THE HUGUENOT

Bartholomew Dupuy

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS.

By

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BEVERLY, W. VA.

"They declared their pedigrees after their families,
by the house of their fathers."—Num. 1: 18.

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By

B. H. DUPUY.
To the many thousand descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy,
Scattered throughout the United States,
and
Especially to my beloved children,
and
Children's children,
This Volume is affectionately dedicated
By their relative.
PREFACE.

The author has long contemplated the publication of such a volume as this. The main reason, which has induced him to do so, has been the long and wide felt desire of the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy for such a volume, that the data relative to the whole subject, and the lines of descent from him might be collated, preserved, and handed down to rising generations, before time had ground them into dust and all tradition been buried in the grave of oblivion. The work has been in contemplation and partial preparation for more than a quarter of a century, but it has been only of recent years that it was undertaken with the determination to effect its completion.

The preparation has been attended with much tedious labor and persevering energy, as well as the exercise of great patience, of which no one knows anything save him who has undertaken or assisted in such a task. In these times, when people are driving heedlessly ahead, if not to hoard up riches, at least to become independent, often in disregard of obligations to their fellow men, many of the descendants take little or no interest in their ancestry; and whether they knew anything of importance on the subject or not, they would not answer letters, and furnish that data necessary to make a volume like this valuable to generations unborn. Hence the author is conscious of the incompleteness and imperfections of the work arising from such indifference, but hopes the book may
prove a basis in years to come of greater completeness and perfection. As far as it goes, the volume is quite reliable, having been founded upon well authenticated statements and facts; the author trying to avoid drawing on his imagination, which in some instances might have been excusable, and might have added interest to the volume, if not real value.

The book is unique in its make-up. It is neither strictly biography nor history. While partaking of those kinds of literature, such a work from its title must strike a mean betwixt the two. To strictly develop either line to its usual limits would make the work unreasonably voluminous and bunglesome. The object has been to sketch the life of an honorable ancestor as far as known, and to preserve the lines of descent from him, and thereby show that his posterity, instead of defaming his name, have in the main and to a wonderful degree appreciated and honored it from generation to generation. To do this history and biography have been concisely, but we hope sufficiently blended for the purpose.

It has seemed specially necessary to the author that such a book should contain, as an Introduction, a brief account of the Rise and Progress of the Huguenots in France to the time of the appearance of Bartholomew Dupuy in history. This is necessary as a beneficial effect upon his living descendants, by way of enhancing their appreciation of the causes which gave rise to the Huguenots, as well as a due appreciation of their valor, character, and sincere religious belief. Until one knows the foundation upon which his family is built, it is not likely that he will appreciate the fact of its having
a foundation at all. But when he knows, as it were, the cause of which he is an effect, the source whence he has come, the trials and hardships of his ancestors, which made them what they were, and whose nature, blood, and principles he himself has inherited; and when it is shown him that for two centuries these elements and principles have clung to the descendants and have operated to make them honorable and successful also, then he will think there is something in them, and will more likely appreciate, and live by them, and teach his posterity the same. We urge, therefore, the close and patient perusal of the Introduction, as the foundation of due appreciation of the book. If any permanent good is to come to the descendants and their posterity from its publication, it will be derived mostly from grasping the principles, which brought out the facts stated in the Introduction, requiring the exercise of such valor, patience, and faithfulness to religious belief. Indeed, the Introduction and last chapter stand to each other as cause and effect. Without the principles underlying the former, the statements of the latter could not have been predicated.

The facts of the Introduction have been as concisely stated as it were possible to do, and conserve interesting and historical reading. They have been drawn mainly from the “Encyclopaedia Britannica,” the “Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia,” the “McClintock and Strong’s Cyclopedia,” “Daubigne’s History of The Reformation,” “The Huguenots of the Reformed French Church,” by William Henry Foote, D. D., and “The Huguenot Emigration to America,” by Charles W. Baird, D. D., etc.

As the reader goes through the book, he will
likely be impressed with the painstaking labor, the amount of research, and the voluminous correspondence necessary for compiling such a work.

With expressions of regret that his ministerial labors and his meagre means have prevented travel to sections of country where he might have ransacked old and musty records in state offices, where he feels sure other reliable data might be found, the author wishes to record his heartfelt appreciation of the assistance, which has been rendered him by many lineal descendants, and also by those connected with them, in the preparation of the book; and also to express the hope, that as time reveals other official and original documents, the whole matter of lineage will be taken up by some one, who shall succeed more fully,

"To draw forth a noble ancestry,
From the corruption of abusing time,
Unto a lineal, true-derived course."

B. H. DUPUY.

BEVERLY, W. VA., Sept. 12, 1906.
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INTRODUCTION.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE HUGUENOTS.

Origin of the Term "Huguenot."

The term "Huguenot" was originally a designation given about the middle of the sixteenth century to the Reformed or Calvinist, of France. The origin of the word is involved in great obscurity.

Prof. Mahn, the distinguished German philologist, of Berlin, has given no less than fifteen explanations of its supposed derivation. The three most plausible need only be mentioned. It has been derived from a faulty pronunciation of the German Eidgenossen ("confederates"), who were called Eignots, a term applied to the patriotic party of Geneva, who maintained themselves in connection with French Protestants against the tyrannical attempts of Charles III., Duke of Savoy. This was a favorite explanation of the origin of the word with those writers, who represented the Huguenots as secret conspirators against the crown.

The objections to such a derivation are the difficulties of accounting for the transfer of the name from Switzerland to France, the lapse of time before it arose in the latter country and the preference given by Beza,
in his history emanating from Geneva, for another derivation.

A less plausible explanation is that offered by some of the Reformed themselves, who derive it from the part which the French Protestants took in sustaining Henry IV., the descendant of Hugues Capet, to the throne of France, as against the pretensions of the Guises, who claimed to have descended from Charlemagne. Against this explanation are the facts that the Reformed of France were called Huguenots some forty years before that time, and the concession that the word was certainly in its origin a term of reproach, the application of which was resented and that the king was petitioned to forbid its use.

The most plausible explanation of its origin is that given by Etienne Pasquier, an eminent lawyer and litterateur, of France, in one of whose letters the word first occurs; and also that advanced by the learned Prof. Mahn, of Berlin, whose explanations are alike as to the mode of the origin of the word. These two writers may be regarded as our best authorities. Pasquier holds that the term arose in Tours from the name Hugouon, a superstitious fellow who used to roam the streets of the city at night; and Prof. Mahn, that it was derived from Hugues, the name of some heretic. As the early French Protestants dared not to meet save under the cover of night, and as the term was originally an appellation of reproach, how natural it would seem to affix to one or the other of these words (as Prof. Mahn suggests), the French diminutive ot. and for Roman Catholics to call them "Huguenots."

In favor of this explanation is the additional affirmation of Pasquier, that he heard the term
applied to the Protestants by friends of his in Tours, eight or nine years before the tumult (1560) in Amboise, where they were first distinctly called Huguenots. Taken all in all, this explanation best coincides with the circumstances and requisites of the rise of the term.

As far as the purpose of this volume is concerned, it will suffice to refer to the Rise and Progress of the Huguenots, under the following heads and as concisely as possible. I. The Rise of the French Reformers (1512-33). II. Their Endurance of Persecution under forms of law, until their religion was recognized (1534-62). III. The Huguenot Wars to maintain their rights and to secure full toleration, which was granted them in the Edict of Nantes (1562-98). IV. Their Struggles from the Edict of Nantes to its Revocation (1598-1685).

I.

The Rise of the French Reformers (1512-33).

The seeds of Gospel Truth, which produced the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, were first sown and germinated in French soil. Before Martin Luther loomed up before the world in Germany, and before the burning desire for sacred learning had kindled in the heart of Zwingle in Switzerland, the great and vital truths from which the Reformation sprung had begun to fall in France. Indeed, history proves that the French, German, and Swiss Reformations, though arising about the same time, were in their incipiency independent of and without any communication one with the other. After each of
the foundations—the three corner-stones as it were—of the Reformation had been separately and independently laid in each country, and the fabric had begun to rise from those three points of labor, then the news circulating between the separate bands of workers began to animate and to accelerate the progress of each, until the walls were joined and the structure completed stood imposingly before the eyes of the world. The workmen who separately laid the foundations and finally completed the structure in unison, were French, German, and Swiss; and Martin Luther was the greatest of them all, and became their foreman. But that the work first began in France there is no question.

The seeds of the Reformation were not a foreign importation to her soil, but there the first sower of any country began to scatter the first seeds, and there they first germinated. And the reason for it was that no other country had been so long and so well prepared for the change, though the Reformation there met with the bitterest opposition, and was longer obtaining legal toleration. In no other country did it occasion more bloodshed and awful civil wars, and did state administration, court intrigue, partisan politics, and desire for reputation, exercise greater influence against its progress and fortunes. The beginning of its rise there was also different from that in Germany, where it began in a small city. In France it began at the most influential center of the whole country—in its very metropolis and in the great University of Paris, the second institution in authority in all Roman Christendom. In that institution, the seeds of the Reformation were first sown,
by a Picard, who was soon afterwards assisted by a Dauphinese, in scattering them over the country. The Picard was James Lefevre, born of humble parentage at Etaples, Picardy, about 1450, and educated in mathematics, philosophy, and theology at the University, and in Greek under Hermonymus of Sparta, in Paris, and in the writings of Aristotle in Florence, Rome, and Venice. The Dauphinese was William Farel, born near Gap in Dauphiny, 1489, and also educated at the same University of Paris. As early as 1493, James Lefevre, then doctor of divinity, was Professor of Theology in the University, teaching the language of the New Testament in the course of his theological instructions. Among all his colleagues, for amiability, candor, piety, intellect and learning, he ranked among the first. It was in 1512, under the reign of Louis XII., that this eminent scholar published the first edition of his Latin Commentary on the Epistles of Paul, which clearly enunciated the insufficiency of works to save the soul, and the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, as the sinner’s only hope; and taught it to the great number of disciples from every country who sat at his feet. That was five years before Martin Luther posted his theses on the doors of the Cathedral at Wittenberg, and was really the first shoot of the Reformation to spring up in any country. James Lefevre, therefore, well deserves the name of forerunner of the Reformation, an honor attributed to him by Theodore Beza, who hails him as the man, “who boldly began the revival of the pure religion of Jesus Christ.” It was a strange doctrine for the age, and especially to be heard first in the great University of Paris, and
whose import was to overthrow the subtleties of the Schoolmen and observancies of popery. Indeed, it must have been strange sounds reverberating through the halls of the University, when Lefevre taught that, "It is God alone who gives righteousness through faith, who by grace alone justifies unto eternal life"; the doctrine which contradicted the teachings of four centuries, and gave rise to the Reformed religion.

Among the pupils of Lefevre at that time was William Farel, who listened earnestly to the doctrine and for whom it had an indescribable charm. He embraced the doctrine at once with all the ardor of his soul, and his conversion to it was as prompt and decisive as that of Paul. He then began to study Greek and Hebrew, and to read the Scriptures earnestly and constantly, when greater light dawned upon him. He consecrated the labors of his life to the great cause of the Reformation, and his courage, influence and power became wide and irresistible. He was compelled to flee from France in 1523, when he retired to Switzerland. Beza says of Farel that, "Undismayed by difficulties, threats, abuse, or blows, he won over to Jesus Christ Montbelliard, Neufchatel, Lausanne, Aigle and finally Geneva."

But Farel was not the only pupil who yielded to the teaching of Lefevre, the great theologian from Etaples. In the University he trained other scholars who were to enlist in the cause.

William Briçonnet, born in Paris 1470, was another. He was a man of considerable learning, of a fondness for the subtleties of refined mysticism, and of a kind and gentle temper.
In 1516, he was appointed Bishop of Meaux, an important town twenty-eight miles east of Paris. Impressed with the low state of piety among the clergy, and imbued with the teaching of Lefevre, Briçonnet determined to bring about a reform in the ministry of his diocese. Accordingly, he demanded of the clergy greater faithfulness to pastoral duties, forbade their habit of spending time in pleasure at the capital, and prohibited the Franciscan monks from entering the pulpits of his diocese. In 1521, when opposition arose in the faculty of the University at Paris to the Reformed teaching, Briçonnet, wishing to train up a pure ministry for his churches, invited and gathered about him quite a group of scholars, including Lefevre, Farel, Martin Mazurier, Gerard Roussel and others, by whom the gospel was preached with much fervor for two years in the churches of his diocese, which resulted in the forming of a Protestant colony at Meaux. In 1523, when strenuous opposition was brought to bear by the faculty of the University against the movement, which scattered the scholars, Farel, before refugeing to Switzerland, went to the southeast border of the country, where he labored for a time with great activity, and contributed to the spread of the Reformation in the provinces of the Saone, of the Rhone and of the Alps. It was in 1523, that Briçonnet made Lefevre his vicar-general, and also responded to the Monks who waited on him and insisted that he, "Crush this heresy, or else the pestilence, which is already desolating the city of Meaux, will spread over the whole kingdom."

But instead of doing it, he went into the pulpit and justified the teaching of Lefevre,
and called the Monks pharisees and hypocrites. It was in the same year, that Lefevre's Translation from the Vulgate of the New Testament appeared in French—a work which he had begun before going to Meaux, at the request of Queen Marguerite. The Book was intended for common readers, and copies of it were eagerly sought and widely circulated. Where the poor were unable to pay the price demanded for them, they were gratuitously supplied. Briconnet introduced them into the churches of Meaux, and the people heard the Word of God in their own language and were glad. The next year, Lefevre addressed a letter to his refugeed friend, William Farel, in which he pictured the immediate results of the publication, and his glowing hopes of the Reformation. The letter is dated, "Meaux, July 6, 1524," and is as follows: "Good God, with what joy do I exult when I perceive that the grace of the pure knowledge of Christ has already spread over a good part of Europe; and I hope that Christ is at length about to visit our France with his benediction. You can scarcely imagine with what ardor God is moving the minds of the simple in some places to embrace his Word since the books of the New Testament have been published in French; but you will justly lament that they have not been more widely scattered among the people. Some enemies have endeavored, under cover of the authority of Parliament, to hinder the work; but our most generous King has become in this matter the defender of the cause of Christ, declaring it to be his will that his kingdom shall hear the Word of God without impediment in that tongue which it understands. Now throughout our entire
diocese, on feast days and especially on Sunday, both the Epistle and the Gospel are read to the people in their native tongue, and the parish priest adds a word of exhortation to the Epistle or Gospel, or both at his own discretion." That French edition, with Lefevre’s similar Translation of the Old Testament in 1528, subsequently became the basis of the Translation of Peter Robert Olivetan, which proved so important in the history of the progress of Protestantism in France.

When the members of the Protestant colony at Meaux saw their evangelical teachers dispersed in 1523, they began to edify and to strengthen one another. Among them was a common wool-carder named John Leclerc. He had been instructed in the reformed doctrines by the teachers personally, and by their tracts, and had himself read the Word of God in his own language from Lefevre’s Translation of the New Testament. Being a man of great courage and filled with the Spirit of God, he at once in his humble way took up the work, and signalized himself for zeal and facility, in expounding the Scriptures.

The church at Meaux came soon to regard him as its minister. He was active in visiting the people, and in confirming the disciples. But not satisfied with such ordinary cares, his unguarded zeal led him to proclaim against the Antichrist of Rome, and to post his “placards” on the gates of the Cathedral. The act was a great surprise to the faithful, and a great exasperation to the priests, who wondered how a common wool-comber could thus measure himself with the pope. The Franciscans were outrageous, and demanded that a terrible example be made of him.
Hence he was thrown into prison, soon tried, and being condemned, was whipped three days on his bare back through the streets of the city, and then branded on his forehead with a hot iron as a heretic. After the execution, he was set at liberty; and leaving Meaux for Rosay in Brie, he subsequently landed at Metz in Lorraine, which was steadily and quietly becoming a center of the Reformed. There he instructed the people of his own condition, but his same imprudent zeal caused him secretly to break the images of the Virgin, and of the most celebrated saints of the country, the night before the people were to worship them and obtain the pardon of their sins, in the chapel out from town, where they were preserved. For this act, he was apprehended, condemned, and put to a most cruel and diabolical death, and became the first martyr of the French Reformation.

The next man to be mentioned who espoused the Reformed Religion, about 1523, was a nobleman of the French Court, Louis Berquin, then about thirty years of age. He was pure in morals, open in disposition, charitable to the poor, of profound knowledge (entitled "the most learned of the nobles"), and of unbounded attachment to his friends. The fanaticism, bickering, tyranny, and persecution, which had begun to arise against the Reformers, and his innate opposition to injustice kindled in the heart of Berquin, the desire to know that Holy Bible, which was so dear to the Reformed, and which caused them to endure so much for the sake of their faith. He had scarcely begun to read the Book before it won his heart. As he was not a man who did things by halves, he immediately joined Le-
fevre, Briconnet and all those who loved the Word, and in fellowshipping with them, experienced the purest joys. So anxious was he to pour floods of truth over all his countrymen, that he immediately began to write and translate Christian books into French. Living alternately in Paris and in the provinces, he collected together many of the works of the Protestants, and translated the writings of Luther; and himself composed controversial works in which he defended and propagated the new doctrines. His study in Paris was to the votaries of Rome like a book-seller's shop, in which he was translator, corrector, printer and book-seller. Three times his collections and writings were condemned to be burned, and he was cast into prison. On the first two occasions, 1523, 1526, he was liberated, and his friends advised him after his second liberation to leave the country, or at least to keep silent; but he considered that to be against his conscience. The third time when he was imprisoned, March, 1529, he was sentenced to be burned alive, and the sentence was executed, April 22, 1529: he being the second Protestant martyr.

By this time, Lefevre's French Testament was being circulated by the thousands throughout France by peddlers from Switzerland, where copies were printed by Farel and Treatises of French Protestants were being printed in Latin, French, and Italian, at Hamburg, Germany, and conveyed to France by ships on the sea; and already since 1524 there had been existing at Basle, a Bible Society, a Tract Society and an Association of Colporteurs, for the benefit of the Reformed of
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France. The country was being flooded with literature of the Reformers.

We will consider next the royal influence which aided the Rise of the Reformation. Louis XII., who was reigning when Lefevre's Commentary of Paul's Epistles appeared, died less than three years afterwards, January 1, 1515; and Francis I. (son of Charles of Orleans, and son-in-law of the King by marriage to his daughter, Claude, in 1514), succeeded him to the throne. The friendship of Francis I. to the sciences, and his attachment and generosity to learned men induced many persons of genius, who were favorable to the Reformation to take up their residence in France; and the writings of the Protestants being generally better compositions than those of the papists were introduced extensively throughout the country and eagerly read.

This patronage which Francis gave to learning not only caused France to pass from the middle ages to modern times, but also contributed to aid and inspire the Reformers. He prepared the way for the truths of the Reformation to root and spring up by founding Hebrew and Greek professorships. Hence Theodore Beza, in placing his portrait at the head of the Reformers, says: "Pious spectator! do not shudder at the sight of this adversary! Ought he not to have a part in this honor, who expelled barbarism from the world, and with firm hand substituted in its stead three languages and sound learning, to be as it were the portals to the new building that was shortly to be erected?" In 1521 when the deputies of the Sorbonne waited upon Francis to remonstrate against the Reformers, as heretics, he re-
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responded: "I will not have these people molested. To persecute those who teach us, would prevent able scholars from coming into the country." On two occasions, when the faculty of the University took action against certain evangelical truths in the writings of Lefevre, he rescued him from persecution. It was probably in 1523 that the writings of the Reformers were introduced, and held a place among the beautiful bound books of Francis' Court, as works of literary merit. He liberated Berquin from prison, and in 1526 he recalled the scholars, who had refugeed from France. Francis, however, made no pretensions to religion, but only used it as a means for advancing his royal interests, and so it was that many of his acts encouraged the evangelicians. As long as the new religion conduced to his popularity, as a man of letters, and was not detrimental to his reign over the masses, he would not allow it to be interfered with, though it were antagonistic to the Established Roman Catholic Church. Religion with him was only a policy.

But with his sister, Marguerite of Angouleme, it was quite different. Reared with Francis at the Court of Louis XII., she shared the attention of his able tutors who prepared him for the throne; and while his education made him only a patron of letters, it made her in addition a friend of the Reformers. She was one of the first to become an ardent believer in, and a convert to the doctrine of justification by faith alone. She was a lovely woman:—captivating in manners, amiable in disposition, pure in morals and moved in the midst of her brother's licentious court like an angel of light. As a King's daughter;
a King's sister; a King's wife (first, of Duke Charles of Alençon, and second of Henry of Albret, King of Navarre); as a patroness of literature; with accomplishments of form and manners; as the solitary royal believer of the faith in Christ that alone saves the soul; maintaining that faith in her varied positions; asserting her royal birth and privileges; rejecting whatever she thought opposed to a heavenly life; and whose ruling passion was to do good and prevent evil, she was evidently the most lovely woman of the age, and may be classed among the remarkable persons of the Reformation in all Europe.

For her brother Francis, she cherished the tenderest affection, and held in return a firm hold on his heart. During his early reign, he took kindly her efforts to convert him to the new religion. But his disinclination to any religion, and specially to the pure life required by the Gospel, prevented his acceptance. He, however, did not at first object to her entertainment of, and association with the Reformers, and her support of their doctrines. Hence high-bred noblemen among the Reformers were close associates of the Duchess of Alençon and the Queen of Navarre, and often conversed with her on the doctrines of the Reformation. Among them were Le-fevre, Farel, Briconnet, Roussel and Berquin. They lent her their writings and tracts, and spoke personally with her of the pure Word of God, of worshipping in spirit and in truth, of christian liberty which shakes off the yoke of superstition and the traditions of men to bind them closer to God alone. But of all the Reformers, it was Bishop Briconnet, whose
friendship she particularly enjoyed, and who became her spiritual guide. At the time of the retirement of the scholars from Paris to Meaux; the going forth of her husband to war; and the departure of her youthful aunt, Philiberta, to Savoy, she was made to feel very lonely and deserted. She turned to Briconnet for consolation, and the letters which passed between them were exceedingly touching. It was about a year later that the Bishop sent her a copy of the Epistles of Paul, translated and splendidly illuminated, as a present to her brother Francis, and thus commended them: "They are a royal dish, fattening without corruption, and healing all manner of sickness. The more we taste them, the more we hunger after them with desire unsatiable, and that never cloys." Later on when Francis recalled the fugitive scholars, Roussel became her court preacher, and in that position faithfully preached the evangelical doctrines; and on her marriage to the King of Navarre, in 1527, he became her confessor. Three years later she made him abbot of Clairac, and in 1533, she invited him to preach in the Louvre, which he did amid great popular agitation, when many Romans were expelled from the city. It was also in 1533 that Marguerite published at Alencon, her volume of poetry entitled, "The Mirror of the Sinful Soul"; in which true religion is summed up in "Man's sin and God's grace—that what man needs is to have his sins remitted and wholly pardoned in consequence of Christ's death; and when by faith he has found assurance of this pardon, he enjoys peace." The work was considered by the Sorbonne as a clear and complete proof that she was a heretic. In Lefevre's old age,
when he was about seventy-five, she invited him to retire to Nerac, her residence, where he spent the remnant of his days, often in her presence, and sitting at her royal table. There at her home he died about 1536. She became the refuge and defender of the Reformers. Thus we gather the influence of this remarkable woman on the Rise of the Reformation in France. But as the storms political and ecclesiastical began to hover over the country, her influence was interdicted. The cry was heard with great surprise that "Even the sister of the King takes part with these people." She was denounced to Francis, but the King who was tenderly attached to her pretended to think the cry untrue. Finally Francis, prompted by the Bishops of the papacy, sent for his sister, and rebuked her for suffering these innovations to take place. She promised not to go any further in the matter, provided the following concessions were granted her: "1st. That no mass should be said unless there were persons to receive the eucharist. 2d. That the elevation of the host should cease. 3d. The worship of it also. 4th. That the eucharist should be administered in both kinds. 5th. That in the mass, there should be no mention made of Mary and the saints. 6th. That common, ordinary bread should be taken, broken, and distributed. And 7th. That the priests should not be compelled to a life of celibacy." But these propositions, which go to show the belief of her heart, were rejected; and the preachers, she had brought with her to Paris, being thrown into prison, were with great difficulty at her intercession set at liberty. At last the King was forced by the papacy to strictly command his sister to
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avoid all innovations in religious matters.

By this time, the doctrines of the Reformation had been widely scattered and thoroughly rooted in France. Springing up first in the city of Paris, whence students of the University scattered them generally over the country, they found a lodgment first at Meaux in the organization of a colony, and were then carried to the Southeast, and became so deeply rooted in many places, that Rome with all her persecutions has never succeeded in uprooting them.

It is proper to state that all the above mentioned advocates of the Reformation were not out-and-out Reformers, like Luther, Calvin and Zwingle; i.e., all of them did not break with Rome, and boldly attack its doctrines. Some of them remained in the Roman Catholic Church, and tried to occupy a middle ground, and hence when persecution faced them, they either recanted, as did Briconnet and Mazurier, or kept silent, as did Maguerite, the Queen of Navarre. Lefevre, being of that nature which unfitted him for strife, led rather the quiet life of an instructor, and while all his affinities were with the reformers and he aided them with his pen, and occasionally in public guarded discourses, he still remained in the church of Rome. But in his very last days, it was his deepest, even most pitiful sorrow, expressed in sobs of tears, that he had not shown to the world his true colors, and been in the forefront of the battle. Roussel also held an intermediate position, but so conducted his public life and utterances as to narrowly escape persecution. But with Farel, Leclerc and Berquin it was quite different. They gave no uncertain sounds, but boldly as-
s terted their belief and contended for the doctrines of the Reformation to the last. Hence Farel had to flee the country, and the other two were martyred. In France the Rise of the Reformation had no leader, as it had in Germany in Martin Luther, who was sufficiently supported by the civil power to make him bold, aggressive, and antagonistic to Rome. The whole civil and ecclesiastical power in France was arrayed against the movement, and it was not possible for any one person to have maintained its leadership: death would have been his inevitable fate. Hence its doctrines had to work silently like leaven, diffusing themselves in the hearts of the people secretly, until a firm and permanent belief was established, sufficient to maintain itself; which was effected in about twenty years from its first promulgation by James Lefevre.

II.

The Persecution of the Reformers under the forms of law, until their religion was recognized, (1534-62).

Persecution began against the Reformers as early as 1521, but it was not until the year 1534 that it became active and of organized form. In the summer of that year, the pious Protestants of Paris began to discuss among themselves the perils of their condition, and whether it were wiser to attempt to reform the Romish church, or to organize a new one. To decide the question, they despatched a messenger to Switzerland to consult Farel and the other refugees. The advice of the refugees was that a "Manifesto," in the form of placards and pamphlets, should be secretly posted
and circulated throughout France, in the hope of arousing thereby vigorous action among the Protestants, and of inducing the King to reform the Romish church. Farel himself, in his characteristic, vehement language, wrote the “Manifesto,” censuring the errors of the Romish church and especially the Mass, which was the safeguard of Rome, and the abomination of the Reformed. The messenger returned with a supply of them in both forms. The design did not meet with universal approval among the Protestants, for some thought it harsh and would lead to severe consequences. However, after prolonged deliberation, they decided to execute it, and the night of October 23, 1534, was fixed for posting the placards.

On the morning of the 24th, the Catholics found the paper posted throughout the city of Paris and elsewhere, and even the King, who was at Blois, found one affixed to the door of his own room. The effect though electric and astounding did not result as was hoped, for while it electrified the Reformers, it aroused the Romanists to violence. So numerous were the Reformers at this time, if they had had a leader to organize them, they might have won the day by forcing Francis I. to conciliate and establish his kingdom in their hearts. But the undisciplined and unorganized Reformers without a leader were left to contend with the disciplined and organized Romanist in church and state, with the King at their head. The Romanist proclaimed that a plot was forming to destroy the kingdom and religion; and the King incensed that his own door had been placarded, declared the act high treason and ordered: "Let all be seized
without distinction who are suspected of Lutheresy; I will exterminate them all.' Seizures, trials, and condemnations immediately began, which were followed with burnings on November 13, and continued at intervals. The Reformers of all ranks, who were likely of suspicion even, sought refuge in exile, for there was no safety for them in their native land. Finally, the 25th of January, 1535, was appointed as a day of expiation for the sin of the placards. On that day Paris was in great excitement, with crowds filling the streets. An immense procession paraded through the city, the van of which consisted of those who bore crosses from the parishes; next came the citizens in double file, bearing each a torch; then the four begging orders with the priests and canons of the city, bearing all manner of Romish relics; then a great number of the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots; then a canopy borne by the three sons of Francis I. and the Duke of Vendome, under which was the Host for the sacrament of Mass, borne by the Bishop of Paris; then came Francis himself, walking and bareheaded, bearing a lighted taper, as a penitent; and then came the Queen, princes, and princesses, foreign ambassadors, the Court, the Chancellor of France, the Council, the Parliament enrobed in scarlet, the University and other corporations, and last the Guard: all bearing a taper in profound silence. The procession halted at principal places to repose for a few moments the Host on temporary altars, before one of which Francis, with all who desired to follow his example, knelt and humbled himself for the sin of the placards. So great were the crowds, that officers could with difficulty keep
a passage clear for the procession. It finally halted at the Church of Notre Dame, where the Host was placed on the altar, and the Bishop of Paris said Mass as atonement for past insults. After that, a sumptuous dinner was served the King and princes at the Bishop's palace; and that ended, the nobles and prominent persons repaired to the bishop's great hall to hear a speech from the King. He pathetically lamented the harm done to religion in the placards, and urged all to unite in the support of the Romish church, and declared: "I warn you that I will have the said errors expelled and driven from my kingdom, I will excuse no one. As I am your King, if I knew one of my limbs infected with this rottenness, I would give it you to cut off. And if I saw one of my children defiled by it, I would not spare him. I would deliver him up myself, and sacrifice him to God."

At the close of his speech, he was approached and thanked for his zeal by two representatives, who kneeled before him, one on the part of the Roman clergy, and the other in behalf of the Roman people. The response of the audience was, "We will live and die for the Catholic religion." The procession with the King and nobles then formed again and proceeded to two points in the city, where victims were held to be burnt alive, that the wrath of God might be appeased. At each place, three brave and respected Reformers were separately executed, by letting each down into the flames and lifting him out of them, a number of times, by means of a strappado, until the rope which bound his hands to it was burned, and he then fell into the hot coals of fire: an awful death in preference to abjuring his religion which
was offered to each. In other parts of France similar executions were made, which exhibited the fiendish spirit of men glorying in the torments of their fellow-men, and also the triumph of devout faith over death.

From this time forth, Francis I. strove to be absolute Monarch of both church and state, and legislation became more systematically severe. Only two other martyrdoms need be mentioned which occurred during his reign.

In 1545 the Waldenses, living on the river Durance in Southeast France, were horribly massacred by an armed expedition fitted out at Aix, with the consent of the King. Twenty-two towns and villages were burned to ashes, four thousand persons murdered, and multitudes of little children were suffered to perish after their parents had fallen. About four thousand persons sought refuge in flight, and returned afterwards to their old abodes, but to live on in a pitiable state. These mountaineers were massacred for the same reasons as the Reformed had been—their faith in the sufficiency of the Scriptures.

The next year witnessed the martyrdom of the "Fourteen at Meaux." In that city the building in which the reformed doctrines had been preached with success was destroyed, and another erected on the same site in which mass was celebrated. Fourteen of the people who used to worship in the former building were seized and refusing to abjure their faith were committed to the flames.

Francis I. died May 31, 1547, and his bigoted and licentious son, Henry II., succeeded him. Henry was a chip of the old block, though of less mental and physical ability. Having married Catherine de Medici, niece of Pope
Clement VII., he was bound more closely to the Romish church. During his reign, (1547-59), the reformed religion grew steadily despite the most earnest attempts to destroy it. Its growth may be attributed mainly to the influence and labors of three persons, and the help extended it from abroad.

One of these persons was Renata, daughter of Louis XII., and sister of Claude, wife of Francis I. Born in Blois, October 25, 1510, Renata enjoyed in early life the company and influence of Marguerite, and the advantages of association with the Reformers, and of their writings. Carefully educated; endowed with many mental qualifications; quick of wit; apt to learn; delighting in the study of theology as drawn from the Scriptures; capable of distinguishing between true and false principles in morals and religion; possessed of ardent affection, strong feelings, and strong will; she chose for herself the religion of the Reformers, and even ranked with Marguerite in her influence for it. In 1527, the year that Marguerite became Queen of Navarre, she became the wife of Hercules De Este, Duke of Ferrara and Modena in Italy, bordering on France. Her husband was always partial to the Pope, under whose influence he was often severe. The Reformers in time of trouble found a refuge with her. Calvin, whose *Institutes* was her standard of theology, and Clement Marot, the Psalm singer, each at a different time found a refuge with her. The Duke would sometimes make it prudent for the Reformers to retire, but could never abate her strength of attachment for the Evangelical doctrines which she embraced in youth. Near the close of her life, she was threatened by the Duke of
Introd. Greve with destruction of Montagris, where she was then residing, if she did not expel from it some Protestants. She replied: "If you come, I will be present in the breach, and I will try whether you will have the boldness to kill the daughter of a king. If you should commit such a crime, heaven and earth will avenge her death, on all your lives, even to the children in their cradles." The Duke, to whom she had espoused her daughter, Ann of Este, paused and threatened her no more. She was always exposed to trials because she resided between the two fires of France on the one side, and Rome the seat of papacy on the other. But she maintained her faith to the last, and lived to see the Reformed Church of France fully organized, separated from Rome, and extending its influence over a large part of her native country. She died June 12, 1575.

During the same period, John Calvin was another person who wielded a great influence in behalf of the new religion. Born in France at Noyon, Picardy, July 10, 1509, when eighteen years of age, by advice of his father, he turned his attention to law and became brilliant, receiving the Degree of Doctor of Laws. After the death of his father in 1531, he studied Greek and Protestantism under Melchior Wolmar, and theology in Paris. In the latter part of 1532, he was thoroughly converted to the Reformed Religion. He preached frequently in the meetings of the Protestants, commonly closing with the words, "If God be for us, who can be against us." He prepared the inaugural address of Nicholas Cop, which Cop delivered in 1533, before a large assembly. The address was a plea for reform in the Established Church, on a pure gospel basis. On
account of its sentiments Calvin had to flee to the south of France and wander for some time under assumed names, but was all the while sowing the seeds of the Reformation. The outbreak of persecution in 1534 compelled his flight to Strassburg, and in 1536, he was in Basle where he published his immortal Institutes. In August of the same year, while in Geneva, he was induced by Farel's burning words of God's possible wrath towards him to renounce his studies, and to espouse actively the cause of the Reformation, which he did in his writings from Geneva. Few could excel Calvin in the use of the pen. His correspondence became immense all over Europe. His letters, his Institutes, and his commentaries on the Scriptures were sent particularly to France and circulated extensively. The productions of his pen went where he dared not go, and silently operated on the judgment and heart of the people. His influence was almost incredible. Stringent laws against the importation of books from Geneva accomplished nothing, and the result was that the final organization of the Reformed Church of France was modeled after Calvin's ideal. Thus, while he was not personally in France, where he wished to live and die, his sentiments were there, which molded the hearts of the people, and modeled in their minds the Scriptural Church of his choice. He died May 27, 1564.

It was in the same period that the poet, Clement Marot, arose. His influence on the Reformatory movement consisted in his translations of some of the Psalms into French verse. In 1540 he versified and printed twenty Psalms into lively ballad measure and
determined them to the King. The demand for copies was greater than the supply. The Sorbonne censured the book, but the King and Court carried it against all opposition. It became so popular that everywhere and by all classes the Psalms of Marot might be heard at all times sung to lively tunes; and for a while they superseded the national songs. Encouraged by his first edition, he paraphrased thirty more Psalms in the same measure, and printed the fifty in one volume in Geneva in 1543, with a preface by Calvin, which was widely circulated. After this Beza versified the remaining Psalms, which were printed with Marot's in one volume. Calvin then persuaded two accomplished musicians to set the whole to music. In a little time ten thousand copies were sold. People sang them in private, at meals, and in their social circles, and with whatever motive, the effect was good to their conscience. In 1553, the Reformed introduced the use of these Psalms in their worship, which was the cause of their rejection by the Romanists. After that, to sing one of them was evidence of a desire to reform the Roman Catholic Church. But their rejection was too late. The Psalms had already done their work, which can never be estimated for the good of pure religion. Marot died in 1554.

During the first four years of the reign of Henry II., nothing in the way of persecution transpired worthy of special mention. He followed in the wake of his father, encouraging the Reformation in Germany to weaken his father's rival, Charles V., while he persecuted it in his own kingdom. He issued the Edict of Chateaubriand, June 27, 1551, which enjoined upon the civil and ecclesiastical
courts to combine for the detection and punishment of Reformers. Persons convicted of the reformed faith were to be denied the right of appeal from the decision of these courts. Persons suspected were to be excluded from every public preferment and all academic honors. Heavy penalties were to be imposed upon any who should harbor Reformers, connive at their escape, or present petitions in their behalf. Informers were to be awarded one-third part of the goods of those informed on. All heretical books from abroad were forbidden, and a rigid censorship of the home press was established to prevent the publication of such works. But notwithstanding these harsh repressive measures the Reformers continued to increase.

In 1553, Henry II. permitted the martyrdom of five young men, in Lyons, Southeast France. They were arrested for maintaining the doctrines of the Reformation—that man is saved by faith alone in Christ, that the Scriptures were sufficient without tradition, and that a reform of the Romish Church was needed, and in default of that a Reformed French Church. On their way to the place of execution they sang one of Marot's Psalms in French, recited the Apostle's creed in sentences, one after the other in turn, and before execution prayed and kissed each other. A chain bound all five to a stake and a rope was arranged around their necks to strangle and spare them the suffering of burning alive, but the flames soon burned the cord, and they died crying to each other in the midst of the flames, "Courage brother!" Multitudes in Lyons immediately imbibed the courage with which they died, and soon professed faith in the Re-
formed religion. From their example we learn how a courageous death and the song of the martyr in flames will inspire others to embrace that faith which will sustain in such last, great ordeal.

