Joseph and Sarah McCollough, born March 21, 1806. Married ——— ———. Issue:

James Brown McCollough, born Feb. 27, 1788, in North Carolina. died 1868, Crawfordsville, Ind. In the War of 1812, Battle of Tippecanoe, James Brown McCollough was Corporal in the Indiana Militia, Capt. James Bigger's Company. Married Margaret Maxwell. (See Maxwell Genealogy.) The following sketch is written by their son, Rev. James H. McCollough:
James Brown McCollough was born in Lexington, North Carolina, but he always claimed to be a Virginian, born in North Carolina by accident. It happened this way. A great fire burned Lexington just before his birth. His father was a teamster, living just across the state line in Virginia, and got work hauling stone and lumber to rebuild. He took the family to live in a shanty, expecting to get back before his wife's sickness, but did not. So my father was born in North Carolina. A few years later the family moved to Kentucky, and settled near Georgetown. Here he grew to manhood, and when twenty-six years old married Margaret Maxwell, daughter of Bezaleel Maxwell, of Georgetown, who advised them to settle in Indiana, saying: "That is a free state, and I am afraid there will be war some day over the question of slavery." So they settled near Kent, Ind., some eight miles below Madison, on the Ohio River.

They lived here for several years, and then moved into Montgomery County, Indiana.

J. B. McCollough served as soldier in the War of 1812, in that part of the army which was under Gen. W. H. Harrison, who had headquarters at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash River, now Terre Haute. Gen. Harrison was charged with the duty of keeping the Indians in subjection. Father belonged to a regiment under Col. Zack. Taylor. Both Harrison and Taylor were afterwards presidents of the United States.

Taylor's men were mounted and their duties moved them up and down the Wabash River, between Fort Harrison and the mouth of Tippecanoe River, some eight miles above where Lafayette now stands.

During my father's term of service the battle of Tippecanoe was fought between the Indians under the command of Tecumseh and Gen. Harrison's army. The Indians were defeated and so badly beaten that they gave but little trouble afterwards. During this service Col. Taylor's men passed over the fine country on the east side of the Wabash, and once, while going through the fine walnut, poplar and sugar tree land on Rock River, generally known as Sugar Creek, father remarked to the boys, "If I live till this country is surveyed I will settle here." The survey was finished and the land opened for entry in 1823.

A company of six men was formed, all married men except Col. Sam Maxwell, a young man who served with the surveying party. Col. Maxwell acted as guide to the company. J. B. McCollough and John Cowan were members of this company. John Cowan married as his second wife Anna Maxwell, from which marriage sprung Judge John M. Cowan, whose name appears in this book.

There was a road from Madison north as far as Indianapolis, after (24)
leaving which the colony was led by Col. Maxwell, who followed the blazes of the surveyors on the trees, until they struck Sugar Creek, three miles above the mouth of Offiel's Creek, which was the point of their destination. They reached the place in April, 1823, in time to hastily clear sixty acres of fine bottom land, by grubbing out the pawpaw bushes and other brush, cutting down small trees, burning the trash around the large trees, so the leaves would die when as large as squirrel's ears. They plowed the ground with shovel plows, with coulters set so as to cut small roots before the plow, and jump over large ones.

They got corn planted in the month of May, and raised about six bushels to the acre on sixty acres of land. When the corn was ripe, they gathered it and put it in rail pens. To keep the deer from eating it up, they made clapboards and lined the cracks before the corn was thrown in. The squirrels, raccoons, and other wild animals ate much of it, but there was enough left in the spring of 1824, when these men moved their families out, for bread and horsefeed till they could raise another crop on the same ground. The clearing proved to be on the sixteenth section of the township, which was reserved from entry for school purposes; so they entered land for homes elsewhere.

Father and family entered one hundred and sixty acres three miles from the clearing. He had time to erect a cabin and get it floored and under roof, but no windows nor door, when it came time to plant corn in the clearing three miles away.

Each man had ten acres there to raise corn for bread another year. Father asked mother if she and the children could stay in the cabin, while he was gone, saying, "You can hang up a coverlet for a door, and I will nail clapboards over the windows. There will be no danger from wolves and other wild animals, if you will keep a fire burning all night in the fire-place." Mother agreed and father went expecting to be gone a week. He had built a rail fence about the house; a big poplar log, four feet in diameter, forming the front fence. The wolves came at night and cracked bones about the door, and would sit on the big poplar log, one at each end and howl. Mother, knowing the fear of a wolf of getting into a trap, and of fire, was not afraid. Father staid at the clearing for three days, then thought he had a presentiment, he called it, that all was not well at home. He asked one of the men after the day's work was done, and supper over, to go with him home to see if all were well. The man would not go; said it was fool-hardy, as the woods were full of wolves. Not to be baffled, father put on his hunting shirt, girt himself with a leather belt, put his hunting knife and a tomahawk in the belt, saw that his rifle was loaded, and in good order and started out alone.
The distance was three miles, and the path was through underbrush, many places matted with wild pea vines. When half way home he heard a wolf howl between him and the clearing. He knew the wolf had struck his trail and was calling comrades, and that soon a pack would be on his trail. He started to run, hoping to get home before they overtook him. When yet half a mile from home, he heard the pack in full chorus not far behind, but he was swift on foot; he started at his best. When one hundred yards from his house he glanced back and saw the outline of six wolves. He fired his gun, which he knew would check them a few moments, and sped on. When fifty yards from the house he called to mother, "Peggy, open the door," and a moment more sprang over the poplar log and was safe. The wolves set up a howl of disappointment, not fifty yards away.

After a few years father sold his farm and bought one hundred and sixty acres nearer Crawfordsville, the county seat.

NOTES.

William D. McCollough, the son of Joseph and Sarah Brown McCollough, was born April 27, 1791, died Aug. 14, 1833, of cholera. He was by trade a cabinet maker. He had a cabinet shop, a tavern, was a surveyor, in partnership with Jesse Brandon started "The Independent Whig," a short-lived paper of the then far West, was Probate Judge, and was stricken with cholera while holding the August term of Court.

Finley McCollough was born April 6, 1824, died Aug. 2, 1854. He was by trade a tanner, and a liberal supporter of the church, the Academy, and did more to get a railroad to come to the town, than any of the young men in the twenties, so far as the writer knows. He was but thirty at the time of his death.

Oliver Terrell, who married Susan McCollough, was her cousin, and was for many years on the bench in Shelby Co., Mo. Eugene, his son, was at last accounts Clerk of the Court of Shelby Co., Mo. He is married and has a family.

Henry Seward McCollough is an engineer.

Mary McCollough, A. B. Indiana University 1874, was an expert in needle work and an original designer and prize winner.

Margaret McCollough, Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio, 1868, has been a teacher and decorator in painting and art needle work.

McCULLOUGH RECORDS.

children, not named, at the discretion of James Bayard and James Boyle.


Id. id. Liber. F. F. No. E, Page 353: Samuel McCullock, of South Susquehanna, Cecil Co., Aug. 20, 1802. Daughter, Margaret, wife of Robert Wilkinson, £10; daughter Mary, wife of James Hindman, £10; son John, £10; dau. Susanna, wife of William McDowell, £1; dau. Eleanor, wife of Passmore McVey, £10; grandson Samuel McCay, £5 at 21; son-in-law John McCullough, £10; son-in-law Alexander McCay, £5; residue to Eleanor McCay and Margaret Williams’ sons, equally.


Id. Id. Page 362: John McCulloch, signer of the call to Rev. Samuel Black, given to him by the congregation of Ivy Creek Presbyterian Church, March 29, 1747.


Albemarle Co. Va. Wills. Liber 3, page 80: John McCullock, of Fredericks parish, Albemarle Co., Decr. 27, 1784. My dwelling plantation to my two sons, Samuel and John; my Bible to my son, Thomas; my three youngest children, John, Elizabeth, and Mary McCullock. My married children have had their shares. Test: John Miller, John Gooch & Stuart Owens, June Court, 1789.

Id. id. 3-243, John McCullock, Feb. 1, 1791, Wife Mary, £50 ½ to my six grandchildren, children of my son, Thomas, deceased, £12; the home
plantation, containing 367 acres, to my son Robert; to my son Robert's
son, Thomas, my watch; son Robert, executor. Test: Rodes and John
Ballard. April Court, 1795.

Id. id. 7-54: Robert McCullock, of Albemarle Co., Dec. 13, 1819. To
my wife Sarah, eleven negroes, a grist mill on the waters of Buck moun-
tain, etc.; to son John, land on Doyle river, and 3 negroes; to my son
Robert, the upper part of the land I live on; the lower part of the
land I live on to my son James with 3 negroes; grandson Thomas
Burke McCullock; son Thomas; daughter Mary, 3 negroes; sons Thomas
and Robert, exec'rs.; Test:—Bez. Brown, Blake Harris, & Fountain S.
Dunn. May 1, 1820. All to 1825.

McCullock and Patsy Mills.

Augusta Co., Va., Deeds Liber, 2, page 73. Sept. 20, 1748. Isaac
McCullah to John Coulter, for five shillings, 230 acres in Beverly Manor,
in Orange County.

Id. id. Vol. 25, page 69: Oct. 1786. Thomas McCullock and Eliza-
beth, his wife, of Augusta Co. to David Vance, for £120, 80 acres.

Id. id. Vol. 26, Page 163: April 28, 1788, William Crawford to
Robert McCulloch, of Staunton, Augusta Co., a half acre lot in Staunton,
and a plot of 25 acres.

Id. id. Vol. 26, Page 277: July 18, 1788. Robert McCullough, mer-
chant, of Augusta Co. to Robert McDowell, for £200, a lot in Staunton,
part of 25 acres conveyed to him by Wm. Crawford, April 28, 1788.

Id. id. Vol. 32, page 493: Nov. 26, 1804, Robert McCullough and
Jane, his wife, to James Bell, for £, six acres. N. B.—There are no Mc-
cullough wills in Augusta Co. prior to 1815. J. B. T.

Rockbridge Co., Va., Wills, Vol. 2, page 378: Robert McCulley, of
Rockbridge Co., Jan. 31, 1803. To my brother Abraham McCulley, my
whole estate; and if he dies without issue, to my brother John McCulley.
David Edmundson, Executor. Test: Sarah Edmundson and John Poage.
June Court, 1804. All to 1837.

Id. id. H-181: Oct. 5, 1812. Thomas McCullough and Jane, his wife,
late Jane McClung, to James McClung; and devised by William McClung
to Samuel McClung, who died intestate, and his land passed to his
brother James, and his sister Jane McCullough.

Augusta Co. Va. Marriages. Book 1, 1785-1812: Jan. 11, 1790, Lan-
son McCullough & Lydia Vernum. Aug. 3, 1802, Thomas McCullough
& Polly Turk. Feb. 9, 1804, John McCullough & Nancy Paterson. Feb. 8,
1805, James McCullough & Mary Graham. April 5, 1808, Thomas Mc-
cullock & Polly McClure.

Rockbridge Co, Va. Marriages Book, 1, 1785-1812; Sept. 2, 1791, John


“The Scotch-Irish in America,” Vol. 5, page 207: Record in an old Bible: “By one tradition, this Bible has been in sum Branch of the family since its first purchase by William Galt, 1663. After him, John Galt, 1682. After them, James Whary 3 & Margaret Knox. After them, William Wile (Wiley) and Jean Wharey. After them George McCullough 5 & Mary Wiley. Afterwards brought to me in America by my nephew Jems McCullough, in 1835. This pepel left Scotland in the time of Persecution & settled near to (Carncastle) Larne, a seaport town in County Antrim, Ireland. The writer, a relative of this pepel was born January 27, 1784, etc., and came to America in 1811, etc James McCullough.”


Id. id. page 363: Married April 25, 1774, Ephraim Wallace & Jenet McCullough, of Cannagagig.


Id. id. page 375: James McCullough, taxable, Fawn twp. York Co. Pa. 1771.
Id. id. page 376: George McCullough, taxable, Hopewell twp., York Co., Pa., 1771.


George McCullough, Little Britain twp. Oct. 17, 1806. William McCullough & David Evans, exec'rs; wife Isabella; children: Eleanor, wife of Joseph Morrison; George; Jane wife of James Clark; William; Robert; Sampson; Bella; Mary; Betsy; and Margaret; sons in law Robert Simpson; David Evans; Thomas Grier; and John Vance. Nov. 1807.
Sussex Co. Delaware Wills. A-206: Alexander McKollah, August 29, 1724. My land to Alexander McKollah, son of my brother John; to my brother John, a pair of steers; sister Elizabeth Gray; Cozen (Nephew) Samuel Gray, son of David; brother in law Robert Craig, Cozen, Elizabeth & Mary Craig, daughters of Robert Craig; Cozen's Tambleton & Robert Craig, sons of Robert; friend David Cowhoun; sisters Ruth Craig & Elizabeth McCollah; my brother, John to be executor; Test: Samuel Davis, Hugh Hart, and Anderson Parker; Proved October 1, 1724.


Id. id. id. Liber D-Folio 387: August 17, 1716. John McCullach to Alexander McCullach, a release. "I, John McCullach, eldest son of Alexander McCullach, late of Sussex Co., taylor, dec'd, sell to my brother Alexander McCullach, of Sussex Co. for £50, all my right, title and interest in a tract of 150 acres, on which I live, in Angola Neck.

Shankland's Warrants & Surveys Sussex Co. No. 2, page 45: July 14, 1730, Mary McCoulagh, widow and relict of John McCoulagh, dec'd, who was one of the heirs of Alexander McCoulagh, Sr., petitions the Court for a division of the lands of the said Alexander McCoulagh, that the said John's part may be laid out, etc.

Sussex Co. Del. Deeds H-No. 8, Page 2: May 4, 1742, Alexander McCulloch, to Robert Craig, 316 acres, it being the same tract which my grandfather, Alexander McCulloch, bought from Richard Hindman and another tract which he bought from Thomas Davock.

THE HOUSTON FAMILY.

Robert Houston, the first known ancestor of this line, came from Maryland and settled near Cincinnati. He was probably Robert Houston of Highland Co., Ohio, and a brother of William Houston, pioneer of Scioto County, father of James, John, Samuel, Uriah and Sidney Houston, whose daughters married Uriah White, James Anderson and Silas W. Cole. William was a son of William Houston of Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolutionary War for six years.

Robert Houston removed to Indiana, where he owned several flour mills. He married first, Matilda McMillan, daughter of Daniel McMillan. Married second, Nancy Rock. Issue:

1. Sampson McMillan Houston, born July 14, 1826, in Ohio, died 11-4-1903, Indianapolis, Indiana. (For sketch see Maxwell family.)
2. William Houston, born 1829, died 1894, married Elizabeth McDill, born 1828, Ross County, Ohio, died 10-6-1894. Issue:

   (1) Sarah Houston, m. ———— Kidwell.
   (2) Bell Houston, died 1904.
   (3) Minnie Houston, m. ———— Odell.

3. Robert Houston, married ————. Issue:

   (1) Frederick Houston.
   (2) Charles Houston, m. Minnie Chance.
   (3) Laura Houston, m. C. D. Brown.
   (4) Alice Houston, died 4-1-1909, m. ———— Bishop. Issue:

      A. Blane Bishop.
      B. Pearl Bishop.

   (5) Pearl Houston.

4. James Houston, married ————. Issue:

   (1) A daughter, married P. W. Heck. Issue:

      A. Oliver S. Heck.

   (2) A. S. Houston, m. ————. Issue:

      A. Helen Houston.
      B. Alberta Houston.

5. Vina Houston, married ———— Martin. Issue:

   (1) Perry Martin.
   (2) Frank Martin.
   (3) Mary Martin, married ———— Lemmon. Had issue.

HOUSTON MISCELLANY.

Record from Houston Bible in the possession of James Houston Cowan's family, Maryville, Tenn.:


James Houston, born Nov. 12, 1757, died Nov. 22, 1840.
Polly Gillespie, born April 26, 1770, died June 23, 1830.
(Samuel F. Houston, died Sept. 17, 1885).
Betsey Houston, born Oct. 13, 1780, died April 13, 1809.
(Robert Gillespy, died April 15, 1809).
Patsy Houston, born July 28, 1783, died July 11, 1805.
William Houston, born May 3, 1786, died July 11, 1809.
Robert Houston, born July 16, 1788, died Feb. 14, 1815.
(Samuel Cowan, died Dec. 30, 1820.)
E. Jane G. Houston, born July 23, 1799.
(Mary Ann Houston, died Sept. 20, 1820.)
Esther L. Houston, born Sept. 10, 1794, died Sept. 20, 1842.
Lucinda Houston, born Sept. 10, 1796.
Phoebe M. Houston, born June 11, 1800.
Samuel F. Houston, born July 14, 1805.
Sidney N. Houston, born August ———.
(Children of Samuel and Esther Jane Gillespie (Houston) Cowan):
Christopher Columbus Cowan, born June 2, 1811, died Feb. 7, 1878.
George Washington Cowan, born Feb. 11, 1813.
Martha Malinda Houston Cowan, born Mar. 13, 1815, died June 2, 1863.
Samuel Franklin Cowan, born Mar. 6, 1818.
Eliza Jane Cowan, born Aug. 18, 1819, died Nov. 25, 1890.
Mary Ann Cowan, born Nov. 23, 1821, died Sept. 26, 1842.
James Houston Cowan, born Nov. 29, 1823.
Lucinda Gallaher Cowan, born June 28, 1826.

MARRIAGES.
James Houston and Esther Houston, Nov. 3, 1780.
James Houston and Polly Gillespie, Oct. 10, 1791.
Robert Gillespie and Betsy Houston, July 7, 1799.
John Gillespie and Patsey Houston, July 7, 1799.
Samuel Cowan and E. J. G. Houston, July 19, 1810.
Haywood Bennett and E. L. Houston, Nov. 13, 1816.
James Gallaher and Lucinda Houston, Dec. 11, 1816.
Robert Tedford and Phoebe M. Houston, Aug. 10, 1825.
William Woods and Martha G. Houston, Feb. 16, 1826.
Hillary Patrick and Mary F. Houston, July 22, 1826.
James Tedford and Elizabeth G. Houston, Dec. 10, 1830.
Ralph E. Tedford and Malinda Houston, April 12, 1836.
Rev. John Sawyers Craig and Sidney Neal Houston, May 13, 1841.

Note:—Major James Houston, born Nov. 12, 1757, Revolutionary soldier, was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCrosky) Houston. His
AND GENEALOGY

son-in-law, Samuel Cowan, was High Sheriff of Blount County, Tenn., and a worthy elder of the Presbyterian Church.

BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE, MARRIAGE RECORDS.

Andrew Cowan to Esther F. Houston, M. Sept. 26, 1816.
Samuel Cowan to E. Jane G. Houston, M. July 19, 1810.
Alfred Cowan to Jane Cook, m. Mch. 2, 1826.
Mathew C. Houston to E. H. Gillespie, M. Aug. 1, 1822.
Robert Houston to Dorotha Cresswell, M. Aug. 2, 1826.
Mathew M. Houston to May Gillespie, M. Nov. 28, 1821.
James Houston to Mary Gillespie, M. Oct. 6, 1796.
Robert F. Houston to Ann Gillespie, M. Apr. 12, 1826.
Wm. Maxwell to Hannah Henry, M. April 29, 1809.
Andrew C. Montgomery to Ann Houston, M. Oct. 26, 1822.
Andrew Cowan to Margaret Allen, M. Mch. 29, 1853.

Note:—Andrew Cowan and Samuel Cowan were brothers, and Esther F. Houston and Esther Jane Gillespie Houston were cousins. George Cowan married Jane, daughter of Polly Gillespie, who married 2nd, 10-10-1791, James Houston.

Washington County, Virginia, D. B. 10, p. 210, March 24, 1850: Samuel Houston, of the state of Ill., by John Houston, his attorney in fact of the state of Indiana of the first part and William, John, James, Robert, Martin, Matthew, Sarah, Margaret and Parnelly Houston and Jesse James and L ——, his wife, late L ——, Houston of the second part; the parties being heirs of John Houston, Sr., deceased, late of Washington County.


Rev. Matthew Houston was a member of the Transylvania Presbytery, and was at the first meeting of the Kentucky Synod that met in Lexington, Oct. 14, 1802, He later removed to Ohio and settled near Lebanon.

Nathan Houston was associated with Benjamin Logan, Isaac Shelby, William Montgomery and Willis Green in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1792, in drafting the Constitution.

Samuel Houston married Elizabeth McCrosky. Their son, James
Houston, Major in the Revolution, married first, Esther Houston, (cousin), married second, Polly Gillespie. Their daughter Esther Jane Gillespie Houston, (first child by second wife), married Samuel Cowan, Elder in the Presbyterian Church in Blount County, Tennessee, and held the office of High Sheriff.

"History of the Early Settlers of Highland County, Ohio," by Daniel Scott, Esq., Page 41. Henry Massie (brother to Gen. Nathaniel Massie, who founded Chillicothe) was surveyor under his brother in 1796. They discovered good land north of Manchester, and on "April 5, 1798, he set out from Manchester with a small company to lay out the town on the uplands and commence the foundation of the permanent settlement.—Party arrived on the 7th and camped near a fine spring. Next day they commenced to erect some permanent huts.—" This company consisted of Henry Massie, Oliver Ross and his daughter, a girl aged 15 years, Robert Houston and another Miss Ross, supposed to be the first white woman in Highland County. —— "Houston and Ross were both Irishmen and had emigrated only a few years before. —— This town was named New Market. Ross and Houston officiated as chainmen. They continued in this service until they earned sufficient wages to purchase for each a 100-acre lot of land adjoining the town plot."

Page 144. First census of Highland County in 1807. New Market list (free male inhabitants above 21) James Cowan, Robert Hughston.

Page 186. Sugartree Ridge Settlement, during the two or three following years was enlarged by the arrival of Oliver Ross and Robert Huston, from New Market—the Ridge then being part of New Market Township.

Page 191: "Third Monday of April, 1811, first election (of Concord Township) was held at the home of Robert Huston." (Concord erected from South side of New Market Township, March 4th, 1811.)

Page 192. List of votes cast of Concord Township 57 on Oct. 8, 1811, Robert Huston's name not among them.

"Before January, 1800, Robert Houston had built a cabin on his land adjoining the town and had raised a small crop of corn."

"February 20, 1806, Robert Houston on the Grand Jury, New Market."

"Ross 'Squire,' from County Derry." (Ireland).

TELFORD FAMILY RECORDS.
(See also McCampbell Family.)

Robert Telford, oldest son of Alexander Telford, Sr., born Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1733, died in Kentucky, June, 1823. He married
Sarah ——. (The birth dates of the following children are from the Bible of his son James). Issue:

1. Mary Telford, born Nov. 4, 1773, married —— Ogle.
2. John Telford, born June 7, 1775, married 1st, Ann Workman, 2nd, 8-6-1825, Catherine Guthrie.
5. Robert Telford, born Nov. 15, 1780.
7. Elizabeth Telford, born Dec. 21, 1784, married James Gillmore.
8. William Telford, born April 21, 1787.
10. James Telford, born June 17, 1791.

Note:—Alexander Telford was living near Troy, Miami County, Indiana Territory, in 1816. Robert Telford, Sr., was living in Adair County, Kentucky, at the same date.

Children of John Telford, son of Robert Telford:

(1) Robert Telford, born 4-25-1826, married Parmelia Guthrie.

(A granddaughter of a widow who came with two children from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early day.)

(2) Sarah Telford, married 12-21-1824, James H. Arbuckle.

(3) John Sinclair Telford.

There were probably others.

Records from the Telford Bible, now in possession of Alexander Telford, of Hastings, Minn.:

Alexander Telford Jr., died May 22, 1844.
Elizabeth McClung Telford, died Nov. 2, 1826.
Andrew Telford, died Feb. 6, 1853.
James Telford, died Sept. 30, 1854.
Nancy Telford Hanna, died Feb. 7, 1855.
Mary Ann Telford Orbison, died April 16, 1868.
Jennie McKee Telford, died Nov. 6, 1869.
Findley Telford.

Records taken from the fly-leaf of a hymn book of Alexander Telford Jr.:
Robert Telford, born in Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1733, died June, 1823.
David Telford, born July, 1757, died Sept. 1809.
James Telford, died May 10, 1821.
William Telford, born Sept., 1830.
Alexander Telford, born June 1, 1760, died May 22, 1844.
Jean Telford, daughter of Robert and Sarah Telford, born March 19, 1777, married Dec. 31, 1799, Alexander Walker, who died at McComb, Ill., February 12, 1838, at 6 P. M., aged 62 yrs. She died near Oskaloosa, Iowa in 1846. Issue:

(1) Sarah Walker, born 9-28-1800, married 6-18-1829, in Indiana, Alexander Provine. Issue:
   A. Maria Provine.
   B. Sarah Provine.
   C. William W. Provine, died March 8, 1910, at Gettysburg, S. D., aged 78 years. (There were other children.)

(2) William Campbell Walker, born Aug. 25, 1802, died at New Washington, Indiana. Admitted to the bar in 1858, in Ill. To S. D. bar in 1889. Married 4-7-1829, Mary Provine. Issue:

(3) Maria Walker, born 4-20-1804, died 6-6-1808.

(4) Robert Telford Walker, born 4-26-1806, died 8-28-1840, at New Washington, Ind. Married 12-15-1830, Mary Houston Charlton, (dau. of Simpson and Elizabeth (Rogers) Charlton, who had John R., William R., Mary Houston, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Susan Charlton). Issue:
   B. Elizabeth Ann Walker, born 4-28-1833, died 7-29-1834.

(5) John Milton Walker, born 9-6-1808, died 3-8-1895, Maryville Mo., married, Nov. 7, 1831, Catherine Boyer. Issue:
A. Barbara Walker, died 1910, aged 77 years, unm.
B. William H. Walker, died Nov. 28, 1896, aged 55 years.
C. Sarah Walker, married 1864, Orlando T. Vale. She died April 19, 1909, aged 70 years.
D. Martha Adeline Walker, died March 9, 1903, married April, 1866, Lewis Walters.

(6) Eliza Ann Walker, born Aug. 18, 1811, married Nathan Brown,

Note:—With the above data is recorded the name of one Jane Walker, who died July 4th, 1829, aged 74 years. She was probably the mother of Alexander Walker.


1. John Poage, married Jean ———. Their daughter:
2. Grizelda Poage, born 1740, married David McCoskry. Their daughter:
3. Jean McCoskry, married James Telford. Their daughter:
4. Jean Telford, married Samuel McCampbell. Their son:
5. William Logan McCampbell, married Delilah Taylor Goodwin. Their daughter:
6. Georgia McCampbell, married Austin P. Speed. Their son:
7. Goodwin Speed, married Willie Houston Hays.

Austin P. Speed was the son of Thomas S. Speed, who married Margaret Hawkins (John 5, Jameson 4, John 3, Philemon 2, John 1). Thomas Speed was a brother of John Speed (whose son Joshua was Lincoln’s friend and his brother, James, was in Lincoln’s cabinet as Attorney General, during the latter part of the Civil War). The father of Thomas Speed and James Speed was John Speed, and his father was James, who was wounded at Guilford Court House, was also the ancestor of Mrs. Mathew Scott, President National of the D. A. R. Contributed by Mrs. Georgia McCampbell Speed, Lexington, Kentucky.

Note:—“At the annual meeting of the Pew-holders of Market Street Church, Lexington, Kentucky, July, 1819. Resolved unanimously: That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Charles Wilkins, Esq., Major Alexander Parker and Major John Tilford, for the many important services rendered to the society from the laying of the foundation of
the Church in Market Street to the present day.” From “An Outline of the History of the Church in the State of Kentucky,” collected by Robert H. Bishop, Prof. of History in Transylvania University.

GENTRY LINEAGE.

Nicholas and Samuel Gentry were brothers. They were British soldiers who came to America at the time of Bacon’s Rebellion. They patented land in New Kent County, Virginia. Nicholas married — — .

Issue:

1. Eliza Gentry. 2. Nicholas Gentry. 3. Mable Gentry, and probably others.

2. Nicholas Gentry, bap. May 30, 1697, died 1779, leaving eleven children. He married 1st, Mary — — , 2nd, Jane — — . He lived in Louisa and Albemarle counties, Virginia. Issue:

(1) Moses Gentry, born in Hanover County, Virginia, lived in Louisa and Albemarle counties. Elder in Cove Presbyterian Church. Bought land in 1778 on Lynchburg, near Garland’s Store, south side of Ragged Mountain. Here he made his home and lived to be almost one hundred years old. He married Lucy Sims. Issue:

A. James Gentry.
B. Moses Gentry.
C. John P. Gentry.
D. Benejah Gentry.

E. Claybourne Gentry, born 1774, Albemarle County, Virginia, died in 1852 in Indiana. In 1790 he settled on a farm adjoining the village of Coveville, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where he lived till 1835. He then moved with a part of his family to Decatur County, Indiana, where he entered government land. In 1799 he married Jane Maxwell (daughter of Bezaleel Maxwell, a native of Scotland). (See Maxwell Genealogy.)

F. Nicholas Gentry lived in Albemarle County, Virginia, and married Mary Maxwell, daughter of Bezaleel Maxwell. (See Maxwell Genealogy.)

G. David Gentry.
H. Eliza Gentry.
I. Jane Gentry, married James Maxwell of Virginia.
J. Francis Gentry.
K. Joanna Gentry.
L. Polly Gentry.

(2) David Gentry married 1st, —— ——, 2nd, Mary Estes. Issue:

A. Winifred Gentry married William Martin, daughter of James and Sarah (Harris) Martin.
B. Richard Gentry. (And others.) He was born September 26, 1763, in Virginia, died February 12, 1843, in Madison County, Kentucky. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:

“In memory of Richard Gentry, who was born in Virginia September 26th, 1763. Was at the capture of Cornwallic at Yorktown. Moved to Kentucky in 1786. Died February 12th, 1843. Aged 79 yrs. 4 mo. 16 days.”

He was a captain in the Revolution and after his removal to Kentucky in 1786, he served with Boone during the Indian uprisings. His military history is recorded in the Pension Office at Washington. He enlisted from Albemarle County. Married 1st, April 1, 1784, Jane Harris (daughter of Christopher Harris and his second wife, Agnes (McCord) Harris). To them were born twelve children. She died about 1820. He married second Nancy Guthrie, and had issue. Issue first wife:

(A) Reuben E. Gentry, born June 6, 1785, died 1839.
(B) David Gentry, born April 11, 1787. Removed to Missouri.
(D) Christy Gentry, born October 14, 1790, died March 14, 1866. He removed to Ralls County, Missouri, and became a very prominent Missionary Baptist minister. Christy Gentry and several of his brothers were present at the association when Alexander Campbell separated from the Baptist Church, and one or more of his brothers went with Campbell. He married May 28, 1812, Lucy Christy of Clark County, Kentucky, born April 18, 1795, died November 18, 1869. Issue;

a. Mary Jane Gentry, born 9-5-1813, died 7-7-1816.
b. Amanda T. Gentry, born 6-4-1815, died 2-8-1839.
f. William Tandy Gentry, born 9-17-1822.
g. Christy Gentry, Jr., born 12-7-1824, died 9-23-1867.
h. Reuben E. Gentry, born 8-19-1827, died 9-30-1827.
i. Rhodes Rollins Gentry, born 2-11-1830, died November, 1854.
j. Joshua Henry Gentry, born 10-4-1832, died 1-28-1912, married Mary Angeline Elliott.
k. Overton Harris Gentry, born 10-18-1836, died 2-25-1885.

(E) James Harris Gentry, born June 1, 1792, married Ann Irvine Campbell, b. December 25, 1790, died Sept. 10, 1820.
(F) Nancy Gentry, born October 3, 1795, married Jeremiah Bush of Clark County, Kentucky.
(G) Joshua Gentry, born June 6, 1797, settled in Marion County, Missouri.
(H) Joseph Gentry, born August 29, 1799, married Elizabeth Tribble.
(I) Overton Gentry, born June 10, 1802, married Lucinda Reed.
(J) Rhodes Gentry, born August 5, 1804, married Ollie Moore.
(K) Jane Gentry, born March 28, 1806, married first, Valentine White, married second, October 15, 1834, James Blythe.

MATERNAL ANCESTRY OF DEVERNE CARY HOUSTON AND JUNIUS WILSON HOUSTON.

CAREY LINEAGE.

1. Thomas Cary, of England, died 1687, m. Jane ——. Their son
2. Edward Cary, m. Catharine Ferrel. Their son
4. Thomas Cary, m. Elizabeth Bowen. Their son
5. Edward Cary, m. Susannah Brown. Their son
7. Isaac Cary, m. Catharine Eylar. Their daughter
9. Florence Amelia Wilson, m. Edward Maxwell Houston. Issue:
(1) DeVerne Cary Houston, m. Caroline Harrison.
(2) Junius Wilson Houston, m. Mary Brown.

"Certificates Patents," Land Commissioner’s office, Annapolis, Md., February 20, 1673. Whereas, Thomas Cary of Somerset County hath due him 300 acres for transporting himself, Jane, his wife; Edward, Thomas and John, his sons, and Alexander, his servant, into this province, there is granted unto him a tract of land on Great Manny Creek, containing 300 acres, called “Cary’s Adventure.”

Born May 10, 1668, William, son of Thomas and Jane Cary.
Born December 23, 1669, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Jane Cary.
Born October 5, 1673, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jane Cary.

Id. id. id. page 35. Married, December 10, 1680, by Mr. David Richardson, minister, Edward Cary and Catherine Ferrell.

Prerogative Court of Maryland Wills. Liber 4-G-folio 271. Abstract of the will of Thomas Cary of Great Many, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, May 20, 1681. “In good health and perfect understanding. To my son, Richard Cary, 100 pounds of tobacco; to my son, Edward Cary, various cattle; to my son, Thomas Cary, after the death of my wife, Jane, 300 acres of land, called “Cary’s Adventure”; to my son, John Cary, various cattle; to my sons, John and William, 150 acres of land called “Waterford,” to be divided equally between them; to my daughters, Sarah and Mary Cary, a mare and a saddle and bridle; to my son, Samuel Cary, various cattle; the residue of my estate I give to my loving wife, Jane, and to all my children until they are 21 years old. Wife Jane to be sole executrix. Dom. Coppinger and John Pierce, witnesses. Proved June 27, 1687.” Note—Thomas and Jane Cary had, as the above documents show, six sons, Richard, Edward, Thomas and John, who were born before the family settled in Maryland, and William and Samuel, who were born at Great Many after 1666. The daughters, Sarah and Mary, were born in Maryland.—J. B. T.

Sussex County, Delaware. Wills, Liber A-1-folio 243.
Abstract of the will of Edward Cary of Sussex County, on Delaware, January 21, 1731. “Sick and weak. To my daughter, Mary Cary, one suit of silk crepe clothes; to my son, Thomas Cary, the plantation on which I now live, containing 200 acres, to be his after the death of his mother; if he should marry before his mother died, he is to have the liberty to build on one-half of the plantation; he is also to have cer-
tain cattle when he comes of age, with my Bible, my gun and a walnut table; and he is to have a horse immediately after my decease, and my negro man Jack, after his mother's decease; to my son, Edward Cary, my plantation on the west side of Harring branch, with the cattle and a chest of drawers and a gun, when he comes of age; I give my negro girl Phillis and a mare with their increase to him; and to my son William, after the death of their mother; to my son, William Cary, I give 162 acres in the forest on the west side of Gum branch, with one yearling heifer, when he comes of age; to my daughter, Betty Cary, a bed and bed clothing and one yearling heifer, when she is of age; to my daughter. Rhoda Cary, a yearling heifer and one iron pot, at age or marriage: all the residue of my estate I bequeath to my beloved wife, Ann Cary, who is to be sole executrix. David Lane, Elizabeth Cowden and John May, witnesses. Proved February 27, 1730. (Sic—The discrepancy in the dates is due to the double dating. It is so in the original.—J. B. T.)


In Manny hundred, “Cary's Adventure,” 300 acres, surveyed November 20, 1666, for Thomas Cary, at the head of Great Manny, on the north side of the great branch. Possessed 1707 by Thomas Cary.

Sussex County, Delaware, Deeds, Liber A-1-folio 78.

William Clarke of Sussex County to John Carey, Cooper 100 acres, called “Cooper's Hall,” five miles south of Lewes.

Id, id, id., folio 147.

September 2, 1696, Edward Cary to Aminidab Hauzer, 200 acres of land in Sussex County, Delaware.

Id. id. id., folio 186.

September 4, 1700, Edward Cary to William Whaples, 200 acres on Rehoboth Bay, in Sussex County.

Id. id. id. folio 306.

May 6, 1707, John Cary and Bridget, his wife, to William Williamson of Accomac County, Virginia, 107 acres of land.

Note—Sussex County, Delaware, borders Somerset County, Maryland, on the north. Many Maryland families removed and settled in Delaware soon after William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania, which province then included the three lower counties of Delaware.
Among those who thus removed were Edward and John, sons of Thomas and Jane Cary. They appear frequently in Sussex County records after 1690.

Carey Family Bible, Owned 1913, by Mrs. Charles F. Richards of Delaware.

Imprint: "Oxford. Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the University, MDCCXXVI."

"Edward Cary departed this life in the three and fortieth year of his life, the 17th day of February, and was buried the 19th day in the year of our Lord 1730."

"Thomas Cary, son of Edward Cary and Ann, his wife, was born in the year of our Lord 1717, February the 11th."

"Elizabeth Cary, wife of Thomas Cary, was born in the year of our Lord 1713 and departed this life the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1795, about 3 o'clock in the morning, aged about 82 years."

"Thomas Cary, husband to the aforesaid Elizabeth, was born in the year of our Lord 1717 and departed this life the 9th day of November, 1795, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, aged 78 years and 9 months, wanting two days."

"Bowen Cary, ye son of Thomas Cary and Elizabeth, his wife, was born ye 24th day of January, in ye year of our Lord 1741."

"Edward Cary, ye son of Thomas Cary and Elizabeth, his wife, was born October ye 13th, in the year of our Lord Christ 1737."

"Stephen Brown Cary, the son of Edward Cary and his wife Susanna, was born November ye 14th day, in the year of our Lord 1765."

"Bowen Cary, the son of Edward Cary and Susanna, his wife, was born March the 21st, in the year of our Lord A. D. 1768."

Sussex County, Delaware, Administration Bonds.

June 2, 1782. Letters of administration on the estate of Edward Cary of Sussex County, Delaware, deceased, intestate, granted to Susanna Cary, his widow, and Thomas Cary, Sr.

Sussex County, Delaware, Wills. Liber E-No. 5-folio 56.

Abstract of the will of Thomas Cary of Sussex County, Delaware, January 25, 1787. To my beloved wife, Elizabeth Cary, all my lands and goods; to my son, Nehemiah Cary, my lands after the death of my wife; grandsons, John and Lemuel Cary, sons of Nehemiah; granddaughter, Prissy Cary, daughter of Nehemiah; to the heirs of my son Edward Cary, deceased, one child's part after the decease of my wife;
daughters Barsheba Truitt, and daughter Mary Watson's heirs; grandson, Benjamin Riley; grandson, Benjamin Brinklee, son of William and Rhoda Brinklee, three negroes; granddaughter, Nancy Griffith, daughter of my son, Bowen, Cary, deceased, £20; my wife, Elizabeth, to be executor. Robert McGonigle, Robert Houston and John Nicholson, witnesses. Proved November 24, 1795.

Sussex County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber A. F. No. 29, Page 216.

August 29, 1810. Stephen Carey, of Scioto County, Ohio, power of attorney to his brother, Thomas Carey, of Sussex County, Delaware. Whereas, Thomas Cary of Sussex County, deceased, leaving an estate which descended to his children and their representatives; and whereas, I am one of the children of Edward Cary, a son of the said Thomas, deceased, and am therefore entitled to a proportionate part of the said Edward Cary's share of the estate of the said Thomas Cary, therefore I appoint my brother, Thomas Cary, my attorney to receive what is due to me as one of the representatives of the said Edward Carey.

Stephen Brown Cary was born November 14, 1765, died February 29, 1832, Brown County, Ohio. Married, 3-15-1718, Sarah Mitton. (See Mitton Lineage.) Stephen Cary was a son of Edward Cary, a soldier in the Revolution, who served in the Sixth Regiment, Maryland troops, discharged September, 1780. "Archives of Maryland," Vol. 18, p. 193. Issue:

1. Naomi Carey, married Allen Moore. Issue:
   (1) Naomi Moore.

2. William Carey, married Viano Harrison, daughter of General Harrison. Issue:
   (1) Stephen Q. Carey.
   (2) William Carey, Jr.
   (3) Matilda Carey.

William Carey, Sr., at the time of his death, was sheriff of Scioto County, Ohio. He was a man very popular and highly esteemed in the community, as is indicated by the following incident. His term of office had almost expired and he was a candidate for re-election when, on a visit to his father in Adams County, Ohio, where Emerald now stands, he was taken violently ill and died. On his death bed he requested that his deputy, a young man by the name of Gregory (who had long been in his employ) should be elected in his place. This was on Saturday and the election was on the following Tuesday. His request was received at his home on Sunday evening and early Monday morning messengers...
were sent out to acquaint the different precincts of his wish, and when the votes were counted the following day it was found that Mr. Gregory had been unanimously elected. His widow married a Mr. Moore and emigrated with all her children to southwest Missouri.

3. John Carey. John Carey was born in Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1792. When he was four years old his parents removed to Brown County, Ohio; afterward they settled near Chillicothe. At a very early age, when still a mere boy, he carried the mail on horseback between Chillicothe and Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, a distance of forty miles; he followed this calling for two years and his experiences and adventures as a mail carrier in the then primeval wilderness were ever pleasant reminiscences to him in after life. The call of his horn as he approached the abode of some lonely settler must have been a welcome sound, and as the boy galloped away among the great trees he must have presented a rather picturesque figure. At the age of nineteen he joined the army and was in Hull’s army in Detroit at the time of Hull’s surrender to the British.

Not long after his discharge from the army he entered the employ of Roswell Wilcox, who owned and operated a sawmill on Alum Creek, near Worthington, in Franklin County; in 1817 he married his employer’s daughter, Dorcas Wilcox, who was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, a woman of Puritan ancestry and of unusual strength of character, who shared with him the vicissitudes of fortune incident to the life of a pioneer. In 1821 he bought from the government some land in what is now Wyandot, then a part of Crawford County. Here with his axe and saw he cut a hole in the forest, and with the material so obtained he built the first hewed log house that adorned the wilderness in that vicinity. To this cabin he removed his family in the following year.

Here he engaged in farming and erected the first sawmill that was seen in that part of Ohio, and also the first carding mill, both of which drew patronage from a wide scope of country in all directions.

He really won distinction among his fellows as a man of sound mind, unflinching integrity and great executive ability. In the year 1835 he was chosen to represent Crawford County in the lower house of the State Legislature, to which position he was re-elected, and about the close of his second term he was appointed one of the associate judges of Crawford County. He served one.
term as judge, and shortly after the expiration of this term was sent to the State Senate.

In 1845 he chose to retire from public life and devote his energies to his personal interests and to the development of the then new county of Wyandot; he interested himself largely in the promotion of the Mad River Railroad, the first railroad built in Ohio, and in other public improvements.

In 1853 he removed from his old homestead on the Tymochtee to Carey, where he lived during the remainder of his life.

In 1858 he was prevailed upon to accept the Republican nomination to Congress; he again donned his political armor and bravely led a forlorn hope against a Democratic majority of more than two thousand; to the astonishment of the faithful he was triumphantly elected, being the first Republican Congressman ever elected from his district; he was a member of the House during that exciting period when the storm of the Civil War was gathering and numbered among his friends many of the most influential men of his party in those stirring times.

The passing years and advancing age never lessened his interest in his family, his friends or his country. On the 17th of March, 1875, at the age of 83, his useful and eventful life closed, and honored and respected by all who knew him, he passed to his reward, leaving behind him a wide influence for good and a name which he had made a synonym for honor and integrity.

Records from the family Bible of John Carey, now in the possession of Althea (Carey) Whaley, Carey, Ohio:

John Carey, born in Monongahela County, Virginia, April 5, 1792, died March 17, 1875, in Carey, Ohio. Married January 9, 1817, Dorcas Wilcox, daughter of Roswell and Dorcas Wilcox, born June 17, 1790, in Hartford County, Connecticut. Died September 1, 1867, in Carey, Ohio. Children:

(1) Napoleon Carey, born July 18, 1818, in Franklin County, Ohio, died October 22, 1846, married 10-28-1845 Ellen G. Brown, daughter of William and Eliza Brown.

(2) McDonough Monroe Carey, born May 13, 1820, in Franklin County, Ohio, died May 6, 1895, in Crawford County, Ohio; married 9-30-1845 Lidia Elizabeth Beebe, daughter of John and Hannah Beebe.

(3) Emma Maria Carey, born January 15, 1822, Franklin County, Ohio, died August 27, 1842.

(4) Eliza Ann Carey, born July 7, 1824, died August 27, 1904;

(5) Cinderella Carey, born May 2, 1826, in Crawford County, Ohio, died July 20, 1892, Crawford, Ohio; married Judge Brown.

(6) Dorcas Carey, born February 2, 1830, Crawford County, Ohio, died August 1, 1909, Carey, Ohio; married June 21, 1849, Alvin Dow, son of David and Louisa Dow.

4. Isaac Carey, born January 1, 1794, in Monongahela County, Virginia, died 4-5-1866, Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio. He was a pioneer justice of Ohio and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for over thirty years. He was a man prominent in advancement and culture; a friend of the poor and often gave his services in legal matters to assist them to gain justice. Brown County, Ohio, is noted for its many illustrious military men, among whom are General U. S. Grant, Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, General Kautz of the cavalry, General Ammon, General Thomas M. Hamer, General Charles Blair and Brigadier-General Carl White. Many of these received much valuable advice and instruction from Judge Carey, especially Albert Kautz and U. S. Grant, the former of whom was a pupil of Catharine, a daughter of Isaac Carey, who was the first woman to teach the higher branches in that part of Ohio. In later years the Admiral often expressed his deep appreciation of their instruction and moral support during his formative years.

Catharine Carey was educated at the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. She was a teacher of Latin and Biology and was a writer of ability. She married William H. Wilson. (See Wilson Family.)

Isaac Carey served in the War of 1812, in the Ohio mounted militia from May 1, 1813, to May 19, 1813, in Captain Nathaniel Massie’s company. Also in Captain Edward Shepard’s company, Major George Edwards’ First Battalion, First Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Ohio Militia, of the War of 1812, from July 29, 1813, to August 22, 1813. This company was from Ross County, Ohio.

He was married October 1, 1818, to Catharine Eylar, daughter of Joseph Eylar. (See Rosenmuller-Eylar Lineage.) Issue:

(1) Joseph Carey, born 11-30-1819.
(2) Stephen Eylar Carey, M. D., born 8-12-1820, Brown County, Ohio. President of the Physio-Medical College, Indianapolis,
Ind. Professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence. Physio-Medical College of Ohio for several years, beginning 1853. He was a splendid business man, always foremost in the advancement of the country and helped to build the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad, now part of the Norfolk and Western. Married Elizabeth (daughter of John Records). Res. Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and Fincastle, Ohio. Issue:

A. Emmons Carey, died unm.
B. Alice (Carey) Pedicord.

(3) Sarah Ann Carey, born July 2, 1822, died unm.
(4) Mary Ann Carey, born August 29, 1824, married Spencer Records. Issue:

A. Zida Records, died young.
B. Adelaide Records, married Samuel Hamilton. Issue:

(A) Frederick Hamilton, died unm.
(B) Mary Davis.
(C) Garvin Records, graduate Bible College, Lexington, Ky.

(6) William Henry Carey, M. D., born 1828, died unm.
(7) Aaron Rosenmueller Carey, born January 1, 1831, died infant.

5. Susannah Carey, married John Collins and moved to Missouri.
7. Margaret Carey, married —— Tomb.
8. Sarah Carey, died unm.

Many pieces of handwork done by the Cary women are still in possession of their descendants in Ohio. Mrs. Florence Wilson Houston of Springfield, Missouri, has the double-faced coverlets and linens which they spun and wove; also four quilts, the needlework on which was never surpassed in colonial times.
BROWN LINEAGE.

1. Daniel Brown, died 1695, m. Susanna Ver Planck. Their son
2. Daniel Brown, died 1725, m. Elizabeth Pemberton. Their son
3. Daniel Brown, died 1748, m. Elizabeth Manlove. Their daughter
   Their son
   Their son
6. Isaac Cary (Carey), m. Catharine Ann Eylar. Their daughter
7. Catharine Ann Carey, m. William Henry Wilson. Their daughter
8. Florence Amelia Wilson, m. Edward Maxwell Houston. Their
   (second) son
   Junius Wilson Houston, m. Mary Brown. Their daughter

Kent County, Delaware Wills. Liber A. page 16.

Abstract of the will of Daniel Brown of Kent County, Province of Pennsylvania, September 17, 1695. To Mary Draper, two heifers; to my daughter, Mary Thompson, 100 acres of land, a part of the plantation on which I live, during her life; to my beloved wife, Susanna Brown, all my estate in case my son, Daniel Brown, should die before he is of age; all the residue to my son Daniel, who is to be executor, with wife Susanna and son-in-law, William Thompson. William Rodney, Richard Wilson, John Belts, Simon Hirons, William Morton and John Hillyard, witnesses. Proved 10-30-1695.

Id, id, id, Liber T, page 3.

June 4, 1725. Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Brown, deceased, intestate, are granted to Elizabeth Brown, his widow.

Id. id. id. Liber I folio 266.

Abstract of the will of Daniel Brown of Mispillion hundred, Kent County, Delaware, March 6, 1748. To my son, Stephen Brown, the plantation on which I live, with 236 acres; my wife Elizabeth to be executor; to my daughter, Susanna Brown, a negro named Nero; to my daughter, Elizabeth Brown, £20; my white children and my negro children are to be raised without any charge to them; to Charles Dickenson, a horse; my cousin, Daniel Brown, Charles and Isaac Dickenson and Luke Manlove, witnesses.
Scharf's "History of Delaware, Page 1185.

"Brown's Branch rises in Mispillion hundred, Kent County, flows through a portion of Milford hundred and empties into Murderkill Creek at Fork Landing. Daniel Brown, from whom this stream took its name, obtained a tract of 300 acres in this vicinity in 1680. On August 2, 1684, 900 acres more were surveyed to him, which he sold January 24, 1685."

Some Records of Sussex County, Delaware, Page 4.

"July 28, 1686, Daniel Brown received a grant of land and he was one of the earliest settlers there."


"Civil and Military Appointments for Whorekill—November, 1684. Mr. Daniel Brown under-sheriff and constable."


May 8, 1767. Stephen Brown of Mispillion hundred, Kent County, son of Daniel Brown, deceased, to his cousin, Elizabeth Russell, wife of William Russell, and daughter of Pemberton Brown, deceased. Whereas, Daniel Brown, Sr., father to the said Daniel and Pemberton Brown, was seized by a grant from the Duke of York of land in "Brown's Neck" on Murderkill Creek and Brown's Branch, which takes its name from the said Daniel Brown, as being the first settler thereon, after whose death the land passed to his sons, the said Daniel and Pemberton, in common, and was divided by them, by deeds of lease and release, May 29, 1739, which deeds were never recorded, and the grant being lost, a new warrant was obtained March 8, 1738; and whereas, the said Stephen Brown and Elizabeth Russell desire to confirm the said division, therefore they convey, etc., etc., etc.

Kent County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber M, Page 181.

March 12, 1743, Daniel Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Manlove, spinster, daughters and heirs of Luke Manlove and Mary, his wife, to Charles Dickenson; land devised by John Walker to his daughter, Mary Walker, who married the said Luke Manlove.


Partial abstract of the will of William Clarke of Sussex County, on Delaware. Signed 2nd month 24, 1705. To my granddaughter, Eliza-
beth Brown, the wife of Daniel Brown, £25; to my son-in-law, Thomas Pemberton, etc., July 24, 1705.


Daniel Brown, member of the Colonial Assembly from Kent County, on Delaware, 1682, 1683, 1689, 1690 and 1695.

VER PLANCK LINEAGE.

1. Abraham Isaacsen Ver Planck of Holland, m. Marie Vinge (de Vigne). Their daughter
2. Susanna Ver Planck, m. Daniel Brown. Their son
3. Daniel Brown, m. Elizabeth Pemberton. Their son
4. Daniel Brown, m. Elizabeth Manlove. Their daughter
5. Susanna Brown, m. Edward Cary. Their son
6. Stephen Brown Cary, m. Sarah Mitton. Their son
9. Florence Amelia Wilson, m. Edward Maxwell Houston. Their son
10. DeVerne Cary Houston, m. Caroline Theresa Harrison. Their son
11. DeVerne Cary Harrison Houston, born June 1, 1915, Springfield, Mo.

Abraham Isaacsen Ver Planck died 1690. Emigrated from Holland about 1638 and was one of "The Twelve Men" of New Amsterdam, 1641. He owned land at Paulus Hook as early as May 1, 1638. He was in an expedition against Swedes in 1655 and witnessed an Indian deed the same year. He married Marie Vinge (de Vigne) (widow Roos), daughter of Geyeyn and Adriana (Cuvalje) Vinge. The three older children may have been born in Holland. Issue:

1. Abigel Ver Planck, m. Adrian Van Lear.
2. Gelyn Ver Planck, born January 1, 1637, married July 10 or 20, 1668 (N. S.), Hendrika Wessels.
3. Catalyna Ver Planck, married October 13, 1657, David Peterse Schuyler.
4. Isaac Ver Planck, baptized in New York July 26, 1641, died infant.
5. Susanna Ver Planck, baptized May 25, 1642, married first, December 4, 1660, Martin Van Waert. Married second, April
20, 1669, John Garland, who died 1674. "On January 3, 1671, Governor Francis Lovelace, of New York, granted license to Mrs. Susanna Garland 'to trade to Delaware.' On March 10, 1762, the Governor issued a certificate to John Garland, stating that he had given unto him or Susanna, his wife, a license to trade or traffic with the Indians at the Whorekill or any other parts at Delaware." His son, Sylvester Garland, was also an Indian trader. He lived in New Castle and was licensed by William Penn in 1771. (From "The Wilderness Trail," by Charles A. Hanna, vol. I, page 77.)

Susanna Ver Planck married third, 1679, Daniel Brown, who died 1695. (See Brown Lineage.)

6. Jacomyntje Ver Planck, baptized July 6, 1644.
7 Ariaentje Ver Planck, baptized December 2, 1646, married December 4, 1660, Miegert Wynantse Van der Pool.
8. Hillegond Ver Planck, baptized November 1, 1648, married David Ackerman in Albany, N. Y.
9. Isaak Ver Planck, baptized February 26, 1651, married Abigel Uyten Bogaardt in Albany, N. Y. (A daughter married Governor Stuyvesant.)

Gelyn Ver Planck, b. January 1, 1637, d. April 23, 1684, in New York, Prominent merchant of his time, trading with Holland, the West Indies and England; Schlepen 1673-4; Alderman 1677-9; one of the three patentees named in the Indian deed August 8, 1683, for 85,000 acres in Duchess County, New York; m. July 10 or 20, 1668, Hendrika Wessells, b. September 23, 1664. Issue:

(1) James (Jacobus) Ver Planck, b. New York City December 1, 1671 (O. S.), d. New York City October 30, 1699; officer in the English army at Rensselaerwyck; m. September 8, 1691 (O. S.), Margarita Schuyler, b. January 1, 1674 (O. S.), daughter of Philip Peterse and Margareta (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler of Rensselaerwyck. Issue:


B. Phillip Ver Planck, b. Albany, N. Y., July 28, 1695, d. at "Cortlandt Manor" October 13, 1771; sheriff of Albany County 1722; Rep. in the Provincial Assembly of New York for Cortlandt Manor 34 years (1734-1768); Governor of Kings (now Columbia) College 1754-1771. Eng. Col. Vetch's Reg. Mass. Col. forces 1711; Com. to Six Nations
AND GENEALOGY

1746; Com. for fortifications 1755; m. April 10, 1716, Ger­
trude Van Cortlandt, only daughter and heiress of Johannis
and Anna Marie (Van Schaick) Van Cortlandt, second
lord of Cortlandt Manor, through whom the property came
to Phillip Ver Planck and was then called Ver Planck
Point.

Ver Planck Arms—Ermine on a chief engrailed sa; a
demi wolf ppr. 3 mullets ar. Motto: Ut vita sic Mors.

PEMBERTON LINEAGE.

Thomas Pemberton m. Elizabeth Clarke.
Daniel Brown, d. 1725, m. Elizabeth Pemberton.
Daniel Brown, m. Elizabeth Manlove.
Edward Cary, b. 10-13-1737, d. 1782, m. Susanna Brown.


February 22, 1681-2. The court at St. James grants 1,000 acres of
land in Kent County to Thomas Pemberton.

Id, id. id. C-74.

First month, called March the 25th, 1691, Thomas Pemberton of
Lewes, Sussex County, to Mark Manlove, a tract of land on Mispillion
Creek.

Rodney's Diary and Other Delaware Records.

The will of William Clark of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, men­
tions his granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Brown, and his son-in-
law, Thomas Pemberton. Signed second month, 24, 1705. Proved July
24, 1705.


Thomas Pemberton, member of the Governor's Council from Sussex
County, 1695.

Id. id. id. 664, 665, 669.

Thomas Pemberton, justice of the peace, 1694.
Thomas Pemberton, justice of the peace, 1702.
Thomas Pemberton, member of the Provincial Assembly, 1693, 1694,
1696, 1700 and of the extra session of 1700.
CLARKE LINEAGE.

William Clarke, d. 1705, m. Honour ——.
Thomas Pemberton, m. Elizabeth Clarke.
Daniel Brown, m. Elizabeth Pemberton.
Daniel Brown, m. Elizabeth Manlove.
Edward Cary, m. Susanna Brown.


Abstract of the will of William Clarke of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware, 2nd month, April 24, 1705. To my son, William Clarke, and his espoused wife, Rebecca Curtis, £10; to my granddaughter, Elizabeth Brown, wife of Daniel Brown, £25; to my granddaughter, Mary Pemberton, £25; to my son-in-law, Thomas Pemberton, 20 shillings; my beloved wife, Honour Clarke, to be executrix; my brother-in-law, Walton Huling, and my friend, Thomas Fisher, to be overseers. Joseph Booth, Robert Burton and Jonas Greenwood, witnesses. Proved July 24, 1705.

Note—This will is recorded on page 7 of a record book stamped “Earmarks,” 1705, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware.—J. B. T.

*New Jersey Archives. Vol. XXI, Page 401."

Deed, March 19, 1683. William Clarke, late of Dublin, now of Sussex County, Pennsylvania, to James Graham of New York, merchant, one-fourth of one-tenth of a grant of land in New Jersey.


William Clarke, member of the Governor’s Council from Sussex County, on Delaware, from A. D. 1683 to A. D. 1705.

*Id. id. id. Page 629.*

William Clarke, Chief Justice, April 10, 1703, to 1705.

*Id. id. id. Page 636.*

William Clarke, Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, 1692.

*Id. id. id. Pages 664-5.*

William Clarke, justice of the peace, 1683, 1686, 1689, 1693.
AND GENEALOGY

William Clarke, member of the Colonial Assembly, 1701.

MANLOVE LINEAGE.

Mark Manlove, d. 1666, m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Roberts) Williams.
Luke Manlove, b. August 26, 1666, d. 1709.
Daniel Brown, d. 1748, m. Elizabeth Manlove.
Edward Cary, m. Susanna Brown.
Stephen Brown Cary, m. Sarah Mitten.
Isaac Carey, m. Catherine Eylar.
William Henry Wilson, m. Catherine Ann Carey.
Edward Maxwell Houston, m. Florence Wilson.

Northampton, Va., Order Book No. 8, 1657-1664, Folio 125.

February 20, 1661. A certificate is granted to Mark Manlove for 500 acres of land, due to him for the rights underwritten—Mark Manlove, Hannah Manlove, Thomas Manlove, Elizabeth Manlove, Hannah Manlove, Mark Manlove, Mary Manlove, Abia Manlove, John Manlove, Anna Manlove.


"July 12, 1662. I, Elizabeth Williams, alias Manlove, for natural love and with the consent of my husband, Mark Manlove, convey to my daughter, Ann Williams, certain described cattle, when she is fourteen, she being ye 2nd of February last four years old; and I appoint my well beloved brother, John Roberts, and my friend, Christopher Dixon, feoffs in trust."

Somerset County, Maryland, Wills. Liber E. W. No. 5, Page 105.

Note—Mark Manlove settled in Northampton County, Virginia, about 1660 and removed thence to Somerset County, Maryland, a few years later. He was probably a Quaker and removed from Virginia with other members of the Society of Friends to escape the exactions and the petty persecutions of the Episcopal establishment in Virginia. His first wife, Hanna—, was the mother of all but three of his eleven children. She died about 1659 or 1660, and he married second, the widow, Elizabeth Williams, whose maiden name was Roberts. She was the mother of his three youngest children, Persey, George and Luke. Three or four of his sons removed to Delaware.—J. B. T.


_Id. id. id. Liber B.-1665-1668, Page 52._

December 3, 1666, I, Elizabeth Manlove, widow of Mark Manlove, out of my tender care for my children that the Lord hath given me by my husband, said loving Mark Manlove, who leaving me possessed of an estate, I, therefore, give and make over to my said children as follows: To my daughter, Persey Manlove, two cows and calves, until she is fourteen; to my son, George Manlove, one cow, etc., until he is eighteen, and to my son, Luke Manlove, one cow and her increase until he is eighteen years old." Recorded December 24, 1666.

_Kent County, Delaware, Wills. Y Liber C, Page 84._


_Kent County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber M., Page 181._

Daniel Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Manlove, spinster, daughters and heirs of Luke Manlove, deceased, to Charles Dickinson, land willed by John Walker to his daughter, Mary Walker, who married the said Luke Manlove. Dated May 12, 1743. Note—Luke Manlove, son of Luke, son of Mark, made his will May 27, 1740, but he does not mention his daughter Elizabeth or his wife Mary, who probably died before 1740.—J. B. T.
AND GENEALOGY

WALKER LINEAGE.

John Walker, d. 1707, m. October 8, 1685, Mary Paynter.
Luke Manlove, d. 1740, m. Mary Walker.
Daniel Brown, d. 1748, m. Elizabeth Manlove.
Edward Cary, b. October 13, 1737, d. 1782, m. Susanna Brown.

Wills, Administrations and Marriages, Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, 1683-95, Page 50.

These are to certify to all persons whatsoever that John Walker of the county of Kent, in the territories of the Province of Pennsylvania, single man, and Mary Paynter of the county of Sussex, in the territory aforesaid, single woman, after due publication according to the laws of this government did on the 18th day of the eighth month, called October, in the year of our Lord, according to the English account, 1685, in the house of John Kipshaven of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, take each other as husband and wife by the said John expressing that he takes the said Mary to be his wife, and the said Mary expressing that she takes the said John to be her husband. In testimony whereof we, the said John and Mary, have hereunto set our hands in the presence of the witnesses hereunto subscribed. John Walker. Mary Walker. Witnesses present: Richard Paynter, Sarah Paynter, William Clark, Esq.; John Roades, William Rodeney and ten others.

Kent County, Delaware, Wills. Liber B., Page 59.

John Walker of Kent County, Province of Pennsylvania, 9th month, 2nd, 1707. To my daughter, Mary Walker, 100 acres of land; to my son, John Walker, 400 acres of land, with part of the plantation on which I live; to my son, Daniel Walker, 400 acres; to Elizabeth Coale, two cows; all the residue of my estate I leave to my three children, John, Daniel and Mary Walker, who are to be executors; the children being minors, Mark Manlove, Nathaniel Hunn and Edward Needham are to be supervisors during their minority. Proved November 13, 1707.

Kent County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber M-1-Folio 181.

May 12, 1743, Daniel Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Manlove, spinster, daughters and heirs of Luke Manlove, deceased, to Charles Dickinson, land bequeathed by John Walker to his daughter, Mary Walker, who married the said Luke Manlove. Note—Mary Paynter, who married John Walker, was no doubt the daughter of Richard and Sarah Paynter. It was the custom with friends for the parents of the
bride and groom to sign the certificate first, as the principal witnesses. Then other relatives followed in the order of their kinship, then the guests who were not related. This, I believe is still the Quaker practice—J. B. T.

MITTEN LINEAGE.

William Mitten, d. 1784, m. Sarah Ponder, b. August 15, 1740.
Stephen Brown Cary, m. Sarah Mitten.

*Kent County, Delaware, Wills. Liber M., Page 22.*

May 12, 1784. Letters of administration on the estate of William Mitten, deceased, intestate, are granted to James Mitten. Thomas Bowman, Jr., bondsman.

*Sussex County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber K-Page 294.*

November 3, 1767. John Ponder, Sr.: Jacob Sheltman and his wife Sarah, daughter of John Gum, William Tharp and Mary, his wife, daughter of the said John Ponder, Sr.; William Mitten and his wife Sarah, also a daughter of John Ponder, Sr., to Jacob Gum, land on which the said Jacob Gum lives, etc.

PONDER LINEAGE.

John Ponder, d. 1703, m. Mary Shepherd (daughter of Francis Shepherd, of "Shepherd's Fortune," and "Shepherd's Forest," Talbott County, Maryland. Will dated 3-5-1691).

John Ponder, d. 1719, m. Mary ——.

John Ponder, b. 3-9-1704, d. 7-3-1787, m. Alice Gum.

William Mitten, d. 1784, m. Sarah Ponder, b. 8-15-1740.

Stephen Brown Cary, m. Sarah Mitten.

*Talbot County, Maryland, Wills. Liber T. B., Folio 365.*

Abstract of the will of John Ponder of Kent County, Maryland, February 2, 1702. To my son, John Ponder, the land on which he lives; son James and William jointly, 300 acres called "Cloud's Adventure"; son Richard, half of the plantation on which I live, the other half to my wife Mary; to my daughter, Mary Ponder, at 18, my personal goods; the residue of my estate I give to my wife Mary, my sons Richard, James and William and my daughter Mary. John Whittington, William Godberry and Elizabeth Shepherd, witnesses. Proved July 20, 1703,
Abstract of the will of John Ponder of Sussex County, Delaware, March 4, 1719. To my wife Mary, my plantation in Queen Ann County, Maryland; in remainder to my eldest daughter, Mary Ponder; to my eldest son, John Ponder, the plantation on which I live, with other land in Maryland; sons James and Daniel, daughters Sarah, Margaret and Roseana, wife Mary, executrix. Mary Carlyle, John Heaviloe and William Birkell, witnesses. April 15, 1719.

March 10, 1725. John Ponder of Sussex County, Delaware, son and heir of John Ponder, formerly of Queen Ann County, Maryland, deceased, to Augustine Thompson, land called "Shepherd's Fields" on Double Creek, and another tract of 200 acres on Unicorn Branch, and one other tract in Talbott County, the same being all my land in the Province of Maryland. Note—Queen Ann County, Maryland, was founded in 1706 from parts of Kent and Talbott counties. The first John Ponder, the immigrant, grandfather to the maker of the above deed, married Mary, daughter of Francis Shepherd of Talbott County, Maryland. He mentions his wife Mary in his will, and both he and his grandson deed land which was granted to Francis Shepherd.—J. B. T.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Ponder, deceased, intestate, are granted to her daughter, Mary Ponder, of Broadkiln hundred, Sussex County.

Abstract of the will of John Ponder of Broadkiln hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, August 15, 1786. Daughters Kezia, Allee, Bevina Dagman, Elizabeth Hand and Sarah Mitten, £60; wife Elizabeth, granddaughter, Alce Bitten; son James, executor. John W. Dean, Rhoda and Sarah Mason, witnesses. July 20, 1787.

"John Ponder, Sr., was born March 9, 1704, new stile."
Mary Ponder, daughter of John and Alce, born October 5, 1738.
Sarah Ponder, daughter of John and Alce, born August 15, 1740.
John Ponder, Sr., died July 3, 1787, aged 83 years, 1 month and 24 days."
Sussex County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber K., Page 294.

November 3, 1767. John Ponder, Sr., Jacob Sheltman and Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Gum; William Tharpe and his wife Mary, daughter of John Ponder, Sr., and William Mitten and his wife Sarah, also a daughter of John Ponder, Sr., to Jacob Gum; whereas, a certain John Gum, father-in-law to the aforesaid John Ponder’s former wife, and to the said Jacob Sheltman’s present wife, died intestate and seized of land on which the said Jacob Gum now lives, who is grandson to the aforesaid John Gum; the aforesaid John Ponder having issue by his former wife, daughter to John Gum, the above mentioned Mary, wife of William Tharpe; Sarah, wife of William Mitten, and John Ponder, Jr., who is not a party to these presents, etc., etc.

Talbot County, Maryland, Wills. Liber E. M.-1, Page 93.

Abstract of the will of Francis Shepherd of Talbott County, Maryland, March 5, 1691. To my daughters Mary and heirs, 200 acres, part of “Shepherd’s Fortune,” and 200 acres of “Shepherd’s Forests”; to my son William the other half of the above tracts; daughters Elizabeth and Ann Shepherd, to Ann Evans, my sister’s daughter, brother Robert Norris; to John Ponder, 200 acres of land. John Whittington and James Greenwood, overseers. Proved 3-21-1692.

GUM LINEAGE.
Roger Gum, m. ——,
John Gum, m. ——,
John Ponder, m. Alice Gum.
William Mitten, m. Sarah Ponder.
Stephen Brown Cary, m. Sarah Mitten.

Sussex County, Delaware, Deeds. Liber K., Page 274.

September 10, 1767, John Gum of Augusta County, Virginia, to Jacob Gum of Sussex County, Delaware, land in Broadkiln hundred, granted February 8, 1686, to Roger Gum, grandfather to the aforesaid John Gum and great-grandfather to the said Jacob Gum, and ye said Roger Gum willed the said land to the said John Gum, who died intestate, whereby the said land passed to his children, of whom one was the said John Gum.

Note—See also the deed preceding under Ponder.—Ed.

Court Records from Augusta County, Virginia.

October 23, 1749, 200 acres surveyed to John Gum. In “Adam Arbogast’s Declaration.” In 1778 he volunteered, marched to Warm Springs
and with * * and John Gum was ordered back to guard his section.

August 18, 1773, John Gum and Alice to Henry Bear of Frederick County, Maryland, patent to John Gum, May, 1759.

Same to Isaac Gum, patent to John, 14th July, 1769, in gap of North Mountain.

March 21, 1754. Francis McBride and Mary McBride, his wife, to Jacob Gum, on Lost River of Cacaphore, 330 acres, all rights, royal mines excepted, and a full third part of all lead, copper, tin, coals, iron mines and iron ore that shall be found on Fairfax's land.

September 20, 1791. Appraisement of Barnet Lance's estate by Peter Hull, John Gum, Sr.

Poll of election for two trustees for the town of Staunton, taken January 1, 1793. * * * John Gum.

March 17, 1784. John Skidmore and Mary, his wife, and Sarah Smith and John Smith, all of Rockingham County, to John Gum.

November 26, 1751, John Gum, appraisers of Cornelius O. Bryan.

March 16, 1779. John Gum appointed road surveyor.

June 21, 1791. Henry Hall bound to John Gum to learn the trade of hatter.

THE EYLAR FAMILY.

George Eylar married Catherine ——. Both were born and both died in Germany, leaving a family of eight children, viz: Joseph, George, Christopher, Henry, Peter, Catharine, Barbara and Mary Eylar.

Three of the Eylar sisters married brothers named Fenstermacher. Joseph Eylar, born 1759, died July 29, 1839, in Brown County, Ohio. When about 18 years of age he came to America with his brother Henry. He first settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Bedford County, where he engaged in freighting. The wagons traveled in squads to be of help and protection to each other. Among his teams was one made up of four black, shiny stallions, which created a sensation everywhere with their tinkling bells and enormous loads. He was always noted for the size and condition of his horses. In good weather he always turned them out at night and as they played and galloped over the fields they fairly shook the earth. About the year 1795 they removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio. They came down the river in a keelboat and landed on Manchester Island, opposite what is now Adams County, Ohio. Here they remained several years. While here they entered a tract of land in Adams County, where they built a home, which was the birthplace of twelve of their children, the first child having been born in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Eylar was a man of striking appearance. His complexion was
very fair, hair dark, eyes steel blue, head large. In fact so large as to compel him to have his hats made to order. He was a handsome man, courtly in his manners and interesting in his conversation. In his earlier days he dressed in the style of his countrymen—short coat and knee breeches of velvet, silver knee buckles, black silk stockings, low-cut shoes with silver buckles, ruffled cuffs and ruffled shirt front, and a broad-brimmed beaver hat with a low crown. He always carried a cane, and, altogether was a perfect picture of the thrifty and well satisfied German gentleman. He married Marie Ann Rosenmüller. (See Rosenmüller Family.) Issue:

1. Joseph Eylar, born Tuesday, April 7, 1789, married first, 1816, Elizabeth Fenton, who died January 26, 1835, aged 41 years. Married second, 1835, Sarah Fenton, a cousin of his first wife, who died November 22, 1875, aged 61 years, 11 months and 13 days. He lived for many years at Winchester, Ohio, and was a man of prominence in his community. He served his county as associate judge from 1835 to 1842. (Elizabeth Fenton was the eighth child of Jeremiah Fenton and sister of William, John, Jesse, Jeremiah, George, Benjamin (father of Lucian J. Fenton, M. C.), Joseph, Catharine Eckman, Mary Baird and Delilah.) Issue:

   (1) Rose Ann Eylar, born 5-29-1815, died young.

   (2) Mary Ann Eylar, born 7-5-1816, died May, 1891. Buried in Baird's Cemetery, Brown County, Ohio. Married first, James F. Young; second, James B. Moore. Issue:

      A. Lucian Young.
      B. Joseph Young.
      C. Matilda Moore, m. — Know.
      D. — Moore, m. J. H. Hamilton.
      E. John Randolph Moore.
      F. Oscar Buchannan Moore.
      G. William Moore.
      H. Aaron Eylar Moore.
      I. Emma T. Moore.
      J. James Monroe Moore.

      John Randolph Moore was twice prosecuting attorney of Brown County, Ohio.

   (3) Sarah Ann Eylar, born 3-20-1818, died 5-29-1877, married Samuel McNoun. Issue:

      A. Margaret; B. William Edgar; C. Belle; D. Ruth Ann; E. Catharine, who married —— Copple.
(4) Alfred Allen Eylar, born 1-31-1820, died 10-23-1882, buried at Pontiac, Ill. He married Rebecca Ann Cockerill (daughter of Gen. Daniel Cockerill of Louden County, Virginia, who settled near Youngsville, Ohio). Issue:

A. Daniel Calhoun Eylar, banker of Pontiac, Ill.
B. Alfred Randolph Eylar, died August 7, 1886, at Lasbeyes, N. M.
C. Alverda Eylar, married Millard Fillmore (nephew of President Fillmore). Residence, Los Angeles, Cal.

(5) Ruth Eylar, born 5-10-1822, died 8-6-1878, buried West Union, Ohio. Married Joseph Randolph Cockerill, Gen. (son of Daniel Cockerill, Gen.), member of Congress from the Sixth Ohio District, colonel of 70th Ohio Reg., Civil War. Issue:

A. Armstead Tarlton Mason Cockerill, private in the 20th Ohio Infantry, Co. D. Was elected first lieutenant and was mustered as colonel of his regiment. Assessor of internal revenue in the Sixth Ohio District under Andrew Jackson. Buried West Union, Ohio.
B. John Albert Cockerill, journalist, died at Alexandria, Egypt, while carrying out a commission for the New York Herald. He is buried at Elks' Rest Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.
C. Sarah M. Cockerill, married William R. Steward, Capt., an officer in her father's regiment, and afterward an adjutant in one of the regiments of Hancock's Veteran Corps. Issue:

(A) John A. Steward. He studied navigation and went to sea. While rounding Cape Horn he was swept overboard one night and lost forever.

D. Oliver Oscar Cockerill, died infant.

(6) Joseph Fenton Eylar.

(7) John Eylar, born 7-6-1826, died 9-7-1866, buried West Union Ohio. Married, 3-26-1846, Ann A. Wilkins (daughter of Daniel P. and Susan B. (Inlow) Wilkins). Issue:

A. Joseph W. Eylar, journalist. He established the People's Defender at West Union. Editor and manager of the News Democrat at Georgetown, Ohio. Twice represented Adams County in the Ohio Legislature.
B. Oliver Alfred Eylar, publisher and real estate dealer of Dallas, Texas.
C. Samuel Randolph Eylar, died 6-27-1897, at Brenham, Texas
D. John A. Eylar, attorney of Waverly, Ohio.
E. Daniel Putnam Eylar, printer and publisher. Established the Democrat Index at West Union.
F. Louella Barker Eylar. Teacher of Adams County, Ohio.
G. Albert Sidney Johnson Eylar. Attorney, El Paso, Texas. Served as county judge. (John Eylar, their father, served three years in the Civil War as wagonmaster. His sons, Joseph and Oliver, were with him for two years. Joseph W. married Mary Ellen Oldsom. Issue, four children. John A. m. Lucy Douglas.)

(8) Benjamin Franklin Eylar, born 12-25-1828, buried near Hillsboro, Ohio, married Martha Elgin. Issue, one child.
(9) David Shafer Eylar, born 7-10-1831, died 3-11-1897, buried Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio. Married Martha Cannon of Locust Grove. Issue:
A. Hetty Eylar, married Robert D. McClure.
B. Alverda Eylar, died young.
C. Jennie Eylar, married J. D. Copeland.
D. Oliver Rodney Eylar.
E. Oscar Coleman Eylar.
F. John Randolph Eylar.
G. Ruth Eylar.
H. Ella Eylar.
I. Elizabeth Eylar, married J. R. Zile.

David Shafer Eylar was twice sheriff of Adams County, and during the last eighteen years of his life was justice of the peace of Franklin Township. He was not a lawyer, but in all his years of service as justice of the peace not one of his decisions was ever reversed by a higher court.

(10) Oliver Hazard Eylar, born 8-23-1834, died 11-4-1893, buried at Olathe, Kas. Served in Company F of the 7th Ohio Cavalry during the Civil War and was mustered out as captain. Married Elma Bunn (daughter of Nicholas Bunn). Issue:
A. Edward Eylar, residence Kansas City, Mo.
B. Walter Eylar, residence Kansas City, Mo.
C. Oliver Eylar, served in the Spanish-Cuban War.
(11) Samuel F. Eylar, residence Oklahoma.
(12) Virginia Elizabeth Eylar, married Frank Taylor Liggett. Both buried at Ripley, Ohio. Issue:
   A. Elizabeth Liggett, married Gwynne Marvin.
   B. Judith Liggett, married Dr. George P. Tyler.
   C. Jennie Liggett.
(13) James Monroe Eylar, married Louisa Sample, residence Eden, Doniphan County, Kansas.
(14) Madison F. Eylar, born 10-4-1851, died at the age of seven years.
(15) Emaline Amanda Eylar, married Albertas McMeekin. Residence, Columbus, Ohio. Issue:
(17) Charles Eylar, married and has issue.

3. Sarah Eylar, born Tuesday, January 24, 1792, died 1830, married James Collier.
4. Catharine Ann Eylar, born 9-23-1793, died 7-4-1869, in Brown County, Ohio. Married Isaac Carey, October 14, 1818. (See Carey Family.)
5. John Eylar, born 9-22-1790, died 1830. Married Rachel Gossett. Issue:
   (1) Aaron Eylar, residence, Mattoon, Ill.
   (2) Henry Eylar, residence Richland County, Illinois. Has issue.
   (3) Joseph Eylar, was a member of the 4th Illinois Cavalry. Married --- ---. Issue:
      A. Jacob J. Eylar, married Gertrude Heaton. B. Sarah Louella.
   (4) Martha Eylar, married James Howland. Buried at Olney, Ill. Issue:
A. Horton Howland (and two others).

6. George Eylar, died infant.
7. Martin Eylar, died infant.
8. Henry Eylar, born Thursday, 12-25-1801, died 8-19-1868, married first, Mary Miller, who died 1-31-1859. Married second, Elizabeth Ross. Issue:

(1) David Martin Eylar.
(2) Elizabeth Ann Eylar, married first, B. R. Hundly. Married second, Robert McThaney. Issue:
   A. John H. Hundly, M. D., residence, Los Angeles, Cal.
   B. Joseph J. Hundly.

(3) Joseph Miller Eylar, married Sarah Ann McLaughlin. Issue:

(4) John Wilson Eylar, married Nancy McVey. Issue:
   A. Emma Jane; B. Rachel Ann; C. Orvil Rosenmüller.
   D. Aaron Rosenmüller Eylar, died infant.

(5) Carey Campbell Eylar, married Mary Esther Reese. Issue:
   A. Amos L. Eylar, married Ella Johnson. Issue:
      (A) Carol Eylar. (B) Hugh Henry Eylar.
   B. Joseph C. Eylar, married first, Fannie Naylor; second, Ella Ayers. Issue:
      (A) Ada Eylar.

   Issue Second Wife.
      (B) Ruth Eylar.
      (C) Lynn Eylar.

C. Ines Eylar, married Prof. Charles Brown. Issue:
   (A) Ethan Eylar Brown.

D. Henry William Eylar.
E. Wellington Reese Eylar, married Sarah Moore.
(6) Henry Benton Eylar, married first, Virginia Skinner; second, Minerva Hunter. Issue:
A. Alfred Eylar, married Anna Raynor. Issue:
(A) Raynor Eylar. (B) Edgar Eylar.
B. Frank Eylar, married Ella Harrison. Issue:
(A) Arthur Harrison Eylar.
C. Anna Eylar.

Issue Second Wife.

(7) Hugh Lynn Eylar, married Hannah Reese. Served one year in the 60th Ohio Infantry, Company A, Civil War. Was captured with his regiment at Ford's Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, Va., by the Confederate forces. Residence, Salt Lake City, Utah. Issue: One daughter, who died at age of six years and is buried at Weston, Mo.
Ohio Roster—Hugh L. Eylar, age 18, entered service October 4, 1861, mustered out with the company November 10, 1861, Company A, 60th Ohio Infantry.

(8) Latha Jane Eylar, married John N. Reese, pharmacologist, Georgetown, Ohio.

9. Aaron Eylar, born 11-10-1803, near West Union, Ohio, died 10-23-1884, at his home in Carlysle, Ohio. When young he removed with his parents to near what is now Winchester. He frequently killed wolves and deer where the town now stands. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and retained his mental faculties to the last. He began life in the township in which he died. By hard work and good management he accumulated a handsome estate. He was always ready to help the needy and donated liberally to the cause of Christianity. Married June 8, 1826, Elizabeth Wilkin, New Market, Highland County, died September 30, 1884. Buried Ash Ridge Cemetery. Issue:

(1) Rachel Eylar, born 4-27-1827, married Richard Edenfield. Issue:
A. Elizabeth Edenfield, married John Baird; B. Samuel Edenfield; C. John Edenfield, and six others.
(2) Joseph Eylar, born 12-16-1829, married Sarah Baird. Issue:
A. George; B. Henry; C. Lucian; D. Louella. And four others. Residence, Emerald, Ohio.

(3) Mary Ann Eylar, born 12-11-1831, married William Parker. Residence, Mineral Springs, Ohio. Issue:
A. Aaron; B. Wilber; C. Anna, and two others.

(4) Henry Eylar, born 1-3-1834, died infant.

(5) Commodore Perry Eylar, born 5-13-1835, married Sallie Miller. Residence, Eckmansville, Ohio. Issue:
A. John; B. Lizzie; C. Frank; D. Henry; E. Albert; F. Gertrude; G. Jasper Eylar.

(6) Alfred Allen Eylar, born 9-7-1836, married Louisa Inskeep. Residence near Winchester, Ohio. Issue:
A. Margaret E. Eylar.

(7) Maria Jane, born 1-4-1841, died 9-8-1876. Buried near Olney, Ill. Married Dr. Wilkin. Issue:
A. John T.; B. Alice; C. Anna; D. Effie, and one other.


(9) Ruth Eylar, born 11-23-1844, died 4-2-1899, buried at Marion, Ind. Married John Reese. Issue:
A. Thomas; B. Eylar C. Reese.

(10) Margaret Elizabeth Eylar, born 6-5-1848, married John Thomas Potts, who died March 20, 1866. Issue:
A. Commodore Perry; B. Josie G.; C. Charles A.; D. —— Potts.

10. Elizabeth Ann Eylar, born 10-24-1806, near West Union, Ohio, died 7-26-1873. Married 2-22-1841, John Lander Beveridge. (See Beveridge Family.)

THE ROSENMÜLLER FAMILY IN AMERICA.

The Rosenmüllers belong to the aristocracy of Saxony, Germany, and intermarried with the nobility. The Rosenmüller home was in Zwickau, Saxony, where a number of the family yet reside. Among those in cor-
respondence with the American branch were the late Rev. Dr. George Frederick Herman Rosenmüller, Lutheran clergyman, and Herman Rosenmüller.

George Ludwig Rosenmüller, E., came to America in the ship "Neptune," from Rotterdam, Captain Ware, master. He qualified as a citizen of Pennsylvania September 30, 1754. (See Pennsylvania Archives.) He settled in York County, where we find him on the tax lists up to 1783, when he paid taxes on Bower's land. His political scruples were such as forbade him taking any part in the great struggle for independence between the Colonists and England. His education in his native land had taught him to obey and respect the authority of the ruling power. At the same time he loved and respected his neighbors, who were at war with their sovereign, so he remained neutral and gave assistance to the families of the soldiers on both sides. However, he could not always control the patriotism of those about him. One of his servants named Batwell, whom he had brought from Germany with him, was a violent Tory and taught his children to end their prayers in loudest tones, "God bless good King George." This so incensed the neighbors that they frequently insulted him in public. On one occasion as he went to vote he was literally carried to the polls on the fists of coming revolutionists, each of whom took a punch at him as he was wafted toward the box.

He was a merchant and manufacturer until the country became so overwhelmed with political disturbances. About this time he suffered the loss of his wife, Barbara (Bower) Rosenmüller, and resolved upon absolute retirement from the field of business and worldly care. He was highly skilled in the use of tools, his particular avocation being that of silver and goldsmith. He was also an artist of ability, being an adept in the use of the graver and the brush. In accordance with his resolve to quit the world he retired to an upper chamber of his home, where, in seclusion, he began a series of experiments along the lines of mechanics. After his death, which occurred during the seventh year of his seclusion, there was found in his rooms hundreds of wheels, pawls and pinions of all sizes, made of lead, gold, silver and other metals. While in seclusion he frequently sent orders to New York, Hanover, Germany, and to other cities for quantities of metal. Expert machinists were called to examine the work he had left behind, but they were unable to classify it; however, it was generally believed that it represented some problem or idea in perpetual motion, which the mechanics of centuries have tried to solve. He and his wife are buried at Abbottstown, Pa., in the Lutheran graveyard. Issue:
1. Marie Ann Rosenmüller, born 1766, died 3-12-1841, in Brown County, Ohio. Married Joseph Eylar, born 1759, died July 29, 1839. Issue:

   (1) Catharine Ann Eylar, born 9-23-1793, died July 4, 1869, in Brown County, Ohio; married Isaac Carey, born 1-1-1794, died 4-5-1866, in Brown County, Ohio. (See Carey Family.)

2. Rosannah (Rose Ann) Rosenmuller, married Rev. David Schaeffer. Issue:

   (1) Rev. Charles Schaeffer; (2) Rev. David Schaeffer; (3) Christian Schaeffer.

3. — Rosenmuller, married — Hoffman. Issue:


7. Anna Rosenmuller.

   (Some of the names of these sisters and the order in which they come may be incorrect.)

8. Ludwig Rosenmuller, born March 13, 1778, died 1858, aged 79 years, 10 months, at York, Pa. He was the proprietor of one of the first stores in York. There were two windows in the front of the store. On one he had the name spelled Rosenmuller, and on the other Rosenmiller, and gave the reason for this spelling, the English-speaking people never knew how to pronounce the name when spelled correctly.

   He married first, Rebecca Culbertson Porter, who died May 21, 1815, at Abbottstown, Pa., aged 29 years and 18 days. (Daughter of Commodore David Porter, U. S. N. See Porter Sketch.) Married second, Eliza Eichelberger, born 1797, died 1876. Issue:

   (1) Died infant.


AND GENEALOGY

96 years, 8 months and 23 days. Associate judge of Adams County for 30 years. Member of the 25th Congress. Married Naomi Wierman, born April 8, 1784, York Springs, died April 8, 1872, at York Springs, aged 88 years (only child of John and Ruth (Cox) Wierman); son of Hon. Henry Sheffer of York, Pa., born December 15, 1759, died December 15, 1836. He was captain in the Revolutionary War. Taken prisoner and placed on parole on the 5th day of June, 1778, and took oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania October 8, 1782. (See Wierman notes.) Issue:

A. Mary Rebecca Rosenmüller, born 8-6-1834, Newville, Pa.
B. Evelyn Naomi Rosenmüller, born 7-30-1836, d. 1895.
C. Louisa Augusta Rosenmüller, born 2-28-1839, d. 1907.
D. David Porter Rosenmüller, Jr., born 3-21-1841, Dayton, O., d. 1901.
E. Adolphus Rosenmüller, born Dayton, O., d. infant.
F. Rev. George Frederick Rosenmüller, born 10-24-1847, Dayton, O., Episcopalian clergyman, rector of Grace Church, Astoria, Ore. Married, 12-3-1879, HelenMurcur of Towanda, Pa., born 10-19-1856 (daughter of Mahlon Clark and Anna Jewett Murcur). Issue:

(A) Anna Walker Rosenmüller, born 4-14-1881, Sayre, Pa., m., 6-30-1909, at Berkley, Cal., Berthold Wuth.
(B) Mary Knowlton Rosenmüller, born 11-7-1882, Sayre, Pennsylvania.
(C) Helen Rosenmüller, born 4-27-1885, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
(D) Dorothy Rosenmüller, born 7-27-1890, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

G. Clara Rosenmüller, died infant.

David Porter Rosenmüller, Jr., was a junior in Franklin-Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., when the Civil War began. His cousin, Com. William Porter, secured him an appointment as ensign on his boat on the Mississippi River. He was promoted to lieutenant and commanded the gunboat Alexandria on the Mississippi River. At the close of the war he returned to Lancaster and studied law with A. H. Smith, M. C. Was admitted to the bar and became first city attorney, then district attorney of Lancaster County, then member of the Legislature and finally mayor of Lancaster.
David Porter Rosenmuller, Sr., was named for his uncle, Com. David Porter, who wished to take him on board his ship and bring him up in the navy, but his father would not give his consent. There were no naval schools other than the ships in those days. Admiral Porter afterward founded the Annapolis Naval School.

(4) Died infant.

Issue Second Wife.

(5) Joseph Elias Rosenmuller, married — — —. Issue:
A. W. F. O. Rosenmuller, York, Pa. (Five other children.)

(6) Josiah F. Rosenmuller, died unm.

(7) Edwin William Rosenmuller, died unm.

(8) Juliana Rosenmuller, died unm.

Wierman Notes: Notice is hereby given that Henry Wierman and Priscilla Pope, both of Manchester Township, County of Lancaster, do publish their intentions of matrimony in order that if any person hath any lawful objection thereto, the same may be made in one month from this time, otherwise the same will be solemnized. Dated this 14th day of September, 1743. (Signed) Henry Wierman, Priscilla Pope. Published before Theodore Cookson.

Whereas, John Wierman and Ruth Wierman, formerly Cox, have had a birthright amongst us, the people called Quakers, but have so far deviated from the principle which we profess as to accomplish their marriage by the assistance of an hireling teacher and they have been visited in order to bring them to sense of their outdoings, but not appearing to be in a suitable situation of mind to condemn the same. Therefore, we do hereby disown them, the said John Wierman and Ruth Wierman, to be any longer members of our society until they make satisfaction for their misconduct, which that they may is our desire for them. Given forth at Monalin Monthly Meeting held the 13th of the 10th month, 1783. And signed in behalf of the same by Jonathan Wright.

WILSON LINEAGE.

1. Jeremiah Wilson, m. — Cooper. Their son
2. Thomas Wilson, m. Catherine Krose. Their son
3. Jeremiah Wilson, m. Margaret Kimes (Keim). Their son
4. William Henry Wilson, m. Catharine Ann Carey (Cary). Their daughter
5. Florence Amelia Wilson, m. Edward Maxwell Houston.
Catherine (Carey) Wilson.
Jeremiah Wilson was one of the early settlers of New Jersey. He served in the Revolution as a private from Middlesex County in the state troops of the Continental army. He and his family were intensely patriotic and suffered much at the hands of the Tories, and were many times called out to defend the Colonies.

After the war he removed to Kentucky and settled in what is now Fayette County, where he lived a number of years. He later sold his lands and bought a plantation in Bourbon County. He was a minister and a teacher and taught some of the first schools of these counties. He died in Bourbon County, Kentucky. (See legal records.) He married — Cooper. Issue:

1. Thomas Wilson, born May 29, 1787, in the village of Lexington, Ky., married Catharine Krose (?), died in Nicholas County, Kentucky. Issue:

   (1) John Wilson, married — Moore, and settled in Bates County, Missouri, where some of his descendants remain. He later removed to Texas. Issue:
   A. Michael; B. Sophia; C. Jane; D. Nancy.

   (2) Samuel Wilson, married Elizabeth Kimes, and removed to Marion County, Iowa. Issue:
   A. Stephen; B. Thomas; C. Samuel; D. Henry; E. Michael; F. Minerva; G. Elizabeth.

   (3) Mary Wilson, married John Clavel. Issue:
   A. William; B. Chafner; C. Rebecca; D. Nancy.

   (4) Jeremiah Wilson, born 3-3-1813, died 9-1-1883 Brown County, Ohio. He was a school teacher and farmer. Married, 9-4-1834, Bourbon county, Kentucky, Margaret Kimes. (Legal Record.) (See Kimes Lineage.)

From the Bible of Jeremiah Wilson, in possession of Minerva Ann (Wilson) McFaddin.

Jeremiah Wilson, b. 3-3-1813, d. 9-1-1883, m., 9-4-1834, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, Margaret Kimes (Keim), b. 7-31-1812, Bourbon County, Kentucky, d. 8-6-1884. Issue:

1. Sarah Elizabeth Wilson, b. 10-8-1835, d. 8-12-1839.
2. William Henry Wilson, b. 5-29-1837, Nicholas County, Kentucky, m., 4-27-1862, Katherine Ann Carey.
3. Stephen Kimes Wilson, b. February 20, 1839, d. 8-22-1877, m. 9-29-1859, Matilda Jane Lewis.
5. Rebecca Jane Wilson, b. 5-14-1843, m. 10-27-1868, John H. Duffey.
6. Mary Katherine Wilson, b. 5-14-1843, m. 11-16-1865, Francis M. Plank.
7. Nancy Plank Wilson, b. 7-17-1845, m. 10-1-1871, Imri Louderback.
8. John Clavel Wilson, b. 5-30-1847, m. Jane Auxier.
9. Margaret Ellen Wilson, b. 3-23-1849, m. October, 1880, Henry Adam.
10. Alcinda Wilson, b. 5-8-1851, d. 8-5-1852.
12. Winfield Jeremiah Wilson, b. 12-18-1855, m. Leona McFaddin.

Rev. William Henry Wilson, eldest son of Jeremiah Wilson, was born May 29, 1837, in Nicholas County, Kentucky. The family removed to Ohio and settled in Brown County. He was educated at the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and became a teacher in mathematics and history. He took an active part in the Fremont Campaign and the anti-slavery movement, in making many speeches for the cause and in raising troops in the Southern Counties of Ohio. In February, eighteen and sixty-four he enlisted in Co. A, 70th Regiment, Ohio Infantry. He served under Col. Randolph Cockerel, Col. Clinton Loudon and Major Brown. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea and on to Washington. Some of the battles in which he fought were: The battle of Little Kenesaw Mountain, the battle of Atlanta, the battle of July 28, 1864, and the battle of Fort McCallister, where he was wounded. The ball struck him just above the eye and glanced off of the bone and lodged behind the eyeball. It was impossible to get a skilful surgeon and it was three weeks before the ball was removed. He served eighteen months and two days. He was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., and on his return to Ohio he was on the boat Argosa when the boiler exploded and many of the soldiers were scalded to death or drowned. He was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

In 1862 he married Catharine Ann Carey (see Carey Lineage), and in 1869 they moved to Osage County, Kansas, where he became prominent in politics in that section and active in the passing of laws to improve conditions in the community. He had been ordained in the Christian Church and was one of the pioneer ministers of eastern Kansas. He is a man of remarkable intelligence and ability, and many of the foremost men and women of today owe their positions in life to him and his wife. They were both
always ready to help young people obtain education and better their conditions.

. Issue:

A. Florence Amelia Wilson, born 3-7-1863, Fincastle, Brown County, Ohio, m. Edward Maxwell Houston. (See Maxwell Genealogy.)

(5) Hannah Wilson, married John Plank (Planck). Issue:
A. Andrew; B. Amanda; C. Frank; D. Susan.

(6) Rebecca Wilson, married Hiram Moore. Issue:
A. Oliver and others.

(7) Nancy Wilson, married Michael Plank.

(8) Michael Wilson, married Ellen Lockridge. Settled in Illinois. Issue:
A. Daniel; B. Richard; C. Robert.

(9) Catharine Wilson, married Thomas Vaughn of the Blue Licks Family. (See Vaughn Bible Record.) Issue:
A. James; B. Wilson; C. Mary; D. Helen; E. Catharine.

(10) George Wilson, married — Vaughn.
(11) Elizabeth Wilson, married Thomas Vaughn.

2. John Wilson, removed to Missouri.
3. David Wilson, married — —. Issue:
(1) William Wilson, married — Vaughn; (2) Ephraim Wilson, married — Varner; (3) Joseph Wilson, married — Vaughn; (4) Jesse Wilson; (5) Matilda Wilson, married Brice Overly; (6) Sophia Wilson; (7) Catharine Wilson; (8) — —.

4. James B. Wilson, settled in Indiana and his descendants became prominent men of the State.
5. Catharine Wilson, married Thomas Black.
6. Rebecca Wilson, married Philip Ross.
7. Susan Wilson, married William Janes.
8. — Wilson, married — Mohler.

_Bourbon County, Kentucky, Wills. G-472._

Jeremiah Wilson of Bourbon County, Kentucky, date missing, all estate to wife Elinor until the children are of age. Test: William Cooch and S. Pounds. May term, 1827.
Jeremiah Wilson of Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 9, 1834, gives his estate to his wife and children, "as they come to their majority"; daughter Polly and her child; Brother Samuel Wilson and Duncan O. Richards, executors. To son Samuel a mare bought from Urih Wilson. Proved March 2, 1835.

Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deeds, Book S, Page 367.

February 2, 1826. Jeremiah Wilson to John Brady and William Arnold, for $957.00, a negro.

Id. id. No. 51-295. May 23, 1843. The heirs of Jeremiah Wilson, viz: Samuel O. Wilson and Hannah, his wife, of Montgomery County; Francis M. Wilson, George W. Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, Amanda Jane Wilson, William S. Douglas and Mary, his wife, late Mary Wilson, of Bourbon County; Samuel Havens and Nancy, his wife, late Nancy Wilson, of Putnam County, Indiana, all heirs of Jeremiah, to William H. Wilson, another heir, for one cent, a deed of exchange for twenty acres.

December 14, 1863. The heirs of Jeremiah H. Wilson, viz: William H. Wilson, Stephen Kimes Wilson, Rebecca J. Wilson, Mary C. Wilson and Nancy P. Wilson of Brown County, Ohio; children of Jeremiah Wilson and Margaret Wilson, for natural love to our mother, Margaret Wilson, all our interest in the estate of Stephen Kimes, deceased, late of Bourbon County, Kentucky, bequeathed to us by the said Stephen Kimes.

Id. id. 53-34.

December 29, 1863. Stephen Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Jr., William H Wilson of Nicholas County, Kentucky, to Elizabeth Wilson. Whereas, Stephen Kimes, grandfather to the above grantors, devised to them the said grantors, our interest in 160 acres of land in Bourbon County, Kentucky, therefore, for natural love, they convey the same to their mother, the said Elizabeth Wilson.

KIMES (KEIM) FAMILY.

(See "Keim Family," by DeB. Randolph Keim.)

Jacob Kimes and his brother, George Kimes, lived in eastern Pennsylvania. They were both in the Revolution. Jacob was a private in Capt. Jonathan Vernon's company, 4th Battalion, Chester County Militia, 1783; Richard Willing, lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he removed to Kentucky, where he died about 1837. Married first, Elizabeth Hayes of England. Married second, Catharine (?) Thompson, sister of Abel Walker Thompson of Xenia, Ohio. Issue all born in Pennsylvania.
1. Stephen Kimes, married first, Sarah Wyckoff. Married second, Elizabeth Wyckoff. (See Wyckoff Lineage.) Issue:

(1) John; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Margaret. (see Wilson Lineage); (4) William;

Issue Second Wife.

(5) Jonathan; (6) Andrew; (7) Sarah; (8) Minerva; (9) Lawson; (10) Ephriam Marshal, and (11) Peter Johon (twins).

2. Jacob Kimes, m. — — — — Issue:

(1) Stephen; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Margaret; (4) John L. and others.

3. John Kimes, m. — — — —, and moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he and his sons became carriage manufacturers.

(1) Henry; (2) William.


5. William Kimes, m. — — Hunter and removed to Dayton, Ohio. Issue: Marshal and others.

6. Henry Kimes, died unm.

7. Peter Kimes, m. — — Gardner. Issue:

(1) Jacob; (2) Isabel; (3) Elizabeth; (4) Minerva; (5) Eliza, and Dusky Kimes.

Nicholas County, Kentucky, Wills. C-443. Dec.-1836. Inventory of the estate of Jacob Kimes, deceased of Nicholas County, made and appraised by Robert West and William Stoops. No total, but good estate.

Id. id. id. 6-340. March 15, 1839. Account of Robert West, administrator of the estate of Jacob Kimes and guardian of Mary Kimes. The account shows sales to the widow (not named) and to Stephen Kimes and to Archibald Kimes. Payment of $106.00 to William Kimes.


September Court, 1841. Division of the estate of Jacob Kimes, Jr.
A landed estate of 144 acres. To Elizabeth Fletcher, now wife of Gibson Fletcher and widow of Jacob Kimes, Jr., deceased, 46 acres; to Samuel Kimes, 10 acres; to Jacob Kimes, 9 acres; to Archibald Kimes, 10 acres; to Mary Myer, late Mary Kimes, 11 acres; to John Kimes, 12 acres; to Margaret Rainey, late Kimes, 11 acres; to Stephen Kimes, 11 acres. Test: William Stoops and Philip West.

_Nicholas County, Kentucky, Deeds, R-192._

December 4, 1856. Stephen Kimes and Mary, his wife, to David Alexander, for $200.00, 16 acres in Nicholas County.

September 24, 1856. Elizabeth Fletcher, late Elizabeth Kimes; Stephen Kimes and Mary, his wife; John Kimes and A. J. Kimes, his wife, all of Nicholas County, to Robert McClary, for $290.00, the dower of Elizabeth Kimes in the land of her late husband, Jacob Kimes, deceased.

_Bourbon County, Kentucky, Order Book, N-323._

June 1, 1864. Administration of the estate of John Kimes, granted to Jonathan B. Kimes, Stephen Kimes and Peter Kimes, sureties. Bond of $500.00.

_Id. id. Guardian Settlements. F-174._


_Bourbon County, Kentucky, Wills. Q-309._

Stephen Kimes of Bourbon County, Kentucky, March, 1856. To each of my five living sons, viz: Jonathan B., Andrew S., Lawson W., Peter H. and Ephraim, one-tenth of my estate cash; to my three living daughters and their heirs, viz: Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Samuel Wilson; Margaret Wilson, wife of Jeremiah Wilson, and Minerva Reese, wife of Wiet Reese, one-tenth part each; to my granddaughter, Mary Eliza Kimes, daughter of my daughter, Sally Reese, one-tenth; my two grandchildren, James Callahan Reese and Sarah Washington Reese, $50; sons Jonathan B. and Ephraim M. Kimes, executors. Test: John C. Hall and Benjamin T. Harris. July 1, 1861.

_Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deeds. Z-412._

November 30, 1832. Stephen Kimes, Jr., and Polly, his wife, to Stephen Kimes, Sr., for $685.64, two tracts of land on Indian Creek, a branch of Stoner Creek.
February 30, 1836. Jacob Kimes and Elizabeth, his wife, of Bourbon County, to Stephen Kimes of Bourbon County, for $1,200.00, forty acres on Indian Creek, a branch of Stoner Creek.

(For the early history of the Kimes family see "Keim and Allied Families in America and Europe," by DeB. Randolph Keim.)

**WYCKOFF LINEAGE.**

1. John Wyckoff, d. 1818, m. Urzula Herod (?).
2. Stephen Kimes, m. Sarah Wyckoff.
3. Jeremiah Wilson, m. Margaret Kimes.

*Bourbon County, Kentucky, Wills. F.-205.*

John Wyckoff of Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 10, 1818. Wife Ursula, all estate for life; at her death to three youngest sons, John, Garrett and Jacob Wyckoff; sons Samuel and John, executors. Test: James Brown, William Foreman and John McDade. December Court, 1818.

*Id. id. J. 458.*


*Bourbon County, Kentucky, Deeds. 2-340.*

September 14, 1822. Garrett Wyckoff and Polly, his wife, of Sangamon County, Illinois, to James M. Cogswell, 50 acres, sold by John Shortridge to John Wyckoff.

**RECORD FROM VAUGHN BIBLE.**

Bible purchased by Thomas Vaughn in England now in possession of W. Barton Vaughn.

Thomas Vaughn, m. first, August 7, 1778, —— Banester; m. second, May 31, 1792, Mary Smith, Green Springs, Washington County, Maryland. Thomas Vaughn d. April 5, 1814. Buried at the Upper Blue Licks, Ky.
James Vaughn (son of Thomas), m. Hannah Smith, b. 1800, d. 1882.
Mary Vaughn, b. 9-20-1818, m. William, son of David Wilson.
Thomas Vaughn (son of James and Hannah), b. May 1, 1820, m. Catherine Wilson.
Sarah Vaughn, b. February 29, 1822, m. Jonathan B. Kimes (Keim).
Henry Vaughn, b. April 10, 1824, m. Francis Lockridge.
John Vaughn, b. August 19, 1826, m. Elizabeth McClarey.
Elizabeth Vaughn, b. August 12, 1828.
David G. Vaughn, b. August 7, 1832, m. —— Shrout.
James T. Vaughn, b. August 6, 1834, m. —— Williamson.
Andrew Vaughn, b. April 15, 1838.
William B. Vaughn, b. 3-4-1840, m. Mary Kimes (Keim).

Among the early settlers near the Upper Blue Licks were the Finleys and the family of Thomas Vaughn, an English squire, who emigrated to the Colonies and settled in Kentucky County, Virginia. He had a large survey of land of more than a thousand acres in the vicinity of Morefield, Lick Springs, and reaching into what is now Fleming County. He was engaged in litigation with Major Finley over the Blue Lick Springs property on account of defects in the early surveys.

At one time, while his slaves were engaged in making salt at the springs, they were attacked by the Indians and the overseer was scalped.

Lineage of Dr. William McFarland Brown and Meredith Brown Houston

BROWN LINEAGE.

1. Daniel Brown of Randolph County, North Carolina, m. Grace ——. Their son
2. Henry Brown, m. Mary Smith. Their son
3. John D. Brown, m. Jean Bray. Their son
4. Joseph Addison Brown, m. Martha McFarland. Their son
5. William McFarland Brown, M. D., m. Alta Catherine Love. Their daughter
6. Mary Brown, m. Junius Wilson Houston. Their daughter

Daniel Brown, an early settler of North Carolina, was prominent in educational and religious movements in Guilford and Randolph counties. He was highly educated and possessed a library of many valuable books and manuscripts, which he willed to his children. In the 6th month, 7th day, 1760, he joined the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting of Quakers at New Garden. December 7, 1772, he was reimbursed for furnishing Governor
Tryon with wagons and horses during the campaign against the Regulators. (See Colonial Records of North Carolina, vol. IX, pp. 354-355.) He married Grace ——. (See Quaker Records.) Issue: Henry, m. Mary Smith; Sarah, m. John Bedsalt of Virginia; Ann, Mary, Jean, Daniel, William, Joseph, Hannah, m. John Carter. His will was dated Randolph County, North Carolina, August 4, 1788, and proved September 12, 1791.

His son, Henry Brown, was a landowner in the vicinity of Deep River, Randolph County, North Carolina. Henry served as private in Jones' company, 10th Regiment. Enlisted January 9, 1782, for twelve months. Was wounded on the head with a saber. His personal estate was inventoried at the May term of court, May 5, 1824.

John D. Brown, L.L. D., born 10-4-1804, Randolph County, North Carolina, died in 1864. He was a student at Greensboro College. Studied law. President Female Academy, Springfield, N. C. Appointed justice by Governor. He was probate judge and judge in Court of Chancery until he removed to Springfield, Mo., in 1845. He owned mills and many slaves and was a merchant. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was Jean Bray, born 2-29-1808, died 2-17-1894, daughter of Eli and Mary (Cox) Bray of Randolph, N. C.


Mary Brown, born Oct. 19, 1891.

Robert Addison Brown.
Hermosa Rose Brown.
Maxie Eleanor Brown.
Mary Brown, born October 19, 1891, married November 16, 1912, Junius Wilson Houston, born April 5, 1889. Issue:
Meredith Brown Houston, born January 6, 1914.

COX LINEAGE.

John Cox of England and Pennsylvania, m. Mary. Their son
Benjamin Cox, m. Martha Garretson. Their daughter
Amy Cox, m. her cousin, Thomas Cox (son of Harmon and Jane (Johns) Cox). Their daughter
Mary Cox, m. Eli Bray. Their daughter
Jean Bray, m. John D. Brown, L.L.D.

Amy Cox, born May 4, 1758, died 10-4-1844, in Indiana, m. first time, her cousin, Thomas Cox, at Holly Springs, in Guilford County, 5-14-1778. Married second, Levi Lane, and removed to Indiana.

See Warrington Monthly Meeting, York County, Pennsylvania, 9-16-1751, and 4-16-1757, and records of Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, Guilford County, North Carolina, 10th month, 1753, 5-14-1778. (See Cox Family in America.)

COOKE LINEAGE.

Peter Cooke of England m. Eleanor Norman. Their daughter
Mary Cooke, m. Thomas Cox. Their son
Harmon Cox, m. Jane Johns. Their son
Thomas Cox, m. (his cousin) Amy Cox.

Peter Cooke of Tarvin, Cheshire, England, died 1712-13, on the voyage to America. He married 10-7-1695, at Newton, Elinor Norman. (From Devonshire House Digest, Vol. CXIX, p. 128.) At Chester Monthly Meeting, 1-29-1714, the widow, Elinor Cooke, produced “a certificate from Frandly Monthly Meeting in Ould England.” Issue
Nine children, whose births are all recorded in the Book of “Births and Burials” of Cheshire Monthly Meeting in England. Mary Cooke, born 3-22-1707, m. Thomas Cox. Removed to York County, Pennsylvania, and then to North Carolina. On October 7, 1715, Elinor Cook was granted land in Chester, Pa.

Note: In 1779 the southern part of Guilford County was set off into Randolph County. Cane Creek Monthly Meeting was in Guilford County, and later its members in Randolph County became members of the Holly Springs Monthly Meeting. This later meeting was at first a preparative meeting in connection with Cane Creek, but soon after the
AND GENEALOGY

organization of the county it became a monthly meeting. Most of its members were from Pennsylvania, as were also those of Cane Creek and Newgarden. The families of Bush River Meeting came from South Carolina.

GARRETSON LINEAGE.

1. John Garretson, of Holland, m. Ann ———. Their son
2. Garret Garretson, m. Charity Hussey. Their son
3. John Garretson, m. Margaret Calender. Their daughter
4. Martha Garretson, m. Benjamin Cox. Their daughter
5. Amy Cox, m. Thomas Cox. Their daughter
6. Mary Cox, m. Eli Bray. Their daughter
7. Jean Bray, m. John D. Brown. Their son
8. Joseph Addison Brown, m. Martha McFarland. Their son

This Garretson family was a Dutch family. Its progenitor was John Garretson (Garritze), who, according to the "Documentary History of New York," Vol. III, page 33, and the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," April, 1778, page 94, arrived in New Amsterdam in the "Guilded Beaver" May, 1658. He had a grant of land, 1657, on the Delaware, where his widow and son John settled. "At a court held at New Castle the 5th day of December, Ao 1676," the "widdow Jan Gerritz," presented a petition, and on November 7, 1677, "Jan Garritsen" makes deposition. Delaware was, after 1658, under Dutch rule, and most of its Dutch inhabitants had come from New York. "The records of the Court of New Castle," page 160, list Jan Gerritz, as "a tydable person living in this Court's Jurisdiction." On "ye 7th of July, 1673, at a Court held in this Towne of New Castle" John Garritz is "appointed an appraiser," and on March 2, 1679-80, "Jan Garritze is fined for not working att ye highway."

Amsterdam, New Netherlands, February 30, 1656. Peter Stuyvesant "granted to John Garretson one Lot for House and Garden situate on the South River of New Netherland at Fort Casamer in the second row bounded on the North by the Highway behind the lot of Roelof De Haes, is wide in Front and Rear sixty-two feet, long on both sides three hundred feet, with express conditions and Provisions, etc. Done Amsterdam in New Netherland the 30th February, 1657. From the "Duke of York Records," page 14.

John Garretson (John I) married, 1658, Ann ———, and his will was recorded in New Castle County, Delaware, November 28, 1694. Mentions Garrett as the eldest son. Garrett Garretson (John II, John I) married Charity Hussey, died 1758, will proved January 6, 1758.
Records of Kennett Monthly Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Married, 10-11-1729, John Garretson, son of Garret, of New Castle County, and Margaret Colender, of New Castle County.

New Castle County, Delaware, Wills. Liber B, 137.

John Hussey in his will dated May 18, 1707, leaves a legacy to "my daughter Charity, the wife of Garit Garritson."

Id. id. id. Miscellaneous Will. Liber I. Page 155.

Abstract of the will of Cornelius Garretson, of New Castle hundred, January 21, 1765. To my Cousin (Nephew), William Garretson, of Conewago; Cousin (Nephew), Jedediah Garretson, of Newport; Mary Ja(c)quett, daughter of Anthony Jacquet, my cousins (nephews), John, William and Joseph Garretson, sons of my brother Casper; Cousin (nephew), Cullender Garretson, son of my brother John; Cousin, Ann Hussey; cousins (nieces), Huldah Lembro, Mary Scott, Sarah Garretson, daughter of Garrett, and Elizabeth Garretson; cousin (nephew), James Garretson, son of Cornelius; friend Anthony Jacquett, executor. Test: Jedediah Garretson and Anthony Jacquet. Proved March 9, 1765.

"The Immigration of Irish Quakers Into Pennsylvania," by A. C. Myers. Page 163. "3rd month, 7, 1739. Divers families of Friends have settled of late on the west side of Susquehanna. Some of them have produced certificates to this Meeting—Sadsbury—from Kenet Meeting, where they formerly dwelt, there being four mentioned in one certificate bearing date of 2nd month, 10th, 1738, viz: Nathan Hussey and Ann, his wife; John Garretson and Content, his (2nd) wife; Christopher Hussey and Ann, his wife; John Day and Ann, his wife. All which this meeting receives in Membership with us."

Id. id. id. Page 165.

"The first Quaker wedding in what is now York County was that of Robert Hodgin, of Manchester, late Newberry, Township, who was married, 5 mo. 29th day, 1740, at the house of John Day, in said township, to Theodate Seal, widow of Joseph Seal. The following list of witnesses to the marriage certificate is of interest as showing who were the settlers at that date: Anne Garretson, Martha Garretson, William Garretson, Joseph Garretson, Content Garretson, John Garretson," and thirty-eight others.
"9-16-1757. Martha Garretson is complained against in the Woman's Meeting for marriage by a priest to her cousin, Benjamin Cox."

"Marriages." Newark and Kennett Monthly Meeting.

"Married, 10th month, 11th day, 1729, John Garretson, son of Garret Garretson, of New Castle County, and Margaret Colender, daughter of Nicholas, of New Castle County."

History of Emmanuel Church, New Castle, Del. Page 182.

"Baptized, January 2, 1716, John, son of Nicholas Colender. Baptized, January 2, 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Colender."

HUSSEY LINEAGE.

2. Christopher Hussey, E. m. Theodate Bachiler. Their son
3. John Hussey, m. Rebecca Perkins. Their daughter
4. Charity Hussey, m. Garret Garretson. Their son
5. John Garretson, m. Margaret Calender. Their daughter
6. Martha Garretson, m. Benjamin Cox. Their daughter
7. Amy Cox, m. Thomas Cox. Their daughter
8. Mary Cox, m. Eli Bray. Their daughter
9. Jean Bray, m. John D. Brown. Their son
10. Joseph Addison Brown, m. Martha McFarland. Their son
11. William McFarland Brown, m. Alta Catherine Love. Their daughter

John Hussey, probably a native of Berkshire, England, became a resident of Dorking, County Surrey, England, and married there, December 5, 1693, Mary Wood. After his death she emigrated to America, and died at the home of her son in Hampton, N. H., June 16, 1660. At Hampton she was taxed as "widow Mary Hussey." Children born at Dorking, England:

1. John Hussey, baptized April 29, 1594, died November 8, 1697.
2. Christopher Hussey, baptized February 18, 1599. While still a young man he spent some time in Holland, where he met and desired to marry Theodate, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who gave his consent to their marriage only on condition that they would sail with him for America. They complied with this condition, and after the wedding,
about 1631, they embarked for America in the ship “William and Francis,” arriving in Boston June 5, 1632. They settled first in Lynn, Mass., where their first child, Stephen Hussey, born in England, was baptized by his grandfather, Stephen Bachiler. Christopher Hussey removed to Newbury, Mass., and in 1636 was a selectman there. In 1638 he and his father-in-law were proprietors of Hampton, N. H., where they finally settled, and in 1639 he was appointed a justice of the peace, a position of dignity and importance in early days. He held this office many years. He was also elected town clerk and first deacon of the church. In 1659 he was one of the purchasers of Nantucket, Mass., but did not remove there. In Hampton he was elected a Deputy, or Representative, to the General Court for the years 1658, 1659, 1660 and 1672. Orders were received from the King September 18, 1679, “to erect New Hampshire into a separate government,” under the jurisdiction of a President and Council, to be appointed by himself. Hon. John Cutts was appointed President and Hon. Christopher Hussey, of Hampton, one of his six Councillors. He served in the Royal Council from 1679 to 1685. He was a man of prominence and wealth. His military service was as follows: Lieutenant as early as 1658; captain, May 15, 1672, of the Hampton, N. H., Military Company. He was also a shipowner and master and commanded vessels in the East Indies trade. The fact that he was a mariner has given rise to the statement that he was drowned at sea. There is no foundation whatever for this story, as the town records of Hampton show that he was buried there March 8, 1686, and this record is supported by Coffin and Austin, two local historians. His first wife died in Hampton October 20, 1649, and he married second, December 9, 1658, Ann, widow of Jeffery Mingay. She died June 24, 1680. Children by his first wife:

2. John Hussey, born at Lynn, Mass., 1635, married, September 21, 1659, Rebecca Perkins. He became a Quaker, removed to Delaware, and represented New Castle County in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1696. His daughter Charity married Garret Garretson, of New Castle County, Delaware, and his son John married Ann Garretson.
5. Theodate Hussey, baptized at Hampton, 1640.
AND GENEALOGY

See Hinchman's "Early Settlers of Nantucket," 1901, pp. 52-53.
1905 and Supplement, 1909 of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial
Dames.

John Hussey, son of Captain Christopher II (John 1), m. September
21, 1659, Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Susanna Perkins; lived in the
south part of Hampton, now Seabrook; removed to New Castle, Del., in
1692. Children:

1. Theodate, born June 12, 1660, m. Benjamin Swett.
2. Rebecca, born March 10, 1662, m. first, Joseph Howland.
5. Ann, born May —, 1669.
8. Christopher, born October 17, 1672.
12. Jedediah, born March 6, 1678.
13. Patience, born April 4, 1679.
A daughter, born September 23, 1682, died June 25, 1683.
16. Content, born October 29, 1685.

New Castle County, Delaware, Wills. Liber B. Page 137.

Abstract of the will of "John Hussey, of New Castle County, on Delo-
ware." Sons, Christopher, Jedediah, John; daughters, Rebecca, wife
of Samuel Collins; Mary, the wife of Moses Swett; Ann, the wife of
James Stanyon; Susanna, the relict of Richard Otis, and Bathsheba, the
wife of Thomas Babb; Charity Garretson, the wife of Garet Garretson; 
Content, the wife of Henry Land. Ex., John Hussey. Test: Benja-
min and Sarah Swett and William Douglas. February 18, 1707.

"The Immigration of Irish Quakers Into Pennsylvania," by A. C.
Myers, page 120.

New Castle Meeting. In 1684 John Hussey, John Richardson, Ed-
ward Blake, Benjamin Swett and other Friends, being settled in and near
New Castle, held meetings at each other's houses. In 1705 a meeting
(28)
house was built, the meeting was discontinued in 1758, its members attending Wilmington Meeting.

BACHILER LINEAGE.

2. Theodate Bachiler, m. Christopher Hussey. Their son
3. John Hussey, m. Rebecca Perkins. Their daughter
4. Charity Hussey, m. Garret Garretson. Their son
5. John Garretson, m. Margaret Calender. Their daughter
6. Martha Garretson, m. Benjamin Cox. Their son
7. Thomas Cox, m. Amy Cox. Their daughter
8. Mary Cox, m. Eli Bray. Their daughter
9. Jean Bray, m. John D. Brown. Their son
10. Joseph Addison Brown, m. Martha McFarland. Their son
11. William McFarland Brown, m. Alta Catherine Love. Their daughter
12. Mary Brown, m. Junius Wilson Houston. Their daughter


In the year 1629 a small company of dissenters in England organized themselves into what was known as the "Company of Husbandmen," or the "Company of the Plough." These names were not descriptive, but probably scriptural in their allusion, as the members of the company were not farmers, but merchants and artisans. They had put their hands to the plough of nonconformity, and were determined not to look back to the Church of England, out of which they had come. Their chosen pastor and leader was the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, A. B. He was born in 1560 or 1561, and in 1585 took his degree of A. B. at St. John's College, Oxford. In 1587 he was presented to the living of Wherwell, County Hants, by Sir Thomas West, the second Baronet De La Ware, father of the Lord Delaware, who gave his name to the Delaware River. For eighteen years he was Vicar of Wherwell. Stephen Bachiler was a man of strong character and an essential radical. As early as 1605 he embraced and expounded the doctrines and political theories of the Puritans, the strong men of England in their day. Of his family and early history, as of his life from 1605 to 1630, little is known. He was in all
probability a member of the Puritan Colony in Holland. He came to America in the "William and Francis" in the summer of 1632 with the second installment of the "Plough Company," bringing with him his wife, Helen, who was probably not the mother of his children; his grandson, Nathaniel, Jr., and three grandchildren by the name of Sanborne, together with his son-in-law, Christopher Hussey, and his wife, Theodate. He and his little flock established themselves at Lynn. In 1632, the year of his arrival, he incurred the displeasure of the Court, or Legislature, of Massachusetts Bay Colony for some divergencies of doctrine and his "Plough Company" seems to have come to an inglorious end. His course was a difficult one, but he labored with unabated zeal and energy and never lost his courage. In 1638, after several years of conflict with the authorities of Massachusetts Bay Colony he removed to Ipswich, and later to Newbury, where his son-in-law, Captain Christopher Hussey, resided. After living for two years in Newbury, this stout old dissenter, at the age of 79 or 80, conceived the idea of starting a plantation or town of his own, a day's march farther north. Accordingly, in 1629, the plantation was begun. At his request and in honor of the English city of Southampton, it was called Hampton. He was virtually the founder of this New Hampshire town. After a few years' residence in Hampton he moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where he had no church, but preached occasionally. He returned to England in 1654, and died at Hackney, County Middlesex, now in East London, in 1660, in his one hundredth year. His career was beset with difficulties, but his great ability and his iron will left a decided stamp upon the communities in which he labored and preached the Word of God. The name of his first wife, the mother of his children, is not known. His children, all born in England, were:

2. Deborah Bachiler, born 1591, m. Rev. John Wing, minister of the Puritan Church at The Hague, and ancestor of the Wing family of Cape Cod.
5. Theodate Bachiler, born 1598, married, 1631, Hon. Christopher Hussey.

THE BOHN FAMILY.

Jacob Bohn, merchant of Baden Baden, Germany, emigrated to America with his family and landed in New York October 27, 1833. He died August 10, 1847, and was buried at Springfield, N. Y. He married —. Issue:

1. Cassimer Bohn, b. 3-4-1816, in the Duchy of Baden. He came with his father to America and was for many years a publisher and bookseller of Washington, D. C. His place of business was at 103 Pennsylvania Avenue, just at the foot of Capitol Hill. Besides his interests in Washington he had business connections in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond and Newport News, Va. He died June 4, 1883. Married Mary Ann Myers April 4, 1848, at York, Pa. She was born at Ashshoppongberg, Duchy of Baden, and was a widow with four daughters (Victoria Myers, m. Isaac Broome, 1856, res. Philadelphia; Mary Myers, m. 1-28-1872, S. J. Davenport, res. California; Gertrude Myers, m. M. J. Fogarty, res. Dublin, Ireland. All married in Washington, D. C.). Issue:

(1) John Cassimer Bohn, b. 11-10-1849, York, Pa., d. 1891, unm.
(2) Henry Bohn, b. 10-18-1851, d. infant.
(3) Joseph A. Bohn, b. 6-19-1853, Washington, D. C., d. 1910, m. Cora Steele, died 1915. Issue:
   A. Joseph A. Bohn, Jr., died infant.
   B. Charles Bohn, m. and had one son.
   C. Eva Bohn, unm.
   D. Marie Bohn, m. George McPherson.
   E. May Bohn, unm.
(4) George S. Bohn, b. 3-9-1855, d. 1892, unm.
(5) William A. Bohn, b. 5-2-1857, d. 1913, unm.
(6) Marie Teresa Bohn, b. 10-21-1860, m. first, 5-27-1880, James E. Johnson; m. second, 8-13-1910, Henry M. Allen. Issue:
   A. Harry James Johnson, b. 5-18-1885, m. 11-27-1911, Myrtle Moyer. Issue:
   (A) Harry James Johnson, Jr., b. 11-4-1912.
(7) Henry Francis Bohn, b. 4-5-1862, m. Annie Fentress at Norfolk, Va. Issue:
A. Cassie Bohn, m. Hambury at Norfolk, Va., and has three sons.

2. Jacob Bohn.
4. Mary Bohn.
5. Margaret Bohn.
6. —— Bohn.
7. Casper Bohn, married Margaret Lorenz. Issue:
   (1) Margaret Bohn, married Charles Epley Harrison (son of Capt. Samuel C. and Emily (Epley) Harrison). Issue:
      A. Marguerite Harrison.
      B. Caroline Harrison, born March 18, 1890, married June 5, 1912, DeVerne Cary Houston. Issue:
         (A) DeVerne Cary Harrison Houston, b. June 1, 1915.
         (Further information on the Bohn family desired.)

THE PORTER FAMILY.

The following is a correct copy of the original record once in the possession of Rev. David Porter Rosenmüller, now in the possession of Mrs. Adolphus Rosenmüller, New York City. Attest: George F. Rosenmüller.

Alexander Porter, Sr., born May 5, 1727.
Margaret Porter, born July 9, 1742. Their children:
   David Porter, born April 6, 1754; Robert Porter, born Monday, October 15, 1755; Nancy Porter, born December 18, 1757; Samuel Porter, born Thursday, October 4, 1759; Alexander Porter, born Wednesday, August 22, 1764; John Porter, born Monday, September 1, 1766; Margaret Porter, born Friday, September 2, 1768.
   Captain David Porter, born Boston, Mass., April 6, 1754, married, 1779, Rebecca Henry, daughter of Robert Henry of Boston, died in Baltimore, August 21, 1801. Captain Porter commanded a privateer in the Revolutionary War and was sailing master in the U. S. Navy. He died in New Orleans, June 24, 1808. Their children:
      Commodore David Porter, of "The Essex" fame in the War of 1812, born in Boston, February 1, 1780, died March 3, 1843, in Constantinople.
      Captain John Porter, father of Fitz John Porter, Major-General U. S. Volunteers in the Civil War. He died October 15, 1831.
      Mrs. Brown, of Constantinople.
      Mrs. Heap, of Tunis, Africa.
From the "Memoirs of Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy," by Admiral David D. Porter: "On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War we find two brothers, David and Samuel Porter, commanding vessels commissioned to capture and destroy ships carrying stores to the British Army. This was a perilous service from the great number of British cruisers hovering on the coast, and the patriots had often to fight their way through desperate odds to make their escape from a watchful and powerful foe.

"The father of these two brothers was Alexander Porter, a native of Massachusetts, where he was born in the year 1727. Both had commanded merchant vessels previous to the war; it is very probable that the brothers were commissioned by Washington, to whom they appear to have been well known. It is related that when David Porter's little daughter Rebecca was presented to Washington on his election to the Presidency with the remark, 'This is the daughter of Captain Porter of Revolutionary fame,' the President laid his hand on her head with the remark, 'May God bless this child.' David Porter was born in Charter Street, in that old part of Boston known as the North End, a quarter which has been the birthplace of many distinguished characters. The house in which Porter was born remained in existence till about the year 1847. He became the celebrated Commodore Porter of the U. S. Navy and was the father of Commodore William D. Porter, of the Civil War, and of Admiral David Porter, of the U. S. N. Commodore David Porter took a fancy to a poor boy and made him a member of his family and also trained him in the navy. This boy afterward became the celebrated Admiral David Farragut. David married, April 10, 1807, in Chester, Pa., Evalina Anderson (daughter of Major William Anderson), and had sons, William, David and Theoderick. In 1778 we find David Porter in command of the privateer sloop Delight of six guns, fitted out in Maryland, and pursuing an active career against the enemy, and two years after he was in command of the ship Aurora, of ten guns, belonging to the State of Massachusetts, in which he is represented as having performed valuable service to the united colonies.

"While cruising against the British Samuel Porter was badly wounded and captured and confined in the Jersey prison ship, where he underwent the greatest hardships. While lingering in this horrible place he was unexpectedly joined by his brother David, who had also been captured by a superior force. We can imagine the joy of the dying man at meeting with his brother and the grief of the latter on seeing the lamentable condition to which his relative was reduced. David was allowed to attend his brother and to close his eyes in death, which finally terminated his
sufferings. He was so overcome by the melancholy termination of his brother’s career as to excite the sympathy of the officers and men, whose duty it was to perform the last offices to the dead, and they exerted themselves to procure for him indulgence not usually granted to a prisoner.

“Porter was of a jovial disposition and full of anecdotes, and after the duties of the day were over he would entertain both officers and men in the prison ship with his stories of the sea. In fact his conduct was so satisfactory and he made himself so useful and entertaining to the British that he was not locked up at sunset with the other prisoners. After some months’ imprisonment Captain Porter, by engravitating himself with some of the crew, persuaded them to assist him to escape, so one night, when all was quiet, some of the members of a watering party that was going on shore at daylight headed our hero up in a water cask, leaving the bung out so that he could breathe. He laid all night in this uncomfortable place and when day broke was rolled along the deck and into the launch. There was great danger of discovery, but the jolly tars managed by some means to get the officer of the launch out of the way and released Porter, who divided with his benefactors what little money he had and went on his way rejoicing.

“He at once reported his escape at headquarters and continued to serve his country until peace was declared, making many valuable captures and profiting, no doubt, by his experience as a captive to restrain his too ardent temperament.”

Captain Porter resided in Boston until some years after the Revolution, when he was appointed a sailing master in the navy by General Washington and was given charge of the signal station on Federal Hill.

HISTORY OF THE BEVERIDGE FAMILY.

John Beveridge, E., came from England and settled in Fauquier County, Virginia, m. Susannah Noble. The following record of the first two generations is from the Bible of John Beveridge, E., now in the possession of John T. Beveridge, Seaman, Ohio:

Imprint: “Holy Bible. Printed by Joseph Charles of Philadelphia, for Mathew Carey, No. 118 Market Street, 10-27-1802. Sold by subscription.” Among the subscribers is the name of John Beveridge.

Thomas Beveridge, son of John and Susannah (Noble) Beveridge, born 2-16-1771, died 2-4-1827, on his return from a visit to Norfolk, Va. Planter and slave-owner. Married, 11-26-1795, Tacy Roberts, born 12-8-1778, died 11-5-1831, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary Roberts.

William's County, Virginia. In the fall of 1835 he emigrated to Ohio, and in April, 1836, settled in Adams County. In 1841 he removed to Brown County. Member of the Christian Church at Russelville. Married, Monday evening, 7 o'clock, February 22, 1841, Elizabeth Ann Eyler, born 10-24-1806, near West Union, Ohio, baptized by Rev. S. West, 9-7-1862. Died 7-26-1873, in Brown County, Ohio. (See Rosenmuller-Eyler Sketch.)

From the Obituary of John Lander Beveridge, by Rev. Joseph S. West. “It may be truly said of this worthy couple that ‘their last days were their best days,’ being days of earnest religious activity. The last few months of Brother Beveridge’s life were spent in an earnest effort to secure a house in Russelville for the church to meet in. In this he was successful with the help of others, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing, ere his departure, the house completed and dedicated to the worship of the Lord. The last meeting he attended was the one at which the house was dedicated. He was sick at the time and soon passed to his reward. Sister Beveridge, who had assisted him in all his efforts in the Master’s service, lingered nearly two years upon the shores of time and then went to join her beloved in the ‘Better Land.’ They leave behind them three daughters to mourn their loss. May the Lord comfort them in their bereavement and help them to imitate the virtues of their parents.” Issue:

(1) Mary Ann Elizabeth Beveridge, born 12-14-1841, Brown County, Ohio; m. 2-12-1872, Thomas C. McNown, who died July 17, 1915, in Brown County, Ohio. Issue:

A. John Thomas McNown, born 6-14-1876, married 11-21-1900, Lucy May Drake, born 8-6-1877. Issue:

(A) Charles Lowell McNown, born 10-12-1901.
(B) Ruth Lenore McNown, born 10-13-1902.

B. Charles Edgar McNown, born 9-27-1879, married 7-31-1901, Minnie Lee Kearns. Issue:

(A) Robert Earl McNown, born 7-20-1903.
(B) Walter Hayden McNown, born 9-23-1906.
(C) Thomas Kearns McNown, born 1-31-1909.

(2) Sarah Eliza Beveridge, born 11-21-1843, in Brown County, Ohio. She has in her possession a sampler made by her grandmother, Marie Ann Rosenmuller Eyler, in 1786. It is beautifully and accurately worked in cross-stitch and contains the
Roman and Old English alphabet, Arabic numerals and several conventional designs.

(3) Tacy Elizabeth Beveridge, b. 9-25-1845, d. 3-26-1891, baptized in 1860 by Rev. William Thompson. Member of Christian Church. She was an earnest Christian and was loved by all who knew her.

2. Sarah Noble Beveridge, born 3-9-1799; married first, Craven Chloe; married second, Moses Starr.

3. Susannah Noble Beveridge, born 1-12-1801, died unm.


5. William Roberts Beveridge, born 2-11-1805. Lived in Washington, D. C. He was an importer of fine china and cut glass. He made many trips to Europe and through industry and strict attention to business amassed a fortune. Married ——— ———. Issue:

(1) William Beveridge, married ——— ———. Issue:
   A. William Lander Beveridge.
   B. Mary Beveridge.

6. Samuel Roberts Beveridge, born 5-22-1807, died 9-12-1877. Married, 2-16-1832, Harriet C. Moffet, daughter of David and Lettice Moffet. Issue:

   (1) Amanda Beveridge, born 1-2-1833, died 2-17-1881.
   (2) Sarah Elizabeth Beveridge, born 2-9-1836, died 12-8-1906.
   (3) George Albert Beveridge, born 1-15-1838, died infant.
   (4) John T. Beveridge, born 4-3-1839. In his early life he followed the occupation of teaching, but after many years retired, and now resides on his farm, six miles north of Winchester Postoffice, R. 1, Seaman, Ohio. On the 30th of December, 1862, he was married to Elisa Steen, born 3-10-1843 (daughter of Col. Josiah Y. and Rebecca C. Steen). The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by the Rev. Victor M. King. Issue:

   A. Charles William Beveridge, b. 4-3-1864, near Sugar Tree Ridge, Highland County, Ohio. While at home he secured a good common school education and afterward attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He qualified himself for a teacher and in his profession was very successful. Early in life he became a member of the
Mt. Leigh Presbyterian Church, and was a devout Christian, honored and respected by all who knew him. He died at the home of his parents July 20, 1888.