In September, 1555, an attempt was made before Parliament in Paris to introduce the Spanish Inquisition, but failed in consequence of its enlightened and liberal minded President, Sequier, who favored mild proceedings against the so-called "heretics." While the discussion was going on, the first Protestant church in France was organized in a private house in Paris; and almost immediately there sprang up fifteen Protestant Communities, the largest being at Meaux, Poitiers, and Angers, each having its pastor, elders and deacons, each ruling itself, and recognizing no common bond of union save that of charity and suffering.

In the same year an expedition was planned by Admiral Coligny, and sailed for Brazil to settle a colony of Reformers in that country, where they were for a time free from persecution; but the scheme finally failed through the treachery of Villegagnon.

In the spring of 1559, Henry II., influenced by the Romanists, appeared in Parliament at the head of an imposing escort, and reproached it for the lukewarmness shown in respect to the church. Anne Dubourg, a member of the body, who had embraced the reformed religion the preceding year, spoke immediately after the King with great openness and eloquence, and affirmed that, "There is a necessity for a reform; the persecution of those called heretics cannot be justified." The King construed the words as an insult to his royal personage and
becoming provoked had him arrested and condemned, and said, “I hope with mine own eyes to see Dubourg burnt.” That noble and honest man was strangled and then burned at the stake in Paris, but the King was not permitted to realize his fiendish desire, for he himself died before the execution.

The Reformers increased greatly in numbers during the last years of the reign of Henry. As proof of this fact, about six weeks before the Monarch lost his life, the first National Synod of the Reformed Church of France met secretly in Paris, May 26, 1559. It adopted a Confession of Faith, and established in its ecclesiastical discipline a representative form of government, with its courts, consistory, provincial Synod and National Synod. The National Synod was the supreme ecclesiastical court, composed of representatives from the thirteen Provincial Synods, which held jurisdiction over the same territory as did the thirteen Provincial Parliaments.

It was during the same year that Henry II. concluded a disgraceful peace with Philip II., of Spain, which surprised all Europe. One of his chief secret motives was that of the extermination of the Protestants. Cardinal Lorraine, with the knowledge and approbation of the Pope, induced the two kings to cease from war, and to unite their powers for the destruction of the Reformers, who were already too numerous. This part of the treaty was not revealed to the world till after years. One article of the public treaty was that Henry should give his eldest sister, Marguerite, in marriage to the Duke of Savoy, and his own daughter, Isabella, to Philip, the King of
Spain. It was at the celebration of these nuptials in Paris, that Henry II. received an accidental wound from which he died, July 10, 1559, which thwarted the contemplated extermination of the Reformed by the joint powers.

The brief reign of Henry's eldest son, Francis II. (1559-60), a youth of only sixteen years of age was eventful. The execution of Anne Dubourg, December 23, 1559, who was distinguished for ability and singular purity of character, contributed more to advance Protestantism in France, and to exasperate liberal-minded men against the prevailing tyranny, than any previous acts of cruelty.

Francis II., being in minority, his mother, Catherine De Medici, assumed the regency of the kingdom. The question arose between two families of the Princes of blood, as to which of them had the right to administer the affairs of the kingdom during the minority of Francis. One of these families was represented by Antoine, of Bourbon, King of Navarre, and his brother, Louis, Prince of Conde; the other by Charles, Cardinal of Lorraine, and his brother, Francis, Duke of Guise. The Bourbon line favored the Protestants, the Guises favored the Romanists. Fears were entertained, not only of a protracted regency by the Queen Mother, but also that the crown might soon depart from the Valois line on account of the feeble constitution and sickly habits of the young King, and the delicate appearance of his younger brothers. Hence the succession of the crown was discussed throughout the kingdom. Both aspirants, the Bourbons and the Guises, were active in strengthening their claims.
The Bourbons could claim among the nobility, the King of Navarre, the Prince of Conde, Admiral Coligny, the Chattillons and many others, and the majority of the middle classes of Society. The Guises could claim the majority of the nobility, and of the lower classes. Catherine De Medici had her settled principles also, which were to maintain her regency during the minority of her children; to prevent the Bourbons from securing the Crown, if it should pass from her hands; and in case she succeeded in both, then the extermination of the Protestants both in church and state. To carry out her designs she gave the powers of an active mind, the energy of a powerful will, the resources of an unscrupulous heart, and never gave over in circumvention, fraud and deception, till the Crown finally passed to the Bourbons in 1584, to which stirring events will lead us.

In 1560, the above mentioned nobles and a great number of distinguished persons on the Bourbon side met at Vendome to consult about settling the regency. Conde proposed to take up arms, but the King of Navarre and Coligny objected on the ground that such a course would expose them to the charge of treason. The proposition finally prevailed that a delegation should wait on the Queen Mother to persuade her to abandon the Guise pretensions and to favor the Bourbon claims, or to at least grant the Protestants a share in the government. The King of Navarre was sent to visit the court, but all his propositions and remonstrances were ultimately rejected. The Queen Mother, however, with great address, won the confidence of Antoine, who finally returned to his home in Bearn, satisfied with the brilliant
promises made him. But Conde and many others were greatly dissatisfied. Consequently two other meetings of the Reformers were speedily held, which resulted in arousing and uniting their numerous adherents in the South to demand and defend their rights. Having chosen Conde for their leader, they decided February, 1560, at Nantes, that a body of unarmed men should appear at the gates of Blois, where the court was residing, and demand leave to present to the King a petition, praying for liberty of conscience and religious toleration. In case of unkind reception given the petitioners, they were to be protected by small bodies of armed men advancing by different routes. In this scheme they were betrayed to the Duke of Guise, who persuaded the court to remove to Amboise. A military force was also prepared for the occasion. When the Embassy appeared at Amboise, they were driven from the gates, and their armed forces which were advancing by different routes were unexpectedly attacked, slain and captured, few escaping. Some of the captured were immediately hanged, and some 1,200 men perished. Conde who was the first to reach the court was captured and put under guard, but soon after released.

It was from this time that the Reformers were distinctively called Huguenots.

In March of the same year (1560), the second National Synod of the Reformed Church of France met at Poitiers, with Le Baille, President.

War was now begun, and Guise to strengthen himself proposed the Inquisition. The wisest statesman of the age, Chancellor Michael L'Hopital, advocated toleration for
the two reasons: "1st. The justice of the thing, arising out of man's relation to man, and to God. 2d. The large and increasing number of the Huguenots, who as loyal citizens had equal rights with the Catholics." The result was the Edict of Romorantin, May, 1560, in which the King gave to Parliament the right of deciding in matters of faith, leaving to the bishops the privileges of discovering and pointing out heretics.

In August, 1560, the Queen Regent called an Assembly of the principal persons of the kingdom to meet at Fontainbleau. There were present the royal family, with the Cardinals, Bourbon and Lorraine, the Duke of Guise, the Constable Montmorency, the Chancellor L'Hopital, the Admiral Coligny, the Marshals, Brissac and St. Andre, the Archbishop of Vienne, the Bishops of Orleans and Valence, and many others. Admiral Coligny assured the Assembly that the principal discontents arose from persecutions for difference in religion and presented a petition from Normandy praying for redress. The King objected to the petition because it bore no signatures of names. But Coligny replied: "True; but if you will permit us to meet for the purpose, I will in one day obtain 50,000 in Normandy alone." The resolution was finally carried in the Assembly by three votes, that citizens of France shall conform to the Romish Church or quit the kingdom, with leave to sell their estates. It was shown, however, by the Chancellor and the Huguenots, the unreasonable-ness of enforcing a resolution carried by only three votes; and the Assembly finally agreed to lay all the matters before an Assembly of the States to meet December 13, at Meaux, and
to be assisted by a national council. Shortly after this, in the month of September, Conde was beguiled and arrested by Guise on the charge of high treason, that he had excited the Huguenots of Dauphiny to rebellion. He was soon brought to trial and condemned to death, but the death of the young King, Francis II., December 5, 1560, prevented his execution.

Francis II. was succeeded by his younger brother, Charles IX., a youth of ten years of age. During his reign (1560-74) the tolerant policy of Chancellor L'Hopital for a time prevailed. The Queen Mother, conscious that the question of the regency would again revive, began to conciliate the Bourbon leaders; and yet carry on her deeply laid schemes in disguise. She at once pardoned Conde and set him at liberty, and later on made the King of Navarre, Lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

The States met December 13th, but accomplished nothing which immediately concerned the Huguenots. Admiral Coligny, the King of Navarre, and the Prince of Conde were then urged to present a petition involving toleration to the young King. He referred it to the privy council who laid it before Parliament. The result was the Edict of July, 1561, which prohibited persecutions on account of religion, but forbade the exercise of any other than the Romish religion, either publicly or privately, under penalty of imprisonment and confiscation. The passage of this law intensified the feelings between the two great religious parties. While the Romanists exulted, the Huguenots did not conceal their indignation. Even Coligny, pacific and anxious to avert the impending calamity of civil war, declared plainly that the Edict could not be
carried out. Meanwhile, as the strength of the Huguenots grew more apparent, and their position more menacing, the necessity of conciliation became obvious to the court.

The Queen Regent now turned to Coligny for advice. The Admiral counseled toleration; and to show its expediency, presented to her a list of 2,150 Protestant churches, that asked for freedom and protection in the exercise of their religion. From the organization of the first church in 1555, the Reformed had increased to 2,150 churches in about six years. The advice of Coligny was heeded by the Queen Mother, and the call of a conference was issued September 3, for the representatives of both religions to discuss freely before the King and Court their different doctrines, and the necessity of a reformation.

The conference convened at Poissy, September 9, 1561, and lasted about six weeks. Cardinal Lorraine appeared as principal manager for the Romanists, supported by five other Cardinals, the Archbishop of Bourdeaux and Embrun, thirty-six Bishops and a number of theologians. Theodore Beza came over from Switzerland, as principal for the Reformers, supported by Peter Martyr Vermigli, eleven of the most accredited pastors, and twenty-two representatives. The young King presided with his mother at his side, surrounded by the splendidly attired princes of the court, and the Roman representatives. A railing immediately in front cut them off from the Reformers, and presented the appearance rather of a judicial enquiry than that of a free conference. The meeting was opened by a speech from Chancellor L’Hopital which showed the Reformers that they did not meet their adver-
Introd. saries as they had demanded and expected on exactly equal terms; but which also showed the Romanists that they were not simply sitting in judgment, for their verdict would have no effect if it were not found perfectly impartial and just. The word was then given to Beza. He appeared before the railing in the nobleman's black suit, and deliberately looking round upon the august array of Romanists, bowed respectfully to the young King and said: "Sire, our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth," and then knelt and prayed. The Queen Mother also knelt, and the Cardinals arose and uncovered. His prayer is still used in the French Reformed church at the opening of divine service. Beza's long speech explained clearly the Huguenot faith, and elucidated the points of difference and agreement between the Romanists and Protestants. It was calm, cool, conciliatory, and was listened to with breathless attention, excepting one interruption. When he exclaimed with raised hands and a loud voice, "The body of Jesus Christ is as far from bread and wine as heaven is from earth," Cardinal Tournon jumped to his feet and cried out "Blasphemavit!" and such a tumult arose among the prelates, that the Queen Mother herself had to interfere and impose quiet. Beza, however, remained calm, and continued his speech, which was printed the next day, and distributed by thousands among friends and foes.

On September 16, the second session was held. Cardinal Lorraine answered Beza in a proud speech, but adroit and impressive, which he refused for publication. After this the Romanists declined to continue the dis-
cussions in public, and the remaining sessions (September 24, 26, etc.) were consequently held with closed doors. In the session of September 26, Cardinal Lorraine cunningly proposed that the Reformers subscribe to the Ausburg Confession, his policy being to show off the differences existing among the Reformers themselves. But it was as cunningly met by Beza, who asked him to subscribe his own name first, and on his refusal, Beza showed that it would accomplish nothing unless the Romanists subscribed to it also. In the same session, a mixed committee offered a formula consensus to be accepted by both parties, which seemed satisfactory, but the doctors of the Sorbonne rejected it as heretical. In the session of October 6, the Catholics presented a strictly Romish Confession and demanded the subscription of the Reformers. In the final session, October 17, they went even further, and demanded that all the churches and all the church property which the "heretics" had taken possession of in the various provinces should be restored. The Conference dissolved without any decision made by King and Council. During the time of the Conference, the financial pressure which arose compelled the King to lean to the Romanist, who could supply him the funds needed. Nevertheless, the Conference furnished the opportunity for the Protestants to publicly vindicate their religious views. Beza preached repeatedly in Poissy and with great success during the sitting of the Conference, and remained in France about two years.

The Huguenots now fell back upon the Edict of July, which prohibited persecution for re-
38 RISE AND PROGRESS OF HUGUENOTS.

Introduction

Their meetings for public worship in the city of Paris were often very large, amounting to thousands, protected by armed men, the women being placed in the centre.

Finally, a council was called by the Queen Mother, and an edict published January 17, 1562, which conceded to the Huguenots the liberty to meet for worship, without arms in all places outside of the walled towns. That Edict was the first recognition of the "New Religion" in France, giving it some degree of protection under the laws. It was the Magna Carta of Huguenot rights, and is known as the famous "Edict of January." At this time, there were not less than 400,000 Huguenots in the kingdom, of whom only one thirtieth were the common-folk, and one-third were of the nobles—their strength being in the noblesse. Their two centers were Languedoc in the South, and Orleannois in the middle of the country. A line drawn northwest to southeast, through a point half way between Paris and Orleans, would nearly give the northern limit of their success. In Normandy (northwest), Orleannoise (central), and Burgundy (Southeast), they had many churches, while north of the line they also had some churches in the Isle of France, and in Champagne. In Guyenne (southwest), and throughout western France they had numerous communities. The little independent principality of Bearn (extreme southwest), through the influence of Jean D'Albret, was entirely Huguenot. They had thus spread over considerably more than half of the country.
The Huguenot Wars to Maintain their Rights and to Secure Full Religious Toleration (1562-98).

While the Huguenots rejoiced in the liberty granted them by the Edict of January, the Guises and their partisans became exasperated and put forth renewed efforts against them. Antony, the King of Navarre, was persuaded by the machinations of the Queen Mother, the pope's legate, and the Spanish ambassadors, to forsake their cause and to espouse that of the Romanists. He was induced by them to believe that such a course would greatly increase his chances for securing the succession of the crown, should it pass from the Valois line. His career was soon run, for he was wounded in the first siege undertaken against the Huguenots, and died.

On March 1, 1562, the Duke of Guise, attended by a great retinue, was passing through the town of Vassy, en route to Paris. At the time, there were assembled in a barn at Vassy about 1,200 of its Huguenot citizens engaged in divine worship. Some of the Guise men provoked a quarrel with the worshippers, and brought on a conflict. The Huguenots were attacked by the armed men, led by Guise himself, and for an hour they fired, hacked, and stabbed the worshippers in great carnage. Sixty Huguenots of both sexes were left dead on the spot, more than two hundred were severely wounded, and the rest made their escape. The Duke himself received a wound. This was the first bloodshed under the reign of Charles IX., and within less than two months
after the Edict of Toleration. Duke Guise sent for the local judge and severely reprimanded him for having permitted the Huguenots of Vassy to meet; and when the judge intrenched himself behind the Edict of January, he became enraged, and striking the hilt of his sword with his hand, said, "The sharp edge of this will soon cut your edict to pieces."

The Vassy massacre was the match applied to the charge ready to explode, the signal to the Romanists to rise in mass against the heretics, and to the Huguenots a warning for their lives. It was the cause of the first war of the Huguenots, (1562-63).

Admiral Coligny and the Prince of Conde were the Huguenot leaders; Constable Montgomery, the Duke of Guise, and Marshal St. Andre were the principal Romanists' generals.

September 11, 1562, Rouen fortified by the Huguenots was attacked, and after much bloodshed taken by assault. For eight days the town was plundered by the Romanists' soldiers. Here it was that Antony, King of Navarre, fell. On December 19, a battle was fought at Dreux, in which after a terrible struggle the Huguenots yielded. The commanders of each army, Conde and Montgomery, were taken prisoners, and St. Andre fell in battle. The prisoners were immediately exchanged. The Duke of Guise next marched against Orleans, but was assassinated in his own camp by a fanatic named Poltrot, February 18, 1563, before he attacked that Protestant stronghold. The Queen Mother, realizing the loss sustained in Duke Guise, and informed of a threatened invasion of the English on the coast of Normandy, concluded the peace of Amboise,
March 19, by which the Huguenots were again Introd. granted the privilege of the Edict of January with several additions.

The two armies now united to beat back the English. As soon as that matter was settled, and Catherine de Medici could dispense with the aid of the Huguenots, she restricted their privileges, and began to plot their extermination. The secret treaty between her son, Henry II. and Philip, King of Spain, in the spring of 1559, and its execution thwarted by Henry's untimely death, and which she had never ceased to cherish, she now hoped to be able to execute. She and the young King spent 1564-65 in a tour through the provinces bordering on Germany. At the close of the tour, they were met at Bayonne by the Queen of Spain, the eldest sister of the King, and the Duke of Alva. There it was planned that Charles IX. should act in concert with Philip of Spain to exterminate the Huguenots. Alva proposed that Charles should immediately seize the chief men of the Huguenots, and strike off their heads, but Catherine thought the proposition prematurely unwise. In 1566, 1566. she convened all the thirteen Parliaments of the kingdom at Maulins, and after all the affairs of state had been arranged, she attempted to reconcile the aspirants to the crown. Failing in the attempt, she became more exasperated than ever, and ordered both parties to quit the court, retaining however Marshal Montgomery and Cardinal Lorraine, who originally proposed the secret plot to exterminate the Huguenots. At this time the German Protestant princes were induced by Admiral Coligny to send an embassy to Charles IX. to entreat him to allow the Hugue-
nots full religious liberty. The embassy and
the bold language of Coligny and Conde ir-
ritated the King. In the summer of 1567, at
an Assembly of the Huguenots held at St.
Valery, they learned of the determination of
the court to arrest, and put to death if possible
Coligny and Conde, and of other severe
measures which it contemplated. The Hugue-
nots became alarmed and held a conference at
Chatillon in September, in which they re-
solved to prepare for war in all ways, and if
possible to seize the young King and his
mother who were at Monceaux. Their coun-
sels were betrayed to Catherine, who with all
the court, fled to Paris, closely pressed by
Conde and Coligny: the Cardinal Lorraine lost
his carriage in the stampede and fled by by-
paths. Paris was now besieged. This began
the second war of the Huguenots (1567-68).

After a siege of a month on the capital,
Conde and Montmorency clashed in a great
battle, November 10, 1567, at St. Dennis.
Two thousand seven hundred Huguenots
fought against twenty thousand royal troops.
Montmorency was mortally wounded and died
the next day. The victory was drawn. The
Huguenots remained one day to care for their
dead and wounded, and then fell back into
Lorraine, where they were reinforced January
1568. 11, 1568, by 10,000 German allies under Prince
John Casimer. With his army replenished,
Conde again threatened Paris in the following
month, and the Queen Mother in her flight
from the city, offered the treaty of Long-
jumeau, which was signed March 27, 1568, re-
establishing the terms of the Amboise treaty,
and is known as the little peace of Longjumeau.
Catherine gave no regard to this treaty, which
was made to wrest the Huguenots from the advantages of a victory, and to give the Romans time to better prepare for war. Persecution went on as usual. The Romish pulpits encouraged by the court proclaimed that faith need not be kept with heretics, and that to murder them was just, pious and useful for salvation. More than 3,000 Huguenots were either assassinated or murdered in less than three months. The Chancellor L'Hopital, on account of the pacific measures he advocated, had become obnoxious to the court, and was dismissed or forced to resign, and the seizure of Conde and Coligny was again resolved on, who were warned by some of the royal officers to flee for their lives. Conde and Coligny assembled forces in September at La Rochelle, a stronghold of the Huguenots, and were closely followed by the royal blood-hunters. The Queen of Navarre and her son, Prince Henry, being warned by Coligny hastened to join them, bringing some money, and 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry. The royal troops were kept at bay by the Huguenot generals, until La Rochelle was safely fortified. Catherine, finding herself outwitted in the execution of her diabolical designs, once more resorted to pacify the Huguenots into submission by publishing another edict, declaring the willingness of the government to protect Protestants in the future, and to redress injustice to them in the past. But having been so often deceived by her former edicts, the Huguenots passed this one unnoticed. That greatly enraged her, and she at once promulgated other edicts, which revoked all former ones, and forbade under penalty of death the exercise of any religion save the Roman Catholic. The Hugue-
nots regarded her acts as a public declaration of war against the Protestant religion, and already fortified in their strongholds, and with recent assistance from Germany and England, they began their third civil war for religious rights, (1568-70).

On March 13, 1569, the two armies, with Conde commanding the Huguenots, and the Duke of Anjou at the head of the Catholics, met in battle at Jarnac, near La Rochelle. The Huguenots were defeated, with Conde wounded and made a prisoner, whom Baron De Montesquin, captain of Anjou's guards, murdered in cold blood, when he recognized him in camp, sitting helpless and faint from his wound. The Huguenot army was then entrusted to Coligny. The Admiral to encourage the army urged Jean D'Albret, Queen of Navarre, to give them her son as a princely leader. She hastened to Cognac where the army was encamped, and presented her son, Prince Henry, then in his 16th year, and Henry, son of the fallen Conde, who was still younger, as leaders of the cause under Coligny. Having received reinforcements from Germany, the army besieged Poitiers, but was badly defeated in a battle at Moncontour, October 3, 1569, with the loss of 8,000 men; and only the military blunders of Anjou saved the Huguenot army from ruin and complete overthrow. The court now thought the Huguenots in that part of the kingdom annihilated. But they received means from England, Switzerland, and Germany, and the court was surprised in the spring of 1570 to find them again in arms, crossing the Rhone, and routing the royalists. The Huguenots, becoming encouraged by the news of the suc-
cess of Prince Henry of Navarre (in the sickness of Coligny), in defending La Rochelle, and in holding his own in battles against Marshal Cope and Anjou, now laid siege to Paris. The court became alarmed and treated for peace. The Huguenots were enabled, August 8, 1570, to dictate the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, by which they were guaranteed full liberty of worship outside of Paris, equality before the law, and admission to the Universities. They were also to hold for two years four towns:—La Rochelle, which kept the sea open for assistance from England; La Charite, which kept the passage of the Loire; Montauban, which commanded the frontiers of Languedoc; and Cognac, which opened the way into Angoumois; and if the treaty was violated, they were not to be given up at the expiration of the stipulated time. The terms of this treaty were kept, which gave France a state of quiet for two years, but only to be succeeded by the outbreak of another storm.

The King, Charles IX. wrote the Pope some few years prior to this that, "A fourth part of the kingdom is separated from the church, which fourth part consists of gentlemen, men of letters, chief burgesses in cities, and such of the common people as have seen most of the world, and are practised in arms. So that the said separated persons have no lack of force, having among them an infinite number of gentlemen, and many old soldiers of long experience in war. Neither do they lack good council, having among them three parts of the men of letters. Neither do they lack money, having among them a great part of the good wealthy families, both of the nobility and the tier de etat." The numerical
46 RISE AND PROGRESS OF HUGUENOTS.

Introd. 1572. and influential increase of the Huguenots and the physical and mental developments of the abilities of the young Prince, Henry of Navarre, the Bourbon heir to the throne, began now to alarm the Queen Mother. Failing so far to crush them by force, she sought to accomplish her object by treachery and a general massacre. In her artful manner she proposed marriages between her daughter, Marguerite of Valois and the Prince of Navarre; between the young Prince of Conde and the third heiress of Cleves; and even between Coligny and the Countess of Egerment. By the marriage of her daughter to Prince Henry, the kingdom would become united, the Guise claim to the crown defeated, and the succession would fall to her own house; and Henry would have his chances enlarged to regain the inheritance of his ancestors from the King of Spain. She hoped to persuade Henry to become a Roman Catholic which would help her to destroy the Huguenots. The King, Charles IX., urged the marriage and promised 400,000 crowns as the dowry of his sister. The young prince, Henry, was elated over the prospects set before him, and the marriage contract was signed April 11, 1572. The nuptials were to be celebrated in Paris, and as many Huguenot noblemen as could be induced were put under a solemn oath to attend them, and an oath was given for their safety. The reception of Jean D'Albret, Queen of Navarre, of her children, her servants, the members of her court, the suite of Prince Henry, and the attending Huguenot noblemen, in Paris, was all that expectation could fancy. During the splendid preparations, the Queen of Navarre died after an

Marriage Proposed.

Death of Jean D'Albret.
illness of five days; not without suspicion of poison, and her son became King of Navarre. The court of France went into mourning over the Queen's death, but the preparations for the wedding went steadily on. The day came, August 18, 1572, and the marriage of Marguerite to Henry, King of Navarre, was solemnized on a platform in front of the principal entry of the church of Paris, Cardinal Lorraine officiating, and leaving off the Mass by express order of the King that he might please the Protestants. The festivities continued day after day. On Friday, August 22, Coligny was invited by the King to attend a council at the Louvre, and from there he went to witness a game between the King and Guise, and between two Huguenot gentlemen at the Tennis court. As he returned to his place of lodging (No. 144, Rue Rivole, at present), while walking slowly up a narrow street, he was shot twice; one ball shattering his hand, and the other lodging in his right arm near the shoulder. The shot was fired from the house of the preceptor of the Guises. The house was searched, but the assassin had escaped; and a man was seen riding in full haste from the King's stables. When the news of the assault reached the King, he uttered his usual passionate oaths, and declared that the house of the Guises should be ransacked for the assassin, though he himself had offered 50,000 crowns for Coligny's head. He visited the Admiral, and his apparent sympathy covered up all suspicion of any knowledge that a massacre had been planned. The Huguenot Lords desired now to leave the city, but King Charles explained the assassination as an act of malice, fostered by a grudge of the Guises, who had
Introd. falsely accused Coligny of the death of the late Duke of Guise. The Admiral refused to leave the city, saying, "By so doing, I must show either fear or distrust. My honor would be injured by one, my king by the other. I should be again obliged to have recourse to civil war; and I would rather die than see the miseries I have seen, and suffer the distress I have already suffered." Many of the nobles retired to the country and suburbs of the city. The opportune time for a massacre was swiftly passing, and the plot of Catherine and Charles IX. was not yet executed. To hasten up matters, a council was called to meet late in the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d. The discussions in it were heated. The Huguenots were leaving the city, and had not attempted to avenge the assassination of the Admiral, which would have been a plea for the massacre. The time was now come for action, and yet the court hesitated and were undetermined how the work should begin. Catherine, to tone up Charles, had told him, "Another King is chosen, and you will soon be murdered to make way for him"; and so in frenzy he demanded of the court the extinction of the Huguenots, for the safety of his own life. The decision of the council was at last reached, that a massacre should begin the next morning at the ringing of the bells for early prayers of St. Bartholomew's day, and that the work should be entrusted to the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Anjou (brother of the King), Aumele, Montpensier and Marshal Tavannes. The next morning, Sunday, August 24, 1572, the bells sounded about twilight, before the usual time. The two Guises rushed into the streets of Paris with armed men, and at the sound of a
pistol shot from a window of the palace, (the signal for the butchery), they hastened to the house of Coligny, who was lying in his chamber, suffering from his wounds. The very officer of the guard, set to protect him, broke down the door for the murderers to enter the house. The Swiss soldiers on the stairs, set to guard him within, were soon borne down and slain. The murderers began breaking down his suite doors, and the noise awakened the Admiral. He sent a young man to inquire into the cause of the confusion. The man hearing the clash of arms in the passage, and the wild yell for blood from the streets, returned and cried out, "My Lord! God calls us to himself." "The Admiral threw on his loose gown, and bid his secretary read prayers, according to his daily custom and the form of the Huguenots. The thumping at the doors of his chamber preventing worship, he turned calmly to his attendants, 'Save yourselves, my friends; all is over with me. I have long been prepared for death,' and then kneeled down to his private devotions. The doors were broken, and Berne rushing in cried out, 'Where is Coligny?' 'I am he,' was the bold reply. The ruffian drove his sword through his heart. The soldiers that followed gave each a stab to the lifeless corpse. Berne cried from a window, 'The work is done.' 'Very well,' said Guise, 'but Angouleme will not believe it unless he sees him at his feet.' A body thrown from the window sprinkled the party with its blood; Guise, with his handkerchief, wiped the blood and filth from the face of the dead body and pronounced it Coligny. His revenge not yet satisfied, the head was cut off and sent to the Queen Mother. The
domestics were all slain. The slaughter now began in all parts of the city. Marshal Tavannes was heard to shout, 'Kill, Kill! Bleeding is as wholesome in August as in May.'" Henry of Navarre and Conde were hurried by soldiers into the presence of King Charles, and as they passed on from the Louvre where they were lodging saw several of their gentlemen murdered before their eyes on the streets. The King ordered them with oaths to abjure their religion. They declined. With his eyes flashing with rage, he bawled out to them, "The Mass, or death, or the bastile." They abjured, and were put under guard. Charles himself was seen at the windows of his palace with a musket in his hands, and was heard to cry, "Kill! Kill! O you Huguenots." The massacre was kept up through the day. The headless body of Coligny was dragged through the streets of the city, then thrown into the Seine, and finally taken out and hanged by the feet upon the gallows, and a fire kindled under it. The King and his court went later to see the mutilated body. One of the courtiers remarked, "It smells ill." Charles, the King, replied: "The body of a dead enemy always smells well." In the several days of excitement and pellmell, Marshal Montgomery took down the abused body, and sent it to Montauban for interment. A description of this massacre is given by De Thou, as follows: "The very streets and passages resounded with the groans of the dying and of those who were about to be murdered. The bodies of the slain were thrown out of the windows, and with them the courts and chambers of the houses were filled. The dead bodies of others were dragged through the streets; and the blood
flowed down the channels in such torrents that it seemed to empty itself into the neighboring river. In short, an innumerable multitude of men, women, and children were involved in one common destruction, and all the gates and entrances to the King's palace were besmeared with blood." It is estimated that not less than 10,000 persons, of whom 500 were leaders of the Huguenots, fell in Paris alone; and the total throughout the kingdom has been estimated by De Thou at 30,000, by Sully at 60,000 and by Peresfixe, a popish historian, at 100,000. Orders were sent to other parts of the kingdom to follow the example of the capital, but in some instances they were not obeyed; and in other places—Laucerre, Prevos, La Rochelle, Montauban, and Nismes—the Huguenots defended themselves.

After the unbridled rage of the massacre had subsided, remorse followed with retribution on its heels. Sully has recorded the following statement, concerning the King: "From the evening of the 24th of August he was observed to groan involuntarily at the recital of the thousands of acts of cruelty made boastingly in his presence." He also records the following confession which the King made to his own surgeon, a Huguenot, who lived with him in great familiarity: "Ambrose, I know not what has happened to me these two or three days past; but I feel my mind and body as much at enmity with each other as if I were seized with a fever. Sleeping or waking, the murdered Huguenots seem ever present to my eyes, with ghostly faces, and weltering in blood. I wish the innocent and helpless had been spared." The infidel Voltaire in his essay on the civil wars of France says that, "The
King, soon after the Bartholomew Massacre, was attacked by a strange malady, which carried him off at the end of two years. His blood was always oozing out, forcing its way through the pores of the skin—an incomprehensible malady, against which the art and skill of the physicians were unavailing. This,” he adds, “was regarded as an effect of the Divine vengeance.”

All Catholic France rejoiced in thought that the Huguenots, according to the advice of Alva of Spain, had been exterminated by the one blow. But when the royal troops were ordered out to take military possession of their strongholds, towns and villages, and to complete their subjugation, and while the court was reveling in expectation of grand success, suddenly the news came that the Huguenots were in arms again, as the resurrection of the dead to the Athenians. Thus began the fourth war of the Huguenots (1572-73).

The Duke of Anjou led the royal troops against the forts in the hands of the Huguenots. He made an attack upon La Rochelle, but was repulsed, and forced to retire after losing nearly his whole army. The cities in the South made a tenacious and heroic resistance, a large part of the royal forces rather sympathizing with them. The Duke of Anjou becoming King of Poland, peace was concluded, June 24, 1573, and the Huguenots received as security the towns of Montauban, Nimes, and La Rochelle, besides enjoyment of freedom of conscience, though not of worship throughout the kingdom. Feeling their weakness from the massacre, they now began to unite with the Politiques. These were a large body of French gentlemen who loved the
honor of their country rather than their religious party, and who, though Catholics, were yet moderate and tolerant. While these two parties were drawing together the Duke of Alencon, the youngest son of Catherine and Francis II., becoming vexed at his mother's neglect of him, (as heir presumptive to the throne, he thought he deserved better treatment), sought to give himself consideration by drawing towards the new and so called middle party. The party made a move to depose the Queen Mother and the Guises, and to place on the throne, as chief of the Romanists, the Duke of Alencon, who had made common cause with it. The leaders had arranged with Henry of Navarre and Conde for the humiliation of Austria, and only the premature rising of the Protestants defeated the plan. Catherine, who was ever on the alert and nothing was safe while she was moving, and as it was seen that King Charles would soon die, took the opportunity to lay hands on the middle party. She arrested Alencon and Henry of Navarre, and Conde fled to Germany, where he returned to Protestantism, affirming that his abjuration had been wrested from him. It was about this time that the fifth civil war began, (1574-76).

Charles IX. died in misery, May, 1574, at the court of Vincennes. He had never held up his head since St. Bartholomew's Massacre. The visions of Coligny and of the murdered Huguenots haunted him by day and terrified his dreams by night. Often he would awaken from sleep and cry out in tears, "The murdered people will not leave me." Medicine could not soothe his sleep, nor art relieve his agony. He died in pains unrelievable,
covered with a bloody sweat, and in sobs and tears over the murdered Huguenots. And seven months later, December 23d, Cardinal Lorraine died also. Both of them bitter enemies of the Huguenots followed their victims to the bar of God, with no reward in this life for their cruelty, and nothing to expect in the life beyond, save the mercy of their judge.

The ill-omened crown of Charles IX. fell to Henry of Anjou (Henry III.), King of Poland, the next brother, his mother's favorite, and the worst of a bad breed. When he heard of his brother's death, he was only too eager to slip away from Poland like a culprit and hasten to Paris, lest the French crown should slip from him. And he even dallied with the pleasures of Italy for months afterwards. An attempt was made to draw him over to the Politiques, but it failed. He attached himself to the Guises, and plunged into the grossest dissipation, while he posed before the people as a good and zealous Romanist.

The Politiques and Huguenots made a compact in 1575, at Milhaud on the Tarn, and chose the Prince of Conde as their head, who returned from Germany, March 1576, with an army, and was joined by the Duke of Alencon, who was at enmity with the King. About the same time, Henry, King of Navarre, while on a hunting expedition, escaped from the vigilance kept over him by the court; renounced the Catholicism forced upon him on St. Bartholomew's day, and joined them. He was making rapid progress in the South. Against this new movement the Romanists seemed powerless. The court became alarmed and finally concluded the peace of Beaulieu, May, 1576, with terms unusually favorable to both
The Huguenot Wars. 55

Politiques and Huguenots:—for the latter, free worship throughout France, except Paris, without restriction as to time and place, unless the nobleman on whose lands it was proposed to meet should object; for the former, to Alençon, a large central district; to Conde, Picardy; and to Henry of Navarre, Guyenne.

The Guises, thus frustrated in their political schemes, now organized (1576) an association called the "Holy League," for the defense of the Romanists' interests. It was supported by the King, the Pope, the Parliament, the Monks and King Philip II. of Spain, but not by the liberal minded Catholics. The head of the League was Henry, Duke of Guise, who hoped to succeed to the throne of France, either by deposing the corrupt and feeble Henry III., or by seizing the throne when the King's debaucheries should have brought him to the grave. The high Catholics, especially the Jesuits, now in the first flush of credit and success, supported him warmly. The headquarters of the League was at first in Picardy, in opposition to the establishment of Conde as governor of that province. It was soon found, however, that Paris was its natural center; from which it spread all over France. The States refused to furnish means to carry out the measures of the League.

At the convocation of the States-General, at Blois, 1576, opinion was found to be as much divided therein, as in the country, and no relief was brought to France. At that convocation the King was induced to proclaim himself head of the League. This gave rise to the sixth civil war, which lasted only a few months. (1577).
The King, finding the States unwilling to supply the money necessary to the League’s interests, and the Romanists being divided among themselves, the peace of Bergerac was signed, September, 1577, which reintroduced discriminations as to cities wherein Protestants might worship; entitled noblemen to have services in their castles; gave to Protestants, as in the previous peace, eight cities as pledges of the treaty’s faithful execution; and instituted mixed courts to adjudicate cases arising out of differences in religion. It was a peace made with the Poli- tiques and Huguenots, which was ineffectual and settled nothing. The League openly refused to be bound by it, and continued a har- assing, objectless warfare. The Duke of Anjou (formerly of Alencon), in 1578, de- serted the court party, towards which his mother had drawn him, and made friends with the Calvinists in the Netherlands, and the Southern Provinces named him "Defender of their Liberties."