B. John Harrie Beveridge, b. January 20, 1869, near Sugar Ridge, Highland County, Ohio. Bachelor of Pedagogy, State University of Ohio, in 1897. A. M., Ohio University; A. M., Columbia University of New York. He was reared on the farm and secured a good common school education. Then taught in various district schools and later attended business college at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated September 25, 1889; March 25, 1892, he completed the Scientific Course at the National Normal University at Lebanon. The following summer, while teaching in Hillsboro, Ohio, he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Iowa, which position he held very successfully for three years. In 1895 he secured a certificate from the Iowa State Board of Examiners with an average of ninety-five in twenty-two branches and entered the junior class of the university, from which he graduated June 16, 1897. In the same year he conducted a summer school at North Liberty, Ohio, and in September he returned to Glidden as superintendent of public schools and instructor in the college. July 7, 1897, he married. From Glidden, Iowa, he went to Missouri Valley, Iowa, where he remained as superintendent of schools for six years. From Missouri Valley, Iowa, he went to Council Bluffs, where he has been superintendent of the city schools for the past seven years, and has been re-elected and given a three years' contract. He holds an Iowa life diploma and has received the degree of A. M. from the Ohio University, and an A. M. degree from Columbia University, New York City. He is prominent as an institute and chautauqua lecturer. In the summer of 1910 he delivered a course of lectures before the School of Superintendents in the University of Nebraska; and in 1912 a course of lectures on School Administration before the Iowa State Teachers' College. In 1913 he was president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association.

He is a successful business man as well as a high-class school administrator. He is interested in agriculture and owns a fine Iowa farm. In connection with his school work he has developed an unusual interest in school gardening in Council Bluffs, Iowa.
He is a member of the National Education Association, National Geographical Society, National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and one of the twelve members of the Board of Governors of the National Mouth Hygiene Society. He is also a contributor to several educational magazines. July 7, 1897, he married Florence Margaret Haselton, born 4-7-1874, in White Rock Township, Ogle County, Illinois, by Rev. F. J. Tower at Glidden, Iowa. She is a daughter of Hon. Harvey Barden and Jane (Gibson) Haselton, and was also a successful teacher. Both husband and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Residence, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Issue:

(A) Lenora Lodena Beveridge, b. 4-18-1898, Glidden, Iowa.

(B) Wandell Haselton Beveridge, b. 10-24-1901, Glidden, Iowa.

(5) Mary Francis Beveridge, born 5-21-1841, died 3-27-1891.
(6) Harriet C. Beveridge, born 1-13-1850, died 6-6-1857.
(7) Samuel Carter Beveridge, born 7-20-1852, died 6-23-1872.

7. Noble Beveridge, born 4-16-1810, married ——— Lamb.

8. Mary Ann Beveridge, born 10-9-1813, died 12-18-1878. Married 12-27-1832, Solomon Fling, born ———, died 1-26-1881. Moved from Putnam County to Brown County, Ohio, about 1838. In March, 1852, they camped all night in a schoolhouse near Winchester, on Brush Creek, on account of high water. Issue:

(2) Sarah E. Fling, born 10-20-1835, m. 12-11-1856, Wilson W. Doyle.
(3) Tacy Ann Fling, born 7-4-1838, died 12-4-1911, m. 3-19-1863, Joseph Lyle.
(4) Keziah Fling, born 7-10-184-—, m. 3-16-1863, James G. Lyle.
(7) Amanda Francis Fling, born March, 1850, died May, 1866.
(8) Albert James Fling, born 7-2-1847, married first, 2-17-1878, Lavinia Belle Duncan, born 3-29-1856, died 1-9-1885 (daughter of George and Francis E. (Higgins) Duncan). Married
second, 10-6-1887, Sina Sharon Chaney, born 1-25-1852 (daughter of Jesse Chaney, born 4-5-1810, died 10-19-1888 (son of Amos and Rachel (Mitchel) Chaney), and his wife, Minerva (Rader) Chaney, born 3-1-1822, died 10-11-1885, daughter of George and Margaret (Whitlatch) Rader). Issue first wife:


B. Etta Marie Fling, born 8-12-1884, married 11-23-1905, Burch Warren Hott. Issue:
   (A) Paul Willard Hott, born 12-4-1906.
   (B) Donald Warren Hott, born 12-30-1909.

Issue Second Wife.

C. Albert Chaney Fling, born 7-1-1889, married 8-27-1913, Ruby Lillian Hetherington. Issue:
   (A) Albert Redkey Fling, born 4-22-1915.


9. Thomas Henry Beveridge, born February 9, 1818, in Loudoun County, Virginia. When a youth he came to Ohio, where he acquired considerable wealth and prominence. He was a strong Union man, an original Abolitionist, and when the war broke out he, with his sons, Jacob and Samuel, joined the Union Army and fought with much distinction. He married first, 1837, Elizabeth Lamb; married second, Frances Ellen (Parkenson) Doyle. Issue:

   (1) Jacob Beveridge, settled near Home, Kas.
   (2) Samuel Beveridge.
   (3) Mrs. L. Miley.
   (4) John Beveridge.
   (5) Roy Beveridge.
   (6) Mrs. E. B. Eden.
   (7) Albert J. Beveridge, born October 6, 1862, on Brush Creek, Concord Township, Highland County, Ohio. Graduate of DePauw University 1885, U. S. Senator from Indiana 1899 to 1911. He married, November 24, 1887, Katharine Erine Langsdale, who died June 18, 1900. He married second, August 7, 1907, at Berlin, Germany, Catherine Eddy, of Chicago. Residence, Indianapolis, Ind.
10. Keziah Elizabeth Beveridge, born 4-29-1820, married John Smith.
11. Charles Carter Beveridge, born 4-14-1824, died 2-4-1868, unmarried.

CONTRIBUTED BY MISS SARAH E. BEVERIDGE.

BATTERTON FAMILY IN AMERICA.

About the year 1758 three brothers by the name of Batterton came from England to the Colonies. In 1776 one of the brothers, with a party of others, came down the Ohio River from Virginia, landed where Maysville now stands, built cabins and marked trees. A short time afterwards Batterton was killed by the Indians. His brother Benjamin settled in Virginia and married Sarah Harris. Some years later he removed to Kentucky and was one of the first landowners of Lexington. The records sent to us by those claiming descent from Amor Batterton, Sr., differ in some respects and may contain errors. We include a part of these records in the belief that they will lead to further research that will perfect the early history of these Battertons. Benjamin, Abraham, Amor, Jeremiah, Moses, Sarah and Henry Batterton, born 1770, were probably all the children of Amor Batterton, Sr.

Moses, James, Elizabeth, Nancy and Henry Batterton were brothers and sisters and the children of Samuel Batterton, born 1758. (See Batterton Court Records.)

BENJAMIN BATTERTON BRANCH.

Benjamin Batterton, born September 2, 1767, d. June 29, 1833, Kentucky, m. 3-11-1790, Susanna Guthrie, b. September 27, 1767, d. May 11, 1852, daughter of William and Eleanor (Abbot) Guthrie. (Tombstone Records, Kentucky. "E. Guthrie died 3-26-1816, age 82." "Susanna Batterton, died March 12, 1867, age 81 yrs. and 6 mos.") Issue:

1. Reuben Batterton, b. 3-11-1791, m. 10-31-1811, Nancy Rubel. Lived in Louisville, Ky. Issue:
   (1) John.
   (2) Benjamin.
   (3) Jessie.

2. Anna Batterton, b. 4-9-1792, m. 3-2-1826, Lawson D. Simms, removed to Indiana. No issue.

3. Sarah Harris Batterton, b. 12-5-1793, d. 1-31-1835, m. Joshua E. King. Removed to Indiana. Issue:
   (1) Elisha.
   (2) Benjamin.
4. Elizabeth Batterton, b. 12-16-1795, d. 6-16-1837, m. 4-23-1835, John Dinwiddie. Left issue.
5. John Batterton, b. 12-23-1797, d. 1874, in Missouri, m. 7-28-1825, Nancy Grant, b. 1-23-1826.
6. Enoch Batterton, b. 12-9-1799, d. 8-20-1837, m. 6-24-1830, Mary Snell.
8. Henry Batterton, b. 5-22-1803, d. 8-8-1838, m. Anne Sparks, removed to Illinois. Issue:
   (1) William; (2) John; (3) Henry.
10. Samuel Batterton, b. 12-20-1806, d. 5-11-1890, m. 7-1835, Susan Rebecca Allen, b. 1-18-1818, d. 10-8-1853.
11. Elias Batterton, b. 11-6-1808, m. Kitty A. Smith, 5-15-1834. Issue:
    (1) Nicholas; (2) Benjamin; (3) James; (4) Wallace; (5) Josaphine.
12. Benjamin Abbot Batterton, b. 7-12-1810, d. 3-10-1865, in Kentucky. The old Batterton homestead is about six miles west of Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. The old cabin, built over a hundred years ago, is still standing in a fairly good state of preservation. The old family burying ground is but a short distance from the cabin and the stones with their quaint inscriptions mark the resting places of the Batterton pioneers.

HENRY BATTERTON BRANCH.

Henry Batterton, b. about 1770, d. February, 1832, Bloomington, Ind. He removed from Kentucky to Indiana in an early day and was one of the pioneer merchants of Bloomington. Married first, Nancy Guthrie. Married second, Susanna Anderson. Issue first wife:
1. William Batterton, m. Sarah Archer. Issue:
   (1) Nancy Guthrie Batterton, b. 11-27-1827, and others.
2. Peter Batterton, born in Paris, Ky. Died 7-2-1875, m. 12-21-1820, Matilda Maxwell. Issue: (See Maxwell Genealogy.)
3. Thomas Batterton, b. 1799, d. February, 1833, unm.
5. George W. Batterton, b. 8-5-1804, d. 8-2-1870, m. Sarah Bagwell. Issue second wife.
6. James Batterton, died unmarried.
7. Eliza Batterton, b. 11-15-1806, d. 4-4-1886, m. 6-24-1822, Reese Hardesty, b. 9-2-1802, d. 9-23-1843. Issue:
   (1) Mary Jane Hardesty, b. 1-29-1828, m. 9-1-1846, James P. Luse, Washington, D. C.
   (2) Nancy DuBoise Hardesty, b. 3-11-1829, m. John Paul Jones, lived Lafayette, Ind.
   (3) Sarah Ann Hardesty, b. 7-23-1831, m. 5-8-1850, Daniel W. Voorhees.
   (4) Susan Anderson Hardesty, b. 5-28-1834, d. 3-10-1835.
   (5) William Henry Harrison Hardesty, b. 9-11-1836, d. 3-13-1838.
   (6) Josaphine Hardesty, b. 7-26-1841.
   (7) Reese Hardesty, b. 1-6-1844, m. 11-5-1873, Anna W. Brown.
9. Nancy Batterton, born 1811, Bloomington, Indiana Territory, died, DuBoise Hills, Ill., m. 9-29-1831, Jesse K. DuBoise. Issue:
   (1) Jane B. DuBoise, m. Austin White.
   (2) Susanna DuBoise, b. 9-26-1833, DuBoise Hills, Ill., d. 1874, Lawrenceville, Ind., m. 1855, Palestine, Ill., John Baitmas Adams, b. 1829. Issue:
      A. Ida Adams, b. Lawrenceville, Ill., 1858, m. January, 1876, Cincinnati, Charles K. Logan. Issue:
      (A) William Archer Logan, b. 3-16-1877, Cincinnati, m. 6-25-1903, Gertrude Walloner.
      (B) Susan Agnes Logan, b. 6-10-1879, m. October, 1905, A. Bolinder. Issue:
         a. Alfred; b. Dwight; c. Gladys.
      B. Kilgore DuBoise Adams, b. Lawrenceville, Ill., m. Ida McClafflin.
11. Granville Batterton, b. 10-13-1820, Bloomington, Ind., d. 6-15-1872, m. 6-17-1842, Mary J. Keller, b. 12-23-1818, Harrodsburg, Ky., d. 7-16-1908. Issue:
   (1) John Batterton, b. 6-28-1843, Greencastle, Ind. Expert accountant and bookkeeper. R. Centerville, Iowa. Member of
the 30th Iowa Vol., a favorite regiment of Gen. Sherman's.
Enlisted first, Co. B, 6-3-1862. Discharged October, 1863.
Enlisted May, 1864, Co. D, 45th Reg. Discharged October 1
on account of expiration of time of service. The 30th Reg.
numbered, in all, 1,150, but 247 of these were mustered out at
the close of the war. On December 21 there was an organiza-
tion by which the 30th became a part of 3rd Brigade, 1st Divi-
sion, 15th Army Corps, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman commanding.
On 28th and 29th of December, battle of Chickasaw Bayou;
January 11, 1863, battle of Arkansas Post, where the 30th was
the first regiment inside the enemy's works, and the honor of
receiving the surrender was given the regiment by Gen. Sher-
man.

During January force was stationed at Young's Point, op-
posite Vicksburg, and "entered with enthusiasm into Grant's
campaign for the capture of Vicksburg." At this time John
Batterson was offered position as clerk in army headquarters,
but declined.

His regiment engaged in the battles of Jackson, Champion's
Hill and Black River. On May 23rd they were detailed as
sharpshooters and served in that capacity until the surrender.

The following letter is a part of history:

Inka., Miss., 10-13-1863.

N. B. Baker, Adjt.-Gen. of Iowa:

Accompanying this you will receive two flags worn out in
the service. They were carried by the 30th Iowa during their
marches, a distance of 5,700 miles, between October 26, 1862,
October 10, 1863. They were carried in the following named
battles to-wit: Chickasaw Bayou, December 26 and 28, 1862;
Arkansas Post, January 10 and 11, 1863; Jackson, Miss., May
14, 1863; the siege of Vicksburg, from May 18 to July 4, 1863;
Clinton, Miss., July 11, 1863; Jackson Hill, July 13, 14, 15 and
16, 1863; Brandon Hill, July 18, 1863. It is the wishes of the
regiment that you forward them to the State Historical So-
ciety, there to be subject to the orders of the commanding
officer of the regiment.

Resp'y your ob't servant,

Wm. M. G. Torrance, Col. Com'n'd'g.

(Copied from Hist. of 30th Iowa Infantry. Col. Torrance
was killed three days after this letter was written.)

John Batterson married, 6-23-1868, in Clark County, Mis-
souri, Henrietta Miller, b. 9-10-1850, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Issue:
A. Mary A., b. 4-5-1870.
B. Etta G., d. 9-11-1872, m. 12-7-1893, Ira A. Perjue.
C. Jennie Blanche, b. 4-7-1877.

12. Mary Batterton, m. John Jones, M. D.

Tombstone Records.

In memory of Henry Batterton, died February, 1832, aged 62 years.

AMOR BATTERTON BRANCH.

Amor Batterton, born May 3, 1772, Loudoun County, Virginia, died August 4, 1835, near Salisbury, Sangamon County, Illinois. Married, Loudoun County (or Madison County, Kentucky), on June 7, 1793, Nancy Guthrie, born 1776, North Carolina, died 7-31-1835, near Salisbury, Ill. He was a Methodist and very prominent in church work and highly respected in the vicinity in which he lived. A Democrat in politics and a successful farmer in Menard and Sangamon counties. Issue:

1. David Batterton, b. 11-5-1795, m. Nancy Yoakum.
3. Anderson Batterton, b. 5-3-1800, m. Polly Robinson.
5. Levi Batterton, b. 8-20-1804, m. Dorcas Sackett.
6. Mary Batterton, b. 12-14-1805, m. Willoughby Randolph.
7. Priscilla Batterton, b. 2-9-1809, m. William Yoakum.
8. Susannah Batterton, b. 6-7-1811, m. Coleman Gaines.
9. Enoch George Batterton, b. 6-26-1814, m. Huberty Clark.

(1) Madison St. Clair Batterton, b. 10-20-1833, m. Cynthia S. Lemmon.
(2) Richard Batterton, b. 7-19-1836, m. Parmelia Miller.
(3) Amy C. Batterton, b. 2-19-1838, m. John R. Wills.
(4) Robert T. Batterton, b. 8-4-1839, d. August, 1868.
(5) Henry Clay Batterton, b. 11-12-1843, m. Maria Malby.
(6) Mildred P. Batterton, b. 5-4-1846, m. Daniel Pelham.

(29)
(7) Maria Batterton, m. Tilford Miller.
(8) Sarah E. Batterton, m. Charles Parker.
(9) Charlotte Batterton, m. ——— Akers.
(10) George W. Batterton, m. Lucy Peak.

1. Madison St. Clair Batterton, born October 20, 1833, near Salisbury, Sangamon County, Illinois. Married, April 24, 1864, Salisbury, Ill., Cynthia S. Lemmon, born September 25, 1840, near Salisbury, Ill. (Daughter of Ulick Lemmon and Susan (Pearce) Lemmon.) Farmer, Republican and member of the Methodist Church. Resided near Petersburg, Ill. Issue:

A. Minnie M. Batterton, b. 10-23-1868, Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois.
B. Jennie Batterton, b. 3-5-1870.
C. Virginia Batterton, died 1872.
D. Abraham L. Batterton, b. 8-19-1873.
E. Elvira C. Batterton, b. 5-10-1875, m. Martin Strand.
F. Margaret E. Batterton, b. 4-27-1879, m. Lewis G. Watson.

9. Enoch George Batterton (son of Amor and Nancy Batterton), b. 1-26-1814, Adair Co., Ky., d. 5-30-1906, Athens, Menard County, Ill. Farmer, Republican and member of the Methodist Church. Resided near Athens, Ill. Married, 1-9-1843, Athens, Ill., Huberty Clark, b. 7-30-1824, Athens, Ill., d. 5-11-1898, Athens, Ill., dau. of Elisha and Sarah (Guard) Clark. Issue:

(1) John C. Batterton, b. 11-6-1843, m. Emma Clary.
(2) Elisha C. Batterton, b. 8-17-1844, m. Farinda O. Duncan.
(3) Priscilla J. Batterton, b. 11-20-1846, m. William Tozer.
(4) Mary A. Batterton, b. 9-17-1849, m. E. G. Garrett.
(5) Martha A. Batterton, b. 1-27-1851.
(6) Morris M. Batterton, b. 3-10-1852, m. Artie Sanders.
(7) Laura A. Batterton, b. 4-14-1854, m. Morris M. Campbell.
(8) George M. Batterton, b. 10-28-1858, unm.
(1) John C. Batterton, b. 11-6-1843, Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., Married Oct. 1, 1873, Petersburg, Emma Clary, b. Nov. 15, 1851, Petersburg, Ill., dau. of James S. and Sarah (Purseell) Clary. Residence, Petersburg, Ill. Issue:

A. Frank M. Batterton, b. July 29, 1874, d. 11-8-1878.
B. Bertha L. Batterton, b. April 16, 1876, d. Nov. 17, 1876.
C. Oscar St. C. Batterton, b. 6-18-1878, d. Nov. 21, 1878.
E. Florence M. Batterton, b. 9-21-1882, m. Lawrence Mannel.
F. Myrtle J. Batterton, b. 12-8-1884, m. James V. Martin.
G. Lillie B. Batterton, b. 1-16-1887, m. Howard Zorn.

JEREMIAH BATTERTON BRANCH.

Jeremiah Batterton m. 1-1-1801, in Madison County, Ky., Patsy Duncan. (See Duncan.) Issue:

1. Madison Batterton, d. unm.
2. Elizabeth Batterton, m. Left issue.
3. Priscilla Batterton, m. No issue.

(1) Jeremiah Batterton, b. 3-2-1830, in Madison Co., Ky., d. 9-27-1862, in Civil War while 2nd Lieut. Co. “C” 10th Ind., at Bowling Green, Ky. Married, 11-22-1860, in Indiana, Martha J. Goar (now Fullerton, of Upland, Calif.). Issue:

A. Joseph J. Batterton, b. 8-24-1861, at Berlin, Clinton County, Ind., m. 4-9-1884, at Montevideo, Minn., Nettie E. Knappen. Lawyer at Sisseton, S. D. Issue:

(A) Lyle K. Batterton, b. 2-12-1885, at Milbank, Dakota Territory, m. 8-30-1913, Margaret Beck (daughter of Judge Marcus W. Beck, of the Supreme Court of Georgia). Res., Atlanta, Georgia.

(B) William J. Batterton, b. 5-8-1886, at Dawson, Minn. Unm. Res., Sisseton, S. D.

(2) James W. Batterton, b. 1832, m. — — in Ind. Served in Civil War in 9th. Ind. Res., Lebanon, Ind. Issue:

A., Jane; B., Emma; C., Charles; D., Simpson; E., a son.

(3) Priscilla Batterton, m. 1st, in Ind. James Goar, who died while serving in Co. “C” 10th Ind., at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in Civil War. m 2nd. — — Littleton, in Indiana. Issue:

Joseph Goar and Eli J. Goar, both of whom now live at Houston, Texas.

(4) Martha Batterton, m. George Tudor (served in Civil War). Issue: A., Mary; B., Priscilla; C., James; D., John; E. Thomas.
(5) Elizabeth Batterton, m. Thomas W. Fisher. Res. Shelbyville or London, Indiana. Issue: A., Lincoln; B., Charles; C., James; D., Samuel; E. Mary (m. Dickenson); F., Rose (m. Theobald); G., Carrie (m. Martin); H., Emma (m. ——).

S A M U E L  B A T T E R T O N  B R A N C H.

Samuel Batterton, born 1758, died June 11, 1833, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, married Lydia ——, who died June 11, 1833. They both are buried at Colville, near Millersburg, on the Cynthia Turnpike. Their tombstone records read:

"Samuel Batterton, died June 11, 1833, age 75 years. Revolutionary Soldier."

"Lydia, wife of Samuel Batterton, died June 11, 1833."

Samuel Batterton served in the Revolution in a Pennsylvania Regiment and was at the Battle of Monmouth, under General Washington. Samuel Batterton served as a private in Capt. Francis Willis’ Co., also designated Thomas H. Drew’s Co., Col. William Grayson’s Regiment, Continental Troops. He enlisted July 13, 1777, from Virginia to serve three years. Was transferred about April, 1779, to the Colonel’s Co., also designated as Col. Gist’s and Capt. Francis Meier’s Co., Col. Nathaniel Gist’s Regiment, Continental Troops. His name appears on a payroll of the Co., Nov. 17, 1779, which shows his furloughed, sick. (Legal Record.)

After the Revolution he and his brothers, Henry and Moses, settled in Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

Issue of Samuel and Lydia Batterton:

1. James Batterton, died May 7, 1858, at Millersburg, Ky., married Laura L. Varnon (daughter of John Varnon). Issue twelve children. (See Addenda.)

2. Moses Batterton, married Rhoda Metcalf (daughter of Thomas Metcalf; Governor).
   (1) Sarah Jane Batterton, married Wellington Cunningham (State Senator). Removed to Missouri.
   (2) Nancy Mason Batterton, married William Cunningham, M. D. Both died in Clarke County, Kentucky. Issue:
   A. Shields Cunningham.

3. Henry Batterton, married Dulcinea Graves (daughter of W. B. Graves. (See Batterton Court Records.)

4. Elizabeth Batterton.

5. Nancy Batterton, married —— West.
BATTERTON NOTES.

Abraham Batterton, b. 1775, in Kentucky. Tombstone record reads: “Abraham Batterton died Novr. 20th, 1858. Age 83 yrs. and 8 mos.” For his will, see Batterton Court records. Legal marriage record: “Feb. 16, 1804, Abraham Batterton and Susanna Henline.” George Hainline, wife of Peggy Rayburn, April 7, 1806, conveyed to Abraham Batterton one hundred acres of land, household and kitchen furniture and live stock. Issue: (See will, and Batterton legal records.)

Edwin Betterton, farmer, born Jan. 3rd, 1840, Wapello County, Iowa. His father was the first white settler in territory, coming six years before the purchase was made from the Indians. He married, 1863, Mary Weaver, b. in Hancock County. His father died March 13th, 1860, aged fifty-nine years.


John Batterton served as a soldier in the Virginia Infantry, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a list of soldiers of the Virginia line in the Continental establishment, which received a certificate for the balance of their full pay agreeably to an act of the assembly.

THE JESSIE HAINLINE FAMILY.

Jesse Hainline, b. — —, d. 1865-70, Montgomery Co., Ky., m. Charlotte Duncan (daughter of Gabriel and Mary Duncan. His will was probated 5-5-1845, and mentions daughters, Elizabeth, m. — Williams; Nancy Duncan, m. — Edge; Patsey Duncan, m. 1-1-1801 Jeremiah Batterton; Polly Duncan m. — Bennett; Charlotte, m. Jesse Hainline; son Anderson Duncan and grand daughters Susan and Elizabeth Williams.)

1. George Hainline, res., Kentucky and north Missouri. Issue:
   (1) George Hainline, res., El Dorado Springs, Mo.
   (2) John Hainline (and others).
3. ——— Hainline, m. ——— Dunlap, res., Buchanan County, Missouri. Issue:
   Wallace Dunlap and others.
5. Weeden Hainline, m. Lucy Oscar, res., Montgomery County, Kentucky.
7. Ennis Hainline, m. Mary Ellen Wills, res., Montgomery County, Kentucky.


6. Valentine Cook Hainline, m. Julia Wilkerson (daughter of Tabitha (Tracy) Wilkerson, who had: Julia; Frank; Xantippa, m. Wm. McClure; Charles, res., Missouri; William, res., Kentucky). Issue:

(1) Mary Crittenden Hainline, b. 1-11-1847, Mt. Sterling, Ky., m. 6-26-1866, William Osband Oldham, b. 11-10-1844, Montgomery County, Kentucky. Settled in Platte County, Missouri, 1873. Removed to Kansas in 1878. He is State Bank Examiner, Democrat and member of the Christian Church. Res., Benton Ave., Springfield, Mo. (See Oldham Family.) Issue:

A. Clarence Lee Oldham, b. 8-3-1867, Montgomery County, Kentucky.
B. Wm. Guy Oldham, b. 3-9-1869, Montgomery County, Kentucky.
C. John Francis Oldham, b. 3-16-1871, Montgomery County, Kentucky.
D. Missouri May Oldham, b. 5-11-1873, Platt City, Mo.
E. Inez Cartwright Oldham, b. 2-12-1875, Platt City, Mo.
F. Wilgus Osbund Oldham, b. 6-10-1877, d. 10-18-1878.
G. Florence Lucile Oldham, b. 8-14-1880, Larned, Kas.
H. Nell Crittenden Oldham, b. 3-11-1885.

(2) Julia Franklin Hainline, b. about 1850, Mt. Sterling, Ky., m. Joseph Lindsey.

(3) Xantippe Hainline, m. Charles Davis. Res., Carlisle, Ky.

(4) Lucy Hainline, m. Alvin Adams, res., Hutchinson, Kas.

(5) Charles Wallace Hainline, m. Ida ——, res., Wichita, Kas.

(6) Pearle Hainline, m. Hardin W. Hedges, res., Hutchinson, Kas.

**RICHARD OLDHAM, PIONEER OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.**

William Oldham, of Prince William County, Virginia, married Miss —— Bassey (?), of Garland ancestry.
1. Richard Oldham, b. March 1, 1745, in Prince William, now Fauquier County, Virginia. He enlisted from Caswell County, North Carolina, in the North Carolina line in the Revolutionary War, 1777, as a private under his brother, John Oldham, Captain, Col. Moore's regiment. He was in the battle of Guilford Court House and drew a pension for his service. About 1795 he emigrated from Caswell County to Kentucky and settled on the Kentucky River in what is now Estill County. He was one of the foremost pioneers of that section and died there at the age of eighty-nine years. He married Ann Pepper in North Carolina, where his oldest son, William, was born April 23, 1777.

(1) Richard Oldham, Jr., pioneer of Montgomery County, Kentucky, died April 4, 1854. He married, 11-2-1824, in Montgomery County, Sallie Williams (sister of William Mynix Williams), died January, 1883. They were prominent in church work and the founders of the educational institutions of the day. Issue:

A. Thomas Oldham, d. in his twenty-eighth year, unm.
B. Nancy Oldham, b. about 1832, m. Samuel Baldwin; m. second, George Hazelrigg. Issue:

(A) Miranda Hazelrigg, m. —— Mackey.
(B) Ida Hazelrigg, m. Sam Turley, res., Montgomery County, Kentucky.
(C) John Hazelrigg, res., Montgomery County, Kentucky.
(D) Thomas Hazelrigg, died from injuries received in the Mexican War.

C. Francis Marion Oldham, married Sallie Renolds (daughter of William and Rebecca (Tipton) Renolds), res., Piatt County, Missouri. Issue:

(A) Anna Oldham, m. John H. Dillingham.
(B) Edward Oldham, m. Jabual Rice, res., Piatt County, Missouri.
(C) Alice Oldham, m. Benjamin Miller, res., Piatt County, Missouri.
(D) Junietta Oldham, m. Wallace Jones, son of James H. Jones, of Piatt County, Missouri.
(E) Richard Oldham, m. Eddie Wren, res., Piatt County, Missouri.
(F) Benjamin T. Oldham, m. Minnie Adkins.
(G) Laura Oldham, m. Ed Hammond, son of Dr. Hammond.

D. Sarah Walker Oldham, m. Matthew William Anderson (son of John and Dorcas (Whitsell) Anderson). Res., Kentucky. Issue:

(A) John, died young.
(B) Katie, died young.
(C) Carrie Anderson, m. W. T. Tyler, res., Kentucky.
(D) Mary Anderson, m. —— McMahan, res., Oklahoma City.
(E) Mamie Anderson, m. second, —— Stone.
(G) Lela Anderson, m. —— Gillespie, res., Kentucky.
(H) Mattie Anderson, m. Clarence Rogers.
(I) Millard Anderson, m.
(J) Speed Anderson, m. and removed to Thomasville, Ga.

E. Kate Oldham, m. James Green (son of Thadius Green), res., Montgomery County, Kentucky. Issue:

(A) Dick, died young; (B) Isaac Nelson, died unm.; (C) Hurvey; (D) —— Oldham, m. —— Turner; (E) Roy; (F) Lottie, d. unm.; (G) Katura, m. Henry Pruet; (H) Carrie, m. Arch Mason.

F. John Henry Oldham, m. Mary Chorn, res., Kentucky. Issue:

(A) Mary, d. unm.
(B) Mathew, m. —— Gay.

G. Junietta Oldham, m. Benjamin F. Cockrel, of Kentucky. Issue:

(A) Laban Cockrel, m. Mattie Allison, Clark County, Kentucky.
(B) Jefferson Davis Cockrel, m. Stella Chenault.
(C) Marion Oldham Cockrel, m.


Sanford Batterton, of Madison County, Kentucky, February 27, 1810. Wife, Eliza J. Batterton, all my estate, and to be executrix with David Irvin. Henry Batterton, Robert A. Sturgis and Ezekiel H. Field, witnesses. April 7, 1810. Id. id. Book N-232. Abraham Batterton, of Madison County, Kentucky, October 27, 1858. All estate to wife Susanna for life; after her death my three sons, Henry, Andrew and Tyre Batterton, are to receive one dollar each and the estate to be divided equally among the rest of my children; to my four grandchildren, who are the children of my daughter, China Bentley, a horse and a saddle each; the family graveyard is not to be sold. Sons, Curtis and Martin Batterton, executors. Benjamin Howard and William Bentley, witnesses. Offered for probate by Susanna Batterton and China Bentley December 6, 1858, and resisted by Andrew J., Henry and Tyre Batterton. Admitted to probate January 3, 1859, by order of the court. Madison County, Kentucky, Deeds, C-903. August 6, 1804, John Moor to Moses Batterton, for £25, one hundred and seventy acres on Clear Creek, Madison County. Id. T-156. June 17, 1809, the trustees of the town of Richmond to Sanford Batterton, lot number 48, in Richmond. Id. id. L-357. October 23, 1816. The trustees of the town of Richmond to Henry Batterton, for $100, lot No. 49, in Richmond, Ky. Id. id., Book No. 1-53. October 15, 1842. William H. Bentley and Mahala, his wife, of Madison County, to Henry, Andrew J. and Tyre Batterton, of Mason County, Kentucky, for $3,220.00, land on Otter Creek. Madison County, Kentucky, Marriages. January 23, 1794, Henry Batterton and Anna Guthrie. January, 1810, Sanford Batterton and Elizabeth J. Price. October 31, 1811, Reuben Batterton and Nancy Ruble. October 3, 1828, Gabriel Batterton and Polly Kerr.

Bourbon County, Kentucky, Order Book 1-497. July 4, 1831. Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Batterton, granted to Thomas Metcalf. Rhoda D. Batterton security in the sum of $40,000. Id. id. Wills K-369. November 30, 1736. Account of Thomas Metcalf, administrator of the estate of Moses Batterton, and guardian to Sarah Jane and Nancy Batterton. Id. id. id. J-172. Henry Batterton, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. June 13, 1833. “In perfect health.” To my nephew, Henry Todd Batterton, son of my brother James, the tavern property after the death of my wife Dulcinea; all my estate to my wife while she lives; Aquilla Willetts is to carry on the store; the storehouse of Batterton and Willetts I give to my brother James; to my only living sisters, Elizabeth Batterton and Nancy West, all my lands out of town; to my brother, Moses Batterton’s two heirs, Sarah Jane and Nancy Bat-
terton, four lots; the land I hired from William B. Graves to be at the disposal of my wife; wife Dulcinea and James McClure, executors; Robert M. Batterton and Samuel C. Trotter, witnesses. September 2, 1833, Nicholas County, Kentucky. C-296. August 13, 1834. Report of commissioners to divide the estate of Dulcena Batterton, late Graves, daughter of W. B. Graves, dec'd. Allotments to various brothers and sisters named Graves. No Batterton heirs. Bourbon County, Kentucky. Order Book K-320. January 6, 1834. Administration on the estate of Benjamin Batterton to Susanna and Elias Batterton. Richard Kirby, security Bond of $2,000.00. Bourbon County, Kentucky. Wills, L-357. William Gutherie Batterton, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. August 10, 1840. All estate to wife Matilda, who is executrix; or if she marries again she is to have one-third, and the other two-thirds I bequeath to my children, viz: Julia Ann Batterton, William Henry Batterton and Sarah Ellen Batterton, J. Huntingdon, Peter Smith and George Rymel. September 7, 1840. Id. id. J-98. James Batterton, of Millerburg, Ky. February 1, 1836. Daughter, Nancy Hubbard Taylor, and heirs, certain lands; to my wife, Mary Jane, the family residence, in addition to what she is to receive in accordance with our marriage contract; son, James Madison Batterton; son, Samuel Alexander Batterton; wife, Mary Jane, $6,000.00. George S. and William P. Savage, witnesses. May 9, 1839. Bourbon County, Kentucky. Order Book R-94. April 6, 1863. Administration on the estate of Benjamin A. Batterton, granted to William G. Morris, Mary J. Batterton, the widow, renouncing her right. Bourbon County, Kentucky. Deeds, B-94. July 12, 1790. Jacob Miers, of Lincoln County, Virginia (sic), to Benjamin Batterton, of Fayette County, Kentucky, for £100, four hundred acres of land in Bourbon County, on Licking. Amor Batterton, Henry Batterton and Abraham Batterton, witnesses. January Court, 1791. “This deed proved in Court by the oaths of Amor Batterton, Henry Batterton and Abraham Batterton.” Id. id. M-172. August 31, 1816. Jesse Gutherie, of Harrison County, Kentucky, attorney in fact for the heirs of Reuben Gutherie, dec’d, a power of attorney to Benjamin Batterton, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Id. id. V-99. February 2, 1828. Moses Batterton, of Millerburg, Bourbon County, for $2,500, two lots and a brick house in Millerburg. Rhoda A. Batterton, wife of Moses, consenting.

Marriage Records from Pennsylvania Archives, Christ Church, Philadelphia.

September 6, 1759, Benjamin Betterton and Rebecca Harvey.
February 20, 1779, Joshua Collins and Elizabeth Betterton.
February 8, 1787, James Rees and Hanna Betterton.
May 8, 1753, Martin Ashbourne and Mary Betterton.
March 28, 1771, Joshua Collins and Martha Betterton.
January 13, 1785, Joseph Howell and Rebecca Betterton.
April 12, 1800, Thomas Webb and Rebecca Betterton.
May 3, 1789, William Greenaway and Rebecca Betterton.

VAWTER FAMILY.

Contributed by Mrs. Jennie Vawter Johnson, Madison, Ind.

Samuel, John, Angus and Bartholomew Vawter came to America sometime before 1700. Bartholomew Vawter died in Culpepper County, Virginia. His estate was appraised October 22, 1777, by Michael and Lewis Garr and James Archer. John probably married a daughter of Harry Beverly, who died in 1730. John Vawter, son of John, died in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1752. Married Margaret Noel (daughter of Daniel Noel), died in Culpepper County, 1756. Culpepper County, Virginia, Wills. Liber A., page 65. John Vawter, of Essex County, Virginia. May 23, 1748; to wife, Margaret, one-third of personality; the remaining two-thirds to my children, namely: Winifred, Bartholomew, Richard, Margaret, Angus and David Vawter; to my wife Margaret, 150 acres of land while she lives, and at her death to son Bartholomew, who is to pay my son Angus £50; to my daughter Winifred, 130 acres, given to me by my father-in-law, Daniel Noel; to my daughter, Margaret Rucker, 150 acres at the Great Mountain; the remainder of this tract of 500 acres I give to my sons Richard and Angus; to son David, 300 acres in Orange County, Virginia; wife Margaret and son Bartholomew, exs. Test: Edward, Elizabeth and Samuel Vawter. Proved November 16, 1752.

Id. id. Liber, A., page 138. Margaret Vawter, of Culpeper County, Virginia, September 18, 1756; to son David money he owes me, a negro, crops, etc.; to son Angus, a negro; to Ephraim Rucker and his wife Margaret, a negro and her increase: residue of estate to sons Richard and Angus, and daughter, Winifred McBeen; Ephraim Rucker, Executor. Test: John and Elizabeth Battaley. October 21, 1756. (Their son Beverley had probably had his share of the estate.)

David Vawter, son of John and Margaret, born in Essex County, Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. See Virginia Magazine, V. I. pp. 458 and 459. "Muster Roll Captain Madison's Company of Foot, in a Reg't of Volunteer Guards at the barrocks in Albemarle County, Virginia, when Francis Taylor, Esq., is Commander to June first, 1779. Private David Vawter enlisted January 17, discharged June first." He enlisted March 1, 1777, in the 1st Va. Reg't, Capt. John Camp's
Company, George Gibson, Col. (Spotsylvania formed from Essex in 1720. Orange from Spotsylvania in 1738, and Culpeper from Orange in 1748. The name Vawter is spelled in many ways.) He married Mary Rucker and had issue:

I. William; II. Winifred; III. Jesse; IV. Mary; V. Philomen; VI. Margaret.

III. Jesse Vawter (son of David and Mary Vawter), married Elizabeth Watts. Issue:

1. John Vawter, b. 1782, d. 1862, married Mary (Polly) Smith, b. 1781, d. 1825. Issue:
   (1) Smith Vawter, b. 1800, d. 1882, married first, Jane Terrell. Issue:
   A. John Terrell Vawter, b. 1830, married Mary Vawter Storey (his cousin). Capitalist, banker and liberal supporter of the Christian Church. Their adopted daughter Clara married Lafayette Pence, member of Congress from the State of Colorado. Issue:
   Lafayette Vawter Pence.

2. William Vawter, b. 1783, d. 1868, m. Francis Vawter, b. 1787, d. 1870, his cousin. (Daughter of Philomen and Ann (Vawter) Vawter.) Issue:
   (1) Williamson Dunn Vawter, married first, Mary F. Crowder; married second, Charlotte Augusta Knowlton. Issue:
   A. Mary Ellen Vawter, m. Ward Leavett.
   B. May Vawter, m. Switzer S. Harwood, M. D.
   D. Aramantha Charlotte Vawter, m. Septimus Vawter. Issue:
(A) Williamson Dunn Vawter, Presbyterian minister, Lafayette, Ind.
(B) Agnes Eugenia Vawter.

E. William Smith Vawter, m. Sarah McClaskey. Issue:
(A) Mary Charlotte Vawter, m. John Rigdon Moore, banker, Los Angeles, Cal.

F. Edwin James Vawter, m. Laura Dixon. Issue:
(A) Edwin James Vawter, Jr., banker, Los Angeles, Cal., m. Bessie M. Channel. Issue:
   a. Marjorie Dixon Vawter, b. 1903.

H. Charles Knowlton Vawter, died unm.

(2) Achilles Vawter, m. Elizabeth Richardson. Issue:
A. William A. Vawter.
B. Frank M. Vawter.
C. Grace Vawter, m. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of Red Cross and War Relief. Clarens, Montreux, Switzerland. Issue:
   (A) Grace C. Bicknell.
   (B) Alberta Bicknell.

IV. Mary Vawter. Daughter of David and Mary Vawter, m. Linsfield Branham, born 1784. Issue:

2. David C. Branham, b. 1812, d. 1877, m. Cynthia Watson, b. 1820, d. 1903. Issue:
   (1) William Allan Branham, b. 1834, d. 1847.
   (2) Sophronia Branham, d. unm.
   (3) Mary Ann Branham, m. Samuel Cobb, b. 1836, d. 1899. Issue:
      A. Cynthia Cobb, m. Edwin Porter, M. D. Issue:
         (A) Edwin Porter, Jr.
         (B) Charles Porter.
         (C) Marion Porter. Res., College Ave., Indianapolis.

B. George O. Cobb, m. Minnie Besker. Res., Mattoon, Ill. Issue:
(A) George O. Cobb, Jr.
(B) Hazel Cobb.

C. John M. Cobb, m. Minnie Cotton. Issue:
  (A) John Malcolm Cobb.

D. Samuel H. Cobb, m. Edith Feddor. Res., St. Louis, Mo. Issue:
  (A) Raymond Cobb.
  (B) Harold Cobb.
  (C) Samuel H. Cobb, Jr.

(4) George F. Branham, b. 1844, d. 1896, m. Adaline Nichols. Issue:
  A. Edwin Branham, m. Lotta Hunter. Res., Richmond, Ohio. Issue:
    (A) Sarah Adaline Branham.

(5) Edwin Branham, b. 1844, d. 1898, m. Catharine Bramwell. Issue:
  A. David C. Branham, m. Emma Friedersdorf. Issue:
    (A) Mary C. Branham.
    (B) Virginia Branham.
  B. Nannie E. Branham, m. Edward Thurston Wood. Issue:
    (A) Mary C. Wood.
    (B) Virginia Wood.

3. William Hickman Branham, b. 1814, d. 1867, m. first, Milinda Watson; married second, Livia Jane Stowe. Issue:
    Issue Second Wife.
  (2) Ida Branham.
  (3) Lella Branham.
  (4) Charles H. Branham, b. 1857, d. 1914, m. Ida Newsom. Issue:
    A. Minnie Branham.
    B. Hickman Branham, b. 1897, died 1899.
    C. Charles Newsome Branham.
The Rev. Beverly Vawter.
(5) David McClure Branham, m. Nettie A. Springer.
(6) Edward F. Branham, b. 1862, d. 1906, m. Daisy Lee. Res., North Madison, Ind. Issue:
   A. Helen Branham.
(7) Lynn C. Branham, m. Jessie Ryker. Res., Indianapolis. Issue:
   A. Elizabeth Branham.
(8) Minnie Branham, b. 1866, d. 1884, unm.

4. McClure Branham, b. 1817, d. 1869, m. first, Louisa J. Huchins, b. 1822, d. 1845; married second, Francis Milford Watson.
5. Nancy Branham, b. 1820, d. 1845, m. Solan Bramwell.

V. Philomen Vawter (a son of David and Mary Vawter), born October 16, 1762, in Virginia. He married his cousin, Ann Vawter (dau. of Beverly Vawter, a son of John II). Born November 14, 1758, in Culpeper, Va. They crossed the mountains and settled in what was then southwest Virginia. Later they removed to Kentucky and settled in Woodford County. From there they went to Boone County, Kentucky, where they remained until 1811. In that year they moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, where they lived on a farm near Madison. The family had always been Episcopalians, but after going to Kentucky they united with the Baptist Church, and Philomen Vawter afterwards became a Baptist minister. He died April 15, 1814. His wife, Ann Vawter, died July 21, 1845, and is buried in the Vawter Cemetery, near North Vernon, Ind. Issue:

1. Richard Vawter, born 1780, died 1847, married Sarah Snelling, born 1781, died 1851.
2. Elliott Vawter, born 1782, died 1863, married Ann Gray, born 1783, died 1856.
4. Frances Vawter, born 1787, died 1870, m. 1809 William Vawter, born 1783, died 1868 (son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Watts) Vawter. For issue see Jesse Vawter Branch).

Note—One William Vawter was a member of the first court of Monroe County, Virginia, now West Virginia, which county was taken from Greenbrier.

5. Beverly Vawter, born 9-28-1789, died 4-1-1872. Elder Beverly Vawter was a native of Virginia and born in the same year in
which George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States. In the same year also Ethan Allen died, and thus the place of the celebrated infidel was filled by the veteran Christian. He was intensely patriotic and volunteered twice in the service of his country and in the pioneer uniform marched to the defense of the frontier. In 1819 he was ordained and became an Evangelist in the Christian Church. He preached for some time in the various homes of the community in which he lived before he organized Liberty Christian Church, near Madison, in 1828. This is the oldest organized Christian Church in the State of Indiana. He continued to preach for them until the present house of worship was erected and for a number of years thereafter. He organized Kent Church in the spring and Manville Church in the fall of 1830 and was instrumental in the organization of ten other Christian churches. Being a man of great firmness and strong determination, he was at times, perhaps, a little self-willed, as are most men who accomplish any good in this world, and never hesitated to assail whatever stood opposed to the glory of God or the spiritual interests of man. His hearers were always impressed by his earnest expression and clear perception and interpretation of the Scriptures, and he succeeded more by engaging the intellect than by storming the citadel of the heart. In the church he was faithful, peaceful and liberal, having given more for the support of the Gospel than he ever received for preaching. He was a very successful minister and converted many to Christ. Among them was Love H. Jameson, who was called his “son in the Gospel.” He had five descendants who were Christian ministers. He married Elizabeth Crawford, 3-5-1812 (daughter of James and Rebecca (Maxwell, nee Anderson.). See Anderson Family.), born 3-29-1792, died 1-29-1866. Issue:

(1) Pascal Vawter, born 1-6-1813, Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana. Died 1-26-1899. Married, 4-1-1834, Eliza Mavity. Issue:

A. Mary Ann Vawter, m. Peter Hedges. Issue:

(A) Hattie D. Hedges, Canton, Mo.

B. John Beverly Vawter, m. Flora Keith. Issue:

(A) Keith Vawter, manager Ridpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago, m. Cora Elizabeth Kizer.

(B) Rena Vawter, m. Roy A. Field. Issue:

C. Aureanna Vawter, m. Milton Stapp Vawter. Issue:
   (A) Frank C. Vawter, m. Lillian Leper. Issue:
      a. Royden Vawter.
   (B) Jennie Vawter.

D. Alcey Vawter, m. Jessie L. Truesdell.

E. Charles Publius Vawter, m. Susan Degman. Issue:
   (A) Charles Richard Leroy Vawter, m. Caroline D. Morrison. He is a noted evangelist in the Christian Church. Issue:
      a. Velma Vawter.
   (B) James Arthur Vawter, m. Ida May McCoy.

F. James Mavity Vawter, pastor Christian Church, Jeffersonville, Ind., m. first, Mary Williams; m. second, Lura J. Sanderson. Issue:
   (A) Richard Mavity Vawter.
   (B) Frederick Beverly Vawter.
   (C) Mary Lucile Vawter.

(2) Lucinda Vawter, born 9-30-1814, m. Thomas Blair.
(3) Rebecca Vawter, died young.
(4) Malinda Vawter, died young.
(5) Philemon Vawter, born 6-22-1819, died 10-2-1894, Washington, D. C. Minister of the Christian Church, married Martha Humphreys. Issue:
   A. Humphreys Vawter.
   B. Hettie Hawes Vawter, m. Morris Joyce. Issue:
      (A) Morris Joyce, Jr.
   C. Sallie Beverly Vawter, m. first, William H. Harris; m. second, ——— Pickett. Issue:
      (A) Edwin Harris.
      (B) Beverly Humphreys Harris.
      (C) Hattie Vawter Harris.

D. Roberta Crawford Vawter, married Judge William A. Millican, residence, Washington, D. C. Issue:
(A) Rhoda Millican.
(B) Bettie Millican.

(6) James Vawter, died February 27, 1894, m. Mary Elder. No issue.


Issue First Wife.

A. Jennie Vawter, m. first, Charles H. Wright, M. D.; m. second, Richard Johnson.
B. Cyrus Philemon Vawter, died 1881.
C. Joseph Beverly Vawter, died 1896.
D. Anna Elizabeth Vawter, m. Charles E. Irwin, stockman and farmer. Res., near Madison, Ind. Issue:

(A) Joseph Wright Irwin, b. 1898, died 1908.
(B) Richard Vawter Irwin, b. 2-25-1905.

(8) Cyrus Vawter, born 9-28-1830, m. Sarah Finley. Issue:

A. William Ira Vawter, member House of Representatives and president of the Jackson County Banks, State of Oregon, m. Etta Hill. Res., Medford, Ore. Issue:

(A) Vernon Hill Vawter.
(B) William Ira Vawter, Jr.

(9) Samuel H. Vawter, born 12-24-1832, m. Frances Ames. Issue:

A. Nannie Vawter, m. Winfield Draper. Died 1913.
B. James L. Vawter, m. Ethel Ransdell. Had issue.
C. Mollie Vawter, m. Herbert T. Fisher. Issue:

(A) Edna Fisher, m. John Cary Rand. Res., Franklin, Ind. Issue:

a. John Cary Rand, Jr.

(10) John Maxwell Vawter, m. Sarah Jane Pardun. Issue:

6. Lucy Vawter, born 1792, died 1832, m. James Maxwell Crawford, born 1790, died 1856. Issue:

(1) Philomen Vawter Crawford.


VI. Margaret Vawter (daughter of David and Mary Vawter), married Achilles Stapp, Revolutionary soldier. Issue:

1. Milton Stapp, born 1782, died August 2, 1869, m. Elizabeth ______, born 1792, died October 29, 1884. Issue:

(1) Robert Stapp, born 11-30-1834, died May 16, 1905, m. Lizzie Houston, b. 7-11-1839, died 4-21-1865. Issue:

A. Ella Houston Stapp, born 5-13-1859, died 9-19-1913, m. William H. Powell, born 2-8-1852, died 3-5-1913. Issue:

(A) Howard W. Powell, m. Anna Barton. Issue:

a. Lydia Powell.

(B) Charles Stapp Powell, m. Lulie G. Laidley. Issue:

a. Gwendolyn Powell.

(2) Susan Stapp, m. —— Markley. Res., Chicago.

(3) Margaret Stapp, b. May 1, 1832, m. William Hendricks. Issue:

A. Drusilla Hendricks, m. Isaac Newton Todd. Issue:

(A) William H. Todd, m. Maggie M. Tomasson.

B. Nancy McGuire Hendricks, m. Cleon T. Branham. Issue:


(B) Ella Branham, m. Dr. Wm. Dow. Res., Indianapolis. Issue:

a. —— Dow. b. Billy Dow.
C. Susan Corrella Hendricks, m. —— Peace. Issue:
  (A) Osborn Peace.
  (B) Ella Peace, m. Howard Moffett. Issue:
    (Res., Madison, Ind.)

2. Elias Stapp, born 1-4-1786, died 2-1-1867, m. Susan ——, born 3-1-1789, died 5-15-1859. Issue:
   (1) William Stapp, born 1814, died 1902, m. Margaret J. ——, born 1822, died 1885. Issue:
     A. Robert Stapp, m. Mollie Mulleneaux. Issue:
       (A) George S. Stapp, m. Mary B. Francisco. Issue:
     B. Julia Stapp, m. Dr. Brown.
     C. Russell Stapp.
     D. Ida Stapp, m. John McGregor. Issue:
       (A) Thomas B. McGregor.
       (B) Helen McGregor.

   "Robert Branham came September 20, 1787. Left January 27, 1860. His visit is out, he has gone home."

Note—The early Stapp records are mostly from inscriptions in the old cemetery at Madison, Ind.

WILLIAM GUTHRIE, PIONEER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

William Guthrie (Guthrey or Guthery) was a resident of York County, Pennsylvania, where he was taxed in Hamilton, York County, now Adams County, in 1768. He enlisted in the 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, Con. line, May 27, 1777. See Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, Vol. X, page 610. He later removed from Pennsylvania and bought land from Alexander Stuart, ten miles below Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia. "On January 23rd William Guthrey's, of Shenandoah, revocation of power of attorney given 20th March, 1795, to Isaiah Roberts to transact his business in Virginia. William is late of York County, Pennsylvania, has now returned to Virginia." (From Will Book IX.)
The records of Augusta County mention his sons, John, Daniel, William and Adam, and daughters, Ann and Nancy. The following have been contributed by relatives as also being children of William Guthrie: Samuel, Susannah, Elizabeth and Eleanor Guthrie. William Guthrie, Sr., married Eleanor Abbot and lived later in North Carolina and Kentucky.


Copy of William Guthrie's Application for Pension:

Kentucky Agency, March 18, 1818.


He states in 1820 his wife is dead; he has not seen his son for several years and lived with a married daughter, who has nine children. His property consists of a cow, calf and hoe.

John Blackburn, who was lieutenant in Capt. James Moon's Company, testifies to knowing Wm. Guthrie during the Revolution.

William Guthrie died March 10, 1823. (See Pension Roll.)

One William Guthrie states that he served in the Pennsylvania line one year and nine months in Capt. Irvine's company; afterwards Capt. Carnahan's, in the Reg., commanded by Col. Walter Stewart. Was at Germantown, Brandywine and was taken prisoner at Long Island and held 18 weeks. Next January, after battle at Germantown, was discharged by Col. Stewart at Valley Forge. On the way home at Burnt Cabins his pocketbook was stolen which contained his discharge and some money. Afterward he served against the Indians under Capt. Jack in Col. Broadhead's Reg., also two months in Cumberland County Militia under Col. Culbertson. James Jack and William Brady state that the above is true.
William Guthrie, Pioneer of South Carolina.

William Guthrie was a prominent planter and slave-owner of South Carolina, and one of the first settlers of the Waxhaw district. He was a man of learning and his children had the best educational advantages that the time afforded.

Lancaster County, South Carolina Deeds. Liber A-216. October 2, 1787, James Guthrie and Jane, his wife, of Lancaster County, S. C., to Richard Wright, 194 a. in the Waxhaw Settlement, Lancaster County, adjoining lands of Robert Guthrie, part of tract granted May 4, 1771, to William Guthrie, who devised it in his will to his son, James Guthrie. Robert Guthrie, witness. Id. id., Liber B-70. February 10, 1789. William Guthrie, planter, and Elizabeth Guthrie, spinster, of Lancaster County, South Carolina, to William Sprunt, for £89, 10-5, two hundred twenty-nine acres devised by William Guthrie to his wife, Elizabeth, and to his son, William Guthrie.

Filed with these deeds is the following valuable family record, which gives the children of William, Sr., and Elizabeth Guthrie:

1. Margaret, b. October 30, 1753.
2. Robert, b. October 22, 1756.
3. Elizabeth, b. December 2, 1761.
4. James, b. March 21, 1764.
5. William, b. April 22, 1767.
6. Adam, b. October 1, 1769.
7. Ann, b. April 7, 1773.
8. Mary, b. April 8, 1776.

Robert (son of William and Elizabeth Guthrie) married Mary Taylor and removed to Kentucky. Later he settled in Williamson County, Tennessee, where he died after a residence of forty years. Near Franklin, Tenn., still stand the Guthrie and Maury homes.

Issue:


James Guthrie (son of William and Elizabeth Guthrie) married Jane Carnes. Issue: James, Samuel, Wallace, Jane, m. Survant; Elizabeth, m. Minor; William Brown Guthrie, b. 1-12-1786, m. Polly Crawford, b. 1786, d. 7-28-1834. (See Anderson Family.)
Alexander Carnes and Rebecca, his wife, of St. Mark's parish, Craven County, South Carolina, deed to Dennis Titus 117 a. in the Waxhaws, on the Catawba River, in Craven County, granted by Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South Carolina, to the said Alexander Carnes, June 2, 1769. November 6, 1797, Thomas Sant Hall and William Dowdy and Rebecca, his wife, deed to Alexander Carnes, 132 a. of land in Lancaster, S. C. December 30, 1808, Jane Carnes and Mary Carnes deed to John Carnes 100 a. formerly possessed by Robert Carnes, and deeded to him by William White and Sarah, his wife. 1779, Robert Carnes deed to William Tomlinson. 1800, Nancy Carnes to Saunders Redden. 1818, William Carnes deed to James Brady. (For further data on Alexander Carnes see Maxwell Court Records.)

DESCENDANTS OF BEZALEEL MAXWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

Bezaleel Maxwell emigrated from Scotland to Philadelphia. From there the family moved to Albemarle County, Virginia. Edward Maxwell, probably his brother, came with him and also settled in Albemarle County. The estate of Edward Maxwell was appraised March 31, 1752. (See Virginia Court Records.) Bezaleel Maxwell married Rebecca Boyd and had issue:

1. John Maxwell. (See p. 56.)
2. Bezaleel Maxwell died in Albemarle County, Virginia, married Jean ——— (Do not confuse with Bezaleel Maxwell who married Margaret Anderson, and who was the son of John Maxwell and Fannie Garner. See Virginia Court Records.) Issue:
   (1) John Maxwell, born April 25, 1764.
   (2) Rebecca Maxwell, born October 10, 1765.
   (3) Bezaleel Maxwell, born November 13, 1767.
   (4) Anna Maxwell, born September 29, 1769.
   (5) John Maxwell, born December 12, 1771, died in 1850, married, 1815, Sallie Farrar, who died in 1862. Issue:
      A. Samuel Anderson Maxwell, born 1816, died 1863, married, 1853, Susan Dawson. Issue:
         (A) John Alexander Maxwell, born 12-14-1854, married Laura Markley. Res., Charlotte, N. C. Issue:
            a. Ethel Virginia Maxwell.
            b. John Alexander Maxwell.
            c. Fannie F. Maxwell.
            d. Markley Sprague Maxwell.
(B) William Henry Maxwell, born 12-7-1856, married Liza Dempsy. Issue:
   a. Tessie Maxwell, married Clay Richcreek.
   b. John William Maxwell.
   c. Charles Maxwell, married Lettie Horn. Issue:
      (a) Katherine Maxwell.
      (b) and (c) Twins, born 1913.
   d. Nellie Maxwell.
   e. Lula Maxwell.
   f. Ira Maxwell.
   g. Mollie Maxwell.

(C) Mary Jane Maxwell, born 6-3-1862, married J. M. Parr. Issue:
   a. Clarence Parr.
   b. Susan Parr.
   c. Leila Parr.

(D) Sarah E. Maxwell, married Jacob Davis. Residence, Buena Vista, Va. Issue:
   a. Archibald Markley Davis, born 12-28-1885, died 6-2-1887.
   b. Susie Myrtle Davis, born 2-24-1887.
   c. Robert Lee Davis, born 5-7-1888.
   d. Annie Eliza Davis, born 3-17-1890.
   e. William Albert Davis, born 12-8-1891.
   f. Emory Freeman Davis, born 1-21-1896.

(E) Bezaleel Maxwell died when six years of age.

B. John Barnett Maxwell, born 1818, died 1890, unm.

(6) Jane Maxwell, born March 27, 1774, married, 1799, in Albemarle County, Virginia, Claybourne Gentry, born 1775, in Albemarle County, Virginia, died in Indiana.

(7) Betsey Maxwell, born January 22, 1779, died October 25, 1798.


(9) Sallie Maxwell, born February 13, 1781.

(10) Mary Maxwell, born March 20, 1783, married Nicholas Gentry. (See Gentry Lineage.) Issue:
A. Robert Nicholas Gentry, died young.
B. Addison Gentry, married Margaret (Peggy) Walters. Issue:
   (A) John Edwin Gentry, married Alice Bright. Issue:
      a. A son.
      b. Edwin Gentry.
      c. Irene Gentry.
         (Residence, Alexandria, Va.)
   (B) Mary Gentry, unm.
   (C) Nannie Gentry, unm.
   (D) Robert Nicholas Gentry, born 1849, died 1908, married Sarah Bowman. Res., Sumpter, S. C. Issue:
      a. Karr Gentry, died 1911.
      b. Walter Gentry.
      c. Marion Gentry.
      d. Margaret Gentry, died young.
      e. Esther Gentry, married H. N. Forister. Issue, one child.
C. Edwin Gentry, married Lucy Lake (sister of Shelton Lake of Virginia.) No issue.

(11) Thomas Maxwell, born September 20, 1785, married, 11-5-1810, Catharine Nowell.
     (Both Catharine and Sarah were daughters of Benjamin Nowell. John Nowell also married one of the above daughters of Bezaleel Maxwell.)

Record from the Bible of Bezaleel Maxwell, of Albemarle County, Virginia (son of Bezaleel and Rebeccah (Boyd) Maxwell), now in the possession of John Edwin Gentry, a great-grandson, of Alexandria, Va.:
In the front of this Bible is written: “Bezaleel Maxwell, August 28, 1803, his book. Mary Jane Maxwell.”
Imprint: “Berwick in Switzerland. Printed by and for John Taylor. MDCCXCIII.”
John Maxwell was born the year 1764, April the 25th day.
Rebeccah Maxwell was born the year 1765, October the 10th.
Bezaleel Maxwell was born the year 1767, November the 13th.
Anne Maxwell was born the year 1769, September the 29th day.
John Maxwell was born the year 1771, December the 13th.
Jane Maxwell was born the year 1774, March the 27th.
Betsey Maxwell was born the year 1777, January 22nd.
Mildred Maxwell was born the year 1779, January.
Sally Maxwell was born the year 1781, February 13th.
Mary Maxwell was born the year 1783, March the 20th.
Thomas Maxwell was born the year 1785, September 20th.
Robert B. Maxwell was born the year 1788, March the 2nd.
Robert Barnet Maxwell and Sallie C. Maxwell were married January 15th, 1813.
William Johnson Maxwell was born the year 1814, January 29th, on Monday night.
Betsey Maxwell died the 25th of October, 1798.
Mildred Maxwell died the 10th day of January, 1800.

The records of this branch were contributed by John A. Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hogshead.

Note—This Bezaleel, who married Jean ———, is an uncle of Bezaleel Maxwell, who married Margaret Anderson in 1775.

3. Thomas Maxwell (son of Bezaleel and Rebecca (Boyd) Maxwell. See Virginia records) d. 1795 in Madison County, Kentucky. He emigrated from Albemarle County, Virginia, to southwest Virginia. After a few years he moved to the Province of Hardin. He served under Shelby against the Indians and British before and after he settled in what is now Madison County, Kentucky, and gave freely of his time and money for the building of forts and homes for the protection of the less fortunate settlers against the Indians. He was one of the foremost founders of the first schools and churches of that locality.

The Paintlick Presbyterian Church was organized in 1784, with Thomas Maxwell an elder. In 1790 Silver Creek Church was organized, with Mr. Maxwell a member and one of the first elders. These two churches are seven miles apart. A call from Silver Creek (a Kentucky settlement from Virginia) to Cary Allen in 1792, signed by Thos. Maxwell, Woods Mackey, Henderson, Cochran, Young and Dickey. His will is dated October 7, 1795, Madison County, Kentucky. Wife Agnes, one-third; eldest son, Bezaleel, dwelling, my plantation of two hundred acres; to son Thomas, two hundred acres bought of William Anderson; to son Robert, one hundred acres; daughter, Anna Maxwell, a horse; to my three daughters, Mary Terrell, Rebecca Schot and Anna Maxwell, two hundred acres of land; wife Agnes, eldest son Beza-
leel and Major Edmund Terrell, executors, ——. Test: James Partin, William Morrison and James Denver. January 5, 1796. December 23, 1811. A quit claim deed from Agnes Maxwell, widow of Thomas Maxwell, of her dower in the lands of Thomas Maxwell to Bezaleel Maxwell. He married Agnes ——, who died 3-8-1812. Issue:

(1) Bezaleel Maxwell, died 2-18-1810, in Madison County, Kentucky; estate appraised 4-12-1810; June 30th, 1810, assignment of her dower in personal property to Nancy Maxwell, widow of Bezaleel Maxwell. (Note. One Bazel (Bezaleel) Maxwell was elected and ordained an Elder in the Silver Creek Church, now Kirksvil, in 1797, died in 1804. Church Record.—Ed.) He married Nancy—(Nancy married second 11-1-1811, David B. Harris, in Madison County, Kentucky). Issue:

A. James Maxwell, b. 4-11-1799 (?), m. Elizabeth (Hayden ?) 4-12-1820, James Maxwell of Overton County, Tenn., to Tandy C. Page, 53 A. a portion of his father, Bazil Maxwell’s (dec’d) estate of two hundred and ten acres—same deeded to James Maxwell, by Lawrence Davis and wife Elizabeth, Feb. 11-1832, James Maxwell, of Overton Co., Tenn., to William Robinson his interest in two hundred A. on Silver Creek, being part of Chris. Irvine West’s pre-emption which Irvine’s heirs deeded to Bezaleel Maxwell’s heirs.

B. Elizabeth Maxwell, m. 3-3-1829, Lawrence Davis. March 3rd, 1829, Lawrence and Elizabeth Davis, for exchange, convey to James Maxwell 53 A. on Silver Creek adjoining David B. Harris.

C. Malinda Maxwell, b. 12-2-1804 (?). (There may have been other children.)

(3) Robert Maxwell. He was given one hundred acres adjoining place the testator (his father) was living on, bought of Thomas Kenedy.

(4) Anna Maxwell, m. 12-11-1787, Thomas Clark. Her father gave her a claim of two hundred acres on Sleat, in Clark County.

(5) Mary Maxwell, m. Edmund Terrill, Maj. She was also given two hundred acres on Sleat in Clark County.

(6) Rebecca Maxwell, m. —— Schoot. She was given two hundred acres on Sleat in Clark Co.
(2) Thomas Maxwell (son of Thomas and Agnes Maxwell), b. 3-29-1775, in Va., d. 3-24-1826, near Roanoak, Howard Co., Mo. His father was an early settler of Madison Co., Ky., and established the first Station in that Co., which was named in honor of him, Maxwell Station. Madison Co. Deeds Liber Q-428, Thomas Maxwell and wife Aley (Elcey), to C. C. Tevis — Sept. 1, 1825, for $426.68, 184 acres on Silver Creek. Thomas Maxwell came to Missouri in 1825. Returned to Kentucky and came to Missouri again in 1826 and died soon after. His wife came to Missouri about 1827 and brought eight children. She lived one year in the northern part of Howard Co., near Roanoke. In 1829 she entered 40 acres of land in N. W. corner of the S. W. quarter of section 18, town 49, R. 15. The old cabin site is yet owned by a grandson, J. A. Maxwell, R. F. D. No. 5, Fayette, Mo. He married 3-12-1799, Elcy Jarvis, b. April 1-1779, d. 1853 or 4 at the residence of her son Robert, near Knobnoster, Johnson Co., Mo. Mrs. Maxwell was of Irish descent. She was reared on the lower Potomac, near Mt. Vernon and was intimately acquainted with General and Mrs. George Washington. Issue:


(A) Son killed in the army.
(B) Nancy Hubbard, m. — Boyce. Lived in Texas.

B. Nancy Maxwell, b. 8-26-1801, m. 12-18-1828, Henry Knaus, Jr. Res., Howard Co., Mo. Issue:

(A) Franklin Knaus.
(B) Mary Jane Knaus, m. Alexander Dinwiddie.
(C) Thomas Knaus.

C. John Maxwell, b. 7-30-1803, d. 9-23-1872, m. 8-11-1825, in Ky., Jane Anderson, (dau. of Isaac and Jane Anderson (?). Issue:

(A) Wallace Maxwell, b. May 18—, d. 3-1-1914, m. 1st, Miss Boggs, at Rocheport, Mo. M. 2nd widow ——. M. 3rd, Miss Boyce. Issue 1st wife:

B) James Oliver Maxwell, b. 3-9-1830, d.
(C) Mary Jane Maxwell, b. 7-25-1835, m. 3-1-1855, James Harry Lowry. Issue not known.
(D) John H. H. Maxwell, b. 8-11-1840, m. — Cochran. Captain in the Civil War. Resides near Columbia, Mo. Issue:
(E) Lucinda Francis Maxwell, b. 1-6-1845, m. 5-3-1864, O. B. Simms, b. 5-27-1837. Res., Thompson, Mo. Issue:
      (a) Ethel M. Brown, b. 3-14-1890, Mexico, Mo.
      (b) Cleveland Stone Brown, b. 9-6-1892.
      (c) Willametta Brown, b. 1-12-1900.
   b. Elizabeth Jane Simms, m. — Brown.
   c. Amanda Kathryn Simms, m. — Willcox.
   d. Sallie Lee Simms, m. — Brown.
   e. John Milton Simms.
   f. Ruben Simms, m. — Wayne.
   g. Florence Simms, m. — Wayne.
(F) Elizabeth Maxwell, m. — Carlos. Issue, two children.
(G) Sallie A. Maxwell, m. Ruet Elliott, res., Howard Co., Mo.
(H) Amanda Maxwell.

D. William Maxwell, b. 6-23-1806, d. 10-1-1817, in Ky.
E. Lucinda Maxwell, b. 7-22-1808, d. 9-5-1858, m. 1-8-1829, Ambrose Moss, b. 7-23-1804, d. 11-5-1855. Res., near New Franklin, Howard Co., Mo. Issue:
   (A) Nancy Jane Moss, b. 10-8-1829, d. 11-26-1853, m. John Franklin Jordan.
   (B) Sarah E. Moss, b. 6-10-1831, d. 8-23-1854, m. George H. Jordan.
   (C) Thomas Harrison Moss, b. 4-22-1833, d. 3-28-1897, m. 1st, 4-28-1859, Nancy Jane Scott. M. 2nd, 8-28-1865, Ophelia Scott, sister of Nancy. Issue 1st wife:
MAXWELL HISTORY

a. Alpha Moss.

Issue 2nd wife:


(D) Fannie Moss, m. Samuel Hamilton, of Greenwood, Mo.

(E) Mary C. Moss, b. 7-2-1837, d. 8-23-1866, unm.

(F) Robert Moss, m. Anna Elizabeth Darby. Issue:


Mr. Maxwell was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents from Madison County, Ky., and settled in Howard County, Mo. He has added greatly to the wealth of Moniteau Township, improving a farm of 219 acres and building the Maxwell Mills, where the people are accommodated with both sawing and grinding facilities.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are members of the Christian Church and have reared a family under the influence of Christian precepts. He, from boyhood, has been strictly temperate, not even using tobacco in any form, and has not a son who has ever smoked "the weed." Issue 1st wife:

(A) Mary E. Maxwell, b 1839, d. New Franklin, Mo. M. Franklin Crews.

(B) Margaret Ann Maxwell, b. 10-8-1841, m. William McBee. They reside near Fayette, Mo.

(C) Twins, died 2-1-1844.

(D) John Thomas Maxwell, b. 1847, killed in battle of Corinth, Miss. Unm.

(E) Lucy Jane Maxwell, b. 3-8-1849, m. Thomas L. Darby.

(F) Twins, died with mother.

Issue 2nd wife:

(G) James Archibald Maxwell, b. 11-25-1854, Howard Co., Mo., and was reared on his father's farm. He followed farming until 1880, when he engaged in milling in which
business he has met with excellent success. He owns a good farm of 215 acres comfortably and substantially improved. Member of the A. O. U. W. Married 11-25-1884, Della Long, b. 4-18-1862. (Daughter of William Hocker Long, b. 11-24-1828, and his first wife, Margaret Ann Elizabeth Brashear, b. 11-18-1834, d. 1864, m. 1-15-1857. Margaret Ann Elizabeth Brashear was the daughter of Maryann Eliza Stapleton and Neri Brashear. Maryann Eliza Stapleton was the daughter of George Stapleton and Eliza Sheeley, his wife.)

(H) Romeo Maxwell, b. 8-1-1862, d. 6-10-1884, m. 10-24-1883, Mattie Agnew.

G. Katharine Maxwell, b. 4-7-1812, m. 4-12-1832, Jacob Knaus, brother of Henry Knaus, Jr. Issue:

(A) John Knaus, m. Elizabeth Maxwell, his cousin, Resides near Knobnoster, Mo.

H. Thomas Jefferson Maxwell, b. 1-5-1815, Madison Co., Ky. M. 12-8-1836, Rhoda Campbell, b. 2-14-1817, in Tenn. (Dau. of James D. and Nellie Stephens Campbell.) (Stephen H. Stephens m. Mary Talferro, b. 1-12-1848, d. 11-6-1844, Cooper County, Mo.) Res., Winters, Cal. Issue:

(A) James O. Maxwell, b. 5-26-1839, Cooper County, Mo. Mayor of Woodland, Cal. M. 1-12-1870, Anna Gaddis. Issue:


I. Emmaline Jane Maxwell, b. 8-10-1817, d. 12-23-1817.

J. Oliver James Maxwell, b. 11-22-1819, m. Margaret Oglesby of Jackson Co., Mo., d. Harrisonville, Mo. Issue:


(B) Julia B. Maxwell, m. — Rodes. Res., Lone Jack, Mo.
(C) William Maxwell, m. Eliza Yankee, res., Independence, Mo.
(D) John Maxwell, d. unm.
(E) Nannie Maxwell, m. John Underwood, res., Pleasant Hill, Mo.
(G) Oliver Terrell Maxwell, m. 1st, 5-17-1892, Alpha Moss, b. 5-26-1860, d. 4-28-1898. M. 2nd, ———, Res., Cisco, Tex.
(H) Lydia Maxwell, married and lives in Kansas.

K. Robert Monroe Maxwell, b. 4-6-1821, d. near Knobnoster, Mo. Married 1st and had issue.

(A) William Maxwell.
(B) Forest Maxwell.
Both went to Col.
(C) Amanda Maxwell, married and lives in Warrenburg, Mo. Married 2nd, ———. Issue, five children.

Contributed by James Archibald Maxwell.

4. William Maxwell (son of Bezaleel Maxwell and Rebecca (Boyd) Maxwell, married Anne ———.

5. James Maxwell (son of Bezaleel Maxwell and Rebecca (Boyd) Maxwell), married Jane Boyd. Lived Albemarle County, Va. Issue:

(2) Moses Maxwell, b. 5-22-1797, d. 6-18-1880, m. 3-13-1824, Mary McCue (his cousin), b. 3-22-1795, Nelson Co., Va.; d. 6-7-1865. Issue:

A. James Maxwell, b. 9-24-1831, d. 8-8-1855, m. 11-11-1852, Mary Jennings. Issue:

(A) Ella Maxwell, m. Jonah Seman.


C. Sarah Maxwell, b. 12-23-1824, d. 5-5-1864, m. 1844, William Alexander. Left issue.

D. Elizabeth Maxwell, b. 11-19-1826, d. 2-15-1858, unm.
(3) James B. Maxwell, b. 4-21-1799, d. 4-13-1819. M. Jane Gentry (?). Issue:
   A. John Maxwell, m. Molly ———. Issue:
      (A) Walter Maxwell, m. Ida Rucker.
      (B) Lelia Maxwell, m. Luther Bugg.
      (C) Sarah Maxwell, m. Charles Bugg. (See Bugg will.)

B. William Maxwell.
The records of this James Maxwell branch were contributed by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hogshead, Covesville, Va.

8. —— Maxwell, m. —— Bethel.

PIONEERS OF HOWARD COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Old Salt Creek Church Cemetery, A. D. 1817.
The Church of Jesus Christ, Salt Creek. First Christian Church. Organized in Howard County, Nov. 22, A. D. 1817, by Tho's McBride.
Boon's Lick Road, Salt Creek Church, 1817. Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the State of Missouri, 1913.

Wm. W., son of T. and E. Collins, died Sept. 12, 1864. Aged 17 yrs., 11 mos., 16 days.
Alfred H., son of J. H. and M. A. Carter, died Sept. 12, 1864. Aged 17 yrs., 1 mo., 17 days.
In memory of John Turner, born Sept. 27, 1763, died Aug. 1, 1846.
Francis M. Robinson, born Jan. 17, 1837, died July 19, 1865.
Ambrose Moss, born July 23, 1804, died Nov. 5, 1855.
Lucinda Moss, wife of A. Moss, born July 22, 1808, died Sept. 5, 1858.
Mary C., dau. of A. and L. Moss, died Aug. 23, 1866, aged 29 yrs., 1 mo., 21 days.
Martha Jane, wife of “Baswell” Maxwell, born May 12, 1819, died Jan. 12, 1852, also two infants (twins).
Two infants Maxwell, died Feb. 1, 1884 (twins).
Sarah Moss, born Oct. 25, 1764, died July 28, 1841.
Infant dau. of Wm. H. and J. B. Moss, died Apr. 5, 1860.

(31)
Nancy Jane, wife of John F. Jordan, and dau. of Ambrose and Lu­
cinda Moss, born Oct. 8, 1829, died Nov. 26, 1853.
Mary E., wife of John F. Jordan, died Nov. 16, 1855, aged 22 yrs.
Elizabeth Mulherin, dau. of J. D. and T. Mulherin, born Oct. 8, 1836,
died Dec. 24, 1858.
Martin Settle, born Jan. 10, 1786, died Nov. 9, 1857.
Ann, wife of Martin Settle, b. May 6, 1798, died July 30, 1877.
"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."
Alfred B. Settle, born Aug. 15, 1820, died Oct. 12, 1857.
Theodosia J., dau. of Martin and Ann Settle, born Nov. 15, 1822, died
Nov., 1844.

Copied May 31, 1915, by Josephine and Henry C. Tindall, II.
From the Bible of Lucinda (Maxwell) Moss.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Maxwell and Elcey his wife were m. Mch. 12, 1799.
Wm. Hubbard and Polly his wife were m. July —, 1821.
John Maxwell and Jane, his wife, were m. Aug. 11, 1825.
Ambrose Moss, and Lucinda his wife were m. Jany. 8, 1829.
Jacob Knaus and Catherine his wife were m. Apl. 12, 1832.
Henry Knaus, Jr., and Nancy, his wife, were m. Dec. 18, 1828.

BIRTHS.

The two first probably children of Bezaleel and Nancy Maxwell.
Jas. Maxwell, b. Apl. 11, 1799.
Thomas Maxwell, b. Mch. 29, 1775.
Elcey Maxwell, b. Apl. 1, 1779.
Polly Maxwell, b. Jany. 20, 1800.
Nancy Maxwell, b. Aug. 26, 1801.
John Maxwell, b. July 30, 1803.
Wm. Maxwell, b. June 23, 1806.
Lucinda Maxwell, b. July 22, 1808.
Bezaleel Maxwell, b. Mch. 15, 1810.
Katharine Maxwell, b. Apl. 7, 1812.
Oliver James Maxwell, b. Nov. 22, 1818.
Robt. Monroe Maxwell, b. Apl. 6, 1821.
DEATHS.

Agnes Maxwell, d. Mch. 8th, in the year of our Lord 1812. (Wife of Thos. Maxwell, who d. 1795 in Ky.)

Bazeleel Maxwell, d. Feby. 18th, in the year of our Lord 1810. (Son of Thos. and Agnes Maxwell.)

Wm. Maxwell departed this life Oct. 1st in the year of our Lord 1817.

Emmaline Jane Maxwell departed this life Dec. 23rd, in the year of our Lord 1817.

Thos. Maxwell departed this life Mch. 24, 1826, aged 52 yrs.

GRAND CHILDREN.

Franklin Knaus, Mary Jane Knaus, Thos. Knaus.


John Knaus, — Jacob's boy.

MARRIAGE RECORDS, HOWARD COUNTY, MO.

Lewis Teters to Polly Mays, June 24, 1819, Tyre Harris, J. P.

Sarah Teeter to David Harris, Sept. 2, 1819, Thos. Campbell.

Robt. Teeters to Catharine Hicum, Jany. 14, 1820, Tyre Martin, J. P.

Elizabeth Teeter to Hardin Hickum, Sept. 23, 1827, N. S. Burckhardt, J. P.

Jack Knaus to Catharine Maxwell, Apl. 12, 1832, N. S. Burckhardt, J. P.

Henry Knaus, Jr., to Nancy Maxwell, Dec. 18, 1828, N. S. Burckhardt, J. P.

Ambrose Moss to Lucinda Maxwell, Jany. 8, 1829, David Peeler, J. P.

Bazeleel Maxwell to Martha Jane Donwoody, Feby. 15, 1838, Wm. Duncan.

Contributed by James Archibald Maxwell.

COURT RECORDS, COUNTY OF HOWARD, STATE OF MO.

Be it remembered that on the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1826, Elcy Maxwell and Wm. Hubbard made application to the Judge of the Probate Court of said County for letters of Administration on the estate of Thos. Maxwell, dec'd, which upon their entering into bond with John Snoddy and Joseph W. Snoddy, their securities, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and taking the oath prescribed by law are granted them.—In presence of Elcy Maxwell (Seal), Wm. Hubbard (Seal), John Snoddy (Seal), Joseph W. Snoddy (Seal).
HOWARD CO., MO., ADMINISTRATION BONDS.


Nov. 29, A. D. 1855. Bazeleel Maxwell and Thos. H. Moss appointed administrators of the estate of Ambrose Moss, late of Howard County, who died intestate.

Recorded Dec. 21, 1855. A. J. Herndon, clk. (L. S.)


Contributed by Henry C. Tindall, II.


Nancy Jane Orr, b. Dec. 8, 1816, d. June 18, 1836.


Patrick Orr Scott, b. Feb. 18, 1835, d. 1863, unmn.


Ophelia Scott, b. Mch. 18, 1839, d. June 18, 1875, m. Thomas Harrison Moss.

Nancy Jane Scott, m. Apr. 28, 1859, Thomas Harrison Moss (son of Ambrose and Lucinda (Maxwell) Moss). Issue: Alpha Moss, b. May 26, 1860, d. Apr. 28, 1898, m. 5-17-1892, Oliver Terrill Maxwell.

Ophelia Scott, m. Aug. 28, 1865, Thomas Harrison Moss (her brother-in-law). Issue:
Anne Elizabeth Moss, b. June 27, 1866, d. Feb. —, 1899, m. Emmett C Chinn, Apl. —, 1891. (Issue: Ophelia Glenn Chinn, b. July 6, 1897.)
Contributed by Josephine Tindell.

MAXWELL MISCELLANY.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES MAXWELL, YORK COUNTY, PA.

The following is from legal records and from data contributed by Samuel Boyd Maxwell and daughter, Miss Minnie Maxwell; Judge John T. Maxwell; Mrs. S. D. Voress; Mrs. Guy Boyd Maxwell, and Dr. Hugh S. Maxwell.

The will of John Maxwell is dated July 25th, 1785. Proved May 22, 1792. Wife, Izabel Maxwell; eldest son, James, a resident of Tyron Township; John (Eldest son) and Izabel, children of son James; son Robert, residence (1785) in West Pensburg, in Cumberland County, Pa.; son John and his eldest son, John; brother-in-law, Alexander McGrew, and eldest son, James Maxwell, executors. Teste. James Read, John Read and Nathan McGrew. Liber H., p. 328.

James Maxwell (doubtless a son of the above John), born in Scotland, emigrated to America with his two brothers and settled in Pennsylvania. He married —- Campbell (a sister of Thomas Campbell, father of Alexander Campbell, founder of the religious sect bearing his name). Issue:

1. Izabel Maxwell.

(1) Samuel S. Maxwell, b. July 16, 1795, in York Co., Pennsylvania, d. Oct. 9, 1874, in Shelby Co., Ohio. In 1800 his parents emigrated to Ohio, then known as the Western Territory, and settled in Jefferson Co. They removed in 1803 to Harrison Co., where, at the age of eighteen, he enrolled in the War of 1812 and served to its close. He married, Feb. 2, 1816, near Dayton, Ohio, Mary Wagoner, who died March 21, 1873. Issue:

A. Benjamin W. Maxwell, b. 11-21-1817, in Ohio, d. 1-12-1892. Married Mary Shaw, who died 1-20-1892. Issue:
(A) Almira Maxwell, b. 1845, d. 1860.
(B) Samuel Maxwell, m. Clara Arbuckle. Issue:

B. Margaret Maxwell, b. in Montgomery Co., Ohio, 1-14-1820, d. 12-18-1882, m. David Henry. Issue:
   (A) Isabelle Henry, b. Shelby Co., Ohio, d. Delaware, Ohio, m. Dr. J. F. Miller. Issue:
      a. Judson Miller, b. Shelby Co., Ohio, d. in Buffalo, New York, m. Eliseth (Elizabeth?) Sleeter. Issue:
         (a) Franklin Miller, d. aged 14 years.
         (b) Walter Miller, accidentally killed while at play. Aged 12 years.
   b. Edward Miller, m. Kitty Maxwell. Res. Shelby Co., Ohio. Issue:
      (a) Roy Miller. (b) Mary Margaret Miller.

(B) Sarah Mary Henry, b. Shelby Co., Ohio, d. Delaware, Ohio, m. James Crawford.

(C) Letitia Henry, b. 1843, m. H. C. Carey. Issue:
   a. Samuel Maxwell Carey, b. Shelby Co., Ohio, m. Florence Orbison. Res. Sidney, Ohio. Issue:
      (a) Orbison Carey. (b) Stewart Carey. (c) Mary Carey.
   b. Clemintine Carey, m. John H. Bush. Res. Sidney, Ohio. Issue:
      (a) Carey Bush. (b) Christine Bush.
   c. and d. John and Mary Carey, twins, died in infancy.
   e. Victoria Carey, m. John Hill. Issue:
      (a) Elizabeth Hill. (b) Willis Hill. (c) Richard Hill.
   f. Kerry Carey.
   g. Fay Carey, m. Hart Saxby. Issue:
      (a) Elizabeth Saxby.
AND GENEALOGY 487

(D) Maxwell B. Henry, b. Shelby Co., Ohio, m. Annie Weston and removed to Kansas. Issue:

Milo Henry, d. young; Ora Henry, m. ———;
Belle Henry, d. young; Carrie Henry, m. ———
Major; Ethel Henry, d. young; Sarah Mary Henry.

(E) John A. Henry, b. 1849, in Shelby Co., Ohio, m. Rhoda Carey. Removed to Chicago, Ill. Issue:

a. Mary Henry, m. Franklin Eulette. Issue:
   (a) Walter Gresham Eulette. (b) Mary Eulette.

b. Walter Gresham Henry, d. unm.
c. Margaret Henry, m. ——— McAdoo.

C. John Maxwell, b. 2-6-1822, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, d. 11-22-1851, in Shelby Co., Ohio, m. Sarah Kiser. Issue:

(A) Arena Maxwell, d. infant.
(B) Samuel Maxwell, d. 11-26-1913, at Emporia, Kansas, m. Rebecca Fahnestock. Issue:

a. Jane Maxwell, m. ——— Talmage. Issue:
   (a) Walter Talmage. (b) Floyd Talmage, res. Kansas. (c) Earle Talmage, res. Dayton, Ohio.

b. Webster Maxwell.
c. Cora Maxwell, m. ——— Ayres. Issue:
   (a) Ray Ayres.

d. Lola Maxwell, m. ——— Whittaker, d. 1915. Issue:
   Two children.
e. Arena Maxwell, m. William Heineman, d. 1915.

(C) Thomas Maxwell, accidentally drowned in Tawawa Creek, Shelby Co., Ohio, in boyhood.

(E) David Maxwell, d. young.

(F) John Maxwell, b. 2-19-1852, m. Elizabeth Key. Res. Sidney, Ohio. Issue:

a. Maude Maxwell, m. Walker Zimpher. Issue:
   (a) Harry Zimpher, m. Gurna Martz. Issue:
   Marion and Bernard Zimpher.

(b) Bonnie Zimpher. (c) Hellen Zimpher. (d) Elizabeth Zimpher.
b. Ada Maxwell, m. Chester Mohr. Issue:
(a) Duane Mohr. (b) Dewitt Mohr.

D. Bezaleel Maxwell, b. 9-3-1824, d. 9-8-1824.
E. Abraham Maxwell, b. 11-11-1826, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, d. 8-23-1864, in Shelby Co., Ohio, m. 12-31-1846, Melvina Vaughn, b. 12-29-1827, d. 1-28-1892. Issue:
(A) Benjamin Maxwell, b. 12-1-1847, d. 9-14-1850.
(B) John H. Maxwell, b. 3-23-1849, d. 9-14-1850.
(C) Polly Maxwell, b. 11-18-1850, m. 3-21-1872, E. H. Line. Issue:
  b. Raymond D. Line, b. 7-17-1886.
(D) Brazelath H. Maxwell, b. 3-24-1853, m. 2-6-1879, G. G. Fish. Issue:
  a. Bertha Mildred, b. 10-26-1880, m. 2-24-1904, E. L. Marrs.
  (E) Clara Belle Maxwell, b. 4-29-1855, d. 10-22-1856.
(F) Loretta J. Maxwell, b. 12-8-1856, m. 6-15-1881, S. D. Voress (d. 9-6-1911).
(G) Edmund S. Maxwell, b. 4-12-1858, d. 2-24-1911, m. 9-25-1879, Mollie Burch, who died 6-18-1903. M 2nd 4-21-1906, Dell Carrol. Issue first wife:
  c. Wallace Franklin Maxwell, b. 8-6-1884, m. 10-3-1905, Fern Custenborder, res., Canton, Ohio.
  d. George Abraham Maxwell, b. 8-19-1886.
  f. Leah Belle Maxwell, b. 11-28-1890.
  g. Eleanor Vaughn Maxwell, b. 1-19-1893.
(H) Franklin Vaughn Maxwell, b. 8-17-1860, m. 2-27-1884, C. Vining, res. Sidney, Ohio.
(I) William Wallace Maxwell, b. 9-18-1863, m. 12-8-1886, Ellen McClosky, res. Toledo, Ohio. Issue:
a. Velma Maxwell, b. 8-31-1891, m. January, 1909, Joseph Shrum. Res. Toledo, Ohio. Issue:
   (a) Joseph Maxwell Shrum, b. 6-12-1913.

F. Diana Maxwell, b. 11-16-1829, d. 8-25-1830.

G. Hannah D. Maxwell, b. 7-18-1831, d. 7-30-1883, m. Sept., 1847, William R. Jackson, d. 8-20-1904. Issue:
   (A) Margaret J. Jackson, b. 7-18-1848, d. 3-21-1879, m. 12-5-1872, Joseph Sharp, of Holmes Co., Ohio.
   (B) Abraham Jackson, b. 9-11-1850, d. 3-26-1861.
   (C) Ruth Ann Jackson, b. 1-20-1855, d. 3-16-1861.
   (D) Mary Isabelle Jackson, b. 1-20-1855, m. 2-17-1880, Dr. C. E. Johnston. Res., Anna, Ohio.
   (E) David Jackson, b. 9-10-1857, d. 3-23-1861.
   (F) Benjamin Franklin Jackson, b. 2-2-1862, d. 3-1-1862.
   (G) George Webster Jackson, b. Aug. 1863, m. 2-20-1884, Sarah Foster. Issue:
      a. Gertrude Isabelle Jackson, b. Jan., 1885, m. Nov., 1903, Orville Johnston. Issue:
         (a) ———- Johnston. (b) Arthur Johnston, b. 1908. (c) Virginia Johnston, b. 1914.

H. David Maxwell, b. 4-23-1834, d. 5-22-1845.

I. Ruth Maxwell, b. 2-23-1838, in Shelby Co., Ohio, d. 9-4-1862, m. G. C. Anderson. Issue:

J. Eleanor S. Maxwell, b. 10-6-1842, m. 1st 1-10-1860, John H. Brodrick, res. Osburne, Kan., m. 2d, 2-4-1884, Edward S. Baldwin; d. 10-29-1890. Issue:
   (A) Laura E. Brodrick, b. 4-21-1862, d. 2-18-1915, m. 6-8-1880, Chancy W. Baldwin. Issue:
      a. Bernice E. Baldwin, b. 10-7-1882, m. 8-23-1914, Louis Stroud.
   (B) Alberta Brodrick, b. 9-1-1865, d. 7-8-1908, m. 7-15-1884, Sidney E. Ruede. Issue:
      a. Eugene M. Rude.
   (C) Carl J. Brodrick, b. 2-21-1867, m. 9-10-1892, Alice Richolson.
MAXWELL HISTORY

(D) Harry Maxwell Brodrick, b. 12-31-1869, m. 12-25-1890, Emma Jean Rosegrant, res. Maryville, Kansas. Issue:
   a. Lynn R. Brodrick, b. 2-18-1891, m. 11-17-1914, Jennie Fulton.
   b. Van C. Brodrick, b. 12-14-1895.

(E) Ralph E. Brodrisk, b. 9-25-1874, m. 12-27-1903, Marion Lee. Issue:
   a. Harold J. Brodrick, b. 3-14-1905; b. Donald M. Brodrick, b. 5-24-1907, d. 11-30-1908; c. Kenneth Lee Brodrick, b. 10-11-1910.

(2) Mary Maxwell, born March 7, 1799, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, died in April, 1887, married John Talbert and removed to Brooklyn, Iowa. Issue:
   A. Bezaleel Talbert.
   B. Joshua Talbert.
   C. Joseph Talbert.
   D. John Talbert, Jr., married Barbara Hott, of Berlin, Ohio.

(3) Jane Maxwell, born July 6th, 1801, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, married ——— Hoagland. Issue:
   A. Moses Hoagland, residence, Lima, Ohio.

(4) Margaret Maxwell, born 2-15-1804, at Brooks, Virginia, residence, Holmes County, Ohio. Married William Rainsburg. Issue:
   A. Cypherd Rainsburg, residence, Hardin County, Ohio.
   B. Catherine Rainsburg, married Richard Seigle, res., Hardin Co., O.
   C. Thomas Rainsburg, married Liddie Hott, res., Brooklyn, Iowa.
   D. James Rainsburg, died in the army.
   E. Ibbie Rainsburg, married Ezariah Mayers.
   F. Margaret Rainsburg, married Mart Gonser. Issue:
      (A) Theresa Gonser.
      (B) Ola Gonser, married ——— Rease, of Massillon, Ohio.
      (C) Gail Scharlet Gonser, married Henry Walgamot.
   G. David Rainsburg, married Libbie Hoover.
   H. Ruth Rainsburg, married John Hitchcock. Issue:
      (A) Josephine Hitchcock, married Jacob Fair.
(B) Emma Hitchcock, married Dr. Fair, of Millersburg, Ohio. Issue:
   a. Brito Fair (only daughter).
(C) Allosia Hitchcock, married Dr. Bear, of Winesburg, Ohio.
(D) Wilda Hitchcock, married Thomas Doty, removed to California.
(E) David Hitchcock, married Lizzie Saam. Issue:
(F) Luther Hitchcock, unm.
(G) Malanthan Hitchcock, married Cora Mayer, res., Berlin, O. Issue:
(H) Lymen Hitchcock, married Clara Mercer, res., Cleveland, O.
(I) Helen Hitchcock, married Joseph Mait (Mast), of Millersburg, Ohio. Issue:

Note:—"Robert Maxwell, father's uncle, removed to the western part of the State years ago. I met one of his sons in Wooster, Ohio, thirty-seven years ago. He was a Presbyterian minister. My mother was with me and we stopped at the hotel. He came there to marry a couple. When he came to the parlor to arrange for the ceremony the landlady mentioned my mother's name and we found that he was father's first cousin. His name was Robert, aged fifty-five years and was connected with the University at the time."—Samuel Boyd Maxlell. He married Mary Tinkey. Issue:
A. Robert Maxwell, married Mary Alberson, res., Millersburg, O. Issue:
   (A) John Maxwell. (B) Hod Maxwell. (C) Bezaleel Maxwell. (D) Mary Maxwell.
B. John Maxwell, married Matha Sharp. Issue:
(A) John Maxwell. (B) May Maxwell. (C) Margaret Maxwell.

C. Jackson Maxwell, married Bell Minser. Issue:
(A) Geneva Maxwell.
(B) Katie Maxwell, married Dr. Miller of Toledo, Ohio. Issue: a Tish Miller, b Mizzie Miller, c Zilla Miller.

D. Martha Maxwell, married C. Voress, Millersburg, Ohio.
E. Emile Maxwell, married Isaac McCullough, res., Brooklyn, Iowa.
F. Mary Ann Maxwell, married Abraham Lower, res., Indiana.
H. Drusilla Maxwell, married Dr. George McCullough, res., Iowa.
I. Elvira Maxwell, married James Mitchel.
J. Ruth Maxwell, married Newton Johnson.
K. Loretta Maxwell, married — Kingman, Des Moines, Ia.

(6) Isabell Maxwell, born 12-1-1809, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, married James Shimer of Brooklyn, Iowa. Issue:

(7) John Maxwell, born 1-9-1811, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, married Martha Dalhey. Issue:
A. Jane Maxwell, married — Hoover. Issue:
(A) William Hoover. (B) Clyde Hoover.
B. Cora Maxwell, married D. F. Rose of Akron, Ohio. Issue:
(A) Roy Rose (an educator). (B) Kyle Rose. (C) Donald Rose. (D) Almyra Rose.
C. Ellen Maxwell, married — Sharp. Issue:
(A) Martha Sharp.

(8) Bezaleel Maxwell, born 7-11-1813, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, married Anna Wise. Issue:
B. John Maxwell.
C. David Maxwell.
(9) Abner Maxwell, born 11-27-1815, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, married Matilda Boyd, who came to America in 1828. Issue:

A. Sarah Isabell Maxwell, married Martin S. Weaver, res., Paola, Kansas. Issue:
   (A) Atlee Weaver. (B) Ora Weaver. (C) Ada Weaver.
   (D) Minnie Weaver. (E) Calvin Weaver. (F) Ab­ner Weaver.

B. Minerva Ellen Maxwell, married Dr. S. S. Yoder, res., Washington, D. C. Issue:
   (A) Early Yoder.
   (B) Elfie Yoder, married Edward Shea. Issue:
      a. Hazen Shea.

   (C) Samuel Yoder.

   (A) Minnie Maxwell, residence, Fredericksburg, Ohio.
   (B) Herman Maxwell, married Loretta Summers, Residence, Zepher Hills, Fla. Issue:

   (C) Florence Maxwell, married Dr. M. B. Pamerene. Residence, Millersburg, Ohio. Issue:

   (D) Guy Boyd Maxwell, M. D., married Beatrice Browning of Indianapolis, Indiana. Residence, Fredericksburg, Ohio. Issue:
      a. Marjorie Maxwell.

DR. GUY BOYD MAXWELL.

Dr. Guy Boyd Maxwell, son of Samuel Boyd and Margaret (Warnes) Maxwell, was born February 3, 1886, at Berlin, Ohio. His grandfather’s name was Abner Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, son of James Max-
well. John Maxwell was born in 1767, in Adams County, Pennsylvania. He married Ruth Cypherd.

Dr. Maxwell attended school in Berlin, Ohio, graduating there from the high school in 1903. After teaching school two terms, he decided to study medicine and entered Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1906. While studying there for his medical degree, he took a course in Pharmacy and received the degree of Ph. G. in 1908. He finished his medical course at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and graduated with honors in May, 1911. He was assistant in the Histological and Bacteriological laboratories at the college while pursuing his medical studies. He served a year as interne at St. Anne's Hospital, Chicago.

He located in Fredericksburg, Ohio, in November, 1911, where he is at present enjoying a successful practice.

Dr. Maxwell is a great lover of nature and the farm and home ties always drew him back to Berlin for his vacations. On one of these trips he met Miss Beatrice Browning of Indianapolis, Indiana, whom he later married—April 10, 1912. He is the proud father of a bright baby girl, two years old.

Beatrice Browning is the daughter of Henry Smith Browning and the grand-daughter of John W. Browning. The latter was a dealer in fast horses. Some of the ancestors of John W. Browning were among the first settlers of Indianapolis, coming there from Kentucky, and years ago owned and managed a hotel on the site now occupied by the New York Dry Goods Store. John W. Browning married first, Margaret Elizabeth Smith. Issue, Henry Smith Browning and Robert E. Browning. Issue 2nd wife, Mrs. Nell Browning Gent of Indianapolis and Mrs. Douche Browning Lathrop of Greensburg, Ind. John W. Browning died about 1905.

(E) Effie Maxwell, died young.

Issue 2nd wife:

(F) Findley Maxwell, residence, Wooster, Ohio.

D. Ada Zilla Maxwell, married Edward Lang. Issue:

(A) Pearl Lang, married — Rickard, res., Canton, Ohio.
(B) Nellie Lang, married — Shearer, res., Canton, Ohio.

(10) Archibald Stephen Maxwell, M. D., born Jan. 22, 1818, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, married Charlotte Hoff. Issue:

(11) David Cypher Maxwell, M. D., born Oct. 8, 1822, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, married Tena Mayers. Issue:

II. Robert Maxwell, settled in Maryland or Virginia.
III. John Maxwell, settled in Virginia, not far from Richmond.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM MAXWELL OF VIRGINIA.

William Maxwell settled in Virginia. Two of his brothers went west and the family lost all trace of them. He lived in Mercer County, West Virginia, and died Pomeroy, Ohio, about the year 1868. He married — Maxwell. Issue:

1. Matthew Maxwell, born 1809, died 1862, married Juliett Brown of Mercer County, West Virginia. Issue:
   (2) Samuel Maxwell, born 1840, died 1896, married Ghriste Lolance.
   (3) Nebraska Maxwell.
   (5) James A. Maxwell, residence, Portsmouth, Ohio. He served in the Union Army.
   (6) John Maxwell, died Chester, West Virginia, 1864. He served in the 7th West Virginia Cavalry.
   (7) Alfred Beckley Maxwell, born 1845, married, Mary Maria Raybould at Clifton, Mason County, West Virginia. She was born in England. Issue:
      A. Lucy Crews Maxwell, married — Quisenberry. Issue:
         (A) Alfred Quisenberry. (B) Ray Quisenberry.
      B. Edward M. Maxwell.
      C. James W. Maxwell, married Louteskia Pierson, of Clay County, West Virginia. He is an Attorney at Beckley, W. Va. Issue:
(A) Martha Virginia Maxwell, born 5-17-1911.
D. Robert Lotus Maxwell, married ——. Has issue:
E. Alfred Maxwell, died infant.

(8) Elizabeth Maxwell, born 1847, married 1st, George Oaks, 2nd, Gilbert Woodruff. Issue:
A. Anna, married —— Bathe. Residence, Parsons, W. Va.
B. Daniel Woodruff, residence Texarkana, Ark.
C. Mamie, married —— Armstrong, res., Texarkana, Ark.

(9) Rebecca Maxwell, died in 1862.
(10) Louisa Maxwell, died infant.

2. Robert Maxwell, died 1865. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was an officer and Chaplain in the Civil War.

3. Edley N. Maxwell.
4. —— Maxwell, married James Henderson.
5. Rebecca Maxwell (and other children).
Contributed by James W. Maxwell, of Beckley, West Virginia.

THOMAS MAXWELL OF TENNESSEE.

Thomas Maxwell was born in Tennessee, and from there he emigrated to Arkansas where he died near Bluffton in 1865. He married —— ——. Issue:

1. William Maxwell, b. 1836 (?), in Tennessee, died at Bluffton, Yell county, Arkansas. He married —— ——. Issue:

(1) Thomas Maxwell.

A. Dora Ella Maxwell, b, 1880 at Thrifty, Texas; d. 1906 at Butte, Montana; m. 1904, W. A. Duff.
B. Seth Maxwell, b. Feb. 13, 1883, at Thrifty, Texas. In 1892 he removed with his parents to Townsend, Montana; attended State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts 1900-01, at Bozeman, Montana; followed newspaper work in Helena, Butte, San Francisco and Walla Walla; 1906-07, Examiner in Civil Service Bureau, Manila, P. I.; 1913, was
Assistant Secretary State Senate of Montana; 1913-15, Chief Clerk of Department of Agriculture and Publicity, and Commissioner of the same in 1915. He married 1911, Clara May Fluhr, (daughter of John and Augusta Fluhr). Res., Helena, Montana. Issue:

(A) John William Maxwell, born 1912.


(3) Mack Maxwell.

(4) Elvira Maxwell.

2. John Maxwell, b. 1837, in Tennessee, emigrated to Arkansas and went to California during the gold rush in 1849. He went to Montana in 1865, and from there to Bluffton, Texas, where he died in 1902 unmarried.

3. Bedford Maxwell, b. 1840 (?), in Tennessee. He emigrated to Arkansas, and went to the Black Hills during the gold rush in 1876. Later he went to Montana where he died at Townsend in 1887, unmarried.

MAXWELL BROTHERS OF VIRGINIA.

John Maxwell, Thomas Maxwell and Robert Maxwell were brothers, and there were probably other brothers, one of whom was Edley.

I. John Maxwell went from Tazewell County, Virginia, to Missouri, in 1830, and settled in Pike County. He had the following children, all of whom were born in Virginia and went to Missouri with him.

1. Edley Maxwell. 2. James Maxwell. 3. William Maxwell. 4. Jane Maxwell. 5. John Irvin Maxwell, married — — —. He was sixteen years of age when he went to Missouri with his parents. Issue:

(32)
(1) Edley W. Maxwell, born August 23, 1843.
(2) Elias B. Maxwell, born May 16, 1853.
(3) William C. Maxwell, born Dec. 9, 1846, married 1877, —
     Wright. Residence, Gazette, Pike County, Missouri. Has
     issue.

II. Robert Maxwell removed from Virginia to Shelby County, Ohio,
about 1850, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married Re­
becca Maxwell. Issue:

   John Maxwell. There were probably others.

III. Thomas Maxwell married Mary Mars, and lived in Mercer County,
Va. After the Civil War they emigrated to Missouri, three of their
children, Linia, Rebecca and Sarah, coming with them. They settled
in Montgomery County, where he remained the rest of his life. Issue:

1. James Maxwell, married about 1840, — Lusk, and lived in Mer­
cer County, Virginia. They removed to Mo. about 1856. Issue:

   (1) Campbell Maxwell, married, 1874, Mary Ellen Gregory.
       Res., Bellflower, Missouri. Issue:
       A. Charles Campbell Maxwell.

   (2) Minerva Maxwell. (3) Margretta Maxwell.

2. Edley Maxwell.
3. John Maxwell, left home at the time of the Civil War, and was
   never heard from by his family.
   14, 1852, Sarah Ann Dunston (daughter of Abraham and Marg­
garet Dunstan), born March 2, 1832, died 1896. Issue:
   All born at Port Jefferson, Ohio.

   (1) Albert Ennis Maxwell, born 11-19-1853, married Elizabeth
       Clayton, residence, Kewanee, Ill.
   (2) Mary Margaret Maxwell, born 2-1-1855, died 4-17-1855.
   (3) James Edward Maxwell, born 4-7-1857, married Fanny
       Swasy.
   (4) Elmer Thomas Maxwell, born 1-19-1859, married 4-1-1880, at
       Sidney, Ohio, Clara Alice Ward (daughter of Thompson and
       Lucinda Ward), born 9-3-1859, died 1-18-1894. Issue:
A. Harley Edward Maxwell, born 1-12-1881, res., Wheeling, West Virginia.


5. Linia Maxwell, married 1st, James Pew in Missouri. No issue. Married 2nd, John Irwin Maxwell, her cousin. (For issue, see John Maxwell Family.)
7. Sarah Jane Maxwell, married in Missouri, Henry Shalley. They later removed to Texas. Issue:
   (1) Josephine Shalley.

Contributed by Miss Ethel Grace Maxwell, Wheeling, West Virginia.
Note:—One Edley Maxwell was grantee in a deed dated 1796, in Wythe County, Virginia.
Baptisms recorded from the diary of the Rev. John Craig, D. D., 1740 to 1749, Pastor of Augusta Church for thirty years:

DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL MAXWELL AND WIFE, ESTHER (CARSON) MAXWELL.

Nathaniel Maxwell was born 1741 of Scotch parentage in Ireland. D. 1-22-1834 in Washington Co., Va. Will probated Jan., 1834. Came to America in 1748 with his mother, a widow, and settled in Pennsylvania. He assisted in the establishment of American Independence. Military History of Nathaniel Maxwell from Pension Bureau, Washington. "Dates of Enlistment. Summer after tea was destroyed at Bos-
ton, 2nd year after. Just before peace was declared. Served two months each time. Under Col. Mathew Boyd and Captains Withrow, Moore and Elkton. 5th Company of 1st Bat. Chester Co. Mil. Commanded by Col. John Gardner latter part of war. Res. of soldier at enlistment Chester, Pa. Date of application for pension, Feb. 28, 1832. His claim was allowed. Res. at date of application, 91 years. He was born in Ireland. When he was eight years of age he emigrated to America with his mother, a widow. Married Dec. 16, 1770, Esther ——, and died Jan. 22, 1834. She was allowed Pension on application executed June 4, 1844, while ninety years old and a resident of Washington Co., Va.” His name also appears in the list of officers and privates that marched from Newton in Bucks Co., by order of Council. He was married in Philadelphia, 12-16-1770, to Esther Carson, b. Oct. 27, 1755, d. March 23, 1845, in Washington Co., Va. Her will probated 10-27-1845. She and her husband are buried in Green Springs Cemetery near Abingdon. Issue:

1. Margaret Maxwell, born 3-20-1773.


They inherited a part of the Old Willoughby estate, in Washington Co., near Abingdon, Va., where they lived and raised their family. Their children are as follows:

Wallace: b. Feby. 18, 1807; m. Mary Corry, Aug. 28, 1828; d. Apr. 15, 1871.

Hervey: b. Aug. 25, 1808; m. Margaret Davis, May 26, 1842; d. ——.


Esther Carson: b. March 7, 1813; m. Wm. McConnell, Nov. 7, 1849; d. ——.

Matthews: m. Dec. 5, 1814; d. March 11, 1816.


They inherited the old Maxwell Home place in Southwest Va., near Abingdon, where they reared a large family, moving to Texas after the birth of the youngest child in 1871. They settled in Travis County, about 5 miles from Austin.

A. C. Maxwell was educated in Maryville, Tenn. After taking a medical course, he for four years practiced medicine in Greenville, Tenn.
In Greenville, Tenn., he was a warm friend and family physician for the tailor, Andrew Johnson, who afterwards became President of the United States. Dr. Maxwell’s wedding suit was made by Andrew Johnson. From Greenville he moved to the old homestead near Abingdon, Va., where he practiced medicine until coming to Texas.

He offered his services in the Civil War, but was stationed to remain at home and care for the sick. His home was many times converted into a hospital. Two of his brothers having already moved to Texas, he followed them in the year 1871. About ten days after reaching Texas, he was caught out in a cold, wet blizzard, where he contracted cold, which caused his death in a few days. His widow and large family remained in Travis County, in and near Austin. The children are as follows:

I. Virginia Florence, b. Dec. 6, 1842; m. to first husband, Thomas Q. Maxwell, March 20, 1872. No children. She was educated at Martha Washington Institute, Abingdon, Va. Second marriage with R. J. Loving, one child:

(A) James M.: b. June 14, 1879; m. Mary Hart, Sept. 28, 1906. Graduate of Texas University. Graduate in medicine from State Medical University of Galveston, Texas. Practicing medicine, Austin, Texas. One child, Marybell.

II. Hadassah Louise: b. Feb. 18, 1845; m. A. C. Hill, June 4, 1872; Educated in Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va. Living Austin, Texas. Their children:

(a) Eula Louise: b. Sept. 28, 1874; m. C. F. Elkins, July 2, 1907; Graduate of the U. of T. Teacher of the public schools of Austin. One child, C. F. Elkins, Jr., b. ——.

(b) Annie C.: b. Dec. 14, 1876; m. ——. Graduate of the U. of T. Now in University library.
(c) Jesse May: b. Oct. 4, 1878.
(d) Sallie Addie: b. Apr. 6, 1882. Librarian at the State Medical College at Galveston, Texas.

III. Fielding Pope, b. Feb. 7, 1847; m. Margaret Loughbridge, Feb. 29, 1884; was educated at King College, Bristol, Tenn. Living at Austin, Texas. Issue:
(a) Forrest Owen; b. Feby. 26, 1885; m. Mary Mc­
Caulay, Sept. 2, 1913. Prof. Manual Training
High School, Brownwood, Texas.
(b) Anna L., b. Sept. 11, 1887. Graduate Austin
H. S., graduate of the State Industrial School,
Denton, Texas. Teacher of Domestic Science,
McKinney, Tex.
(c) Frank H., b. Aug. 3, 1889.
(d) Hattie Virginia, b. Dec. 8, 1892.
(e) Florence Agnes, b. Dec. 7, 1893.
(f) Margaret Louise, b. Sept. 17, 1898.

IV. Wm. Worth, b. July 21, 1849; m. 1st, Texanna Ellis, Oct. 17, 1883.
Educated at King College, Bristol, Tenn. Living in Austin, Texas. Child of first marriage:

(a) Jesse Worth; b. Aug. 27, 1884. Graduate from
Texas A. & M. College. Graduate from the
Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.,
1908. Manager of Copper Mine in Coquimbo,
Chile.

Children of second marriage with Lillie Garrett, Aug., 1894.
(a) Wm. Wortham, b. July 18, 1895.
(b) Alexander Carson, b. June 16, 1897.
(c) Richard Henry, b. July 18, 1899.

V. Dr. Thomas Owen, b. Sept. 3, 1852; m. Florence Porter, Nov. 29,
1887. Graduate from King College, Bristol, Tenn. Graduate from
Medical College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, was valedictorian
of his class. Was Superintendent of S. W. Insane Asylum, Austin,
Texas. Now Supt. of School for Defectives, Austin, Texas. No
children.

VI. Dr. Frank Alexander Maxwell, b. Nov. 9, 1855; m. Ella King, Dec.
12, 1888. Graduate of King College, Bristol, Tenn. Graduate Medical
College, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, practicing medicine
Austin, Texas. Issue:

(a) Evelyn Woltz, b. Aug. 5, 1891. Graduate of
the Austin High School; attending U. of T.
(b) Annie Irving, b. March 6, 1896. Graduate of
the Austin High School; attending U. of T.

VII. Juliett Ella, b. May 25, 1858; m. T. P. Washington, Nov. 21,
1882. Was educated at Smith's Institute, Austin, Texas. Living
in Austin, Texas. Issue:
(b) Eva, b. Nov. 18, 1887, d. ——.
(c) Linda, b. Apr. 13, 1890. Graduate from Cornal University, San Marcos, Tex., attending U. of T.
(d) Harvey Harris, b. Apr. 8, 1893. Graduate from the Kelley School, Austin, Tex., now attending U. of T.

IX. James Harvey, b. June 3, 1862; m. Lulie Lane, Apr. 27, 1897. Was Nashville, now druggist in Austin, Texas. Educated at U. of T. Graduate in Pharmacy from Vanderbilt University. Issue:
   (a) James Harvey, Jr., b. April 8, 1898. Attending Austin H. School.
   (b) Alice, Oct. 29, 1903. Attending Public School.

XI. Janie Alice, b. Sept. 15, 1867; m. Milton Morris, June 21, 1898. Was educated at Stewart Seminary, Austin, Texas. Graduate of the Austin High School. For ten years primary teacher in the public schools, Austin, Tex. Living in Austin, Texas.

Note:—This record of Thomas Maxwell's family was furnished by Mrs. Milton Morris, Austin, Texas.

4. William Maxwell, born March 9, 1777 or 8, married, 1806, Ruth Duff. Issue:
   (1) Nathaniel Maxwell, married Rebecca McChesney, lived and died in La Fayette County, Missouri.
   (2) John D. Maxwell, married Malissa McCona, lived and died in Webster County, Iowa.
   (3) Margaret B. Maxwell, married Jackson McCalley. She died in Missouri and he died in Texas.
   (4) Esther Maxwell, died in Washington County, Virginia.
(6) Matthew Maxwell, lived and died in Lexington, Mo.
(8) Thomas Maxwell, married Virginia Anna Dryden. Both lived and died in Linneus, Linn County, Missouri. Issue:
   B. Nathaniel Carson Maxwell, married Rosa Western. Both died in Linneus, Mo.
(9) Alexander McCune Maxwell, married Belle Hiller. Issue:
   A. Charles Maxwell. B. Sandy Maxwell.
10. Esther Carson Maxwell, born 3-3-1790, d., m. in Washington County, Virginia, John Houston, b., d. Issue:
   1. Samuel Houston, b. 1813, d. about 1882, m. Rebecca Grant. Issue:
      (2) Mary Houston, d. in Clinton, Mo., m. Emery Price.
      (3) James P. Houston, res. Commanche, Okla.
      (4) Martha Houston, d. in Tennessee, m. James Holley.
   2. Martha Carson Houston, b. 1817, d. 1845, m. Alfred G. Minnick. Issue:
      (1) John Minnick, b. ———. Res. Lock Springs, Mo., m. ———. Issue: Two children.
      (2) Elizabeth (Minnick) Dryden.
   3. Nathaniel Houston, b. 1824, d. 1907, m. Rachel Minnick. Issue:
4. John A. Houston, b. 1832, m. Mary J. Minnick. Issue:
   (5) Andrew.

5. Elizabeth Houston, m. Ebija Hicks. Issue:


This large family was reared and lived in southwest Virginia until the death of their mother, in 1845, when many of them removed to Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Washington County, Virginia, Court Records. September 10, 1816, and February 14, 1818, Thomas Maxwell makes deeds to his sons, Moses and David. June 3, 1837, power of attorney from Nathaniel C. Maxwell and Rebecca, his wife, of La Fayette County, Missouri, appointing David O. King, of Sullivan County, Tennessee, to sell any interest they had in John Sharp's estate and collect money from Thomas McChesney. Paper executed at Lexington, Mo.

The will of William Maxwell was probated August 27, 1838. "My nephew, John Maxwell, executor."

Nathaniel Maxwell's will, dated 1834, names wife, Esther; sons, Nathaniel, John and William, and grandson, Nelson. In 1822 Nelson Maxwell made a bill of sale to Wallace Maxwell. The will of Esther Maxwell (wife of Nathaniel) names Esther Houston, James Berry and grandson, Wallace Maxwell.

Andrew Willoughby married in 1750 Elizabeth Wallace, who was born 1729. He had a land grant in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and also owned land in Virginia and Tennessee.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN MAXWELL AND WIFE JANE.

John Maxwell, of Ashe County, North Carolina, was probably the son of John Maxwell, a full-blooded Irishman, who lived to be 102 years old. He died August 19, 1857, aged 92 years and 26 days. He married Jane
Brasewell, a Scotchwoman, who died December 29, 1833, aged 59 years, 7 months and 24 days. They removed to Orange and Lawrence Counties, Indiana. From there they went to Bloomington, Ill., where they died, and are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. They belonged to the New Light Church. Issue:

2. Polly Maxwell, married Martin Scott (her brother-in-law). They removed to Daviess County, Missouri, near Gallatin, where both are buried.
3. Nancy Maxwell, married John Catham. They lived, died and are buried in the eastern part of McClain County, Illinois.
4. Delitha Maxwell, married Chester Jolly and lived in Daviess County, Missouri, near Gallatin.
5. Susan Maxwell, married John Cheny. From Saybrook, McClain County, Illinois, they removed to California.
7. William Maxwell, died February 26, 1839, aged 42 years.
10. Mahalay Maxwell.
11. Obediance Maxwell.
12. Olitha Maxwell.
14. Elizabeth Maxwell. (There were probably four more children.) She was born January 30, 1800, died November 17, 1893. On June 19, 1821, she was married to James Toliver by Rev. Lewis Bryan, in Orange County, Indiana. For six years they lived in Lawrence County, Indiana. From there they removed to Bloomington, Ill. (See Toliver Family.) Issue:

(3) Susan Toliver, born 12-25-1823, died 5-11-1879, married, 6-7-1841, J. Q. W. Johnson.
(4) Jane Toliver, born 3-12-1825, died 10-4-1910, married, August, 1841, Frank Johnson.
(5) William Toliver, born 2-12-1827, married, 1-29-1852, Amy Tevis. They live in Kansas.
(7) Elizabeth Toliver, born 7-13-1833, died September, 1873. Married first, 7-4-1853, George Barker; second, Chester Briggs. Issue:
   A. Ellen Barker.
   B. Richard Barker, married Carrie Bacon. Issue:
      (A) Fred. (B) Arthur. (C) Lena. (D) Nettie Barker.
   C. Lee Ann, married C. W. Tiffy. Issue:
      (A) Edna Tiffy. (B) Bessie Tiffy. (C) Daisy Tiffy. (D) Ethel Tiffy. (E) Martha Tiffy. (F) Mary Tiffy.
   D. Charley Briggs.
   E. Harry Briggs.
   F. Willard Briggs.
   G. Mollie Briggs.
(8) Nancy Toliver, born 5-7-1835, died 6-2-1853, unm.
(9) Delitha Toliver, born 5-14-1836, died 2-27-1855, married, 1-2-1854, Bach Hunting.
(10) James M. Toliver, born 3-24-1839, died 4-6-1890, married, 8-30-1860, Nance Barker. Lived in Iowa.

 CONTRIBUTED BY MISS EDNA TIFFY, CLINTON, MO.

MAXWELLS OF ORANGE COUNTY, INDIANA.

James Maxwell lived in Virginia or North Carolina. He moved to Indiana and settled on Lost River, near Paoli, Orange County, Indiana. Married ———— ————. And among other children he had:

Joseph Powell Maxwell, born March 11, 1795, in North Carolina or Virginia. He came with his parents when a small boy. Joseph Powell Maxwell served in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain William Hoggatt's Co, 5th (Paddacks) Regiment, Indiana Militia. He enlisted April 16, 1813, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and served until May 15, 1813. This Company was organized in Harrison County. On January 13, 1874,
he applied for a pension which was granted. At this time he was 79 years old and a resident of Howard County, Indiana, where he died. He married first, —— Findlay. Married second February 7, 1851, Nancy Ann Patton. He was the father of eighteen children.

Orange County, Indiana, Court Records.

John and Jane Maxwell entered much land in Orange County, which they sold August 26, 1828, to Joseph L. McNight.
James Maxwell entered land April 19, 1809.
Joseph Maxwell entered land July 16, 1811.
Joseph Maxwell, Jr., entered land July 16, 1813.
John Maxwell entered land September 30, 1816.
Joseph Maxwell, Jr., entered land June 16, 1815.
William David Maxwell entered land February 19, 1836.
Joseph Maxwell entered land November 8, 1837.

Orange County, Indiana, Deeds. Book A.

Joseph Maxwell deeds to Thomas Maxwell, April 10, 1820.
James Maxwell deeds to Samuel Lewis, March 3, 1820.

Book E—

Joseph Maxwell deeds to Benjamin Freeman, February 10, 1833.
Nimrod Maxwell & David (Joseph Maxwell’s heirs) deed November 22, 1834.

Book F—

Nimrod Maxwell deeds to John and James Maxwell, March 28, 1838.
Ezekiel & John Maxwell et al. deed November 17, 1837.

Book B—

James Maxwell and William D. Maxwell deed February 27, 1826.

Book F—

John & James Maxwell deed to Nimrod Maxwell, June 10, 1837.
Levi Maxwell deeds to Joseph Mitchell.

Orange County, Indiana, Marriage Records.

August 5, 1828, Nimrod Maxwell and Jane Riley.
September 26, 1833, John C. (N.) Maxwell and Almera Maxwell.

Orange County, Indiana, Records.

Heirs of Joseph Maxwell, wife Hannah; children, Nimrod, Annie Downing, formerly Annie Maxwell; William Maxwell; Polly Denny, formerly Polly Maxwell; John Maxwell; James Maxwell; David Maxwell.
AND GENEALOGY

1834, Polly Denny, Annie Downing and William Maxwell, all of Clay County, Indiana.
James and John Maxwell, of Arkansaw County, Arkansaw.
Nimrod Maxwell and Jane, his wife, of Orange County, Indiana, granted their part to Ezekiel Riley.
Levi Maxwell and wife Lydia, of Sullivan County, Indiana.

Harrison County, Indiana, Court Record. Corydon.

Will Book A. Page 1—
Will of Joseph Maxwell. Be it known to all whom it may concern that I, Joseph Maxwell, being about to leave my home on an expedition against the Shawnee Indian Tribes, and knowing the uncertainty of life—. Wife, Hannah Maxwell; daughter, Sarah Berry, and other children not named, ——. October 27, 1811. Witnesses, James Maxwell, Joseph Maxwell and Sarah Maxwell.

Lawrence County, Indiana, Marriage Records.

May 25, 1835, Eli Maxwell and Nancy Riley.
October 11, 1828, Joseph Maxwell and Elizabeth Pitman.
May 24, 1822, John Maxwell and Francis Connelly.
July 12, 1822, Constantine Connelly and Betsy Maxwell.
October 10, 1835, Hardin Berton and Lucy Maxwell.
April 1, 1841, Alexander Maxwell and Susan Toliver.
December 6, 1827, Garrett L. Erwin and Susan Maxwell.
June 5, 1841, John Maxwell and Francis Toliver.
November 13, 1849, John Maxwell and Nancy McNabb.
February 7, 1851, Joseph Maxwell and Nancy Ann Patton.
November 6, 1858, John Maxwell and Mary Jane Burton.

Clay County, Indiana, Marriage Records.

August 13, 1846, Robert Maxwell and Sarah Maxwell.
August 20, 1848, Joseph I. Maxwell and Basha E. McKaughn.
January 2, 1850, Joseph H. Maxwell and Charlotte Hobson.
January 22, 1853, Dillard Brooks and Francis Maxwell.
January 18, 1855, Archibald Maxwell and Ancy Jenkins.
October 19, 1854, James R. Maxwell and Mary E. Huffman.
December 21, 1855, E. L. Potts and Mary A. Maxwell.
January 26, 1856, James Engledon and Lucinda Maxwell.
February 9, 1859, John Maxwell and Vernet C. McCaughn.
Clay County, Indiana, Probate Court Records.


Note—The children of William Maxwell were: Susan, married Irvin; William Maxwell; Betsy Maxwell, married Constantine Connelly; Lucy Maxwell, married Howard Burton; Anne Maxwell, married —— Countz (?); John Maxwell, married Cynthia Conley; Joseph, m. —— Pitman; Eli, m. Nancy Riley, and Jessie Maxwell.

THE MAXWELLS OF WEST VIRGINIA.


The earliest known appearance of the Maxwell family in history was about the middle of the tenth century, in Northumberland County, England. It was a Saxon family that had crossed into England, where the name was written Mex, and on the records was latinized Maccus, and the last part "well," or "ville," was added soon after. About 1070 the family temporarily left England and retired into Scotland, rather than become subject to William the Conqueror, whose conquest of England began four years earlier. Subsequently a portion of the family returned to England, but a part remained in Scotland. The English branch was settled in Northumbria, and has remained there until this day, but has spread into all parts of England, America, Australia and India. The records of the England branch are well preserved in various books of peerage in that country. The Scotland Maxwells were never so numerous as their relatives in England, but they early came into prominence in the border wars which troubled that country. They were on the side of Bruce and Wallace and prospered or suffered as the fortunes of those leaders rose or fell. The nickname "Always Ready" was applied to them during those wars because of their promptness in responding to every call in time of need. The immigrants of this name included both English and Scotch, and they landed at various points on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida. There were Maxwells among the Jamestown settlers, and some of the earliest in Connecticut were of the name. Some of the very earliest to cross the Alleghany Mountains and penetrate the western country were Maxwells. One of the name helped man the first
fleets of canoes that passed down the Tennessee River and carried settlers to found Nashville. Before the Revolutionary War the family was scattered from Massachusetts to South Carolina and as far toward the west as anybody lived.

The Maxwells in West Virginia cannot be traced to a single ancestor. At least two distinct branches have representatives here. Robert Maxwell came from the Shenandoah valley, through Hampshire County into Randolph County, more than twenty years before the coming of the branch that settled in Harrison County, and it is not known that any relationship existed between them. The Shenandoah Maxwells seem to have been English, the Harrison County family were Scotch. The latter came into what is now West Virginia from Pennsylvania by way of the Monongahela River about the year 1800. The ancestors of this branch cannot be traced very far in the past.

Thomas Maxwell, son of Robert Maxwell, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, married Jane Lewis near Germantown, Pa. She was a daughter of Alexander Lewis and a second cousin of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. The children of Thomas and Jane Lewis Maxwell were: Abner, Levi, Lewis, Robert, Mary and Amy. A year or two before the close of the eighteenth century Thomas Maxwell journeyed into western Pennsylvania and never returned. The last heard of him he was about to cross the Monongahela River, which was in flood stage, and it has always been the supposition that he was drowned. His widow and her six children, accompanied by her father and mother, moved from Pennsylvania into Harrison County a year or two later, and made their home on the farm of Colonel William Lowther, on Lost Creek. Her son, Lewis Maxwell, who was three times elected to Congress, left no children, and Robert Maxwell moved to Ohio and his descendants are there; but Abner and Levi remained in West Virginia and founded the families now living principally in Harrison, Lewis, Doddridge and Randolph counties.

The Maxwell family have been actively identified with the growth of Virginia and were pioneers in the development of western Virginia.

The early history of Randolph County was largely made by this family and those they married.—Hu Maxwell.

Maxwells in Law.

Lewis Maxwell, son of Thomas Maxwell, was born February 19, 1791, died in 1865. He lived in West Union, Va., and was an active practitioner. He was a member of Congress for three terms, from 1827 to 1833.


Rufus Maxwell, son of Levi Maxwell, born October 19, 1828, died September, 1907. He was born at Weston, W. Va., and practiced law, having been the first prosecuting attorney of Tucker County, West Virginia, formed in 1856. He was also a member of the Legislature. After the Civil War he lived at Mouth of Horse Shoe, W. Va., and discontinued the practice of law. He married Sarah J. Bonifield and reared a family of seven children, all of whom received college educations. He was a man of great learning, and his was the only educated family in the county at this time.

Wilson Brent Maxwell. Born April 17, 1853, son of Rufus Maxwell. He was educated at the State University and is a thorough student of law. He has always been especially interested in land records and is regarded the most able attorney in the State on land titles. He practiced law in St. George, W. Va., from 1876 to 1893, and lived at Parsons, W. Va., from 1893 to 1899. He married, July 14, 1876, Carrie H. Lindsay. Residence, Elkins, W. Va.

Claude W. Maxwell. Born July 28, 1877. He graduated at the State University in 1897, and practiced law at Parsons, W. Va., from 1897 to 1899. At Kingwood, W. Va., he practiced from 1899 to September, 1900, when he removed to Elkins, W. Va. June 4, 1893, he married Nell M. White, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Earl Maxwell. Born September 7, 1888. He was educated at West Virginia University and is a member of the firm of W. B. and E. L. Maxwell, of Elkins, W. Va., where he has practiced law for six years.
DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS AND JANE MAXWELL

Thomas Maxwell, son of Robert Maxwell, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, married about 1785 Jane Lewis, born July 17, 1767, died October 20, 1836, at Lost Creek, W. Va. She was a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Smith) Lewis, both of whom are buried at Lost Creek, W. Va. Mary Smith was the daughter of John and Susan Smith, who emigrated from Ireland about 1720. Issue of Thomas and Jane Maxwell:

1. Abner Maxwell, born 1785, died 1864, lived in Harrison County, West Virginia, married first, Susan Davison; married second, Judith Modisette. Issue first wife:
   (1) Marshall Maxwell.
   (2) Franklin Maxwell, married ——— ———. Issue:
      A. Leeman Maxwell.
      B. Lewis Maxwell.
      C. Porter Maxwell, married ——— ———. Issue:

   Issue Second Wife.

2. Levi Maxwell, born July 25, 1788, died November 13, 1884, married first, Judith Modisette. No issue. He married second, March 23, 1823, Sarah Haymond (daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) Haymond, of Braxton County. Mary (Wilson) Haymond was the daughter of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, a founder of Randolph County, and a celebrated Indian fighter. He built the first court house near the mouth of Chenoweth's Creek. Benjamin Wilson was the father of twenty-nine children.). Levi Maxwell lived near Weston, W. Va., and the original farm passed to Jane Maxwell, his youngest child. Issue:
   (33)
(1) Angelica Maxwell, born December 26, 1823, died August 3, 1864. Unm.

(2) Edwin Maxwell, born July 16, 1825, died February 5, 1903, married, 1871, Loretta Shuttlesworth. Lived at Clarksburg, W. Va. (See Maxwell Sketch.) Issue:
   A. Edwin Maxwell, Jr., residence, Seattle, Wash.
   B. Haymond Maxwell, residence, Clarksburg, W. Va.

(3) John Maxwell, born May 24, 1827, died June 23, 1860, married Emiline Shannon. Issue: Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Louther, Mrs. Hiram Lynch, and others.

(4) Rufus Maxwell, born October 19, 1828, Weston, W. Va. (See Sketch.) He died 1907, married, November 15, 1854, Sarah J. Bonnfield. Lived at St. George, W. Va. Issue:
   A. Wilson B. Maxwell, born April 17, 1853, married, 7-18-1876, Caroline Howell Lindsay, of Madison, Ind. Residence, Elkins, W. Va. (See sketch.) Issue:
      (A) Claude W. Maxwell, born July 28, 1877, married, 6-4-1903, Nell M. White (daughter of I. C. White). See sketch.) Issue:
          a. May M. Maxwell, born April 11, 1905.
          c. Dorothy B. Maxwell, born 1-17-1914.
      (B) Elizabeth J. Maxwell, born January 28, 1879.
      (C) Lee Maxwell, born 12-28-1880, died 4-17-1883.
      (E) Mary E. Maxwell, born 9-10-1885, married W. G. Olcott; residence, Cumberland, Md.
      (F) Franklin R. Maxwell, born 12-17-1886. Residence, Yuma, Ariz.
      (G) Ernest Maxwell, born September 7, 1888. Dec'd.
      (I) Vera Maxwell, born 11-21-1889. Dec'd.
      (L) Norman E. Maxwell, born 7-7-1898; residence, Elkins, W. Va.
B. Anziletta E. Maxwell, born 10-26-1855, died 1-5-1861.
D. Dorcas A. Maxwell, born 1-24-1859, married, 1876, Oliver Lowther. Residence, Guysville, Ohio.
E. Hu Maxwell, born 9-22-1860, Tucker County, West Virginia; married, 12-8-1891, Anna H. Humphreys.
F. Cyrus Haymond Maxwell, M. D., born 3-22-1863. He married, 7-6-1887, Vina J. Adams. Issue: Three sons and a daughter.

DR. CYRUS HAYMOND MAXWELL.

Dr. Cyrus H. Maxwell, son of Judge Rufus Maxwell, was born March 22, 1863. After attending school in the county for a number of years he taught his first term at Smith's Run, near Weston. In order to better fit himself as a teacher he attended the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. He then went to California, where he taught school in Fresno County, among the foothills of the Sierras. Here he spent seven years teaching among the frontier settlers. In 1895 he entered the University of Colorado and began the study of medicine and graduated in 1898 from the Gross Medical College of Denver. He later returned to Parsons, W. Va., and began the practice of medicine. In 1902 Dr. Maxwell removed to his present home at Morgantown, W. Va., where he stands high in the medical profession and has been honored with a number of high offices. He is president of the medical society, and has, for twelve years, been chief surgeon for the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad. July 6, 1887, he married Melvina Adams, of St. George, W. Va. They have four children, three sons in the high school and a daughter in the university.

G. Thomas E. Maxwell, born 1-12-1865, died 3-25-1896.
K. Robert R. Maxwell, born 1-17-1874, died 11-4-1899, married, 12-24-1898, Elsie M. Prewitt.
L. Anna Catharine Maxwell, born 2-7-1877, died 1-26-1879.

(5) Semira Maxwell, born 5-17-1830, died unm.

3. Lewis Maxwell, born February 19, 1791, died 1865, married first, Sophronia Wilson; married second, Jane Pritchard. Lived at West Union (now) West Virginia. (See sketch.)


5. Amy Maxwell, born August 27, 1799, died May 23, 1847.

6. Mary Maxwell, married first, John Swisher; second, Hawley.

SAMUEL MAXWELL, PIONEER OF NEBRASKA.