In 1579, the seventh civil war, called the Gallant’s war, broke out, which also lasted a few months, (1579-80). During this war the League had it all their own way. The war was occasioned by the Guises, who induced the King to demand back the towns given to the Protestants as securities, and to violate the treaty in various ways. Conde answered by taking Lafere in November, 1579, and Henry of Navarre by taking Cahors in April, 1580. The Duke of Anjou, having been offered sovereignty over the United Provinces in the Netherlands, and intending to employ their forces in the conflict, and the Huguenots having sustained disasters with the Roman-
ists, peace was concluded at Flex, September 12, 1580, by which the Huguenots were to retain their strongholds six years longer. Quite a long interval of peace now followed. Anjou in the Netherlands could only show his weakness as nothing went well with him. On the failure of his attempt to take Antwerp (1583), and having utterly wearied out his friends, he at last fled to France, where he was taken ill with consumption and died in 1584. His death changed at once the complexion of the succession of the throne. As Henry III., the King, was childless, Henry of Bourbon, the Huguenot King of Navarre, became heir to the throne of France. The prospects that a "heretic" might succeed, caused the "Holy League" to spring afresh into life, under the influences of the Guises, the strict Catholic members of the Parliament, the fanatical clergy, and the ultra conservative party. The Guises supported by King Philip II. of Spain, made war upon King Henry III., in which the Huguenots took no part. The King hesitated to meet the Guises with promptness, and the result was that he was humiliated and forced to sign the Edict of Nemours, July 17, 1585, by which all modes of worship, excepting that of the Catholic church, were forbidden throughout France; all Huguenot ministers were to leave the country in one month; and all Huguenots in six months; and all previous privileges granted them were declared forfeited. The Huguenots instead of fleeing the country, protected themselves, until Henry of Navarre and the Prince of Conde prepared to resist the execution of the edict by force of arms. England sent them money and Germany furnished them 30,000 soldiers.
They took the field in 1587, and began the eighth war of the Huguenots, called "the War of the Three Henrys"; i. e. of Henry III., Henry of Guise, and Henry of Navarre (1587-98).

In this war there was real life. Henry of Navarre rose nobly to the level of his troubles. He won the battle of Coutras, October 8, 1587, in which the Duke of Joyeuse, one of the favorites of Henry III., was defeated and killed. This was the first pitched battle the Huguenots ever won, and it made so deep an impression upon their enemies, that subsequently the very sight of the Protestant soldiers kneeling in prayer before joining battle, as they did there, struck terror into the heart of the Catholic soldiers. The Duke of Guise, however, defeated the German allies at Vimory and Auneau, and they were obliged to leave the country. Guise then seized the power of state, and marched in triumph to Paris, in spite of the orders and opposition of King Henry III., and compelled him to sign the edict of reunion of Rouin, July 19, 1588, for the forcible submission of the Huguenots, and the exclusion of Henry of Navarre from the succession to the throne of France; and in which he also named the Duke of Guise, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. It now became evident to King Henry III. that the aim of Guise was to secure the throne for himself, and while the King feigned acquiescence, he determined on his assassination. In order to gain time, he called Parliament to meet at Blois, and persuaded Guise to attend it. Infatuated, as was Coligny who fell by his order, the Duke could see no danger from the King, although he was warned time and again of it. On December 23,
1588, the King selected nine men from his guard and gave to each a poniard, saying; "It is an execution of justice I command you to make on the greatest criminal of my kingdom, whom all laws human and divine permit me to punish; and not having the ordinary means of justice in my power, I authorize you by the right inherent in my royal authority to strike the blow." When Henry of Guise entered the council chamber, six daggers pierced his heart. He groaned and died. His brother, the Cardinal, who had encouraged the designs to usurp the throne, was heard to say; "I will hold the King's head between my knees till the tonsure shall be performed at the Monastery of the Capuchins." He was also assassinated, and the remaining brothers fled. The assassination of Guise was universally condemned. The University declared the people free from allegiance to the house of Valois. The King replied that it was the only means of preserving the crown, or his own head. It did not, however, bring the King any solace or power. His mother, Catherine de Medici, died January 5, 1589. From the death of her husband, Francis II., December, 1560, she had practically been Regent of the Kingdom. During the time, she had hated the Guises, the Bourbon and the Huguenots—her enmities increasing with her years. Skilled in intrigue, unscrupulous in design, of violent passions, without moral principle, with great powers of persuasion and with quick penetration, she used her abilities for mischief, and produced a condition of affairs in France, which she could not control—the destruction of her desires and her good name. On her death bed, she advised Henry III., "To cease from perse-
cuting his subjects and to grant toleration in
religion.” If she was in earnest in giving
such advice, she sentenced her life principles;
and if still dissembling, her ruling passion was
strong in death. She died unla\-mented.

After her death, the power of the League
party seemed strong as ever. The Duke of
Mayenne, Guise’s brother, entered Paris and
declared open war against the King; and
Henry III., after some hesitation, had to throw
himself, in the spring of 1589, into the hands
of his cousin, Henry of Navarre. The Poli-
tique party now rallied to the King, and the
Huguenots were staunch for their old leader,
of Navarre. Things looked less dark than in
the previous summer.

The Swiss and Germans once more entered
Northeast France, and the Leaguers, unable to
stand before them and the armies of the two
kings, fell back on Paris. The defense of
the city was languid, the populace missing the
Duke of Guise; and hence the moderate party
never extinguished rose with new strength.
At this juncture, when all seemed hopeful to
the royalist against the League, Henry III.
was assassinated, August 1, 1589, by a half-
witted monk, James Clement. The monk was
introduced to the king, on the plea that he had
a letter of importance for him. The King re-
cieved the letter, and after reading a part of
it, he arose, when the monk stabbed him in the
abdomen with a poisoned knife, from whose
wound he died in a few days. Before he
closed his eyes and ended the long role of his
vices and crimes, he commended Henry of
Navarre to his courtiers as heir to the throne,
and exhorted him to become a Roman Catholic.
Thus did the Orleans branch of the house of Valois go down in crime and shame; and during its supremacy of nearly seventy-five years, there was not a single monarch of it friendly to the Reformed, but every one shed their blood and labored for their destruction.

At this time the Huguenots had exercise of their worship in about 3,500 Chateaux, and in about 200 towns, chiefly in the South and West. In most parts of the North, except Paris and around Rouen and Amiens, they had one place for worship in each bailliage. From this time the throne of France remained practically vacant for about five years.

The heroism of Henry of Navarre, the loss of strength in the Catholic powers, and the want of a vigorous head to the League, contributed to sustain the Bourbon in his arduous struggles. The civil wars were not over. The Politiques could not at first cast in their lot with the Huguenot chieftain, but offered to confer on him the title of Commander-in-chief, and reserved the question of the succession to the throne, giving him to understand that if he would become a Roman Catholic, they were his. The League party was pledged against him. So Henry at first had little more than the Huguenots at his back. There were other formidable claimants to the throne—Charles II., Duke of Guise; the wife of Philip II., King of Spain; and the Cardinal of Bourbon, proclaimed as Charles X., for the Guises. Against these claimants and his partisan opponents in the kingdom, Henry of Navarre had to wage war and fight his way for five years to the throne. They were the great days of Henry of Navarre. He bore himself throughout the long struggle at his best. In the life of
the camps, and in the excitement of the battlefields and in the flashes of genius with which he fought successfully against heavy odds, he showed himself a hero, who strove for a great cause, that of European freedom as well as his own crown. As the conflicts neared their end, and he had proven himself master of the situation against home and foreign foes, the feeling prevailed throughout France that were the King of Navarre a Roman Catholic, he should be a king of whom all France would be proud. He debated the question seriously, and consulted earnestly with Sully, the greatest statesman of the age, who advised him to make the change, and the crown would be his, and all the affairs of state would eventually become settled. He at last declared publicly that he would perform his abjuration, and named the date and the church of St. Denis for the ceremony. According to the appointment, Sabbath, July 23, 1593, he for the second time abjured his Protestant faith for that of Romanism, and was solemnly crowned as Henry IV., King of France, at Chartres, February 17, 1594. That his abjuration was sincere, it is impossible to believe; for he was not only educated a Protestant, but was one of the clearest heads of his age. More than once he was heard to say, with his usual incurable outspokenness, that the step was taken to insure the French crown. And his actions so plainly coincided with the Protestant faith in all his foreign policies—opposing Rome, Spain, the Catholic League in Germany, and favoring England, the Netherlands, the Protestant Union in Germany—that it came to be said by the opposite party, that the only means of preventing France from becoming the head
of Protestant Europe was the assassination of the King, which was finally accomplished. His abjuration, therefore, was simply an act of shrewd policy, many Roman Catholics not believing in its sincerity. It had the desired effect slowly but surely. The longing for peace was strong, and it took the heart out of the opposition and seemed to remove the last obstacle. The Huguenots little as they liked it could not oppose the step, and hoped to profit by their champion's improved position.

On the 12th of December, 1594, Henry held an Assembly of the Reformed at Monte, and assured them that there would be no change of policy towards the Protestants, and promised toleration.

Then followed a war with Spain which continued until 1597. As soon as Henry had a breathing spell from that war, he remembered his Huguenot subjects, to whom more than any he owed his crown, and for whom he ever cherished great affection. On April 15, 1598, he granted to Protestants the celebrated Edict of Nantes, which was declared to be "perpetual and irrevocable," and which secured to them full toleration in religion. "It consisted of ninety-one articles, by which the Huguenots were allowed to worship in their own way throughout the kingdom, with the exception of a few towns; their ministers were to be supported by the state; inability to hold offices was removed; their poor and sick were to be admitted to the hospitals; and, finally, the towns given them as security were to remain in their hands eight years longer." These towns were about 150, the chief groups being in the generalities of Bordeaux (south-west), of Montpellier (south), and of Poitou
RISE AND PROGRESS OF HUGUENOTS.

Introd.  (west); they were either free towns, like La Rochelle, Nismes, Montauban, or towns belonging to private gentlemen, or towns belonging to the king, which had fallen into Huguenot hands during the wars. The Edict was the most important bulwark of Protestant rights. It was registered by Parliament, February 25, 1599, despite the influence of the Pope against its registration.

Thus it was that the Huguenots for some thirty years had to wage eight separate wars, and roll their garments in blood to defend their rights, and to secure freedom of conscience and full liberty to worship God under their own vine and fig tree. It was a sublime proof of the sincerity of their religion, tried as it were in a furnace of fire. The experience was beneficial to them; for it tested their principles, purified their temper, and perfected their patience.

During this period of wars and treaties, the Huguenots attended their National Synod, having Presidents, as follows: The third Synod, at Orleans, April, 1562, Anthony Chandieu; at Lyons, August, 1563, Peter Viret; at Paris, December, 1565, Nicholas De Galars; at Vertueil, September, 1567, De L’Este; at La Rochelle, April, 1571, Theodore Beza; at Nismes, John De La Place; at St. Fay, February, 1578, Peter Merlin; at Frigeac, August, 1579, De La Fage; at La Rochelle, June, 1581, De Nort; at Vitre, May, 1583, Peter Merlin; at Montauban, June, 1594, Michael Berault; at Saumur, June, 1596, De La Touche.
The Struggles of the Huguenots from the Edict of Nantes to its Revocation, (1598-1685).

In the Edict of Nantes, Henry IV. made a distinction between the Huguenots as an ecclesiastical body and a political body. Their national political assemblies, which they had been accustomed to hold for the purpose of defending their civil rights, he positively forbade in the Edict. To allay, however, the discontent which arose among them on account of that prohibition he promised them verbally that such assemblies might continue a series of years, as the means of communication between the King and his Huguenot subjects. This political privilege they enjoyed till after his death, when it was abolished. It became customary now to ask the King’s permission for the meetings of the National Synod according to its adjournment, and also for those of the Political Assembly. With this exception their privileges remained unchanged.

The civil wars were all over, but content had not fully returned to the people. As soon as the crown was settled on the head of Henry IV., there arose to him a most exciting and annoying strife for the acquisition of hereditary estates, offices, and honors, from the Leaguers, his opponents to the throne, the Politiques, and Huguenots, which last two parties felt they had binding claims on him. These parties vied with each other, and sought to injure the other’s claims by all kinds of means; and the Politiques and Huguenots, who might well feel they had secured the
throned to him, often thought Henry ungrate-
ful to his old friends and loyal supporters. The strife portended violence and civil war in the Provinces, and the King of Spain, ever intent on the destruction of the French Reformed, sought in every way to excite dis-
content between the Huguenots and the government: at one time poisoning the ear of the King and Court with false designs of the Huguenots against the throne; at other times alarming the Huguenots with false designs of the Court to destroy them, and urging them to revolt. Every means was used to cause a clash between them and the government. But through it all, the Huguenots bore themselves with patience, and won from the king the fol-
lowing strong expression of admiration: "I shall never forget that God made use of that body to free me from the opposition of Spain, to assist me in supporting my just rights, and to save even my life from the fury of the Leaguers." The King made himself especial-
ly obnoxious to the Jesuits, and after frequent attempts on his life, he was eventually assassi-
nated by one of them. The assassination occurred during the ceremonies of the corona-
tion of his second wife, Mary de Medici, as Queen Regent of the Kingdom, while he was absent engaged in war. The ceremonies were set for the eve of his departure; and while in the midst of the rejoicings which followed the coronation, as the King was riding in his carriage through a narrow street, May 14, 1610, he was stabbed to the heart by Ravaillac. While the carriage was delayed by a crowd of vehicles, the assassin sprung upon one of the hinder wheels and plunged a knife into his breast three times. The King fell into the
arms of two friends riding with him and soon expired. Ravaillac had been watching and following the king for days and it is said to have been the eighteenth attempt on his life. Nothing escaped the lips of the assassin to criminate accomplices. He was horribly tortured and then executed. Investigation confirmed the belief that many were planning and contriving the event, which was variously attributed to the Jesuits, to Spain, and to Italy.

Immediately after the assassination, the Queen Regent assembled the council for advice and co-operation, and entered the next morning on the duties of her office. The burial of her husband having been duly performed, she prepared for the coronation of her son, as King Louis XIII., at Rheims. A new council was formed and the old Huguenot financier, Sully (appointed 1597), who had laid the finances of the kingdom on a firm basis, enriched its treasury, and prepared it for any emergency, was retained for a few years; and might have remained in office, had he seen his way clearly to gratify the Queen's demands on the resources of the treasury for her favorites. His honesty forbade his acquiescence. When she removed him of all power and command of the finances, she gave him charge of the artillery and woods, together with the government of Poitou. On one occasion as he returned from an interview with the Queen and her council, to which she had invited him, Sully wrote: "The deceased King's government, so wise, so gentle, and so glorious to France, was condemned almost publicly, and even despised and ridiculed; at one time they treated his designs as mere chimeras; at another they represented him as
a weak, and pusillanimous prince, incapable of taking any noble resolution. It was not enough to leave the death of this great prince unpunished; they added to that neglect all sorts of outrages against his memory; and unhappily for us, heaven, which reserved to itself this vengeance, suffered envy and ingratitude to triumph in their success. I returned home full of grief at what I saw and heard, 'We are going,' said I, to madam Sully, whose prudence I well knew, 'to fall under the dominion of Spain and the Jesuits; all true Frenchmen, and the Protestants especially, must look well to their safety; for they will not continue long in tranquility.' Whether Ravaillac was set on Henry IV. by the Jesuits, or by Spain, or by Italy, his knife did their work. The Jesuits rose with increasing power, the King of Spain was relieved of anxieties, Italy through the Queen Regent, who was an Italian, won great favors, and France was plunged once more into confusion and trouble; while the Huguenots were left to fight for themselves. Eight days after the death of her husband, the Queen Mother, in the name of the Minor King, ratified the Edict of Nantes; and in October, 1611, gave another formal declaration bearing on and adding forty-five thousand livres to the yearly sum of forty-five thousand crowns, granted them in the edict; but they were about the last favors shown and the last gifts ever made them by the crown. Henceforth all declarations were practically disregarded and violated. Unfortunately for the Huguenots, their leaders became divided in their political assembly, held by consent of the Queen Regent, May, 1611, at Saumur. In that assembly the
question of the construction and consequent administration of the Edict of Nantes was debated with violence and protracted through four months. The one party, (courting favor with the Queen Regent), contended that the Edict should be administered strictly as it was recorded; the other, that it should be construed and administered according to the declared will and permission of Henry IV., who granted it. The Queen Regent, who felt the power of the Huguenots when they were united, took advantage of this division, and sent an edict to their National Synod, April 24, 1612, granting pardon for provincial political assemblies held without permission, and forbidding all kinds of political meetings, except those granted by royal permission for an expressed purpose, under penalty of punishment as disturbers of the public peace; and also forbidding them to admit into their National Synods any persons except ministers and elders to treat of their doctrines and discipline, under penalty of losing the privilege of convening the body, and holding the Presidents of the Synod to answer for any violation thereof. By this edict the members of the Synod at once saw that, as the court by intrigue had brought a division among the Huguenots in their National Political Assembly, its aim now was to alienate the National Synod and the National Assembly. The Synod, profoundly distressed by the forebodings of evil to come from the political dissensions among the Huguenots, drew up an act of union, in which it said: "All persons are exhorted to labor that the memory of past matters be buried in oblivion; that so the several humours and different opinions, risen
up in the assembly of Saumur, may be balanced and composed and allayed; that the general desire of the Reformed Churches is that affections of those who have been alienated from each other should be united and cemented.’ Letters were also ordered written to the different parties, exhorting and urging them in the name of God to resign their resentments and discontents. The whole body of the Reformed Church was entreated for God’s sake, for their own salvation, and for the peace and welfare of the nation, to lay aside all animosities and to live in peace and in love; since their enemies were planning to ruin them on their own dissensions.

While the Huguenots were endeavoring to have these exhortations obeyed, the Queen Mother was negotiating the double marriage contracts between the Young King and the Infanta of Spain, Anne of Austria, and between the Prince of Asturias, eldest son of the King of Spain, and the eldest sister of the King of France. By such marriages the court of France would become united with the deceased King’s great enemy. Already the court of France was under the influence of the Pope of Rome, the King of Spain, and the two Italian favorites of the Queen Mother—Concini who had been made Marshal, and his wife, Leonora Galigai. At this time there was not a single prominent and influential friend of the Huguenots at the court. The Romanists were satisfied with the general politics of the court, while all parties were indignant that its honors and favors were dispensed by the two Italian favorites, and in that respect wished for a change. While the affairs of state were in this condition, it became evident
to the Huguenots that the design of the Pope, of the King of Spain, and of the French Court, was to uproot all opposition to Roman Catholicism, and to establish absolute authority of the King over all nobles, provinces, cities, and towns, and to use all means, just or unjust, to accomplish that end. The man to effect the design was not yet even thought of by the court, and had not yet risen to the surface in the Church of Rome. In 1614, Concini caused the young King's majority, when he was thirteen years of age, to be declared by Parliament, and then called the States-General to meet in Paris the following October. That assembly represented faithfully the jealousies and ill-will between the orders, and besides the interesting fact that Du Plessis-Mornay, a Huguenot, laid the grievances of his order before the King, they did nothing towards removing from the court the obnoxious favorites, Concini and his wife, nor towards harmonizing the nobles; and finally broke up in confusion. The Regency being ended, the young king, Louis XIII., in assuming the reins of government, retained the obnoxious favorites; and also ratified the Edict of Nantes. The nobles of all ranks expressed their disapprobation of the favorites, and political matters were now unsatisfactory.

In 1615, the King married Anne of Austria, marching with an armed force to the borders of his kingdom to receive his bride. As his march led through the Provinces of the Huguenots, he took great dislike for them.

He confined Condé in the Bastile, for his open discontent; and many nobles retired from court. For two years Concini steered his perilous way between the young king, who cared little for him, and between the Princes
of the blood and the discontented Huguenots. In 1617, the king chose a new favorite, Charles D’Albert, Count of Luynes, and ordered the arrest of Concini, who resisting the officers was immediately slain. Galigai, his wife, was executed for treason. The Queen Mother was confined to her apartments, and then banished to Blois. Shortly after this court revolution, the Reformed in their National Synod sent congratulations to the King, that his kingdom was at peace, and that France had now a King worthy to reign and declared, “That next and after God, we do acknowledge your majesty to be our only sovereign, and it is an article of our creed, that there is no middle power between God and the Kings.” The King replied, “Do you continue to serve me faithfully, and you may be well assured that I will be a good and kind King unto you, and that I will preserve you according to my Edicts.”

Political affairs were still hurrying on in confusion and distress. The recent royal marriages had begun to show their effects openly to the nation and the world. The old secret treaty of Henry II., and Philip I. of Spain, i.e., the destruction of the Huguenots, became the basis of action, and the great object to be accomplished.

The Queen Mother escaped from her imprisonment at Blois, and the nobles as little pleased with Luynes as they had been with Concini rallied in arms around her court at Angers, and demanded better treatment than what Luynes was showing her. The King released Conde from prison to command his forces. He soon routed the Queen Mother’s army and the treaty of reconciliation between her and the King was concluded at Angers,
1620, by Richelieu, the Queen Mother’s confidential adviser, whose great abilities had already been recognized, and who by the treaty averted civil war. It is said that Luynes induced Richelieu to bring about a reconciliation more favorable to the King than was expected, by the promise that he would ask for him a cardinal’s cap. Luynes induced the young king to move against Bearn, which was the first act of Louis XIII. against the Huguenots. The King inherited from his father, besides the crown of France, the Kingdom of Navarre through his grandmother, Jean D’Albret. Spain had seized Navarre, and the Kingdom had been reduced to the narrow boundary of Bearn. The little state had long embraced the Reformed faith, where Roman Catholicism existed by toleration, and had long been the refuge of the persecuted. The project of the King was vehemently resisted by Parliament, because it understood that if an independent kingdom could be deprived of her ancient rights no province or city in France was safe. It was a step of despotic power towards making France a consolidated Kingdom. The King forced Parliament into measures, and collecting his forces, marched for Bearn in 1620. After compelling the little kingdom to yield, he reduced it to a province, re-established Catholicism as the official religion, allowed the Reformed religion by toleration of the Edict of Nantes, and caused all the church property to change hands. The people of Bearn, however, taking advantage of the gentleness and favor of La Force, who was left to carry out the King’s purpose, reclaimed their church property for their pastors; and they even proceeded to recover their ancient
In 1620, the King sent another force and had them completely subdued without bloodshed. At the political assembly of the Huguenots at La Rochelle, December, 1620, which was an adjourned meeting from Loudon in 1619, the assembly determined to prepare for war, by raising an army, levying taxes, and choosing commanders. Bouillon was made commander-in-chief; next was Lesdiguières, and so on through a list of able men. But Louis XIII. knew there were divisions among the Reformed, and did not fear them. He had already gained Conde, and was at the time holding out inducements to Bouillon and Lesdiguières, and knew they would not fight him. Hence when the assembly asked of him the privileges confirmed to them by his predecessors, Henry III. and Henry IV., which included the liberal construction of the Edict of Nantes that Henry IV. gave it, he, irritated that they had held that assembly against his wishes, replied: "The one acted out of fear, and the other out of love; but for my part, I wish you to know that I neither love nor fear you." Luynes now proposed to take all the towns granted in the Edict of Nantes to the Huguenots, as the stipulations had been more than fulfilled, and there was no need that they remain in their hands. The young king and his courtiers heartily endorsed the proposition. So, leaving Paris early in April, 1621, the King issued from Fontainebleau a declaration against the political assembly at La Rochelle as rebellious, and announced his purpose of visiting the disturbed provinces, and promised protection to all Huguenots who kept their allegiance. Luynes held the office of Constable in the army, and Lesdiguières
was Lieutenant under him. The Huguenot Assembly prepared to meet the King's forces; and appointed Saubize, Rohan, La Force, and others as commanders, reserving to itself paramount authority. The King and his army marched against Saumur, where Du Plessis-Mornay being in charge, was assured by the King that the visit was wholly a friendly one, and that all the immunities of the town would be preserved inviolate. Accordingly, as was the custom on the King's visitation, Du Plessis withdrew the forces from the citadel, and encamped them without the town. The royal train entered May 17, 1621, and having taken possession, the King announced that Saumur would be retained as a military post for himself, and placed a garrison in the citadel. It was a dastardly piece of deception, practised on an honest, noble and brave Huguenot, who stands today next to Coligny in Huguenot history. For implicit faith imposed in his King, Du Plessis had to retire and spend the remnant of his days in privacy and comparative poverty, until death came two and a half years later, when he was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

From Saumur the King passed on to Poictou, and the provinces farther South, calling on the towns in his path which were held by the Huguenots to open their gates to him, which they did; and all the military defenses of the Huguenots in his route were subdued.

The designs of the King were now fully comprehended. The Huguenots saw that he had provoked them to take up arms for the purpose of declaring them in rebellion, that he might have cause to seize their fortified towns by duplicity and otherwise. One of the towns
RISE AND PROGRESS OF HUGUENOTS.

was held by Saubize, and it defended itself for about a month, and on surrendering was almost reduced to ruins. At the town of Clanoc, the pastor, with his father, father-in-law, and other citizens were publicly executed, and a part of the garrison murdered in cold blood. At Montauban the success of the King's army was arrested. That garrison was defended with great skill and vigor by La Force and Count De Ovval, who repulsed all the assaults of the King and Luynes. Becoming discouraged, the royal forces kindled watch fires in their camp, as if preparing for a nightly assault, and then stole away before their movement was discovered. Luynes, chagrined at the failure attributed to his want of generalship, and fearing the loss of the King's favor, languished with camp fever, and died near the end of 1621; over whose death the King did not grieve, for he had grown weary of him.

The King passed the winter without a favorite, or a master.

There were now two parties in the court, that of the Queen Mother, upheld by Richelieu, and that of the Prince of Conde. The King leaning towards the latter which wished for war, began a second campaign against the Huguenots early the next spring (1622), and conducted it with greater cruelty than the former one. During the winter, the inhabitants of Negrepelisse massacred the royal garrison of 400 men located there in one night. When the King came to them in the month of June, he put the entire population to the sword. Fourteen days later, the Huguenot garrison at St. Anthoneis, because of their gallant defense, were all murdered, and the
women of the town were all violated. In the month of September, the King reached Montpellier, and began a siege which lasted six weeks. Becoming discouraged, and fearing a failure as at Montauban, he appointed Lesdiguières to treat with the Duke of Rohan for peace; and a treaty was signed in camp, October 9, 1622, of which the Edict of Nantes was made the basis. Catholicism was declared the official religion; political assemblies were treasonable, if held without consent; and all politics and political discussions were forbidden in the religious courts of the Reformed.

The King by his army had now established the strict construction of the Edict of Nantes, which Lesdiguières and Bouillon had contended for in the political assembly at Saumur in 1611. Lesdiguières was rewarded with the office of Marshal of the Kingdom, and for about four years he enjoyed the honor of being second in power in the kingdom. He died September 28, 1626, in his 84th year.

During the year 1622, Richelieu received from the Pope the Cardinal's hat, and was now ready to take charge of, and to rule the weak and unstable King. In 1624, he was made a member of the council. Louis XIII. needed his great abilities, but instead of loving him, he trembled for the influence he might wield over him, the court, and the kingdom. Still, recognizing his abilities, and himself wearied out with the cares of government that were encroaching on his freedom and enjoyment, the King with great hesitation at last determined to throw the weight of government on Richelieu, and made him, April 9, 1624, Councillor of State. Richelieu's first desire in his high office was the destruction of the Re-
formed French Church. He accordingly paid little attention to the stipulations of the treaty which the King had made with the Huguenots, and provoked them to rebellion by all possible means. In 1625, while the government was involved in difficulties in Italy, the inhabitants of La Rochelle prepared for war, trusting to their strong fortifications and maritime advantages. The Duke of Rohan commanded their forces on land, and the Duke Saubize their naval interests. The royal forces were commanded by Marshal De Themines. The royalists waged war lightly against La Rochelle, but heavily in the southern provinces, carrying desolation and terror among the unwalled villages, while the Huguenots of the middle and northern provinces were undisturbed. The naval force under Saubize beat the royal marine in several engagements, and Richelieu with foreign complications brewing found himself under the necessity of offering conditions of peace, in 1626, which it is said the Huguenots refused to accept.

Richelieu's next move against the Huguenots was to reduce La Rochelle. A powerful army was raised, and marched against it, Richelieu commanding. The Huguenots of the stronghold defended themselves with great fortitude and bravery for more than a year, during which length of time the population of the city was reduced from 15,000 to less than 5,000 by famine and disease. But with ample means and forces at Richelieu's command, the resistance of the siege was in vain. Even three fleets which the English induced Charles I. to send to the relief of the city, had to return without effecting their object. Finally, Richelieu, having expended all his energy and
strategy, and worn out with the siege himself, was glad to propose liberal terms of surrender. He promised amnesty, free exercise of the Reformed religion, and the restoration of all property to the citizens. The terms were accepted, and on the 28th of October, 1628, Richelieu rode into the city with King Louis XIII. at his side, followed by the royal army.

An Edict was promulgated, declaring the independence and privileges of La Rochelle ended; Catholicism was made the official religion; the great church was seized for a cathedral; the fortifications of the city, excepting those towards the coast, were all erased, every ditch was to be filled up, and not a wall was to be left even for a garden. The fall of La Rochelle was the death blow to the Huguenots as a political power. All their other strongholds—Nismes, Montauban, Castres, etc., soon fell and they were left defenseless.

Richelieu, however, manifested a tolerant spirit and did not oppress them.

In 1629, the Edict of Pardon was issued, granting the same privileges of the Edict of Nantes, with the exception of the strongholds which had been destroyed.

The Huguenots now ceased to wield political influence, and became distinguished as a party only by their religion. At no other period were they more intellectually active. Charenton, which was near Paris, became the center of a powerful religious and philosophical influence that made itself felt in the capital, and at the royal court. The number of their eminent writers and preachers was great. In different parts of the kingdom not less than six theological schools had been
established, of which those at Saumur, Montauban, and Sedan were the most important. Richelieu died December 4, 1642, and was succeeded by Mazarin. In about five months afterwards, May 14, 1643, Louis XIII. died, and his son, when his minority was passed, was crowned, Louis XIV. His mother, Anne of Austria, was Queen Regent for eight years. The same rights and privileges were granted the Huguenots under this new regimen, but as usual were disregarded. Having lost their political influence, they suffered a general loss of nobles, who went to the Roman church.

From the Edict of Toleration in 1598 to 1659, the Reformed held fifteen meetings of their National Synod, with Presidents as follows: At Montpellier, March, 1598, Pastor Berault; at Gergeau, May, 1601, Monsieur Pacard; at Gap, October, 1603, Daniel Chamier; at La Rochelle, March, 1607, Monsieur Beraut; at St. Maxaut, May, 1609, Monsieur Merlin; at Privos, May, 1612, Daniel Chamier; at Vitre, May, 1617, Andrew Revit; at Alez, October, 1620; at Charenton, September, 1623, Monsieur Durant; at Castres, September, 1626; at Charenton, September, 1631, Metrezat, Pastor of Paris; at Alancenon, May, 1637, Benjamin Basnage; at Charenton, December, 1644, Pastor Dulinecourt, of Paris; and after an interval of fourteen years, the twenty-ninth and the last National Synod was held at Loudon, November, 1659, Pastor Daille, President.

Mazarin, who permitted the holding of the last Synod, intended that it should be the last. The spirit of that Synod was such as should become the last sessions of the highest judicatory of the Reformed French Church.
There were manifested in its deliberations no murmurings, lamentations, threatenings, re- pinings, no compromises, and no giving up of rights and privileges. Everything was digni- fied, mild, and resolute.

Cardinal Mazarin broke the visible bond of union of the French Reformed Church, and left it to hold together as it had done a century before by a common faith, a common worship, a common discipline, a common Catechism for their youth, a common confession of sound words, and a common Bible. And in a little more than a year afterwards, Mazarin himself died.

The vetoing of the National Synod was to the Huguenots ecclesiastically, what the downfall of La Rochelle was to them politically—the beginning of the end of their religious rights in France. New Edicts soon followed, which were intended to damage their financial interests, and to impede the free exercise of their religion. In 1662, they were forbidden to bury their dead except at day-break or night-fall.

In 1663, new converts from the Reformed Church were excused from payment of debts previously contracted with their fellow-religionists. In 1665, their boys, at the age of fourteen, and their girls at twelve years of age, were allowed to declare themselves Roman Catholics, and their parents were either to provide for such apostates, or apportion them a part of their possessions. In 1679, converts who relapsed into Protestantism were to be banished, and their property confiscated. In 1680, Huguenot clerks and notaries were deprived of their employments; and mar- riages of Protestants to Roman Catholics were
forbidden, and their issue declared illegitimate, and incapable of succession. In 1681, Huguenot children might become converts to the Catholic religion at seven years of age, which was followed by a great kidnapping process by the priests, and parents were subjected to heavy penalties, if they ventured to complain. Orders were issued in some parts of the kingdom to destroy the Huguenot churches; and as many as eighty were torn down in one diocese, and the pastors, who held services amid their ruins, were compelled to do penance with a rope around their necks, and then banished the kingdom. Protestants were prohibited from singing Psalms in their homes or dwellings, and on land or water.

Blow rapidly followed blow. In short, they suffered from the pettiest annoyance to the most exasperating cruelty. They offered no resistance. All that they did was to meet and pray God to soften the heart of the King towards them. In 1683, Colbert, minister of state, died. He had tried hard to prevent the hardships laid on the Huguenots by the King, who was urged on by his Jesuit confessor, Pere la Chaise, and his mistress, Madame de Maintenon. Colbert saw that the strength of the states consisted in the number, intelligence, and industry of such citizens as the Huguenots were. After his death, military executions and depredations began throughout the kingdom. Bodies of troops were quartered upon the Huguenots to harass them, and make converts of them. These troops passed through the southern provinces, compelling the inhabitants to abjure their religion, destroying their churches, and murdering their preachers. Hundreds of thousands, who
would not abjure, fled to Switzerland, the Netherlands, England and Germany. The dragoons placed on the frontiers to prevent their escape were in vain. Many made an insincere abjuration, who, on the slightest appearance of relapse, were put to death. When it now became apparent that the Huguenots were no longer within the pale of the law, then Roman Catholic mobs arose against them. They broke into their churches, tore up the benches and burned them, along with the Bibles and Hymn Books, and the authorities conniving at such proceedings banished the burned-out preachers, and forbade further worship in such churches.

Pity, terror, and anguish had agitated the minds of the Huguenots, until they were finally reduced to a state of despair. Life was made almost intolerable to them.

At the last, all hope vanished when the King, Louis XIV. signed, on the 18th and published on the 22d of October, 1685, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Its enactments have been briefly summed up as follows: "The demolition of all the remaining Protestant temples throughout France; the entire proscription of the Protestant Religion; the prohibition of even private worship under penalty of confiscation of body and property; the banishment of all Protestant pastors from the kingdom within fifteen days; the closing of all Protestant schools; the prohibition of parents from instructing their children in the Protestant faith; the obligation, under penalty of a heavy fine, of having their children baptized by the parish priest, and educating them in the Roman
Catholic religion; the confiscation of the property and goods of all Protestant refugees who failed to return to France within four months; the penalty of the galleys for life to all men, and of imprisonment for life to all women detected in the act of attempting to escape from France."

The Revocation was a proclamation of war by the armed against the unarmed—a war against law-abiding and helpless men and women—a war against property, against family, against society, against public morality, and more than all, against the rights of conscience. It brought perilous times. Thousands of the Huguenots took their lives in their hands, as they attempted to leave home, property, loved ones, and escape to Holland, Switzerland, England and Germany, which threw open their doors to them and gave them hearty reception. All the Protestant lands of Europe were glad to enrich their trade and manufactures by the accession of the most intelligent and industrious classes of the French population. The name "Huguenot," having acquired an honorable association, became a passport to favor. A great many suffered death before they would abjure, and others submitted.

The total number of those who refugeed from France has been estimated from 300,000 to 400,000, and as many, it is supposed, perished in prison, on the scaffold, at the galleys, and in their attempts to escape. Only a year after the Revocation, Vauban wrote that, "France had lost 60,000,000 of francs in specie, 9,000 sailors, 12,000 veterans, 600 officers, and her most flourishing manufactures." All industries languished; the cultivation of the soil
was almost abandoned; and in many parts of the kingdom, towns and large districts were depopulated. France became a huge hospital without provisions, and more than a century passed before it was restored to its former prosperity: a providential retribution and natural penalty for the wrongs and cruelty inflicted upon the Huguenots, who contended for the exercise of simple, conscientious principles of religious faith. And it has been published that, in 1870, no less than eighty-nine of their descendants returned to France, as officers of the invading German army:—"As thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee; thy reward shall return upon thine own head." And the end of retribution, for such diabolical cruelty perpetrated upon innocent and conscientious subjects, is not yet.

Addendum. Since this article was completed the French Parliament, January 3, 1907, amended the Church and State Separation law of 1905, which was signed by the President and promulgated. Elections since have shown that the people are with their representatives; that government and people are determined upon the separation of Church and State, after a more or less close reunion of fourteen centuries. The act places all Catholics, Protestants, and Jews throughout the Empire on the same footing, and after the lapse of centuries gives final victory to the contention of the Huguenots as to the relation of Church and State, and their right to worship their God as their consciences might dictate.
CHAPTER I.

BARTHOLOMEW DUPUY IN HISTORY.

The Huguenots at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

At the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Huguenots were living in all parts of France. It may be safely affirmed that there was not a Province in the kingdom which did not contain firm adherents to the Reformed faith. They were most numerous, however, in the southern, western, and northwestern portions. About a hundred and seventy years of trial and persecutions had been endured, since the famous James Lefevre had sown the first truths of the Reformation in the renowned University of Paris, which was the radiating center of the whole country. During that long period the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ alone had been working like leaven, and permeating hearts all over the land, despite the rigor of persecution perpetually waged to stamp it out, in disregard of royal edicts.

Hence it might be expected in so great lapse of time, when generation had succeeded generation and had inherited the faith and principles of their ancestors, and families had become widely dispersed, to find the Huguenots in all parts of the country. Furthermore, as the truths of the Reformation had been originally disseminated in the University, and embraced by university men, these truths had been maintained and circulated all that long while by the better classes of the kingdom. The Huguenots were always com-
posed mainly of the nobility and middle classes, with few adherents from the lower class. About one-third of their strength was from the nobility—gentlemen of letters, chief burgesses of cities, wealthy families, and soldiers of rank and long experience. Some of the noblest families of France have been those whose names adorned Huguenot history, and for centuries prior to the Reformation, their names had become famed for distinguished services.