Robert Maxwell, eldest son of Samuel Maxwell and Agnes Creighton, of Moreland, Dumfrieshire, was a stock broker. He married, in 1824, Margaret Crosby, daughter of Andrew Crosby, of Tyron, Dumfrieshire. They lived on a farm—Markland (or Moreland)—a fine place near Drumstainel. Losing his money during the Napoleonic wars, due to the depreciation in money values, they came to New York. They settled at Pompey Hill, near Lodi, New York State, and later removed to White Lake, Oakland County, Michigan, where the family settled on a farm and where they are buried.

Andrew Crosby Maxwell (son of Samuel and Agnes Maxwell), born 1832, near Lodi, N. Y., graduated at Oberlin College. He was District Judge of Michigan and was a man noted for his legal ability and brilliance of mind. The greater part of his life was spent in Bay City, Mich.

“Judge Samuel Maxwell, one of the oldest and most widely known pioneers of Nebraska, died at his home just north of the city (Fremont, Neb.) at 8 o'clock this morning of heart failure. He was ill scarcely half an hour and passed away before medical aid could reach him. Judge Maxwell was born near Lodi, N. Y., May 20, 1825. In 1844 the family moved to Michigan, where he held the office of school examiner and other like positions. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Nebraska and purchased a claim. Later he studied law with his brother, A. C. Maxwell, a well-known lawyer of Bay City, and in 1859 he was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he returned to Nebraska and was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature. In June, 1864, he was elected a member of the first constitutional convention. The same year he was elected a member of the Legislature, and made chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. In
1866 the deceased was made a member of the first State Legislature, which met in Omaha in July. The same fall he declined to become a candidate for re-election, and about December 1 entered a law office in Plattsmouth preparatory to practicing law for himself. In March, 1867, the law firm of Maxwell and Chapman was formed and at once purchased one of the best private libraries in the State. In 1871 Mr. Maxwell was elected a member of the constitutional convention, was chairman of the committee on suffrage and a member of the judiciary committee. The following year he was elected a judge of the supreme court for a term of six years, the judges at that time also sitting as judges of the district court. He was assigned by the Legislature to the Third District. In 1875 he was elected to the supreme bench under the new constitution and drew the six years' term. In 1881 he was re-elected for six years more. In 1877 the deceased prepared a digest of Nebraska reports and two years later presented a work on practice in justice courts. In 1880 he published a work on pleading and practice under the code. His work on the supreme bench was very thorough and satisfactory and he was re-elected again in 1887. In 1893 he failed of renomination and for three years practiced law in Fremont. In 1896 he was elected to Congress and served one term. Of late years he spent much of his time lecturing before the law students at the State University in Lincoln and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor."


(1) Margaret Jeannette Maxwell, b. 9-6-1862, Plattsmouth, Neb., m., 12-16-1884, at Fremont, Neb., Franklin La Du Ferguson, b. 6-21-1861, in Tamworth, Canada. Issue:
   A. John Maxwell Ferguson, b. 4-3-1886, Glen Ellen, Ill.
   B. Franklin Pomeroy Ferguson, b. 1-21-1889, Milford, Conn.
   C. Jeannette Ferguson, b. 2-22-1890, Milford, Conn.

(2) James Maxwell, b. 1864, d. infant.

Issue Second Wife.

(3) Henry Eikenbary Maxwell, b. 12-30-1866, Plattsmouth, Neb., m. first, September, 1898, Toronto, Canada, Helene Potts, d. 1899; m. second, 10-4-1911, Omaha, Neb., Alice Dickeyman Pritchard, b. 8-31-1883, Cleveland, Ohio.
(5) Rachel Wiles Maxwell, b. 1870, d. infant.
(6) Elizabeth Ellen Maxwell, b. 1-12-1872, Plattsmouth, Neb.
(7) Andrew Crosbie Maxwell, b. 4-4-1874, Fremont, Neb.
(8) Marilla Pierson Maxwell, b. 7-23-1877, Fremont, Neb.
(9) Anna May Maxwell, b. 12-20-1879, Fremont, Neb., m., 8-28-1905, Fremont, Neb., Clyde Raymond Jeffords, b. 2-8-1877 Ann Arbor, Mich. Issue: A. John Maxwell Jeffords, b. 8-21-1906, Brooklyn, N. Y. B. Raymond Cordell Jeffords, b. 11-3-1907, Brooklyn, N. Y. C. Margaret Crosbie Jeffords, b. 4-16-1909, Jamaica, N. Y.
Contributed by Mrs. F. L. Ferguson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Maxwell, Pioneer of Lexington, Ky.

John Maxwell was born 1747, in Scotland, and came to America with his parents in 1751. He settled in Kentucky in 1774 and was one of the founders of the city of Lexington and was instrumental in establishing many of the institutions of the time along the lines of both education and business. He deeded the land for the Maxwell Graveyard to the city of Lexington “as long as it is used as such,” and its “reversion to his heirs whenever such use was discontinued.” (See deed of John Maxwell to the city of Lexington.) This ground has been desecrated and sold and is no longer the resting place of these patriots, but is covered by buildings and tobacco warehouses. It is history that the bones of these patriots who were the founders of both the city of Lexington and the State of Kentucky have been carted away to fill up ponds and the tombstones cracked up and built into foundations for buildings. It is clear in every respect in the deed of John Maxwell to the city that the ground was to be used forever as a cemetery or to revert to the heirs. The attorneys in possession of a copy of this deed have assured one of the Maxwell heirs that this land may be recovered. It is the earnest wish of every loyal American that this and every other desecrated cemetery may be restored for public use.

Filson's Club Publications, No. 27, pp. 38-41.
Petitions of the Early Inhabitants of Kentucky to the General Assembly of Virginia, 1769 to 1792.

"John Maxwell signed request of the committee at Harodsburg, to be taken under the jurisdiction of Virginia, June 20, 1776."

Ibid. 60, 61. "John Maxwell signed a request of the inhabitants of Lexington for a grant of land for a town site, April 14, 1782."

Ibid. No. 7, pp. 93-4. "The first book printed in the State was issued from the hand-press of Maxwell and Gooch, in 1793. It required long and weary hours of labor to get out a small edition of this little volume."

Ibid. No. 11, p. 69. "John Maxwell signed a memorial to the Legislature on the part of Transylvania Seminary."

When John Rogers Clarke, with his army, left Pittsburgh in 1778, en route to Kentucky to begin his Illinois campaign, John Maxwell, as contractor under Virginia, delivered to him 12,189 pounds of flour, for which Virginia paid him $1,351.20. This was the day that Clark set sail from Redstone on the Monongahela on his famous expedition that gave to the United States her Northwest Territory.

In a deposition given by John Maxwell in a suit of Allen vs. Bradford, John Maxwell deposes that in the month of May, 1775, he, Cyrus McCracken and others came up Elkhorn to the Forks and crossed over to Town Fork, on which Lexington stands.

The Fayette County "Burnt Records" show the signatures of John and Elizabeth Maxwell.

The Old Kentucky Gazette of January 1, 1805, says, "Mrs. Jane Maxwell, mother of John Maxwell, died December 16, 1804, at an advanced age and was buried in this graveyard. Also Patrick McCullough, an early adventurer, and Reverend C. W. Cloud."

History of Fayette County, Kentucky. W. H. Perrin.

City of Lexington, pp. 284-285. "The settlers killed by the Indians in the summer of 1780 were sadly and reverently carried by an armed band of their surviving companions along the cow-path which extended by the side of the fort, on to what the garrison called the 'first hill,' now known as the Baptist Churchyard, on Main Street. A small space on this hill was cleared of cane and here, after silent prayer, the earliest settlers were buried. This ground was afterward set aside by the trustees of the town for religious purposes. This was the first cemetery and was, for a long time, the only one. During the fatal cholera season of 1833, when the
people were swept off by the hundreds, tier upon tier of the bodies were buried in this graveyard, and it ceased to be used after that terrible time. The next graveyard established was that of the McConnells, opposite the present Lexington Cemetery, and between Main Street and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington R. R., and there many of the pioneers of the city and county rest in obliterated graves.

The Maxwell burying-ground on Boliver Street was used shortly after that of the McConnells. In 1834 the city bought the ground adjoining the Maxwell Graveyard, and the two were merged in what is now called the "Old City Graveyard." Here the mother of John Maxwell was buried in 1804, his wife in 1811 and the old pioneer himself in 1819. In this neglected spot the ancient tablets are broken and crumbling, and on one of them can scarcely be made out the inscription: "John Maxwell, Sr., died July 13, 1819, aged seventy-two years. Emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1751, and to the wilds of Kentucky in 1774."

The will of John Maxwell, Sr., is dated May 6, 1817. Last settlement, December Court, 1819, mentions daughters, Ann, wife of James Lemmon; Mary, wife of Luther Stephens; Sarah, wife of Hallet M. Winslow; Dorcas, wife of William Roberts; sons, Joseph Livingston Maxwell, John Maxwell, James D. Maxwell.

John Maxwell, of Botetourt County, Virginia.

John Maxwell came from Ireland and settled in Orange County, Virginia, where his emigration was proven.

Orange County, Virginia, Court Order Book, B. 1739-1741, p. 210. July 24, 1740. "John Maxwell came into Court and made oath that he imported himself, Margaret, John, Jr., Thomas, Mary and Alexander Maxwell from Ireland to Philadelphia, and from thence to this Colony, at his own expense, and that this is the first time of his proving his rights in order to obtain land. Which is ordered to be certified." He later removed to Augusta County and became one of the first justices of Botetourt when that county was organized. When Rockbridge was organized his lands fell into that county. He was a man of prominence west of the Blue Ridge and gave substantial aid in wresting the country from the Indians.

Botetourt County, Virginia, Records.

February 19, 1770. Andrew Lewis, Richard Woods, Robert Breckenridge, Wm. Flemming, John Maxwell, James Trimble, Benjamin Hawkins, David Robinson, George Skillen and Benjamin Estill are commis-
March 28, 1771. Isaac Taylor, Jr., to John Maxwell, of Botetourt County, 2 tracts on Purgatory Creek, a branch of the James River, containing 181 acres and 70 acres.

November 25, 1773. William Maxwell to John Maxwell, both of Botetourt County, a bill of sale for a bedstead and bedding, chest, table, 4 dishes, 8 plates, 2 pots, a frying-pan, tea-kettle, saucepan, copper ladle, candlestick, spinning wheel, looking glass, tea tackling and a cow and calf.

November 10, 1773. Bond of John Maxwell, as Sheriff of Botetourt County. Wm. Preston and Patrick Lockhart, sureties.


Son William removed to Logan County, Kentucky. The lands of John Maxwell fell into Rockbridge when that county was organized.


DESCENDANTS OF JOHN MAXWELL, PIONEER OF NEW JERSEY.

I. John Maxwell, of Scotland, landed in Amboy about 1600. Issue: Esther, William, David and others.

1. William Maxwell, married and lived in Turkey, N. J., later in New Providence.

2. Esther Maxwell, m. Moses Miller. Issue:

   (1) Ezra.
   (2) Elizabeth, m. S. Headley.

3. David Maxwell, m. Mary Miller. Issue:

   (1) John Maxwell, m. Ann Hubbell. Issue:

      A. Susan Maxwell, m. Stephen Foster. Issue:

         (A) Nathan. (B) Mary. (C) Job. (D) Wheeler.

      B. Mary Maxwell, m. Denman Muker. Issue:
MAXWELL HISTORY

(A) David. (B) Josiah. (C) William. (D) Marcus. 
(E) Edward. (F) Lewis. (G) Nancy. (H) Henrietta.

C. Abner Maxwell, m. Sarah Allen. Issue:
(A) John. (B) William A. (C) Jane. (D) David W. 
(E) George. (F) Hannah. (G) Mary. (H) James.

D. Esther Maxwell, m., 1811, Elias Crane, soldier War of 1812. Issue:
(A) John G. (B) Mary Ann. (C) Phoebe. (D) Susan. (E) Elias. (F) Amzi A.

JAMES MAXWELL, PIONEER OF VIRGINIA AND INDIANA.

1. James Maxwell, b. Scotland, d. 3-3-1825. Came with his brother Samuell from Scotland and settled near Wolf Hills (Abingdon), Va. May, 1806, depositions of James Maxwell and Grizzy (Grizzell), his wife, were recorded in Abingdon. James Maxwell and wife Grizzy, by deed, 10-15-1811, sold land south of Abingdon to Thos. McChesney. James Maxwell on August 19, 1800, bought 421 acres from the admr. of Dr. Thomas Walker’s estate, located on Fifteen Mile Creek, (which runs through Abingdon), and partly on the south branch of the north fork of the Holsten River, being part of Wolf Hills tract, upon which the town is situated. (James Maxwell may have been the son of David Maxwell, whose will was dated 7-28-1794 and prob. 1-20-1795, in which he mentions wife Elizabeth and son James. David owned a lot in Abingdon.) The family of James Maxwell removed in 1827 to Montgomery County, Indiana. He married, 8-12-1790, in Washington County, Virginia, Grizzell Beery. (Court record.) Issue: 1. Daughter, m. —— Bratton; 2. Daughter, m. —— Bratton; 3. Daughter, m. —— Stewart; 4. Daughter, m. —— Blackford; 5. Daughter, m. —— Harrison. Their descendants live near Waynetown, Ind.; 6. Rev. David Maxwell.

2. John Maxwell, b. 11-30-1806, d. 2-23-1846. M. first, Margaret Bristow. M. second, Elizabeth Paxton. Issue first wife:

Issue Second Wife.
(2) David Newton Maxwell, b. 9-17-1835, m. —— ——
Issue:
AND GENEALOGY

A. A. B. Maxwell, M. D. Issue: Mildred.

(3) Jefferson Houston Maxwell, b. 6-20-1837: res. Lassen County, California.

(4) Margaret Jane Maxwell, b. 7-11-1839, m. ——— Bradley: res., Wright County, Iowa. Issue:
   A. Fred.
   B. Blanch Maxwell (Bradley) White.

ARCHIBALD MAXWELL, PIONEER OF TENNESSEE.

I. Archibald Maxwell, b. 1782, Derby County, Ireland. D. 3-12-1862. He landed at Charleston, S. C., 1796, with his brothers, John and Thomas, and sister Jane. His brother, William, remained at home and inherited the estate.


SAMUEL MAXWELL, PIONEER OF TENNESSEE.

I. Samuel Maxwell, b. 1-11-1785, near Bellamania, Ireland. D. 10-6-1852, in Tennessee; m., 8-29-1811, Hester (Green) Kelsey, in Washington, Tenn. Issue:
   3. Samuel Maxwell, probably went to Texas.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, PIONEER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Roberta Maxwell, Pioneer of Pennsylvania.

1. Robert Maxwell, b. 1770, died 1835. One of three brothers who removed from east of the mountains and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The other two probably settled farther north. Married, 1-5-1802, Hannah Moffett Graham. Issue:

1. James Maxwell (oldest of eleven children), m. Margaret Greer. Issue:


J. B. Maxwell, youngest son, b. August, 1847, m. --- ---, Issue:

Rev. M. B. Maxwell and W. C. Maxwell, M. D.

David Maxwell, Pioneer of Virginia.

David Maxwell came with his parents from Ireland when he was three years old. His father went from Scotland to Ireland, where he married; emigrated to the Colonies. Settled first in New York or New Jersey. Removed to Westmoreland or Albemarle County, Virginia, where he died. The family scattered; some went east of the Blue Ridge and others went to Kentucky. M. first, Shafer. M. second, --- Williams. Issue: David and James, who went to Ohio and Illinois; Thomas; Elizabeth; Polly; Prudence; Nathaniel, killed during the Civil War, m. Clementine Davis. Issue. W. H. Maxwell and nine other children.

John Maxwell, Pioneer of Illinois.

John Maxwell, b. in Scotland, close neighbor of Robert Burns. Joined the English army under the Duke of Wellington. Time expired just before the battle of Waterloo. He was paid in Canada land and sailed for Canada, but did not like it and went to Virginia, where he married Rachel Slane. He remained in Virginia several years and then removed to Ohio, thence to Peoria County, Illinois. D. 1859, Hennepin County, Minnesota. He had a brother, who went to sea from England and all trace of him was lost.

Lucien B. Maxwell, of New Mexico.

During the Civil War the barbaric splendor and feudal rule of English nobles after the Norman conquest was reproduced in New Mexico. The territory was isolated, and the government at Washington gave lit-
AND GENEALOGY

tle thought to it; but one man, Lucien B. Maxwell, ruled the Mexicans, Indians and frontiersmen who inhabited it. Born in Illinois, he wandered into the territory as a trapper and hunter, where by marriage and purchase he became the largest landholder in the United States. He owned nearly two million acres.

His house, contrasted with the dwellings of New Mexico, was a palace. It was large and roomy, American in construction. Its principal room was a baronial hall, with two fireplaces in which six-foot logs could be burned. The house was the gathering-place for Maxwell’s vassals and friends, and they gathered there by scores.

“I have slept,” writes Colonel Inman, “on its hardwood floor, with the mighty men of the Ute nation lying heads and points all around me, as close as they could crowd, after a day’s fatiguing hunt in the mountains.”

The kitchen and dining-rooms were detached from the main residence. A large portion of his table-service was of solid silver, and covers were daily laid for thirty persons.

Maxwell had no safe in which to deposit the money received from sales of cattle, sheep, wool, barley, oats and corn, and from his gristmill. He put the cash in the bottom drawer of an old bureau. “I have frequently seen,” writes Colonel Inman, “thirty thousand dollars—gold, silver, greenbacks, government checks—in that bureau drawer. I once suggested to Maxwell the expediency of buying a safe in which to keep his money secure from robbers. He smiled as he said, ‘God help the man who robbed me!’ ”

Maxwell rode on a buckboard or on a Concord coach, drawn by six horses, driving himself. He was a reckless driver—dashing through streams, over irrigating ditches, stumps, stones, but, although, like Jehu, who drove “furiously,” he seldom met with an accident.

The Maxwell dam, known as the Hebron, is sixty-five feet high at the highest point and creates a reservoir three miles long and a mile wide. The reservoir holds 20,000-acre feet of water. The main ditch is eighteen miles long and forty feet wide. In some places it is forty feet deep. It crosses Red River through a siphon, which is constructed of Oregon fir lumber. This dam was built by the Maxwell Construction Company, of New Mexico.

SOLOMON MAXWELL, PIONEER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Solomon Maxwell, b. 1802. His parents and grandparents came from Baltimore about 1810 and settled in Lancaster Pa. Later removed to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where they died. His father’s brother, Samuel, m. Gen. Harrison’s daughter and lived in Kentucky.
GEORGE AND JESSE MAXWELL, PIONEERS OF TENNESSEE.

Their parents came from Scotland and settled in Lancaster, Pa. They removed to Virginia, where George was born in 1751. He emigrated to the Holston and was much engaged in frontier service. Was made lieutenant in 1777 and commanded a company at Kings Mountain. On the organization of Sullivan County, in Tennessee, in 1780, he was made one of the justices; in 1784 he was made major and the next year a colonel and member of the Assembly of the short-lived Republic of Franklin. In 1787 a member of the North Carolina Legislature. In 1799 a member of the Tennessee Senate from Hawkins County, where he died November 23, 1822. Jesse Maxwell was also in the battle of Kings Mountain and both men had grants of land in Tennessee. David Maxwell, a brother, settled in Giles County, Tennessee, about 1810.

MAXWELL NOTES.

Thomas Maxwell's name is included in Rev. John E. Finley's table giving dates of entry, survey and patents of lands. (In Kentucky.) (Draper's Mss. 12, zz. 130.)

Rev. John E. Finley in his field notes on surveys (in Fayette County, Kentucky), mentions "Maxwell's line."


Robert Maxwell was the first sheriff of Tazewell County. The Maxwells, Moores and Wittens were among the most prominent families of the early settlers.

Audley Maxwell lived on Cathey's River, in Beverly Manor, and made depositions July 4, 1755.

"In the summer of 1761 about sixty Shawnee warriors penetrated the settlements on the headwaters of James River. They avoided the fort at the mouth of Looney's Creek and passed through Bowen's Gap in Purgatory Mountain (near Buchanan, in Botetourt County).

* * * At the house of Thomas Smith they shot and scalped Smith and Renix and captured Mrs. Smith and a servant girl named Sally Jew.

George Matthews, of Staunton, and William and Audley Maxwell were on their way to Smith's house at the time of the assault. Hearing the report of the guns as they approached, they supposed there was a shooting match at the place; but on riding up to the house they discovered the dead bodies of Smith and Renix in the yard. The Indians had concealed themselves in and behind the house and when they saw Matthews and his companions approaching they fired upon them as they
wheeled to ride back. The curl of Matthew's queue was cut off and Audley Maxwell was slightly wounded in the arm.

The Matthews and Maxwells aroused the settlement and all the people soon collected at Paul's Fort, at the Big Spring, near Springfield. Here the women and children were left to be defended by Audley Maxwell and five other men; twenty-one men, led by Matthews, going in search of the enemy."

Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 29, 1796. William Maxwell, of Logan County, Kentucky, power of attorney, to his friend, Audley Maxwell, to convey 350 a. of land formerly owned by John Maxwell, deceased.

JAMES AND AUDLEY MAXWELL, OF ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

James and Audley Maxwell removed from Rockbridge to Tazewell County, Virginia. Their home was on Plum Creek, near the Natural Bridge.

James Maxwell was born about 1781 and married Mary Witten. Issue:

1. Witten Maxwell.
2. Robert Maxwell, born 1807, died 1894, in Tazewell County, Virginia. Married Margaret Bates. Issue:
   (1) Thomas Maxwell.
   (2) Charles Maxwell.
   (3) John Maxwell and five daughters.
   (4) James Maxwell, born 1840, married Parmela Deskins. Issue:
      F. Bates. G. Virginia.
5. Margaret Maxwell.

Note—One James Maxwell lived near Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1790. He was a son of John Maxwell and first or second cousin of General William Maxwell.

Robert Maxwell, of Augusta, Va., settled in Randolph County, Virginia, about 1782 or 3, near Elkins, W. Va. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War. He was deputy clerk and recorded practically all the early deeds and papers and was also authorized to perform marriage ceremonies and married all the people married in Randolph County for about 15 years during the first part of the formation of the county.
He had one daughter, who married a man by the name of Ball. These people inherited large tracts of land from Robert Maxwell, who was one of the largest land-owners in the county at the time of his death, about 1815. He left no will and there is no settlement of his estate.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. WILL OF JOHN MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN.


KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Will of John Maxwell, Sr., dated January 31, 1721. Proved June 2, 1722. His wife Elizabeth (Ricand), his two sons, John and Gawen both under eighteen, and his two unmarried daughters were his legatees.

Dr. Robert Maxwell, born September 13, 1761, in Kent County, Maryland, died November 13, 1815, in Marietta, Pa., and is buried in Old Donegal Graveyard. He was a son of Robert Maxwell, whose will was proved in 1787, in New Castle County, Delaware, and grandson of William Maxwell, of Kent County, Maryland, who died intestate in 1768. (William was probably a grandson of the earlier John.)

"Sacred to the memory of Dr. Robert G. Maxwell.


CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

One Thomas Maxwell was an ensign in Captain John Quinn’s Company, Sixth Battalion, Chester County Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel, Caleb Davis.

Pennsylvania Archives, Volume V, Fifth Series.

YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The will of William Maxwell, who died in 1816, was probated in that year.
In 1771 Valentine Harmon took possession of a tract on Clinch River, in present Tazewell County, and raised a cabin on it. In 1773 he sold to Orator William Winn (Wynn), by writing executed September, 1800, acknowledged in Lincoln County, Kentucky. Orator lived on the land from 1773 until commissioners sat to adjust titles, but a certain Wm. Inglish, since deceased, claimed the tract and got a certificate by a survey made for the Loyal County, which claim Orator charges is fraudulent. Henry Harmon, Jr., also a son of Hezekiah Harmon, William Christian and Daniel Trigg, executors of William Inglish; Abraham Trigg and Susannah, his wife, late Inglish; Bird Smith and Rhoda, his wife, late Inglish; John Gills (Grills) and Mary, his wife, late Inglish; John and Thomas Inglish, heirs and devisees of William; Henry Harmon, Sr., answers 27th October, 1804, that Obediah Garwood made the first settlement in 1752. Henry was in the habit of collecting the men and fighting the Indians. On his return from such an expedition he called at his brother's (Valentine), who lived near complainant. One of his sons named Daniel was killed by the Indians. Henry Harmon and Hezekiah Harmon answer: In 1752 Obadiah Garwood and his two sons, Noah and Samuel, came from the northward and settled; remained some time and went to remove their families, but the Indian War broke out and the country became untenable. Valentine Harmon removed to Kentucky about 1775-1776. William Inglish died 1782, testate, leaving the land to his daughter Susannah, wife of Abraham Trigg. Jeremiah Pate deposes he helped the Garwoods improve the land. He says they were Samuel and his two sons, Obediah and Noah. Thomas Pierie deposes 30th May, 1805: Daniel Harmon, Sr., is brother to Henry Harmon, Sr., and uncle to Henry Harmon, Jr., and father-in-law and uncle to Hezekiah Harmon. Jeremiah Pate, Sr., is a brother-in-law to Henry Harmon, Jr., and uncle to Henry Harmon, Jr. Thomas Pierie's son married William Wynne's daughter. Col. James Maxwell deposes he went to Clinch in 1772, John Peery deposes. Josiah Wynne, son of William, deposes. Daniel Harmon, Sr., deposes 30th May, 1805, that the spring be moved to the head of Clinch, Valentine Harmon lived on the plantation where Henry Harmon, Jr., now lives and Valentine sold to Wm. Wynne for a mare, a horse and a wagon. Samuel Walker deposes 30th May, 1805: In 1771 he came to the head of Clinch and met Valentine, who said he was coming to it or this country to see after "some Harres that run Hear." The following fall deponent came again with Robert Moffitt. Shortly afterward two men came out, viz: John Stutler and
Uriah Stone, and the spring following said Moffitt moved his family out. Oliver Wynne deposes, son of William. Lawrence Murry deposes that the spring after the Chericee War he came into this country. William Wynne was in possession that and the next year, and then his son-in-law, Peter Edwards, was in possession three or four years, then Wynne occupied it one or two years, then a cropper named John Ridgel (Ridgeg) occupied it. Daniel Harmon, Sr. (above), is brother of Henry Harmon, Sr. Christopher Marrs, brother-in-law of William Wynne, deposes Jeremiah Pate, Sr., of Little River, in Montgomery County, is brother-in-law to Henry Harmon, Jr. Henry Harmon, Sr., had one of his sons killed, scalped and massacred by the Indians in the attempt of settling the land, who left a wife and four young children. John Peery (blacksmith) deposes (there seems to have been two John Peerys).

29th July, 1811, Richd. Marr and Winifred (Tilman); Jesse Mills and Lucy (Tilman), and the heirs of William Walton and Elizabeth (Tilman), being children and heirs of Lucy Tilman and her husband Thomas.

Daniel Hix died testate, in Goochland.

Maxwell vs. Pickens, &c. O. S. 129, N. S. 45. Bill. 1807. Orator is James Maxwell, of Tazewell County. In 1772 Orator went from Botetourt, where he lived, to present Tazewell County to make a settlement.


GRANTS FROM THE VIRGINIA LAND OFFICE.

Thomas Maxwell, Alhernare County, 1761.
William Maxwell, Alhernare County, 1761.
Alexander Maxwell, Augusta County, 1782.
Thomas Maxwell, Kentucky County, 1780.
Nathaniel Maxwell, Washington County, 1789.
Robert Maxwell, Randolph County, 1789.
John Maxwell, Rockbridge County, 1792.
James Maxwell, Wythe County, 1796.
Robert Maxwell, Monongalia County, 1799.
Robert Maxwell, Monongalia County, 1800.
Bezaleel Maxwell, 200 acres of land in any county within the Commonwealth of Virginia, November 25, 1779.
James Maxwell's heirs are allowed, on December 14, 1833, 5,333 1/3 acres of land for his service as captain in the State's navy for three years.

"Virginia Gleanings in England." Will of Nathaniel Bugge, of Branderton County, Suffolk, Clerke, proved April 24, 1656. To Mary Bugge, my wife; to Joseph Bugge, my kinsman; to pay to George Bugge, of London ——; to Marie Bugge, widow of Samuel Bugge, deceased; to Samuel Bugge, son of Samuel Bugge, he to pay to Joseph Bugge, his brother, —— etc. To Joseph Bugge, my brother, —— etc. To Thomas Bugge, son of Thomas Bugge, deceased, now in Virginia ——. To Jane Puckle, wife of Richard Puckle; and Sarah Bugge; children of Thomas Bugge; Marie, Sarah, Joanna and —— Bugge; children of Samuel Bugge, deceased; Anne and Francis, daughters to John Bugge; Nathaniel and John, children of John Bugge, who deceased at Birch, in Suffolk, 1633, and to Nathaniel Maxwell, Samuel Maxwell, Sarah Twisse, wife of Samuel Twisse, and Rebecca Maxwell, children of Richard Maxwell and Sarah, my sister, ——. Executor, my brother, Joseph Bugge.

FROM ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY—HERRINGSHAW'S.

(Chicago, Ill. American Publishers' Assoc., 1902.)

Maxwell, Augustus Emmet. Railroad president, lawyer, state senator, congressman. Born 9-21-1820, in Elberton, Ga. In 1847 he was elected to the Assembly of Florida; was secretary of state in 1848, a state senator in 1849, member of Congress from 1853 to 1857. In 1866 he was appointed president of the Pensacola and Montgomery Railroad.

Maxwell, George Troup. Soldier, physician, author. Born August 6, 1827, in Bryan County, Georgia. In 1848 he graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Until 1857 he practiced medicine in Tallahassee, Fla., when he was appointed surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Key West. In 1860 he became professor of obstetrics in the Oglethorpe Medical College of Savannah. A year later he enlisted as a private in the First Florida Regiment and was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. In 1866 he was elected to the Florida State Legislature. Since 1871 he has made Middletown, Del., his home.

He claims to have invented the laryngoscope, independently, several months before Professor Czernnach announced his discovery. He has published pamphlets on Malarial Haemoglobinuria, The Negro Problem and an address on Municipal Hygiene. He is a member of the leading medical bodies of America and Europe.

Maxwell, Hugh. Lawyer, jurist. Born in 1787 in Scotland. Made assistant judge advocate-general in the U. S. army in 1814. In 1819 he was elected district attorney for New York County, serving by successive re-elections till 1829. From 1849 to 1852 he was collector of the port of New York. Died March 31, 1873, in New York City.

Maxwell, J. P. B. Lawyer, congressman. Born in 1805 in New Jersey. Representative in Congress (1837-1839) and again from 1841-1843. Died November 14, 1845, in Belvidere, N. J.


Maxwell, Samuel. Lawyer, jurist, legislator, Congressman. Born 5-20-1825 in Syracuse, N. Y. Elected representative from Cass County to the Nebraska Territorial Legislature; elected to Legislature in 1864; re-elected in 1865. Assisted in framing the constitution of 1866; elected to first State Legislature in 1866. Organized First National Bank of Plattsmouth about 1870; elected judge of Supreme Court as a Republican in 1872 for a six-year term. Located in Fremont in 1873; elected (1875) member of third constitutional convention; elected the same year judge of the Supreme Court under the new constitution; re-elected in 1881 and 1887. Author of A Digest of Nebraska Reports, Practice in Justice Courts, Pleadings and Practice, Criminal Procedure and Code Pleadings. He was elected to the 55th Congress as a fusionist.

Maxwell, Sidney Denise. Soldier, journalist, author. Born 12-23-1831, in Centerville, Ohio. Since 1871 he has been superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and is now its statistician. Has published Suburbs of Cincinnati and The Manufactures of Cincinnati.
and Their Relation to the Future Progress of the City; also pamphlets
and annual reports of the Chamber of Commerce.

Maxwell, Thomas. Congressman. Representative in Congress from
New York (1829-31).

Maxwell, Thompson. Soldier, member of Boston Tea Party in 1773;
helped frame and adopt Massachusetts Constitution; served in War of
1812; died 1835.

Maxwell, William. Soldier. Born in Ireland in 1775; represented
Sussex County in New Jersey Provincial Congress; was made colonel of
2nd New Jersey Regiment at outbreak of Revolutionary War. In 1776
made brigadier-general. Died 11-12-1808 in Sussex County, New
Jersey.

Maxwell, Wm. Henry. Educator, journalist, author. Born 3-5-1852
in Ireland. Elected Assoc. Superintendent of Public Instruction of city
of Brooklyn in 1882. In 1887 made superintendent. Author of the First
Book in English, Advance Lessons in English Grammar, Introductory
Lessons in English Grammar.

_Drake Dictionary of American Biography, Page 610._

(James S. Osgood & Co., 1872, Publishers, Boston.)

Maxwell, Col. Hugh. Revolutionary officer. Born in Ireland, 4-27-
1733. Died on return voyage from West Indies 10-14-1790. His father,
Hugh Maxwell, emigrated to New England in 1733; served five cam-
paigns in old French wars; taken prisoner at Fort Edward and barely
escaped with his life. In 1775 removed to Charlemont (now Heath)
Mass.; lieutenant at Bunker Hill and wounded there. Major in Bailey's
regiment July, 1777, at battle of Saratoga; lieutenant-colonel at close of
war.

Maxwell, Thompson. (See his biography also under No. 10.) Broth-
in French War, 1758-63; assisted in destroying tea in Boston Harbor in
1773; member of State constitutional convention; removed to Miami
County, Ohio, in 1800. Served under Col. Miller in 1812; was a pris-
oner during War of 1812-15; in 1814 was deputy barrack master.

Maxwell, Wm. (probably the same as No. II). Notice discrepancies.
Brigadier-general Revolutionary War. Born in New Jersey. Died 11-
12-1798. On November 7, 1775, he was appointed colonel 2nd New
Jersey Battalion, with which he served in the disastrous campaign of
1776 in Canada. One of the remonstrants against the decision of the
council of officers, held 7-7-1776, to abandon Crown Point.

It appears by his Memorial to Congress, 8-28-1776, he had been in
"constant service in the army 15 years, since the spring of 1758; had served his country to the utmost of his power and hopes with some good effect which he can make appear if requisite; notwithstanding he finds himself much aggrieved by having a younger officer, St. Clair, promoted over him." Appointed brigadier-general by Congress, 10-23-1776. Commanded New Jersey brigade at Brandywine and Germantown; harassed the enemy on their retreat through New Jersey after evacuation of Philadelphia; sustained an important part in the battle of Monmouth; August, 1779, was in Sullivan's expedition against the Indians; soon after the action at Springfield, June 22, 1780, he resigned.


Stark County, Ohio. Wills and Deeds.

Levi Haines to Alexander Maxwell. Dated 12-12-1835. Vol. II Index. Said Levi Haines conveyed to Alex. Maxwell 1/4 acre of land adjoining New Baltimore (a village near the Portage County-Stark County line), for a consideration of $4.20. Maxwell is named in the deed as "of Stark Co."


Index Vol. II. Record Bk. S. P. 469.

Alexander Maxwell and wife, Judith, "of Portage Co.," Ohio, conveyed to Jacob Harmon, 12-9-1837, 80 acres of land near New Baltimore, for $1,100.

Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Wills and Deeds.

AND GENEALOGY

1832. Sylvanus Maxwell to James E. Smith.


Harrison County, Ohio, Wills.


Thomas Maxwell. Last will and testament. Bequeaths to wife, Jane, all monies and properties I now have in possession and also a certain legacy bequeathed to me by my brother, Walter Maxwell, of Washington County, and State of Pennsylvania. Henry Maxwell, Jr. (son of Robert Maxwell), appointed sole executor. Dated 1-9-1832. Testators: Wm. Shipton and James Maxwell.

Henry Maxwell. Last will and testament. "I, Henry Maxwell, Senr., of Archer Township, Harrison County, and State of Ohio, * * *" Provides, after all lawful debts and funeral expenses are paid, the profits (as much as may be necessary) arising from the remainder of the estate, go to support his sister-in-law, Jane Dixon. After her death the will provides that the property remaining be sold and the money divided between "my son Samuel" and "my daughters, Agness and Euphemy." Nephew, Henry Maxwell (son of Brother Robert), appointed sole executor. Dated 4-14-1829. Witnesses: Robert Maxwell and Agness Maxwell.

7-11-1836. Testimony of witness, Robert Maxwell, as to validity of will heard before an open session of the Common Pleas Court. (At this time Agness Maxwell was deceased.)

Hon. Jeremiah H. Hallock, President Court of Com. Pleas.

Thomas Bingham, Robert Maxwell, Alex. Patterson, Associate Judges.


Probated 12-11-1903.

Application for probate of will of James Maxwell, deceased, March 27, 1908. Late of Freeport Township. James Maxwell died on or about
2-28-1908. Nearest kin: Joseph S. Maxwell, son; Annie Jane Kennedy,
daughter; Mary Margaret Maxwell, daughter; Mandy Pearl Maxwell,
daughter; Sarah Zelma Carruthers, grandchild; Martha May Carruthers,
grandchild; Mahle Brown, grandchild; all of Freeport, Ohio.

Prerogative Court of Ireland. Wills.

Abstract of the will of Robert Maxwell, D. D., Bishop of Kilmore,
September 9, 1672. To be buried in Tynan Church; wife Margaret;
eldest son John, son Henry Maxwell, rector of Tynan; son William;
daughter Phebe Maxwell; to son-in-law, Henry Maxwell, the lease of
Mullaghtinny, from the See of Armagh; son, James Maxwell, of Fel­
lows Hall, leases of "Migravid, Kennedy’s Manoony," Darton, College
Hall, all in County Armagh; the Lordship of Farnham to eldest son
John. Wife Margaret, executrix. Test: Jo. Ayton, Alex. Todd. Pro­
bate to the widow and executrix, December 30, 1672.

Id. id. id. Abstract of the will of Margaret Maxwell, of College
Hall, County Armagh, November 18, 1684. To eldest son, John Max­
well, of Farnham, Esq., “Rossinver” and “Killargie,” in the Barony of
Dromahaive, County Leitrim; to second son, James Maxwell, of Fellows
Hall, County Arbagh, “Killnally” and “Killashe,” in County Fermanagh,
held from the See of Kilmore; to son, Henry Maxwell, rector of Tynan,
“Annaduffe,” “Kiltahurk” and “Kiltabred,” in the Barony of Leitrim,
County Leitrim; legacies to son William and his daughter Margaret, and
to granddaughter, Margaret Maxwell, daughter of son Henry, of Mul­
laghtinny; son Henry, executor. Test: Alex. Delgarne, Richard Cress
and James Cress. Probate to the executor, October 24, 1685. Second
probate to John Maxwell, son of Rev. Henry Maxwell, the executor.

Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

Abstract of the will of Robert Maxwell, D. D., of Fellows Hall, in
Tynan Parish, County Amagh, December 29, 1731. To be buried with
my ancestors in Tynan Church; wife Ann, executrix. After my wife’s
death my lands to my nephews, Robert Maxwell, of College Hall, County
Armagh; John Maxwell, of Falkland, and John Charlton; bequests to
servant, John Elliot; to the poor of Tynan parish, and the poor of the
Farnham estate, County Parvan. Test: John Elliot, Gibmer (?) and
John English, M. P. Probate to the executrix, March 4, 1737. Endorsed,
Robert Maxwell Leavens vs. John Leavens, clerk and his wife Mary and
Robert Maxwell and his wife Isabella, defendants.
Prerogative Grants of Ireland.


Id. Id. Id.

September 30, 1691. Administration on the estate of Henry Maxwell, of Mullaghtinny, County Armagh, Esq., dec'd., intestate, to his widow, Margaret Maxwell, in trust for herself, and for Dame Margaret Maxwell, wife of Sir Robert Maxwell, Baronet, and Phoebe Maxwell, his daughters.

Id. Id. Id.

October 12, 1685. Grant of a commission to James Maxwell, of Crerum, and Henry Maxwell, of Mullaghtinny, Esquires, of County Armagh, to administer oath to an executrix.

Prerogative Wills of Ireland.

Abstract of the will of the Rev. Henry Maxwell, of College Hall, County Armagh, Clerk. April 8, 1709. Eldest son, John Maxwell; second son, Robert Maxwell; brother, John Maxwell; sister, Anne Chambers; niece, Phebe Gillespie; to the poor of Tynan parish 5, to be distributed by Wm. Maxwell, gent., and Wm. Herdman, gent. All lands in Armagh County to son John, with leases from Trinity College, Dublin; the See of Armagh. Son John, executor. Test: John Maxwell, Wm. Hamilton and Alexander Lee. Probate May 20, 1709, to the executor.

Id. Id. Id.

Abstract of the will of Robert Maxwell, of Finnabroogue, County Down, Esq. January 16, 1767. First wife, Ann Ward; present wife, Ann; son Edward, under fourteen; son, William Henry Wassan Maxwell, and daughter Dorothy Maxwell, both under fourteen; brother, Edward Maxwell; sister, Margaret Adair, wife of James Adair, Sr., and their son, my nephew, James Adair, Jr.; James Crawford, Jr., son of my cousin, James Crawford, Sr., of Downpatrick; brother, Edward Maxwell, a lieutenant-colonel in the army; wife Ann; James Adair, Sr.; James Adair, Jr., and Lieut.-Col. Edward Maxwell, executors. Test: A. Johnston, J. Kennedy and John Campbell. A codocil, undated, mentions a son, John Maxwell, born since the date of the will. Probate January 27, 1769.
Id. Id. Id.—Abstract of the will of Arthur Rainey Maxwell, of Castlehill, alias Ballycloughan, County Down, Esq. March 13, 1754. Mother, Catherine Rainey, widow; brother, John Rainey; sister-in-law, Jane Rainey, widow; eldest son, Rainey Maxwell; son, Arthur Maxwell; daughter, Catharine Maxwell, all under 21; estate in part of legacy of my uncle, Arthur Maxwell, and my own lands of Ballycloughan and Ongley, County Down, and Ballynegarrick, County Down; my mother, my brother and my sister-in-law to be executors and guardians. Teste: Simon Isaac, James Tate and John Dough. Probate May 27, 1754.

Diocese of Clogher Wills. Abstract of the original will of David Maxwell, of Letter, in the Barony of Lurg, County Fermanage, Ireland. April 26, 1663; wife, Jennet Maxwell; eldest son, James Maxwell; second son, David Maxwell; eldest daughter, Jennet Maxwell; second daughter, Margaret Maxwell; third daughter, Ann Maxwell. No executor or witnesses given. Probate granted to Jennet Maxwell widow of the testator, August 27, 1663.

Diocese of Dromore Wills. Abstract of the original will of Andrew Maxwell, of Drumaness, County Down, yeoman, April 22, 1720. He leaves all his estate to his wife and children, who are not named. Father-in-law, John Ringland, Sr., and brothers-in-law, John Ringland and William Ringland, executors. Test: Wm. Taylor, Robert Corry and Hamilton Parkinson. Probate Dec'r. 9, 1720, to the executors.

Diocese of Armagh Wills. Abstract of the original will of William Maxwell, of Cockeoldshill, County Armagh, farmer. February 23, 1762. Wife Elizabeth; daughter, Jane Maxwell; daughter, Mary, and her son, Cromwell Newton; my tanyard to my son, Robert Maxwell; son, Robert and Thomas Ryan, of Clanmain, executors. Test: Thomas McBride, Benjamin Marks and Thomas Ryan. Probate June 3, 1762, to Robert Maxwell, Thomas Ryan renouncing.


Diocese of Connor Administration Bond. May 4, 1723. Bond of Patrick Maxwell, William Maxwell and Hugh Pringle, of Belfast, County Antrim, to administer the goods of Andrew Maxwell, of Belfast, unadministered by a former administration.

Diocese of Connor Wills.—Abstract of the original will of Patrick
Maxwell, of Lissfinan, in the parish of Ahoghill, County Antrim, gentleman. June 4, 1729. To be buried in Ahoghill Church; wife Jean, sons, William and John Maxwell; farm in Lissfinan to be sold; to daughter of Hugh Montgomery, of Newton, County Down, apothecary, and to her children, 20 shillings; to the minister and church wardens of Ahoghill, for the poor, the eleven-shilling sixpence gold piece which I had from her late Majesty, Queen Anne; wife Jean, Rev. Thomas Shaw and Robert Cook, executors. Test: Robert Cook, John Coolter and Robert Innes. Probate granted September 23, 1729, to the widow, Rev. Thomas Shaw and Robert Cook, renouncing. Inventory June, 1730, includes £37 from the sale of a farm.

THE TIFFY FAMILY.

Berryman Tiffy, married Sarah Ooley. Issue:

1. Isaac Tiffy, born April 14, 1817, in Green County, Kentucky, died October 4, 1891, in Cantril, Iowa. When an infant his parents removed to Clay County, Indiana, where he lived till 1839. He then went to Iowa. In 1841 he became a resident of Van Buren County, Iowa. He married, July 2, 1844, Martha Eleanor Patton. Issue:

   (4) Ann Elizabeth Tiffy.
   (5) John Tiffy.
   (6) Wesley Arvine Tiffy.
   (7) George Lee Tiffy.
   (8) Laura Mintha Tiffy, married J. D. Wilkerson. Issue:

      A. Tiffy Wilkerson.
      B. Fred Wilkerson.

2. Catlet Tiffy, married Catherine Darling. Issue:

   (1) Isaac Tiffy, died during the Civil War, and is buried at Paducah, Ky.


8) Olive Tiffy, married ——— Thomas. Issue:


   A. Berry Tiffy, married Nellie Prickett. Issue.

      (A). Grace Tiffy. (B) Thomas Tiffy. (C) Bessie Tiffy.

   B. William H. Tiffy, married Tersey Shattuck. Issue:

      (A) Nellie Tiffy. (B) Minnie Tiffy. (C) Bertha Tiffy.

      (D) Delia Tiffy. (E) Lethia Tiffy. (F) Edith Tiffy.


5. Lydia Tiffy, married ——— Philips.

6. John Tiffy, unm.


      (1) Lewis Triplett, married ——— ———. Issue:
AND GENEALOGY


(2) Mary Latham, married — Sherb. Issue:

(3) William Latham, married — — . Issue:

(4) Calvin Latham, married — — . Issue:
A. E. A. Latham.

(5) Preston Latham, married — — . Issue:

The name Tiffy is spelled many ways, Tiffy, Tiffee, Tiffey, etc. Contributed by Miss Edna Tiffy, Clinton, Missouri.

THE EDWARDS FAMILY.

Robert Edwards settled in New York. Later he leased his land and returned to England, where he died. His son, William Edwards, settled in Virginia. From there he went to Orange County, N. C., where he died about 1779. The first census of Orange County, 1780, shows him as a resident and slave owner. He married Elizabeth Morris of Virginia. Robert Edwards had William, Thomas and Frankie Edwards, and probably other children. Issue of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Edwards:

   (7) Nancy Edwards, born 4-16-1815, married — Fender.
   (8) Jane Edwards, born 9-4-1817, married — Duncan.

2. Elizabeth Edwards, married Henry Brewer.
4. Sally Edwards, married Jacob Crous.
5. Starling Edwards, married — — . Issue:
   (1) Margaret Edwards, married — Riggins.
   (2) Rhoda Edwards, married — Howell.
(3) Betsy Edwards, married — Woodie.
(4) Polly Edwards, married William Woodie.
(5) Rachall Edwards, married — Lawrence.
(6) Lucy Edwards, married — Touts.

6. David Edwards, State Representative from Ashe County, N. C., in 1812, died in Ashe County, and is buried near the West branch of Elk Creek. He married Elizabeth Andrews. Issue:


A. Thomas Edwards, dec'd.
B. Starling Edwards.
C. Louise Edwards, married Berry Estess, dec'd.
E. Custer J. Edwards, dec'd.
F. David C. Edwards, married Martha J. Edwards. Issue:


G. Caroline Edwards, married R. Crouse.
H. Berry Edwards.
K. H. S. Edwards.
L. Betty Edwards, married — Connly, res., Clyde, Kansas.


(11) Mahala Edwards, married Henry Richardson.
(12) Betsy Edwards, married Jesse Connly.

7. Susan Edwards, married Charles Toliver. (See Toliver family.) Issue:

(1) Jesse Toliver.
(2) David Toliver.
(3) Mahala Toliver, married Richard Hall.
Charles Toliver lived in Ashe County, N. C., and about the year 1816 he removed to Lawrence County, Indiana, where he entered land in 1817. He had four brothers and two sisters, John; Moses, lived in N. C, and died on the way to Indiana; Jesse; William; Lucy, married William Maxwell, issue, Joseph Maxwell and others; Sarah, lived in N. C. Charles Toliver married Susan Edwards. Issue: (See Edwards family.)

THE TOLIVER FAMILY.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MARRIAGE RECORDS. AUGUST THE 13TH, 1787.

This is to certify that I have joined together in the holy state of matrimony John Sproles and Margaret Binglin, the 13th day of February last. Witness my hand.

JOHN FROST.

Certificates of marriages solemnized by me agreeable to the license legally obtained:

1785, May 20—Alexander McFarland to Lydia Priest; Jeffery Hildreth to Lilly Bowen.


1786, January 2—Jeremiah Puckett to Aggy Willoughby. March 1—Reuben Roush to Sylva Scaggs. May 18—Henry Arsbury to Martha Moore; Moses Hickenbottom to Betsy Garrison.

JOHN FROST.

This is to certify that I have joined together in the holy state of matrimony Joseph Castle and Geminey Hensley, according to the rites and ceremonies of the orthodox church. Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1786.

JOHN FROST.
This is to certify that I have joined together in the holy state of matrimony Joseph Robertson and Chloe Bays, June 20th. Also Drury Fletcher and Sarah Benham, July the 6th. Joseph Frost and Anne Brooks, July the 20th. Reuben Young and Hagatha Frost, September the 7th. Makijah Frost and Nancy Robbins, September 12th. Daniel Mungle and Abigail McKinney, September the 14th. George Lindar and Elizabeth Taylor, October the 10th. Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1786.

JOHN FROST.

Marriages solemnized by Thomas Woolsey:


Robert Stuart and Mary Cotton. May 7—William Calhoun and Mary Hays.


THOMAS WOOLSEY.

This is to certify that I have joined together in the holy state of matrimony Joseph Head and Mary Young, February the 5th day, 1788. Lynch Brooks and Lucy Hawkins, the 20th day of February, 1788. Given under my hand this eleventh day of August, 1788.

JOHN FROST.

Marriages solemnized by the Reverend Charles Cummings:
Joseph Campbell and Mary Keys was married February 26th, 1788. Thomas Preator and Milly Wheeler, May 27th, 1788. Archibald Roan and Anne Campbell, July 24th, 1788. Samuel White and Jany Laird, July 29th, 1788. Joseph Laird and Anne Laird, July 31st, 1788. Samuel Marrs and Lattice Laid, August 5th, 1788. Abraham Young and Nancy Bond, August 12th, 1788. Thomas Berry and Mary Hope, September the 18th day, 1788, by me

CHAS. CUMMINGS.

Marriages solemnized by Thomas Woolsey from the 27th day of September, 1787, and the 2nd day of April, 1789:


(35)
1788, April 24—Isaac Williams to Sarah M. Randals. May 8—Evan Lee to Sarah Faires. May 14—James Fletcher to Jane Black.
June 17—Hezekiah Clem to Mary Smith. August 21—Dennis Laughlin to Mary O'Brien. September 2—John Thomas to Elizabeth Gross; Thomas Hansford to Margaret Beatty. October 7—William Dunn to Liddy MuncGrove. October 18—Nicholas Talbott to Jane Bates.


Marriages solemnized by John Frost:
1788, August 26th—Jacob Weaver to Nancy Funkhouser. September 4th—Samuel Sprouts to Susanna Thomas. September 16—Jacob Hedrick to Elizabeth Kahler.

Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1789.

JOHN FROST.

A list of marriages solemnized by the Rev. Charles Cummings:

Solemnized by CHARLES CUMMINGS.

James Bryant, m. 5-12-1812, Jane Anderson.
Isaac Anderson, m. Jan., 1794, Sarah Gibson.
Andrew Anderson, m. 1794, Agness Faries.
Samuel Anderson, m. 1794, Rebecca Black.
Earich Anderson, m. 1794, Elizth Robertson.
Alexander Campbell, m. 1794, Jane Anderson.
Jacob Anderson, m. 1794, Ann Chambers.
Israel Anderson, m. 1794, Mary Glover.
William Anderson, m. 8-3-1794, Susanna Claybome.
James McReynolds, m. 8-26-1795, Susanna Anderson.
Joel Halliard, m. 8-24-1797, Mary Anderson.
David White, m. 12-26-1797, Hannah Anderson.
John O’Brien, m. 7-29-1804, Ann Anderson.
Aron Pierce, m. 2-7-1805, Mary Anderson.
Isaac Pence, m. 1809 (?), Elizabeth Anderson.
Robert Anderson, m. 1811, — Sarks.
Thomas Anderson, m. 1-9-1811, Margaret Roberts.
William Anderson, m. 10- (?)-1811, Nancy Conn.
James Anderson, m. 4-9-1812, Elizabeth L. Meek.
William Berry, m. 6-11-1812, Jane Maxwell.
David Whitley, m. 1-24-1797, Margaret Maxwell.
Thomas Maxwell, m. 4-3-1806, Jane Willoughby.
William Maxwell, m. 11-13-1806, Ruth Duff.
James Henry, m. 3-16-1809, Margaret Maxwell.
John McCullough, m. 2-5-1789, Mary White.
William Russell, m. 3-18-1790, Agness McCullough.
John Young, m. 10-21-1791, Cynthia McCullough.
Isaac Newhouse, m. 6-2-1798, Martha McCullough. (Courtesy of P. J. Davenport, Abingdon, Va.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARRIAGES.

Henry Batterton, m. 3-2-1848, Susannah Anderson.
Henry Batterton, m. 1-1-1849, Anna Guthrie.
Jeremiah Batterton, m. 1-1-1801, Patsy Duncan.
Gabriel Batterton, m. 1-3-1828, Polly Kerr.
Abraham Batterton, m. 2-16-1804, Susanna Hainline.
Moses Batterton, m. 1-10-1799, Anne Curlooe.
Ruben Batterton, m. 10-31-1811, Nancy Ruble.
Sanford Batterton, m. Jan., 1810, Elizabeth Price.
Joseph Doak, m. April, 1811, Polly Irvine, by Rev. Benj. Irvine.
George Henline, m. 12-18-1817, Peggy Rayburn.
Peter Karr, m. 1795, Betsy Newcomb.
Samuel Dunn, m. 3-14-1809, Polly Campbell.

WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARRIAGES.

Robert Gutherie, m. 10-12-1815, Sallie Long.
Caleb Gutherie, m. May 8, —, Betsy Smith.
James Gutherie, m. Francis Smith.
Archibald Maxwell, m. 6-7-1813, Rebecca Martin.
BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARRIAGES.

Thomas Maxwell, m. 12-29-1791, Elizabeth Wright.
William Maxwell, m. 10-12-1790, Rebecca Heelock.
William Maxwell, m. 8-18-1801, Rachel Shoars.
Samuel P. Maxwell, m. 3-11-1799, Mary Ann McCutcheon.
John Maxwell, m. 3-30-1802, Rachel Gibson.
Peter Maxwell, m. 12-4-1807, Polly Bowman.
Jeremiah Wilson, m. 9-4-1834, Margaret Kimes.
Abraham Batterton, m. —, Susannah Anderson.

AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, MARRIAGES.

John Guthrey, m. 5-15-1795, Margaret Gilkerson. Rev. John McCue.
Isaiah Roberts, m. 1-11-1794, Nancy Guthrey (dau. of Wm.).
Isaac Blair, m. 4-9-1795, Anna Guthrey (dau. of Wm.).
John Cowan, m. 6-2-1796, Margaret Weir, Rockbridge County.

FROM SUMMER'S "HISTORY OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA."

By courtesy of the Author.

Deputy Surveyors of Botetourt County—James Trimble, 1770.
Roads, Overseers and Surveyors, Fincastle County, 1773-1777—July 6, 1773—David Cowan, from Castle Woods to Elk Garden. July 6, 1773—James Montgomery, from Eleven Mile Creek to his home.
Washington County Census, 1790, had 5,625 inhabitants.


Washington County Revolutionary Soldiers—William Anderson, Kings Mt.; Jacob Anderson, Kings Mt.; John Anderson, Kings Mt.; Andrew Cowan, Kings Mt.; William Cowan, Kings Mt., Lieut.; John R. Crawford; Richard Montgomery, Kings Mt.; Samuel Dunn, Continental Line at Yorktown; Robert Montgomery, Kings Mt.; John McCulloch, Kings Mt.; Thomas Gillespie, Kings Mt.; Thomas Maxwell Kings Mt.; William Houston, Kings Mt.; Alexander McMillen, Kings Mt.; John Houston, Kings Mt., Ensign; William McMillen, Kings Mt.; James Houston, Kings Mt., Ensign; Alexander Montgomery, Kings Mt., lost his saddle in the fight; Thomas McCulloch, Kings Mt., killed, commanded part of a company; Lieut. George Maxwell, Kings Mt.; Capt. Robert McColloch, Kings Mt., wounded; James Maxwell, Kings Mt.; Nathaniel Maxwell, Pennsylvania Militia; Robert Trimble, Kings Mt.; William Walker; George Teeter, Kings Mt.; William Houston, Captain Washington County Militia, 1812-1815; Thomas McCulloch, Ensign Washington County Militia, 1812-1815.

Botetourt County, first court, 1770, John Maxwell and James Trimble.


First Lands Surveyed on the Waters of Holston and Clinch Rivers, of which any record is preserved:

Surveyor’s Record of Fincastle County—(Surveyed by John Floyd, Robert Doach, Robert Preston and Francis Smith.)

Feb. 11, 1774—For George Maxwell, 113 acres, Waters of Holston.
Feb. 12, 1774—For William Anderson, 160 acres, Waters of Reedy Creek.
Mar. 31, 1774—For John Walker, 94 acres, Waters of Sinking Creek.

April 3, 1774—For Samuel Cowan, 254 acres, both sides of McKinney Run.

April 5, 1774—For David Cowan, 264 acres, Waters of Mill Creek.

May 23, 1774—John Anderson, 64 acres, both sides of Clinch River.

May 24, 1774—For John Anderson, 95 acres, both sides of Clinch River.

Dec. 6, 1774—For Peter Anderson, 80 acres, Look Rich Valley.

Dec. 14—For William Houston, 535 acres, Mockison Creek, branch of North Fork of Holston.

1774—For Robert Trimble, 220 acres, Mockison Creek, branch of North Fork of Holston.

Abstract of General Morgan's Will.

"Life of General Daniel Morgan," by James Graham, 1856.

"I, Daniel Morgan, of Winchester in County of Frederick and Commonwealth of Virginia—revoking all former wills—. Having by two deeds of trust bearing date of 16 of May, 1801 (present year), conveyed to certain trustees in said deeds named the place called Saratoga, containing 255a. adj. the lands of Thomas Bryarly, the heir of John Bell, dec'd, Richard K. Meade and Alex. Henderson, which I purchased from Nathaniel Ashley; also 311a. adjoining Saratoga, purchased from Col. Nathaniel Burwell, late of the Isle of Wight Co., Va., dec'd, also 100a. of Col. Nath. Burwell, Esq., of Frederick Co., adj. Saratoga, all of said lands being in County of Frederick, Va.—also all stock, slaves, household stuff, etc., on Saratoga and in mansion house thereon, to hold in trust for the benefit of my well beloved daughter, Betsy Heard, wife of James Heard,—and in addition to property aforesaid I now devise and bequeath to my said daughter, Betsy Heard, all my land in the State of Ky., whether granted for military service or otherwise—about 10,000a. to hold to her the said Betsy Heard, her heirs and assigns forever; and do empower, etc.—Maj. James Heard to make sale of the lands in Ky. and apply purchase money to the use of the family provided my said daughter Betsy shall consent to such sale. I also give to my said daughter Betsy Heard 5,000a. in Tenn. on Crow Creek, purchased of Maj. Armstead for $5,000. I give to my beloved wife, Abigail, the tract of land I purchased of Sam'l Bell cont. 278a. — to be by her sold — etc.—. All my milt. land in N.W. Tenn. I give to Presley Neville, my son-in-law, to be disposed of at his discretion. All the rest, residue, etc., of my estate, real, personal and — I give to my beloved wife Abigail for the term of her natural life,— and after
her decease — to my well beloved daughter Nancy Neville, wife of said Presley Neville, ——.

Lastly—do appoint my wife Abigail Morgan and my son-in-law Presley Neville, executrix and executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness———, 17 March, 1801.

DANIEL MORGAN.

JOHN WALTERS.

JACOB HARMER.

OBED WAITE.

Codicil.

——— do confirm and ratify said will and testament in all and every article thereof except the alteration hereinafter mentioned, ————.

Instead of lands in Ky. and Tenn. going to daughter Betsy Heard as aforesaid, that my 4 grand children, Matilda Heard, Nancy Morgan Heard, Daniel Morgan Heard and Morgan Augustus Heard, children of the said Betsy Heard, have the same to be equally divided among them ————.

In witness whereof ———— March 17th, 1802.

DANIEL MORGAN.

Wit. OBED WAITE.

HAMILTON COOPER.

JOHN KINGAN.

This will proved at Superior Court Dist. of Frederick, Berkeley, Shenandoah and Jefferson, at Winchester, Sept. 30, 1802. Proved by the oaths of Jacob Harmer and Obed Waite, and John Hingman. Certificate granted Presley Neville for obtaining probate. John Peyton, Hugh Holmes and Jos. Tidbell his securities for bond $100,000. Abigail Morgan refused the burden of execution.

By the Court,

J. PEYTON, C. W. D. C.

Gen. Morgan's parents emigrated from Wales 1720-30 to Pa. and then N. J. on Delaware River. He was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1736. He went to Berkeley Co., Va.—then Charleston, 1753—thence Fred. Co., Va. At about the age of 27 he married Abigail Bailey. Issue, two daughters. Nancy married Presley Neville; Betsy married, 1786, Maj. James Heard of N. J. Maj. Heard son of Eng. gentleman who emigrated and settled in N. J. about 1755. He was the only one of his family at first to espouse the side of the Colonies in the Revolution. Was Lieutenant in Maxwell's Brigade, then Captain then Major.

Morgan, retiring, in 1779 invited Maj. Heard to spend a few weeks with him in Va. and there he met his wife.
Morgan died July 6, 1802, buried Presbyterian burying grounds at Winchester.

1. Nancy Morgan, died in Ohio, married Presley Neville, born Sept. 6, 1755, died in Ohio. Capt. 8th Va. Reg. Revolutionary War; son of John Neville, born July 26, 1731, on the head waters of Ocequan Creek, Virginia. (Bull Run.) He was in Braddock's War near the close at Winchester; Capt. in Dunmore, 1774, and on Aug. 7, 1775, marched with his Company to Fort Pitt; Col. of the 4th Virginia Reg. He married Winnifred Old, born 1736, and died near Pittsburgh. He was a son of Richard Neville and wife, Ann Burroughs, who was cousin of Lord Fairfax. The Nevilles were an English family and settled first in Isle of Wight County. Left issue.

2. Elizabeth Morgan, died 1813, in Ky., married Maj. James Heard. Issue:


Major and Mrs. Heard removed to Russellville, Ky., in 1803, and here Mrs. Morgan died in 1816 at the home of her grand-daughter, Mrs. Matilda O'Bannon.

Major and Mrs. Heard had two other daughters and two sons.

RAGLAND NOTES.

The name was originally Herbert. The Herbnrtbs came from Normandy into England with William, the Conqueror. Young Robert Herbert was brought up by his uncle at the famous Ragland Castle, in Wales. He took the name of this Castle for a surname and thus became the founder of the Ragland or Raglan family. Lord Ragland, who commanded in the English Army during the Crimean War was a descendant from this same ancient family on the side of his mother. The first Ragland in America was John Ragland, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, and settled in New Kent County (now Hanover), Virginia, in 1705. He married Anne Beaufort and had a large family of children. Among them were James, John, Evan, Samuel, Pettus and William, and probably Nathaniel.

1. James Ragland, m. — Davis. Issue:

(1) Shelton, (2) Finch, (3) Absalom, (4) Bettie, (5) Anne.
2. John Ragland married Nancy Dudley. Issue:


3. Evan Ragland married — Lipscomb. Issue:


(1) John, (2) Lipscomb, (3) Evan, (4) Nancy, (5) Anne.

5. William Ragland married — Lipscomb. Issue:


Nathaniel Ragland was the father of James Ragland, born 1743, in Virginia. He married — — — — and had issue:

1. James Ragland, born 1784, in Virginia, died 1857, married — — — —. Issue:

(1) Nathaniel Ragland (and others), born 1810, Clark County, Kentucky, married — — — —. Issue:

A. Malinda Francis Ragland, born 1844, in Monroe County, Missouri, married George Henry Blakemore. Issue:

(A) James Nathaniel Blakemore, born 1862, married Ida Elizabeth Ferguson. Issue:

a. Marie Nathaniel Blakemore.
b. George Henry Blakemore.
c. James Liiburn Blakemore.
d. Roland Newman Blakemore.
e. Helen Virginia Blakemore.

(B) Olive Blakemore, born 1864, died 1899, married E. A. Gracey. Issue:

a. Frances Ragland Gracey.
b. George Wayman Gracey.

(C) Jean A. Blakemore, born 1867, married W. M. Godwin. Issue:

b. Jimmie Jean Godwin.
Note.—Tradition says that Nathaniel Ragland lived near Jamestown, Va., and had four sons, William, James, Nathaniel and Edmund. William settled in Alabama and Nathaniel settled in North Carolina. Edmund and James married sisters, daughters of David Rowland, of Jamestown, Virginia.

Beverly Ragland married Fannie Anderson, of Albemarle County, Virginia.


Evan Ragland, Private, was pensioned for disability at $36 per annum, under the act of March 3rd, 1809. War records show that pension commenced Jan. 7, 1808. Dudley and Finch Ragland also received pensions for Revolutionary service. Evan Ragland was a resident of Halifax County, Virginia, in 1780-85. Evan Ragland, Jr., and his family were also residents of Halifax. They were planters and slave owners. Edmund, Gedion, Gideon, Jacob, Joel, John, Pettus, Reubin, Samuel and Gideon Ragland were also pioneers of Virginia about the year 1870. Nathan Ragland was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, June 24, 1769.

Elizabeth Ragland, born Amherst County, Va., married 1st — Cason, married 2nd Ruben Saterfield. They lived near Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. Later in Sumner, now Trousdale County, where she and Mr. Saterfield are both buried. Issue: Harriet, Malissa and Dudley Cason. Issue 2nd husband: Dr. Evan R., Samuel, Dr. Durham L., Dr. Benj. M., Sina, Juliet, Linda, Martha, b. 1827, d. 1901, m. Hagel, and Pairlee Saterfield.

Thomas Ragland, North Carolina, was Circuit Clerk in Raleigh for thirty years, married Mary Scurlock. Issue:

1. Sarah Howard Ragland, born, 1787, Lincoln County, Tennessee, died 5-9-1832, married about 1813, John Griffis. They removed to Missouri in 1837.
2. Mary Ragland, m. — Bantly, settled in Tennessee.
3. Elizabeth Ragland, m. Dr. Craig and removed to Alabama.
4. William Ragland, m. and removed to Tenn., had a son John.
5. Thomas Ragland, d. unm.

James Ragland served as a private in Captain Samuel Woodson's Company in the Ninth Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War. His name appears on only two payrolls of the company, the roll for December, 1776, and the roll for May, 1777. The latter roll bears the remark opposite his name: "Dead, New Jersey." — War Department.

Thomase Burrace (whose name appears on some records as Burris), enlisted Feb. 23, 1776, as a private in Capt. William Washington's Company, Third Virginia Regiment of foot, Revolutionary War, and his name appears on the muster roll of that organization to July, 1777. He is reported with the rank of Corporal on muster rolls as follows: Captain John Francis Mercer's Company: Of this regiment to and including May, 1778; Capt. Robert Powell's Company, third and seventh Virginia (consolidated) Regiment from May, 1778, to Sept., 1778; Capt. Robert Powell's Company, Third Virginia Regiment for Oct., 1778; Capt. John F. Mercer's Company, Third Virginia Regiment, to April, 1779, and Capt. Valentine Peyton's Company, Third Virginia Regiment, to Nov., 1779.