One of these old-famed French names is \textit{Du Puy}. It is mentioned in the history of the country in the eleventh century, and was found in the southeastern section. In that locality is Le Puy, 270 miles a little southeast of Paris, and the capital town of the department of Haute-Loire, province of Languedoc.

In the 10th century it was called \textit{Podium Sanctae Mariae}, whence Le Puy. It sent the flower of its chivalry to the crusades in 1096. Joining Haute-Loire on the northwest is the department of Puy de Dome, province of Auvergne.

Both of these departments are in the highest mountainous region of France and as it was from that section the name \textit{Du Puy} first appeared, in two words, in history, the topography of the country must have given rise to the name—"Du," meaning, "of the," and "Puy" (old French), meaning, "mountain."

Louis Moreri (1643-80), a French historian, says: "Du Puy is an old house, prolific of illustrious men. It is almost certain it had its origin in France."

It was in 1033, that the two Burgundies of France, frequently called the kingdom of
Chap. I. Arles, after various vicissitudes, became finally united to the German Empire by Conrad II. Conrad appointed Raphael Du Puy, who appears to have held the offices of Commander of the Roman Cavalry, and Grand Chamberlain of the Roman Republic, as one Governor of the conquered Provinces of Languedoc and Dauphiny, in southeast France. It does not follow from this, that the name is not of French origin, as claimed by Moreri, for Raphael Dupuy might have been, and no doubt was, a real Frenchman. The name also appears in literature as "Raphael de Podio." He became quite renowned in that whole section of the country. His tomb was opened in 1610. The corpse was found lying upon a marble table, with his spurs on one side, his sword on the other, and with a helmet of lead on his head, bearing on a copper plate the following: "Raphael de Podio, General de la Cavalerie Romaine, et Grand Chambellan de l'Empire Romaine."

His descendants became possessors of many fine estates. His son, Hugo (called also Hugh and Hugues), a French Knight of Dauphiny, joined the crusaders in 1096, under Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. This man, Hugo Dupuy, had four sons, Alleman, Rodolphe, Romaine, and Raymond. The last three accompanied him in the crusades. Rodolphe, the second, to whom Godfrey gave many lands in Palestine, fell in battle. Romaine, the third son, died in possession of the principalities Godfrey had given him. Raymond, the fourth son, in 1118, succeeded Gerard De Martigues as rector of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and was
the first to assume the title of Grand Master of the Knights Hospitallers. This order derived its name from a hospital in the city of Jerusalem, consecrated to St. John the Baptist, and its object was to receive and care for the needy and sick visitants of that city. After the establishment of the kingdom of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon, the hospital acquired larger revenues than were requisite for the relief of the poor and sick, and Raymond Dupuy about 1120, with his brethren, offered to the king of Jerusalem to make war upon the Mohammedans at his own expense. The king and Roman pontiffs approving the plan, the order then partook of a military character, and its members were divided into three classes—Knights, or soldiers of noble birth, whose business was to fight for religion, priests, who conducted the religious exercises, and serving brethren, who were soldiers of ignoble birth. The order exhibited the greatest feats of valor; twice repulsed the advancing Turks; was supported by landed property in all parts of Europe, and acquired immense wealth, under the auspices of Raymond Dupuy, who died in 1160.

The badge, which all the crusaders wore on their right shoulders, was the sign of the cross, made of white, red, or green woolen cloth, and solemnly consecrated. That badge not only gave rise to the name Crusade, but it also indicated that the enterprise was to rescue the cross of our Lord from the hands of the Mohammedans. The shield which the Dupuys bore in that enterprise, was adorned with a red rampant lion, with blue tongue and claws, upon a field of gold. The shield of the
Knights of St. John of Jerusalem was adorned with a cross of silver, upon a field of red. When Raymond Dupuy became Grand Master of that order, and it assumed a military character, according to the custom of chivalry, he chose for the adornment of his shield the two quartered, i.e., two lions and two crosses. As yet, no decided traces of Coats of Arms have been discovered among the early crusaders. It was not until the 13th century that they came rapidly into use, not acquiring a fixed character until the middle of the 14th, and prevailed until about the close of the 15th century; after which they became merely ornamental and genealogical escutcheons, as emblems of rank and family, and marks of gentle blood. When such insignia did arise, i.e., in the 13th century, the adornment displayed on the shield of the Dupuys of the crusades was then adopted as a Coat of Arms, with the addition of lion supporters and a ducal crown for a crest, and the motto, "Agere et pati forte virtute non genere vita."

But by what Dupuy, or of what branch of them it was adopted, and whether regularly handed down from generation to generation, is not known. Moreover, according to the laws of Heraldry, governing the hereditary transmission of a Coat of Arms, the eldest son alone could fall heir to it, which in earliest times he was allowed to change by a label. The younger sons could not adopt the paternal Coat without a material change, called in heraldry a "difference." These laws, regulating the transmission of the Coat forced a vast multitude of such arms, which finally necessitated the appointment of commissions
of visitation throughout the country, whose duty was to decide upon their lawful authority. Still more, such escutcheons sprung up under rank rule and domination of Roman Catholicism, but when in the 16th century some descendants in Languedoc of the early Dupuys became adherents to the Reformed Religion, there is no evidence that they ever set any store by such things, and least of all is there the slightest evidence that the one of whom this volume treats ever laid any claim to a Coat of Arms. In addition, a careful perusal of the laws of Heraldry will convince any lover of truth and honesty how absurd it is for the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy to lay any rightful claim, in this late day to a special Coat of Arms, which was framed about six hundred years ago. And they should aspire to claim,

“No forged tables
Of long descent, to boast false honors from.”

From one or another of the four sons of Hugo Dupuy, the crusader, have descended all the Dupuys of this country, whose ancestors were identified with the reformed religion of France. We know there were no less than five Huguenot Dupuys, who immigrated to this country and probably there were more, among the several thousands of French refugees, who found homes of peace in these parts of America.

Two brothers, Nicholas and Francis Dupuy, fled from Paris in the fifties of the 17th century, and during the next decade they emigrated to America, and settled in the state of New York, where some of their descendants still reside. Dr. Richard B. Faulkner,
Chap. I. of Pittsburg, Pa., is a gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grandson of Nicholas, who married Cataline de Vaux. His brother, Francis Dupuy, married Gertie Williams Boenem.

Dr. John Dupuy.

Another progenitor was Dr. John Dupuy, who settled in New York City, an immigrant from Port Royal, Jamaica, British West Indies, an immigrant from England, where he studied medicine, an immigrant, with his father, John, from France prior to 1700, and driven out of the country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is claimed that he descended from Raymond Dupuy through some fifteen or sixteen generations. His Dupuy descendants are not very numerous, since only one male descendant of several generations had issue. (See Appendix.)

Francois Dupuy.

The name, Francois Dupuy, appears among those of the early settlers of the Parish of King William, at Manakintown, Va., but there is no trace at this time of living descendants from him.

Bartholomew Dupuy.

The progenitor, Bartholomew Dupuy, of whom this volume treats, descended from Alleman, the oldest son of the Crusader, Hugo Dupuy. He was in all probability born in the province of Languedoc about the year 1652. His grandson, Rev. John Dupuy, born 1738, writes in 1814, "My grandfather ...... was born in France about the year 1650 or 1653." The former date is a little early, and the latter a little late to harmonize with the well established division of years in his after life. Besides the statement is by no means definite. The most reliable and definite statement, the author has ever seen on the subject, is that recorded by Mr. Ebenezer Dupuy, a great grandson, born 1791, who
wrote, "Bartholomew Dupuy was born in France in the year 1652." As that is a definite statement, and nicely coincides with his after life, we accept it as the most reliable, understanding that it does not settle the question beyond doubt. By virtue of his descent from the nobility, Bartholomew Dupuy heired the honorable title of "Count." The Province in which he is claimed to have been born was a stronghold of Protestantism. Its adherents shortly before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes exceeded two hundred thousand; and in many of its towns they outnumbered the Roman Catholics. In no other part of France did the Reformed Religion flourish more remarkably than in the important province of Languedoc. When Bartholomew Dupuy was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the French army as a common soldier and served fourteen years, during which time he was in fourteen pitched battles, besides skirmishes and also duels. His fidelity and bravery in the army won for him the admiration and confidence of King Louis XIV., and in the meanwhile he was promoted to be Lieutenant, and transferred to the King's household guards. While in that service, he was frequently sent on important and recruiting services, when he received Captain's pay, and was provided with a written pass containing the King's signature, which prohibited any one from molesting his progress. The simple exposure of the King's signature was often sufficient for the guards stationed throughout the kingdom to let him pass, for many of them could neither read nor write. About the year 1684, he retired temporarily from the King's service, and purchased the fine old chateau of.
Chap. I. Velours, a country mansion, having a vineyard. It was near Royan in the province of Saintonge, which had received the truths of the Reformation as early as 1534, and at the time of the Revocation the Mass had become practically a thing of the past most generally throughout it. The strongest of all the Huguenot strongholds, La Rochelle, was in the northern part of this province. As Royan is situated on the right bank of the river, Gironde, his home was not far from the Atlantic coast. It was a delightful section of the country in which to reside; pleasantly watered by brooks, and shaded by fine trees down to the steep rocky shore, with a charming neighborhood, composed almost exclusively of Protestants. In the year 1685, (Ebenezer Dupuy writes), he married Susanna Lavillon, a young countess of noble standing and of the Huguenot faith. The author has thought for years that her surname might have been "Levilain," and that she was a relative of John Levilain, one of the early settlers at Manakintown, Va., for the orthography of proper names at that time was very bad. However, as he has no clear and reliable testimony to that effect, and as the name "Lavillon" has been preserved in history, and is a family name among the descendants, it is still reserved.

In retiring from the King's service, Bartholomew Dupuy did not lose the least of his Majesty's favor, and although a professed Huguenot he also held the regard and esteem of the Romish priest, the cure of the Parish.

Before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was informed by a messenger from the King, of what was preparing for the
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Huguenots, and was urged to abjure his Protestantism, and to rely on the favor of the King for future promotion. And when the Edict was revoked, he with his household was protected from arrest and molestation by an Amnesty from the King containing the King's signature, which amnesty he used in making his arrangements and in effecting his flight from the country. A graphic account of the experiences, which he and his wife passed through the short time they remained in France after the Revocation, and of the manner of their escape in December, 1685, as well as the condition of affairs in that country at the time, is well portrayed in "The Story of a Huguenot's Sword," which was published in "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," of April, 1857: the authorship of which article is assigned in the Magazine's Index to John Esten Cooke. By consent of Messrs. Harper and Brothers of New York, the article is well worthy of incorporation in this volume, thereby preserving it among the old progenitor's descendants.

Its statements are declared to be substantially correct, and there are many old letters preserved among the descendants, which go to confirm much of The Story, relative to this Huguenot.

The Story of a Huguenot's Sword.
(Derived from Authentic Papers and Tradition.)

I.—A Relic.

At the residence of a gentleman in the county of Prince George in Virginia, a descendant of one of those noble and devoted men who fled from France, giving up all in preference to abjuring their
Chap. I. faith, * may still be seen an ancient relic of strange 
A Relic interest to the student of the Past, and no less 
curious, from the history connected with it, to the 
general reader.

The relic in question is an ancient and battered 
sword of singular appearance. It is triangular, 
with something of a spear-like form, and not ex-
ceeding three feet in length. The workmanship is 
plain, and the old brand seems to have been in-
tended far more for actual bloody use than mere 
ornament. The original scabbard has been long 
since lost, and that into which the weapon is now 
thrust was picked up on the battle-field of Guilford, 
and from its silver mounting and peculiar work-
manship, must have belonged to a British officer, 
who lost or threw it away in the engagement. The 
father of the gentleman who now possesses the 
weapon used it with good vigor in the battle men-
tioned, and it drank the blood of more than one 
enemy of the American cause. This was, however, 
no new thing for the ancient and battered weapon. 
Manuscript and tradition in the owner's family 
establish clearly that the original wearer used the 
sword in fourteen pitched battles and a number of 
duels. On two continents it had thus been wielded, 
and we are assured, "always with honor," in a 
worthy cause.

It is "a passage in the life"—so to speak—of this 
singular sword that we are about to narrate—a de-
tached series of events which befell one of its wear-
ers, leaving out the bloody battles in Europe, and 
the field of Guilford, where it was used in another 
struggle. This narrative will embrace a portion 
of the family history of two of the worthiest houses 
of our Virginia of to-day—the Fontaines and 
Dupuys. In giving thus much attention to the sub-
ject, we shall not be throwing away our time or 
trouble, for everything relating to this noble race of

*Among the Huguenots who fled to Virginia were the Flour-
noys, Meauxs, DuVals, Maryes, Boudoins, Latines, and others.
men is full of interest, and includes a lofty moral. The Huguenots were of the best blood of France—the flower of the nobility, the middle classes, and the commons. The infusion of this element into the Anglo-Saxon stock has enriched and strengthened it, still further fertilizing, as it were, by a foreign substance, the originally vigorous soil.

The singular romance of the subject will always render it one of deep interest, and the following brief narrative possesses this attraction. It scarcely differs in any degree from actual fact, and where this difference occurs, it consists almost wholly in the grouping of the incidents; otherwise the history is true to the letter, and derived exclusively from well-authenticated documents. The whole relation is no less valuable than interesting, teaching as it does a lofty philosophy, and displaying the heroic texture of the noble men of that period—a period which brought out, perhaps, as much moral beauty and strength as any other in the history of the world.

II.—A Meeting of Huguenots.

It was about six o'clock in the evening on Palm Sunday of the year 1684, immediately preceding the revocation of the celebrated "Edict of Nantes," which had granted religious toleration to the Protestants throughout the kingdom of France.

Under the drooping boughs of the little wood of Chatelars, near Royan, in the province of Saintogne, about a dozen men were assembled, clad in plain dark garments, and displaying in every lineament of their determined countenances that heroic devotion to duty, in the teeth of danger, which characterizes the loftiest natures. These men, who were Huguenots, had been engaged in religious services, conducted by one of their number, whose dress seemed to indicate either that he was a minister, or at least was a candidate for ordination.

He was a man of about twenty-five or six, with a countenance of great personal beauty, and his bear-
ing was that of a gentleman of rank and position. His flaxen peruke fell around rosy cheeks, from which a pair of blue eyes, filled with resolution, shone with a serene and tranquil radiance.

Immediately beside him stood another individual in appearance equally striking. He was about thirty years of age, apparently, lofty of stature, and with the eagle eye of one born to command. Beneath his dark cloak, which he wrapped closely around him, was seen at times the uniform of an officer in the Royal Guardsmen of his Majesty Louis XIV., and around his waist was buckled a short triangular sword.

After the termination of their devotions, the Huguenots drew together around the trunk of an immense oak; and for about half an hour exchanged earnest and cautious conversation. The discussion seemed to turn upon the best mode of proceeding to be adopted by the rural population of Protestant faith. The chief disputants were the young minister and an elderly gentleman, who seemed to counsel a moderation which was distasteful to his companion.

"But, Messire Monillere," said the young minister, in an impassioned whisper, "are we always to be slaves? Are we to bow our necks to the yoke, and go at the bidding of a king's mistress to worship the gods of Baal? For one, I say, sooner would I perish! At least, we shall die like freemen!"

"But, my dear Messire de la Fontaine," said the other, in the same tone, "what can we do? It is but submission to the storm as it passes; involving no denial of faith."

"No denial! an abjuration such as soon will be forced upon us, no denial!"

"At least, there are many excellent men who preach non-resistance."

"Yes!" said Fontaine, with a sudden rush of blood to his cheeks, "yes! and this preaching has brought upon us all our woes!"
"Would you counsel resistance to his Majesty, Messire—armed resistance?"

"I would—and I would appeal to the Lord of Hosts, to the God of Battles, for the rest! Ah, Sire Mouillere! how long shall we be forced to hear these arguments—to listen to these views? I say to you that our forefathers consented to lay down their arms, because religious toleration was conceded to them! I say that it is a miserable breach of faith in his Majesty to revoke that edict! I say that I, for one, candidate for the ministry though I be, am ready to buckle on my sword, and abide by the issue, whether life or death!"

A murmur of applause greeted these passionate words, and for a moment there was silence.

"But," persisted Mouillere, shaking his head, "you forget that the poor people of the province have not your resolution; they have no means to fly in the event of defeat; they—"

"Will die at least with arms in their hands, not be dragooned to death in spite of their abjuration!"

Subdued by the enthusiasm of his opponent, or finding the struggle too much for him, Messire Mouillere did not reply. For a time no sound disturbed the silence, but the sighing of the wind in the huge branches overhead, and the suppressed breathing of the assemblage. At last this silence was broken by the gentleman who concealed beneath his cloak the uniform of the king's guards.

"I am of the opinion of Messire Jacques de la Fontaine," he said, in a deep voice which he made no effort to moderate. "I think that the time has come to preach and practice resistance! resistance to the death! I take my place by Messire de la Fontaine, and I will take the chances of the cause—life or death!"

"Thanks! thanks!" replied Fontaine. "I recognize there the true blood of Dupuy. Messire Barthelemi, I salute you."

"'Tis no time for compliments," replied Messire Dupuy, "and I see that we cannot at present come
Chap. I. A Meeting of Huguenots.

to any decision. I therefore propose, friends, that we break up our meeting, to assemble again at such place and time as shall be agreed on."

A murmur of approbation replied to the words—and in a moment all were kneeling before Messire Jacques de la Fontaine, who offered up a passionate and strangely eloquent prayer.

It was a singular spectacle, that of these men thus kneeling beneath the branches of the great oak of the forest, upon which the shades of night were rapidly descending; praying to One beyond the stars for succor. Their cathedral was the gloomy wood, with its gnarled and knotted trunks; their organ the low wind that began to moan in the branches; their light the stars that began to twinkle like a million lamps in the drooping canopy above them. And yet we know that He who looks to the heart alone was listening, that the prayers of Jacques de la Fontaine reached the throne of Heaven.

Ere long the last place in which the Huguenots had assembled was deserted—the last footsteps had died away—a solemn silence reigned in the forest, unbroken by the fall of a branch or the note of a bird.

"Aha! are you there?" came suddenly from the wide boughs of the great oak; and descending with the agility of a cat, the spy who had uttered these words stood upon the ground.

"Aha!" he repeated, looking cautiously around with his cunning eyes. "As sure as my name's Agoust, advocate, I'll string you, one and all, for this. Ah! my birds! my good Huguenot traitors! you shall swing for this ere you're a month older!"

Suddenly, however, the spy seemed to reflect upon what had escaped his attention.

"I forgot," he said. "I lost sight of my advocacy! An advocate to turn spy—in a tree! Really that won't do! Come, my dear Messire Agoust, let us see if you can not legally, honorably, and incidentally behold these traitors and their doings!"
With which words the spy-advocate commenced running rapidly along a by-path, which led in the direction taken by the Protestants.

He soon issued from the wood, and entered, through the back door, a small house situated upon the main road, though somewhat removed from it. Hastening to the front window, which commanded a view of the highway, he uttered an exclamation of satisfaction.

Messire Jacques de la Fontaine and Bartheleimi Dupuy were passing, with locked arms, in earnest conversation. Ere long they disappeared in the half light of evening, still making gestures, and conversing with animation. The spy-advocate took out a small book, and with his pencil made a memorandum.

"Aha! my good Messires!" he said, with a chuckle of triumph, "I shall give information presently to Messire the Procureur du Roi, and, I rather think, shall be a witness on your trial! Ah, miscreants! you reprimanded me for abjuring, did you, and said that I deserved to be degraded from the roll, eh? Well, we shall see who gets the better of the present affair, my good Messires Fontaine and Dupuy! Yes, we shall see!"

With these words the advocate chuckled again, and softly lowered the window from which he had been gazing.

III.—The Trial of Jacques de la Fontaine.

Our narrative refers mainly to after events, and we can not enter into the details of what followed the assemblage of Huguenots in the wood of Chatelars. Still we can not refrain from briefly noting the courageous bearing of Fontaine on his trial.

He was arrested, with others, on the information of the man Agoust, and, under convoy of a troupe of "archers," taken to the town of Saintes, where, amidst furious cries of "Hang them! hang them!"
from the Catholics, and lamentations from the
Protestants, they were thrown into prison. Dupuy,
for some reason, had not been arrested; his position
in the king's guardsmen probably exempting him.

Immured in the loathsome prison at Saintes,
Fontaine's courage did not fail him, and he pre-
served an equanimity which excited the astonish-
ment of his companions. The poor prisoners re-
garded him as their only hope, and he continued
incessantly to encourage and confirm them in their
faith, praying, exhorting, and comforting them.

The trial came at last before the Seneschal of
Saintogne, and to the charges brought against him
Fontaine replied with a legal acumen and boldness
of bearing which excited in his adversaries mingled
emotions of rage and astonishment. Pushing aside,
with a haughty gesture, the ignominious stool upon
which criminals were forced to seat themselves, he
wrung from the profligate judge permission to sub-
ject the testimony against him to a rigid cross-ex-
amination; and this sifting process he persevered
in, spite of threats, curses, and fury on the judge's
part. Instead of awing him, this proceeding aroused
Fontaine's anger; haughtily confronting the Sen-
eschal, he threatened him with impeachment, and
half from amazement, half from fear, his demands
were complied with.

Under this exhausting examination, the main
witnesses vainly endeavored to sustain themselves.
They stammered and foreswore themselves.

"How far was I from your house in passing?" he asked of Agoust.

"About a musket-shot."

"And yet you swore but now that 'twas at the
dusk of evening!" said Fontaine, extending his
hand toward the trembling advocate. "Miserable
wretch that you are! was it not enough that you
should deny your baptism, and renounce your re-
ligion yourself, but you must also employ false testi-
mony to put temptation in the way of them whom
God has sustained by his grace? Now look at your
own statement and give God the glory.”
“At least I thought it was you!” stammered
Agoust, turning pale.
“Write that down!” said Fontaine.
The Seneschal declared it should not be done.
“Very well,” said Fontaine, coldly; “then I de-
clare to you that I will not sign my confronta-
tion.”
Trembling with rage, but yielding to the threat
which would have nullified the entire proceeding,
the Seneschal complied.
“But you held illegal assemblies in prison!” cried
the prosecutor.
“You are wrong, Sire Avocat,” said Fontaine,
ironically; “the Grand Provost and his archers are
to blame for that—not myself. Just order the
prison doors to be opened, and I take it on me to
disperse the assemblage without loss of time.”
The Seneschal here broke out with rage, and or-
dered the archers to convey the prisoner to his
dungeon.
“If you think, Sire Seneschal,” said Fontaine,
haughtily, “to prevent my calling on my Creator by
putting me in a dungeon, you are very much mis-
taken! The greater my affliction, the more im-
portunate will be my prayers; and when I call upon
God I will not forget to pray for you, that you may
repent, and that He will give you a better mind.”
“I want neither your prayers nor your lectures!”
cried the furious Seneschal; “away with you!”
He was led back to his dungeon.
But deliverance came ere long. Dupuy, the
guardsman, never rested until his friend’s case was
before Parliament, and this enlightened body ad-
ministered a severe rebuke to the Seneschal, and
ordered the release of the prisoner.
At the door of the Town Hall, after his release,
Fontaine met and embraced his friend.
“Come to my chateau, Jacques,” said Dupuy.
“You think the struggle is over; friend, we have
not seen the beginning. The King has fully determined to repeal the Edict of Nantes. You start! Take care, that is treason! come with me."

IV.—The Captain of Dragoons.

The brief scenes which we have related, taken as they are from actual history, are interesting, as presenting a picture of the times immediately preceding the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. We have seen how the smouldering fires of hatred in the minds of the Catholic populace sent out, as it were, sparks and jets of flame—proving that the fire-brand of hereditary hatred was not extinguished, only covered with a thin coating of ashes.

We are now to see the breaking forth of the fire in all its fury; the rush of the devouring flame which burned up all toward which the royal breath directed it. The events which we have narrated occurred in the spring and summer of 1684. By the autumn of 1685 all was ripe, and soon the infamous decree revoking the edict of toleration was thundered from Paris throughout the whole of France.

Before, there had been simply ill feeling, and a disposition to annoy the Protestants, among the baser classes of their enemies; a state of things which Fontaine's arrest and trial truthfully displayed; now, however, all had changed. In October, of the year 1685, there was the bloody and determined purpose, armed with all the power of the royal edict and the loyal troops, to massacre every Calvinist, whether man or woman, boy or girl, who did not publicly abjure the Protestant faith, and receive the sacrament at the hands of a priest.

There was no delay—no time given to escape. With the passage of the edict commenced the horrible persecution. Like thunder following a flash of lightning came the terrible dragonnades—those forays of ferocious dragoons into every town, and hamlet, and chateau—cutting, burning, slaying,
rioting—holding orgies from a mere contemplation of which every heart must recoil in horror and disgust. Intoxicated with blood, these men seemed to have lost their senses in the sensual and devilish career of murder—like a victorious army in the enemy's country, they gave free rein to their brutal and bloody instincts—torture and death seemed to precede them and follow in their wake like bloodhounds. As to the unfortunate people upon whom they were let loose, the Huguenots, they no longer assembled even in the forests—the ten thousand spies which swarmed in every village would have given information, and the meeting for prayer would have terminated in blood.

The troops descended like an avalanche upon the province of Saintogne, and with the sword in one hand, and the sacrament in the other, cried, "Abjure! abjure! partake of the host, or prepare for instant death!" These dragoons had fixed days for the "conversion" of every district, and on these days they fell upon it, took possession of the Protestants' houses, turned the parlors into stables for their horses, and treated the owners with monstrous cruelty—beating them, burning some alive, half roasting others, and then letting them go—securely tying mothers to the bed-posts, and leaving their sucking infants to perish at their feet—hanging some upon hooks in chimneys, and smoking them with wisps of wet straw till they were suffocated—dipping others in wells—binding down others and pouring wine into their mouths until they died—exhausting everywhere the direst cruelties, and all in the name of Christ!

This is the picture which an eye-witness of the dragonnades has drawn; let us now see what further befell the personages of our history.

At the window of a small chamber, high up in the turret of an old chateau, crowning a gentle acclivity, and looking on a beautiful landscape, sit two men of notable appearance—those whom we have first presented to the reader. They have
changed but little, save that a species of cautious watchfulness characterizes their demeanor, and they are somewhat thinner. From time to time they direct keen glances toward the highway leading to the village, and upon a bridle-road, disappearing in the bright foliage of the forest.

"Ah, well, Barthelemini," says Fontaine, with a deep sigh, "at last the moment has come when I despair for France. Yes, all is lost!"

"I told you as much a year ago, Jacques," replies the soldier, "and you would not believe me. Do you remember your arraignment for the assemblage in the woods of Chatelars—our meeting in the Town Hall, when that villain, the Seneschal, oppressed you—do you remember these pleasing events?"

"Yes," said Fontaine, gloomily.

"Well, Jacques," continued the soldier, "you doubtless remember further, that at the time of your trial you were full of noble sentiments about the justice of the King, the power of the laws; you had an abiding faith in 'confrontations,' 'recollements,' 'factums,' and all the jargon of the courts. I really admired you when, with head erect, and flashing eyes, like Brutus or Aristides, you launched at the worthy Seneschal the tremendous threat that you would not sign your confrontation! You thought that you had vindicated the eternal majesty of justice. Justice! Bah! Who speaks of law or justice? Justice!" continued the soldier, gloomily, "where are now all the grand ideas you clung to in spite of me? Where are your confrontations, and recollements? His majestic Majesty has extended his royal hand, and not one of your legal forms remain! You were blinded by your simplicity and singleness of heart. You did not conceive the possibility of blood, and torture, and murder! You did not foresee that, in a twelve-month, you would see in France only a flock of sheep slaughtered by wolves! I saw it all! I saw it coming, and now it comes! Yes, it comes! It
is on us! The monstrous oppression of a dotard, ruled by a vile old woman, grinds us into the very earth beneath the iron heel of a brutal soldiery! Your confrontations and processes are a miserable dead-letter! We are in the midst of the dragon-nades!

The tone of the speaker was so earnest, and instinct with such gloomy passion, that a shudder ran through his companion's frame, and unconsciously his eyes turned toward the highway.

"Yes, I understand," continued Dupuy, with gloomy coldness, "you look for them! you know what they are! you are counting the moments while they delay. See! there is the signal of their approach!"

The soldier pointed as he spoke to a house embowered in woods at the distance of half a league, from which a dense smoke began to rise, succeeded almost immediately by flames, which darted from the windows and wrapped the whole edifice in their mortal embrace.

"Sire Mouillere's, is it not?"

"Yes, and you will soon see his wife and children flying on the highway, if the dragoons have not dashed their brains out on the lintel!"

"Oh, my God!" said Fontaine, raising his eyes to heaven, with gloomy sorrow. "Why hast thou deserted us? What terrible crime have we committed, that thou dost strike us with thy thunderbolt?"

"I will tell you," said Dupuy, even more cold and gloomy. "Our crime has been a folding of the hands to sleep, a criminal inertness, non-resistance, cowardice! You ask; I tell you. We have refused to grasp the weapon God held out to us, and we are lost!"

"All is not lost!" cried Fontaine, starting to his feet and grasping the hilt of his sword, with flashing eyes. "At least the combat is still possible."

"And death," interrupted his companion, in a freezing tone. "You are right—death does remain
to us; luckily they can't deprive us of that consolation!"

"Death! yes, death!" cried Fontaine, with flushed cheeks. "But we'll sell our lives like men, and dearly!"

"Jacques," said Dupuy, whose iron visage never once relaxed as he gazed coolly at his friend, "you really did mistake your vocation when you studied for ordination. You were born for a soldier, and next to praying, I believe your greatest pleasure would be mortal fighting. Therein you differ from me. I don't like it; I am weary of it. Do you see this old triangular sword? It has been in fourteen pitched battles, equally divided between myself and the Seigneur, my father, whose soul may God receive! and in numerous single combats. I have fought a good deal for his majesty, King Louis XIV., and I'm tired. You wish to advance—to charge the dragoons. You are bloody-minded. I am the contrary, am decidedly a coward. Do you know what I wish to do?"

"Speak!"

"I wish simply and solely to escape—to fly—to leave this detestable France, dead in her trespasses and sins, to never more set foot upon her cursed soil."

"Leave France!"

"In one week I shall go. I regret the delay; but I have a little scheme of getting some of that rascal Agoust's gold for my estate, and, to my sorrow, I must delay."

"Go!" said Fontaine; "fly! desert the cause when we still have arms! when we may die defending our rights!"

"Well, you can stay," said Dupuy, coolly. "I, for one, however, really object to being cut down by a set of rascally troopers, or, worse still, broken on the wheel. Look!" said the speaker calmly; "there are our friends, the dragoons, coming. In ten minutes you will be tied to a horse's tail and made to abjure or murdered."
"Never!" cried Fontaine, drawing his sword; "I will die before I am taken!"

"And your niece you love so—your betrothed?"

"Oh, my God!" cried Fontaine; "what madness has possessed me?"

And sinking down, he buried his face in his hands.

"Yes, I will fly with you," he said, raising his head suddenly, "wherever you wish—anywhere! Life to me has no longer anything in it to render it desirable. Were it the good pleasure of the Lord I would gladly lay down my miserable existence, and, dying so, forget the degradation of my country. I will fly, then! Speak! where shall I go with my poor child-niece and my betrothed?"

"Good," said Dupuy, coolly; "I will tell you tonight. At present we have to deal with the dragoons. Here they are."

As he spoke, the company of dragoons, headed by an officer clad in a magnificent uniform, thundered into the court of the chateau. Ferocious, with heavily bearded faces, and blood-thirsty expressions, these men were fit instruments for the work they were sent to do. They lost no time, and, at a sign from the officer, half a dozen leaped from their horses and struck heavy blows upon the portal.

Dupuy took a small key from his bosom, inserted it into a hidden orifice of the wainscoting, and the door of a secret closet flew open. Into this he pushed Fontaine, without ceremony.

"But you—your family," said Fontaine, struggling to issue forth again.

"I'll take care of that," said Dupuy, coolly. "Don't fear, companion. Just keep quiet. And now I must go. Those rascals are breaking down my door."

With these words Dupuy shut the door of the closet, and descended the staircase with the firm tread of a soldier who knows no such sentiment as fear.
The great dining-room of the chateau presented an appearance which was not calculated to please the owner. The rude and brutal soldiery were striding through the apartment, tossing about the furniture with contemptuous indifference, and lounging on the fine tables and delicately-carved chairs, which cracked beneath them as they fell rather than sat upon them.

On a handsome couch, carved in the fashion of the day, now known as Louis Quatorze, the captain of the dragoons had stretched himself carelessly, his spur tearing the rich covering at every movement of his foot.

Madame Dupuy, who, before her marriage, had been the beautiful Countess Susanne Lavillon, stood pale and trembling at the door; and to the frightened lady the officer was addressing rude questions in relation to the whereabouts of her husband. With these questions he mingled various remarks which were meant for gallantry; but anything more grossly insulting and unworthy than these words could scarcely be imagined, as the leers of sensual admiration of the dragoon were the perfection of disgusting brutality.

This was the scene which Messire Barthelemy Dupuy beheld as he advanced into the apartment. A sudden pallor of the cheek, and a flash from the dark, haughty eyes, greeted the spectacle; but these evidences of emotion instantly disappeared, and his face returned to its expression of iron coolness and calmness.

"Good-morning, Messire Jarnilloc," he said; "really an unexpected pleasure this visit. It was kind in you to recollect an old comrade and bring your friends with you."

The officer half rose from the couch, and said, sullenly,
"Don't appeal to me, or think our former acquaintance will serve you. You are in my district, and I did not come to trifle."

"I am pleased to hear it, Captain," replied Dupuy, with the same coolness. "Will you state your errand? But, first, may I request you to ask your friend with the red beard there not to break the door of my buffet? If it is absolutely necessary to his happiness that he should see my silver, I will furnish him the key."

"Dupuy," cried the officer, coloring with rage at his opponent's disdainful calmness, "I did not come here to trifle! And if my men are uncivil, it is because no ceremony is demanded toward such as you."

Dupuy inclined his head, without removing his eyes from the face of the dragoon, and seemed to wait for a further communication.

"You are a heretic!" cried the dragoon, working himself into a rage to hide his embarrassment and shame; "I arrest you!"

"A moment, if you please, Sire Jarnilloc," replied Dupuy, haughtily. "You will do nothing of the sort."

"How! you dare to resist! you dare!"

"Sire Jarnilloc," said Dupuy, "we served together in Flanders, and you know me well enough to understand that I am not often afraid without reason. I do not regard it as a very daring thing to resist you, and the gentlemen under you—armed as I am with what you are bound to respect."

"Armed! then you have armed your household! You have laid an ambush! Soldiers, to the rescue!"

"Really, my dear Captain Jarnilloc," said Dupuy, without moving, despite the advance of the soldiers, "you will make me think that you are afraid. Your troop is then really going to charge a single man, with no arms but his short sword. Is that your purpose, Captain?"
"My purpose is to arrest and have you shot!" cried the enraged dragoon—"you, and all your household!"

"Scarcely."

The calm word seemed to drive the officer to fury. "The ropes there!" he cried to one of his soldiers; "the ropes to tie this Huguenot to my horse's tail! I'll drag him every step of the way to Saintes!"

"Me!" said Dupuy, haughtily. "Yes, you! you, and your pale-faced wife, who makes me sick!" howled the officer, pointing Dupuy out to his men—"Seize him!"

"Back!" said Dupuy, laying his hand upon his sword. "I have that which you dare not disregard!"

"Will you obey me?" shouted the dragoon to his men, who hesitated to advance upon the collected Huguenot. A movement was made to seize Dupuy, whose sword sprang from its scabbard.

"Sire Jarnilloc," said he, "it seems that you hesitate to do what you desire—leaving the arrest of a single man to your troop. Well, Sir, I repeat that you will not arrest me—the hardest of your troopers will not obey you—for I have the safeguard of their master and yours."

With which words Dupuy held a strip of parchment toward the officer. It contained the simple words:

"THESE to our trusty and well-beloved, Barthelemy Dupuy, one of our guardsmen, who has an amnesty granted him, with all his household, until the first day of December: any annoyance of the said Seigneur Dupuy will be at the peril of the officer who commands it. Such is our royal will, and, moreover, we pray our said trusty friend Dupuy to abjure his heresy, and return to the bosom of the Holy Church, in which alone is rest.

"Done at Versailles this 30th October, in the year 1685.

"LOUIS."

"To the Seigneur Barthelemy Dupuy, at his chateau of Velours in Saintogne—these, in haste—Ride!"

This was what Messire Jarnilloc read, crumpling the parchment in his hand furiously. When he came, however, to the signature and seal, he bowed, sullenly, and handed back the parchment. The
command of Louis XIV. was that of a divinity. No man in the realm, however great and powerful, ever dreamed of disobeying it.

"You are right, Sir," said the dragoon, muttering like a hyena disappointed of his feast; "I have no more to say, except that there is nothing in the order of his Majesty forbidding a search for other heretics, not of your household."

"Search," said Dupuy, coldly. It was done, but no one found—the hiding-place of Fontaine being perfectly concealed. The soldiers passed and repassed in front of it, without suspecting for a moment how near they were to their prey. In a quarter of an hour Jarnilloc sounded to horse, and the troop clattered out of the courtyard.

"I will visit you again upon the first day of December, cursed heretic that you are!" cried the dragoon, shaking his clenched hand at Dupuy. "I'll yet lick your blood!"

"I regret that your birth prevents my giving you an opportunity at present, in single combat, Messor Jarnilloc," was Dupuy's reply, with a bow, which made Jarnilloc nearly faint with rage.

"One of the canaille, really," said Dupuy, as he turned to his wife; "but now—to work—action!"

VI.—Two Pistol Shots.