MISCELLANEOUS BIBLE AND COURT RECORDS.

Family Record of Paul Castleberry:
Paul Castleberry (or Castlebury), b. March 1, 1761, on Tar River, Virginia, d. 6-16-1841, in Spartanburgh Dist. S. C. M. 1st Agnes Chesney (?). M. 2d 2-15-1824, in Spartanburgh, S. C, Nancy Gillespie, born in 1806, died in Spartanburgh Dist., S. C., 11, 20, 1865. Issue:

Sarah M. Castleberry, b. 11-14-1824, m. — Pace.
Tabitha, b. 12-14-1825.
Tabitha, b. 4-5-1826, m. William Stephens.
James A. Castleberry, b. 12-21-1827.
Elizabeth J. A. Castleberry, b. 10-7-1829.
Winny Castleberry, b. 4-13-1832, m. — Marler.
Malinda Castleberry, b. 2-17-1834, m. Charles Pearson.
Nancy Ann Castleberry, b. 2-25-1836, d. —12-1865, m. — King.
Rosa, b. 12-28-1837, m. Jackson Stephens.
Julia A. Castleberry, m. Smith.
Anderson Castleberry.
Military History of Paul Castleberry—He enlisted in the summer of 1777, from Richmond Co., Georgia. Served 17 mo. Rank Sergeant, Captains Howard, Danly, Beacham, Colonels Dun, Clark, Twigger. Residence at date of enlistment Richmond Co., Georgia.

McFADDIN BIBLE RECORD.

John McFaddin, born 1-26-1810, died 1-17-1891, married Thursday, 10-29-1835, Nancy McNeeley, born 3-28-1820, died 1-1-1838.

John McFaddin, born 1-2-1840, Mary Erwin, born 8-13-1821, died, 1-22-1901. Children of the above:

George Washington McFaddin, born 11-10-1836.

Nancy Elizabeth McFaddin, born 12-24-1837, died 7-2-1838.

James Tomson McFaddin, born 8-29-1841, died 9-23-1862.

William E. McFaddin, born 1-8-1844, died 12-31-1912.

Joseph E. McFaddin, born 5-12-1846.

Anthony McFaddin, born 1-21-1854.

John B. McFaddin, born 1-6-1857.

Frances Rebecca McFaddin, 4-1-1849, died 1914. Married — Standforth.

Sarah Ann McFaddin, born 2-8-1851, died Jan., 1913. Married — Waters.

Samuel Addison McFaddin, born 9-29-1859, died 2-18-1862.

Children of William McFaddin:

Leona B. McFaddin, born 1-21-1867.

Lee Alva McFaddin, born 4-13-1870, died 7-4-1909.

Nora A. McFaddin, born 11-27-1872.


Charles McFaddin, — — — — —

Nora A. McFaddin, married 2-1-1894, Ira Q. Wood.


Langston families lived neighbors to the Raglands in Granville County, and intermarried with them. They are found serving in the Militia and in the same Companies.
ALEXANDER RECORDS.

I, William Alexander, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Signed April 7, 1818. To my wife Agnes all estate, which at her death is to be divided equally among my children, viz: Robert, Henry, James, Polly, William, Rachel and John Alexander. Son Robert is to have $200 over and above his share; son William is to have $47 over and above his share for the use of James Brewster. Wife Agnes and sons, James, William and John, to be executors. Thomas W. Ricketts and Thomas Hunter, witnesses. Proved at the August Court in Fayette County, Kentucky, 1818.

Inventory of the estate of William Alexander, deceased, of Fayette County, Kentucky, returned to the Court August 27, 1818. Amount of personalty, $5,499.87, including nine slaves.

August 11, 1792, James Alexander and Rachel, his wife, of Fayette County, Kentucky, to William Alexander, of Fayette County, "for divers considerations and £100, 100 acres in Fayette County, Kentucky."

August 13, 1818, James, William and John Alexander, executors of William Alexander, deceased, to Thomas Hunter, for $10, sixty poles of land on Hickman's Creek, in Fayette County, beginning at a hickory corner, to Christian's Military Survey.
JOHN AND JANE ANDERSON, OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.

(The following valuable data is all from authentic sources and can be relied upon as accurate.)

John Anderson, on the 5th of June, 1738, was deeded by William Beverly a tract of land on Middle River, Augusta County, Virginia. On the 22d of May, 1740, he proved his importation from Ireland by way of Philadelphia, in Orange County, Virginia, Court. With him came his wife Jane and his daughters Esther, Mary and Margaret. On June 3, 1738, he was granted 270 acres of land on a "branch of Cathey's River, called Anderson's Branch." In 1742 he was a member of Cap. John Smith's Company of Augusta County Militia and in 1756 he belonged to the company of Cap. Christian. He was one of the first elders of the Old Stone Church and on the 30th of October, 1745, Gov. Gooch commissioned him one of the first magistrates of Augusta County. His will was probated in Augusta County, 1787. The children of John and Jane (name unknown) Anderson were:

1. Esther. Her father proves her importation 22d May, 1740. Probably died young.
2. Mary. Same record as for Esther.
3. Margaret. Same importation as for her sisters. She was born in 1735, married James Allen, born 1716, died 1810. Captain of militia 1756, in Battle of Point Pleasant, 10th of October, 1774. Elder Augusta Stone Church, Va., 1746-1810.
4. John, baptized at Old Stone Church by Rev. John Craig, 19th of October, 1740. John Anderson, the emigrant, does not mention his son John in his will. Some investigators say this is John Anderson, husband of Ann Irvine. John Anderson, the husband of Ann Irvine, made a pre-emption in Garrard County, Ky., in 1779. They lived at Whitley's Station and in 1785 moved to Silver Creek, Madison County, where he died in 1796. He was a soldier under Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark.

Married (1) Ann Thompson, of Augusta County, Va., Nov. 4, 1765; (2) Mrs. Samuel Maverick (born Lydia Turpin), she died in 1803; (3) Mrs. Thomas Reese (born Jane Harris), widow of Rev. Thomas Reese, D. D., first pastor of Hopewell Church. She died 1806.
General Robert Anderson, of Pendleton, S. C., was born in 1741 in what is now Augusta, County, Va., on his father's farm on Middle River, near where the Valley Turnpike and the Valley Railroad now cross the river, about five and a half miles northeasterly from Staunton, and a mile and a half from the historic "Old Stone Church." He was the second son and fifth child of John and Jane Anderson. Of Robert Anderson's youth in Augusta County we know nothing until his marriage in 1765 to Ann Thompson. His marriage bond is dated Nov. 4 in that year. His father's will was made in 1779. In that year James and Andrew were still with their father, and received large grants from his estate. The other sons had all gone forth from the Virginia home and received no land grants. Robert had gone to South Carolina and was winning a military reputation as a partisan leader. He had apparently, just before the outbreak of the Revolution, gone from Virginia to South Carolina, and settled on the frontier, near "Ninety Six." His father's will bestowed on him, "my beloved son Robert Anderson, the sum of ten pounds, Virginia currency," apparently more as a remembrance than for value.

A return of the militia and volunteers on duty in the fortified camp at Ninety Six, Nov. 19, 1775, notes Company 2 under Capt. Andrew Pickens, with forty men, and Company 12, under Capt. Robert Anderson, with eleven men. From this time to the end of the war the fortunes of these two men are closely associated. He was a captain in the Pickens regiment through 1779 and 1780. Together they served under Morgan at Cowpens in 1781, and when Pickens was made a general of brigade for that good service Anderson took the regiment as colonel under him. The brigade fought hard at Eutaw Springs, which was its last decisive service. When Governor Rutledge called the Jacksonborough Legislature to meet on January 16, 1782, General Pickens and Colonel Anderson were returned as delegates from Ninety Six District. But already their command had gone to the northwestern frontier to what is now Oconee County to chasten the Cherokee Indians, who had aided the British, and in the following September they conducted a similar expedition against the tribes across the Chattahoochee. These Indians ceded their lands east of that river, and when the war was ended Colonel Anderson settled there on the west bank of the Seneca River in old "Pendleton District," in that portion now called Anderson County. He spent the remainder of his days on an estate, which at his death amounted to 2,100 acres. Of these acres, 460 were his bounty lands. Here he brought up his family, four daughters and one son, the latter bearing his name (my grand-
father). His first wife was the mother of his children. He was married, a second time, to Mrs. Samuel Maverick, who died in 1803, and again he was married to Mrs. Thomas Reese, who died in 1806. Colonel Anderson was elected more than once to the State Legislature, and in 1800 he was a presidential elector for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. At the time of the threatened war with France he was appointed a brigadier-general of the state militia. He must have died at the very opening of the year 1813, as his will was entered of probate on January 9 of that year. —Dr. J. J. Halsey, Lake Forrest, Ill.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT ANDERSON AND ANN THOMPSON ANDERSON.

Dates of birth from Robert Anderson's Bible, now in possession of Dr. J. J. Halsey, Lake Forrest, Ill.

Imprint: London. Printed by Charles Eyre and William Strahan, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. MDCCLXXII.


Dates of death, from Miss Harriet Maxwell, a granddaughter.

(2) John Anderson, born June 5, 1773, drowned while still a boy in the Keowee River.

(3) Jane Anderson, born June 12, 1776, died before the date of her father's will (dated Jan. 25, 1810,) married William Shaw, an Englishman. No children.


(5) Ann Anderson, born Dec. 9, 1780, died April 13, 1863. Married to Dr. William Hunter. He was born June 28, 1775, died 1822.

Date of her death, from W. S. Hunter, Seneca, S. C.

(6) Elizabeth Anderson, born Aug. 27, 1783, died Sept. 27, 1818, married about 1802 to Samuel Maverick, of Charleston, S. C. He was born Dec. 30, 1772, died April 30, 1852.
CHILDREN OF ROBERT MAXWELL AND MARY ANDERSON MAXWELL.

These dates are from Thomas Moore, a son of Dr. Moore by second wife.

A. Anna Anderson Maxwell, born May 13, 1787, died Feb. 9, 1831, at her home, Walnut Grove, ten miles south of Greenville, S. C., on No. Tyger River. Married Dr. Andrew Barry Moore, born in Spartansburg, 1771, died Walnut Grove, 1848. Graduate of Dickenson College, Penn., a member of S. C. Legislature several times. Member of Nazareth Church. No children.

Dates from Mrs. J. C. Cleveland, taken from Dr. William’s Bible and from grave stones in Springwood Cemetery, Greenville.

B. Elizabeth Thompson Maxwell, born Feb. 22, 1794, died March 2, 1832, married Dr. Thomas Blackburn Williams, born August 27, 1787, died July 20, 1852. Dr. Williams married again, Maria ——, born Jan. 21, 1811, died July 4, 1893.

Dates from Miriam Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell.


Dates from Harriet Maxwell, daughter of Robert Anderson Maxwell.

D. Robert Anderson Maxwell, born Sept., 1795, died Sept. 29, 1869. Lived and died at Pendleton, S. C., married Mary Prince Earle, Jan. 1, 1822. She was born March 9, 1804, died March 26, 1884, at Pendleton.

—From Dr. J. J. Halsey.


7. James, baptized at Old Stone Church by Rev. John Craig, March (36)
6, 1748, died Sept. 9, 1813, moved to S. Carolina 1787; Captain Va. State troops in Revolution; married Agnes Craig Dec. 10, 1771, she born April 10, 1754, died 1838.

8. William, born in Augusta County, Va, 1750. He made an actual settlement on the waters of Hickman Creek in the district of Kentucky in April, 1779, and was allowed his pre-emption. He died and was buried on this land in Jessamine County, July, 1817. He bought a lot in Lexington, Kentucky, 1783, but continued to live at St. Asaphs. He was a Captain in 1776 of Augusta County, Virginia troops. He was an Indian fighter and a Captain under Col. Benj. Logan and in 1782 he led a company to the relief of Bryan Station (not Bryant Station, as often written). Though the battle had been fought they marched on to the Blue Licks where the mangled corpses of the heroes who fell in that awful massacre were buried by the troops of Col. Logan. On they marched to the mouth of the Licking where they were joined by Col. George Rogers Clark, who in command spread devastation, destruction and ruin throughout the Indian country. Married (1) Mary Craig about 1776, born May 10, 1752, died Jan. 16, 1778; (2) Catherine Blair in 1779. She died in 1843. Will probated Jessamine County, Ky, April term, 1843.

9. Andrew, born in Augusta County, Va, about 1752. Will probated in Augusta County, Va., June 1823. Ensign, Lieutenant Captain Virginia State troops in Revolution; Colonel of Militia 1794, for many years member of House of Delegates. Married: (1) Margaret Crawford (daughter of George Crawford and Elizabeth (Poage) Crawford; (2) Martha Crawford (daughter of Patrick Crawford and Sally (Wilson) Crawford), d. March 13, 1788. She born May 10, 1751.

SON OF WILLIAM ANDERSON AND MARY (CRAIG) ANDERSON.

(1) John born in Augusta County, Va., 1777, died in Barren County, Ky., married Frances Finney in Barren County, Ky., March, 1801. Only child of William and Mary (Craig) Anderson.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM ANDERSON AND CATHERINE (BLAIR) ANDERSON.

(2) Jane born at St. Asaphs 1780. Will probated Jessamine County Ky., September Court, 1844. Married Gen. John Meaux. Left him immediately. She gave to the Presbyterian Church at Nicholasville the ground on which it and the par-
sonage now stand. She educated Rev. James Priest, who was her slave. She gave him his freedom and sent him to Liberia as a missionary. He became vice-president of Liberia. In her will she emancipated her slaves on condition that they emigrate to Liberia.

(3) Hugh Allen, born at St. Asaphs July 10, 1782, died in Benton County, Ark., June 14, 1848. Captain in War 1812; married Mary Allan Anderson (daughter of James and Hannah (Wallace) Anderson), Jan. 11, 1810, she born Feb. 25, 1791, died Sep. 30, 1860. Their children:

Louisa Ann Anderson was born March 14, 1811; Elizabeth Hannah Anderson was born December 21, 1812; James J. Anderson was born October 22, 1814; William W. Anderson was born November 17, 1816; Mary Jane Anderson was born April 7, 1821; Catherine Anderson was born August 31, 1824; Hugh Wallace Anderson was born January 31, 1827; Hugh Allen Anderson, Jr., was born January 25, 1829; Oliver Irvine Anderson was born July 5, 1831.

Deaths: Hugh A. Anderson, Sr., died June 14, 1848; Mary A. Anderson, wife of H. A. Anderson, Sr., died September 30, 1860; Hugh Wallace Anderson died in infancy.

A. Louisa Ann Anderson married Robert W. Mecklin. They had two children. The oldest, Mary Elizabeth, married Mr. Fulbright, who died in the Confederate army, leaving his wife and three children. The wife died a few years later, and her parents kept the children until their own deaths.

Louisa, the youngest daughter of Robert W. and Louisa Anderson Mecklin, married James Hoge and died in New Mexico the same year her mother, who was living with her, died. Robert W. Mecklin was president of a college and died near Fayetteville, Ark. Left issue:

B. Elizabeth Hannah Anderson married first Albert Peel, of Mississippi, who died in one year, leaving one son, Albert Peel. She afterward married Judge Hiram Davis. Their son, Hiram A. Davis, before mentioned, lives at the fine old Davis homestead near Fayetteville, Ark. He had two sisters, Lizzie, who married George Dean and lives near him, and Annie, who married Mr. Elder and lives somewhere in Texas. Albert Peel’s children by first wife:

Hunter Peel, Mrs. Robert Allen, and Miss Annie Peel, all living at Avoca, Benton County, Arkansas. His daughter, Mrs. Bresler, and a son named Prentiss are dead. Albert Peel married his cousin, Mary Kate Anderson, daughter of James J. Anderson, in 1867.
C. James J. Anderson married Mary Dickson, daughter of Ephraim Dickson. They both died within three years of their marriage, leaving one daughter, who was raised by her grandmother Anderson, and after the grandmother's death lived with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Dinsmore, at Bentonville, Ark., until her marriage. She married her cousin, Albert Peel, before referred to.


Deaths: Ellen Charlotte Anderson died October 3, 1844; Sarah Catherine Anderson died January 28, 1860; Mary T. Anderson, wife of W. W. Anderson, died February 8, 1860; W. W. Anderson, head of this family, died April 22, 1885; Nancy Jane Anderson died July 28, 1899.

E. Mary Jane Anderson married Nathan Montgomery Moran. They lived at Silver Creek, about eight miles from Richmond, Ky., and had one child, Hugh Anderson Moran, who married Miss Jennie Breck, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. H. A. Moran died, leaving three children.

F. Catherine Anderson married A. W. Dinsmore. Their children: Hugh Anderson Dinsmore, Fayetteville, Ark.; James H. Dinsmore, Sulphur Springs, Texas; Grace Dinsmore Watson, Bentonville, Ark.; Edward Alexander Dinsmore (now deceased); Annie Dinsmore Davis McClure, Chickasha, I. T.


H. Oliver Irvine Anderson married, first, Mary Kelleam, who was the mother of all his children. After her death, he married Miss Margaret Stites, and lives near Bentonville, Ark.

(A) Irvine Earl Anderson, oldest child of William W. and Mary (Dickson) Anderson, was married to Lucinda Etna Edens, January 17, 1867. Their children: Mary Moran Anderson, born January 12, 1868; Hubert Earl Anderson, born October 25, 1869; Lucian Boaz Anderson, born February 6, 1872; Riley Wilson Anderson, born August 24,
AND GENEALOGY 565

1873; Louisa Etna Anderson, born December 11, 1875; Temple Banister Anderson, born March 1, 1878; William Withrow Anderson, born June 4, 1881.

Deaths: Riley Wilson Anderson died September 4, 1902 (killed by lightning).

Randolph Hall Layne and Mary Moran Anderson were married October 17, 1888. Their children: Irvine Anderson Layne, born May 24, 1891; Lu Etna Oda Layne, born April 10, 1895.

Hubert Earl Anderson, oldest son and second child of Irvine Earl and Lucinda Edens Anderson, was married to Marian Ina Sparks, November 30, 1892. Their children: Zenie Ola Anderson, born January 28, 1894; Zola Earl Anderson, born April 24, 1896; Byron Anderson, born January 27, 1898; Lochie Ludora Anderson, born August 1, 1900.

Lucian Boaz Anderson and Minerva Lee Awalt were married September 2, 1903.

Lu Etna Anderson and Lee Gibson were married September 11, 1899.

James William Anderson, third child of William W. and Mary Dickson Anderson, was married to Jane Kennedy Craighead, August 3, 1870. She was born in Knoxville, Tenn., May 7, 1851. Their children are: James William Anderson, Jr., born April 12, 1871; Hugh Oliver Anderson, born March 12, 1872; Patterson Leonidas Anderson, born September 11, 1873; Mary Agnes Anderson, born February 2, 1877; Lou Etna Anderson, born July 23, 1879; Alex Irvine Anderson, born January 26, 1881. Deaths: Hugh Oliver Anderson died June 25, 1875; James William Anderson, head of family died July 12, 1890.

Patterson L. Anderson married Lou Nettie Fergus, December 14, 1898. Their children are: Dora Gertrude Anderson, born July 2, 1901; James Patterson Anderson, born July 7, 1903.

Mary Agnes Anderson and William P. Florence were married August 14, 1899. Their son, Carl Anderson, born May 19, 1900, died August 28, 1900. Mary Agnes Anderson Florence died May 29, 1900.

James William Anderson, Jr., married Mary Agnes Richmond September 2, 1900, at Aspermont, Stonewall County, Texas.

Hugh Allen Anderson, fourth child of W. W. and Mary Dickson Anderson, was married to Mary Ellen Hamilton, February 25, 1869. She was born in Colorado County, Texas, April 24, 1847. Their children are: Bertha Catherine Anderson, born November 23, 1869; Kent Haile Anderson, born December 22, 1871; Leila Anderson, born March 25, 1874; Julia Anderson, born July 18, 1876; Esther Anderson, born September 25, 1878; Laura Anderson, born November 23, 1880; Herbert Hamilton Anderson, born September 27, 1882; Justin Van Gordon Anderson, born February 18, 1884; Frances Anderson, born April 14, 1885; Arthur Stan-
ley Anderson, born December 28, 1886. Deaths: Laura Anderson died February 8, 1883; Bertha Catherine Anderson died April 29, 1896.

Archibald Munroe Woodard was born in Tennessee, March 10, 1868. He was married to Julia Anderson, daughter of H. A. and Mary Hamilton Anderson, March 24, 1896. Their children are: Haile Hamilton Woodard, born August 26, 1897; Ruth Elizabeth Woodard, born August 22, 1900; William Earl Woodard, born October 26, 1903. All the children were born in Jones County, Texas.

William Jesse Boaz, fourth child of Samuel Boaz and Agnes (Freeman) Boaz, was born in Hickman County, Kentucky, August 26, 1840. Mary Bell Anderson married William J. Boaz at Selma, Texas, August 22, 1868. Their children, who were all born in Fort Worth, are: Luther Irvine Boaz, born April 7, 1870; William Leon Boaz, born September 29, 1871; Mari Ola Boaz, born April 11, 1873; Samuel Dickson Boaz, born November 23, 1875; Clement Anderson Boaz, born June 21, 1877; Wallace Peel Boaz, born August 16, 1879; Ernest Oliver Boaz, born January 5, 1882; Jessie Agnes Boaz, born April 24, 1890. Deaths: William Leon Boaz, died April 25, 1882. Marriages: Mariola Boaz and Luther Byron Comer, married in Fort Worth, July 12, 1899.

Clement A. Boaz and Lucilla S. Booker were married in Lexington, Va., September 10, 1901.


Deaths: Louisa Anderson Dickey died May 6, 1903, in Mason County, Texas, and was buried at Fort Worth, May 9, 1902.

George Hill Mulkey was born at Columbus, Hempstead County, Ark., July 1, 1847.

Frances Elliott Anderson, born June 12, 1856. George H. Mulkey and Frances E. Anderson were married at Fort Worth, Texas, December 22, 1880. Children of G. H. and F. E. Mulkey born in Fort Worth: Lois Mulkey was born November 11, 1881; Homer Temple Mulkey, born December 27, 1884; Young J. Mulkey, born April 12, 1887; Madge Mulkey was born July 13, 1890; Ethel Kate Mulkey was born December 10, 1891; George Francis Mulkey was born July 1, 1894; Abram Allen Mulkey was born August 14, 1899.

Deaths: Lois Mulkey died February 25, 1882; Abram Allen Mulkey died March 28, 1904.

The records of the above descendants of William W. Anderson were compiled in 1904 by Mrs. Mary Bell Boaz, of Fort Worth, Texas.

(4) Sarah married Richard Gatewood; emigrated to Howard County, Mo.
(5) Charles, born in Kentucky, March 2, 1786, died in Pontotoc County, Miss., 1857; married Margaret Russell April 14, 1809, she born near Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1793, died Pontotoc County, Miss., 1857; in Creek War, 1814. Lived at Columbia, Tenn., 1809, near Huntsville, Ala., 1836; Pontotoc County, Miss., 1836-1857. Pioneer all his life.

(6) Mary married Thomas A. Clark November 19, 1813.

(7) Sophia died in Jessamine County, 1866, married Samuel Wilson.


Oliver Anderson was a man of affairs at the age of sixteen, having established a river trade with New Orleans. In 1819 he lived in Madison County, Kentucky, and was deputy sheriff under Gen. Green Clay and William M. Morrison. He was one of the pioneer hemp manufacturers of Kentucky and Missouri. In 1830 he began the manufacture of bagging and rope on his farm—the pre-emption made in April, 1779 by his father, Capt. William Anderson—in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and in 1851 he moved to Lexington, Missouri, beginning the culture and manufacture of hemp. In 1844 he was an elder in the Nicholasville, Kentucky Presbyterian Church and in 1849 he represented Fayette County, Kentucky, in the State Senate as a States-Rights Whig. About 1859 he was appointed by Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson sheriff of La Fayette County, Missouri. In 1861 he was arrested by Federal troops and confined in Graciott street prison at St. Louis, Missouri. He never would and never did “Take the Oath.” Finally he was paroled and subsequently banished. The battle of Lexington, Missouri, surged around and through his dwelling and the bales of hemp rolled by Gen. Sterling Price’s army were from his factory. On the 15th of August, 1812, he enlisted in Capt. Patrick Gray’s Company of Kentucky Volunteers and served throughout the War of 1812. He was one of the soldiers who built Fort Defiance and was wounded at Frenchtown on the River Raisin.
He was commissioned Lieutenant in the 9th Kentucky Regiment, 14th August, 1813; Captain in same, 20th February, 1815; Major in same, 5th August, 1819, and Lt. Colonel in same, 3d May, 1820. He was a man of strong and robust nature while not cordial or warm in general intercourse he was of a charitable and forgiving disposition gentle and kind in his family. He was benevolent, honorable and brave and of an integrity that could not be tempted to do a mean or dishonorable action.

“Asylum De Molay Commandery No. 3, K. T.
Lexington, Mo., Oct. 27th, 1873.

Whereas, this Commandery has heard with deep regret of the death of Past Eminent Commander Oliver Anderson, who died in Kentucky on the ______ day of______ 1873,

Therefore, be it Resolved, that in the death of Sir Knight Oliver Anderson, this Commandery has lost one of its ablest and best members, the founder of Templar Masonry in Lexington, Mo., and the first Eminent Commander of Lexington Encampment No. 3, and who by his zeal and ability built up and sustained said Commandery.

Resolved, that as a Mason and Knight Templar, he was devoted and true. He was a consistent member of the church, a useful and active citizen and member of society and was ever willing to discharge the duties of life devolving upon him.

Resolved, that the Recorder is hereby instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and spread them in full upon the minutes.

ROBERT HALL,
ETHAN ALLEN,
P. H. CHAMBERY,
Committee."

(11) Susannah married Edward Bradshaw; emigrated to Missouri.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS.

William Anderson, son of Oliver and Mary (Campbell) Anderson, was an A. B. of Princeton University. He practiced law in Lexington, Mo., from 1851 until 1861. He was the owner and editor of a secession paper in Lexington, Mo. The press was destroyed and thrown into the Missouri River. He was taken by Union troops and imprisoned at St. Louis and subsequently banished. After the war he was correspondent of and editorial writer on the Courier-Journal.

James Madison Taylor, husband of Jane Le Grand (Anderson) Tay-
lor, was in Beard’s Company, Kentucky Troops, Mexican War. He was also a Confederate soldier under Gen. Sterling Price.

Rev. Thomas Peter Akers, husband of Katherine Blair (Anderson) Akers, was a Congressman from Missouri just before the war. Was a broker on Wall street, 1865 and 1866.

William M. Johns, first husband of Leila Anderson-Johns-Kaighn, was Lient. Colonel, 3d California Volunteers Union Army.

John Campbell Anderson, son of Oliver and Mary (Campbell) Anderson, was associated with Thomas P. Akers on Wall street, 1865-66. From 1867 until 1871 he was a groceryman in Lexington, Ky. In 1871 he moved to Eagle Rock now Idaho Falls, Idaho, and entered in a general merchandise and banking business with his brother, Robert Anderson under the firm name of Anderson Bros. From 1871 until 1880 he had charge of all business at Eagle Rock and was president of Anderson Bros. bank. He died in St. Louis and is buried at Ogden, Utah. He was a Knight Templar.

Robert Anderson (son of Oliver and Mary (Campbell) Anderson), emigrated to Idaho in 1865. He with James M. Taylor in the winter of 1865-6, built a toll wagon bridge across Snake River at Black Rock canyon. He built a small dwelling of driftwood and a little storeroom of some boards and old ferry-boat timber. Such was the beginning of Anderson Bros. general store and such was the beginning of Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, Idaho. He and his brother, John C. Anderson, with B. F. White and Dr. Amos Woodward, of Ohio, constructed the first irrigating canal in Southeast Idaho. He and his brother John C. Anderson started Anderson Bros. Bank at Idaho Falls. He was one of the first trustees of Eagle Rock and a member of the first constitutional convention of Idaho. He died at his farm near Aullville, Missouri, and is buried at Lexington, Kentucky.

Madison County, Kentucky, Wills. C-318. Campbell.

Mary Campbell, of Madison County, Kentucky, January 23, 1823. To sons, John and Samuel Campbell, land on Silver Creek, adjoining James Campbell, laid off to James by the direction of my husband, Samuel Campbell; to my son William, 193 acres; conveyed to him by my husband, Samuel Campbell, and myself; son James, son Anderson, son Caldwell, daughters, Betsy Banton, Polly Anderson, Judith Logan and -- Campbell. Test: W. M. Morrison, Allen Anderson and James Anderson. Proved February 3, 1823.

Id. id. D-329. Anderson Campbell, of Madison County, Kentucky. September 4, 1827. All estate to wife, Mary Jane Campbell, and her


October 10, 1808, Samuel Campbell and Mary, his wife, late Mary Kennedy, from John Kennedy, of Madison County, for $1,000, fourteen hundred acres on Silver Creek.

Id. id. O-265. August 5, 1820, Samuel Campbell, Sr., and Mary, his wife, to Samuel Campbell, Jr., their son, for natural love and affection, 227 acres, part of 1,400 acres granted to John Kennedy by patent May 23, 1785, and by him conveyed to the said Samuel and Mary Campbell, October 10, 1808. Date of deed, August 5, 1820.

Samuel Campbell, of Augusta County, Virginia, son of William and Sarah Campbell. William's will dated October 5, 1754.

Samuel Campbell was a member of Robert Doak's company of militia in Dunmore's War, 1774.

WITHER'S "CHRONICALS OF BORDER WARFARE."

(Editor Thwaite.)

ORIGINAL AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WEST OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>From what taken</th>
<th>When formed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td>Bath, Botet and Monroe</td>
<td>1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Augusta, Botet and Greenbrier</td>
<td>1791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkely</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>1772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botetourt</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>1770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabell</td>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>1809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>Botetourt and Montgomery</td>
<td>1778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles</td>
<td>Montgomery, Monroe and Tazewell</td>
<td>1806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grayson</td>
<td>Wythe</td>
<td>1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>1784</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Augusta and Frederick</td>
<td>1754</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>1786</td>
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<td>Berkely</td>
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<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>Greenbrier and Montgomery</td>
<td>1789</td>
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<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>(Giles, Kanawha, Cabell and Tazewell)</td>
<td>1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>1793</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>District of West Augusta</td>
<td>1776</td>
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<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>1799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Berkeley and Hampshire</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>Fincastle</td>
<td>1777</td>
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<td>Mason</td>
<td>Kanawha</td>
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<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>Kanawha, Greenbrier and Randolph</td>
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<td>District of West Augusta</td>
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<td>Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham</td>
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<td>Augusta and Botetourt</td>
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<td>Lee, Russell and Washington</td>
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<td>Tazewell</td>
<td>Russell and Wythe</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Fincastle</td>
<td>1777</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wythe</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>1799</td>
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BAPTISMAL RECORD OF THE REV. JOHN CRAIG, D. D., OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1740-1749, CONTAINING ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR NAMES.

(First publication of the original record.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Father</th>
<th>Name of Child</th>
<th>Date of Baptism</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, James</td>
<td>Agness</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, John</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1740</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen, James</td>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Geo.</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1740</td>
<td>At John Calwells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, James</td>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>March 1, 1741</td>
<td>At John Calwells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armour, James</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Aug. 5, 1741</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, John</td>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1741</td>
<td>Buckmountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armstrong, James</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Dec. 19, 1741</td>
<td>South Side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen, James</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>March 21, 1742</td>
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<td>April 25, 1742</td>
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<td>Anderson, Geo.</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>June 27, 1742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, James</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>March 23, 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Wm.</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>April 10, 1743</td>
<td>Mother died same night</td>
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<td>Archer, Sampson</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>June 28, 1743</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allen, James</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>March 18, 1744</td>
<td>North Mountain meeting house</td>
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<td>Anderson, Geo.</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>March 18, 1744</td>
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<td>April 8, 1744</td>
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<td>Jean</td>
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<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1745</td>
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<td>Joseph</td>
<td>April 7, 1745</td>
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<td>Joshua</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1745</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander, Gabriel</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>April 13, 1746</td>
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<td>Allen, James</td>
<td>Isabel</td>
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<td>Anderson, Geo.</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>June, 1746</td>
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<td>Martha</td>
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<td>Andrew</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1746</td>
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<td>James</td>
<td>October, 1746</td>
<td>North Mt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, James</td>
<td>Samuel</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1747</td>
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<td>Anderson, Jacob</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>March 2, 1747</td>
<td>Timber Grove meeting house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Father</td>
<td>Name of Child</td>
<td>Date of Baptism</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>Robert</td>
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<td>Aug. 9, 1747.</td>
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<td>Anderson, John</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>March 6, 1748.</td>
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<td>Mary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson, Geo.</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1748.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adams, William</td>
<td>Margaret</td>
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<td>Date of Baptism</td>
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<td>Name of Father</td>
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<td>Date of Baptism</td>
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<td>Name of Father</td>
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<td>Date of Baptism</td>
<td>Place</td>
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<td>Mary &amp; Katherine</td>
<td>March 29, 1741</td>
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<td>Ellenor</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1741</td>
<td>Timber Grove Meeting H., Burdon's Land</td>
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AND GENEALOGY

Name of Father. Name of Child. Date of Baptism. Place.


McCluer, James Esther Nov. 8, 1741.
Miller, John Sarah, Martha, James July 11, 1742.
McCullock, John Samuel July 25, 1742.
McMachan, Robt. Jean Nov. 7, 1742.
McClenochan John Nov. 28, 1742.
McClure, John Mary Nov. 28, 1742.
McNear, Daniel Joanna Dec. 19, 1742.
McCown, John Malcome March 6, 1743.
McCullock, Andrew Esther June 17, 1743.
McCullock, Isaac Jennet June 17, 1743.
Miller, James John Feb. 27, 1744.
Miller, John Francis Sept. 21, 1744.
McCuen, Samuel Rachel Oct. 1, 1745.
Moore, John Agness Nov. 2, 1745.

McClenochan, Robt. Letitia May 26, 1745.
McNear, Daniel Martha June 30, 1745.
McCullock, John Jean July 14, 1745.
McCullock, John Alexander Aug. 15, 1745.
McCullock, Isaac James Sept. 1, 1745.
McCullock, Thomas Eliz. & Anna Sept. 29, 1745.

McClure, John Ann Nov. 10, 1745.
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<td>March 28, 1742</td>
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<td>June 27, 1742</td>
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Thompson, Adam Elizabeth October, 1746 No. Mt.
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<td>Great Lick</td>
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<td>Elenor</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1747</td>
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<td>Jean</td>
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<td>Name of Father</td>
<td>Name of Child</td>
<td>Date of Baptism</td>
<td>Place</td>
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<td>Wilson, Robt.</td>
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ADDENDA

Descendants of James and Laura Batterton (See p. 452.)

1. James Batterton, b. 10-23-1793, d. 5-7-1859, in Millersburg, Kentucky, m. 8-2-1827, Laura Lavison Varnon, b. 3-2-1808, d. 3-25-1843. Issue:

(1) Elizabeth Ann Batterton, b. 2-24-1829.
(2) Henry Todd Batterton, b. 11-30-1830, m. May 3, 1853, Mary Vimont Swift, died 5-10-1912, three weeks before her eighty-second birthday. (Daughter of Mayor William Swift, of Lexington, Kentucky.)

A. William Swift Batterton, m. 8-17-1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Emma Arnold.

(A) Joshua Arnold Batterton, m. Mary Todd Nicol, of Frankfort, Ky. (daughter of David Nicol.) Res., Arcadia, Florida. Issue:

a. David Nicol Batterton.

B. Charles Batterton, m. 2-28-1882, in Eminence, Ky. Hortence Haymaker. Issue:

(A) Mable Batterton, m. Clarence Bennet, of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

C. Laura Batterton, m. 8-1-1879, Joseph Abbot Miles. Issue:

(A) Mattie May Miles.
(B) Ernest Swift Miles, m. May Mitchel, of Maysville, Kentucky.
(C) Henry Todd Miles, res. Mayesville, Ky.

D. Mary V. Batterton, m. John Ingels. Issue, two daughters.
(3) Moses Dent Batterton, b. 10-4-1832, d. 2-16-1833.
(4) Mary Jane Batterton, b. 9-25-1834, d. 5-27-1835.
(5) Nancy Hubbard Batterton, b. 4-8-1836.
(6) James Madison Batterton, b. 12-27-1837, d. 5-22-1860.
(7) Maria Francena Batterton, b. 12-28-1840.

CHILDREN OF JAMES ANDERSON AND HANNAH (WALLACE) ANDERSON.

3. Irvine Anderson, b. April 20, 1793, d. May 1, 1818.

THOMAS MAXWELL.

Thomas Maxwell settled on Bluestone Creek, in Tazewell County, in 1772. This Bluestone is some five or six miles northeast of the present town of Tazewell. The old "Fincasale Turnpike" runs through the Bluestone settlement. This is also on the Clinch River. William Henry Maxwell was an attorney in Tazewell in 1800, as shown by a copy of the Business Directory for that year.

There was a string of Block Houses extending from Wynn's branch, at Crab-orchard and Maiden Spring, in Tazewell County, on through Pulaski, and some say one in Burk's Garden, which is only a few miles from Bluestone. A list of men "posted in these forts and stations" gives the names of John Maxwell and Thomas Maxwell. John Maxwell was "chosen as a spy." This certainly marks him as a man of great skill and understanding of Indian craft. Other spies with John Maxwell were: Edward Burgess, James Bailey, John Bailey, John Crockett, Martin James, John Maxwell, Oliver Wynn, James Witten. In the spring of 1787

JAMES AND AGNES WILSON (see p. 84).

James Wilson died June 8, 1799, on his farm on Pickaway Plains and was buried in Chillicothe. His will, in his own handwriting, made September 20, 1797, is the second will of record in Ross County, Ohio.
ISSUE OF JAMES AND AGNES WILSON.

1. Sarah Wilson, b. 4-7-1770, m. John Swan.
3. Martha Wilson, b. 3-29-1775, m. Samuel Strain.
4. Agnes Wilson, b. 2-4-1777, m. Solomon Templin.
5. John Wilson, b. 2-18-1779, d. 9-29-1856, m. 4-22-1802, Lucy Taylor, b. 5-12-1782.
6. James Wilson, b. 5-16-1781, d. 1-20-1870, m. Sahale Horn.
7. Esther Wilson, b. 10-18-1783, d. 5-29-1856, m. Terah Templin.
8. William Wilson, b. 6-11-1787, d. 7-15-1852, m. 2-14-1811, Mary Gaston, b. 9-23-1792, d. 4-15-1864.

William Wilson (8) served in the War of 1812 as a teamster in transporting supplies to the Northern Army on the lakes. He was a ruling elder in the Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church, so named at its organization, at the request of the Wilsons, in memory of the one of that name to which they had belonged in Pennsylvania.

ISSUE OF WILLIAM AND MARY (GASTON) WILSON.

1. Joseph Gaston Wilson, b. 3-15-1812, d. 1-24-1886, m. Maria Bradley, b. 6-20-1839.
2. James Alfred Wilson, b. 12-18-1815, d. 6-18-1851, m. 7-24-1845, Emily Maxwell. (See Maxwell Gen. Saml. Maxwell Branch.)
3. John Newton Wilson, b. 8-6-1818, d. 2-23-1844.
4. Lydia Jane Wilson, b. 2-14-1821, d. 2-21-1822.
5. Lucinda Wilson, b. 1-1-1823, d. 2-28-1897, m. 6-26-1842, John B. Evans. Issue: Marcus, Edgar and Mary.
6. Samuel Milton Wilson, b. 3-8-1825, d. 3-31-1845.
7. Martha Wilson, b. 6-8-1827, d. 1-7-1895, near Beloit, Kas.
8. Mary Wilson, b. 10-25-1829, d. 1-20-1888, m. 4-7-1853, John M. Coyner.

GASTON FAMILY.

The Gastons were French Huguenots, who were exiled from France and found refuge in Scotland and the north of Ireland, and afterwards came to America. Jean Gaston was born in France about the year 1600. Between 1662 and 1668, during a season of persecution in Scotland, his sons, John, William and Alexander, went over into the north of Ireland for safety and religious freedom.
Hugh Gaston was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1687, and died in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, December 23, 1772. Married Jennet ——, born in 1698, died August 1, 1777. They were buried at Lamington. He took up land in Mt. Bethel Township, Bucks County (now Northampton), Pennsylvania, in 1746, and he and William Gaston took up land in the same township, on the same day, in 1751. William Gaston of Mt. Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, died in 1755. He left a widow, who died before 1762, and five children—John, William, Hugh, Jennet and James. A tract of land belonging to his estate was partitioned in 1762 on the petition of John, the other children being minors.

John Gaston was born May, 1740, died September 10, 1823. On February 4, 1760, he married Charity Cheeseman, who was born March 13, 1734, and died February 15, 1821. They lie buried in the Mingo Church graveyard, Union (formerly Peters) Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Joseph Cheeseman of Upper Freehold (now Millstone) Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. At Tennent, Monmouth County, New Jersey, is a Presbyterian Church, founded about 1692, and then called Old Scots Church. Later it was called Freehold Church. Now it is known as Old Tennent. John Gaston belonged to this church for years, and the old records gives dates of baptism of his first five children, and refer to him as “John Gaston, Jr., whose father was Murthered by the Indians.” In 1790 John Gaston bought a tract of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, containing about 300 acres, upon which Gastonville is located.

**ISSUE OF JOHN AND CHARITY GASTON.**

2. Joseph Gaston, b. 4-25-1763, d. 11-21-1821, m. 4-17-1783, Martha Hutton (daughter of William and Rebecca Hutton), in South Carolina, b. 1-12-1766, d. 7-9-1844. Joseph Gaston, on July 4, 1794, was commissioned “Captain of Militia in the Savannah Regiment, in Abbeville County.” The commission was signed by Gov. William Moultrie. In 1804 he was commissioned a Major.
3. John Gaston, b. 1-7-1765.
4. Samuel Gaston, b. 2-18-1767, d. y.
5. James Gaston (twins), b. 2-18-1767, d. 1813, m. Mary Estep.
6. Samuel Gaston, b. 10-10-1772, d. 2-21-1853, m. Margaret Penny.
7. Elizabeth Gaston, b. 5-8-1778, d. 4-25-1858.
8. Margaret Gaston.
ISSUE JOSEPH AND MARTHA GASTON.

1. Rebecca Gaston, b. 2-20-1784, d. 9-27-1822, m. 3-28-1805, John Kerr.
2. Ann Gaston, b. 12-16-1785, d. 4-10-1792.
3. Margaret Gaston, b. 3-7-1788, d. 12-9-1849, m. 1-26-1808, Ezekiel McConnell.
4. John Gaston, b. 6-17-1790, d. 3-15-1836, m. 12-12-1811, Elizabeth Slayback.
5. Mary Gaston, b. in South Carolina, 9-23-1792, d. 4-15-1864, m. Lebanon, Ind., William Wilson, 2-14-1811.
6. William Gaston, b. 4-20-1795, d. 8-4-1795.
8. Martha Ann Gaston, b. 2-6-1799, d. 12-25-1826, m. 10-10-1816, William Hayden.
9. Lydia Gaston, b. 7-22-1801, d. 9-19-1832, m. 8-2-1826, Ebenezer Wilson.
10. Lucinda Gaston, b. 5-9-1804, d. 7-4-1849, m. 5-8-1823, Daniel T. Symmes.
11. Eliza Gaston, b. 2-16-1807, d. 6-20-1834, m. 4-30-1826, Benjamin Symmes.

A. Mary Brown, b ——, m. ———. Issue:

(A). Son.
Note.—Legal Records will be found in italics under the various family names. Military service in the various Wars down to 1865, is, in many cases, indicated after the name of the soldier, by the following abbreviations: (Col.), Colonial; (R.), Revolution; (12), War of 1812; (M.), Mexican; (C.), Civil.
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THE IRVINS, DOAKS, LOGANS AND MCCAMPBELLS

OF

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY

BY

MARGARET LOGAN MORRIS

(39)
DEDICATED

To my dearly beloved brothers and sisters, and their descendants. May their posterity ever bring forth a spirit of truth and rectitude, and leave their “footprints on the sands of time” as our forefathers have done.
IRVINS of BONSHAW

Motto: Haud Ullis Labentia Ventis; “Deterred by no light winds.”
IRVINES.

Arms—A fess gules between three holly leaves, ppr. Crest—A dexter arm in armor fessways, issuant out of a cloud, a hand ppr. holding a thistle, also ppr. Motto—Dum memor ipse mei. “While he himself is mindful of me.”

This is a surname of ancient standing in Scotland and Ireland, and is supposed to have been originally Ervin, derived, according to some antiquaries, from the ancient “Celto-Sythick Erinvine or Erinfine, which signifieth a true, or stout, Westland man; for Erin, both in the old Gaelic Welsh, and old Gaelic language signifieth the West, and therefore Ireland is to this day called Erin, both by the ancient inhabitants, and by those of Albin, because its situation is west from Albin.”
IRVINS, DOAKS, LOGANS AND McCAMPBELLS OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

Compiled and Edited by Mrs. Margaret Logan Morris, Corydon, Indiana.

In the following pages I have sought to rescue from oblivion and hand down to posterity at least the names of our ancestors, who, not great in the ordinary sense, lived well in their day, and are worthy of this honor because of their religious zeal and the privations they suffered to maintain it. They were all Presbyterians of no uncertain type, and I am glad to say I have remained in their faith. I will preface my genealogy by a few remarks on the history of the times in which they lived, obtained principally from the early history of Pennsylvania, and Augusta County, Virginia.

At different periods subsequent to the Reformation many lowland Scotch people emigrated to the province of Ulster, in north Ireland. They prospered greatly, and maintained unimpaired the names, customs and religious faith of the country from which they came. They and their posterity regarded themselves—and were regarded by the Irish of Celtic blood—as such, in all essential particulars; but as in their own land they were persecuted, in addition to the religious restriction, Irish industry and commerce had been systematically repressed, when their hopes expired, men of spirit and energy refused to remain in the country, and for about fifty years great shiploads of families poured out of Belfast and Londonderry. The people of Ulster had heard of Pennsylvania, and the religious liberty the people enjoyed and promised to all comers, and to that province they came in large numbers; but jealousies arose in the minds of the original settlers of Pennsylvania, and about 1740, restrictive measures were adopted by the proprietary government against the Scotch-Irish immigrants. Hence many of the race sought homes within the limits of Virginia, and drifted to the County of Augusta, which, at that time, embraced all the territory west of the Blue Ridge mountains, from the lakes on the north to the border of Tennessee on the south. John Lewis made the first permanent settlement in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1732, near the location of Staunton, and immediately after a flood of emigrants began pouring into the country. They came with a scanty supply of food; as game was plentiful they lived on the country. They brought clothing, bed-
ding, guns and ammunition, a few cooking utensils, seed corn, axes, saws, etc. And the Bible was indispensable and transported at any cost. They were profoundly religious; before lying down to rest at night they did not omit to worship the God of their fathers and invoke His guidance and protection. Family worship was universal, and this institution was handed down in our family to the present day. During the early years of the 18th century the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians began to locate and patent tracts of land within the Shenandoah Valley, including Rockingham, Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, Va. Their innate desire to possess a home of their own, coupled with the love of freedom and religious liberty led them to plunge into the almost impenetrable wilderness, surmounting all obstacles, enduring privations, hunger and want, coupled with a fixed and steadfast belief in the guiding hand of the Great Dispenser of all things. One of the first things the good people of that olden time thought of, and made provision for, was the public worship of God. Accordingly during the year 1740, at Fort Defiance, the first Presbyterian church was organized, and a stone building was erected, whether for a church or a fort cannot now be definitely known. As the necessity for a fort was fast disappearing, in the year 1749 the Rev. John Craig dedicated to the worship of Almighty God the spacious stone barric within the palisade, which had, during the perilous days sheltered his flock from their temporal foes, and named it the "Augusta Stone Church." Mossy Creek and Tinkling Springs was afterwards formed out of this congregation.

For about twenty years the immigrants were unmolested by the Indians, and many who had known wars in Ireland lived and died in that peace, in the wilderness, for which their hearts yearned in their native land.

Within this beautiful valley west of the Blue Ridge mountains I have located our emigrant ancestors, Edward Ervin, Sr., and Edward Ervin, Jr., John Logan, James McCampbell, Robert Doak, Robert Erwin (or Irwin), James Brewster and later on James Dunn, and other collateral branches. Irvine, Irvin, Erwin and Irwin—no matter about the spelling, all are one.

Dr. Christopher Irvine, historiographer to Charles II. in 1687, derived it from the Gaelic "erin" west, and "vine" or "fine", himself combined into "erinvine" a resolute Westland man.

Dr. Christopher Irvine, writing 250 years ago, is authority for the statement that the Ervins came to Ireland with the Scots under Fergus about A. D. 503, inhabited the lands about the Irvine water (Ayrshire) and later removed to the west border.
They made their first appearance on the border during the reign of Malcolm II (1003-1034), having been sent there as a bulwark against the Saxons of Cumberland. For hundreds of years the Irvins have lived on the lands bordering the Solway between the Nith and Esk, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where they were once a powerful clan.

From Annandale younger sons migrated to other parts of Scotland and the north of Ireland and England. The most important branches of the clan are those of Bonshaw, Hoddon and Drum, in Scotland, and the castle Irvine in Ireland. Other Irwin families have their seats in Perthshire, Ayrshire and the Orkneys.

Bonshaw Tower, Scotland—This tower is square, and rises to a height of about seventy feet from foundation stone to battlements, the walls are eight feet thick, in places, and six in others. This tower was built about 900 A.D. by the chieftain, of what Irvin clan is unknown. It came into the possession of the Irvines in about the year A.D. 1285, and has ever since remained in their possession. The residence is occupied by the Baron or Chieftain, and attached to this residence is one of the few inhabited Peel towers. The clansmen live in clachans, or huts, within sound of the great bell, still hanging in the tower, where it has hung for centuries, this tower having come down in a direct line of descent through a thousand years. Colonel John Beaufin Irving is retainer of Bonshaw Tower at the present time.

"The Irvines" immigrated to the east of Ireland, and west of Scotland with the Gauls of Spain. Our immediate family moved to the north of Ireland during the protectorate of Cromwell. On May 9, 1729, some of the Irvines, McDowells, McElroys, Campbell and others landed the same year in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1737, when they removed to Augusta County, Virginia.

The coat of arms—The coat of arms of the various branches of the clan differ slightly, but in general (avoiding heraldic terms) consist of leaves (green) upon a white (silver) field, spaced two and one.

Now about the spelling of the name, which gave me considerable trouble until I learned by comparison and experience that Irvin, Irvine, Irwin and Erwin are identical—those bearing the names thus variously spelled belong to the same family. In all of the early court records of Augusta County, Va., the name is spelled Erwin, and when members of the same family appear in the court records of Kentucky the name is spelled Irvin and Irvine, and many of those who still linger around their early birthplace righted themselves about 1800. Irvine is undoubtedly correct, as evidence the town and River Irvine in Scotland and
Ireland, where the name originated, are so spelled. "Our emigrants wielded not the pen, but the sword" from their earliest history, when "The Erinvines warred with the Romans A. D. 373," and ever since they have fought, and many have fallen on all the battle fields of the world. "They were as dauntless as any when Bruce was crowned in 1306, and one Baron Irving of that date protected him when he fled from Edward Longshanks, King of England." How they fought at Hardlow, 1411, history relates, and at "fatal Flodden Field," Sept. 9, 1513, the ground ran red with their best blood, where all old enough to bear arms were slain.

"Read the long list of honors won by the Irvines of Scotland, England and Ireland, and then follow their descendants from 1729 when they first landed in Pennsylvania down to the present time, and be convinced that the law of heredity in man is as immutable as the law that governs the animal and vegetable world. The same courage on the battlefield, the same ability in literature, statesmanship, and theology that characterized many an Irvine of the old country, have distinguished the Irvines of America."

It cannot now be definitely determined, but about 1740 Edward Erwin and wife Frances, and a large family, mostly of boys, settled on Long Glade, Augusta County, Virginia. I have found a descendant of Edward Erwin of the seventh generation, E. Paul Erwin, of Perry, Iowa, who has the Bible of his great grandfather, John Erwin, b. 1769 (dated June 4, 1829), which relates that "the paternal ancestor of the present owner of this book came from the north of Ireland, by households, about a century ago. My great grandfather by name Edward Erwin, his wife and five sons, John, Robert, Andrew, Edward and Francis, established themselves pretty advantageously in Augusta County, Virginia." I take it, therefore, those five sons were married when they came to Virginia. Father and sons were original emigrants.

In 1742, the following were all members of Captain John Smith's militia company in Augusta County (then part of Orange County), Andrew Erwin, Benj amin Erwin, John and Edward Erwin.

In 1754 the following persons were appointed to care for a road from John Davis's mill to Wood's new cleared up gap (among others), Andrew Erwin, John Erwin, two Edward Erwins, Francis Erwin and Benjamin Erwin. Land was patented to Edward Erwin March, 1747, and April 6, 1748.

D. B. I. Page 227. 29 Nov., 1751. Edward Erwin, Sr., yeoman, and Frances (his wife), to Edward Erwin, Jr., yeoman, 206 acres, part of 2 patents to Edward, Apr. 5, 1748, and March, 1747. Long Glade; cor. William Brown and John Anderson; William Alexander's corner;
IRVIN, DOAK, LOGAN


B. 1, Page 456. 27 Jan., 1757. Edward Erwin, Sr., yeoman, to Francis Erwin, yeoman, £200; 148 acres, part of 350 acres patented to Edward Erwin, 5 April, 1748, cor. Edward Erwin, Jr., korn of stone; cor. Benjamin Erwin also 100 acres, part of 220 acres, patented to Edward—March, 1747, cor. of William Brown and William Alexander: Tes John, Andrew, and Edward Erwin, sent to Francis Erwin by order Sept., 1774.

Book 2, P. 74. Two patents to Edward Erwin, Sr., father of Edward Erwin, Jr., 5 April, 1748, and Mar., 1747, patented to Edward Erwin May 12, 1770.

Book 2, Page 154. Patented to Edward Erwin, Jr., 12 May, 1770. Delivered, John, Mar. 1, 1793. Tes. Francis, Sr. and Jr. Samuel (this may be our Edward and Samuel).* From Chalkley abstracts of Augusta County, Virginia. It is a fact known to the descendants of Edward Erwin that he held a patent from King Charles II. for military service rendered either before he came to America, or after in some of the border wars.

It has been given me from reliable sources that the Erwins and Bells built before the Revolution six strong houses out of stone as a protection against the Indians, four of which are still standing.

A portion of a letter from an Irvine near Bridgewater, Va.: "I saw an old deed dated Mar. 28, 1759, signed by John Ervin and Jean Ervin, his wife, and was witnessed by Andrew, Francis and Edward Ervin. This land was granted to John and Jean Erwin by King Geo. 2d and signed by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor, Aug. 16, 1757. The Irvines appear to have obtained, by patent or grant from the King, all the good land on both sides of the "Glade" from near Bridgewater to the land of Henry Miller (who established the Millers Iron Works), about 1748, on what is now known as the Sam Farreo farm at Mossy Creek." According to court record Edward Erwin sold to Henry Miller and Mark Bird, iron men, the land on which the iron works was built.

*The absence of Samuel Irvin's name from the Augusta County court records can be accounted for, from the fact that in his early manhood, either before the Revolution, or during, he made a visit to some near relatives in N. and S. Carolina. From there he enlisted in the Revolution in South Carolina. After the Revolution he returned to Rockingham County and married in 1788 Jane Brewster, daughter of James Brewster, who owned land on the south side of Dry river in Rockingham county.
The descendants of Francis Ervin, son of Edward, Sr., claim that he had a patent from the King for a large grant of land, and also the descendants of Edward Ervin, Jr., claim he held a grant from the King for military service. It is possible they all did service and all had land patents for military service.

It is a further fact that Edward Erwin had other children than the five mentioned in his great grandson's memorandum, Benjamin and two daughters. Frances married William Brown and one had married Robert Low.

Will B. 4, Page 480. The Will of Edward Erwin of Long Glade, proved January 13, 1772. He made bequests to sons Edward and Francis, also to Frances Brown and son-in-law, Robert Low. Ex. sons Edward and Francis.

John had died, his will proved Feb. 15, 1761.

Andrew's will proved April 24, 1765. Benjamin had probably moved away. Here is a clue. On April 24, 1790, Joseph Erwin, son and heir of Benjamin Erwin, deceased, of Johnston County, North Carolina, conveyed to John Erwin 350 acres of land in Augusta County, Va., which land had been patented to Edward Erwin in 1748.

Edward Erwin married Frances, in Ireland, it is probable, and circumstances point to her name as Frances Francis, as both are perpetuated and handed down. By approximation he was born about 1689 or 90. Their children were:

I. John, married Jean William. If he was forty-five at death he was born about 1715. Their children were:

1 Edward, 2 Benjamin, 3 Samuel, 4 Andrew, 5 John, 6 William, 7 Jean, 8 Margaret, 9 Mary (m. Alexander Curry), 10 Frances and 11 Francis.

3. Samuel married Mary Curry and had the following children: 1 John, b. 1768, m. 1st Rebecca Curry; 2 Samuel, d. unmarried; 3 Robert, officer in war of 1812; 4 William, officer in war of 1812, d. 1814; 5 Mary, m. John Kilbourn; 6 Sarah, m. Thomas Mounce.

John m. Rebecca Curry. Their children: 1 Nancy, b. 1795; 2 John, b. 1797; 3 Harriet, b. 1798; 4 Amzy, b. 1801, m. Catharine Chess; 5 Sophie, b. 1803, m. Ruben Plummer; 6 Benjamin, b. 1805, m. Martha Cook; 7 Mary, b. 1807; 8 James, b. 1809, m. Elizabeth Britton.

Amzi m. Catharine Cook. These are the children: a John, d.; b Thomas C., m.; c Mary Goodwin, one child, Thomas; d Benjamin, m. Olive West, two children, Grace and Louis B.; e Andrew m. 1st S. E. Davis; three chil.: F. Paul, Mary Jane and William C., m. M. Anderson; f Dorcas, m. A. B. Root, one child, K. Yale; g Mary; h Alice.

c William Erwin m. Anna Cook, they had four children. Richard P. m. Elizabeth Gillespie, one child, Richard P., Jr.
E. Paul, m. Minnie Bowersox. Max F. adopted son. A son was born to them June 17, 1914 (named Edward), died same day.
Ruth and Herbert.

d George, e Sarah Jane, f Margaret, m. T. J. Hoffman.

II. Robert Erwin, m. Ann Crockett. They bought land of Benjamin Borden, and settled in Rockbridge County.


D. B. 2, P. 505. Nov. 15, 1751. Same to Robert Ervin, 66, 100 acres, part of 92,100; cor. Robert Ervin's former tract in Jno. McKee's line, cor. William and Frances Brown. (Frances Brown was a daughter of Edward Erwin). Will of Robert Erwin:

W. B. No. 1, P. 1338, in Rockbridge County, Virginia

To wife Ann—"The negro wench named Phillis, and all the dresser furniture and one of Erskin's large volumes which she pleases, and the large Bible, and all her apparel for back and bed, and what I have in hand of hard money, and her saddle and bridle, and the third part of the remainder of my movable estate (negroes excepted). I order that my son Robert give his mother a good maintenance for herself and her negro wench and her horse during her natural life, or if he does not, to pay her seven pounds per annum, and he is to give her maintenance on the plantation and in her own house, where she now lives.—The negro wench named Phillis is to be my son Robert's at his mother's death.—I give to my son Robert the plantation I now live on, containing five hundred and five acres, and likewise that piece of land I bought of Patrick McConnel.—I give and bequeath to the heirs of his body otherwise to be sold and equally divided among my sons and daughters, —I likewise give to my son Robert the negro named Joe, and the negro wench named Rachel, and the wench named Ells, and all the remainder of my movable estate, except ten pounds that I give to my daughter Hannah Logan. To my son Benjamin Erwin the negro named Dinah—and all my wearing apparel be equally divided between my three sons, Edward Erwin, Jonas Erwin and Joseph Erwin.

Signed, sealed, etc. ROBERT ERWIN. (seal)
Green, in his "Historic families of Kentucky," says: "Robert Irvine, father of Hannah Logan, was a Presbyterian minister." It is possible Robert Irvine married Anna Crockett in Penn., though she may have belonged to the family of Crockett's who settled in Culpepper County, some of whom lived in Rockbridge County, Va. They were French Huguenots and were driven out of France about 1672 and took up their residence in the north of Ireland. "The whole family of Crockett's afterwards left Ireland and settled in the Colony of Virginia about the years 1716, 1717 and 1719. In France the name was 'Crockeshawney,' and was pronounced Croketawny. After the family fled to the north of Ireland in 1672 the name was changed to Crockett." The children of Robert and Ann (Crockett) Erwin were: Robert, Benjamin, Edward, Jonas, Joseph and Hannah, who married James Logan in Rockbridge County about 1765. Her children will appear under the head of James Logan.

III. Andrew Erwin, the third son in the order given of Edward and Frances, died in 1765. His will proved May 30, 1765. He left his entire estate to his son, Francis, and to wife Ann.

IV. Edward Erwin, son of Edward and Frances, married Mary Curry, a sister of Dr. Robert, b. 1717. William, James, Joseph and Jane, or Jean Curry, who married Francis Erwin.

The Currys and Irvins came to America on the same voyage and landed in Pennsylvania. Here they remained for a time but how long cannot now be learned, but the Irvines were in Augusta County as early as 1740 and the Currys 1745. The farms they lived on joined. It was on the voyage that Edward Erwin met and won his wife, and they were married soon after they landed in Pennsylvania. Edward (or Ned as familiarly known), owned large lands on Mossy Creek, adjacent to the Miller's Iron Works, where he lived, in fact he sold land to Mark Bird and Henry Miller, iron men, presumably the land on which the iron works was built. He also owned land on the glade. I have been unable to learn where Edward Erwin, Jr., died. He undoubtedly owned land on the south side of the Shenandoah in Rockingham County, and possibly died there, where all the Court records were destroyed by fire during the late Civil war. Yet he may have moved to Kentucky, where many of his children located. The children of Edward and Mary, his wife, as far as I have been able to learn, in many ways, were as follows:

1. Edward, born 1740, and reported to have married a Curry. Nothing improbable, as the Curries were as numerous as the Erwins, in that location, and had the habit of intermarrying all the way down, but she could not have been the sister of Dr. Robert, born 1717, as some think, because she would have been old enough to have been his mother, and I
suppose she was. He had by his first wife ten children, as follows: Edward, Andrew, John, James, William, Benjamin, Mary, Jane, Margaret and Betsy. Howard S. Irvine, of Lone Fountain, is a descendant of this line through the following: First Edward IV, Edward III, Edward II, Edward I, and married Jane Woodell April 3, 1792 (married by his uncle Rev. Benjamin Irvine). They had a son Benj. Ami. (I find his name on the roll of Mossy Creek church membership of 1817), and he had a son Abram Smith Irvine, who was the father of Howard S.

Edward Erwin married second time, when quite old, Jane Percy; they had two children, John and Hannah. Hannah married —— Hanna, the names of five children given me, John, Henry Francis, Hugh, Mary and Sarah. Hugh and Henry Francis own and live on the original Edward Erwin place on Mossy Creek, adjacent to the old iron works.


He was a Presbyterian Minister, a graduate of Princeton, N. J., 1776. A sketch of him will be given further on. In 1808 he located in Madison County, Kentucky, where he died June 4, 1832. His will dated Aug. 25, 1831.

Madison County, Kentucky. Will B. E. P. 267.

Benjamin Irvine. August 25, 1831. Wife Sarah, 1/3 of land I live on, with houses (or horses), barns, left to wife. Son, James B. Irvine, whether living or dead, it is not known, $500, already paid; daughter, Sophie Dunn, a negro and $905; son, Benjamin Fielding Irwin, $1,400; daughter, Sarah Dunn, $675, already received, and 2/3 of dwelling farm of 173 acres at death of wife; daughter Sophie and her husband, Nathaniel Dunn, to give home to wife Sarah or to pay her $400 a year if she sees fit to give them the farm. Alexander Miller, Dr. James Reid and Caldwell Campbell, exrs. Signed, sealed, &c.

Benjamin Irvine.

(See additional sketch Rev. Benjamin Irvine.)

3. James Irvine, wife Mary, located in Kentucky. June 15, 1793, James Irvine was deeded by Thomas Wisden and wife Catharine 120 acres of land on the Kentucky River, in Madison County, Kentucky.

4. “John Irvin, son of Edward Erwin, is about to remove to the frontier of N. C., 1788.” Chalkeley MSS.
5. William moved to Orange County, Indiana. He has descendants living in that county yet. Mrs. Frank King, of Orleans, Orange County, Indiana, is a descendant. She was a daughter of Jesse, who was a son of William Irvine, a pioneer settler from Virginia. William Irvin first moved from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Jessamine County, Kentucky, as I found his name on the court records there as early as 1807. Jessamine County, Kentucky, deed book E, page 373, February, 1818: "William Irvin, of Orange County, Indiana, to John Irvin, 100 a. on Clear Creek, in consideration $800. Rockingham County, Virginia, Militia. William Irvin, of Orange County, Indiana." Chalkley MSS.

6. Francis located in Kentucky.
7. David, who went to Sullivan County, Tennessee.
8. Mary.
9. Margaret.
   (Both left Rockingham County, Virginia, and settled in Fayette County, Kentucky.)
10. Samuel Irvine, son of Edward and Mary, born February, 1760, married September 12, 1788, in Rockingham County, Virginia, Jane (or Jennett) Brewster, born April 11, 1761. She was a sister of Sarah Irvine above, and both were daughters of James and Eleanor (Williamson) Brewster, of Rockingham County, Virginia, and who died in Jessamine County, Kentucky, August 15, 1807.

   Jessamine County, Kentucky. W. B. A. P. 206.

James Brewster. I give my soul to God, &c. To my wife Eleanor I give the furniture and a negro slave. I have made provisions for her in my sale of land to Nathaniel Dunn. To my son, James Brewster, £13.; my son-in-law, Benjamin Irvin, owes me £100, which with the money I have is to be divided into seven parts for the following legatees, viz: To children of my daughter, Peggy Carr, one part. To Eleanor Dunn, one part. To Sally Irvin, one part. Jennie Irvin, one part. Daughter, Agnes Alexander, one part. Daughter, Polly Dunn, one part. William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, executors. Test: James Doak, Thomas Browney and Joseph W. Doak. Aug. 15, 1807.

Id. id. C. p. 35. August 21, 1811. Power of attorney from Eleanor Dunn, Sallie Irvin, Jennie Irvin, William Carr and Willis Hicks, heirs of Peggy Carr, all daughters and heirs of James Brewster, to William Alexander and Nathaniel Dunn, to sell fifty acres in Jessamine County.
(A more extended sketch of Samuel Irvin and wife will be given under head of "Samuel Irvin.")

V. Frances, who married William Brown, I know nothing about.
VI. One married Robert Low, son-in-law of Edward and Frances. I know nothing of, or what was her name.
VII. Benjamine, married Mary Curry, a daughter of Dr. Robert Curry; have left Virginia as before mentioned.
VIII. Francis Erwin married Jane or (Jean) Curry (a sister of Dr. Robert, James, William, Joseph and Mary, who married Edward Erwin, Jr.). The first court record of the Currys was about 1745. This line of the Irvine family seems to have been the best preserved of any, by tradition, court records and by Bible record. Mrs. William (Frances) Houston, of Fairfield, Va., has in her possession three Bibles, recording three successive generations—first her father's, Francis Milton Erwin, born 1804; his father, Andrew Irvine, born in 1778 (he had brothers, Jacob Clements and Francis Eugene); third, Francis Ervine, father of Andrew, and a son of Francis Erwin, Sr. The names are spelled as they were in the three Bibles. I have found descendants from this line in almost every State. The will of Francis Erwin proved August 3, 1791.

Will Book 7, p. 419. He made bequest to daughters, Susannah and Frances, "in celibacy." To sons, John, William and Francis; to daughter, Elizabeth "Nickle"; to married daughter, Mary Ervin; to married daughter, Jean Ervin.

The following was furnished me by H. M. Williamson, Portland, Oregon:

You will notice that I state that William Erwin, who married Margaret Robertson, was a son of Francis and Jean Erwin. This statement is based upon the papers in a partition suit filed in Augusta County, April 3, 1835, in which the heirs of Francis Erwin asked to have their interest and the interest of the heirs of William Erwin divided. The heirs of William Erwin were described as James R. Erwin, Francis Allen and Margaret (late Erwin) Robertson Erwin, Robert Erwin, Davidson Erwin, representatives of Jane Hopkins, deceased (late Erwin), viz: William and Thomas C. Hopkins. The bill recites that Francis Erwin, Sr., died 1791, leaving lands on Long Glade to sons, John, William and Francis. John died after his father, intestate and unmarried, leaving brothers, William and Francis, and sisters, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Nichol; Mary, who married William Erwin; Jane, who
married John Erwin; Frances, who married James Allen; Susannah, who married George Balsley.

Descendants of William Erwin and his wife, Margaret Robertson, son of Francis and Jane Curry:

1. James Robertson, m. June 14, 1832, Martha Dickinson, died April 6, 1885.
2. —— Robertson, m. Rebecca Gamble, no children.
3. Margaret Poage, m., 1825, Francis Allen.
5. Andrew Baker Davidson, m., December 31, 1835, Eliza Susan Nickell, d. September 20, 1850.
6. Elizabeth, m. Theophilus Gamble, d. ---, no children.

Children of James Robertson Erwin and Martha Dickinson, his wife:

(1) William Dickinson, b. April 26, 1833, m., May, 1873, Mary Hutton Long, d. August 17, 1890. Captain C. S. A.
(2) Dr. James Robertson, M. D., b. May 28, 1840, d. May 5, 1864, not married. Killed at battle of Wilderness, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.
(3) Margaret Ann, b. May 24, 1843, m. October 27, 1869, Hon. Wm. M. McAllister; lives at Warm Springs, Va.; no children.
(4) John Samuel, b. April 19, 1845, m. October 20, 1875, Rebecca Estaline Glendy, d. July 7, 1903.

Children of William Dickinson Erwin and Mary H. Long, his wife:

Harry Hutton, b. September 7, 1878; not married. P. O. address, 1518 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.
Two daughters, Jessie Dickinson and Mattie S.

Children of Margaret Poage (Erwin) Allen, wife of Francis Allen:

(1) Margaret Frances, b. August 28, 1827, d. April 17, 1887; not married.
(2) Eliza Jane, b. May 8, 1829, m. December 6, 1853, Thomas Ingles Hyde, d. July 13, 1903.
(4) Mary Rebecca, b. June 8, 1834, m. first, October, 1858, Alexander Montgomery Crawford; m. second, February, 1874, Alexander B. Ramsey; dead.


(7) Theophilus Gamble, b. August, 1844, died 1844.

Children of Eliza Jane (Allen) Hyde and Thomas I. Hyde, her husband:

(1) Charles Hansford, b. October 15, 1854, m. Carmelia McGuffin; lives at Clifton Forge, Va.

(2) Frank Allen, b. September 6, 1856; not married. Stuarts Draft, Va.

(3) Thomas Ingles, b. April 10, 1858, married November 16, 1898, Mrs. Martha Lowe Bradlow, d. October 30, 1912; widow and children at Birmingham, Ala.

(4) Cyrus, b. April 5, 1860, m. July 4, 1900, Ellen Laura Coiner; Clifton Forge, Va.


(6) Lucy Crockett, b. May 23, 1864, unmarried; Stuarts Draft, Virginia.

(7) Martha Erwin, b. February 12, 1866, unmarried; Warm Springs, Va.

(8) Robert James, b. April 8, 1868, m. Annie Ramsey; Clifton Forge, Va.

(9) John Woods, b. December 19, 1870, not married, died November 8, 1892.

(10) William McAlister, b. December 1, 1872, not married; Stuarts Draft, Va.

Children of Mary Rebecca Allen and Alexander Montgomery Crawford:

(1) Theophilus Gamble, b. February 5, 1860, m. 1903, Eliza Henry, no children, d. February 13, 1905.

(2) Margaret Irvine, b. June 27, 1862, not married; Staunton, Virginia.

(3) Bettie McPheeters, b. May 18, 1864, d. May 16, 1908, not married.

(4) Alexander Montgomery Allen, b. February 28, 1866, died December 30, 1891.

Children of Mary Rebecca (Allen) Crawford Ramsey and Alexander B. Ramsey, her second husband:
(1) Lelia A., b. February, 1879.
(2) Robert Lyle, b. November, 1880, m. Carrie ——; live at 
    Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children of (4) Jane (Erwin) Hopkins and John Hopkins, her hus-
band:

(1) William Erwin, b. February 24, 1821, not married, d. Au-
    gust 24, 1903.
(2) Thomas Chalmers, b. September 17, 1826, died unmarried.

Children of (5) Andrew Baker Davidson Erwin and Eliza Susan 
Nickell, his wife:

(1) Elizabeth Susan, b. January 21, 1837, m. October 6, 1859, 
    John Cathen; Morgantown, W. Va.
(2) William Andrew, b. September 1, 1839, supposed to be living 
    in Indiana, but not located.
(3) James Robertson, b. June 6, 1844, m. July 30, 1876, Lillie 
    Belle McCasland, dead.
(4) Addison Nickell, b. April 4, 1847, m. Mary Squires, d.; son 
    living in Nebraska.
(5) Rebecca Jane, b. June 6, 1848, m. 1870, Thomas Jefferson 
    Hawkins, d. May 5, 1913.

Children of Elizabeth Susan (Erwin) Colter and John Colter, her 
husband:

(1) Mary Florella, b. December 19, 1860, m. April 5, 1881, T.
    C. Martin, M. D., died January 4, 1887; two children.
(2) Arthur Augustus, b. September 12, 1864, m. November 19,
    1893, Mary Byrdie Lawson; one child; lives at Clarksburg, 
    W. Va.
(3) Jessie May, b. October 23, 1871, m. June 22, 1891, Allen 
    Bush, M. D., d. April 21, 1905.
(4) Ervine, b. June 22, 1879, m. April 16, 1911, Margaret C.
    Tucker; lives at Morgantown, W. Va.

Children of James Robinson Erwin and Lillie Belle McCasland, his 
wife:

(1) Charles William, M. D., b. December 11, 1877; Lincoln, 
    Neb.
(2) Maud Hazel, b. September 16, 1884, m. December 10, 1902, 
    Charles Howard Ashton; Omaha, Neb.
Children of Rebecca Jane (Erwin) Hawkins and Thomas J. Hawkins, her husband:

(1) Sarah Leona, b. May 21, 1872, m. 1890, James L. Bentley; Deadwood, S. D.
(2) Mary Susan, b. August 16, 1873, m. 1894, Frank S. Colwell; Pauner City, Neb.
(3) Laura Belle, b. July 11, 1876, m. 1896, Edwin G. Whiteford; Tell City, Neb.

Children of (7) Robert Ervin and Mary Jane Ramsey, his wife:

(1) Mary Margaret, b. July 22, 1844, d. March 14, 1845.
(2) Rebecca Elizabeth, b. April 8, 1846, d. August 14, 1864; James William, b. April 8, 1846, enlisted March 1, 1864, in C. S. A. (Twins.)
(3) Anna Jane, b. March 4, 1849; Charlestown, Ark.
(4) Franklin Robinson, b. Feb. 26, 1851, m. October 3, 1876, Sarah Warren; Merkle, Texas; no children.
(5) Rev. Samuel Brown, b. June 12, 1853, m. June, 1888, Mary Elizabeth Patton, d. October 7, 1900; Sonsie, Okla.
(6) Ida, b. May 1, 1855, d. August 1, 1864.
(8) Mary, b. March 5, 1860, died August 8, 1864.

Children of Samuel and Rebecca Estaline Glendy Ervin:

(1) Robert James.
(2) Margaret Edmonia.
(3) Mary Julia, and (4) Lina Douglas (twins).
(5) John Guy.
(6) Lyle Houston.
(7) Fannie.
(8) Jennie Dickinson.

2. John Erwin, second son of Francis and Jean, or Jane (Curry) Erwin, died after his father, intestate and unmarried.
3. Francis Erwin, son of Francis and Jean (Curry) Erwin, married
Elizabeth Clements, daughter of Jacob Clements (see will). Their children were:

(1) Anne, born October 11, 1768, m. ——— Scott.
(2) Mary, born January 25, 1771, m. ——— Hopkins.
(3) Jacob Clements, b. June 29, 1772, m. Jane ———.
(4) Sarah, b. July 28, 1775.
(5) Andrew, b. June 5, 1778, m. Polly Houston.
(6) Rebecca, b. March 22, 1781, m.
(7) Ruth, b. April 17, 1784, m. Michael Finley, Jr.
(8) Francis Eugene, b. November 27, 1787.

Jacob Clements Irvine, (3) m. Jane ———. Their children:

(1) Anna.
(2) Eliza C. Poage, b. 1800, died 1824.
(3) Francis, b. October 5, 1802, d. 1829.
(4) Ruth B., b. October 9, 1804.
(5) Polly, b. September 23, 1806.
(6) Drusilla, b. October 30, 1808.
(7) Clements, b. October 10, 1811, m. Augustus Rison; three children:
   a. Francis, m. Laura Pifer; one child, Augustus; Bridgewater, Va.
   b. Eugene.
   c. William, m. Nancy Erwin (a sister of Mrs. W. Houston and Mrs. D. W. Walker); they had one child, Howard, and m. Elizabeth Nowell, and lives at Barstow, Texas; one son, Nowell.
(8) Virginia, b. August 8, 1814.
(9) Harriett, b. October 18, 1816.

5. Andrew Erwin, son of Francis and Elizabeth Erwin, married Polly Houston. Their children were:

(1) Francis Milton, b. 1804, m. first, Margaret Campbell; m. second, Hester Bear.
(2) Mary.
(3) James Houston, m. ——— Clark.
(4) Philander Young, m. Sarah Philips Brown.
(5) Hugh, m. ——— Wise.
Children of Francis Milton and first wife, Margaret Campbell, were: James H., m. Ellen Weir; Elizabeth, m. Howard Houston; Andrew, died unmarried in Civil War.

Francis Milton married second time Hester Bear. He lived on a part of his father's possessions of Long Glade, partly in Augusta and partly in Rockingham County, which had been in their possession for generations. Children of Francis Milton and Hester Bear were:

1. Homes Houston.
2. Nancy, m. William Erwin, son of Jacob Clements Erwin, as already stated.
3. Frances, m. William Houston. They live at Fairfield, Rockbridge, Virginia. They have three children: Francis, Lewis and Katharine.

"Mrs. Katie Ervin Walker was born at Ottobine, Va.; where her early life was spent; later she lived in Churchville, Va., where she has many friends. After her mother's death here she made her home with her sister, Mrs. W. E. Irvine, Barstow, Texas, and Mrs. Wm. G. Houston, Fairfield, Va.; on December 10, 1910, was married to Daniel Walker.

"In the very prime of her useful life her Savior came. Her loved ones were around her, her mind clear, God's peace in her heart, and His joy upon her face. The shadows of evening were gathering, but to her night did not come. The twilight was the dawning of life's eternal day."

7. Ruth Irvine, b. April 17, 1784, daughter of Frances Irvine and Elizabeth Clements, m. Michael Finley, Jr., b. 1783, d. 1823, and lived near Brownsburg, Rockbridge County, Virginia, in the stone house, which is still standing, which was built in 1794. Michael Finley's grandfather, John Finley, of County Armagh, Ulster, Ireland, landed at Philadelphia, Pa., September 28, 1734. His son, Samuel Finley, was president of Princeton College. From records it appears that John Finley's wife was a sister of Robert, Samuel and David Doak, the emigrants. The children of Ruth Irvine and Michael Finley were:

2. Harriett Newell Finley, m. Carlisle Gilkerson.
3. Caroline Ellen Finley, m. Samuel Patterson, of Brownsburg, Virginia.
4. Augustus Clements Finley, D. D., who was ready for college at 15, but came to his uncle, John Finley, at Wilkesboro, N. C., and married Anne Williamson, of Caswell, N. C. They had the following children:

1. Virginia Ruth Irvine Finley, m. Frank Potts, from Ireland, and lived in Richmond, Va. They had four children:
   1st. John Finley Potts, and, 2d., Frank Irvine Potts, both of New York.
   3d. Anne Lee Potts, of Northfield, Mass., where she is matron in one of the needy institutions.

2. Rev. George Williamson Finley, D. D., who was pastor of Tinkling Spring Church from 1892 to 1909, where he died, married Margaret Booker and had a large family.

   1. Nannie Edwards Finley, m. Rev. William Chester White, now pastor of Loch Miller Presbyterian Church of Churchville, Va., and is Stated Clerk of Lexington Presbytery.
   2. Cora Williamson Finley, m. Edwin Myers Gilkerson.
   3. Augustus Clements Finley, m. Agnes Johnson.
   5. William Edward Finley, m. Nora Heiskell.
   7. James Irvine Finley, died 1892.
   8. Martha Watkins Finley, m. Rev. Wm. Chester White.
   10. Virginia Ruth Finley.
   12. George W., Jr., died in infancy.
   13. Rebecca, twin of Virginia Ruth.
   14. George W., Jr., died in infancy.

Children of Rev. William Chester White and Nannie Edward Finley:

   1. Nannie Finley White.
   5. William Chester White.
Children of Rev. W. C. White and Martha W. Finley:

1. Martha Finley White.
2. Charles, died in infancy.
3. Lucilla Booker White.

8. Francis Eugene Ervine, b. November 27, 1787, son of Francis Irvine and Elizabeth Clements Ervine, m. Isabell Montgomery. Had five children:

1. Agnes, died in childhood.
2. Elizabeth, b. 1724, m. Wm. Montgomery.
3. John, b. 1827, d. 1905, m. Mary Coalter.
5. Francis Eugene, b. 1834, d. 1909.

(These three sons in Confederate army, 1861 to 1865.)

Elizabeth m. William Montgomery. Two children:


b. Agnes, m. D. B. Taylor; one child, Maysie, m. E. W. McClintock.

John Montgomery, son of Francis Eugene and Isabell (Montgomery) Irvine, m. Mary Coalter. Two children.

(1) Lucy Rods, m. James Montgomery Irvine (son of James Estill and Hannah King).
(2) Charles Edwin, m. Myrtle Gilkerson. Two children, William C., aged six; Lucy Rods, aged nine months.

James Estill, b. 1830, d. 1909, m. Hannah King. Nine children:

   b. Francis Eugene.
   c. William McKamy.
   d. John Howard.
   e. Pattie Moffett.

2. Eugene, m. Sophie Hunter. Four children:
c. Virginia N., m. John Todd. Three children: Houston Irvine, aged 8; William Wayt, aged 6; Annie Timberlake, aged 2.
d. William Eugene, unmarried.

3. Pattie died.

4. John Montgomery, m. Lucy Rodes, daughter of John M. Irvine, Sr. No children.

5. George T., m. Mary Winfree. Four children: Francis Louis, aged 10; Harry Winfree, aged 14; Robert, aged 11; Mary Elizabeth, aged 3.


7. Agnes, m. Wm. Glendy.

8. Alexander Wyat, unmarried.


Francis Eugene, b. 1834, d. 1909 (fifth son of Francis Eugene and Isabell Irvine), m. ——— Coalter. Two children:

(a) William Montgomery, m. Grace Beard. Two children: Rachael, aged 8; Virginia, aged 6.

(b) Clements m. Anna Garland. Four children: Garland, aged 9; Francis, aged 7; Lucy died; Greta, aged 4.

"Will of Jacob Clements, of 'Cow Pasture,' Augusta County, Virginia; probated September 1, 1759. His children, Ruth and Isabell, 3 daughters, Anna Burnet, Mary McKnight, Rachael Barnet, dau. Sarah Clements, 5 dau., Margaret, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ruth, Isabell Clements."


Henry m. ——— Lewis.

Belle m. I. F. Dyer; lives at Shackleford, Mo.

Robert Ruxton m. Anna Shaw.

William Henry (dead) m. first, Anna Withers. Four children. Anna m. second time, ——— Scott, of Fairville, Mo.

Children of Philander Young Irvine, b. Aug. 13, 1809 (son of Andrew and Polly (Houston) Irvine), m. Sarah Phillips Brown.
1. James Houston Irvine, b. April 16, 1836 (dead), m. Margaret Emma Hudson.
5. Alfred Tolls Irvine, b. June 30, 1845, m. first, Kate E. Brown; second, Josephine Wilson; third, Elizabeth Shelton, lives at Hughville, Mo.
8. Edward Philander Irvine, b. July 2, 1853 (dead), m. first, Katherine Bean (dead); m. second, Sarah Wilson (dead).
9. Arthur Marion Irvine, b. March 1, 1856, m. first, Nora Bruce (dead); m. second, Mary Bell Houston; live at Fort Scott, Kas.
10. Alma Palmore, b. July 22, 1858, m. Samuel H. Flonnory, Kansas City, Mo.

Children of James Houston Irvin and Emma Hudson:
1. Herbert Young, m. Louella Kutz, Syracuse, Kas.
2. Emma May, m. George W. Irvine, Syracuse, Kas.
3. Eugene Hudson, m. Eolean Daily. Children: Anna Prengie, Laura Wagoner, m. Harley Carroll; J. Eugene; Richard Hudson; Nell; Milla Margaret; James Crawford; Virginia.
4. Lelia Eleanor (died).
5. Sarah Lillian, m. Samuel Joseph Hatcher, Springfield, Mo.
7. James Edward, m. Augusta Raithel. One child, Margaret Elizabeth; Long Beach, Cal.
11. Alma Talbot, m. first George Pitts Hurst (dead); m. second, Charles S. Webster. Two children: Catharine, Alice Irma.
13. Mattie Bell, Pueblo, Colo.
14. George Lon, m. Charles Fisher, Pueblo, Colo. Four children;


Children of Melville and Elizabeth (Woodard) Irvine: William, Sarah Pearle. Both are dead.

Children of Alfred and Katharine Irvine: Brown (dead), Alfred, Josephine, m. Wesley Dyson, Colula, Texas.

Children of Sarah and William Rock: Alfred M., m. Mamnie Snodie; Frank; Sallie; Ely; Ruby; Ora; Price Daniels; Claud; Jessie.

Children of Edward Philander and Katharine (Bean) Irvine: Roxie, m. Herbert Rainy, Memphis, Tenn.; Roy.

Children of Arthur Marion and Belle (Houston) Irvine: Frances Bell, b. August 11, 1894; Arthur Houston, b. May 29, 1901; Virginia, b. August 11, 1911, died August 12, 1912. Live at Fort Scott, Kas.

Children of Alma Palmore (Irvine) and Samuel Flonneary: Samuel Irvine, m. Betty Edward, Kansas City, Kas. Two children: Houston Melville, William Raymond.

SAMUEL IRVIN—THIRD GENERATION.

My great-grandfather was born near Miller's Iron Works, on Mossy Creek, Augusta County, Virginia, February, 1760. These facts have been left with his numerous descendants. My uncle, James Doak Irvin, who had the most remarkable and reliable memory I ever knew, and lived to be past ninety, and died a little more than a year ago, was fourteen years old when his grandfather (Samuel Irvin) died at his father's home. He remembered distinctly of hearing his grandfather speak of his brothers and sisters and their home on Mossy Creek, near Miller's Iron Works, "back in old Virginia." He learned through him that they were wealthy people and owned a large amount of land in that vicinity. He often heard him tell of raising hemp and tobacco and about how they rolled their tobacco in hogsheads to Harper's Ferry for market. It took them many days to make the trip, and they would have to take their provisions for themselves and for the horses to last the trip. Sometimes they went down the valley to some other place, but I have forgotten the name.

To determine who was the father of Rev. Benjamin and Samuel Irvin has been a complication that has given me a great amount of concern from the fact there were so many Irvine families, all brothers, and every one had children bearing the same names, viz: Edward, Benjamin, John, James, William and Francis. But it is my opinion that it
was Edward, because he is the only one occupying that particular location, and it is the opinion of many others. Howard S. Irvine, who is a descendant of the same line, says so. I will quote from H. M. Williamson, of Portland, Ore., who has collected much Irvin data of that particular location. “I cannot tell you who was the father of Rev. Benjamin and Samuel Irvine. I see you have identified four sons of the original. Edward seems to be the most plausible. You have met the same obstacle I have met with in tracing one of the Poage descendants, and that is the destruction of the will records of Rockingham County. I notice you state that your ancestor, Samuel Irvin, was born near Miller's Iron Works. On December 15, 1777, Edward Erwin and wife Mary conveyed land to Mark Bird, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Miller, iron men on Mossy Creek, which land had been patented to Edward Erwin, Jr., May 12, 1770. (As referred to before, Book 2, p. 74. Two patents to Edward Erwin, Sr., father of Edward Erwin, Jr. April 5, 1748, and March, 1747. Patented to Edward Erwin, May 12, 1770.) It looks like this Edward was the son of Edward and Frances and was your ancestor, the father of Rev. Benjamin and Samuel; if so, he probably died in Rockingham County, or moved away.” Edward Erwin and wife Mary conveyed 209 acres of land to Benjamin Crow, of Rockingham County, September 19, 1780.

The fact that Rev. Benjamin and Samuel were brothers has been borne out by facts that cannot be disputed. In the will of James Brewster, of Rockingham County, Virginia, and who died in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1807, made bequest to Sarah, wife of Benjamin Irvine; Jane, wife of Samuel Irvin, both of Madison County, Kentucky.

Two years later his widow, Eleanor Brewster, bequeathed to grandson, William Alexander, “my Bible.” I have been told this Bible recorded that Benjamin and Samuel were brothers.

Then my grandfather also, Samuel W. Irvin, used to relate to his children an amusing story of a visit to his father's home in Madison County, Kentucky, of an uncle who was a Presbyterian minister, when he (my grandfather) was a lad. It was at the season of the year to cut burr oak bark for the tanyard, and all the male help, including his two older brothers, were off in the mountains cutting their year's supply of tanbark, and young Samuel was left home to do the chores. When the uncle came he was called upon for the extra service of waiting on him. When retiring time came he was given the candle to light his uncle to bed; when they reached the room the uncle looked about and found a peg in the wall, whereupon he removed his hair (wig) and hung it up. This so amused and in a measure frightened the lad that he made great haste to his mother to tell her about it. (The ministry in those days...
wore wigs.) The first appearance of Rev. Benjamin Irvine by court
record was Dec. 12, 1808. He was deeded by Hugh Kilptaric and Wife
Mary, 200 acres of land on the waters of Paint Lick Creek, in Madison
County, Kentucky.

Madison County, Kentucky. January 2, 1797. Samuel Irvin was
deeded by William Bush 100 acres of land on Silver Creek.

October 16, 1806. Samuel Irvin, of Madison County, was deeded by
William Bush, of Clark County, Kentucky, 40 acres of land on Hay's
Fork of Silver Creek.

January 1, 1810. Samuel Irvin conveyed to Samuel Snoddy 10½
acres of land on Hay's Fork of Silver Creek.

April 3, 1815. Samuel Irvine conveyed to Williamson Irvine eight
acres of land, including the tanyard on Hay's Fork of Silver Creek, in
Madison Co., Ky., part of tract on which Samuel Irvine lived.

"The spot where this tanyard was located is on Hay's Fork of Silver
Creek, about a mile from the present town of Kingston and 7 or 8 miles
from Richmond."

July 8, 1816. Samuel Irvin conveyed to John Henderson and Steph­
en Walker all his interest and claim to a grist mill and saw mill.

May 29, 1817. Samuel Irvin conveyed to Brison Irvin (his second
son) 129½ acres of land on the south side of Hay's Fork of Silver
Creek.

October 6, 1821. Samuel Irvin and wife Jennett, Bryson Irvin and
wife Martha B. conveyed to John Todd 32 acres of land on the south
side of Hay's Fork of Silver Creek, and to Moses Davidson 88 acres on
south side Hay's Fork of Silver Creek, in Madison County, Kentucky.

Samuel Irvin was a Revolutionary soldier; was with General Greene
in South Carolina and with him in his retreat into Virgina, and was
in the battle of Cow Pens. His war record was established on the affi­
davit of his grandson, James Doak Irvin, who was fourteen years old
when his grandfather died, August 3, 1837, at his father's home, three
miles east of town, and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Corydon, Ind.
On his deathbed he called his grandson, James D. Irvin, to his bedside
and gave him the razor he carried with him in the Revolutionary War,
saying, "Keep this as a relic of the war and hand it down the male
line." Unfortunately this relic was lost by fire in June, 1880, when this
grandson's dental office was destroyed by fire.

The children of Samuel and Jane (Brewster) Irvine were:

1. Mary or Polly, born January 8, 1790, married April, 1811, to Jo­
seph W. Doak, in Madison County, Kentucky. They were mar­
rried by her uncle, Rev. Benjamin Irvin. August 20, 1815, Jo­
seph W. Doak sold 99½ acres of land on Silver Creek to William
Fitzgerald in consideration of $1,213. They located in Orange County, Indiana, near Paoli, where many of his descendants still reside.

The children of Polly Irvin and Joseph W. Doak were:

1. Jane, married Samuel Lynd, and had the following children:
   a. Robert Doak, m. Melissa Vancleave, had four children: Rosa, Jane, Anna and Willis.
   d. Martha Sarah, lived a long life unmarried.
   e. Shelby E., died.
   f. Joseph Samuel, m. first, Sarah Salee; two children: William and Anna; m. second, Anna Chism; two children: Henry and Maggie.
   g. George Galoway, married in Kansas.
   h. Sylvester Barr, married in Kansas.
   i. Clarence D., unmarried.


3. Robert, married Cynthia Dunn. Their children:
   d. Erastus Austin, m. Christiana Clements. Four children: Charles E, Addie, Eunice, Anna.
   e. Everett, died.

Elulia Doak, m. Dr. Charles L. Boyd. They live in Paoli. Three children:

Charence Elbert, m. Crayden Boyd. Two children: Clarabel, Cynthia.
Ethel Cynthia, m. Dr. Hanson S. Gifford. One child: Hanson S., Jr.
Joseph.
Elizabeth.

2. Williamson Irvin, b. December 3, 1791, m. Polly Davis, and remained in Kentucky. Their children:

1. Elizabeth, m. James Smith.
2. Samuel Davis, m. Sarah Discall.
3. Mary Jane, died unmarried.
4. Williamson, m. Martha Bodine. Three children: Isaac Bryson, m. Lizzie Shehan, no children; Charles Fletcher; Anna, m. Williamson Marion Irvin, son of James and Margaret Hobbs.
5. Martha, m. Henry Jelf (or Self).
7. James, m. Margaret Hobbs.
8. Nellie, died unmarried.
9. Miriam F. Irvin m. first, Philip B. Smith. Two children: Mary Williamson and Philip A. All are dead. Two grandchildren: Valner T. Smith and Effie B. Smith. Married, second, Jesse S. Munday. Two children:


James Irvin, son of Williamson and Polly Davis, m. Margaret Hobbs. Had four sons: Williamson Marion, Davis H., James Brewster and Franklin Woodburn.

Williamson Marion Irvine, m. Anna Irvin (daughter of Williamson and Martha Bodine). They live at 2202 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky. Their children:

(1) Nellie Bodine, b. 1883, m. S. C. Crews, residing at Tivoli, Refugio County, Texas. Two children: Irvine Burkett, b. January 17, 1913; a daughter recently born, not named.
(2) Marion Fletcher, b. 1886, not married; cashier of Bank of New Hope, New Hope, Ala.
(3) James Bryson, b. 1888, m. Sarah Treat; one child: Sue Anna, b. 1913.
(4) Lawson Bodine, b. 1892, single.
(5) Annie Mable, b. 1898.

Davis H. Irvine, son of James and Margaret Hobbs, lives in Indianapolis.

James Brewster, son of James Irvin and Margaret Hobbs, lives in Bloomfield, Ky.


Franklin Woodburn, son of James and Margaret Hobbs, is a Baptist minister; has charge of the First Baptist Church, Rutland, Vt.

3. Bryson Irvin, b. March 9, 1794, married Martha B. Davis; remained a time in Kentucky, then moved to Georgia. Only two children have been furnished me: Dorotha and Samuel Davis and he resided near Milner, Ga.


5. Samuel Williamson Irvin, b. April 16, 1798, married Jane Doak, February 1, 1821, in Jessamine County, Kentucky. (She was a daughter of James and Mrs. Jane (Dunn Fulton) Doak and a sister of the above Joseph W. Doak.) He settled in Bloomington, Ind., where he and his father established a tanyard. He was also a cabinetmaker and carpenter. We have some of his own make of furniture. In 1826 he moved to Charlestown, Clark County, Indiana, and in 1828 moved down the Ohio River to Mauckport, Ind. Later bought a farm three miles east of Corydon, on Big Indian Creek, in Harrison County, Indiana. In 1837 moved to Corydon, where he died September 5, 1843, in the prime of life. He had the reputation of being a most powerful man in strength, though not by any means a large man; red hair and florid complexion. He died of a very acute disease, and it is thought by his descendants, now, it was appendicitis. He was buried by the side of his father in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Corydon, Ind. Their children will appear under the head of James Doak.

6. Jane Irvin, born May 29, 1800, married Austin Seward and settled in Bloomington, Ind., where he established the famous "Seward Foundry." Their children will be found elsewhere in this book.

7. James Irvin, born July 2, 1802, and married Anna Davis. They remained in Kentucky.

I have been unable to obtain but four children:
Dicy Manthus Miriam Dunn, m. William Allen. She lives in Harrodsburg, Ky.
Sarah, m. —— Finnell. She lives in Harrodsburg, Ky.
Samuel Davis.
Helen, m. —— Willis, Vanarsdell, Ky., R. D. No. 1.

8. Elizabeth Irvin, b. October 25, 1804, married Williamson Alexander. He was a son of William and Agnes (Brewster) Alexander. They were married at the home of her brother, Samuel Williamson Irvin, in Charlestown, Ind. Her nephew, James D. Irvin, was three years old at the time, and he was greatly disturbed when “Bin took Bettie,” as he called them. He was very fond of “Aunt Bettie.” They settled near Bloomington, Ind., where some of their descendants still reside.

Eleanor Brewster Dunn, born January 25, 1754, died November 3, 1841; Jane (or Jennett) Irvin, born April 11, 1761, died July 17, 1839; Agnes Alexander, born April 25, 1763, died August 25, 1840. All three were buried side by side in the old Dunn burying place east of the college campus at Bloomington, Ind. Their graves are marked by a three-cornered stone. They were sisters, also sisters of Sarah Brewster, who married Rev. Benjamin Irvin.

Second Generation.

James Doak (father of Joseph W. and Jane Irvin, already referred to) was born about 1760, in Augusta County, near Mount Crawford, which is now in Rockingham County, it being separated from Augusta in 1776. He was a son of Robert Doak, of whom I will have something to relate later. I find but one reference to James Doak in the Augusta County court records, and that is as a private school teacher for two children of Win. Blackwood.

James Doak married, February 20, 1786, Mrs. Jane Fulton. (See History of Rockingham County, by J. W. Wayland, page 446.) Her maiden name was Jane Dunn, a daughter of James Dunn, who married Martha Long (daughter of John Long, of Down County, Ireland) James Dunn and wife Martha came to America about 1763 and came to the northern part of Augusta County, which was afterwards divided into three counties—Rockingham, Augusta and Rockbridge. The children of James and Martha were:

1. Samuel, b. 1750, married Eleanor Brewster.
2. James, b. 1756, married Jane Doak, a sister of James Doak above.
3. Alexander.
5. Jane, b. 1762, married first, John Fulton; second, James Doak.
6. Jean (supposed to be twins), married —— Spear.

Jane was married to John Fulton June 23, 1781. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was soon after killed in a battle. They had one son, also named John, Jr. I have heard my grandmother relate this circumstance.

The children of James and Jane (Dunn Fulton) Doak were:
I. Joseph W., born December 24, 1786, married Polly Irvin (daughter of Samuel Irvin and Jane Brewster). (Their children already given under “Samuel Irvin” on a previous page.)

II. Mary or Polly, b. Nov. 7, 1798 (my grandmother gave her age Nov. 7, 1789), married Joseph Scott, June 16, 1814. He was born Dec. 8, 1789, in Jessamine County, Ky. They moved to Missouri and bought a fine farm in the Osage Valley, Saint Charles County. He died Jan. 27, 1837, leaving two children, Preston Breckenridge and Thomas Alexander. Preston Breckenridge Scott married 1st, Sarah Anderson and three children, Mary Inez, Rachel Dudley and Preston Breckenridge. He married second time Margaret Ann Anderson. (Sarah and Margaret were sisters and daughters of Rachael Black Given and Robert Dudley Anderson). They had four children:

1. Thomas Alexander, m. Jennie Reed. They live in St. Louis, Mo.
2. Fannie Given, and resides in St. Louis, Mo.
3. Lizzie George, m. Gilford Wells Henry, 1882. and lived in St. Louis, Mo. She died April, 1914.

Children of Lizzie George Scott and Gilford Wells Henry:

1. Ione Scott, m. Dec. 28, 1907, Frank Newcomb Goerner, one child, Nancy Elizabeth, b. Dec. 9, 1909. They live at 5864 Plymouth street, Saint Louis, Mo.
2. Rolla Harrison, m. Freda Ebelein.
3. Harold Breckenridge, aged 22 years.
4. Arline Preston, m. Herther F. May.
5. Scott Anderson, aged 17.

Thomas Alexander Scott, son of Mary Doak and Joseph Scott, m. Elizabeth Damnon of Lincoln County, Mo. He was a prominent physician and lived at Paynesville, Pike Co., Mo. They had a number of children; three reached maturity, Mollie, Eugene and Forest, m. Blanton Shiff of Elsberry, Lincoln Co., Mo.
III. Martha Doak, b. April 20, 1791, m. John A. Mars, 1822. He bought a section of fine land in Marion County, Ind., a few miles from Indianapolis, beyond Eagle Creek. They had the following children:

1. Eliza Ann, b. July 15, 1823, m. Fielding Beeler, Sept. 18, 1844. They had seven children, four of whom are still living, Martha, Emma, Ida H., Laura (Mrs. John V. Carter), and Fielding Beeler, Jr. They still own and live on a part of the Mars homestead bought by their grandfather. It is a beautiful location. Fielding Beeler, Sr., was for a number of years President of the State Board of Agriculture. Fielding, Jr., has been deputy clerk a number of years in the city of Indianapolis, Ind.

2. James A. Mars married Christina Peppard (he died Nov., 1850). They had one daughter, Georgia, m. W. C. Thompson, had one son, Maurice Thompson.

3. John Shannon Mars, b. Nov., 1833, died Jan. 31, 1915, m. Rebecca Rhodes and had seven children, four of whom are yet living, (a) Charles M. Mars, (b) James Sherman Mars, (c) John B. Mars, the youngest, all of Trinidad, Colo; (d) Addie, the oldest, married Oliver Cox. Both are dead, but they have one daughter, Ethel Cox Anderson, who lives at Phoenix, Arizona.


IV. Robert Doak, b. Oct. 4, 1794, m. 1st Susan Hamlet and lived in Shelby County, Ky. He represented his district in Congress 1842 to 1844. They had seven children, (a) William Hamlet, b. 1815; (b) Mary Jane, b. 1822; (c) James Washington, b. 1825; (d) Susan Amanda, b. 1827; (e) Robert Warren, b. 1829, and lives in Louisville, Ky.; (f) Nancy Elizabeth, b. 1831; (g) Martha Ellen, b. 1835.

He married second time Catharine Chambers, had six children, (a) Joseph Maxwell, b. 1837, lives in York, Nebraska; (b) Thomas Jefferson, b. 1839, married Nancy J. McCampbell and live at McComb, Ill.; (c) James Andrew, b. 1842; (d) Preston Breckenridge, b. 1844, lives at Crestwood, Ky.; (e) Luther, b. 1846; (f) Anna May, b. 1848.

V. Elizabeth Doak, b. Nov. 20, 1797, m. John Dunn. He was a son of James Dunn and Elizabeth Hopkins.

Wills, Book C—30, Jessamine Co., Ky.
James Dunn of Jessamine Co., Ky., Mar. 4, 1819, wife Elizabeth, one-third of my land, and a negro; I give to my daughter Martha Dunn, a choice of my horses, to my son Alexander Dunn, a mare, residue to all my children; viz., John, Martha, James and Alexander.

Id. id. D. 41. Mar. 10, 1817. James Dunn and Elizabeth, his wife, to John Dunn, all of Jessamine County, Ky., for $200, three hundred and sixteen acres on Clear Creek. Elizabeth Doak and John Dunn settled in Shelby County, Missouri. They had thirteen children, as far as I can recall, were James, Robert, David, John, Frank, Preston Breckenridge, three daughters, Jane, m. — Priest, and had three children; Sarena, married — — —, and had three children. They moved to Georgetown, Pettis Co. (1860).

Susan lived a long and useful life unmarried. Preston Breckenridge is the only one now living and resides in Monroe City, Monroe Co., Mo. One of his sons is cashier of a bank at Shelbyville, Mo.

VI. Jane Doak, b. Nov. 18, 1800 (daughter of James and Jane (Dunn) Doak), married Feb. 1, 1821, in Jessamine County, Kentucky, Samuel Williamson Irvin (son of Samuel and Jane (Brewster) Irvin referred to on a previous page). She died March 23, 1864, at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Logan in Lincoln County, Mo. Their children were:

1. James Doak Irvin, b. Sept. 2, 1823, in Bloomington, Ind., in a house recently torn away on the corner of Grant and 7th st. He married Matilda Thompson, Dec. 18, 1844, in Corydon, Ind. Both are still living and celebrated their sixty-ninth anniversary of their marriage December last (1914). Matilda was the only child of Richard and Miranda (Beeman) Thompson. She was born on the farm now owned by Harrison County, and is now used as the Harrison County poor farm. She bore the distinction of being kidnapped twice, when a child and the third attempt foiled by timely interference. When she was three months old her mother and father were living apart; her father watched his opportunity and snatched the infant from the arms of its nurse, who was carrying her in her arms, near her mother's home. When she was twelve years old a neighbor girl Rebecca Hudson, enticed her away from home, and a neighbor man, who was in the plot, waiting on horseback, took her up behind him and brought her to her mother, living in Corydon. Some of her maternal ancestors were in the Wyoming massacre, Penn., and suffered loss of life and property.
2. Mary Jane, b. July 23, 1826, at Charlestown, Ind. She was a cripple, left so from a severe attack of spinal meningitis when six years old, that paralyzed her vocal organs, so that she could not articulate to be understood. She had a remarkable memory, like the rest of the Irvins. She died in Corydon, Ind., July 27, 1906, aged 80 years.

3. Elizabeth Eleanor Irvin, b. Sept. 24, 1829, in Mauckport, Harrison County, Indiana, married Robert Reynolds Logan, Feb. 16, 1847, in Corydon, Ind., whom she met in the fall of 1846, while on a visit to her Uncle Robert Doak's, near Shelbyville, Kentucky. They lived one year in Shelby County, Ky., and in March, 1848, moved to Lincoln County, Missouri, where they spent the rest of their lives. She possessed the reputed characteristics of the Irvine's, light hair, florid complexion, energetic, resourceful, industrious, she kept things stirring from sun up to sundown, even into the late hours of the night. She could bring the largest results, from the least capital, of any person I ever knew. Her children went respectably clad from the toil of her own hands. It was she who spun and wove the cloth for our clothes, spun and wove out of flax the table linen, spread upon our table (and it was fine); she spun and knit our socks and stockings. It was she who taught us our individual self reliance, who gave us our lessons of rectitude and modesty, and taught us to reverence our father as a dignitary of the household; and never under any circumstances, before one of her children, took issue with him about parental government. Her cares and sorrows were many, but, like her husband, she trusted the guiding hand of an overruling dispenser of all things, which gave her strength to bear life's burdens.

I visited my mother's home, and the home of my childhood in August and September, 1895. She was not well at the time, but concealed her sufferings. On Nov. 8, same year, I received word to come to her at once, and on the 9th I reached her bedside, and found her suffering from an advanced stage of cardiac dropsy. I never witnessed such suffering, but notwithstanding her bodily pain and anguish, her mind was clear. She never let the hour for morning worship pass unnoticed even to the last morning, when we thought she would not notice, and had decided to leave it off; but at the hour, reminded us that it was time to assemble for worship, when we all assembled, for our last, altogether. She passed away at the dawn of day, November 20,
1895. Her children will appear under head of Robert Reynolds Logan.

4. Martha Ann Irvin, born September 25, 1831, in Mauckport, Ind., married Bryson Irvin Seward, Nov. 21, 1850, of Bloomington, Indiana (her first cousin). (He was son of Austin and Jane (Irvin) Seward.) She died on December 25, 1859, leaving an infant just one week old. They named him James Irvin. He went West and has been lost to the family many years. They had two other children, Mary, born April 9, 1853, died April 10, 1854, and Francis Henry, born May 29, 1857, and now living at Columbus, Ind. He is a fine machinist, having learned his trade in the famous Seward foundry at Bloomington. He married Carrie Wilson of Monroe Co., Ind. Three children, Frank Austin, James Forest and Edward Ray. Frank A. and James F. died in a few days of each other from diphtheria, Frank being 14 years old. Edward Ray died aged three years.

Bryson I. Seward married, second time, Miss Florence Hedge, of Franklin, Ind. They had five children, 1 Iris and 2 Ivy, twins. Ivy died aged four months. Iris married J. A. Wood and has one child; they live at 56 Kenwood ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; 3 Nettie, m. T. G. Coleman. They have a large family, live at Colby, Washington; 4 Eugene (John), married 1st, Nellie May Swarts (daughter of Wylie Swarts of Clark County, Ind.); one child, Wylie Bryson. He married, 2nd time, Miss Jessie R. McCarty, of Jeffersonville. They have five children, Iris Jeannette, Florence Leslie, Giles Dickson, Jessie Eugene and Charles Frederick; 5 Pearl, married twice. She and her mother live near Allegheny City, Pa.

CAPTAIN JAMES DOAK IRVIN.

I am inclined before I finish this sketch to pay a short tribute of respect to my dearly beloved uncle, James D. Irvin, whose life in many ways has been one to be emulated, and whose influence for uprightness has been felt in his home and in the community. His honesty and integrity was never questioned. In his family he was gentle and indulgent, ruled by the strong power of love. His home was a heaven and he sought to make happy everything that came within its domain. Notwithstanding his gentler qualities, he was brave, courageous, and portrayed the characteristics of the Irvines, who, it is said, "were second to none on any battlefield." And when at the breaking out of the Civil War and a call was made for recruits, he responded and raised, and took to camp at North Madison, Ind., one hundred men and horses, at his
own expense, until mustered into service. For which service he never asked or received from the government any remuneration. After being mustered in and commissioned Captain of Company B, Third Indiana Cavalry, he was ordered to Washington, D. C. Afterwards served in the army of the Potomac. One year's service rendered him helpless from rheumatism, from which he never recovered sufficiently to go back. The same disability has confined him to his home and bed for fifteen years. Although he never returned to his army life, he still did service for his country to the end. He possibly inherited his military enthusiasm from his ancestors. His grandfather, Samuel Irvin, was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his great grandfathers, James Dunn and James Brewster.

He learned the trade of carpentry from his father, and for many years was a carpenter and contractor in Corydon, Ind. When about thirty-five years old he studied dentistry with Dr. Carter of Bloomington, Ind., and for about thirty years practiced dentistry in Corydon. When quite a young man read law and medicine, and notwithstanding he never practiced either, his advice was often sought for in both. He was often importuned to enter the political field but declined. He held a few local offices. He was raised to the high order of Masonry in 1853, and served a number of terms as Master of Pisgah Lodge No. 32., F. A. M., of Corydon, Ind. He was profoundly temperate and strictly adhered to his convictions, and never tasted intoxicants, not even for medicinal purposes. One of his mottoes that he strictly followed was, "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well."

I came to his home when a school girl, over forty-seven years ago, and I can truly say his influence and instructions have been of incalculable value to me in moulding my life and character. He died Oct. 23, 1913, past ninety years old. The facts of a man's life that can be recorded when he is gone, as a rule, but poorly convey an adequate idea of what his life really was.

The following tribute is not overdrawn:

**IN MEMORIAM.**

The committee appointed to draft a suitable Memorial on the death of Doctor James D. Irvin, begs to submit the following:

In the fullness of time, the Grand Master of the Universe has called from "labor to refreshment" our worthy brother, James D. Irvin, who was a faithful member of the lodge for so many years, and who we believe lived up to the principles and teachings of masonry as he understood them. He had been a diligent and close student of the mysteries taught therein, and was always ready to obey all signs and sum-
mons sent him by his lodge, and the younger members especially, had
great respect for his views and instructions in the working of the lodge,
and although on account of his disabilities, he was for so many years
unable to attend the lodge, yet he never lost his interest therein; and the
lodge feels that it has lost one of its "old land marks" as it were, and
deeply deplores the loss of brother Irvin; but sincerely hopes he has
been transplanted to the Grand Lodge above, where we, if we are true
and faithful, may be able to rejoin him when we are called away.

Doctor Irvin’s life was a model in many ways. His integrity was of
the highest type, but the strongest element in his character, and the one
to be emulated most, was his tenacious clinging to the loftiest ideals,
even to the minutest detail.

He never did “things by halves,” and was never content with any­
thing but the best. This striving for the truth and the right, was mani­
fest as a man, as a citizen, as a soldier, as a dentist, as a carpenter, as a
companion and as a friend. Therefore in truth he is not dead, but his
worthy and splendid life still lives and stands forth as a beacon light
to guide and ennoble all who came in contact with him.

We recommend that a copy of this Memorial be sent to the family.
C. M. MILLER,
C. W. THOMAS,
JOHN HETH.
Committee.

THE LOGANS.

“In Scotland few surnames are more ancient than that of Logan.
As early as 1278 it appears in the Royal Charter. In 1329 a knight
named Robert Logan was in the train of barons who bore the heart of
Bruce to the Holy Land.

In the reign of the Bruces the principal family of the name obtained
by marriage the barony of Restalrig, lying between Edinburg and the
sea, on which the greater part of South Leith is now built. To such
a height did this family attain that Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig mar­
rried a daughter of Robert II by Euphemia Ross, and afterwards con­
stituted Admiral of Scotland. Then there was an ancient Celtic clan
of the name, one of whose chiefs married a Fraser, and in a feud
with his wife’s family was slain. Another branch lived in Ayrshire, and
was designated as “of Logan”—(Scottish Nation). The family which is
the subject of this sketch cannot be definitely traced to any of those
which have been mentioned. For generations before any of them came
to America, they had been plain people in Ireland, accustomed to rely
upon themselves for their individual respectability, as well as for the
means of subsistence, and were sturdily independent. Their tradition is that their ancestor was a Presbyterian who fled from Ayrshire to escape the persecution of John Graham, the Bloody Claverhouse, and, with others of his name and kindred, found shelter and refuge among the Protestant plantations in the north of Ireland. Lurgan was the locality of his home. In the following years, descendants of this one found their way to Pennsylvania, whose colonial treasurer, James Logan, for whom the Mingo chief was named was in no distant degree theirkinsman. Two of these, John (not James) and David Logan, soon left Pennsylvania, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia, and both were soldiers in the French and Indian wars. Their names appear upon the official list. John settled near New Providence church in what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia. He had a son James, who married Hannah Irvine (or Erwin) the daughter of a Presbyterian preacher, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters. One of those sons, John Logan, married Rachael McPheeters, a daughter of Wm. McPheeters, who married Rachael Moore, and a sister of Rev. Wm. McPheeters, whose first wife was a daughter of Major John McDowell of Fayette Co., Ky. This John Logan and Rachael McPheeters were the parents of Rev. Eusebius Logan, who died in 1827, and Rev. Robert Logan of Fort Worth, Texas; of Joseph Logan and the late Mrs. Theophilus Gamble of Augusta Co., Va. Alexander Logan, another son of James and Hannah, moved to Kentucky; one of Alexander’s sons was a Presbyterian minister, and married a Miss Venable of Shelby County and Rev. James Venable Logan of Central University, is their son. Robert Logan, a third son of James and Hannah, was a Presbyterian minister. Rev. Robert Logan had the refusal of the tutorship in Hampden Sidney College, when the celebrated John Holt Rice applied for it. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1769; was educated at Liberty Hall; he visited Kentucky, and while there he married Margaret Moore, from Walker’s Creek, Augusta County, Virginia. She came from the same Rutherford-Walker stock, which gave to this country, and to the Presbyterian church: Dr. John Poage Campbell, the McPheeters, the Browns (descendants of Rev. Samuel), the Stuarts, and so many other pious and able divines.

Rev. Robert Logan returned to Virginia and finally settled in Fincastle County, where he was for many years the frontier minister. The late John Benjamin Irwin Logan of Salem, Roanoke County, was his son. Joseph D. Logan, a fourth son of James and Hannah, was another Presbyterian minister, and one of distinction; he married Jane Butler Dandridge, a descendant in the sixth generation of Pocahontas, and of the family from which came the wife of President Washington. "In
the dim past a descendant of Pocahontas entered into the Logan family and finally brought forth General John A. Logan." Their son, James W. Logan, married a Miss S. W. Strothers. After the death of his first wife, Rev. Joseph D. Logan married Louisa Lee, one of whose children is Dr. Joseph P. Logan of Atlanta, Georgia. Benjamin Logan, a fifth son of James and Hannah, was the father of the late J. A. Logan of Staunton, Va. One of the daughters of James and Hannah married James McCampbell (not McKinney, as the author gave it).

"The preaching characteristics of the Irvines, as well as the Rutherfords, Walkers, Moors, McPheeters, seem to have come out strong in this branch of the Logan family."—[Waddel's Annals.]

Copied from Green's history of "Historic Families of Kentucky." I quote from Green, because this is a good history of our own immediate family, in a few words, correcting two mistakes, however. It was John Logan, whose son James married Hannah Irvine. Further on in the same chapter he corrects the mistake, "It was probably John who was a contributing member of New Providence church of Rockbridge County, Virginia, who was the father of James, who married Hannah Irvine." James and Hannah's daughter Margaret married James McCampbell, one of whose descendants, Mrs. Georgia A. Speed, lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

There were three Logans located in Augusta County, Va., in early times, David, John and James. It is evident David and John were brothers, they bear a striking resemblance, in character and family names.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHART I.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Logan wife Jane.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen. Benjamin m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Montgomery</td>
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<tr>
<td>David m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He and wife Priscilla Wallace Ann Clough Effie Stephenson John Allen Martin D. Anderson Winlock Harden</td>
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<tr>
<td>both died soon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabel Wallace, born in Louisville, 1819, m.</td>
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<td>Agatha Marshal</td>
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CHART II.

Gen Benjamin
Col. John m.
Jane McClure

Hugh
Nathaniel
Mary
Sarah

Jane Allen m.
Joseph Ballenger
Otha Holland Beaty
Theodosia m.
Christopher Thompson

Mary m.

Elizabeth m.
Edward Lanier Harris

David m.
1st Mary Twigg

Stephen Twigg
CHART III.

David Logan, wife Jane.

Gen. Benjamin  Col. John  Hugh  Nathaniel  Mary  Sarah
m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.
Sarah Wood

Cyrus  Jennie  Nancy  Green  Sarah  Mary  Allen  Harriet  J. McCampbell
m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.
Mahala  George  Alexander  Frances  John  Lewis  Patsy  Milton  McRoberts Sarah Birch Bell

Carpenter  Given  McRoberts Morrison

Martha  Louisa  Dr. Hugh  John A.  Sarah Ann  George  Emily  Rachael Black
m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.
— Prather  Will  Frances  Connell  John A.  Wells  Gray  Robert Dudley
—  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  m.  Anderson

Sarah, first wife of Preston Breckenridge Scott.
(Mary Inez.
Three children: Rachael Dudley.
Preston Breckenridge.

Margaret, second wife of Preston Breckenridge Scott.
(Thomas Alexander.
Their children: Fannie Given.
Lizzie George.
See Preston Breckenridge Scott in Index of Descendants.
CHART IV.

John Logan wife Margaret.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James, b. 1733</th>
<th>John Samuel</th>
<th>Robert</th>
<th>Sarah Mary</th>
<th>Alexander</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. 1765</td>
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Hannah Irwin,

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert, b. Sept. 19, 1767, m. Margaret Moore.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alexander, b. March 12, 1771, m. Jane McCampbell.</td>
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<td>Margaret, b. Dec. 21, 1772, m. James McCampbell.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>James, b. Oct. 17, 1777, m. Lucy Van Lear.</td>
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<td>Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1779, m. John Welch.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joseph, b. Oct. 1, 1781, m. 1st Jane Dandridge, 2d Lucy Lee.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irwin, b. Dec. 20, 1783, m. Sarah Crawford.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William, b. Mar. 19, 1787, m. Elizabeth Crawford.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Benjamine, b. Mar. 14, 1789, m. Margaret Walkup.</td>
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</table>

First Generation.

David Logan in 1740 proved the importation of himself and family in Orange County, Va., which was afterwards Augusta County. They settled first in Pennsylvania, and it is thought remained awhile in Montgomery County, near the present location of Norristown.

Second Generation.

John Logan bought land of Benjamin Borden in 1742. The most authentic information of the first settlement of that part of the country was given by Rev. Samuel Houston to the Rev. James Morrison, third pastor of New Providence church. He begins with the grants of Beverley and Borden. The dividing lines of these grants crossed the valley where New Providence now stands. This church stands nearly midway between Staunton and Lexington, on the Middlebrook and Brownsburg road, in the northern part of Rockbridge County. It was regularly organized in 1746. The first record of a settled pastor was in 1748. At the same time the people of Timber Ridge built a log meeting house, two miles nearer New Providence than the present Stone church, near the late residence of W. S. Irvine.
The first elders of New Providence, according to Mr. Houston, were a Mr. Miller, Andrew Hays, John Logan, Samuel Buchanan, Alexander Walker, John Houston and Andrew Steel. There is in the possession of the officers of the church the original deed given by James Wardlow and wife Mary to John Logan, Samuel Buchanan, Alexander Walker, Sr., Andrew Hays, James Henry, James McCampbell, Thomas Hill, John Houston, Alexander Walker, Jr., as elders of the congregation of Dissenters of New Providence church.

John Logan's will was probated May 19, 1778, wife Margaret; children James, John, Samuel, William, Robert, Sarah, Mary and Alexander.

Will B. 6, Page 43. _______ discharge all debts. _______ First I give and bequeath to my wife the third of all the movables, and I give and bequeath to my son John the one-half of the land or plantation, and that half to be valued and John is to pay in money the half of that value of land to my son Samuel, and I leave and bequeath to my son William and son Robert the other half, which is to be valued and divided between them as the other is divided, William is to possess the land and pay Robert his part in money. To my daughter Sarah one feather bed and furniture and five and twenty pounds. And to my wife her maintenance from the land. To my daughter Mary the sum of five pounds annually her life time. To my son Alexander five pounds. To my son James, a book entitled "Anthony Burgess," etc.

JOHN LOGAN.

James Logan came to America with his parents about 1742 and was quite young. He married Hannah Erwin about 1765. She was a daughter of Robert and Ann (Crockett) Erwin. (I find many of their descendants spelling their name Irwin and some Irvine.) (See Robert Ervin under the head of Erwins.)

It is thought he was a son of a first wife who died in Ireland, or Pennsylvania. James Logan was a Revolutionary soldier, served three years in Captain Jonathan Langdon's Company, 12th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Wood. He died in Rockbridge Co., Va., in 1825, aged 92 years. His wife Hannah died in 1826; both are buried at New Monmouth church cemetery, Rockbridge County, Va. The children of James and Hannah Logan were:

1. Anna, b. June 1, 1766, died young.
5. Margaret, b. Dec. 21, 1772, married James McCampbell, July 19, 1791.
7. James, b. Oct. 17, 1777, married Lucy Van Lear.
10. Irwin, b. Dec. 20, 1783, married Sarah Crawford.

James, who married Lucy Van Lear, moved from Salem, Roanake Co., Va., in 1821 to Bellview Valley, about 30 miles from St. Louis, Mo. His daughter Lucy married — Brooks. She died at Potosi Jan. 19, 1890.

Alexander Logan and Jane McCampbell were married in Rockbridge Co., Va., and in Oct., same year, settled in Shelby Co., Ky., on a farm four miles from Shelbyville. I am told the old homestead (which was a brick house) is still preserved. The original letter they brought from New Monmouth church, Rockbridge Co., Va., is in the keeping of some of the descendants at Shelbyville, Ky. He died Sept. 25, 1847, aged 76 years, and his wife died Aug. 14, 1846. Both are buried in the cemetery at Shelbyville, Ky.

Jane McCampbell was a descendant of John McCampbell of Ireland, who came to America at an advanced age. His children:

1. James McCampbell, m. Mary Shannon in Ireland.
2. John McCampbell, m. Eleanor McCormick in Ireland.
4. William McCampbell, b. 1739, m. Jane Cooper in Ireland.
5. Grizelda McCampbell, died unmarried.
6. Hannah McCampbell, m. —— Cunningham in Ireland.
7. Sarah McCampbell m. Alexander Tedford (or Tilford).

James McCampbell married Mary Shannon in Ireland, her father Samuel was in the siege of Londonderry, was captured and beaten almost to death (or left for dead), was rescued, and cared for until restored to health by a Catholic girl.

In the early history of New Providence church of Rockbridge County, Va., James McCampbell's name appears as one of the elders. James came to America, it is said, some years after his father. His brother William deposed in 1811 that he came to Augusta Co. in 1753, and was 72 years old in 1811. He was an elder in New Providence church.

The children of James and Mary (Shannon) McCampbell were:

1. John, b. about 1741, died aged 12 years.
2. Samuel, b. about 1743, m. Martha Cooper.
3. James, b. 1750, m. Dec. 22, 1774, Martha Anderson, in Rockbridge Co., was ensign in the Revolution.
5. Solomon, b. July 17, 1753, m. May 26, 1782, Nancy Berry, moved to Knox Co., Tenn. Was in the Revolution. Mrs. A. P. Speed of Louisville has his pension certificate.
6. Daughter died in infancy.
7. Andrew, b. 1754, m. March 12, 1782, Agnes Chambers.
8. Nancy, b. Apr. 17, 1757, m. Apr. 6, 1799, William Anderson ("brother and sister McCampbell m. sister and brother Anderson, ch. of Isaac Anderson and Margaret Evens his wife). The Anderson and McCampbell home in Rockbridge Co., Va., still standing 1864, and still in the family."—Mrs. A. P. Speed.

The last two children, Nancy and Andrew, were born in America.

Third Generation.

Samuel McCampbell, b. about 1743 in County Down or Antrim, Ireland, son of James and Mary Shannon, married about 1766 or 7, Martha Cooper. They were members of New Monmouth Presbyterian church of Rockbridge County, Va. They came to Shelby County, Ky., where he invested in a large amount of land. He died in Shelby County, Ky., in 1804. The McCampbells are buried at Olivet church cemetery on the Shelbyville and Smithfield Pike, near Chestnut Grove, in Shelby Co., Ky.

SAMUEL McCAMPBELL.

His will probated at the August court in Shelby Co., Ky., 1804.

To my beloved wife, Martha, the full, free and uninterrupted possession of mansion house, plantation, stock and profits thereto belonging during her natural life for her own use and support of the children under her charge. To my son James McCampbell the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 250 acres. Son John McCampbell the tract whereon he now lives, containing 200 acres, with the restriction that after his brother Washington comes of age, the said John McCampbell be bound to pay him one hundred pounds. Son William the plantation I formerly lived on lying on Hickory Runn, containing 200 acres, and he is to pay when he comes of age his brother Samuel one hundred pounds. To son Andrew, the plantation, my present place of residence, containing 200 acres, after the death of his mother. To my daughter Margaret the young sorrel mare and saddles, when she marries, one feather bed with its furniture, two cows and a bureau or desk. To
my daughter Jane Logan, fifty pounds, twenty-five from the home place
and twenty-five from John McCampbell. To my daughter Nancy Elliott,
a cow and a yearling heifer. To my daughter, Mary Lawson, five
pounds.

Signed, sealed, etc; SAMUEL McCAMPBELL. [SEAL]

The children of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper:
1. James, b. 1769, married July 19, 1791, Margaret Logan, daughter
   of James and Hannah Logan. Married 2d time Jane Buchanan.
2. John, b. 1770, m. 1st Oct. 14, 1797, Ann Buchanan, daughter of
   Wm. Buchanan, m. 2d, Nov. 9, 1824, Mrs. Mary (Telford) Hend­
derson (dau. of James Telford).
4. Mary, m. — Lawson.
5. Jane, b. June 23, 1774, m. Sept. 13, 1796, Alexander Logan; (for
   her children see Alexander Logan).
6. William, b. 1776, m. 1807 Jennie Telford.
7. George Washington, b. —, m. Jan. 11, 1810, Elizabeth Telford,
   no children.
8. Samuel, b. 1785, m. Feb. 13, 1813, Rebecca Telford.
9. Martha, —, married Mar. 27, 1806, Jackson Wetherford. I
   think Martha was by oversight left out of my copy of Samuel Mc­
   Campbell's will.
11. Andrew —, m. Hannah Homes.

Three brothers married three Telford sisters, daughters of John Tel­
ford and Rebecca McCampbell.

Fourth Generation.

James, son of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper, came to
Shelby Co., Ky., with his wife and children the same time with his father
and family. He lived on a farm on “Bull Skin” until he moved to Clark
Co., Ind., about 1805. He was Justice of the Peace Clark Co., and gave
the ground that County Court House was built upon. Removed later to
Parke Co., Ind. m. July 19, 1791, Margaret Logan, b. Dec. 21, 1772,
daughter of James Logan and Hannah Erwin, of Rockbridge Co., Va.,
granddaughter of Robert Erwin and Anna Crockett. Children:

Anna Logan, b. 1792, m. June 7, 1811, David Vance.
Martha, —, m. George Pickler.
Samuel, b. May 24, 1794, m. Feb. 1st, 1816, Jane Tilford, dau. of
James Tilford.
Elizabeth, b. —, m. 1813, Mordicai Sweeney.
James Harvey, m. Martha McCampbell (his 1st cousin, daughter of his Uncle John).
Nancy, —, 1792, m. — Mitchell.
James McCampbell m. 2d Jane Buchanan (daughter of George Buchanan and Margaret McAfee). Chil.:
Alexander, b. Mar. 15, 1819, m. 1838, Frances Buchanan.
Mary, —, m. John Henderson.

Fifth Generation.
Samuel, b. May 24, 1794 (son of James McCampbell and Margaret Logan), came to Kentucky with his father from Rockbridge County, Va., 1796—to Shelby County, Ky., and was taken to Clark County, Ind., about 1805; lived and died Dec. 26, 1869, near Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind. Was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. m. Feb. 1, 1816, Jane Telford, b. June 6, 1795, in Rockbridge Co., Va. (daughter of James Telford and Jean McCoskey). She died at her home near Charlestown, Ind., Dec. 26, 1864. Children:

James Harvey, b. Jan. 31, 1817, m. Oct. 6, 1840, Latitia Stull Meriwether.
William Logan, b. June 2, 1819, m. 1st Dec. 24, 1844, Delilah Tyler Goodwin; 2d, Nov. 14, 1865, Eliza (Craig) Craig.
Martha Ann, b. Mar. 8, 1832, died 1865, unmarried.
Mary Adaline, b. Feb. 25, 1825, died young.
Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 29, 1827, died unmarried.
David Telford, b. Oct. 29, 1829, m. May 26, 1866, Martha Jane Spotts, died Jan. 5, 1885, no children.
Cynthia Elvira, b. Oct. 9, 1833, m. Mar. 11, 1852, Dr. Samuel C. Taggart.
Samuel McCampbell married again Dec. 25, 1866, Mrs. Clarissa Patrick. He died Aug. 4, 1869.

Sixth Generation.
James Harvey, b. Jan. 31, 1817, near Charlestown, Clark County, Ind. (son of Samuel and Jane Telford), m. Oct. 6, 1840, Letitia Stull Meriwether, b. 1821, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Mary Lewis Meriwether, her cousin). He was elder in Presbyterian church, Jeffersonville, Ind. Auditor Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad and Presi-
George Meriwether, b. Sept. 9, 1841, m. 1st Oct. 1, 1866, Mary Jane Hall; 2nd, Oct., 1885, Carolyn Moore.
Mary Jane, b. Nov. 17, 1845, m. Dec. 18, 1866, Rev. John Kay Darest.
Louisa Adalaide, b. July 17, 1848, died Aug. 27, 1873, unmarried.
Rev. Joseph M. Hutchinson was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Jeffersonville, Ind., twenty-five years.

Seventh Generation.
Rev. George Meriwether, b. Sept. 9, 1841 (son of James Harvey and Letitia Meriwether). Educated at Hanover College and Princeton, N. J. M. 1st Oct. 1, 1866, Mary Jane Hall. She is living near Pittsburg, Penn. Children:
William Hall, b. Jan. 28, 1872, was in Spanish-American war, died unmarried.
Elizabeth Anderson, b. Apr. 10, 1875, m. June 1, 1898, Dr. Clifford Reno Neare.
Mary Jane Hall McCampbell died ——.
George Meriwether, m. 2d time, Carolyn Moore, Oct. 1885. Children:
Sarah Meriwether, b. Aug., 1887, m. June 3, 1911, Ralph Woodson Lucas.
James Harvey Reid, b. Oct., 1888.
Basil Davis, b. Aug., 1890.
Henry Butler, b. Aug., 1892.
Mildred, b. Apr., 1898.

Eighth Generation.
Letitia Hall McCampbell, m. Oct. 3, 1899, Louis Lincoln Tribus; one child, Lucien, b. ——, 1901, living at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
George Meriwether McCampbell, m. June 5, 1896, Harriett Cunningham. Two children, Josephine and Margaret.
Elizabeth Anderson McCampbell, m. June 1, 1898, Dr. Clifford Reno Neare, when last heard from lived at Orange, N. J. Three children, Clifford Reno, Eleanor and Douglas.


Letitia Meriwether McCampbell, m. June 3, 1911, Ralph Woodson Lucas. Two children.

Seventh Generation.


Cornelius Agnew, b. Apr. 28, 1882, m. July 2, 1907, Anna Milton.

Eighth Generation.


Sixth Generation.


Amos Goodwin, b. Oct. 6, 1845, m. Feb. 15, 1873, Sarah Leavelle Briant.

Samuel, b. Feb. 1, 1847, died in infancy.

Virginia Belle, b. May 24, 1848, m. Nov. 12, 1875, Richard Beck Wright.
Georgia Anna, b. July 22, 1850, m. Dec. 17, 1874, Austin Peay Speed.
William Logan McCampbell, m. again Nov. 14, 1865, Mrs. Eliza (Craig) Craig, b. Aug. 7, 1828 (daughter of Samuel Todd Craig and Margaret Craig (cousins). Mrs. Eliza Craig McCampbell died Aug. 12, 1909, Versailles, Ky.

Seventh Generation.

Amos Goodwin McCampbell, b. Oct. 6, 1845, Charlestown, Ind. (son of William Logan and Delilah Tyler Goodwin), m. Feb. 15, 1873, Sarah Leavelle Bryant (dau. of James Bryant and Sarah Wayte Leavelle). Sarah Bryant McCampbell died Dec. 23, 1910. He is living on his farm near Harrodsburg, Ky. Children:
  Roberta, b. Sept. 22, 1875, unmarried.
  Bryant, b. Jan. 2, 1877, unmarried.
  Leavelle, b. May 28, 1879, m. 1st, Matilda Goldsborough Robinson; 2d, Gertrude Bacheler Gore.
  Amos, b. Aug. 22, 1883.
  Leila, b. Feb. 28, 1885, m. Mar. 15, 1906, Herman B. Anderson.
  Amos Goodwin m. 2d time Dec. 14, 1912, Mrs. Ida Belle Button. No children.

Eighth Generation.

  Matilda Goldsborough McCampbell, died Dec. 17, 1910.
  Leavelle McCampbell married again Apr. 14, 1915, Gertrude Bacheler Gore.

Eighth Generation.


Virginia Bell McCampbell, b. May 24, 1848, Charlestown, Ind. (daughter of William Logan and Delilah Tyler Goodwin). Graduate Louisville Female Seminary, m. Nov. 12, 1875, by Rev. John Kay Dem-
arest, in Pewee Valley, Ky., Richard Beck Wright, born in Liverpool, England, Sept. 9, 1835 (son of Thomas Joseph Wright and Charlotte Beck). Richard Beck Wright died Sept. 8, 1866, St. Louis; living near St. Louis. Children:


Georgia Austin, b. Nov. 26, 1880, m. June 11, 1902, Charles Parson Pettus.