Dupuy dropped a heavy bar, to which a chain was affixed, across the door, and then turned to his wife.

The expression of his countenance was absolutely ferocious. The assumed calmness with which he had encountered the captain of dragoons gave way; and his frame shook with rage. Extending his hands, he seemed unconsciously to clutch at some weapon; and almost a shudder of fury convulsed the muscles.

The strong and burning hands were imprisoned in two little white ones, as soft as down: the neck, with its swollen and distorted arteries, was clasped
by two snowy arms, which drew the head of the soldier down to the dear woman's face.

"There! there! Barthelemi," said the lovely lady; "do not agitate yourself further, nor think of those words this rude man addressed to me. Remember that they soil only himself—that they have not injured me."

Dupuy did not reply. With clenched teeth and gloomy visage he bent his eyes upon the ground—and it was a long time before his wife could extract even so much as a word from him.

At last the rage of the soldier seemed to yield to gloom; his arms no longer hung at his side. Taking to his bosom the dear companion of his life, he pressed her to his heart in a long embrace, and leaned his head upon her sunny hair.

"You are right, Susanne," he said; "you always are. Yes, I should not regard this brutality of a wretched adventurer; and 'tis only because I can not punish him that I am half out of my senses. A sense of peril restrained me—thanks be to my heavenly Father that I did restrain myself. I have only one more prayer—'God make me the instrument of thy vengeance on this man'—right or wrong, I pray it."

"Oh, forget him, Barthelemi; he is a poor slave of passion."

"Had he touched your robe I should have slain him where he stood! But I boast. Ah! the day will come! but now to action! Kiss me, wife. God keeps a blessing for me still, in you; a blessing unspeakable."

And Dupuy pressed a kiss upon the forehead of the beautiful woman, and hastily ascended to the apartment in which he had held the conversation with Fontaine.

He was soon released; and the two men remained in animated and close converse until the shades of evening began to fall. They then rose.

"So it is all arranged, then," said Dupuy; "'tis the only path open, and I shall follow in four days."
"Come with us—come!"

"No, I should not be a true husband. My wife shall not want in a foreign land, and I must wait so long. But you must go. Set out at once to bring your companions; I will ride part of the way with you."

They hastened down, and just as the darkness descended, mounted their horses. Fontaine was armed to the teeth, and rode a black Arabian, the finest of his stud. He led another horse by the bridle.

Madame Dupuy embraced her husband and his friend, courageously bade them God-speed, and they departed in silence.

A short ride brought them opposite the house of the unfortunate Mouillere. It was only a smouldering ruin; and within a few paces of a dying fire, made of broken furniture, some drunken troopers were sleeping. They had been left to keep watch for any heretics who lurked near, and had embraced the opportunity of getting drunk.

Within ten feet of these miscreants lay the dead body of Messire Mouillere, and beside him the corpses of his wife and her infant child. The body of the lady was half naked, and shockingly burnt; the babe had been killed by the blow of a horseman's pistol. The drunkenness of blood was needed in addition to that of wine.

The two men reined in their animals for a moment, and gazed with heaving bosoms upon the terrible scene. Hatred mounted to Fontaine's countenance, like a black shadow. Taking from his belt a pistol, he cocked it, and set spur to his horse, with a hoarse cry, which sounded like the roar of a lion.

Dupuy caught the bridle, however, and threw the animal upon his haunches.

"You prevent my vengeance upon these monsters!" cried Fontaine; "you stop me in executing justice!"
Chap. I. Two Pistol Shots.

"I stop you from committing the act of a madman," said Dupuy, with a suppressed shudder. "The report of that pistol will send you to the gallows, with all you love!"

Fontaine uncocked the weapon, murmuring, "The sword, then!"

"No; leave their punishment to Heaven. In due time, God will strike them."

"Who goes there?" cried one of the troopers, staggering to his feet, and leveling his pistol at the horsemen. The challenge was followed by the discharge of the pistol, to which Fontaine's reply like an echo, and the trooper fell forward mortally wounded.

"Come!" said Dupuy, "there is not a moment to be lost. In ten minutes we shall be intercepted!"

"Good!" said Fontaine. "At least one devil less soils the earth."

And the two horsemen put spurs to their animals, and disappeared like shadows, just as the country side began to be alive with shouts and galloping dragoons.

VII.—The Wounded Wolf.

Half an hour before daylight, on the same night, the gateway of Dupuy's chateau was cautiously opened, and Fontaine rode in, accompanied by three females.

The two who rode the spare horse were Anne Boursiquot, the betrothed of Fontaine, and her sister, Elizabeth Boursiquot. Before him, upon the pommel of his saddle, Fontaine bore his little niece, Jeannette Forestier.

The women were received in the outstretched arms of Dupuy and the Countess, and the foaming horses were led away to the stable.

"Welcome! welcome!" said Dupuy. "Thanks be to Heaven that you have safely passed the patrol and sentinels. Did you meet any?"

"Yes," said Fontaine; "and at one moment I thought I should have to send the women on, and
sell my life as dearly as possible. But a cloud swept
over the moon, and we gained the forest before they
could stop us."

"Good! Heaven watches over us," said Dupuy,
raising his eyes to Heaven.

"And my little Jeannette," he continued, caressing
the hair of the girl, "she bears herself bravely, and her roses have not fled. But come, friends, to
your apartments; you will need all the sleep you
can obtain, for the journey to the sea-shore will
consume the whole of to-morrow night."

The females departed with Madame Dupuy, and
the friends drew together and earnestly discussed
their plans—Fontaine moistening his dry lips with
wine.

"All is now ready, then," said Dupuy, at length;
"you will set out to-morrow at nightfall, and by
daylight you will be beyond pursuit, and not far
from Tremblade, upon which the dragoons have
not yet descended. You will go to the house of
Master Beltonnet in the town, communicate with
my friend, Captain Johnson, of the brig Ports-
mouth, and he will convey you for a few pistoles to
England; there I will soon join you. Is it all ar-
ranged?"

Fontaine took his friend's hand, and would have
pressed it to his lips, but Dupuy withdrew it, and
embraced his companion.

"To bed now," he said; "gain as much sleep as
possible."

Dupuy then saw that the outlets of the mansion
were thoroughly secured, and soon silence reigned
throughout the whole chateau.

At nightfall on the following evening, Fontaine
armed himself to the teeth, wrapped a cloak around
his weapons, and silently grasping the hands of
Dupuy and his wife, mounted his Arabian. The
three women traveled in a light carriage of Du-
puy's; and they thus set forward through the dark-
ness.
Chap. I
The Wounded Wolf.

Thirty minutes after their departure the sound of horses' hoofs was heard, and a company of dragoons, headed by Jarnilloc, descended like a thunder-bolt upon the chateau.

"Where are the heretics?" cried the furious captain of dragoons. "Burn the nest of traitors! Smoke out the enemies of his Majesty!"

"Is it myself and my household to whom you allude, sire Captain?" said Dupuy, with his iron calmness. "If so, I beg you will proceed. Having lodged my safeguard, under his Majesty's hand, with the cure of the parish, I can afford to be killed, as you will be shot by command of his Majesty—if I do not kill you."

"Heretic!" cried the furious dragoon, "you harbor traitors!"

"Very well, come in and search, Messire Jarnilloc. I pray you not to break my furniture, however; it might displease his Majesty."

"To the devil with your furniture!" cried the officer. "Corporal! take ten men and search the house!"

The corporal obeyed, and we need not say failed to find Fontaine.

"No one, Captain," reported the corporal, making the military salute.

"And yet I had exact information that a traitor named Fontaine took refuge here, after murdering one of my soldiers last night."

"Gone, Captain," said the corporal.

"Ah, yes! fled! Scatter at once in pursuit!"

With these words the officer put spur to his horse, and took to the road which Fontaine had followed, at full speed. The rest of the soldiers dispersed themselves over the surrounding country.

"Oh, my God!" murmured Madame Dupuy, clinging to her husband, and turning as pale as death; "if they come up with them!"

Dupuy's lips were firmly set together.

"I ordered my horse," he said, "when I saw these
men coming. There he comes! bar up securely, wife, and open to no one!”

With these words Dupuy seized his triangular sword, and vaulting into the saddle, disappeared at full gallop upon Jarnillo's track. In fifteen minutes, such was the speed at which he advanced, the figure of his adversary came in sight. Five minutes more brought him abreast of the dragoon, beneath the drooping boughs.

“Turn, wretch!” cried Dupuy, drawing his sword. “You dared to insult my wife, myself, my friends. You shall die! Defend yourself!”

And he threw himself upon the captain of dragoons, aiming a blow at his heart.

Jarnillo was brave, but the fury of Dupuy cowed him; he struck out almost at random, and the weapon of the soldier glided under his guard, and pierced his breast. The point of Jarnillo's sword drew blood from Dupuy's arm, but the combat was over in a moment—though the dragoon's wound was not mortal.

“In fair combat you will testify, Messire,” said Dupuy, putting up his sword and saluting his adversary, who retained the saddle with difficulty. “I will not murder you, as you would me, under similar circumstances. If you annoy me further, however, Messire, I will kill you like a dog!”

And the soldier turned his horse and rode back to his chateau.

“That will break up the pursuit, I think,” he muttered, “and I can not leave Susanne alone, with these fiends about. I must hasten my arrangements, the country is getting too hot for me. Pray God that Jacques and his family may arrive safely at Tremblade!”

An hour afterward Jarnillo passed the gateway of the chateau, supported in the saddle by two troopers. As he continued his way, an expression of ferocious hatred, impossible to describe, distorted his pale features, and his red eyes glared. Dupuy
Chap. I. watched him until he disappeared, and then turning to his wife, said,

"There is the wounded wolf! Take care, my lamb! He will tear you for this if he can. For myself I fear nothing.

VIII.—The Fugitives.

The Fugitives.

Fontaine pushed his horse to full gallop, at the side of the flying carriage; and the cortege traveled at this rapid rate throughout the night.

At dawn, as Dupuy had predicted, they reached Tremblade; and were soon housed at Master Beltonnet's. This man was to act as their pilot to the Portsmouth, which lay outside the harbor; he had been selected for this duty because he spoke English.

The captain sent word that he would sail very early on the next day, and would pass between the isle of Oleron and the main land. If the fugitives awaited him on the sands near the forest of Arvert, he would send a boat ashore and take them off.

At the appointed time Fontaine loaded two horses with his few effects and repaired to the spot designated. But there was delay at the Customhouse, and the brig could not sail. Meanwhile the fugitives waited in a state of unspeakable suspense, and the entire day was thus passed.

The Catholic priest of Tremblade heard that some Protestants were about to escape, and hurried to the spot. Two Huguenot fishermen, however, misled him; and he returned, thinking the report unfounded.

At nightfall they were forced to return to Tremblade, where they were harbored in the house of an abjurer. He entertained them for the whole of the next day, but, growing terribly frightened, at nightfall turned them all out, saying, "I have damned my own soul to save my property, and I am not going to pay the 1000 crowns fine for harboring you. Take your chance elsewhere, or abjure like me."
Half an hour after they had left this man's house a troop of soldiers went to it and examined it; they had received information.

The captain of the *Portsmouth* sent word at this crisis that he was watched, and could not assist them. Fontaine did not despair, however. On the same evening he hired a small shallop, embarked his party, and safely passed the pinnaces that guarded the port, and the fort of Oleron.

At ten o'clock next morning they dropped anchor to wait for the *Portsmouth*, the boatman being instructed, in case of pursuit, to run the boat ashore, when *Sauve qui peut!* was to be the course of proceeding.

The agreement with Captain Johnson had been that when they saw him, they were to make themselves known by hoisting a sail, and letting it fall three times. About three o'clock in the afternoon the *Portsmouth* hove in sight, but the custom-house officers and pilot were still on board. Soon, however, these officials left her in their boat, and the brig bore down straight toward them.

Fontaine's heart bounded with joy and gratitude, but his pleasure was of short duration. A royal frigate of the French navy appeared, and with all sails set, came straight toward them. This was one of the vessels constantly kept on the coast to prevent the escape of Protestants; when such were taken, the women were sent to convents, and the men to work in the horrible galleys.

The French frigate ordered the English ship to cast anchor, boarded her, and searched every nook and corner for fugitives. Not finding any, the French captain ordered the Englishman to sail instantly, which order was obeyed, leaving the despairing Huguenots behind.

Fontaine almost yielded to despair, but he knelt and prayed, and was strengthened. Suddenly as the French frigate bore down upon them, a feint suggested itself.
"Cover us all up in the bottom of the boat with an old sail," he said to the boatman. "Then hoist your sail and go right toward the frigate, pretending to endeavor to gain Tremblade. If they hail you, say you are from Rochelle. If they ask what you have on board, say nothing but ballast; and it would be well for you and your son to counterfeit drunkenness, tumbling about in the boat, and then you can, as if by accident, let the sail fall three times, and so inform the English captain who we are."

The order was instantly obeyed, the fugitives covered with an old sail, and the boat passed within pistol-shot of the frigate, which hailed her. The reply was as Fontaine had directed.

"But what made you cast anchor?"

"I hoped the wind would change, and we could make Tremblade, but it's still too strong for us."

As he spoke the boatman cursed his son, who had dropped the sail, as had been agreed. The father left the helm and pretended to strike him with a rope-end. The son cried out lustily, and the people in the frigate ordered the elder to desist, or they would come and treat him likewise.

"The rascal's as drunk as a hog," said the boatman, returning to the helm. "Hoist the sail there!"

The son let it fall twice in succession, as he pretended to obey.

"Return to Rochelle—the wind is too rough!" came from the frigate.

"Yes, Captain," said the boatman, joyfully, for that was exactly the direction of the English ship, and the boat fled before the wind toward the Englishman, through the yawning waves of the rising storm. They got safe on board while the frigate was still in sight, and the brig instantly put to sea.

Kneeling upon the spray-covered deck, with his arms around his niece and his betrothed, Fontaine returned devout thanks to God. As he rose from his knees, the coast of France was disappearing in the darkness.
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"Adieu!" he said, sadly, extending his hands toward his native soil. "Adieu, forever!"*

IX.—The Priest.

On the morning of the 30th November, Messire Barthelemi Dupuy was informed that the cure of the neighboring village wished to see him. This worthy man was sincerely attached to Dupuy, who had befriended him in former times, and he now came to endeavor to make his friend abjure and become a Catholic.

For two hours the worthy man continued his assaults on the Protestant convictions of Dupuy, with no opposition from that gentleman worthy of attention. At last he ceased, and asked if he could still remain a schismatic, and undergo the terrible punishment of such in the world to come, and even in the present world.

"My good cure," said Dupuy, coolly, "I have listened to you with great attention, and have duly appreciated your arguments. I have been much struck with their force, especially this one in the last clause of your discourse."

"The future punishment, eh?" sighed the worthy cure.

"No, excuse me, the punishment my heresy will entail upon me, 'even in the present world,' as you say. Now that is talking to the point! In other words, if I do not abjure, I shall be tortured, shot, or burnt—is it not so?"

The cure shook his head, sadly.

"I very much fear that it will so result!"

"And you think I should abjure?"

"I pray you to."

"Why, good cure?" said Dupuy. "I am unfortunately a soldier; I have a ridiculous, absurd, foolish partiality for not deserting my colors. You see I have fought under the Lutheran flag, and I must have some reason to change my party and embrace

*All here related is literally true.
the cause of his Excellency the Pope of Rome—
the opposing banner. You will excuse me, but this
seems to me reasonable."

"Have I not given you good reasons, my son?
Have I not—"

"Talked about the Saints? Yes, a good deal, my
worthy cure. But I have not yet made up my mind
to believe in them. I even doubt the doctrines of
Purgatory, Indulgences, Absolution, and the Im-
maculate Conception."

The cure shook his head as if these words both
pained and shocked him.

"But how is it possible for you to doubt these
tenets of the Holy Church, my son?" he said. "You
cause me very great suffering."

"I am truly sorry; but I can not say otherwise,
though I fully appreciate the kindness of your
visit."

"Twas duty!"

"Well, others would have considered it differ-
ently. They would have endeavored to convert me
by holding up a picture of the fagot or the halter.
Now 'tis probable that it will come to that, is it
not?"

The cure heaved a deep sigh.

"I fear it is," he said.

"And you would be compelled to inform upon
me?"

"A terrible duty again," sighed the poor cure.
"Yet the Holy Father inculcates the necessity."

"So that you, who have eaten at my table, taken
my arm, talked familiarly with my wife, and slept
in security beneath my roof—you would be com-
pelled to point me out as a heretic, to bring the
 dragoons to my door—to fit the halter round my
neck, or the fagots around my limbs! This would
be your bounden duty, would it not, Aymer?"

The old familiar name put the finishing stroke
to the terrific appeal. With bloodless cheeks, brows
bathed in perspiration, and trembling lips, the un-
happy cure murmured,
"It would be my duty!"

"Well, my friend," said Dupuy, coolly, "you can scarcely feel surprise when I hesitate to embrace a religion which makes such action on your part necessary. Now I am only a poor devil of a Huguenot, you see; but before I would betray you, Aymer, I would cut off my right hand and throw it in the face of the barbarous monster, whether he were Emperor, Pope, or King, who dared to tempt me!"

"Oh my son! my son! think what you say! The Holy Father—the Vicegerent of God—a barbarous monster!"

"True, I was wrong," said Dupuy, coldly. "That is dangerous, and 'tis your duty to inform on me."

"I must—I should—I will try not to!" stammered the poor cure. "Oh! why am I tried thus—with such cruelty? Yes, Barthelemi, 'tis my duty, and were you my own mother's son I must perform my duty!"

Dupuy rose calmly, and, with a side-look at the cure, said:

"Perhaps I might change my views, good father. Who knows? Stranger things have happened. His Majesty's safeguard, which you have returned to me, expires to-morrow, and the question seriously occurs—torture and death, or the sacrament?"

"Oh, abjure, my son! my dear Barthelemi, abjure, and save yourself and me from agony!"

"Well, who knows what I may do, my good Aymer? Don't inform on me until the day after to-morrow; then you will know my decision."

"I will not," said the poor cure; "and now farewell. Consider the life of your immortal soul, my son. I will fast and pray for you."

With these words the cure went sadly out, and returned to the village.

X.—The Advocate and the Tailor.

Half an hour after the departure of the priest, Dupuy sent a servant to the village to request the presence of Messire Agoust, advocate.
Agoust hastened to obey, and was closeted with the master of the chateau for an hour.

At the end of that time he came out, bowing and scraping, and went away.

"Aha!" he muttered; "so we get rid of you at last, do we, Messire Barthelemi Dupuy? I am glad of it, and I have not the least intention of informing on you. I buy your estate at one-third of its value, and shall be the Seigneur Agoust hereafter, while, if I informed upon you, the fine old chateau would be escheated to the crown and lost to me. I am very well content with my bargain, Messire, and will disprove the proverb, which declares that lawyers never are honest, at least until I get my title-deeds. I beat you down four thousand crowns, and am well content, my good Messire Dupuy."

An hour afterward Agoust returned with a heavy bag of gold at his girdle, which he counted out before Dupuy. He then received the title-deeds of the estate.

"A pleasant journey, Messire," he said, "to you and madame."

"Thank you," said Dupuy, coolly, "for your good wishes."

"Ah! you are not alarmed, then, at my knowledge of your intended flight?"

"Why should I be, my good Messire Agoust? You are a sensible man; you have abjured to retain your life and property; you would prefer buying my chateau at Velours at one-fourth of its value rather than compromise upon seeing me roasted, eh?"

"Your lordship is very profound in human motives," said the attorney, smirking, "and I swear you are correct. You may go in safety as far as I am concerned."

And, bowing, he departed.

"Nevertheless, I'll not trust you, rascal," said Dupuy, looking after him. "To-morrow your information comes too late. 'Tis almost dark—time for Pourtitgot to arrive. Ah! there he is."
Pourtingot was the tailor of the village, and Dupuy had ordered him to have ready in six hours the complete costume of a gentleman's page.

The tailor now entered, bowing and smiling more impressively even than Agoust had done.

"'Tis all prepared, my lord," he said, unrolling the costume; "a beautiful piece of Flander's cloth—most exquisite. And see this velvet."

"It really is very handsome," said Dupuy, negligently, "and my new page will win the heart of every girl upon the village green; eh, Messire Pourtingot?"

"At the very least, I should say, my lord," replied the tailor, bowing.

"Well, my friend," said Dupuy, counting out a handful of crowns, "there is your money, and something more. If you should chance to be passing in a week or so, call here at my chateau, and you will probably receive an order for the full costume of a gentleman. It will be needed. Good-day, Messire Pourtingot."

And Dupuy bowed his head in token of dismissal. Messire Pourtingot went away overjoyed. He had received thrice the value of his work, and the promise of a new order. "The full costume of a gentleman would be needed." It is rather in the nature of a digression to say that Messire Agoust did not indorse the order—only insulted the honest tailor—the week after.

No sooner had the man disappeared than Dupuy's manner lost all its negligence. He rose rapidly to his feet, and called "Susanne! Susanne!"

The lovely woman appeared so suddenly, that it was plain she had been listening and watching.

"There is no time to be lost," said Dupuy, hurriedly; "put on this page's costume; take all your jewels, your Bible, and psalm-book, and bring hither some bread and wine, while I put on my uniform and arm myself. Quick! There is not a moment to lose! It is growing dark, and before
morning we must be far away, if we would escape the fagot or the gallows. Lose no time!"

XI.—The Flight to the Frontier.

In twenty minutes the beautiful woman reappeared, clad in the rich page's costume of brown cloth and velvet. It consisted of a coat, slashed and decorated with embroidery, a long waistcoat, buttoning nearly up to the chin, beneath which a snowy ruffle just revealed itself, loosely-fitting knee-breeches, and Spanish shoes reaching midway to the knee. The flexible tops of chamois leather could easily be pulled up, so as to protect the delicate limbs in riding. The beautiful hair of the young lady had been quickly gathered up, and secured beneath the dark cap, with its floating feather. This, and a handsome cloth cloak depending from one shoulder, completed the costume.

The Countess, thus accoutred, resembled a small and delicate youth of exquisitely proportioned figure, except that no boy, however bashful, ever blushed half so deeply as she did when her husband reappeared.

"There! there! sweet!" said Dupuy, hastily; "let us lose no time in comments. Your costume is unpleasant, that is easy to understand; but if it takes you safely over the frontier, and gives you to my arms, 'twill answer every purpose. Let us now hasten to swallow some bread and wine. We shall need it."

Dupuy, ordinarily so calm and resolute, seemed at this decisive moment to be possessed by a demon of haste, almost of trepidation. It was because all that he held dearest in the world was staked upon the cast of a die: the events of the next few hours would determine the complexion of his whole future life.

He devoured the dry bread with ravenous haste, washed it down with huge gulps of wine, and forced the Countess to do likewise.
A careless observer would have said that a soldier armed to the teeth, and a handsome lady's page in gala costume, had laid a wager who could eat and drink the most in a given time.

Dupuy from moment to moment raised his head, paused in his devouring attack upon the viands, and listened. Nothing was heard but the sobbing of the wintry wind through the evergreens and oaks; darkness and desolation seemed to reign over the wide land and in the chateau.

At last Dupuy rose. Standing thus in the rays of the single lamp he presented a striking spectacle. He was clad in his uniform as king's guardsman, and in his belt was thrust the short triangular sword which we have so frequently referred to; beside it were secured in the same manner three or four heavy pistols. Slung behind, beneath his cloak, was the bag of gold paid to him by Agoust.

As he thus rose to his feet the sound of hoofs was heard at the back window.

Dupuy looked cautiously out, and made a sign of satisfaction.

"It is Rayonnet," he said, in a low tone; "all is ready."

And drawing the Countess with his arm, he took a last look at the portraits of his ancestors, and hastily descended to the court-yard.

"Make haste, Seigneur," whispered the old gray-headed groom. "I thought I heard horses' hoofs in the direction of the village."

"Ah! the dragoons? Was there a clatter?"

"Yes, yes, Seigneur! Make haste! I hear them coming plainly!"

Dupuy raised the Countess into the saddle with a single movement, and vaulted on his own animal, which was a black of great size and strength.

"Yes," said Dupuy, "now I hear them too. I hear Agoust's voice, the hound! He has betrayed me! But we have the start! Rayonnet, if you would follow me, come to Amsterdam; you know the way—we were there together! There's gold! Come!"
"For God's sake, Seigneur!" cried the faithful servant, "don't think of me. There they are! They are coming on like a whirlwind, shouting fit to burst them! In another moment you are lost!"

Dupuy replied by shaking his clenched hand toward the dragoons, muttering an exclamation of hatred, and seizing the bridle of the Countess's horse.

In another instant they were out of the little grassy court-yard, and had disappeared like shadowy phantoms beneath the drooping boughs of the forest.

As they did so, Jarnilloc, at the head of his troopers, and accompanied by the traitor Agoust, burst into the chateau uttering howls of rage and blood-thirsty triumph at his anticipated vengeance.

With a yell of furious joy he broke down the door, and at the head of his dragoons, rushed with curses and cries into the great dining-room, whose walls seemed to shudder at the terrific shouts. Above, the calm, serene, old nobleman on canvas looked down with a tranquil gaze upon the scene.

"Gone!" cried Agoust. "He has fled, and you are too late, Captain!"

"Rascal!" cried Jarnilloc, seizing the advocate by the throat, "this is thy fault! I will squeeze thy cursed eyeballs out!"

And he grasped the advocate's throat until he was black in the face. Agoust fell upon his knees and begged for mercy. He could tell by what road they fled, he pleaded, and they might be overtaken; they were only a man and woman.

"Good!" cried the furious dragoon, whose rage and hatred gave him supernatural strength despite his wound. "Six men in the saddle, and you, too, rascally advocate! The rest stay and cut to pieces everything in this cursed house!"

In another moment Jarnilloc was dashing at full speed on the road indicated by the despairing advocate, who thus saw his property ruined, but dared say nothing.
The road was a cross-cut, debouching upon the main highway, which Dupuy must take to reach the frontier; and such was the furious speed of the troop that ere long they saw the moonlight glimmering in the opening forest above the high road.

Jarnilloc uttered a howl of triumph as he caught the sound of horses at a rapid gallop. Dupuy and the Countess came on at full speed, and Jarnilloc rushed to meet them, discharging his pistol at his enemy.

The ball missed Dupuy, but struck the Countess full in the breast. The delicate form reeled in the saddle, and fell forward on the horse's mane.

Dupuy uttered a hoarse roar, and leveled his pistol at Jarnilloc. The ball pierced his heart, and letting the bridle fall, the captain of dragoons rolled beneath his horse's feet—dead.

Dupuy's sword leaped from its scabbard, and seizing with his left hand the Countess's bridle, he passed like a thunder-bolt through his enemies, dealing mortal blows as he passed—and in a moment his splendid animal had borne him beyond danger.

"Oh, my God!" he cried, as he saw the form of the Countess rise erect, "you are not wounded, wife?"

"God spared me!" said the lady, taking from her bosom her book of Psalms. "See, the ball struck this, and I am unhurt!"

"Praise the Lord, O my soul!" cried the Huguenot, "Blessed be His holy name! Now let us ride!"

And, followed by the dragoons uttering yells of rage, Dupuy and the Countess drove their fine animals to furious speed; and at every bound increased the distance between themselves and their pursuers.

"I would have turned and died yonder, in the midst of my enemies," said Dupuy. "I should never have survived you. But we are saved!"

And they continued their flight—the cries of their pursuers becoming fainter and fainter as they dashed on.
Almost without stopping to procure food—looking upon every side for enemies—trembling at the very sound of their horses' hoofs—and praying, even during their headlong career, to the God of their faith to preserve them, and conduct them safely to the land of promise which they fled to, rather than abjure their religion—thus, weary and faint, but with no thought of yielding, with forms drooping in the saddle but still bent to the task—in this manner did the fugitives pass over league after league, and through province after province, and finally neared the frontier.

They were about to pass the station where the Custom-house officers and a body of troops were posted to guard the entrance into the kingdom, when suddenly a dragoon, mounted upon a powerful horse, placed himself in the way.

Dupuy collected all his resolution to meet this conclusive trial.

"Stop, Messire!" said the dragoon; "be pleased to check your horse. No one passes here without giving an account of himself. Come with me."

"I will do nothing of the sort!" said Dupuy.

"Ah, my good gentleman; then I will arrest you!"

"You will not presume to," returned Dupuy, drawing his triangular sword with his right hand and presenting the letter of Louis XIV. with the other. "Now, Messire dragoon, I am one of the King's guardsmen, as you see by my uniform, and I am on the King's business. You stop me at your peril!"

The soldier drew back with a low bow. He could not read, but he recognized the royal seal, and the name of the great divinity "Louis." He would as soon have endeavored to dispute the will of a god.

"Pass, Messire," he said, "and pardon my challenge. We are good soldiers of his Majesty, and would be sorry to cause you any inconvenience in dispatching the King's business. If your lordship would like to stop and empty a cup, we shall be
delighted to entertain you. Your guardsman's uniform is quite sufficient introduction!"

"Thanks," said Dupuy, "but I must hasten on."

"So quick? Your page looks weary—a very handsome boy! Come, Messire page! induce the Seigneur to draw rein for a moment."

"I can not, Sieur."

"Ah! he is a determined master, is he?" said the dragoon, smiling.

"A very good master, Messire."

"Perhaps something more," laughed the soldier, keenly scrutinizing the feminine figure of the Countess. "Seigneur guardsman, you have really a beautiful companion there."

"Companion?"

"Yes! Why 'tis plain your page is nothing less than a girl."

"Pshaw, Messire! what are you dreaming of? But I have no time to talk! Give you good-day, Messire—I have the honor to salute you!"

And making a sign to his pretended page, Dupuy put spurs to his horse, and passed on at full speed, accompanied by the Countess. In half an hour they passed beneath the dense foliage of a wood of Germany, checked their foaming horses in a secluded glade, and looking around saw that no signs of man were visible.

They were saved!

Dupuy tied the panting animals to a tree, lifted his wife from the saddle, and in an instant she was weeping in his arms, pressed to his beating heart.

"'I waited patiently for the Lord, and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry,'" said the soldier. "'He brought me up also out of an horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock. He called me—then said I, Lo, I come.'"

"'Withhold not thou thy tender mercies from me, O Lord,'" murmured the weeping Countess; "'let thy loving-kindness and thy truth continually preserve me.'"
And the true wife clung closer to her true husband.

And there in the silent wood, the brave soldier and devoted woman knelt, and offered up a prayer of gratitude for their deliverance. In those days strong men prayed, and died or left lands and country for their faith, and God gave them duly the fruition of the promise of the "life that now is" even.

Heart pressed to heart, the good Seigneur Dupuy and his brave wife prayed long and fervently, and then rose and went upon their way.

XII.—In Virginia.

Our true chronicle is told; and we need not pause to comment on it here, or point the spirit and the moral.

Long years afterward in Monican-town, on the banks of the noble James River, in Virginia, an aged soldier lay upon his death-bed, with a kneeling woman weeping at his side, and children watching the pale face through tears.

"Don't cry, Susanne," said Messire Dupuy. "I am only going home, whither you, true wife, will follow me. Do you know what we said in the woods of Germany? 'I waited patiently for the Lord, and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry.' Blessed be his name! In him and the blessed Jesus is my trust—I who have lived and now die a true Huguenot!"

The faint voice faltered, and a ray of sunlight falling on the snowy hair, lit it up gloriously.

"And to you, my children," continued the dying gentleman, "I bequeath an untainted name, which you in turn should bear worthily. Jacques," he continued, addressing the eldest, "take my old sword there, and make use of it in a good cause only; it has never been drawn in a bad one. Fight for your country and your faith, so God shall bless you. Imitate your godfather, Jacques de la Fon-
taine, of noble memory. And now, my children, take my blessing.”

They knelt with sobs, and the hand of the dying soldier rested in turn upon every forehead.

As the last words were uttered he fell faintly back, and a sigh only marked the passage of the true gentleman from earth to heaven—from time to eternity.

It was the bright sunshine of Virginia, the new land, which rested last upon his forehead; but this was his home now, loved and cherished like the old, old home in France.

He died as he had lived, a true Huguenot. No better epitaph is needed.

In addition to statements made in "The Story of a Huguenot's Sword," there are records preserved by the older descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy which throw light on his escape. The flight of himself and wife through the country, from the western to the eastern frontier, occupied some eighteen days. He was frequently interrogated as to his business and speed, but replied that he was the King's officer and was on business which demanded haste; and when more particularly pressed would add that he had the King's orders in his pocket. As he neared the eastern frontier, which was more securely and strictly guarded to apprehend refugees, he was more frequently and pressingly interrupted, but with the polite brevity of one clad in a courtier's uniform, his word was a sufficient passport. It was on his last day's ride, and to the last stationed guard, that he had to expose the King's signature, attached no doubt to his certificate of amnesty, before he was allowed to pass. The book of Psalms which stopped the bullet and saved his wife's
In 1699, they went, (we think from Geneva, Switzerland), to England upon the public invitation of King William, promising to refugee emigrants to the colonies, in a free passage, and to give them freedom of religion. Beginning in the spring of the year 1700, seven hundred French Protestant refugees, in four separate fleets, at intervals of some months, embarked from England to America, with Marquis de la Muce at their head, and were finally landed in Virginia. There were three ministers of the Gospel and two physicians who accompanied the expedition. The ministers were Claude Philippe de Richeburg, Benjamin de Joux, and Louis Latane. The physicians were Castaing (Chastain?), and La Sosee. Of some two hundred of those Huguenot refugees, a settlement was formed at Manakintown in King William Parish, about eighteen miles above Richmond, on the south side of James River, in that part of Henrico which is now Powhatan County, Va. The King William Parish was a body of land, of ten thousand acres, which was granted by act of the General Assembly, December 5, 1700, to Huguenot refugees. It had been occupied by the Monacan Indians, a warlike tribe, which had withstood the power of Powhatan,
but had disappeared before the whites. From one of those fleets, (we think the 4th), Bartholomew Dupuy, his wife, and their children landed on American soil at Jamestown, Va., and finally made their permanent residence in the Parish. All of their children had been born in Germany, or elsewhere, prior to their immigration. The settlers of the Parish were exempted from the payment of all taxes for seven years, and were allowed to support their minister in their own way. The land was to be divided among the families in tracts of 133 acres, and a portion of the most valuable was to be set apart for the support of their minister, and the supply of their church pulpit during its vacancy. In the original settlement they built a church, where one still stands, and worshipped twice per Sabbath, and also maintained worship in their families thrice per day. In the same settlement they also built a schoolhouse and educated their children.

That these immigrants endured many hardships for a number of years before they patented their tracts of land may be gathered from the following extract:

"THE STATE OF THE FRENCH REFUGEES."

10 and 11th May, 1701. The 10th of May, last, I with Coll. Randolph, Capt. Epes, Capt. Webb, &c., went up to the new settlements of ye ffrrench Refugees at ye Manakin Town. Wee visited about seventy of their hutts, being, most of them, very mean; there being upwards of fourty of y'm betwixt ye two Creeks, w'ch is about four miles along on ye River, and have cleared all ye old Manacan fields for near three miles together, as also some others (who came thither last feb'ry, as Blackman
told us) have cleared new ground toward the Lower Creeke, and done more worke than they y't went thither first. They have, all of y'm, some Garden trade and have planted corne, but few of y'm had broke up their ground or wed the same, whereupon I went for most of y'm and told y'm they must not expect to enjoy ye land unless they would endeavor to improve it, and if they make no corne for their subsistance next yeare they could not expect any further releif from the County. Mon'r de Joux promised at their next meeting to acquaint them all w'th w't I said, and to endeavor to stirr y'm up to be diligent in weeding and securing their corne and wheat, of w'ch latter there are many small patches, but some is overrun w'th woods, and the horses (of w'ch they have severall, w'th some Cows) have spoiled more; most of y'm promise faire. Indeed, they are very poor, and I am not able to supply y'm w'th Corne (they being about 250 last month), having bought up all in these two counties, and not haveing recieved one month's provision from all ye other Countyes, there being some in the Isle of Wight, but cannot hire any to fetch it. There are about 20 families seated for 4 or 5 miles below the Lower Creeke and have cleared small plantations, but few of y'm had broke up their grounds. . . . Tho' these people are very poor, yet they seem very cheerful and are (as farr as wee could learne) very healthy, all they seem to desire is y't they might have Bread enough. Wee lodged there that night and returned the new Road I caused to be marked, which is extraordinary Levell and dry way and leads either to the falls or the mill, a very good well beaten path for carts.

W. Byrd.” (Virginia Historical Collections.)

In the Virginia Land Registry Office of Richmond, Book No. 10, page 364, is found this record: “Bartholomew Dupee (Dupuy), March 11, 1717, 133 acres, on the south side of
James River, Begg. &c standing on the south side of lower Monakin Creek—part of the Land surveyed for the French refugees." In about 1722, the Vestry Book assigns him 208 acres. In their new home the progenitor and his family lived for many years, enjoying at least the free exercise of their religion, if not much of the comforts of life; and the family took an active part in church work and its services. This we learn from two reliable documents—The Original "Vestry Book of the Parish," which has recently been translated from the French, and published in the Virginia Magazine, and the "Baptismal Register" of the church at Manakintown, published years ago by the Virginia Historical Society; from the latter we record quotations further on. From the first document we learn that Bartholomew Dupuy was elected a vestryman of the church at Manakintown, August 25, 1718, but for some reason did not take the oath of office till January 29, 1723/24. As such he served until March 30, 1725, when he was elected a church warden. On July 23, 1726 he is again recorded as a vestryman and so on until April 23, 1731, when he offered his resignation, being about 79 years of age and it was accepted. He was an officer of the church and appears to have been for years very punctual to the meetings of the vestry. The Vestry Book contains also the following records: "February 2, 1725-8, Monsieur Barthelemis Dupuy rented the glebe for a year for a barrel and one-half of wheat, payable at the next harvest." "July 24, 1729, I, Jacob Capon, acknowledge receipt from Mons. Barthelemy Dupuy of 8 bushels for the levy of the parish; further, I acknowledge receipt
Chap. I. from Mons. Dupuy of 7 bushels and one-half for rent of the glebe." His name appears in the tax list from 1710 to 1738. In the Baptismal Register, the children of Bartholomew Dupuy are recorded many times as sponsors in the ordinance of Baptism, and of his 27 grandchildren, no less than 21 are recorded as having been baptized in infancy and no doubt they were all baptized, but they were not recorded. This indicates the activity of them all in religious life. The last time the name of his wife appears in any document, known to the writer, is as a sponsor in the baptism, associated with her husband, of her granddaughter, Marye Levilain, October 27, 1731. In the transfer of real estate of the old progenitor to his son Peter, in 1737, her name is not signed to the deed, and it may be safely concluded that she had passed away, and that after her death the father spent the remnant of his days, having disposed of his real estate, with his children, or some one of them. Hence Death. her presence at the death scene, portrayed in the "Story of a Huguenot's Sword," cannot be true, and no doubt Mr. Cooke confused it with what occurred later. The old progenitor died about April, 1743, as his will was probated on May 17 of that year. His sword was long treasured as an heirloom by his descendants from his grandson John Bartholomew. It was worn in the Revolution by Capt. James Dupuy, a great-grandson, of Nottoway County, Va., who replaced the old worn out scabbard, by one which he picked up on the battle field of Guilford, N. C. The Sword was apparently of the French rapier pattern, which began to be manufactured about 1650, and was used chiefly for thrust-
ing. The blade was straight, about three feet in length, and triangular in shape throughout, somewhat like the modern bayonet; at the hilt it was very strong, but rapidly diminished in thickness for about eight inches, when it became comparatively slender. This construction combined perfect poise with lightness, and great strength, and made the weapon very effective in the hands of a skilled swordsman. When Captain James Dupuy was on his death bed, relates Dr. Foote, he said to his grandson, Dr. John James Dupuy, son of Dr. William Jones Dupuy: "Take my old sword there, make use of it in a good cause only; it has never been drawn in a bad one. Fight for your country and your faith; so God shall bless you." In the civil war, during a raid of Federal troops near Petersburg, Va., the sword was lost at the burning of the residence of Mrs. Julian Ruffin, in whose charge it had been left by its last owner, Dr. J. J. Dupuy (her son-in-law), of Prince George County, who served in the C. S. A., and was obliged to wear a sword of modern pattern. Whether the sword was burned in the house, or carried off by the Federal troops, is still questioned by descendants of that branch. Some hold strongly to the latter view, and believe it might yet be recovered, if advertised extensively throughout the North.
CHAPTER II.
QUOTATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.

Quotations from "The General List of French Protestants."

The quotations which follow are taken from "Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, New Series, Vol. V.," and are important in establishing the number and names of the children of original settlers in King William Parish, and the dates of births of many of their grandchildren, as well as indicating the interest and activity they exhibited in the church at Manakintown, Va. The quotations are from publications of original documents, and we use those only, which are important to establish facts of interest relative to Bartholomew Dupuy, and his descendants, and some families connected with them. The first is from the "General List of French Protestants" of King William Parish, arranged in families. It was first published from Original M. S. in Perry's "Papers Relating to the History of the Church in Virginia, A. D. 1650-1776," and is not dated. It comprises "Noms Des Hommes" (names of men); "Femmes" (wives); "Enfans" (offspring), including "Garcons" (sons), and "Filles" (daughters):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of French Protestants</th>
<th>Femmes</th>
<th>Garcons</th>
<th>Filles</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pierre Chastain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francois Dupuy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Guerrand (Guerrant)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barthelemy Dupuy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Sobler (Sublett)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Chastain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOMS DES HOMMES,
BAPTISMAL REGISTER.

Louis Sobler (Sublett) ....... 1 1 .. 3 Chap. II.
Estienne Chastain .......... 1 .. .. 2
Abra. Sobler, lesue (Sublett) .. .. .. 1
Abra Sobler, le jeune (Sublett) 1 .. .. 2
Jean Levillain ............ 1 2 2 6
Anthoine Trabue ........... 1 3 .. 5

The next set of quotations is taken from the "Register containing the Baptisms made in the church of the French Refugees at Manakintown in Virginia, in the Parish of King William." These entries are numbered for the sake of reference.

Baptismal Register.

1. "Jean Chastain, son of Jean Chastain and of Marianne Chastain, his father and mother, born the 26 of September, 1721, was baptized the 5 October by Mr. Fontainne, he had for godfather and godmother, Pierre David and Anne David, his wife, who have declared that this child was born the day and year above."

2. "The 18th August, 1721, was born Daniel, the son of Daniel Guerrant and of Francoise Guerrant, his father and mother; he was baptized the — of October, by Mr. Fontaine; he was presented for baptism by Daniel Guerrant, his grand (father?) and Madame Lorange, his grand mother."

3. "The — January, 1723, was born Jean (Dupuy?) * — Pierre Dupuy, and of J. — was baptized."

4. "The 3d June, 1727, was born Jean, son of Jean Dykar and of Elizabeth Dykar; was baptized the 4th September by Mr. Neirn, minister of Vairren (Varina). He was presented to Baptism by Jean Jaque dupuy at 10 by (Stephen) Etiene Monford, godmother philip dupuy."

*The bracketted name should be Barthelemy, as John Bartholomew was the son of Peter Dupuy, and his wife, Judith.
5. "The 23 day of August, 1727, was born Marie Magdelaine, a girl, to Mr. Estiene Chastain and Marthe Chastain, her father and mother; was presented for baptism by Mr. Barthelmie dupuy and Mar(ther) dupuy, his wife."

J. Sublet, Clerk of the foregoing.

6. "The 9th April, 1728, was born Louis Soblet, son of Pierre Louis Soblet and of Marte, his wife; was baptized by Mr. Na(irn?)."

7. "The 12th February, 1728 (1729), was born Pierre Dupui, son of Pierre Dupui and Judith Dupuy; was baptized the 20th of said month by Mr. Swift; had for godfather, Etienne Chastain, and for godmother, Philipe Dupui."

8. "The 24th February, 1728 (1729), was born Pierre Chastain, son of Jean Chastain and of Charlotte Chastain; was baptized by Mr. Swift the 24th March."

9. "The 12th November, 1729, was born Olimpe Dupuy, daughter of Jean Jaque Dupui and of Susane Dupui; was baptized by Mr. Swift; had for godfather, Jean Levilain, and for godmother, Philippe Dupui and Judith Dupui."

10. "The 1st March, 1729, was born Estiene Chastain, son of Estiene Chastain and of Martre, his wife; was baptized the 12 April following by Mr. Massom; had for godfather, Jean Jaque Dupui and Estiene Farsi; for godmother, Philippe Dupui."

11. "The 14th March, 1730 (1731), Jaque Soblet, son of Pierre Louis Soblet and of Marie, his wife, was baptized by Mr. Marye; he had for godfather, Jaque Soblet and Jaque Martain; for godmother, Janne Martain. The parties have declared that he was born the 3d of the month of January, 1730 (1731)."

12. "20th February, 1730 (1731), Marie Dupui, daughter of Pierre and of Judith Dupui, was born; was baptized by Mr. Marye the 28th of March fol-

†Bracket "Ma." The brackets were entered in the Register by Dr. Brock.
lowing; had for godfather, Jean Levilain; for god- 
mother, Philipe Vilain.”

13. “Marye Villain, daughter of Jean Villain and 
of Philipe Villain, was born the 2d Sber, 1731; was 
baptized by Mr. Marye the 27 Sber following; had 
for godfather, Barthelemi Dupuy; for godmother, 
md. Dupui and md. Chastain.”

14. “The 7th February, 1732 (1733), was born 
Isaac Dupuy, son of Pierre Dupuy and of Judith 
Dupuy; was baptized by Mr. Marye; had for god- 
father, Jaque Brian and Antoine Villain; for 
godmother, Elizabeth Brian.”

15. “The 21st August, 1732, was born 
Jean, Dupuy, his name is Jean.”

16. “The 23d April, 1733, was born Bainjama 
Soblet, son of Pierre Louis Soblet and of Marte, his 
wife; had for godfather, gedeon Chanbon and 
Wollter Stot; for godmother, Anne David.”

17. “The 28th May, 1733, was borne Susane 
Vilain, daughter of Jean Villain and of Philipe, his 
wife; was baptized the 7th of July; had for god- 
father, Pierre Dupuy; for godmother, Judith 
Dupuy and Susane Dupuy.”

18. “The 25th April, 1734, was born Susane 
Dupuy, daughter of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of 
Susane Dupuy; had for godfather, Pierre Dupuy; 
for godmother, Philipe Vilain and Brogit Melone.”

19. “The 11th Sber, 1734, was born Judith Du- 
puy, daughter of Pierre Dupuy and of Judith 
Dupuy; had for godfather, Jean Levilain, Jr.” 
(This date of birth seems to be corrected in 
entry 28. Author.)

20. “The 8th Sber, 1734, was born Judith Dupuy, 
daughter of Francoi Dupuy and of Mary Dupuy, 
his wife; had for godfather, Pierre Dupuy; for god- 
mother, Judith Dupuy and Philipe Villain.”

21. “The 12th Sber, 1735, was born Jean Villain, 
son of Jean Villain, the younger, and of Philipe, 
his wife; had for godfather, Jean Vilain, his grand- 
father; for godmother, Charlote Chastain.”
22. "The 2d Xber, 1735, was born Ester Guerant, daughter of Pierre Guerant and of Magdelaine Guerant; for godfather, Guilieaume Salle; for godmother, Elizabet Salle and Judith Trabu; baptized the 18th March, 1735 (1736)."

23. "The 26th February, 1735 (1736), was born Marie Dupuy, daughter of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of Susane, his wife."

24. "The 28th 7ber, 1736, was born Marie Magdelaine Dupuy, daughter of Pierre Dupuy and of Judith Dupuy; had for godfather, Jean Jaque Dupuy; for godmother, Marie Chastain and Philipe Vilain."

25. "The 28th 9ber, 1737, was born to Jean Elizabeth Levilain, a daughter named Elizabet; had for godfather, Estiene Chastain; for godmother, Elizabet Brian and Marte Chastain."

26. "The 17th Xber, 1737, was born Pierre Guerant, son of Pierre Guerant and of Magdelaine, his wife; had for godfather, Pierre David; for godmother, Anne David, the younger; Pierre Guerant, the younger."

27. "The 17th March, 1737 (1738), was born Jean Dupuy, son of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of Susane, his wife; had for godfather, Jean Levilain, the younger; for godmother, Marte Chastain; was baptized by Mr. Brook."

28. "Judith Dupuy, daughter of Pierre Dupuy and of Judith Dupuy, his wife, was born the 24th June, 1734." (Seems to be a correction of entry 19. Author.)

29. "The 4th 7ber, 1740, was born Elizabet Dupuy, daughter of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of Susane, his wife; had for godfather, Jean Barthelemi Dupuy; for godmother, Elizabet Porter and Marie Chastain."

30. "The 31st August, 1740, was born Magdelaine Guerant, daughter of Pierre Guerran and of Magdelaine, his wife; had for godfather, Jean Trabu; for godmother, her mother and Cler Trabu."
31. "The 13th November, 1743, was born Chastain Cocke, son of James Cocke and Marie, his wife; had for godfather, Jean Jaque Dupuy and Henry Godse; for godmother, Anne David, the younger."

32. "The 29th January, 1744 (1745), was born Jaque Dupuy, son of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of Susane, his wife."

33. "Judith Paref, daughter of Estienne Farci Olympia and of Marie, his wife, was born the 19th of October, 1744; had for godfather, Thomas Smith; for godmother, Marie Farci and Olimpe Dupuy."

34. "The 17th September, 1745, was born Judith Gueran, daughter of Pierre Gueran and of Magdalaine, his wife; had for godfather, Estine Watkins; for godmother, Marie Trabu and Judith Bernar."

35. "The 21st May, 1747, was born Marie Dupuy, daughter of Jean Jaque Dupuy and of Susane, his wife; had for godfather, Jean Trabu; for godmother, Olimpe, his wife."

36. "The 23d April, 1748, was born Daniel Gueran, son of Pierre Gueran, and of Magdelaine Gueran, his wife; had for godfather, David Lesueur and Jean Gueran; for godmother, Olimpe Trabu."

"Jean Chastain, Clerk."

QUOTATIONS FROM "FRAGMENT OF A REGISTER OF DEATHS."

1. "The 12th January, 1722 (1723), died Janne Chastain, daughter of ——ier Chastain and of Anne Chastain, her father and mother, aged about 6 years; was buried the thirteenth of the month, on Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon."

2. "3 April, 1723, died Anne Sobelet, the ——ier Pierre Chastain, aged about —— years; was buried the fourth of the month."

3. "January, 1723 (1724), died the Sieur Anthony (Trabue?), aged about fifty-six or seven years; was buried the 30th of the same."

*In his will her name is "Martha." See No. 23.
148 QUOTATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.

Chap. II. 4. "August, 1724, died Mariane ——n Chastain; aged 28 years; was buried the 21st of the same month at five o'clock in the afternoon."

J. Soblet, Clerk.

5. "The 24th December, 1725, died Marthe ——, wife to Monsieur Estiene Chastain; aged about fifty-two or three years."

Jean Chastain.

QUOTATIONS FROM "A LIST OF KING WILLIAM PARISH.—JUNE, 1744."

John James Dupuy, Dick, Betty ................. 3
John James† Levilin, Betty .......................... 2
John Levilin, Jack, Dick, Mary, Nan ............ 5
James Cocke, Henry Godsie, Jack, Dick, Sarah,
    Hannah, Betsy, Jane ............................. 8
Peter Soblet ........................................ 1
Peter Louis Soblet .................................. 1
Peter Guerrant, John J. ........................... 0
Chastain, Jno. Chastain, Jun., Charles, Prince,
    Belinda .......................................... 5
Louis Soblet ........................................ 1
Jno. Bartholomew Dupuy ............................ 1
Jacob Trabu ......................................... 4

Legal Documents.

DEED OF BARTHOLOMEOw DUPUY TO PETER DUPUY.

To All Christian People to whom these presents shall come, I, Bartholomew Dupee of the County of Goochland Sendeth Greetings. Know ye that I the sd Barthow Dupee for Divers good causes and considerations and thereunto moving but more especially for and in consideration of the true Love and Natural affection which I bear to my Loving Son Peter Dupee of the County aforesaid have given granted aliened confirmed & do by these presents freely Clearly fully and absolutely give grant allien makeover and confirm unto the sd

†His descendants claim that his name was John "Peter."
Peter Dupee his heirs and assigns One certain tract or parcel of Land Containing One Hundred and Thirty three acres Lying and being in Goochland County aforesaid, and on the South side of James River & bounded as followeth (to wit) Beginning at a corner black Oak standing on the South side of Lower Manakin Creek thence East thirty nine degrees South one hundred and thirty poles to five white oaks and two gums thence South thirty three degrees West one hundred and sixty poles to a Corner pine thence West thirty nine degrees North one hundred and Seventy poles to two pines one white oak & two gums Standing on the Manakin Creek thence down the creek according to its Meanders One Hundred and Ninety six poles to the first Station. To have and to hold and peaceably to Enjoy the aforesd Land and premises from the Claim right or title of me the sd Bartholomew Dupee my heirs and Executors &c or any other person or persons whatsoever to the only proper use and behoof of him the sd Peter Dupee his heirs & assigns with all Houses, orchids, woods, ways Under-woods & water courses with all and singular the improvements and Appurtenances thereunto belonging & I the sd Barthow Dupee for my Self Heirs Executors and Adminis's doth covent, promice & agree to and with the sd Peter Dupee his Heirs and Assigns that from and after the date of these presents hath not, nor ought to have any the least right or title intrest Claym or demand in or to the premises aforesaid but the same be and is thence forward vested unto the sd Peter Dupee his Heirs and Assigns forever in fee simple & further I the sd Bartholmew Dupee for my Self Heirs Executors and Administrators doth Covenant promise and agree yt the right title Interest profit priveledge and Sole property of the sd Land and Premises against our selves and Every of Our Heirs Executors and Administrators and against all other persons whatsoever will warrt and forever defend by these presents unto the sd Peter Dupee his Heirs
150 QUOTATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.

Chap. II. and assigns forever. In Witness whereof I the sd Bartholomew Dupee have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 13th day of March 1737.

Barthelleux dupuy. Seal.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of us. his

John Chastain, William Salle, John X Burner. mark

At a Court held for Goochland County March 21st 1737 This Deed from Bartholomew Dupuy to Peter Dupuy was proved by the oaths of William Sallee and John Burner Witnesses thereto to be the Act and Deed of the said Bartholomew Dupuy which was ordered to be recorded.

A Copy Teste: Moses T. Monteiro, Clerk.

Deed Book 3. p. 78.

DEED OF BARTHOLOMEW DUPUY TO JOHN PETER BILBO.

This Indenture made y'. Twentieth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred an Thirty Eight and Ye. Eleventh year of ye. Reign of our Sovereign Lord ye. King &c. Between Bartholomew Deppee of Goochland County and King William Parrish Planter of the one part and John Peter Bilbo of ye. aforesd County and Parrish Planter of the other Witnesseth yt. te. sd. Bartholomew Deppee for and in consideration of ye. sum of Twenty Seven pounds Current Money of Virginia to him in hand paid at or before ye Ensealing and Delivery of these presents ye. Receipt whereof he ye. sd. Bartholomew Deppee doth hereby Acknowledge Hath Given granted Bargained Sold Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these presents doth Give Grant Bargain Sell Enfeoff and confirm unto ye. sd. John Peter Bilbo and to his Heirs and Assigns forever One Tract or parcell of Land Situate Lying and Being in ye. Manakin
Town in ye. County and Parrish aforesd. and is \textsuperscript{Chap. II.}
declared on Francis Salee on both \textsuperscript{1738.}
Sides Containing Deed of 
by Estimation Thirty four Acres being part of ye 
Five Thousand Acres of Land Surveyed for ye 
French Refugees with all appertainances belonging 
thereunto And ye sd John Peter Bilbo To Have 
And To Hold ye. sd. tract or parcell of Land unto 
ye. sd. John Peter Bilbo his Heirs Executors Ad-
ministrators and Assigns forever and ye. Bartholo-
lew Deppee doth for himself and his Heirs &c 
further covenant and agree to and with ye. sd. John 
Peter Bilbo his Heirs &c. yt. he ye. sd. Bartholomew 
Deppee his Heirs &c. ye. above Sold Land and 
Premises unto ye. above sd. John Peter Bilbo his 
Heirs and Assigns against him ye. sd. Bartholomew 
Deppee and his Heirs and against all other persons 
whatsoever shall and will warrant and by these 
presents forever defend In Witness whereof ye. sd. 
Bartholomew Deppee hereunto Set his Hand and 
Seal ye. day & year above written. 

Barthelleux Dupuy. Seal.

Signed Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of us.

Peter Guerrant, Anthony Trabue, Peter X Depee. 

Memorandum yt. ye Twentieth of February in 
ye. year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred 
and Thirty Eight peaceable possession and Seizer 
is delivered by ye. within named Bartholomew 
Deppee to ye. within named John Peter Bilbo in 
their proper parsons according to ye. Tenour of ye. 
within writen deed. Barthellelmy Dupuy.

Signed in ye presence of us.
Peter Guerrant, Anthony Trabue, Peter Depee. 

At a Court held for Goochland County March 
21st 1738 This Deed with the Livery of Seizin en-
dorsed from Bartholomew Dupuy to John Peter 
Bilbo was proved by the oaths of Peter Guerrant, 
Anthony Trabue and Peter Dupuy Witnesses
Chap. II. thereto to be the Act and Deed of the said Bartholomew Dupuy which was ordered to be recorded.

A Copy Teste: Moses T. Monteiro, Clerk.
Deed Book 3, p. 82.

Will of Martha Chastain.

In the name of God Amen. I Martha Chastain of the Parrish of King William in the County of Goochland Detained with a violent and Dangerous Sickness, Calling to remembrance the uncertainty of the time of the Death and the Shortness of this miserable life but by the Grace of God having still a Sound and perfect memory I make my Testament and declare my last Will in manner and form following viz. first I resigne my Soul to God my Creator which is the maker of it in hopes of Pardon and Remission of all my Sins on the merits and passions of my Savior and Redeemer Jesus Christ Dead for me. Secondly I leave my body to be Decently Enterred according to the prudence of my hereafter mentioned Executor.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Beloved Daughter Mary Magdelane Chastain this plantation which I now dwell upon and all my other Land Devised me by my Husband Stephen Chastain containing three hundred and fourteen acres. I also give my Daughter Mary Magdelane Chastain all my part of the Negros Devised me by my Husband with all the movable and unmovable forever except what I shall hereafter give in this my last Will and Testament but if in case shee should die under age or unmarried having no issue then my Will is that the above said Land and movables I give to be Equally Divided between my Brothers Peter Dupuy, John James Dupuy & John Levilain Jun’r. but if my Daughter Mary Magdelane Chastain should be married and die under age & without Issue then only the Land & Negros to return to my Brother Peter Dupuy John James Dupuy & John Levilain Jun. & the movables to be her husbands.
Item. I give to my Brother Peter Dupuy and John levilain Junor my brother in law all my part of money that is in the house and all my part of money that is due to me by Edward & William Hampton & Mathew Agee for to be Equally divided between them for them & their heirs forever after ye five pounds taken out of ye above mentioned money to Satisfie Barbara Dutoys legatie & four pounds to satisfie John Farcy legatie the remainder to be Peter Dupuys & John Levilains Junor forever.

Item. I give to Barbara Dutoys five pound Currant money for her & her heirs forever.

Item. I give to John Farcy Son of Stephen Farcy four pounds Currant money for him & his heirs forever.

Item. I give to the Poor of King William Par rish Two pounds Ten Shillings to be paid in Wheat & Corn, ye wheat at three shillings pr Bushell & ye corn at one and sixpence pr. Bushell.

Item. I give unto my Brother John James Dupuy one parcell of Land Devised me by my hus band Stephen Chastain which he bought of Jacob Capoon Containing forty six acres on the South side James River Joining ye widow Carner & John Haris. I also give him the said John James Dupuy my part in two Beds with ye Bed Cloths. I also give him my part in a Bay horse branded on the buttock E C and called by the name Robine. I also give him all my Grain with ye meat & tobacco to maintain & Clothe ye Negros this year. I also give him my part of all ye depts due except ye Depts of Edward & William Hampton and Mathew Agee. And my Will is that my Brother John James Dupuy shall have the use of all my Land and the use of all my part of ye Negros and the profits that shall arise from them until my Daughter Mary Magdelane Chastain shall have attained the age of eighteen years for ye maintaining of my Daughter & my part of Negros for him and his heirs forever.
QUOTATIONS AND DEDUCTIONS.

Item. My will is that my part in ye Bed and furniture a new trunk last bought & what is in it, a large Cubberd & what is in, three Gold Rings two black walnut Tables, a box Iron one pr. hand Irons, one brass Cettle a side saddle and all my wearing apparel. Not to be appraised nor one piece thread not to be appraised.

Item. I declare by this my Testament that I Constitute and ordain my Brother John James Dupuy to be my Lawful Executor and Administrator of this my last Will and Testament.

Item. I intend and will have this my Testament to be Executed after my Death declaring that it is my last Will and for this Effect I renounce to all laws & Customs if any be Contrary to my Intention in testimony thereof I have Set my hand and Seal to it after I have heard it read. Witness this 23rd of April 1740.

her
Martha X Chastain. Seal.
mark

At a Court held for Goochland County May 20th 1740. This Will was proved by the oaths of Thomas Porter, Jean Pierre Bilbout and David Lefueur to be the act and Deed of Martha Chastain, deced. which was ordered to be recorded.

A Copy Teste:

Moses T. Monteiro, Clerk.


RECEIPT OF JAMES COCKE.

Know all men by these presents that I, James Cocke of the County of Henrico Hath this day received of John James Dupuy of Goochland the Sum of ninety four pounds thirteen shillings & five pence one-fourth Currant Money in full of my wife (Mary Magdalene Chastain) Estate left her by her father Stephen Chastain & also what was left
my wife Mary Magdalene by her Mother's last Will and Testament Excepting some Particulars Enumerated in the said Wills which I have also this day receed from the said Jno. James Dupuy as also the Stock of Cattle Sheep & Hogs & my wifes full share of what has been made & rais'd since her Fathers & Mothers death & doth by these presents acquit and Discarge the said John James Dupuy from all matters and things relating to my Wife's Estate to all Intents & Purposes whatsoever. In Witness whereof I hath hereunto set my hand & seal this 17th day of November 1742.

James Cocke. Seal.

Sealed & Delivered before Richard Deane, John Vilain.

At a Court held for Goochland County December 21, 1742 James Cocke acknowledged this Writing to be his Act and Deed which was ordered to be recorded.

A Copy Teste:

Moses T. Monteiro, Clerk.

Deed Book No. 4, p. 107.

The Will of Bartholomew Dupuy.

In the name of God Amen. I, Bartholomew Dupuy of Goochland County and in King William Parrish Virginia being Sick in body but of good and perfect memory thanks be to the Almighty God, and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield unto death, when it shall please the Almighty God to call, do make Constitute ordain and declare this to be my last Will and Testament and none other and in manner and form following, Revoking and Annulling by these presents all and every Testament or Testaments Will or Wills heretofore by me made or declared, either by word or writing and this only to be taken only for my last Will and Testament and none other. And first being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart
Chap. II. for my Sins past most humbly desiring forgiveness for the same. I give and Commit my Soul unto the Almighty God my Savior and Redeemer, In whom and by whose merits I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness for all my Sins past, and that my Soul with my body at the General day of Resurrection shall rise again with joy, and through the merits of Christs death and passion possess and Inherit the Kingdom of Heaven prepared for his Elect and Chosen. And me body to be decently buried in such place as it shall please my Executors hereafter named, and for the better settling my Temporal Estate Such Goods Chattles and implements as it has pleased the Almighty God to bestow on me above my deserts, I order and dispose the same in manner and form following, That is to say I will that those debts and Duties as I owe in Right and Conscience to any manner of person or persons whatsoever shall be well and truly Contented and paid or ordained to be paid within Convenient time after my decease by my Executor, hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Eldest Peter Dupuy five pounds Virginia Currency, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son John James Dupuy Ten pounds Virginia Currency, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Grandson John Bartholomew Dupuy Son to Peter Dupuy two pounds Virginia Currency, to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor of King William Parrish five pounds Current money.

Item. My will and desire is that my son in Law John Levilain Junior, shall be Executor of this my last Will and Testament. And further I give and bequeath all my whole and sole Estate that I shall have and possess at my death unto my aforesaid Son in Law John Levilain, to him and his heirs forever, and I do acknowledge this to be my last
Will and Testament and none other, and I re-
nounce to all Laws and Customs that are Contrary
to this my last Will and Testament.
As Witness my hand and seal this 7th day of
March 1742.

Bartholomew Dupuy. (Seal.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us,
John Gordon, Stephen Mallet, Stephen Wat-
kins.

At a Court held for Goochland County May 17,
1743. This Will was proved by the Oaths of Ste-
phen Mallet & Stephen Watkins Witnesses thereto
to be the act and Deed of Bartholomew Dupuy
Deed and was thereupon ordered to be recorded.
A Copy Teste:
Moses T. Monteiro, Clerk.

THE WILL OF JOHN JAMES DUPUY.

In the name of God Amen, I John James Du-
puy, of the parish of King William and Cumber-
land Counties being in perfect sence and memory
thanks to almighty God do make this my last will
and testament in manner following.
Imprimis, I give and devise to my son Barthsomew Dupuy four hundred acres of land in Ame-
ia County, it being the land whereon he now lives
also a negro man named Ben and Doll and all her
children in his possession, also my negro man Jack
in my possession and their future increase also all
my stock and household furniture there in his pos-
session to him and his heirs forever.
Item. I give & devise to my granddaughter Sus-
anna Dupuy daughter of my son Bartholomew Dupuy one negro girl named Dilcy, when the said
Susanna shall attain to the age of eighteen or mar-
rried to her and her heirs forever.
Item. I give and devise to my son John Dupuy
two hundred acres of land which I purchased of
John Durham also three hundred acres part of the
tract of land I now dwell on, to begin at the line
at the lake going streight from thence to the mouth
of Tobey's branch running up the said branch to
the further side of my plantation to a little run
thence up the said run to Hancock's path and from
thence streight forward to my upper line all the
land to the south of this line are bounds be the
same three hundred acres more or less to my said
son John Dupuy and his heirs forever. Also I give
to my son John Dupuy and his heirs, three negroes
(to-wit) Philis and her child called Phil both in
his possession, and one negro man named Tom I
purchased of William Salley.

Item. I give and devise to my son James Dupuy
the remainder of my tract of land whereon I now
dwell including the plantation and lying on the
north side of his brother John Dupuys bounds and
containing by estimation one hundred acres be the
same more or less to him my said son James Du-
ply and his heirs forever. I also give and bequeath
to my said son James Dupuy two hundred acres of
land which I bought of my brother Peter Dupuy
adjoining the land I dwell on also two hundred
acres of land being part of a tract of four hun-
dred acres adjoining the lower Manikin creek to
the south, to be divided across and my said son
James to have the upper two hundred acres adjoin-
ing Peter Deeps' line to him my said son James
and his heirs forever. I also give to my said son
James Dupuy and his heirs Four negroes (to-wit) Peter, Hanner and her child called Jupe and a
boy I raised named Tom, and the future increase
of Hanner, also fifty pounds cash to be paid out of
my estate, likewise one feather bed and furniture,
ten head of cattle, two ews and lambs four sows
and pigs to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my daughter Olimph
Trabue two hundred acres of land on Ellisses fork
Amelia County the said land being already in her
possession also four negroes, to-wit, Stephen a
negro and Temp a negro girl both in her posses-
sion, a negro woman named Bettie and her daugh-
ter named Jene both in my possession, and their future increase, to my said daughter Olimp Trabue and her heirs forever. I also give to my said daughter one feather bed and furniture.

Item. I give and devise to my grandson Benjamin Hatcher one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on the head of Flat creek in Amelia county being one moiety of a tract of three hundred and eighty acres patented in my own name the other moiety of which I loned to my daughter Martha Foster during her life, and the said tract of three hundred and eighty acres being already divided, my will is that if my said daughter should go to live on the same before my said grandson attains to the age of twenty one years she may have her choice of a moiety thereof if she does not settle before my said grandson comes of age then he to chose which moiety he thinks proper to hold the same to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Hatcher and her heirs the following negroes, to-wit, Moll and all her children and Joe a negro boy they all being in her possession, also Charles a negro man and Frank a negro boy now in my possession with a feather bed and furniture.

Item. I give and devise to my daughter Elizabeth Dupuy two hundred acres of land being the lower half of my tract of four hundred acres lying on the lower Manakin creek the upper half of which I have devised to my son James Dupuy, and negroes to-wit, one negro man named Joe, one negro woman named Nell with her child called Luce a negro woman named Sara and a boy named Plandol and their future increase to my said daughter and her heirs forever, also one feather bed and furniture, one side saddle, two cows and calves and two ews and lambs.

Item. I lend to my daughter Martha Foster during her life one hundred and ninety acres of land on the head of Flat creek in Amelia county being a moiety of a tract of three hundred and
eighty acres patented in my own name the other half of which I have devised to my grandson Benjamin Hatcher, and the death of my said daughter, I give and devise the said one hundred and ninety acres of land to my grandson George Foster and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my daughter Martha Foster four negroes (to-wit) one negro woman named Luce and a negro boy named Joe which I bought of Lightfoots estate both now in her possession, also a negro man named Dick and a negro woman called great Jane both in my possession with the future increase of Luce and Jane to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my grand daughter Susanna Foster thirty pounds current money to be paid to her when she shall attain to the age of eighteen years or married, to be paid out of my estate by my executors to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my grandson John Lockett son of my daughter Susanna Lockett two hundred acres of land which his father James Lockett has now in possession lying on Ellisses fork in Amelia county to him my said son John Lockett and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my grandsons James, Joel and Brittain Locketts sons of my daughter Susanna Lockett dec'd. sixty pounds current money to be equally divided among them when they arrive to the age of twenty one years and if either die before they come of age then their parts to be equally divided among the survivors, to be paid out of my estate by my executors, to them and their heirs forever. It is also my will that my negro man Jupiter be sold by my executors and the money arising from the sale be equally divided amongst my three grandsons, James, Joel, and Brittain Locketts, to be paid them or the survivors of them when they come to the age of twenty one years respectively by my executors.
Item. I give to my beloved wife a mare called Roanoke and a side saddle and bridle.

My will further is that all my stock not heretofore mentioned or given away in my will, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with the wheel carriages be sold to raise money to pay the legacies given in this will.

Item. I give and devise to my grand daughter Susanna Trabue thirty pounds current money to be paid to her when she shall attain to the age of eighteen or married to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my grand daughter Susanna Hatcher thirty pounds current money to be paid to her when she shall attain to the age of eighteen years or married to her and her heirs forever.

Item. I give and devise to my grand daughter Mary Foster twenty pounds current money to be paid to her by my executors when she shall attain the age of eighteen years or married to her and her heirs forever.

My desire is that after my stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, that I have willd away are sold, the money in the house with which is due to me (after my debta are discharged) be all collected together if it is not sufficient to discharge the legacies given by me in this will, that my seven children bear an equal part in making up the deficiency and if there is any money left after the legacies are paid, it to be equally divided among my seven surviving children.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son James Dupuy my household furniture with all belonging to me that I have not mentioned or given away in this my last will and testament to him and his heirs forever.

My will is that my estate be not appraised.

Lastly, I appoint my two sons Bartholomew Dupuy and James Dupuy and my son in law Benjamin Hatcher, executors of this my last will and
Chap. II. testament hereby revoking all wills by me heretofore made.

Will of John James Dupuy.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this ninth day of February one thousand seven hundred and seventy five.

John Ja. Dupuy. L. S.

Signed sealed published and delivered by the testator as his last will and testament in presents of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto. Wm. Street, James Bryant, junr., Benjamin Watkins.

At a Court held for Cumberland County the 27th February, 1775. This last will and testament of John James Dupuy deceased was exhibited in Court by James Dupuy and Benjamin Hatcher two of the executors therein named and the same was proved by the witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded and on the motion of the said executors who made oath according to law certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form giving security. Whereupon they together with Samuel Hobson and Thomas Haskins their sureties entered into bond according to law and liberty is reserved to the other executor to join in probat.

Teste Thompson Swann, Clerk.

A copy, Teste, R. O. Garrett, Deputy Clerk.

In the offices of Goochland, Cumberland, Powhatan and Amelia counties, Va. may be found many Legal Documents such as the foregoing. Many of them, as the transfers of real estate, are of little importance. The author has been able to visit only the Henrico and Goochland offices, and has been unable by correspondence to find the will of Peter Dupuy, and of other early settlers.
The following letter was written by John Dupuy of Kentucky. He was born in King William Parish, Va., March 17, 1738, and was a son of John James Dupuy, and a Baptist minister. He moved to Kentucky in 1784. It is probably addressed to Dr. William Jones Dupuy, born 1792, a descendant of Peter Dupuy, who lived in Dinwiddie County, Va., as it was found among the papers of his brother, Joseph Dupuy, and a copy forwarded to the author by Judge James A. Dupuy, son of Joseph Dupuy.

30th January 1814.

Brother William: I received your friendly letter and the Minutes of Several Associations and thank you for them. I have taken notice of your request to give you what information I could concerning the Emigration of the French refugees, which I shall take pleasure in doing and recording the noble deeds of my Ancestors who left their country, not fearing the wrath of the King "but endured as seeing Him who is invisible."

My grandfather's name was Bartholomew Dupuy, he was born in France about the year 1650 or 1653. At the age of 18 enlisted in the French army as a Common Soldier, served 14 years and in that time arose to the command of Lieutenant and was often sent out on recruiting business and had Captain's pay. He fought 14 battles in Flanders besides skirmishes and duels and the Lord preserved him through all. Their manner of fighting was as follows:—Once a year they fought a pitched battle in Flanders with 100,000 men on each side and fought three days successively. The first day the armies fired at each other the whole day and at night slept on the ground. The second and third days passed the same way until 11 o'clock a.m. of the third, when they laid down their guns,
Quotations and deductions.

Chap. II. drew their swords and ran to meet each other and
Letter of aught hand to hand till the armies were so thinned
Rev. Jno. that one or the other of them gave way. You may
Dupuy know that the carnage was exceeding great.

At the expiration of 14 years my grandfather left
the army and went home to pass a retired life. He
had money enough to settle himself comfortably,
bought a vineyard for fifty pounds and married a
wife.

In 1685 his most Christian Majesty, Louis XIV,
revoked the Edict of Nantes which afforded tolera-
tion to the Protestants. His Majesty would have
no heretics in his dominions, all his subjects must
be Christians and every person must be a Roman
Catholic or die. Inquisitors were appointed to go
from house to house, to enquire whether people
would turn—if they refused they were immediately
apprehended, and if they continued impenitent
were forthwith put to death. The manner of the
death of some of them was as follows:—A cask
was armed with short nails driven through the
staves, and the culprit or rather the victim was put
in the cask, headed, and rolled to and fro to punish
him for his obstinacy, till they had tortured him
sufficiently for his rebellion, when the cask was
rolled into the river and let go adrift. Another
mode was this—they had pinchers to pluck out
the finger nails and the toe-nails in order to make
them say, "I will turn," and if the culprit contin-
ued obstinate one of his arms were broken and a
pail of coal water poured on it to increase the pain
and after an hour the other arm was treated in like
manner and then the legs. After a lapse of four
hours a red hot iron was put to the breast which
gave the finishing stroke. Sometimes they used
the iron-boot to press the leg with screws to compel
them to say, "I will turn," and sometimes they
would pardon them and sometimes put them to
death instantly, unless they should apostatize.
Some were burned and some were drowned. Thus
you see "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

One day the Priest came to my grandfather's house with six men. He drew (his sword) and told them to stand off. The Priest told him that he must be taken and if need be he could get more men. My grandfather told him that he wanted only a little time to consider and take advice and then he would surrender himself. The Priest said that his request was reasonable and that he would grant it cheerfully, so they parted good friends. Immediately my grandfather went across the street to a tailor's shop and told the tailor to make a suit of men's clothes for his wife, to have them done in six hours and keep the secret. At midnight the clothes were done. She put them on and passed for his Servitor. They immediately started, my grandfather wearing his military dress and sword and passed for a captain of the army, he having often traveled the country in that garb on the recruiting service. They traveled either 14 or 18 days before they got out of France, were stopped every day to give an account of themselves, for there were guards at every crossing place; but they escaped by his saying that he was the King's officer. He had many narrow escapes but at last got over the line and sat down and sang the praises of God in the 40th Psalm.