Virginia Logan, b. Feb. 16, 1883, m. 1904, George Welch Simmons.


Georgia Austin Wright, b. Nov. 26, 1880, St. Louis, Mo. (daughter of Richard Beck Wright and Virginia Bell McCampbell), m. June 11, 1902, Charles Parson Pettus, graduate of Mary Institute, St. Louis, Mo. Children:


Thomas Henry, b. Sept., 1905.

Martha Parson, b. July, 1908.

Thurston, b. Dec., 1910.

Mary Langrain, b. 1915.

Virginia Logan, b. Feb. 16, 1883, St. Louis, Mo. (daughter of Richard Beck Wright and Virginia Bell McCampbell), m. 1904, George Welch Simmons. Three children, Richard Wright, Virginia and Lula.

Seventh Generation.


Eighth Generation.

One child, Goodwin, b. March 29, 1876, m. Sept. 15, 1909, Millie Houston Hays (daughter of Major Thomas Hercules Hays and Georgia Broughton of Georgia). Two children:

Austin Broughton, b. Aug. 12, 1910.

Percy Hays, b. Sept. 6, 1911.
Austin P. Speed died November, 1913, on Thanksgiving Day. Was born in Nelson County, Kentucky. Son of Thomas Speed, a member of a pioneer family of Kentucky. He was a prominent businessman of Louisville, Ky. Was a member of the firm of Byrne and Speed. While with this company was active in the coal business in the city and also as an operator in the Kentucky coal fields. Upon leaving this firm he operated several large mines out in the State independently.

Sixth Generation.

Margaret Jane McCampbell, b. February 19, 1821, near Charlestown, Ind. (daughter of Samuel McCampbell and Jane Tilford), on October 8, 1840, by Rev. William Orr, at Charlestown, Ind. m. William Wilson Gilliland, b. November 22, 1814 (son of Rev. James Gilliland and Frances Baird). William W. Gilliland, b. Brown County, Ohio; graduate of Hanover College, Indiana, 1839, with high honor. Principal of Charlestown, Ind., High School from 1839 to 1842. Admitted to the bar at Charlestown 1842. Practiced law in Clark County, Indiana, till 1866. Judge of 4th Common Pleas District, 1864 to 1866. Moved to Ripley, Ohio, October, 1866, and to Davenport, Iowa, May, 1899. Elder in Presbyterian Church many years. Died at Davenport, Iowa, January 8, 1900. Their children:

James Harvey, b. January 6, 1842, died in infancy.
William Henry, b. April 19, 1844, d. April 14, 1912, unmarried.
Charles McCampbell, b. January 10, 1848, drowned at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 27, 1874, unmarried.
Anna Jane, b. February 3, 1852, m. February 2, 1871, James Liggett Manker.
Bell Vashti, b. July 13, 1854, died March 4, 1898, unmarried.
Linviers Walker, b. September 11, 1858, l. October 7, 1889, Alice Traber.

Seventh Generation.


Nora Bell, b. April 7, 1874, m. November 20, 1895, Robert Miller Town.
Margaret Mable, b. January 1, 1885, m. June 15, 1910, William Henry Cull Carhart.
Nora Bell Manker, m. first, Robert Miller Town, November 20, 1895.
He died at Peoria, Ill., January 8, 1899. She married again July 5, 1905, Louis Goodrich Lasher, living in Davenport, Iowa. One child, James Goodrich, b. December 17, 1911.

Linviers Walker Gilliland, b. September 11, 1858, Charlestown, Ind. (son of William Wilson Gilliland and Margaret Jane McCampbell), m. October 7, 1889, Alice Traber, Cincinnati, Ohio. He died March 14, 1894. One child, Frances Katharine, b. January 22, 1891.

Sixth Generation.

Cynthia Elvira McCampbell, b. August 9, 1833, near Charlestown, Ind. (dau. of Samuel McCambpell and Jane Tilford), m. March 11, 1852, at Charlestown, Ind., by Rev. H. H. Camburn Dr. Samuel Clarence Taggart, b. September 14, 1828 (son of James Taggart and Alethea Chiles). Cynthia Elvira (McC.) Taggart died at Charlestown, Ind., February 1, 1895. Dr. Samuel C. Taggart died at Charlestown, Ind., February 2, 1901. Their children:

Charles, b. 1857, died in infancy.
James Edward, b. July 1, 1858, m. September 24, 1885, Nettie B. Winesburg.

Seventh Generation.

James Edward Taggart, b. July 1, 1858, m. September 24, 1885. Practicing law at Jeffersonville, Ind. Graduate of Hanover College, Indiana. Elder in Presbyterian Church. Two children:
Jennie Winesburg, b. January 22, 1887, unmarried.
Samuel Clarence, b. October 2, 1898.

Fifth Generation.

Anna Logan McCampbell, b. Rockbridge County, Virginia (daughter of James McCampbell and Margaret Logan), m. June 7, 1811, David Vance, at Charlestown, Ind. Children:

1. James McCampbell, b. ———, m. ——— Mitchell.
2. John Robert, b. ———, m. Abigail Houston.
5. Susan Ann, b. 1823, m. 1876, Isaac Rowland.
7. Jonathan Jennings, b. ———, m. in Kentucky.
8. David Logan, b. ———, killed during Civil War.
9. Sarah Margaret, b. February 3, 1833, m. October, 1860, Francis Macom Hoope.


11. Henry Harrison.

Sixth Generation.

Eliza Jane, b. February 15, 1838, near Salem, Ind., m. February 27, 1857, at Charlestown, Ind., Dr. William Warren Tucker.

Seventh Generation.


Fifth Generation.

James Harvey McCampbell (son of James McCampbell and Margaret Logan), m. Martha McCampbell, b. 1801 (daughter of John McCampbell and Ann Buchanan). They lived in Parke County, Indiana, near Rockville. Their children:

Anna Jane, Margaret, John, Susan, David, Lucinda, James, Selina, Martha. Five died young.

Fourth Generation.

John McCampbell, b. 1770, in Virginia (son of Samuel and Martha Cooper), m. October 1, 1797, Anna Buchanan (daughter of William Buchanan and Ann Montgomery), and moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, about the same time his father's family moved. Afterwards moved to Parke County, Indiana. Their children:

1. Isabell, b. 1798, m. Samuel Wood.
2. Samuel, b. 1800, m. Eliza Morris.
3. Martha, b. 1801, m. James Harvey McCampbell, first cousin (son of James McCampbell and Margaret Logan).
4. Pauline, b. 1803, m. Samuel McCampbell (cousins).
5. William, b. 1805, died young.
6. Lucinda, b. 1807, m. 1832, Charles Spangler.
7. James, b. 1809.
8. Julia Ann, b. 1810, m. John F. Morris. One son living, John C., near Louisville, Ky., m. Ella Lane (dead). One daughter, Belle, m. William Sample. She died leaving one little daughter, now about three years old, Belle Morris Sample.

Lida E., daughter of John Montgomery McCampbell and Nancy Anderson (dead), married Joseph C. Buchanan and lived in Parke County, Indiana. Their children: (a) Blanche, died young; (b) William Warren, b. November 29, 1876, d. September 29, 1899, at the beginning of his senior year at Wabash College, Indiana; (c) James Clifford, b. November 2, 1878, graduated at Wabash College 1900, m. Jessie W. Beadle. Two children, Mildred, b. February 21, 1907; Warren Beadle, b. March 23, 1909. They reside in Rockville, Ind. James is employed in the clerk's office.


Fourth Generation.

Samuel McCampbell, b. 1785 (son of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper), in Rockbridge County, Virginia, m. February 13, 1813, Rebecca Telford (daughter of John Telford and Rebecca McCampbell). Brought when a child to Shelby County, Kentucky. He moved to Lincoln County, Missouri, about 1846. His wife, Rebecca, died in Shelby County, Kentucky, and it is thought was buried with the McCampbells at Olivet Church Cemetery.

He died in Lincoln County, Missouri, April 16, 1875, and was buried at the Reid Cemetery on the Thomas Reid place. Uncle "Sam" was a fine, jolly old man, was a member of Mount Zion Associate Reform Church, was blind for many years before his death and bore his afflictions with great patience. His wife Rebecca to him was the emblem of perfection. Four children:

Mary, b. December 12, 1813, m. Philander Logan in Shelby County, Kentucky. Their children appear in the Logan chapter.

Elizabeth (second daughter of Samuel McCampbell and Rebecca Tilford), b. 1816, m. John Shannon.

Martha, b. August 12, 1819, m. Thomas Reid.

William, b. September 26, 1822, m. Sarah Jane Alexander.
Fifth Generation.

Elizabeth McCampbell, m. John Shannon and lived in Lincoln County, Missouri. Their children:

2. Mary Jane, m. Salem Reid and have the following children: (a) Montgomery, m. Georgia Basket. (b) Annie, m. David Reid (son of David Reid and Sarah Shannon); they have four children—Erskin, John, Adeline and Lucile. (c) Mattie, m. Arch Reid; have two children. (d) Sadie, m. Tapley Mitchell; no children. (e) Addie, unmarried, school teacher. (f) Thomas, m. Margaret Davis; one child, Helen.
3. Elizabeth, married Thomas Reid (a brother to Salem); they still own their father's plantation in Lincoln County, Missouri. They have one child. (a) Salem, m. Lucy Mitchell. One child, b March, 1915. Salem, Sr., died some years ago.

Fifth Generation.

Martha McCampbell, m. Thomas Reid and lived in Louisiana, Mo. They had four children—Mary, Samuel, Georgia Anna and Jennie.

William McCampbell, m. Sarah Jane Alexander (daughter of John Tilford and Anna (Reid) Alexander). They had two children:

1. Rebecca Ann, m. Thomas Branch, February, 1863. They had four children: (a) William Arthur, m. Miss McCauley Brown. (b) John McCampbell, m. Agnes Finley. (c) George Alvin, died. (d) Sarah Jane, m. Wm. M. Cunningham. All live in Lincoln County, Missouri.
2. Sarah Agnes McCampbell, m. Kermes, 1877; living in St. Louis, Mo. Children: (a) Frank Alexander, died April 10, 1904. (b) Louis Samuel. (c) Telford, and (d) Sarah Ann.

Fourth Generation.

William McCampbell, b. 1776, in Virginia, came with his father to Shelby County, Kentucky (son of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper), m. 1807, Jennie Tilford (dau. of John Telford and Rebecca McCampbell). Two children:

John Tilford, b. 1808, m. Martha Long. No children.

George. One child that I have found.

Nannie, m. Thomas Jefferson Doak, b. 1839. They lived at Macomb, Ill.
Fourth Generation.

Andrew McCampbell (youngest son of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper), brought by his father from Rockbridge County Virginia, to Shelby County, Kentucky, moved to Clark County, Indiana, m. Hannah Homes, a North Carolina woman. Their children:

2. Jane, m. Thomas Henderson.
3. Samuel, m. Margaret Elliott.
4. Mary, m. —— Gamble.
5. Harriett, m. —— Weatherford.
6. Martha, m. Wesley Watson.
7. Amanda, died unmarried.
8. Joseph Knight, m. Fanny Steele.

Fifth Generation.

Jane McCampbell (daughter of Andrew and Hannah Homes), m. Thomas Henderson, both born in Kentucky. Two children:

1. Samantha, b. 1834, m. Judge Charles Pinkney Ferguson.
2. William Henry Henderson. My informant does not state who he married, but gives their children—Charles, Marietta and George.

Samantha, m. November 2, 1851, Judge Charles Pinkney Ferguson, of Jeffersonville, Ind. Their children: Charles, Walter, Nellie, Henry, Frank, John, Otto, Howard, Mary. Nellie and Frank died in childhood. Mary (or Mamie), m. —— Johnston and lives in Jeffersonville.

Third Generation.

James McCampbell, b. 1750, in Ireland (son of James McCampbell and Mary Shannon), m. December 22, 1774, Martha Anderson (daughter of Isaac Anderson, of Virginia). This James was ensign state militia during the Revolution. Children: Isaac; John, died in infancy; John II, D. D., of Dandridge, East Tenn.; James, William, Samuel Shannon; Robert; Mary, died in infancy; Mary II, died in infancy; Mary III; Margaret. This family moved to Tennessee.

Third Generation.

Nancy McCampbell, b. April 17, 1757, in Augusta County, Virginia (daughter of James McCampbell and Mary Shannon), m. April 6, 1779, William Anderson (son of Isaac Anderson II and Margaret Evens). Children: Isaac, b. ——, m. Flora McCampbell (dau. of John);
James, b. ——, m. first, Nancy Haven, m. second, Hetty Jarmegan. Samuel, m. Betty Burris. William E., lawyer and judge, m. Flora McCampbell. Andrew died in infancy. Robert, lawyer and judge, m. Catharine McCampbell (dau. of John). Children: Mary, died in infancy; Mary II, m. William A. McCampbell; Mary died and he m. second, Sallie Caldwell. Margaret, m. Bennet McCampbell (son of John McCampbell).

"Isaac was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Union, April 8, 1802, and married Flora McCampbell. He established Maryville College, Tennessee. Was a grand man, educated, clothed, fed and sent out into the world 27 ministers—Indians (I am told)."

All of this family moved to Tennessee. Recorded at court house, Shelbyville, Ky.; William Anderson m. May 13, 1817, Flora McCampbell, and I think one of the above, probably dau. of Andrew McCampbell, who married Mary Anderson. 

G. A. Speed.

Third Generation.

Elizabeth Logan, b. January 10, 1775, daughter of James and Hannah (Irvine) Logan, m. September 1, 1801, James Allen, son of James Allen and Frances Erwin, his wife. She a daughter of Francis Erwin and Jene Curry. Francis Erwin was son of Edward Erwin, Sr., and Frances, his wife.

Fourth Generation.

Children: Lavinia, b. October 25, 1802, m. E. Fullenwider, died July 30, 1879. Melinda, b. December 18, 1803, died April 17, 1804. Narcissa Montague, b. May 17, 1805, m. Isaac Rice. Hannah Logan, b. December 19, 1806, m. first, Rev. ——— Crawford; m. second, Rev. Samuel Taylor, died February 11, 1895. John Newton, b. March 8, 1808, died December 30, 1835. Dr. James Logan, b. October 9, 1809, died September 29, 1858. Joseph and Jane, twins, b. July 11, 1811, Joseph died July 21, 1817, Jane died August 1, 1817. William Graham, b. June 1, 1813, died October 27, 1868. Archibald Cameron, b. March 4, 1815, died August 28, 1883. Robert Welsh, b. March 25, 1817, died July 29, 1882. Four of these brothers—John Newton, William Graham, Archibald Cameron and Robert Welsh—were distinguished Presbyterian ministers. Some of the descendants of Elizabeth Logan and James Allen live at Crawfordsville, Bloomington, Hanover, Parke County, Ind., and Jackson-
ville, Ill. A son of Lavinia Fullenwider, Chalmers, lives at Crawfordsville. Charles Rice, a grandson of Narcissa (Allen) Rice, and son of James Rice, also lives in Crawfordsville.

Fifth Generation.

Children of Narcissa Montague Allen and Isaac Rice, her husband:

1. Harrison.
2. Elizabeth Jane m. her cousin, Isaac Anderson Rice, four children:
   (a) Felicia Narcissa, b. Aug. 10, 1848. (b) Henry Clay, died in infancy. (c) Mary Miriam, b. Nov. 19, 1852, m. Rev. Charles Little, died 1874. (d) Margaret Rebecca, b. May 9, 1856.
3. James Martin.
4. William Harvey.
5. Thomas Newton.
6. Margaret Anna.
7. Archibald Alexander.

Sixth Generation.

Felicia Narcissa Rice (daughter of Narcissa M. Allen and Isaac Rice), m. July 17, 1872, Rev. Jeremiah M. Oldfather, who was a missionary to Persia 18 years. Came back to Hanover, Ind., 1890, to educate their children. Died, May 8, 1910. Their children:

4. William Abbott Oldfather, b. Oct. 23, 1880, m. 1902, Agnes Gibony. He is Professor of Classics in the University of Urbana, Ill. They have two children: (a) Margaret, b. Mar. 21, 1904. (b) Helen, b. Dec. 30, 1906, Munich, Germany.
5. Charles Harvey Oldfather, b. June 13, 1887, Tabriz, Persia. He is now Professor in Greek and Church History, Hanover, Ind., m. Sept. 7, 1914, Margaret McLelland.
The old home farm of James Logan on Kerr's Creek, ten miles from Lexington, Rockridge County, Virginia.

Sitting on the veranda, Dr. B. F. Logan and son, Miss Nettie and Sally Logan, all of Shelbyville, Ky., May 9, 1902.
The home of Alexander Logan, near Scott's Station, in Shelby County.

Third Generation.

Alexander Logan, born Mar. 12, 1771 (son of James Logan and Hannah Irvine), m. Jane McCampbell, Sept. 13, 1796 (a daughter of Samuel McCampbell and Martha Cooper). Children were:

1. Mary (or Polly), b. June 23, 1797, lived a long and useful life unmarried. Died in Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana.

2. Cynthia Logan, b. Nov. 15, 1798, married Robert Buchanan in Shelby County, Kentucky, and moved to Park County, Ind., near Rockville or Judson. They had the following children: James, died young; Alexander, he has a son some where in the South; George, m. a Miss Mann, died, and left two daughters, Mary and Josephine. Their address is 823 James Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Thomas left two daughters, Olive and Mary. Olive is employed at an orphans’ home at Knightstown, Ind., and Mary is a teacher at Martinsville, Ind. Their father was a brilliant young man. Graduated at Waveland, Ind. He went into the army in 1862, came home and died soon after, leaving a wife and two children; Jane died, aged 25; Miriam married and lives in Illinois. If living, she is the only one surviving.

3. Rev. James Hervey, b. Dec. 6, 1799, was a Presbyterian minister. Graduated at Princeton, N. J. He married in Sept., 1834, Mary Venable (daughter of James Venable), who was for years ruling elder of the Mulberry Presbyterian Church, Scott County, Kentucky. James Hervey Logan at the time of his marriage was pastor of the Bethel Church in Scott County, Kentucky, where he remained 17 years, when bad health caused him to retire to a farm near Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, where he died January 1st, 1856. They were the parents of eight children:

1. Rev. James Venable Logan, D. D., LL. D., the accomplished and scholarly President of Central University, Richmond, Ky.
Born in Scott County, Kentucky, July 11, 1835. m. Mattie McBrayer. The following are their children:

1. Sandford M., m. Adelia Saufley of Sanford, Kentucky. He is a Presbyterian minister now stationed at Midway, Ky. The following are their children: George, Sarah, Ashlin, Adelia, Lewis and Emily.


3. Lillian, m. Frank Keen. One child: Miriam Logan.

4. Susan, m. Thompson Burnum. Seven children: Thompson, Logan, Rolins, Mary, Sandford Mc., Curtis and Lillian. They live in Richmond, Ky., and he owns a fine farm on Silver Creek, Madison County.


II. Elizabeth Lee Logan, m. Rev. L. L. Wood. One child, died in infancy. Both are dead.

III. Mary Frances Logan.

IV. Martha Venable Logan, m. Rev. Robert Andrew Irvin of Fayette County, Ky. He was a son of Robert H. Irvin. See Abram Irvin, in additional sketches. They have two sons, Rev. James Logan Irvin, 2366 Morgan Street, Tampa, Fla., and Dr. Robert A. Irvin, Clay City, Ky.

V. Sarah Ann Logan.

VI. Margaret Ann Logan.


VIII. Agnetta Logan. Frances, Sally and Nettie live at 1123 West Main St., Shelbyville, Ky. Nettie has been an invalid a number of years from rheumatism. She took much interest when able, writing a history of our family, and to her I owe much for the help she gave me.
4. Samuel W. Logan, b. Feb. 18, 1802, m. Mary McMurtry and settled in Parke County, Indiana, about 1838. Children: (1) William; (2) John Sharp lives in California; (3) Joseph Lee, a lawyer, lives in Cincinnati, O. His daughter, Cora Lee, has spent much time tracing and writing family history.

5. Amzi Logan, b. Aug. 26, 1803, m. Jane Allen, a daughter of Benjamin Allen, of Shelby County, Kentucky, and she is a sister of James Allen, who married his aunt, Elizabeth Logan). They located in Parke County, Indiana, in 1838. In 1845, moved to Clinton County, Indiana, where he died in 1846. His widow lived till 1877. Two children: Newton A. and Benjamin A.

(1) Newton A. Logan m. Susan G. White and lived in Michigan-town, Clinton County. His wife died, July 12, 1914. They had the following children: (a) Mary, died in infancy; (b) Anna lives in Contra Costa County, California, unmarried, is a successful teacher in the Oakland schools, across the bay from San Francisco, Cal.; (c) James A. married Ora Roush. Have one daughter, Esther; (d) William V. was a cadet in the military school at Annapolis, and died in the Philippines; (e) Harry died young; (f) Sallie died in girlhood; (g) Charles P. married Bertha Fisher and lives in Frankfort, Ind. No children; (h) Fred C. married Mattie —— and lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; (i) Ruth, married Onion Miller, lives in North Dakota. Four children: Caroline, Walter, Leonard and Mary; (j) Arthur lives in Michigan-town, Ind., unmarried. Benjamin (second son of Amzie and Jane Allen) married Kate Lodd in Iowa. Had four children: Hiram, Benjamin, Milton and Rowena.


7. Addison, b. March 6, 1807, married Catharine Hope in Kentucky, and moved to Parke County, Indiana. Later moved to Scotland County, near Memphis, Missouri. Both were living in 1888.

8. Philander, b. Dec. 23, 1809, married his first cousin, Mary McCampbell (daughter of Samuel McCampbell, Jr.) in Shelby County, Kentucky, and had three sons: (1) Samuel Alexander, married his first cousin, Ann Eliza Logan; (2) Jame Wilford, died young; (3) William Reynolds, married Alice Graves, of Audrian County, Mo. One son, William. He has a position in a bank at Mexico, Audrian County, Mo. He married a second time, Eliza Eubank, in Lincoln County, Mo. Uncle Philander was
a true and tried Christian. I have been at his home many times and I never saw him angry. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Always had family worship. He died, Dec. 13, 1862. They had the following children: (1) Mary Jane, died in infancy; (2) Laura Virginia, married William Peters; (3) Henryette Bell, married Decatur Jaycox. They had three children: (a) Floyd Logan, (b) Jimmie Austin and (c) Decatur, Jr. She married second, John Mitchell; (4) Mary Augusta, died young; (5) Callie Nevada married Robert Craig. Three children: (a) Willie, (b) Minnie, and (c) Harry.

10. Milton, b. Mar. 29, 1813, died, aged 4 months.
11. Robert Reynolds, b. July 20, 1814. (See below.*)

Jane Logan died Aug. 14, 1846, and Alexander Logan died Sept. 26, 1847. Both are buried in the cemetery at Shelbyville, Ky.

*Robert Reynolds Logan married first, Sarah Margaret Rusk, in Scott County, Kentucky, they had two children:

1. Ann Eliza, b. Nov. 14, 1840, in Shelby County, Kentucky. She attended college two years at Bloomington Indiana. Was married Feb. 12, 1857, to Samuel A Logan (son of Philander Logan). They had two children:
   1. Mary died, aged 13.
   2. Elizabeth married ——Scott and had eight children: Oliver G., Lew Ella, Herbert, Arthur, Samuel Lee, Katie Bell, Ruby May.

Ann Eliza married second, William Dryden, and moved to Grayson County, Texas, where she still resides. Their children were:
   1. Nellie May, m. William Gardiner.
   2. William Edwin.
   3. Harry, the oldest son, lives in San Antonio, Texas.
   4. Robert Clark.
5. Benton.
6. Logan S.

2. Martha Jane, b. Oct. 18, 1842, in Shelby county, Ky., married James William Reid, Nov. 21, 1863. He was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, Apr. 1, 1827. Their children:

4. Mary Jane, b. June 18, 1870.
5. Celesta, b. July 8, 1872, died May 6, 1895.

Susie A. Reid, m. Chester A. Binkley; their children were:

Charles A., born June 13, 1884, died March 21, 1905.
Gracie S., b. June 9, 1889, m. Andrew Morrow.
Jessie C., b. Feb. 27, 1892.
James W., b. Sept. 25, 1894, d. Nov. 5, 1897.
Mary V., b. Oct. 1898.
Leola P., b. Apr. 22, 1905.

Celesta Reid m. Joel Funk. Their children were:

Nellie May, b. Oct. 18, 1889, married J. N. Simmons.
Mary Alina, b. July 22, 1891, died Feb. 7, 1894.
Infant, b. May 4, 1895.

Mary Jane Reid, m. Joseph S. Funk. Their children were:

Cecil M., b. Apr. 14, 1897.
Ora Etta, b. Oct. 15, 1898.
Gail Reid, b. Nov. 15, 1902.
Lewis Alton, b. June 10, 1905.
Edith L., b. Dec. 1, 1907.

Luther S. Reid, married, first, Jessie Forister; one child. Albert; 2d, Florence Newbill.

Chester H. married Emma Payne.
Robert Reynolds Logan was born July 20, 1814, in Shelby County, Kentucky, on a farm, four miles west of Shelbyville. This homestead was a story and a half brick, and I am told a part of it is still preserved. He was a son of Alexander Logan and Jane McCampbell. He bore a striking resemblance to the mental and physical Logan characteristics as mentioned in Green's "Historic Families of Kentucky." He was by nature retiring and modest, was naturally taciturn, but when aroused was lively and vivacious in conversation, possessed the traditional Irish wit, and was good in repartee. He bore locally the title of colonel. In the times called "Muster days," when all able-bodied men over twenty and under fifty, met for military drill, he won the honor of Colonel. I remember his military outfit, his cocked hat and plume, his coat with silver fringed epaulets. He held the office of Squire from 1862 to 1870. Greatest of all was his innate and unfaltering Christian character. He had early been imbued with the principles and practice of a sound moral, and religious training, received from good and pious parentage, and clung with unfaltering faith to the religion of his ancestors, who had suffered so much privation and peril to maintain. He embraced religion at the early age of sixteen and made a public profession with the united churches of Shiloh and Olivet in Shelby County, Ky. He was ruling elder of the Auburn Presbyterian Church in Lincoln County, Mo., for thirty-six years, and lived to see all of his eleven children that came to maturity gathered under the sheltering wing of the Saviour. My mind recalls the time when a large circle gathered at evening time around the big open fireplace in the old homestead, and my father always led in family worship, reading a scripture lesson, and singing a hymn, when every member of the family joined in the singing. But the voices of that hearth are still and the circle that gathered there is broken, only in memory.

On October 22, 1884, after life's battles had been fought, death came like the benediction that follows after prayer. The union of Robert Reynolds Logan and Elizabeth Eleanor Irvin proved to be a most happy one. I never heard an angry word, or saw an angry look pass between them. They were blessed with ten children all of whom lived to maturity save one. They were as follows:

I. Samuel Alexander, b. Dec. 9, 1847, died Apr. 17, 1848.

II. Sarah Margaret, b. June 21, 1849, married Henry Maurice Morris Dec. 18, 1883, in Corydon, Ind. He was born in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1847, and was killed by an accident in the steel plant at Alexandria, Ind., while employed in erecting a giant engine June 26, 1895. He
Robert Reynolds Logan.
was a son of George and Henrietta (Davis) Morris, both born near Lynchburg, Virginia.

On Dec. 20, 1895, I was elected matron of the Cornelia memorial Orphan's Home, New Albany, Ind., which place I filled for nine years. Coming as it did at a time in my lonely life, it furnished me an occupation, and filled my mind with many happy surroundings, for I found the care of the children very enjoyable, many of whom have gone out into the world making useful men and women.

III. Mary Louisa, born Jan. 2, 1851, married Jan. 21, 1869, William N. Hopkins, of Lincoln County, Mo., where they still reside. He was a son of Stephen Briscoe and Anna (Cobb) Hopkins, of Nelson County, Ky. Their children:


2. Ann Elizabeth, b. Aug. 6, 1874, married William Jefferson. They have the following children:
   (a) Mary Louisa.
   (b) Naoma.
   (c) Thomas.
   (d) Clarence Otto.
   (e) Infant.
   (f) William Lewis.
   (g) Olivia Elizabeth, died.
   (h) Thelma Darling.

3. Stephen Briscoe, b. Aug. 15, 1877, married Vina Foster. They live at 2124 N. 11th street, St. Louis, Mo. Their children:
   (a) Myrtle Hazel.
   (b) Lavina.
   (c) Emery Reymond.
   (d) Carl Stephen.
   (e) Logan.

4. Maggie May, b. April 26, 1880, married Marion Foster, of Lincoln County, Mo., a brother of Vina. Two children:
   (a) Joseph Hayden, b. Dec. 12, 1899.
   (b) Ruby.

(a) Carl Otis.  
(b) Earl Wesley.  
(c) Robert Reece.

6. Robert Reynolds, b. June 4, 1885, spent a number of years in California, is now motorman on electric street car in St. Louis, Mo.

7. Walter Herbert, b. Apr. 11, 1888, married Nora Bryles. They live in Lincoln County, Mo. Have one child, George Frederick, b. Dec. 9, 1914.


IV. Amantha Eleanor, b. Jan. 17, 1853, married Nov. 15, 1910, John Joseph Bulleit, a prominent business man of Corydon, Ind. She was a school teacher, taught in Lincoln County, Mo. Taught twelve years in public schools of Corydon, Ind.

V. Robert Irvin, b. Oct. 10, 1855, married Mrs. Katie Thompson (nee Hammock), Feb. 6, 1893. He still resides on part of the old Logan homestead in Lincoln County, Mo. Was a school teacher. They have two children, James Reynolds, b. Apr. 23, 1894. Graduated at Welch, La. Is teaching in the consolidated schools near Vinton, Calcasieu County, La.; Lois Eleanor, b. July 8, 1896, who on May 19, 1915, graduated with honor from the Buchanan High School of Troy, Mo., winning two scholarships. She will teach this coming fall and winter in the county.


VII. Matilda Olivia, b. Sept. 21, 1861, married Nov. 28, 1889, Newton Dodson (son of James and Margaret (Norton) Dodson, grandson of Elijah and Sara (King) Dodson, and great-grandson of Elijah and Cloe (Oldham) Dodson, of Nelson County, Ky.). They reside on the old Dodson homestead in Lincoln County, Mo. Matilda was also a school teacher before her marriage. They have the following children:

(a) Osie Gertrude, b. Aug. 1, 1891, now living on a claim near Hugo, Colorado.  
(b) James Newton, b. Dec. 22, 1892, married Dulcie Creach and resides at 1730 Texas avenue, St. Louis, Mo. He is conductor on the electrical street cars.
(c) Margaret Elizabeth, b. July 31, 1894.
(d) Morris Grier, b. Sept. 16, 1895.
(e) William Houston. The last three still living at home.

VIII. Catherine Doak, b. July 14, 1863, died in Corydon, Ind., Oct. 25, 1879, while yet the bloom of youth was on her cheeks, bright, lovable and talented. Would have graduated from the Corydon High School the spring following.

IX. Williamson Bryson, b. January 13, 1866, married Rhoda Hammock, of Lincoln County, Mo. She and Katie Thompson are sisters. One child, William Finley, b. Jan. 23, 1894, and died Nov. 22, 1900, in Corsicana, Texas. He is a Presbyterian minister now located at Quanah, Texas. Is a graduate of Erskine College, Due West, South Carolina, and McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill. While yet a student in the Seminary was sent out to supply some vacant churches in Woodford and Jessamine Counties, Ky., among them Ebenezer in Jessamine, where his grandmother worshipped in her young days, over ninety years ago. I think her parents, James and Jane (Dunn) Doak, had their membership there. This church was built of stone more than a hundred years ago, and is still standing.

X. Preston Breckenridge, b. June 2, 1870, married Jane McFall in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1900. Two children:

(a) William Preston, b. Apr. 23, 1901, died June 16, 1901.
(b) Annie, born May 29, 1905.

He is a United Presbyterian minister. He graduated from Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., and the Allegheny U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn. He has always remained in Pennsylvania. His first charge, Slate Lick, then Oxford, Valance. At present located at New Wilmington, Penn. His name is one handed down in our family for generations. The origin dating back to about 1745, when Letitia Preston became the second wife of Robert Breckenridge. They had four sons, John, James, William and Preston. The next generations combined and perpetuated “Preston Breckenridge.” I think, and I am pretty sure, the mother of my great-grandfather, James Doak, was a Breckenridge. About 1750 Anna Doak married Robert Breckenridge, son of the above Robert, and later their son, Robert Beckenridge, married his first cousin, Mary Doak, and tradition has it that she was a sister of James above mentioned.
ADDITIONAL SKETCHES.

Rev. Benjamin Irvin was the thirty-fourth member of Hanover Presbytery, was a graduate of Princeton University, 1776. Was received as a candidate April 30, 1778, and exhibited pieces of trial given him by Mr. Graham on account of his inability by sickness to attend a previous meeting of Presbytery. Was ordained at Mossy Creek June 20, 1780, pastor of Mossy Creek and Cook's Creek churches. He organized the Harrisonburg Presbyterian church in 1786, dividing his time among the three.

FOOTE'S SKETCHES.

Rev. W. C. White, Stated Clerk of the Lexington Presbytery, sent me a full report of the minutes of Lexington Presbytery in reference to Rev. Benjamin Irvin, some of which I will copy.

Lexington Presbytery was erected by the Synod of Philadelphia, May, 1786—dividing the Presbytery of Hanover, which then covered Virginia—and Rev. Benjamin Erwin was one of the charter members when it met at Timber Ridge, Rockbridge County, September 26, 1786.

Vol. 1, p. 4, Sept. 1786: To this first meeting he came the second day. He was sent to supply, or visit, the "Calf Pasture" societies with another minister and two elders.

Vol. 1, p. 11, Apr. 10, 1787: Present at a meeting of Presbytery. He seemed to have had trouble about his salary.

P. 13. The committee to visit Mossy Creek and Cook's Creek churches: Messrs. Archibald Scott and William Wilson, with two elders.

Vol. 1, p. 7, reports that these societies did furnish them with an account of their salary, that they do not consider themselves bound collectively, but only as individuals for Mr. Erwin's support. Presbytery considering the matter of Mr. Erwin's settlement, find his situation very unfavorable, and therefore earnestly recommend to these societies a speedy effective collection of Mr. Erwin's arrears, else a separation would take place.

P. 32, Oct. 23, 1788: The Rev. Mr. Erwin represented to Presbytery that with the consent of Mossy and Cook's Creek churches he had taken the additional charge of Harrisonburg.


P. 47, Lexington, Oct. 2, 1789: Presbytery 6th session, was opened by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Erwin, moderator of our last.

P. 49: The Rev. Benjamin Irvin informs that said churches, Mossy
Creek, Cook's Creek, and Harrisonburg have each agreed with him for one-third of his ministerial labors, and that each society has bound themselves as a collective body to pay him a certain salary.


P. 64, Messrs. Irvine * * * interrogated on the case of their absence from last Presbytery—on hearing their reason Presbytery agreed to sustain them.

P. 69, Apr. 13, 1802—New Providence—in absence of moderator, Rev. Benj. Irvin chosen moderator pro tem. Mr. Irvin had collected twenty dollars for missions, and the only one that had.

P. 146, Nov. 6, 1806—New Providence—Rev. Benjamin Irvin preached opening sermon. 2 Cor. 5-20, "We Are Ambassadors for Christ."

P. 264, Apr. 28, 1808: Timber Ridge—Present.

P. 275: Rev. Benj. Irvin, on request, was permitted to travel without the consent of this Presbytery, and he is hereby recommended affectionately to the attention of the churches among which he may travel.

P. 311, Harrisonburg, Nov. 9, 1809. Absent—P. 318. Rev. Benjamin Irvin is also dismissed from this Presbytery and recommended to join Transylvania in good standing.

Silver Creek, Ky., Mar. 2, 1915.

Mrs. ———, Corydon, Ind.:

I see in the old church book which dates back to 1775, that Rev. Benjamin Irvine came to Silver Creek church in 1808, as Stated Supply. It says he labored there six or eight years. By his ministration the people of God were thoroughly comforted. Mr. M. F. Arbuckle, clerk of the session. From the minutes of Transylvania Oct. 2, 1810, meeting at Danville, Ky., Benjamin Irvin, late of the Presbytery of Lexington having been regularly dismissed to join this Presbytery, was received and invited to take his seat.

"He served Mossy Creek church twenty-eight years, the longest pastorate in her history. The church increased under his care, but his salary was small, and of course retarded his usefulness."

From the "sketch" of Mossy Creek Church, from 1769 to 1808.

Fourth Generation: Sophie Irvin (daughter of Rev. Benjamin Irvin and Sarah Brewster), born in Rockingham County, Virginia, married Nathaniel Dunn in Madison County, Ky., and came to Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1825. He was a son of Samuel Dunn and Eleanor Brewster,
his wife. Eleanor Dunn, Sarah Irvin, Jane Irvin, and Agnes Alexander, four sisters, and all daughters of James Brewster, of Rockingham County, Virginia, who died in Jessamine County, Kentucky, 1807, children of Sophie and Nathaniel Dunn.

1. Amanda, m. first, ______ Richardson; second, David Cory, of Thorntown, Ind. Both are dead. No children.
2. James Irvine Dunn, m. Matilda Burbridge. Their children:
   (a) William, m. Florence ______. They have three children: Mabel, Ada and Goldie. He moved to California. He was killed in a train wreck at Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1897.
   (b) Emma, m. Charley Gerard and lives in Crawfordsville. One child, Ida, who married Mead Willis. One son, Mead, Jr., aged about three months.
   (c) Fannie lives in California.
   (d) Samuel L., m. Mary Silva, of Santa Cruz. One child: Douglas.
   (e) Waller G.
   (f) George G. Lives in Swantown, Cal.
4. Martha, m. Horace Wheeler, lived at Lebanon, Ind. (both dead). They had the following children:
   (a) Lizzie m. Rev. Samuel L. Hamilton. Three children, Fred, Charley and Guy.
   (b) Emma m. Charlie Johnson. Lives at Thorntown, Ind.
   (c) Mary never married; died.
   (d) Alice m. Dr. Scull, of Lebanon, Ind. One son, Guy.
   (e) Charles, of Wichita, Kan.
7. Benjamin Irvin Dunn m. ______. Lives at McComb, Ill.
   (a) Mary.
   (b) George, died.
   (c) Ella m. ______ Barrett and lives at Covington, Ind.
   (d) Anna married Charles N. McCabe and lives in Crawfordsville, Ind.
10. Mary Jane Dunn m. Rev. Francis M. Symmes. Both dead. Their children:
(1) Samuel Dunn Symmes, m. Nancy Jane McCane of Mitchell, Ind. Their children:
   (a) Frank Aaron, a lawyer of Indianapolis, Ind., m. Dora Stubbins. One child, Frank, Jr.
   (b) Clyde Dunn Symmes.
   (c) Alleen, died, aged 18.
   (d) William V, not married.
   (e) Ruth May, m. Henry Armstrong. Three small children, Samuel, aged 4 years; Will, aged 2 years; Dorothy, aged 4 months.

(2) Lucinda Sophie Symmes, a school teacher and lives at Hammond, Ind.

(3) Joseph G. Symmes, m. Mattie Reed, one child, Francis Marion, lives in Chicago, Ill. One child, Francis Charlotte, aged 2 years.

Fourth Generation.

Sarah Brewster Irvin, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1801, died August 3, 1883, and is buried in the Lexington, Ky., cemetery. She was a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Irvin and Sarah Brewster, married first in 1825 to Benjamin Irvin Dunn, son of Nathaniel Dunn, Sr., and Polly (or Mary) Brewster, grandson of James Dunn and James Brewster, who both died in Jessamine County, Ky. Children of "pretty little Sally Irvin," as familiarly called, and Benjamin Irvin Dunn:

1. Nathaniel Dunn, b. Jan. 7, 1826, in Jessamine Co., Ky., married in 1851, Anna Hogan, born in Garrard County, Ky. Shortly after their marriage moved to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he remained till 1855, when they removed to Boone County, and lived on a farm there till 1859, following farming and working at his trade as cabinetmaker at intervals. In 1860 the family moved to Hamilton County. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, 101st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served two years as second lieutenant. He was discharged from service on account of total disability from rheumatism, when he returned to his farm. He shortly after moved to Joliettsville and filled the office of township trustee two years. In 1868 he was elected treasurer of Hamilton County, and moved to Noblesville and resided there until his death, September 13, 1876. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the high order of Free and Accepted Masons. He remained true to the religion of his fathers and was a member of the Presbyterian church.
They had two children, William E., born July 7, 1855, and Joda. The latter died at the age of two years. William E. Dunn, when only seventeen years of age, began to study banking, which became his life work. He has been connected with the Citizens’ State Bank at Noblesville, Ind., for thirty-five years, rising from bookkeeper to president in 1893, which office he still holds. He was married, Jan. 18, 1888, to Fannie Ross, daughter of George W. Ross and Elizabeth Coon Ross, of Clinton County, Ind. They have three children, all living: Mabel, b. Aug. 14, 1889; Frank Hogan, b. Oct. 18, 1891, and Ross Rutledge, b. Aug. 22, 1894. Mabel married, June 12, 1914, Noel Chester Neal, son of Judge John F. Neal. One child, Elizabeth Ann, b. Apr. 30, 1915.

2. Joseph, born Oct. 29, 1828, m. Kate Eiskine. Six children: (1) Joe; (2) Anna, married George Bronaugh, and has one child, La-verne; (3) Frank; (4) Thomas; (5) Addie; (6) Irvin.

3. Mary Ann, b. Aug. 3, 1830, m. Ephriem J. Young. Four children:

   (1) Ephriem J., m. Susie Hughes. Issue: Bessie married Frank Buford; and Mary.
   (2) James Edward, married Sophroanie Hunt. Two children; John E. and Laurence.
   (3) Mary, m. Ed Reed. Three children: Louise, Mary and Sallie.


6. Amanda Maxwell Dunn, born Jan. 13, 1835, married John White Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are still living with their daughter, Mrs. Maymie Steward, 404 Rose Lane Avenue, Lexington, Ky. Children of Amanda Maxwell Dunn and John White Hunt:

   (1) Mary. (2) Eugenia. (3) Benjamin Irvin. (4) John A. All died young.
   (5) Sophronia, married James Edwin Young. Two children; John E. and Laurance E.
(7) Elizabeth, unmarried.
(9) Mayme Ferro, married Roscoe Steward. They have no children. Reside at 404 Rose Lane, Lexington, Ky.

Fourth Generation.

Mrs. Sarah Brewster Irvin Dunn married, second time, John Wood, of English birth. Issue: One daughter, Elizabeth Jane, married Eph. J. Young. She, with her son Arthur, own and reside on the James Brewster farm in Jessamine County, Kentucky, on the Harrodsburg and Lexington pike, which was in earlier times known as Curds road.

DOAK.

Since many of James Doak's descendants thought he was a brother of Rev. Samuel Doak, I will give an account of the early Doak family of Augusta County, Virginia:

From the earliest account, there were three brothers and one sister, came to America from the north of Ireland and landed in Pennsylvania, Chester County, I believe, and remained there a time, when they came to Augusta County, Virginia; David, Samuel, Robert, ——— Finley. They were soldiers in the French and Indian wars. David's will proved June 9, 1799, three sons, Samuel, David and Hugh, eight daughters. I received the following from Mrs. Virginia Doak Burwell, of 146 N. Colton street: Staunton, Va.

"I am a great, great, great granddaughter of Samuel Doak, the original emigrant, who married Jane Mitchell, either on their voyage over to America, or soon after they landed in Pennsylvania. A deed was made to him by William Beverly, owner of Beverly Manor, Sep. 23, 1741. His will was probated in Augusta County, May, 1772. The following were his children: 1. David. 2. John. 3. Samuel. 4. Robert. 5. Mary. 6. Jane. 7. Eleanor. 8. Isabell. 9. Elizabeth.

A son-in-law, William Brown Test, brother-in-law, John Finley, John Tate."

Second Generation.

Third Generation.

1. Col. Samuel married Margaret Shields, of Nelson County, Va., and moved to Missouri. These were his children:

(1) John died in St. Louis.
(2) Alexander died in Missouri and left a family.
(3) Elizabeth Laura m Henry Hawpe and had four children, Margaret, m. William McKee; Elizabeth, m. Isaac Steele. She married second time, Samuel Burnett. David of the second generation married second time, and moved to North Carolina, later Tennessee. He married third time, and had one son, Hugh, who moved to Marshall, Saline County, Mo., and died there.


3. Samuel Doak (third son of Samuel and Jane Mitchell) was born August, 1749, in Augusta County, Va. He was educated at Liberty Hall, now Washington and Lee University, Rockbridge County, Va. He graduated from Princeton, N. J. in 1776, was licensed by Hanover Presbytery in 1777, and ordained by the same Presbytery at Brown's Meeting House in Augusta County, Dec., 1778, and soon after, it is said, leading a horse, which bore his sole earthly possessions, his books (which books were given him in New Jersey and brought through to Virginia on horseback same as above) he crossed the mountains to the Holston settlement, Tennessee, and established a school, which was afterwards chartered under the laws of North Carolina as Martin Academy, and later under the state of Franklin (now Tennessee), chartered as Washington College, and which was the first literary institution west of the Allegheny mountains. He married Hester Montgomery, and had two sons, John and Samuel and two daughters, Julia and Jane. John became a Presbyterian minister and succeeded his father in the Presidency of Washington College. Rev. Samuel Doak, D. D., afterwards, late in life, established Tusculum College in Green County, Tenn., and was succeeded here by his second son, Samuel, who was also a Presbyterian minister. Of the rest I have a full history down to the present generation.

Robert Doak, one of the three original emigrants (and many circumstances point to his being the father of James, my Great-grandfather), was in Augusta County prior to 1740. His location was near the present
town of Mount Crawford, in Rockingham County, which was divided from Augusta County in 1776, and where all wills and Court records were destroyed by fire, hence it has been impossible to establish his identity satisfactorily.

"The Presbyterians of Augusta County continued their supplication to the Presbytery of Donegal, for a pastor to reside among them. In 1737 they first applied for the services of Rev. Mr. Thompson, who came and preached for a time. They next presented a call for the Rev. John Craig." "At a meeting of Presbytery in Sep. 1740, Robert Doak and Daniel Dennison from Virginia, declared in the name of the congregation of Shenandoah their adherence to the call formally presented to Mr. Craig; and the next day Mr. Craig was set apart for the work of the gospel ministry, in the south part of Beverly's Manor". This congregation was afterwards named "The Augusta Stone Church." Rev. John Craig served this congregation for thirty-four years.—Waddell's Annals of Augusta County.

In October, 1753, a party of rangers passed through what is now Rockingham County. "The brethren had thus come in their journey to the vicinity of Mount Crawford. They tell of their dinner there of meat and dumplings, and their experience further on at Middle River, and at Robert Doak's," who has a beautiful plantation and good water. There we bought some hay and chaff." The people were very modest. I have sufficient reason and proof to record Robert Doak as the parent of James. We have the proof that James was born in Rockingham County. Of the children of Robert Doak I have the following: James, born about 1755 to 1760. Robert m. — Breckenridge. He came to Kentucky. His name is on the Fayette County court records as early as 1776. Joseph W., one daughter, Mary, married a Breckenridge, and Jane who married James Dunn, son of James and Martha (Long) Dunn. Her will proved June 29, 1849.

Boyle County, Ky. Jane Dunn, of Lincoln County, Ky., advanced in Wills 1-160.

years, but of sound mind—— To grandson, Robert Dunn, son of Samuel, $150.00; to grandson, Williamson Dunn, son of Samuel, $100.00; to grandson, Mariam Dunn, $100.00; to grandson, James H. Dunn, my gold watch; to grandson, Samuel C. Dunn, son of Samuel, $50.00; to my son, Oliver, $50.00; to Susan Jane Dunn and Margaret Frances Dunn, daughter of my son Samuel, $50.00 each; grandchildren, Williamson and Nancy, children of my son Davis Dunn, $50.00 each; to my daughter, Sophia Wingate, $150.00.
James Doak, after his marriage to Jane Fulton (nee Dunn), settled in Jessamine County, Ky., and bought the plantation of his father-in-law, James Dunn, formerly of Rockingham County, Va., and who died in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1806.

Rockingham Co., Va.,
Deeds burnt.
Records O-O. 137
Rockingham Co.,
Records O-O. 432.

Sept. 6, 1784, James Dunn, of Rockingham County, to John Hopkins and George Baxter, a power of Attorney.

Feb. 22, 1790, James Dunn, of the district of Kentucky, to Peter Bru­ner, for £170 lands on the South side of Dry River.

Jessamine County, Ky. | Nov. 6, 1806, James Dunn sick and weak.
Wills A—195. | Wife Martha, the furniture and the rent of plantation I sold to James Doak. Negro Charlett to be free, daughter Jean Spear, a negro, grandchildren Alexander and Jennie Carson, $20.00 each; to my daughter-in-law, Eleanor Dunn, and her children, heirs of Samuel Dunn, deceased, one child's part of my estate. The residue to be equally divided among my children and grandchildren, viz., James, Nathaniel and Alexander Dunn, grandson John Carson, Jennie Doak, Martha Wood and Jean Spear. (When my grandmother, Jane (Doak) Ir­vin, lay sick in her last sickness, in her delirium she continually called for Charlett. My mother did not know who Charlett was, but upon making inquiry of Cousin Brack Scott, learned that she was a colored woman who nursed her when a child.)

Jane Doak, wife of James Doak, died in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 9, 1814. Her husband married again, Mary ———, and I suppose had other children, as I have heard my grandmother speak of two half brothers who went South.

Jassamine Co. Ky., | Feb. 21, 1826. Inventory of the estate of James Wills, C-509.
Nov. Court, 1826. Assignment of dower to Mary Doak, widow of James Doak. J. W. Doak and Robert Doak, acknowledged debt to the estate of James Doak of $100 and $110, respectively.

Id. Id. P-103. Aug. 23, 1828. The final account of Robert Doak, admin­istrator of the estate of James Doak.
Great Falls, Montana, November 14, 1913.

Mrs. Maggie Logan Morris, Corydon, Indiana:

Dear Maggie (that is my only sister's name—across the ocean): Your letter addressed to me at my home, Corvallis, Oregon, was forwarded to me by my better half.

I have Mrs. Boyd's book on the American Irvines and their kin, and searched it very carefully to see if I could find the link to connect you with your Virginia forebears, but without success.

The Irvines, spelling the name any old way, are to be found all up and down the Atlantic States, and in every State in the Union, Westward to the Pacific.

To me all are kin; for I was born in Scotland, whose borders are the original cradle of all our clan, no matter how we spell our name, and no matter whether we think we are American, English, Irish, Scots or Scotch-Irish.

So, here's my hand to you, as the hand of a friend and a kinsman. Blood, ancestry and history, we have all in common. Our spelling is most uncommon. So let it be. Like these United States, though many we are one.

With respects to your self and your venerable uncle—is he Uncle Sam, I wonder?

Your kinsman,

Ben Irving.

A VISIT TO SOME OF OUR FAMILY SHRINES.

On September 1, 1915, I left home with the intention of carrying out a long desire to visit the location in Jessamine County, Kentucky, where our great-great-grandfathers, James Dunn and James Brewster, settled about 1785.

This was the location where my grandmother, Jane Doak Irvin, was born one hundred and fifteen years ago. A very interesting circumstance connected with my trip was that on the same day I arrived at Nicholasville a lady came from Mississippi to look for the former home of her great-grandfather, and the location we were looking for proved to be the same farm, and we rode out to the farm together in the same automobile. Her great-grandfather, Lewis Singleton, owned the farm after my great-grandfather James Doak, as shown by the following record:
JESSAMINE CO., KY.,
DEED BOOK G, PAGE 260
JULY 6, 1822.

James Doak and wife Mary convey to Lewis Singleton, for the sum of $2,300 on the waters of Sinking creek, 92 acres.

After we visited this farm I next visited the farm of Nathaniel Dunn, which was the original home of James Brewster, and to my great surprise I learned that a descendant of James Brewster and James Dunn was living on and owned this farm. Here was a relative I had searched for and inquired about from Maine to California without results. They very cordially invited me to stay over night, which I did to my most supreme pleasure. They were of the good old-fashioned hospitable Kentucky people, where the “latch-string is always out.”

A part of the old house is still standing, supposedly the original Brewster house, as its antiquity is not known by the mother of the present owner, who is now nearly eighty years old and lives with her son. The house is of brick. They have built a fine, commodious residence in front of it. The next morning I was taken to see the old spring and milkhouse built of stone in two rooms. In the first room is the spring, where the water flowed out in a voluminous, never failing stream, and in the second room milk and butter were kept. It is in perfect condition and about one hundred yards from the house. The home is surrounded by trees of the black locust strain, of very large size, plainly much over one hundred years old.

Mr. Arthur Young, now owner of this farm, kindly took me the next day to visit several old Dunn homes. Just a little northeast of his place and adjoining is the old James Dunn home, sold to my great-grandfather, James Doak, Aug. 13, 1805, just one year before the death of James Dunn, and which he referred to in his will. On this place is still standing the old home, supposed to be the old house built by James Dunn, and in which my grandmother spent her childhood. A part of the house is built of hewed logs. The house consists of two rooms, with a large old-fashioned chimney at each end. Separating the two rooms is a large passageway, and a stairway leading to attic rooms above, which I have heard my grandmother speak of as the boys’ rooms. The stairway was almost too dilapidated to ascend, but I ventured up. On the southwest was a new addition, the kitchen and passageway built of brick. It, too, has a very large fireplace. Just outside the door from the passageway was the cellar, the steps of which had long since rotted away, but I scrambled down over the rocks. Hanging by one hinge was the old cellar door made of rived boards.

Next we visited the “five rod burying ground” reserved by Nathaniel
Dunn in 1847. It is enclosed by a substantial wall of stone and in fair order, except at the opening for the gate, which had rotted away. There were evidences of many graves, but if they had ever been marked by stones the weather had dissolved them. There were here and there a few peaks. On one corner of a stone, supposed to be a footstone, was a letter B.

The shade trees at this home were the same as around the other homestead referred to, “the black locust.”

Following are a few court records from the county:

Jessamine Co., Ky.,
Book I, page 472.
August 15, 1831.
Robert Doak, administrator of James Doak’s estate, conveyed to Will Feathersten a tract or parcel of land containing 102 acres, corner to William Farro, bounded by William Bronough, Lewis Singleton and Nathaniel F. Dunn.

This land passed from William Featherston to Lewis Singleton, from Lewis Singleton to William Bronough, on May 30, 1842. William Bronough and others to satisfy a security debt conveyed to Nathaniel F. Dunn.

Jessamine Co., Ky.
Deed book O, page 60.
Feb. 27, 1847.

Nathaniel Dunn to James H. Headly, of Fayette Co., a tract or parcel of land, in consideration of $9,757.81, reserving five rods of land as a family graveyard. Bounded by Lewis Singleton, deceased, in the Clay’s road, corner to Nathaniel F. Dunn, thence to a rock, cor. to Eph. J. Young, containing 195 acres.

This, as I understand, was the original James Dunn farm, and now owned by Charles Evans, of Nicholasville, on which has recently been built a modern residence.

The deed when sold by James Dunn to James Doak was never recorded. I found on record in 1827 where the heirs of James Dunn made affidavit to the fact that on the 13th day of August, 1805, James Dunn, Sr., in his lifetime sold to James Doak his plantation with certain consideration, which James Doak has faithfully kept, giving him a clear title signed by the following heirs: Nathaniel, Alexander and James Dunn, Martha Wood, Jean Spear, Elizabeth and John Dunn.

In looking over the sale of the personal property of my great-grandfather, James Doak, in Feb., 1826, I found that Nathaniel Dunn bought the family Bible. I take it that this Bible was the property of James
Dunn, and is now, as I understand, in the possession of the descendants of Nathaniel Dunn at Crawfordsville. I also found that Nathaniel Dunn bought the clock for the sum of $25. It was of the pattern of "grandfather's old clock," which had also belonged to the ancestor, James Dunn, and was brought from Virginia.

In this sketch I present to the descendants of these forbears the result of many years of diligent search, exhaustion of energy and finances. I am presenting many facts that have not heretofore been collected, and which time had almost obliterated. The task has been attended with every conceivable obstacle and drawback, of long and anxious hours of attendance of sickness and death of dear ones, and a great lack of means and financial backing. The historical essayist, McCauley, has well said, "A people which take no pride in the noble achievements of their remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by their remote descendants." In the studying of these remote ancestors of the so-called Scotch-Irish blood, I find a large element of the early immigrants were of this so-called Scotch-Irish race from whom I am proud to claim my descent. A large number of our Presidents of the United States are from this compound race, Benjamin Harrison, Andrew Jackson, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt and the present incumbent, Woodrow Wilson and many others.

I feel that I have not been capable of performing so intricate a task, and hope that my shortcomings will be slightly scrutinized. Those to whom I feel under many obligations to and received much help from are my sister, Ella Logan Bulleit, Corydon, Ind.; Miss Nettie Logan, Shelbyville, Ky.; Mrs. Georgia A. (Austin P.) Speed, 417 Park avenue, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. W. C. White, Churchville, Va.; Rev. B. F. Wilson, Harrisonburg, Va.; Rev. John A. McKamy, Lebanon, Ohio; H. M. Williamson, Secretary State Board of Horticulture, Portland Ore.; Dr. E. Paul Erwin, Perry, Iowa, and many others.

(MRS.) MARGARET LOGAN MORRIS,
Corydon, Ind.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS.

(B) John Mason, b. Mar. 12, 1820, d. July 1, 1885. Not married.
(D) Almira Julia, b. June 12, 1826, d. Dec. 12, 1890, m. 1848, Finley McCollough, b. Apr. 6, 1824, d. Aug. 2, 1854.
(F) Austin, b. 1831, d. Apr. 29, 1832.
(I) Henry, b. 1838, d. Dec. 23, 1845.

(A) Children of Mary Jane Seward Frances.
(A6) James Seward, b. Apr. 4, 1850, m. Jan. 4, 1873, Alice McGownes.

(C) Children of James Seward.
(C1) Edward Marshall, b. June 9, 1855, m. May 2, 1876, Isabell K. Harrison, b. June 9, 1858, d. Sept. 6, 1908.
(D) Children of Almira Julia Seward McCollough.

(D1) Margaret Jane, b. July 14, 1849. Not married.

(E) Children of Bryson Irvin Seward, first and second marriage, given under Samuel Irvin.

(G) Children of Williamson Brewster Seward.

(G7) Paul, b. Apr. 3, 1868, m. July 17, 1893, Lorena Hughes, b. May 10, 1867.
(G8) Katharine, b. Apr. 5, 1870, m. May 21, 1893, Edward F. Hill, b. Mar. 22, 1858.

(H) Children of Samuel Irvin Seward.

(H2) Charles Irvin, b. July 4, 1869, m. July 5, 1889, Mary M. Fitzpatrick, b. Apr. 21, 1890.

(J) Children of Robert Doak Seward:

(J2) Rachael Jennett, b. Sept. 21, 1868, m. Aug. 29, 1886, Rufus H. East, b. Nov. 30, 1867.
(J4) Henry Austin, b. Nov. 12, 1878, m. 1906, Jennie Chambers.
(K) Children of Albert Barnes Seward.
(K1) Edna Earl, b. May 9, 1872, m. Oct. 28, 1890, Charles Hill, b. Oct. 15, 1867.

(A) The grandchildren of Mary J. Seward Frances.
The children of (A2) William Thomas Frances.
(A2a) George Bell, b. July 8, 1881, m. Nov. 9, 1899, Edgar C. Bean, b. Aug., 1879.
(A2a1) Ceicle Frances, b. Oct. 1, 1900, the first great-great grandchild of Jennette Irvin Seward.
(A2b) Jessie M.

(A) The grandchildren of Almira G. Frances Brooks.

(C) Grandchild of James Seward.
(C1) Infant (son of Edward Marshall Seward), b. June 1, 1877, d. June 21, 1877.

(C) The grandchildren of William Frost Seward.
(C4a) Seward Winfield Seward, b. Dec. 1, 1892.
(C4b) Esther Chapman Seward, b. Nov. 2, 1895.

(E) Grandchildren of Bryson Irvin Seward, given under the head of Samuel W. Irvin.

(G) Grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Williamson Brewster Seward.

(G) Children of Michael Helton Seward.
(G3a) Lee, b. Nov. 14, 1883, d. Dec. 20, 1885.
(G3b) Hellen Reddick, b. Jan. 6, 1890.
(G2c) Fred Allen, b. Jan. 5, 1888.
(G2d) William Austin, b. Dec. 8, 1896.

(G) Children of Flora Emma Seward Snyder.
(G4a) Nellie May, b. Dec. 2, 1884.
(G4c) Seward, b. Sept. 28, 1889.
(G6) Children of Minnie May Seward Bedon.
(G6a) Bert Seward, b. Aug. 30, 1893.
(G7) Children of Katharine Seward Hall.
(G7a) Josephene Elizabeth, b. July 23, 1895.
(G7b) Charles Edward, b. Feb. 9, 1897.
(G7c) Katharine Seward, b. June 22, 1901.
(G7d) Benjamine Brewster, b. Jan. 29, 1904.
(G7e) Curtis, b. June 6, 1908.
Grandchildren of Samuel Irvin Seward and children of (H1) Mame Bell Seward Rose.
(H1a) Charles Irvin, b. Feb., 1891.
(H1c) William Henry, b. Apr. 28, 1895.
(H1d) Austin Seward, b. May 30, 1898.
(H1e) Fannie, b. 1904.
(H2) Children of Charles Irvin Seward.
(H2b) Charles Irvin, b. May 1, 1900.
(H3) Children of Fannie Seward Leese.
(H3a) Cassie May, b. Feb. 20, 1892, d. Sept. 3, 1892.
(H3b) William Sarle, b. Apr. 20, 1898.
(J2) Grandchildren of Robert Doak Seward and children of Rachael Jennett Seward East.
(J2a1) James Rufus, b. 1912.
(J2b) Edwin Seward, b. April 14, 1894.
(J2c) Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1897.
(J2d) Edith, b. Sept. 9, 1901, d. Dec. 31, 1901.
(J3) Children of Albert Daily Seward.
(J3b) Mary Frances, b. Oct., 1901.
The descendants of Abram Irvin.
Abram Irvin was a son of Rev. John (or James) Irvin, the emigrant. He had four sisters. Esther married Hugh McElroy. Mary married Samuel McElroy. Margaret married James McElroy. The fourth never married.

"Abram Irvin was born May 25, 1825, in Scotland. He married Mary Dean, who was born in Ireland, Feb. 22, 1733. Both had immi-
grated with their parents to America and settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia." Mary Dean's mother, it is related, was a near descendant of Jane McAlister (perhaps a granddaughter), rendered famous as the inventor of the flour barrel during the siege of Londonderry by James II in 1690.

"The Protestants were reduced to starvation, and Jane McAlister invented the flour barrel and made the tops white with flour, in order that the spies might think that article plentiful when they looked through the cracks of the weak walls." I do not know how true this story; I give it as I find it.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Abram Irvin removed with his family from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and settled in what afterwards was Mercer County, Ky., now the County of Boyle, on the waters of Salt river, about five miles southeast of Danville.

Abram Irvin and Mary Dean had eleven children.

I. John, b. Feb. 25, 1755, married Prudence Armstrong and settled in Mercer County. Their children: 1, Samuel; 2, Polly; 3, Margaret; 4, Sally; 5, Abram; 6, Prissilla; 7, Robert.

II. Hanes, b. Apr. 25, 1758, never married.

III. Margaret, b. Apr. 25, 1758, m. 1st Samuel Lapsly; 2d Rev. John Lyle.

IV. Ann, b. Nov. 28, 1763, married Samuel McDowell.

V. Abram Irvin, born Aug. 8, 1766, married 1st Sally Henry, 2d Margaret McAfee.

VI. Robert, b. 1768, married Judith Glover. Their children: 1, Polly; 2, Judith; 3, Aram Dean; 4, John Glover, b. in 1800, m. Emmeline Drake; 5, Robert H.; 6, Sarah.


IX. Sarah, born Nov. 21, 1774, married Joseph McDowell. Issue: Sarah, Margaret, Lucy, Charles, Caleb and Magdalein.

X. William Dean, b. Aug., 1776, never married.

Third generation:

John Glover Irvin, born 1800, married Emmaline Drake and lived in Fayette County. He died at the age of thirty-two, leaving a wife and two children, Emmaline and William Drake.


Feb. 21, 1832.

I, John G. Irvin, &c—

Item 1. I will that all my just debts be paid.
Item 2. That all my lands be sold, except the interest in the lands belonging to my father’s estate. This I design to be the property of my mother during her life time, at her death to be sold and the money conveyed to my children. I also except the sale of the lands which is coming to me from my wife’s father’s estate, as constituting the legacy of Emaline D. Irvin, to be her property, and to disposed of as she pleases.

Item 3. I direct that the money coming from the sale of my land be divided into 3 parts, one third to my wife, one third each to my two children, William and Emmaline. If neither child survive my wife, then all of my property to be divided in two parts, one half to go to my wife, Emmaline Irvin, and one-half to my mother, Judith Irvin, during their life time, after their death to be equally divided among my brothers and sisters.

Item 3. I give my rifle gun to my brother, Robert, to keep until my son William arrives of age.

Ex. Walter Drake.
Abram Irvin.

Fourth generation:
William Drake Irvin, born in Fayette County, Kentucky, June 16, 1829. He was a graduate of the college at Danville, Ky., and studied law, but never practiced it. He was a man far above the average in mental ability and highest integrity of character. In 1857 he settled on a farm near Danville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, Dec. 30, 1851, in Lexington, Ky., Corilla Parker, born in Nelson County, Ky., July 1, 1832. She was a woman of rare ability, quick, spritely, a friend to every one. He died Nov. 12, 1895. She died Dec. 28, 1913. They had twelve children, all born in Boyle County, as follows:

2. Emaline Irvin, born May 17, 1854. Died July 7, 1876.
3. Camilla Lansdale Irvin, born June 8, 1856.
7. Mary Bell Irvine, born Apr. 4, 1864, died Apr. 7, 1908.
8. Charles Howard Irvine, born Nov. 11, 1866.
Fifth generation:
John Glover Irvin married 1st Elizabeth Flanigan, 2d Mrs. Virginia Flanigan. They reside in Boyle County. He has the following children:
1. Harry Irvin, married and lives in Washington, D. C.
5. Dorothy, unmarried, lives in Boyle County.
6. Margaret Irvin, unmarried, lives in Boyle county.

Camilla Lansdale Irvin married June, 1883, Melanthion Young, a very fine man, of the highest integrity and president of the Nat. Bank of Nicholasville, Ky. He is a brother of Colonel Bennett H. Young, one of Kentucky's able lawyers and politicians. They have no children. They reside near Nicholasville. Alexander Macy Irvine is a Presbyterian minister of great ability and highest integrity of character. He filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Corydon, Ind. He married June 6, 1889, Alma Craig, a daughter of Rev. John Craig, of near Danville, Ky., and was one of Boyle County's most influential citizens. He died about one year ago. Alexander M. Irvine and Alma Craig had the following children:
1. John Craig, born Mar. 18, 1890, a graduate from the college of Danville, Ky.
2. William Drake, born October 8, 1891, a graduate of the Corydon, Ind., high school and of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. Is bookkeeper for a firm at Detroit, Mich.
3. Louise, born January 21, 1897.
4. Alexander Macy, born Dec. 27, 1900, died Aug. 23, 1902, at Bedford, Indiana, where he was stationed at that time.

Charles Howard Irvin married Hattie Simmons, Sept., 1908. No children. William P. and Charles Howard Irvin live in the old home near Danville, Ky., where their parents went to housekeeping sixty years ago. John Glover Irvin followed farming many years, but retired and is now living in Danville, Ky. Alexander Macy Irvine retired from the ministry and now resides at North Vernon, Ind.

Fourth generation:
Rev. Robert Irvin was a son of Robert H. Irvin and grandson of Robert Irvin, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1768, and came with his parents to Kentucky. A great-grandson of Abram Irvin, b. May 25, 1825. Rev. Robert Irvin married Martha Venable Logan, of Shelby county, a daughter of the late James Harvey Logan, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia; they have two sons, Rev. James Logan Irvin, of Tampa, Florida, and Dr. Robert Andrew Irvin, of Clay City, Kentucky.
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