Germany rejoiced to see their Protestant brethren who had escaped out of the jaws of the lion and mourned that so many were massacred. It fired the souls of the protestants; their ministers were burning and shining lights; the praises of the Redeemer resounded through the land as it did in Virginia in the time of the great revival. Thousands escaped by one strategy or other and thousands were put to the most barbarous deaths.

The refugees remained in Germany about 14 years. By this time the King of England in order to strengthen his Kingdom, made encouraging proposals for them to repair to England.
accepted and went. After they had been there two years the King of England issued a proclamation to all such as would go to settle the new country called Virginia (after the Virgin Queen) that he would pay their passage, give them as much land as they might want, find them provisions for one year and arms and ammunition to defend themselves from the Indians, that they should enjoy what religion they pleased, take in what minister they pleased and expel him when they pleased, that they should have a parish to themselves and not be under the control of the government in respect to their parochial affairs, which privilege they enjoy to this day.

In the year 1700 great numbers of Huguenots landed in America, some on James River and some on the Rappahannock. They selected as their place of residence the Manikintown, an old deserted village of the Manikin Indians and settled on the banks of the river. Each settler took a small strip of land running from the river to the foot of the hill. As well as I recollect the settlement extended about 4 miles along the river. There the Huguenots built a house for the worship of God, in the centre of the settlement, here they had worship twice a day on the Sabbath, conducting the service after the manner of the Germans. Such sweet singing I have never heard since. They kept up worship in their families three times a day. They fixed the bounds of their parish and called it King William parish after the name of the King. There was no settlement nearer than Richmond-town, yet the Indians never hurt them. The Lord said “touch not my anointed and do my prophets no harm.”

There was no mill nearer than Falling Creek, 20 miles distant and they had no horses but were obliged to carry their corn on their backs to the mill. When their children were grown up they had not land enough, they wrote to the King to request the grant of more land. He ordered ten thousand
acres more to be laid off and joined to their parish bounds.

Thus I have given you a narrative of what my father told me, to the best of my recollection. If anything in it will answer your purpose, I shall think myself well paid for my trouble. You must sort it as we do our frost-bitten corn. I have not corrected nor transcribed it. "The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all who take pleasure in them." Let children's children rehearse the great works of the Lord and the next age prolong His praise.

I am, dear brother, yours,

John Dupuy.

**Statement of Ebenezer Dupuy.**

Mr. Ebenezer Dupuy was a son of Rev. James Dupuy, who was a son of John James Dupuy. This old statement was forwarded the author by his daughter Mrs. Hulda C. (Dupuy) Harrison, of Grannis, Ark.

Bartholomew Dupuy was born in France in the year 1652. He enlisted in the French army at 18 years of age and was appointed Lieutenant, was in 14 battles in Flanders—besides skirmishes and duels; served 14 years and then retired to private life; bought a Vineyard for £50 and married in the year 1685.

**Statement of Mrs. Susanna (Trabue) Major.**

Mrs. Major was a daughter of Olympia (Dupuy) Trabue, who was a daughter of John James Dupuy, son of the progenitor. She was born in 1772. The statements were dictated in 1841, and were forwarded the author some years ago by Mr. A. T. Gunnell, attorney of Colorado Springs, Colo.
Our old patriarch Dupuy had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, one of his daughters married a Chastine and the other daughter married Lavilan: his 2 sons Peter Dupuy and John Dupuy (who was my Grandfather married Susanah Lavilan). Uncle Lavilan that married Philipe Dupuy (a girl) had but one child who was a girl. She married Matthew Woodson. Aunt Chastine had but one daughter who married a man named Cock. Mother’s father was Jno. James Dupuy, married Susanah Lavilan, they had sons and daughters, Bartholomew, John, James, Olympinia, Mary, Martha, Susana, Elizabeth,—Bartholomew married a Miss Motly, John married Elizabeth Minter, James married Nancy Stark, Olympinia married Jno. James Trabue who was my father, Mary married Benjamin Hatcher, Martha married James Foster, Susana married Locket, Elizabeth married Adkerson. My father and mother were married about 1740 or 1744. They had sons and daughters, viz: James Trabue married Jane Porter, John Trabue died whilst a young man, William Trabue married Elizabeth Haskins, Daniel Trabue married Mary Haskins, Edward Trabue married Martha Haskins, Stephen Trabue married Jane Haskins, Samuel Trabue died at 7 years of age, Magdaline married Edward Clay and moved into North Carolina, Jane married Joseph Minter, Mary married Lewis Sublett, Martha married Josiah Wooldridge, Elizabeth married Fenelon Willson, Judith married John Majors, Susana married Thomas Majors, Phoebe died whilst young. Susana Trabue and Thomas Majors were married in 1795 (1793), they had 3 children, 2 sons and 1 daughter, our oldest son Olive married Nancy Gunnell, our next son named John remains unmarried, Elizabeth P. married Jno. T. Gunnell, who had one son Thomas Allen Gunnell and soon after died. Olive had several children, Allen G., Albert, Thomas, John, Miner, Susan, Elizabeth, Margaret, Laura, Olivia.
DEDUCTIONS.

From the foregoing quotations many deductions may be made. A few of them will be mentioned.

Peter Chastain, John Chastain, and Stephen Chastain, whose names are quoted from the "General List of Families of the Parish," were near of kin. They are recorded in the Vestry Book as Church Wardens and vestrymen. The wife of Peter Chastain was Anne Sublett, who died in Manakintown, April 3, 1723. It was probably a son of his who married a daughter of Bartholomew Dupuy. The wife of John Chastain was named Marianne. The wife of Stephen Chastain, sen., was named Martha, who died in Manakintown, Va., December 24, 1725, aged about fifty-two or fifty-three years.

Of the four registered Sublett families, Abraham, sen., was the father of the other three. The Vestry Book registers them also as vestrymen. It was a descendant of Louis Sublett who married a descendant of Bartholomew Dupuy.

Anthony Trabue was a church Warden and Vestryman in the Parish, as the old Vestry Book shows, from December, 1707 to September 30, 1723. His name no where appears later than last date. The name of his son, Anthony, appears in the official documents many years later.

It was a son of Anthony Trabue who married Olympia Dupuy, granddaughter of Bartholomew Dupuy.

John Levilain in the List of Families was the father of John, Jr. Both were vestrymen, and are also mentioned as sponsors in the Register of Baptisms. It was John, Jr. who
Chap. II. married a daughter of Bartholomew Dupuy, and John James Dupuy also married his sister.

It appears from the Baptismal Register that Francis Dupuy was in close fellowship with the family of Bartholomew Dupuy, and may have been near of kin to him; but his is registered as a different family, having a wife and daughter. The Register shows the following issue from him and his wife, Mary: a son, born August 21, 1732, and a daughter, Judith, born October 8, 1734 (See Register nos. 15, 20). His name is recorded in the Vestry Book, in the first "List of Tithable persons," in the year 1710, and the last time it appears in such lists is in the year 1731. In the year 1736, "The Widow Dupuy" is registered among the Tithable persons, and in the Baptismal Register, August 15th, of the same year a black, named Tobie, is recorded to his wife. This is pretty conclusive evidence that Francis Dupuy died between October 8, 1734, and August 15, 1736, for there is no other way to account for a "widow Dupuy." The author has been unable to find the least trace of any of his descendants except his two children, and he is under the impression that the family was delicate and that there is no living progeny; or if any they cannot be identified.

The General List of Families, it will be observed, assigns to Bartholomew Dupuy three "garcons" and two "filles." This is the only authority worthy of serious notice, which assigns to the old progenitor three sons apparently. Mrs. Stovall's Pictorial Tree (1861) gives him three sons only, and makes the mistake of naming John Bartholo-
mew as one of them, whom the will of the old progenitor proves to have been his grandson, thereby confirming the tradition among the descendants of John Bartholomew. Dr. Brock and others have followed in the wake of Mrs. Stovall, denying to the progenitor any daughters at all, until the author some years ago affirmed it, and in his letters to friends gave their names. It is well known that the oldest pictorial trees gave the progenitor only two children, Peter and John James and no daughters. As this volume will prove conclusively that the General List is correct in assigning him two daughters, what about the assignment of three "garcons"? Did the old progenitor really have three sons, and if so what were their names? Because the List is correct in the number of his daughters, it does not follow that he had also three sons, for the French word "garcon" is of wider signification than "filles," and might include any males who made their homes in those families. One thing is very certain, if the progenitor had three sons, there is not a single Dupuy mentioned in any of the official documents of King William Parish that can be designated as his third son. Every Dupuy in all the documents are clearly accounted for, and there is not one named, who could possibly have been the third son of the old progenitor. Mrs. Major, in her clear cut statements, every one of which are proven to be true, names only two sons, Peter and John James, and the Will of Bartholomew Dupuy confirms her statement. The author, therefore, is forced to one of three conclusions on the subject, viz: 1st, That the third "garcon" was a male, but not a son, living with the family; 2d, That, if
a son, he died, and no mention of his name is to be found anywhere; or 3d, That the entry is an error. He is thoroughly convinced that Bartholomew Dupuy never had but the two sons, Peter and John James, to survive him, and he seriously doubts if he ever had a third one.

As to the names of the two daughters of the progenitor, and whom they married, any one who will read carefully the entries of the Baptismal Register, and observe the association of names at the baptism of the progenitor's grandchildren, and especially the fact that at only two of their baptisms, and on no other occasions throughout the whole register, do Bartholomew Dupuy and his wife appear as sponsors, except at the baptism of the first child respectively of Stephen Chastain and his wife Martha, and of John Levilain and his wife Philippa, must infer that those women must have been his daughters (See entries, Nos. 5, 13). It was in this way, that the author years ago arrived at the inference that Martha, who married Stephen Chastain, and Philippa, who married John Levilain, Jr., were the daughters of the old progenitor. Some years later, this inference was greatly strengthened by the reception of the statement of Mrs. Susanna Major, but the question was only recently put beyond the slightest doubt, when the author found the wills of Martha Chastain and of the old progenitor.

It may be safely said therefore, that from the deductions made from the documents recorded, we are able to start the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy off correctly, even to his grandchildren, whose names and dates of births in nearly every instance are recorded.
And if those, who attempt to write genealogy, would compile it from official documents and well authenticated statements, instead of from mere presumption, genealogies would be more accurate, and people would have more confidence in them.

The science of genealogy is founded on common-sense and facts, without which a genealogy is virtually worthless.
CHAPTER III.
GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Ancestry of Bartholomew Dupuy.

Chap. III. The Pedigree of Bartholomew Dupuy which follows is claimed by its author to have been culled from French authorities. It was compiled specially for this work, by Mr. Henry Dudley Teetor, M. A., genealogist, of New York.

I. In 1033, the Emperor Conrad conquered, at the head of his army, the baronies of Arles and Bourgogne in France.

Raphael DuPuy, in Latin, Podio, “grand Chambellan de l’empire,” followed him. He was one of the Governors which that Emperor appointed over his new possessions. After which, the descendants of Raphael Dupuy became possessed of many estates in Languedoc and Dauphine.

The Tomb of Raphael DuPuy was opened in 1610 by order of M. Le Comte de la Roche, “Gouveure de Romans en Dauphine.” The corpse was found extended upon a marble table; his spurs upon one side, his sword upon the other, and upon his head a helmet of lead containing the following inscription upon a copper plate:— “Raphael de Podio, General de la Cavalerie Romaine, et Grand Chambellan de l’Empire Romaine.”

It is said that the “House of Du Puy en Dauphine” possesses a gold medal granted to this Raphael Du Puy, upon one side of which is written:— “Raphael de Podio, grand chambellan de l’Empire Romaine Sons l’Empereur, Auguste, Christ regnant en chair.” Raphael was succeeded by his son:

II. Hugues DuPuy 1st., Seigneur de Pereins, d’Apifer & de Rochepoirt. He went to the Crusades, with three of his children, and his wife Deurard de Poisseu, in 1096. He founded the Abbey d’Aiguebelle, Order of Saint Bernard, was one of the Generals of “Godefroi de Bouillon,” and for his bravery
BARTHOLOMEW DUPUY'S ANCESTRY. 175

Chap. III. was granted the "Souverainete la ville d'Acres."

Ancestry Ancient writers call him Hugues de Podio, "tres excellent guerrier." He left four sons:—1. Alleman, (who follows); 2. Rodolphe, to whom Godefroi de Bouillon gave many "lands on the other side of the river of Jordan," and who was killed "au combat de la vallee de Ran"; 3. Romaine DuPuy, who died in the principalities which Godefroi had given him; 4. Raymond DuPuy, Second Rector, or Grandmaster of the order of St. John de Jerusalem.

III. Alleman 1st. DuPuy, Chevalier, was a man of valour like his brothers, and was in battle on many occasions in 1115. He left two sons, Guillaume, who founded the house of DuPuy en Berri, and

IV. Hugues DuPuy, 2nd., Chevalier, Seigneur de Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer and Montbrun. He went to the Crusades in 1140, with Ame III. Comte de Savoye, and "acquit beau-coup de gloire en 1147," in the Army of the Emperor Conrad III. He espoused Floride Moiran, and left issue.

V. Alleman DuPuy 2nd., Chevalier, Seigneur de Pereins &c. He also bore the name De Montbrun, and rendered homage in 1229, to Aimar de Poitiers. He married Alix, Princess Dauphine, and left issue.


VII. Alleman DuPuy iv., Chevalier &c, followed Phillipe v. into Flanders in 1329. He married Eleanore, daughter of Jean Alleman, Seigneur de Lancoil, by whom he had—

VIII. Alleman DuPuy v., Chevalier de Pereins &c. He married Ainarde de Roland who was a Widow in 1362 (etoit veuve 1362) by whom he had a son—


XI. Ainiier DuPuy, General des Armees A. D. 1446, Chevalier &c, married Catharine de Bellecombe and by her had—


XIII. Jean DuPuy, founder of the Protestant family of Gabriels, upper Languedoc, died 1583, leaving two sons, Pierre (who follows) and Raymond, the younger married Antoinette Bousasier, Dame de Pereins who gave him two sons Jean and Charles.

XIV. Pierre, elder brother of Raymond, was the father of—

XV. Bartholomwy DuPuy, Lord of Gabriels, 1581, who was the father of—

XVI. Jean, or John DuPuy who married, 1652, Anne St. Heyer and had—

XVII. Bartholomew DuPuy, the Huguenot Refugee to Virginia (p. 178).

Professional Statement.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Pedigree, showing the lineal descent of Bartholomew DuPuy,
Chap. III. Huguenot Refugee, to Virginia, from Raphael Du-
puy of France, A. D., 1630, is the result of several
years foreign and domestic research, and that I be-
lieve the same to be historically correct.
Henry Dudley Teetor.

New York, Jan. 20th, 1906.

The Importance of Family Records.

Many do not jealously guard family
records. All ought to do it, for they are
important not only in determining blood-
relationship, family property, class privileges
and national history, but also the origin of
one who may become famous. We at once
want to know who such an one is; what are
his belongings; who are his ancestors.
While compiling this genealogy, the author
was applied to for the pedigree of a young
descendant, who had been elected to a pro-
fessorship in a State University, and it was
furnished. The idea is true, no man is a dis-
tinct and separate individual. We are all
products. We all belong to the past. Those
who have been live over again in their
children. Hence, in a man's biography, his
ancestors are always recorded. The author
also received letters from some families, who
are probably lineal descendants of Bartholo-
mew Dupuy, but, having lost their pedigree,
they could not be connected with him. So
every one should endeavor to preserve a com-
plete and accurate pedigree, which will be use-
ful, and some day may become eloquent in
lessons to his posterity.

The author has strenuously aimed at accu-
rracy and completeness in compiling the
genealogy, but has been too dependent on
Chap. III. Precarious sources to attest for it, as a whole, more than reasonable correctness.

The sources have been ancestral trees, printed genealogies, which have been partly corrected, and mainly family registers furnished by living descendants. Had all the descendants responded, to whom the author wrote, the result would have been more complete and satisfactory. More than a quarter of a century has been spent in gathering all the data. The descendants from Martha Dupuy are quoted mostly and rearranged from the "Virginia Historical Collection, vol. v., New Series."

Starting with a name in the Index, the lineage may be traced, by following the head lines and reference pages, and by observing that from a certain ancestor, the children of successive families are enumerated by different numbers; thus, I, i, (i), 1, (1); while each generation is marked with a superior number from the old progenitor.

A great diversity of spelling proper names will be observed.

**Bartholomew Dupuy and His Children.**

Bartholomew Dupuy (p. 176) was born in Dupuy, France about 1652; died between March 7th and May 17th of the year 1743; married in France, 1685, the Countess Susanna Lavillon; died between Oct. 27, 1731 and March 13, 1737. They escaped from France in December, 1685, to Germany; in 1699 they went to England; in 1700 they emigrated to America, and settled on the south side of James river, about 18 miles above Richmond, in King William Parish, Henrico (now Powhatan) County, Va., where they died. **Issue**: *Where dates of births are not recorded the order of issue is from inference.*
chap. III. 1. Peter¹ Dupuy; Listed in the first "List of Tithable Persons" in the Parish, 1710, when he certainly was aged 16 years†, m. about 1722, Judith Lefevre; d. between Sept. 28, 1736, and May 17, 1743 .................. Below

II. Martha¹ Dupuy; d. between April 23, and May 20, of the year 1740; m. about 1726, in King William Parish, Stephen Chastain, d. prior to his wife in King William Parish, Goochland Co., Va. ................................ Page 249

III. John James¹ Dupuy; For many years a church warden and vestryman of the Parish; His estate at death included 2380 acres of land and not less than 35 negroes; b. probably in 1698, as he was first listed in 1714; d., between Feb. 9th and 27th of 1775 in Cumberland Co., Va.; m. about 1728, Susanna Levilain, who was living at her husband's death; (Probably a daughter of John Levilain, Sen.) .................................... Page 259

IV. Philippa¹ Dupuy; d. probably, about 1738, as her name no where appears after the birth of her last child, in Nov. 1737; m., about 1730, John Levilain, Jr.; (A vestryman of the Parish, and probably a son of John Levilain, Sen., and hence own brother to the wife of John James Dupuy.) ................................... Page 360

line of peter¹ dupuy.

Peter¹ Dupuy, m. Judith Lefevre, (above). Issue:

I. John Bartholomew² Dupuy, Legatee in the old Progenitor's will; b. in King William Parish, Va., Jan. 1723, (Register, No. 3.) ; m. Esther Guerrant, b., Dec. 2, 1735 (Register, No. 22); (Daughter of Peter and Magdalene Guerrant, who was probably son of the immigrant, Daniel Guerrant). Page 180

II. James² Dupuy, m. Prudence Wills. They lived in Nottoway Co., Va. Issue:

i. Lawrence³, ii. James³, m. Martha Mann. Moved to Mississippi ......................... Page 182

†They were listed for taxation at 16 years of age.
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Peter\(^1\) Dupuy, m. Judith Lefevre, (p. 179). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Dupuy. iii. Edmond\(^3\), m. Miss Glasscock. iv. Nancy\(^3\), m. Col. John Malone\(^3\) Dupuy (p. 183).

v. Eliza\(^3\), m. —— Wright. They moved to the Southwest.

III. Eliza\(^2\) Dupuy, m. 1st, —— Hundley. Issue:

Hundley. i. Quintus C\(^3\), m. 1st — West; m. 2d. — Tuck.

ii. Elizabeth\(^3\), m. John E. Trabue. Eliza\(^2\), m. 2d. Thomas Atkinson. Issue:

iii. Frances\(^3\).

Atkinson. Dupuy. IV. Peter\(^2\) Dupuy, b., in King William Parish, Va. Feb. 12, 1729, (Register No. 7); m. Elizabeth Malone

Page 182

V. Mary\(^2\) Dupuy, b., in King William Parish, Va. Feb. 20, 1731 (B. R. No. 12); m., —— Jackson.

Jackson. Issue: i. James\(^3\). ii. Magdalene\(^3\). iii. Joel\(^3\). iv. Lucretia\(^3\).

Dupuy. VI. Isaac\(^2\) Dupuy, b., in King William Parish, Va., Feb. 7, 1733, (Register, No. 14).

VII. Judith\(^2\) Dupuy, b., in King William Parish, Va., June 24, 1734 (Register, No. 20).

VIII. Mary Magdalene\(^2\) Dupuy, b., in King William Parish, Va., Sept. 28, 1736 (Register, No. 24); Jackson, m. —— Jackson. Issue: i. Olly\(^3\). ii. Esther\(^3\). iii. Patience\(^3\). iv. Edward\(^3\). v. Jordan\(^3\).

John Bartholomew\(^2\) Dupuy, m. Esther Guerrant, (p. 179). Issue:

Dupuy. I. Magdalene\(^3\) Dupuy, m., Thomas Watkins, of Halifax Co., Va. Page 183

II. John\(^3\) Dupuy; Captain of Infantry, in the same regiment with his two younger brothers, during the revolution; among his descendants is preserved, as an heirloom, a Spontoon, a military weapon borne by officers of the infantry; He lived in the Southwestern portion of Prince Edward Co., Va., near the old Welsh Track Meeting House, now Bethlehem Presbyterian Church; His homestead
LINE OF PETER'DUPUY.  181

John Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Esther Guerrant, (p. 179). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. fell into the hands of his grandson, Joel W. Daniel, Dupuy, who exchanged it for the farm of his half brother, Robert P. Daniel, in Charlotte Co., Va., whose heirs now reside on it; He and his wife are buried near the site of his residence (burned), in the family grave-yard, which was reserved in his will (probated Oct. 15, 1832), as a burying-ground of his descendants; b., Feb. 20, 1756; d. Oct. 1, 1832; m. Mary (Polly) W. Watkins, b. Oct. 30, 1766; d. Aug. 4, 1840; [Daughter of Col. Joel and Agnes (Morton) Watkins (Welsh Descent), of "Woodfork," Charlotte Co., Va; Son of Thomas Watkins, of Chickahominy; Son of Thomas Watkins, of "Swift Creek," Cumberland Co., Va., (now Powhatan), whose will bears date, 1760; The following tribute was written of her father by Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke:—"On Sunday, the second of January, departed this life Col. Joel Watkins, beloved, honored, and lamented by all who knew him. Without shining abilities or the advantages of an education, by plain, straightforward industry, under the guidance of old fashioned honesty and practical good sense, he accumulated an ample fortune, in which it is firmly believed there was not one dirty shilling"] .................................................. Page 184

III. James Dupuy; Captain in Infantry in the revolution; Heir of the famous old sword, which he bequeathed to his grandson; Very prominent citizen of Nottoway Co., Va., which he represented in the State Legislature for twenty consecutive years; b. May 5, 1758; d. June 30, 1823; m. 1782, Mary Purnell, b. Mar. 13, 1763; d. Feb. 15, 1828; (Daughter of William Purnell) .............. Page 188

IV. Peter Dupuy; Lieutenant of Infantry in the revolution; m. Nov. 14, 1789, Margaret Martin, b. 1768; d. about 1852; They moved from Nottoway county to Powhatan county, Va., in 1797, and thence, in 1818, to Richmond, Va.; The family oc-
Chap. III. cupied their residence on Church Hill, Richmond, Dupuy. in 1836, and it was broken up in 1853. . . . Page 190

James² Dupuy, m. Martha Man, (p. 179). Issue:

I. Mary⁴ Dupuy, m. —— Magee.
II. Matilda⁴ Dupuy, m. —— Stamps.
III. Johnathan Ethelbert⁴ Dupuy, M. D., b. about 1800; d., 1880; m., 1840, Tabitha Evans. Issue:
   i. Martha Belle Vedora⁶, m. 1871, Edward Wilkerson.
   ii. James Alva⁵, b., 1840; m., 1861, Cynthia Mellard, b., 1847. Issue:
      (i) Laura Adella⁶, b., 1864; m. 1883, John Russell Josey. Issue:
   (ii) James Ethelbert⁶, b., 1868; m., 1902, Mollie Olivia Vernon, b., 1878.
   (iii) Robert Leroy⁶, b., 1870; m., 1899, Bertie Daugherty, b., 1879. Issue:
      1. Daisy Lee⁷, b., 1900.
   (iv) Lorena Belle⁶, b., 1873; m., 1900, Amy Young, b., 1873.
   (v) Joseph Lawrence⁶, b., 1876; m., 1895, Georgie Edwin Applewhite, b., 1876. Issue:
      1. Jettie Gladys⁷, b., 1897.  2. Laura Josey⁷, b., 1899.
   (x) Lelia Katherine⁶, b., 1890.

Peter² Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Malone, (p. 180). Issue:

I. William² Dupuy; Captain in the revolution; Moved from Pittsylvania Co., Va., where his par-
LINE OF PETER DUNY.

Peter Dury, m. Elizabeth Malone, (p. 180). Issue
—Continued:

Chap. III. ents settled, to what is now known as Wheelersburgh, O., on land then called "The French Grant"; d. in Springville, Ky.; m. 1st —— Fuqua. Page, 192
m. 2d., Peggy Littlejohn. ............... Page, 193
II. Robert Dury. III. Stephen Dury.
IV. Col. John Malone Dury, m. 1st., Nancy Dury, (p. 180), and moved to Alabama where she died without issue; m. 2d. Elizabeth Hall. Page, 193
V. Jesse Dury; Lived in Norfolk, Va., and engaged in shipping; failed in business on account of a storm at sea; Moved to Portsmouth, O., and thence to Augusta, Ky., where he died; m. M. A. Thompson ......................... Page, 194

Issue:

II. Mary Watkins, m. —— Clay. They settled in Tennessee.
IV. Thomas Watkins, m. Leatitia Hairston. (The Hairstons are of Scotch extract and descended from Peter Hairston who settled in Maryland).
V. Stephen Dupuy Watkins, b. Jan. 27, 1788; d. July 13, 1862; m. Nov. 21, 1816, Sarah Holman Dupuy (p. 191) .................. Page, 204
VI. Joel Watkins, m. —— Settled in Tennessee. Issue:
i. Stephen, who was a merchant in Nashville, Tenn., many years ago.
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Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. VII. Ptolomy Lefevre Watkins, b. May 18, 1793; d. Apr. 5, 1857; m. Apr. 21, 1825, Harriet Amasia Dupuy (p. 192) Page, 205


Issue:

Dupuy. I. Watkins Dupuy; Commissioner of the Revenue in Prince Edward County, Va., for about twenty-five years, and though opposed at every election by clever candidates, he was not defeated for the office, until old age incapacitated him for it; Elder, about 40 years, in the Bethlehem Presbyterian church, successor to the "Welsh Track Meeting House"; b. Sept. 17, 1784; d., in Prince Edward County, Va., Oct. 9, 1873; m. Elizabeth S. Walton, b. Feb. 18, 1795; d. Feb. 26, 1864. Both are buried in the family graveyard of his father, on the estate of Robt. P. Daniel. Issue:

i. Henry, died in infancy.
ii. John Bartholomew, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., June 18, 1812; d. June 13, 1890, near Rolling Hill, Charlotte county, Va., while on a visit to his wife's niece, Mrs. H. L. Berkeley; m. Dec. 22, 1841, Henrietta Louisa Hunter, of Appomatttox county, Va., b. Sept. 11, 1820; d. in Roanoke, Va., May 5, 1900; [Daughter of Major Benjamin and Miss (May) Hunter] They lived in Prince Edward County, Va., near Bethlehem church, where their children were reared; Late in life, when their children became scattered, they resided with their youngest daughter; in Roanoke, Va., where they are buried Page, 206

II. Susan Dupuy, b. Jan. 6, 1786; d., in Pittsylvania County, Va., Apr. 20, 1864; m. Benjamin Watkins, (p. 183) Page, 194

III. Henry Guerrant Dupuy, b. Apr. 12, 1788; d. Mar. 23, 1815; m. Dec. 7, 1809, Sarah Taylor;
LINE OF PETER\textsuperscript{4}DUPUY.  185

Capt. John\textsuperscript{3}Dupuy, m. Mary W. Watkins, (p. 181).

Issue—Continued:


IV. Jane\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, b. Dec. 9, 1790; d. Nov. 2, 1870; m. Nicholas Edmunds, of Brunswick County, Va.; [Nicholas Edmunds, Henry Edmonds, and Thomas Edmonds, probably of the same lineage, were vestrymen of the Episcopal church of St. Andrew's Parish, Brunswick county, Va., at different periods between the years 1732-86. Doubtless Mr. Nicholas Edmunds, born in the same county, (though the name is now spelled differently), was of the same lineage, for he retained those names among his children]. They lived in Charlotte County, Va., near the Bethlehem church .......... Page, 215


VI. Frances Anderson\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, b. Dec. 8, 1794; d. Apr. 20, 1831; m. John Daniel, (his 2d. wife), of Charlotte County, Va. ................. Page, 221

VII. William Hunt\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, b. Mar. 11, 1796; d. Aug. 19, 1853; m. Agnes Payne Ware, b. Jan. 5, 1798; d. Aug. 2, 1852. They moved to Kentucky and settled in Christian county, in 1847. Page, 222

VIII. John\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, b. Dec. 17, 1798; d. Apr. 12, 1873; m. Ann Beverly Daniel, of North Carolina. They lived in Cumberland County, near Farmville, Va; Long a merchant in Farmville, of the firm "McKinney and Dupuy" ..................... Page, 224

IX. Joel Watkins\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, M. D.; Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; Practised Medicine about Darlington Heights, Prince Edward County, Va., and in adjoining counties, and was esteemed a fine physician; b., at "Woodfork," Charlotte county, Va., the home of his maternal grandparents, Nov. 6, 1800; d. June 23, 1854, at the home of his brother-in-law, James Henry\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy,

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. in Tennessee, while on a prospecting tour of lands in Arkansas; m., Feb., 1833, Paulina Pocahontas Eldridge, of Brunswick County, Va., b. July 18, 1808; d. June 30, 1890, in Harrisonburg, Va., at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Lewis B. Johnston; [She was a gt.-gt.-gt.-gt.-grand-daughter of the wonderful and famous "Pocahontas". The line of descent is as follows:—John Rolfe, a twin, educated at an English University, and a man of reputation, (Son of John and Dorothea (Mason) Rolfe, b. Oct. 17, 1562; m. Sept. 24, 1582, who had other children—Eustace (twin), Edward, and Henry, who was a merchant in London and a member of the Virginia Company; Son of Eustace and Joanna (Jener) Rolfe, m. May 27, 1560, descendant of a family, resident for centuries in the county of Norfolk, England), married in England, and sailed for Virginia in May, 1609. The ship in which he came over was wrecked on the Bermudas, and there a daughter was born named Bermuda. They reached Virginia in May, 1610, and Rolfe's wife had either died at the Bermudas or only lived a short while after reaching Virginia. About Apr. 1, 1614, he married secondly, in the old Burton church, Williamsburg, Va., a few miles from Jamestown, the princess, Pocahontas, born in 1595, daughter of Powhatan, the noblest and most powerful of the Indian Chiefs of North America; She had been lured aboard an English vessel, in April, 1612, and held as hostage for the return of several white persons and some stolen property, and had been baptized in the Protestant faith, April, 1613, in the Jamestown church, by the name of Rebecca, but her original name was Matoax, which the Indians carefully concealed from the English, and changed to Pocahontas, out of superstitious fear, lest the knowledge of her true name might bring her hurt. In 1616, Rolfe and Pocahontas went to England where their only child,
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Thomas, was born the same year. As they were about to set sail for their return to Virginia, Pocahontas died and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Gravesend, Mar. 21, 1617. Rolfe left his infant son at Plymouth under the care of Sir Lewis Stukeley, but afterwards he was transferred to his uncle, Henry Rolfe, of London, with whom he remained until manhood. John Rolfe married thirdly, about 1620, Jane, daughter of Capt. William Pierce, of Virginia, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1620. At different times he was Secretary and Recorder General of the Colony and a member of the council, and is spoken of by all the early writers who mention him as an honest and worthy gentleman. He died in March 1622. His son, Thomas, after reaching manhood, under his uncle Henry in London, came to Virginia; was permitted by the governor in 1641 to visit his Indian relatives, his aunt Cleopatre and Kinsman, Opechancanough; was a lieutenant in 1646; and between 1646-63 patented a number of tracts of land, and became a man of wealth. He married Miss Poytress (doubtless a daughter of Francis Poytress), and through him are the descendants of Pocahontas. Their only child, Jane Rolfe, married Col. Robert Bolling, of Kippax, Prince George; Their only child, Major John Bolling, married Miss Kennon; They had one son and five daughters; the son, Col. John Bolling, married Miss Blair, and the daughters married respectively, Richard Randolph, Col. Fleming, Dr. William Gay, James Murray, and Thomas Eldridge, who was the father of Thomas, who was the father of Dr. Dupuy's wife] ........................................... Page, 225

X. Agnes Dupuy, b. May 27, 1802; d. Feb. 12, 1812.

XI. Elizabeth G. Dupuy, b. Feb. 12, 1804; d. 
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Feb. 8, 1852; m. James Henry^Dupuy (p. 189).
Dupuy. They moved to Tennessee.

XII. James LeFevre^Dupuy; For many years an elder in the Presbyterian church; b. Sept. 22, 1807; d. —— at the home of his niece, Mrs. E. L. Wilson, Gerards town, W. Va.; m. Amanda B. Butler. Set tled in Amherst county, Va., and after losing all his family, lived among his relatives. Issue:
i. Reuben Ruffin^, d., 1872, in early manhood.
XIII. Joseph Thomas^Dupuy, b. Feb. 24, 1812; d. May 1, 1831.

Capt. James^Dupuy, m. Mary Purnell, (p. 181).
Issue:
I. Ann LeFevre^Dupuy, b. Mar. 9, 1784; m. 1st. Dabney Morris; m. 2d., M. E. Jeffress; m. 3d., T. Wootten. No issue.
II. Mary Purnell^Dupuy, b. Feb. 7, 1786; m. 1st., Robert Dickinson, b. Nov. 25, 1767; d. Dec. 25, 1818; m. 2d. T. Jeter. Issue by 1st marriage.


IV. William Jones^Dupuy, M. D.; Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; b. May 17, 1792; d. Dec. 13, 1853; m. Jan. 30, 1817, Jane S. Ruffin, b. July 26, 1800; d. Dec. 9, 1870; [Sister of Edwin Ruffin, the distinguished agriculturist and the second child of George Ruffin, of William Co., Va., b. 1765, who was the son of Edmund Ruffin, of Va., m. Lady Jane Skipwith, daughter of Sir William Skipwith of Prestwould Mecklenburg Co., Va., sixth baronet, d. 1764, m. Elizabeth Smith; Sir
Capt. James^3 Dupuy, m. Mary Purnell, (p. 181). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. William Skipwith descended from John De Mowbray, fourth Baron Mowbray, Lord of the Isle of Axholme, d. 1368. He married Lady Elizabeth Segrave, only child of John, third Lord Segrave, and of Lady Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, his wife, who died, 1399; daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, Earl of Marshal of England, (who married Lady Alice; daughter of Sir Roger Halys, of Harwich); Son of Edward I., King of England, and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., King of France.] They lived in Nottoway County, Va. . . . . . . . Page 232

V. Elizabeth Guerrant^Dupuy, b. Jan. 17, 1795; m. B. Osborne. Issue:

Osborne. i. Catherine^5, m. Joel Johns, of Lunenburg County, Va. Issue:


VII. Joseph^4 Dupuy; Colonel in the Militia before the Civil War; b. Dec. 12, 1797; d. Jan. 18, 1867; m. 1st., May 15, 1834, Mary Dupuy^Edmunds (p. 215), d. Aug. 27, 1839; no issue; m. 2d. Dec. 21, 1842, Sarah Watkins^Walker (p. 218), d. Aug. 8, 1864; Lived in the vicinity of “Marble Hill,” Prince Edward county, Va. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Page, 235

VIII. James Henry^4 Dupuy, b. July 19, 1801; d. Apr. 4, 1855; m. Elizabeth G.^Dupuy (p. 188). Lived at “Marble Hill,” Prince Edward county, Va; Moved to West Tennessee, and thence to Southeast Missouri . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Page, 236
Capt. James Dupuy, m. Mary Purnell, (p. 181).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. IX. Elizabeth Catherine Dupuy, b. Aug. 30, 1803; d. young.

X. Elvira Dupuy, b. Oct. 27, 1805; d. Sept. 1, 1878; m., May 29, 1827, Col. Richard Beverly Eggleston, of Amelia County, Va., b. Feb. 27, 1797; d. Aug. 12, 1853; (Son of Edmond Eggleston, of Cumberland county, Va.; The Egglestons are of Irish descent, but came over to this country from England, and settled on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. About 1758-59, two brothers, William and Joseph, moved and settled near the center of Amelia County, Va., where they became associated with the Bookers, Tabbs, Archers, Royalls, and Meades, in the old "Grubhill church," which was built of timber from the lands of those two Egglestons. Col. Richard Beverly probably descended from one of those brothers. In 1790, Richard and Joseph Eggleston were elected two of the vestrymen of Grubhill church, and the former was made a warden) ........................................ Page, 239

Lieut. Peter Dupuy, m. Margaret Martin (p. 181).
Issue:


II. Anthony Martin Dupuy; Obtained license to practise law about the year 1820, settled in Martinsville, Henry County, Va., and practised in the counties of Patrick, Henry and Franklin until November county court of Henry, 1825, when, upon the death of the clerk of Henry county, he was appointed by Judge Fleming Saunders of the circuit court, his successor. He held the office of clerk of Henry county by several appointments for twenty-seven years, until Oct. 1852, when by the amended constitution, the officer was elected by the people.
Lieut. Peter Dupuy, m. Margaret Martin (p. 181).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. At that election, though ardently supported by a very large proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the county, he was defeated, under the influence of the plea that the offices of Virginia, since the foundation of the government, had been in the hands of the gentlemen of the "old regime," who had reaped the emoluments of office, and it was time for others to share therein. The ability, zeal, and fidelity, with which he discharged the duties of the office, during his long incumbency, were never called in question. He possessed social qualities of the very highest type, and was fond of the society of his friends, by whom he was held in the very highest esteem; b., in Nottoway Co., Va., Dec. 21, 1791; d., in Martinsville, Va., of cancer of the stomach, Dec. 19, 1869. Never married.

III. Thomas Dupuy, b. Apr. 24, 1793; d. July 4, 1795.

IV. Sarah Dupuy, b. Apr. 15, 1795; d. Sept. 11, 1795.


VI. Linnaeus Dupuy, b. Apr. 28, 1798; d. Aug. 22, 1848; m. Apr. 28, 1831, Celine Cugneau Tate, b. Apr. 23, 1798; d. Nov. 10, 1851. Issue:

i. Charles Lewis Cooper; Member of the Washington Artillery, C. S. A., from New Orleans, La; Promoted to Colonel; Cashier of Bank in New Orleans, after the war; b. Feb. 8, 1832; d., in New Orleans, La., June 25, 1895; m. Oct. 20, 1869, Anna Wood Dupuy (p. 235), b. May 16, 1839. Issue:


Lieut. Peter DuPuy, m. Margaret Martin (p. 181).

Issue—Continued:


XII. Harriet A. DuPuy b. June 8, 1807; d. April 9, 1872; m. Ptolomy Lefevre Watkins (p. 184)...

XIII. Virginia Ann DuPuy, b. Feb. 15, 1809; d. Feb. 9, 1834; m. June 10, 1830, William Watson Mitchie, of Hanover county, Va., b. Feb. 15, 1809; d. Feb. 9, 1834. Page, 244


Capt. William DuPuy, m. 1st —— Fuqua, (p. 182).

Issue:

I. Moses Fuqua DuPuy; Sheriff of Greenup county, Ky., during the civil war; b. July 26, 1799; d. Aug. 13, 1889; m. Oct. 4, 1818, Phoebe Stephenson, b. May 24, 1795; d. Dec. 4, 1854. Page, 245

LINE OF PETER'DUPUY. 193

Capt. William Dupuy, m. 2d. Mrs. Peggy Littlejohn (p. 182). Issue—Continued:

VII. Jesse L. Dupuy, m. Ann Stuart. Issue:
i. Margaret; d. ——.

ii. Lewis C. m. Jennie Partlow. Issue:

iii. John M., m. Annie Blair. Issue:
   (iii) Thomas J., b. Dec. 14, 1872; m. Sarah Hicks. Issue:
      1. Paul Hicks. 2. Charlotte A.
   (iv) Cora A., b. Nov. 18, 1878; m. Elmore E. McKee.

iv. Richard, d. ——.

v. William C., d. ——; m. Matilda How. Issue:
   (i) Lillia. (ii) Orpha.


Col. John Malone Dupuy, m. 2d. Elizabeth Hall, (p. 183). Issue:

I. Margaret Dupuy, m. Richard Hudson.

II. Eliza Ann Dupuy, m. Richard Allen.

III. Jane Dupuy, m. Rev. William Crawford.

IV. William Dupuy, m. ——, of Texas, where they lived and all died.

V. Alfred Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Martin. Issue:
   i. Louis D., near Birmingham, Ala.

VI. Stephen H. Dupuy, m. Susan Mudd. Issue:
   i. Son, m. and has 4 sons in Ala.

   ii. Three Daughters.

   iii. John William, m. ——, and has two daughters, b. 1890, 1892.

VII. Susan Dupuy, b. 1838; d. 1900; m. James Hawkins.

*
GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Jesse\textsuperscript{3} Dupuy, m. M. A. Thompson, (p. 183). Issue:

Chap. III. I. James\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy. II. Oscar O\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. —— Dupuy. Evans. III. Alexander\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy.

IV. John\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy. V. William\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy. VI. Lucy N\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. — Hatton.

VII. Mary\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. the husband of her deceased sister, Virginia.

VIII. Virginia\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, d. ——; m. Mr. Cord, a prominent lawyer of Flemingburgh, Ky.


Benjamin\textsuperscript{4} Watkins, m. Susan\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, (p. 183). Issue:

Watkins. I. Mary Lefevre\textsuperscript{6} Watkins, b. Mar. 23, 1806; d. June 29, 1839; m. Jan. 12, 1826, Hezekiah Good Daniel. Issue:

Daniel. i. Susan Ann\textsuperscript{6}, m. James J. Tinsley. Issue:

Tinsley. (i) James Whitefield\textsuperscript{7}, m. Nannie James. Issue:

Benjamin Watkins, m. Susan Dupuy, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:


(ii) Mary Florence 7. (iii) Edward Daniel 7. (Both died infants).

(iv.) Robert Lee 7, m. Daisy Cummings. Issue:


iii. Christina Agnes 6, m. Jesse N. Tinsley. Issue:

Tinsley. (i) Alonzo Calvin 7, m. Sept. 1, 1858, Agnes V 6. Fergusson (p. 206). Issue:
1. Lavallette Amelia 8. 2. Calvin Williamson 8.


vi. Edwin Dupuy 6, never married.

vii. Mollie Dupuy 6, m. Oct. 18, 1859, H. Singleton Belt, M. D. Issue:

Belt. (i) Mary D 7, m. H. A. Southall. (ii) Walter G 7; d. 1890. (iii) Benjamin Lloyd 7.

(iv) H. Singleton 7, m. 1894, Anna Easley.


Watkins. II. Agnes Morton 5 Watkins, b. Sept. 4, 1807; d. Feb. 2, 1882; m., May 24, 1832, Thomas S. Jones; d. June 4, 1853. Issue:

Jones. i. Frances Ann 6, b. Mar. 30, 1834; m. Oct. 22, 1858, George Oakes. Issue:


Jones. ii. John E 6, b. Aug. 14, 1835; m. 1st. Nov. 16,
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Benjamin^Watkins, m. Susan^Dupuy, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.


iii. Susan Jane^6, b. Sept. 15, 1836.

iv. Mary Ellen^6, b. July 21, 1838; m., 1865, Charles Ragsdale. Issue:

(i) Isla G^7. (ii) Lula^7, m. Samuel Mooreman.


Ragsdale.

(vii) Benjamin Watkins^6, b. Jan. 24, 1843; m. Sept., 1882, Nannie Townes^6 Watkins (p. 200). Issue:


Ragsdale.


Payne.

ix. Eliza A^6, b. April { d. July 5, 1855.


Payne.


xii. Agnes Morton^6, b. Jan. 15, 1853; m. Feb. 14, 1882, Col. Sandford Fitts. Issue:

Fitts.

(i) Agnes Morton^7, (ii) Harry^7, (iii) Carrie W^7. (iv) Sanford Brooks^7. (v) Benjamin^7, d. ——.
LINE OF PETER\textsuperscript{1}DUPUY.

Benjamin\textsuperscript{4}Watkins, m. Susan\textsuperscript{4}Dupuy, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:


Scott.


ii. Susan Dupuy\textsuperscript{6}, b. June 4, 1848; d. Apr. 29, 1887; m. Jan. 9, 1872, Albert P. Crabtree. Issue:

Crabtree.

(i) George Watkins\textsuperscript{7}, b. Aug. 26, 1873.

(ii) Susan Warner\textsuperscript{7}, b. Jan. 9, 1878; m. Jan. 6, 1898, George Cornelius Southerland. Issue:

Southerland.

1. George Cornelius\textsuperscript{8}, b. Nov. 3, 1898.

Scott.

iii. Edwin Hoge\textsuperscript{6}, b. Dec. 15, 1849; m. ——. No issue.


Watkins. IV. John Dupuy\textsuperscript{5}Watkins, b. Sept. 26, 1810; m. 1st., Mar. 9, 1836, Jane Martin; d., 1840. Issue:

i. Susan Jane\textsuperscript{6}, m. Col. William H. Worth; Jno. D\textsuperscript{5}, m. 2d. Aug. 6, 1844, Phoebe A. Stone. Issue:

ii. Phoebe Augusta\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 28, 1845.

iii. Mary Florence\textsuperscript{6}, b. Mar. 27, 1847; m., Jan. 27, 1868, Col. James Martin. Issue:

Martin.


(v) Sarah Roberta\textsuperscript{7}, b. May 16, 1883.

198 GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Benjamin\(^4\) Watkins, m. Susan\(^4\) Dupuy, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Payne.

---

N. C., B. A., 1873; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1873; Licensed, Apr. 6, 1872; Ordained, Apr. 17, 1873, by the Presbytery of Orange; Stated Supply and Pastor of Mt. Airy, Madison, Leaksville and Wentworth, N. C., 1872-74; Pastor of the Second church of Wilmington, N. C., 1874-84, of the First church of Concord, N. C., 1884-94, and of the Washington church, N. C., 1894-1900; D. D., 1890). Issue:

1. (i) Mary Augusta\(^7\), b. Sept. 14, 1875; d. May 26, 1888.

2. (ii) Roberta Lee\(^7\), b. Dec. 30, 1879; d. May 16, 1883.

Watkins.

---

v. Samuel Ferdinand\(^6\), b. July 13, 1850; m., Feb. 14, 1883, Rosa Elizabeth Watkins. Issue:

1. (i) Rosa Elizabeth\(^7\), b. May 15, 1884. (ii) John Franklin\(^7\), b. Aug. 8, 1888.

vi. Benjamin Franklin\(^6\), b. Jan. 25, 1855; m., Jan. 3, 1894, Sherly Chenault. Issue:

1. (i) Franklin Chenault\(^7\), b. Dec. 30, 1894. (ii) Sherly Caroline\(^7\), b. June 11, 1897.


V. Thomas Joel\(^5\) Watkins, b. Oct. 19, 1812; d. July 6, 1879; m., Aug. 18, 1842, Sallie Gunn. Issue:

1. Susan Ann\(^6\). ii. Mollie Daniel\(^6\). (Both died infants).

iii. Daniel Gunn\(^6\), b. Sept. 25, 1857; m. June 10, 1884, Lydia A. Powell, b. Apr. 13, 1865. Issue:

Benjamin\textsuperscript{4} Watkins, m. Susan\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

(vii) Maggie Lyle\textsuperscript{7}, b. Feb. 22, 1897, (ix) Sally A\textsuperscript{7}, b. Nov. 22, 1898.

Watkins. VI. Frances Ann\textsuperscript{5} Watkins, b. Oct. 2, 1814; d. June 20, 1840; m., Dec. 14, 1831, Robt. W. Williams. Issue:

Williams. i. Benjamin Watkins\textsuperscript{6}. ii. Robert Martin\textsuperscript{6}. iii. Cornelia\textsuperscript{6}. iv. Sallie Jane\textsuperscript{6}.

Watkins. VII. Stephen Henry\textsuperscript{5} Watkins, b. June 11, 1816; d. in Texas. Never married.

VIII. Caroline Hunt\textsuperscript{5} Watkins, b. Mar. 18, 1819; m., Oct. 25, 1837, Maj. George W. Martin. Issue:

Martin. i. Susan G\textsuperscript{6}. ii. William Watkins\textsuperscript{6}, killed, in battle, in C. S. A. iii. George\textsuperscript{6}, m. — Vance. iv. Joseph Benjamin\textsuperscript{6}. v. John H\textsuperscript{6}. vi. Catherine\textsuperscript{6}, m. — Stocks. vii. Emma Dupuy\textsuperscript{6}. viii. Thomas Henry\textsuperscript{6}.

Watkins. IX. Benjamin Franklin\textsuperscript{5} Watkins, b. Nov. 6, 1820; d. Aug. 11, 1853; m., May 16, 1849, Lucy Ann Paxton. Issue:

i. Samuel Price\textsuperscript{6}, b. May 21, 1850; m., Jan. 21, 1873, Maria G. Stade, b. June 24, 1854. Issue:


ii. Susan C\textsuperscript{6}, b. May 29, 1852; m., July 20, 1869, Millard F. McKinsey, b. May 3, 1849. Issue:


Watkins. X. Henry Anderson\textsuperscript{5} Watkins, M. D.; Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; Practised Medicine about Darlington Heights, Prince Edward county, Va; b. May 4, 1822; d., in Pittsylvania county, Va., May 1902, at the home of his son-in-law, B. W. Jones; m., Jan. 1, 1852, Susan
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

Benjamin⁴ Watkins. m. Susan⁴ Dupuy, (p. 183). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Agnes⁵ Walker, of Prince Edward Co., Va., (p. 219). Issue:
Watkins.
vii. Susan Walker⁶, b. June, 1865; m. James Raymond Morton, of Savanna, Ga. Issue:
Morton.
(i) James Raymond⁷, b. May, 1892; d. ——.
(ii) James Raymond⁷.
(viii. John Dupuy⁶, b. June, 1868; m., in Texas, Maude ——. Issue: (i) John Dupuy⁷.
Watkins.

XI. Susan Elizabeth⁶ Watkins, b. June 4, 1823; d. Mar. 3, 1891; m., Mar. 10, 1845, David Cummins Mebane, M. D., b. Dec. 18, 1805; d. May 23, 1866. Issue:
Mebane.
i. Annie Dupuy⁶, b. June 15, 1846; d. June 20, 1856.
ii. Mary Ellen⁶, b. Oct. 20, 1848; m., Dec. 31, 1879, Rev. Franklin Pierce Ramsay, b., in Pike county, Ala.; (Davidson College N. C., A. B. and A. M., and Ph. D. of the University of Chicago, President and Professor of Bible and Philosophy of King College, Va., 1906; Licensed, Apr., 1881, by the Presbytery of East Alabama; Ordained, Oct., 1881, by the Presbytery of Western Texas; Evangelist, Laredo, Tex., 1881-83; Pastor of New Dublin, Va., 1883-85, of Wetheredville, Md., 1886-90; Evangelist of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa, 1890; Pastor of Augusta, Ky., and Sharon, Ky., 1891-96; President of Fredericksburg College, Va., 1899-1900; Stated Supply of Oxford, Jacksonville and Merrelton, Ala., 1901.-). Issue: (i) Robert Lee⁷. (ii) Franklin Pierce⁷; A. B. of King College and Student of the University of Chicago; Profes-
Chap. III.  
Mebane.

Line of Peter Dupuy.  

Benjamin Watkins.  m.  Susan Dupuy, (p. 183).  

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
Mebane.

sor of Science in King College, Va. (iii) Nellie.  
iii. Rev. Benjamin Watkins; Davidson College, N. C., B. A., 1875; M. A., 1884; D. D., 1899; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1878; Licensed, Apr. 29, 1878; Ordained, Nov. 16, 1878, by the Presbytery of Orange; Pastor of Graham, N. C., 1878-80; Stated Supply of Hillsville and Old Town, Va., and of Mt. Airy, N. C., 1881-82; Pastor of Bristol, Va., 1882-83, of River View, Va., 1883-89, of Maysville, Ky., 1890-92, of Radford, Va., 1892-96, and of Fredericksburg, Va., 1896-99; Co-Principal of Cluster Springs Academy, Halifax Co., Va., 1899-1901; Pastor Elect, of Madison, Pine Hall, and Stated Supply of Wentworth, N. C., 1901; Pastor of Mt. Airy, N. C., 1904; b., in Greensboro, N. C., May 26, 1850; m., Nov. 21, 1878, Elizabeth Gallaway Carter, b. Sept. 5, 1850.  Issue:  

(ii) Mary Gallaway, b. Feb. 11, 1881; appointed, 1904, Missionary to Japan, by the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian church in U. S.  

iv. Susan Agnes, b. Mar. 3, 1852; m., Mar. 26, 1883, E. M. Ramsay.  Issue:  


vi. David Cummins, M. D., b. Apr. 3, 1856; m. 1st., Apr. 3, 1883, Alice E. Earley; d. Jan. 16, 1884; m. 2d., Jessie Spearing.  Issue:  

(i) Thomas.  (ii) Ramsey.  (iii) Jessie.
Benjamin⁴Watkins, m. Susan⁴Dupuy, (p. 183).  
Issue—Continued:

viii. Rev. William Nelson⁶; Davidson College, N. C., B. A. and A. M.; and B. D., and Ph. D., of the University of Chicago; Professor of Languages in King College, Va., 1906; University of Chicago, Semitic Language, 1897; Licensed, 1888, by the Presbytery of Nashville; Ordained, 1889, by the Presbytery of Ebenezer; Stated Supply of Kerrville, Tenn. 1886, of Pulaski and Draper's Valley, Va., 1888-89, of Vanceburg and Greenup, Ky., 1889-94; Professor of Greek and German in the Fredericksburg College, Va., 1897-99; Co-Principal of Cluster Springs Academy, Halifax county, Va., 1899-1900; Professor of Hanover College, Ind. 1900—; b., in Greensboro, N. C., June 10, 1860; m., Dec. 21, 1887, Pauline Evelyn Kent, b. July 8, 1858. Issue:  
(i) Elizabeth Kent⁷, b. Sept. 24, 1888; d. Aug. 9, 1898.  
(ii) Margaret Archer⁷, b. Nov. 16, 1890; d. Aug. 9, 1898.  

Watkins. XII. William Lafayette⁵Watkins, b. Nov. 7, 1824; d. ——; m. 1st. Ellen Bowen. Issue:  
i. Mary⁶. ii. Ellen S. Bowen⁶; Wm. L⁵. m. 2d. Mary Craig. Issue others⁶

John⁴Watkins, m. Nancy Wilson, (p. 183). Issue:  
I. Sallie Ellis⁵Watkins, b. Sept. 1, 1808; m. Eli-sha Plummer. Issue:  

Watkins. II. Thomas Hardin⁵Watkins, b. Feb. 18, 1810; m. Leatitia Saunders. Issue:
John Watkins, m. Nancy Wilson, (p. 183).  
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.
Watkins.

i. Judith Saunders\(^6\). ii. Sallie Ellis\(^6\). iii. Ann W\(^6\). iv. Susan L\(^6\). v. Mary Thomas\(^6\).
vi. America Hairston\(^6\), m. George Hairston\(^6\) Watkins (below). vii. Samuel\(^6\). viii. Ellen\(^6\).

III. Magdalene Dupuy\(^2\) Watkins, b. Apr. 2, 1811; m. Peter Shelton. Three of his sons served in the C. S. A. Issue:

Shelton.
i. William Henderson\(^6\), d. Nov. 1900. ii. Sarah\(^6\).
iii. John Wilson\(^6\). iv. Ann Watkins\(^6\), m. James Martin of Leaksville, N. C. Issue:

Martin.
i. Eliza. Davis\(^7\) (b. Oct. 11, d. Sept., 1868,
(ii) Mag. Watkins\(^7\) 1867 (m. Nov. 11, 1886,
William M. Stultz. Issue:

Stultz.

Shelton.
v. Ruth\(^6\). vi. Peter\(^6\). vii. Mary E\(^6\). viii. Louise\(^6\).
ix. Virginia\(^6\). x. Thomas\(^6\). xi. James\(^6\). xii. George\(^5\).

Watkins.

IV. Nancy Wilson\(^5\) Watkins, b. Dec. 21, 1812; m. Mullins. Issue 5 sons\(^6\) and 2 daughters\(^6\).

V. Elizabeth P.\(^5\) Watkins, b., Nov. 17, 1814; m. Southall; moved West. Issue: 1 son\(^6\). 2 daughters\(^6\).

VI. Peter Wilson\(^6\) Watkins, b. July 23, 1815; m. Louisa Hairston, b. Apr. 1, 1821. Issue:
i. George Hairston\(^6\), b. Sept. 6, 1845; m. America Hairston\(^6\) Watkins (above). Issue:

(i) Mary Saunders\(^7\). (ii) Thomas\(^7\). (iii) Louisa\(^7\). (iv) Peter Dupuy\(^7\). (v) Samuel\(^7\). (vi) Leatitia\(^7\).

ii. Nancy Wilson\(^6\), b. May 18, 1848; m., Nov. 23, 1869, George Stovals Hairston. Issue:

Hairston.

(i) George R\(^7\), b. Jan. 12, 1870. (ii) Louise\(^7\).
(iii) Peter Watkins\(^7\). (iv) Matilda Martin\(^7\).

Watkins.

iii. Louise\(^6\), b. Aug. 15, 1852; m. John Tyler Hairston. Issue:
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

John Watkins, m. Nancy Wilson, (p. 183).

Issue—Continued:


VII. Susan Ann Watkins, b. May 24, 1818; d., 1869; m. Benjamin Barrow. Five of his sons served in the C. S. A. Issue: i. Oren Williams.

Barrow. ii. Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1840; d. June 20, 1900; m., 1859, Jesse H. Turner, M. D. Issue:


Barrow. iii. Watkins, m. — Dixson. Issue: Three.


Stephen Dupuy Watkins, m. Sarah Holman Dupuy, (p. 183). Issue:


III. Washington Lafayette Watkins; Lawyer; b. Jan. 10, 1824; m. 1st., June 10, 1851, Maria Sophia Hall, b. June 4, 1833; d. Sept. 21, 1864; m. 2d., Oct. 9, 1866, Lizzie Stringfellow, b. Sept. 9, 1845. Issue by 1st. m:

Stephen Dupuy\(^4\) Watkins, m. Sarah Holman\(^4\) Dupuy, (p. 183). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Watkins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Parents</th>
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<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>Harriet Hall(^6)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1858</td>
<td>July 18, 1859</td>
<td>v. Sallie Harrison(^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Sallie Harrison(^6)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1860</td>
<td></td>
<td>vi. Alverda Hall(^6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| vi  | Alverda Hall\(^6\)         | F      | May 19, 1862   |              | d. 1864. vii. Maria Hall\(^6\) | b. May 3, 1864; d. May 17, 1865
| IV  | Anna Margaret\(^5\) Watkins| F      | May 16, 1826   |              | d. May 22, 1866; m., Sept. 25, 1861, Richard Sterling Taliaferro |
|     |                             |        |                |              | b. June 12, 1807.              |
| VI  | Ella Amelia\(^5\) Watkins  | F      | Dec. 19, 1831  | d. Sept. 1833|                                |

Ptolemy Lafevre\(^4\) Watkins, m. Harriet Amasia\(^4\) Dupuy, (p. 184) Issue:


Ferguson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Mary Elethia(^6)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1854</td>
<td>Oct., 1895</td>
<td>m., May 5, 1873, George Washington Swain</td>
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<td>b. June 16, 1846. Issue:</td>
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Swain.

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Parents</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Elva Dupuy(^7)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1875</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) Loula Watkins(^7), b. Apr. 22, 1878.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Loula Watkins(^7)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Apr. 22, 1878</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii) Nellie May(^7), b. Sept. 24, 1879.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Nellie May(^7)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1879</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iv) Gracie Lynn(^7), b. June 9, 1882.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Gracie Lynn(^7)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(v) Linda Hume(^7), b. Apr. 23, 1885.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Linda Hume(^7)</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) Mary George(^7), b. Sept. 19, 1887.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(vii)
Ptolemy Lafevre⁴ Watkins, m. Harriet Amasia⁴ Dupuy, (p. 184). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Swain.
Ferguson.


iii. Samuel James⁶, b. Sept. 10, 1856; moved to Louisville, Ky., and m. ——.

iv. Agnes Virginia⁶, b. Sept. 11, 1858; m. Alonzo C. Tinsley (p. 195).

v. Elizabeth Noel⁶, b. Oct. 4, 1862; m. Benjamin F. Williamson. Issue:


(ii) Maria Dupuy⁵, b. May 1, 1884. (iii) Alma⁵, b. Nov. 12, 1886. (iv) Malecomb⁵, b. June 25, 1888.


VII. Peter Dupuy⁵ Watkins, b. Dec. 12, 1840; d. Aug. 16, 1862.

VIII. James Martin⁵ Watkins, b. June 23, 1842; d. June 6, 1843.

IX. Linnaeus Dupuy⁵ Watkins, b. Apr. 12, 1844; d. May 31, 1864, of wounds received in battle, at "Drewry's Bluff," May 16, 1864, in C. S. A. Never married.

X. Harriet Virginia⁵ Watkins, b. Feb. 10, 1846; m., Feb. 16, 1875, John Thomas Thornton, b. Mar. 9, 1848. Issue:

Thorton.


John Bartholomew⁵ Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter, (p. 184). Issue:

Dupuy. I. Watkins⁶ Dupuy; Not eligible for field service, he was detailed to recruit for the C. S. A.; b., in Prince Edward county, Va., Feb. 20, 1843; d., in
LINE OF PETER 1 DUPUY.  207

John Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter, (p. 184). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Texas, Dec. 5, 1894; m. Rosa B. Leigh, of Prince Dupuy. Edward Co., Va. Issue:


ii. John Watkins; Volunteer in the Spanish-American War; mustered in, Richmond, Va., May 12, 1898; member of Company G., from Roanoke, Va.; 2d. Virginia Regiment of Infantry; 3d. Brigade (Gen. Hasbrook); 2d. Division (Gen. Arnold); 7th Corps (Gen. Fitz Lee); Camped at Jacksonville, Fla., 1898; Ordered to Richmond, Va., 1898, and, with his company, mustered out of service, at Roanoke, Va., Dec. 15, 1898; b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., May 20, 1878; m., Sept. 27, 1898, Annie Laurie Rooker, of Roanoke, Va., b. Mar. 23, 1877. Issue:


iii. James Lefevre; Volunteer in the Spanish-American War; Mustered in, Richmond, Va., May 14, 1898; Member of Company K., from Petersburg, Va.; 4th Virginia Regiment of Infantry; 3d. Brigade (Gen. Hasbrook); 2d. Division (Gen. Arnold); 7th Corps (Gen. Fitz Lee); Camped at Jacksonville, Fla., 1898; Entered Havana, Cuba, Dec. 20, 1890; Mustered out with his regiment, in Savannah, Ga., Apr. 27, 1899; b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Apr. 15, 1880.

iv. Henry Leigh, b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Sept. 15, 1882; d., in Roanoke, Va., Nov. 8, 1889. II. Rev. Benjamin Hunter Dupuy; Volunteer, May, 1863, in the First Richmond Howitzers, Cabell's Battalion of Artillery, Longstreet's Corps, C. S. A.; Mustered in at Culpeper Court House, Va., June, 1863; Engaged in the battles of Gettysburg, Pa.,
Chap. III. July 2, 3, 1863, of Spottsylvania Court House, May, and of Cole Harbor, Va., June, 1864; Retreated with his company to Appomattox Court House, Va., 1865; Escaped from surrendering with Gen. Lee’s army, Apr. 10, 1865, and after the surrender of Gen. Johnson’s army, Apr. 26, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, in Farmville, Va., May, 1865; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1873; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1876; Licensed, Apr. 1876, by the Presbytery of Roanoke; Ordained, Aug., 1876, by the Presbytery of East Hanover; Pastor of the Powhatan and Stated Supply of the Willis churches, Va., 1876-83; Evangelist of the Presbytery of Western District, Tenn., 1883-84; Pastor of the Second church, St. Joseph, Mo., 1884-86, of Carrollton, Mo., 1886-88, of Higginsville, Mo., 1888-93; Pastor Elect of Waxahachie, Tex., 1894; Pastor of Water Valley, Miss., 1894-98; Stated Supply of Marion, Ky., 1900-01, and of Big Spring and Bloomfield, Ky., 1902-03; Pastor of Davis, W. Va., 1904-06, and of Beverly, W. Va., 1906; While without a regular charge, 1898-99, supplied the Prytania Street church, of New Orleans, La., the Central church, of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Second and Alabama St. Churches of Memphis, Tenn.; The following minute was made by the Second church of Memphis, and published in the church papers: “Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1899. In the absence of Dr. N. M. Woods for the last six weeks, the Rev. B. H. Dupuy has been our Pastor. As he leaves us, we as a Session make record of the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has served our church. He has preached the Word in its simplicity and power. He has preached Christ and Him crucified as the sinner’s only hope, with loving earnestness and effectiveness. He has preached to Christians, the pure Gospel, faithfully, affectionately and fearlessly. He is a pleasing speaker. He
John Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter, (p. 184). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Uses no notes in his discourses. He is a logical reasoner, a man of sound sense, thoroughly evangelical and consecrated to the Master’s service. Simple, grave, sincere, fervent and impressive in prayer; he illustrates by a Holy walk his discipleship with the Lord Jesus. The Session by unanimous vote hereby thank him for his efficient work and Christian example while with us; and we return thanks to God that He sent us this humble and devoted minister. We take great pleasure in commending our brother to the favorable consideration of any church in need of a good Pastor and able Preacher”; (Written by Judge C. W. Heiskell, and signed by twelve other elders); A frequent writer for the Church papers and author of this volume; b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., May 11, 1845; m., in Cumberland Co., Va., Nov. 30, 1876, Lelia Morton Blanton, b., in Cumberland Co., Va., Apr. 27, 1859; [Daughter of Dr. Hugh Lawrence and Frances Camilla (Blanton, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Walker) Blanton), Blanton; Son of Lawrence and Gillie (Colley) Blanton]. Issue:

i. Blanton Hugo; Central University, Ky., 1897; Volunteer in the Spanish-American War, from Monroe, La., May 1, 1898; Mustered in, in New Orleans, La., May 11, 1898; Member of Company B. (Capt. F. P. Stubbs, Jr.); 1st regiment of Louisiana Infantry (Col. W. Stevears); 1st Brigade (Gen. Loyd Wheaton); 1st Division (Gen. Warren Keifer); 7th Corps (Gen. Fitz Lee); mustered out with his regiment, at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3, 1898; A merchant by occupation; b., at “Locust Grove,” the home of his maternal great aunts, Cumberland Co., Va., Nov. 3, 1877; m., at Pollock, La., Oct., 1904, Kittie Palmore; (Daughter of Mrs. F. D. Palmore of Arkansas). Issue:
Chap. III. John Bartholomew\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter, 

\textit{(p. 184). Issue—Continued:}

(i) Hugh Palmore\textsuperscript{8}, b. at Pollock, La., Aug. 20, 1905.

ii. Susanna Lavillon\textsuperscript{7}, b., at “Willow Bank”, the home of her maternal grandparents, Cumberland Co., Va., June 10, 1879; m., in Water Valley, Miss., Oct. 9, 1895, Luther Smith, of Water Valley, Miss; (A merchant by occupation). Issue:

Smith.

(i) May Lucile\textsuperscript{8}, b. Sept. 29, 1897.

iii. Benjamin Hunter\textsuperscript{7}; a Machinist by occupation; b., in Powhatan Co., Va., Mar. 6, 1881; m., July 6, 1903, Jeanette Shoffner, of Water Valley, Miss; (Daughter of Dr. J. H. Shoffner, practising physician of Water Valley, Miss., and District Surgeon of the Illinois Central, R. R.).


v. Lelia Morton\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 25, 1884, in St. Joseph, Mo; m., Beverly, W. Va., Dec. 5, 1906, James Gaines Prater, of Knoxville, Tenn., b., Knox Co., Tenn., Mar. 4, 1876; (Farmer; Son of W. H. and Mary Gaines (Lee) Prater, of Knox Co., Tenn.)


John Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter (p. 184). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

viii. Paul Bartholomew, b. April 7, 1891, in Higginsville, Mo.

ix. Elvira May, b. April 14, 1893, in Higginsville, Mo.

x. James Lindsay, b. July 15, 1895, in Water Valley, Miss.


III. Henry Guerrant Dupuy; Member of reserves, C. S. A., and engaged in a skirmish at Farmville, Va., 1865, on the Retreat of Gen. R. E. Lee from Richmond; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., June 23, 1847; m., Falls Co., Tex., Katie A. Finley, b., in Meriwether Co., Ga., July 1, 1864. Settled in Marlin, Tex. Issue:


IV. Elizabeth May Dupuy, b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Dec. 23, 1849; m., Oct. 13, 1875, Thomas Cole Spencer, of Charlotte Co., Va., b., Oct. 15, 1841; [Volunteer in the Charlotte County Cavalry, C. S. A., at the beginning of the war, and served to its close; Son of Rev. Thomas Cole and Eliza W. (Fennell) Spencer (Methodist); son of Thomas Cole and Frances (Pearce) Spencer; Son of John Spencer of Charlotte Co., Va., who married Sallie Watkins, daughter of Thomas Watkins of Chickahomoney, Va.]; They settled in Texas about 1878. Issue:


ii. Elizabeth May, b. June 14, 1879, in Falls
John Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Henrietta L. Hunter (p. 181). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Co., Tex. iii. Henrietta Belle⁷, b. Sept. 9, 1889, in Tyler, Tex.


Dupuy. Issue:


VII. John Bartholomew⁶ Dupuy, b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Dec. 20, 1862; m., Oct. 26, 1892, Lizzie Eleanor LeGrand, of Appomattoc Co., Va. They moved from Roanoke, Va., to Pierce City, Mo., and thence to Inglewood, Wash. Issue:


Henry Guerrant⁴ Dupuy, m. Sarah Taylor, (p. 181). Issue:

I. Mary Elizabeth⁵ Dupuy, b. Dec. 17, 1810; d. Feb. 22, 1890; m. Ang, 21, 1839, Spencer Gilliam, b. Nov. 26, 1805; d. Oct. 29, 1879. Issue:

Gilliam. i. Virginia Frances⁶, b. July 10, 1840; d. Apr. 12, 1871; m., Feb. 14, 1860, Francis H. Thornton. Issue:


(iii) Louis Dibrell\(^7\).

ii. Evelyn Dupuy\(^6\), b. Sept. 15, 1842; d. Feb. 3, 1870; m., June 13, 1866, Fernando C. Ford. Issue:
   (i) Kate Morton\(^7\), m. Thomas A. Almond. (ii) Evelyn Asher\(^7\).

Ford.

iii. Henry Evander\(^6\), b. Apr. 16, 1845; d. Dec. 21, 1900; Member of the 18th Virginia Regiment of infantry, Picket's Division, Longstreets Corps, C. S. A.; m., Nov. 18, 1868, M. Alice Sears, d., 1888. Issue: (i) Gertrude Bacon\(^7\), b. Nov. 27, 1869; m. Walter F. Ford.

iv. Columbia Ann\(^6\), b. Oct. 6, 1847; m., Feb. 19, 1871, Samuel D. Sears. Issue:

Sears.

v. Mary Lavalette\(^6\), b. Mar. 16, 1850; m., Nov. 1, 1871, Charles S. Morton, M. D.; (Surgeon of the 57th North Carolina Regiment of Infantry, Earley's Division, C. S. A.). Issue:
Henry Guerrant*Dupuy, m. Sarah Taylor, (p. 184).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
Morton.  
June 20, 1876.  (iv) Mary Evelyn⁷, b. May 1, 1877; m., Apr. 25, 1899, Lucius Polk Dillon.  

Dupuy.  
II. Frances Eliza⁵Dupuy, b. Sept. 13, 1813; m., 1837, Clayton Gilliam, b. June 12, 1812. They emigrated from Prince Edward Co., Va., about 1837, and settled in Cadiz, Ky. Issue:

Gilliam.  
i. Adolphus H⁶, b, in Cadiz, Ky., May 21, 1849; d. Dec. 25, 1892; m., Sept. 25, 1871, Frances M. Harper, b. Dec. 14, 1855. Issue:  
(i) Pearl⁷, b., near Boaz, Ky., Mar. 5, 1873; m., Feb. 11, 1892, Lawrence Albritten.  
(ii) Holly⁷, b., near Boaz, Ky., Jan. 16, 1878.  
(iii) Adolphus Howard⁷, b., near Boaz, Ky., Mar. 20, 1885.

ii. Richard C⁶, b., in Cadiz, Ky., Aug. 15, 1851.  

iv. Clifton Dupuy⁶, b., in Cadiz, Ky., Feb. 25, 1857; m., Oct. 9, 1879, Mattie Pryor, b. Jan. 6, 1860. Issue:  
Jane^4Dupuy, m. Nicholas Edmunds, (p. 185).

**Issue:**

I. Thomas^5Edmunds, b., in Charlotte Co., Va., 1809; m. Fannie Morton. They settled in the vicinity of Hebron Presbyterian Church, Charlotte Co., Va. Issue:

x. Sallie^6, m. Rev. Paul F. Brown; (Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1872; Union Theological Seminary, Va. 1875; Licensed, Apr. 24, 1875; Ordained, Apr. 1880, by the Presbytery of Roanoke, which licensed him; Evangelist of the Presbytery of Roanoke, 1875-82, and in Kentucky, 1882-83; Pastor at Buckingham C. H., Va., 1883-86, of Brunswick, Ga., 1886-92, of St. Elmo and Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 1892-96, of Bartow, Fla., 1897-99; Stated Supply of Central church, Knoxville, Tenn., 1900-01, and of 2d. ch., Jacksonville, Fla., 1901—). Issue: Several^7.


III. Henry Edwin^5Edmunds, b., in Charlotte Co. Va., Jan. 20, 1813; m. Lucy J. Barksdale. They settled in the vicinity of the Hebron Presbyterian church, Charlotte Co., Va. Issue:

i. Belle^6; d. ——; m. Samuel Morton, of South Boston, Va. Issue:


ii. Nicholas^6, m ——. Settled in Hopkinsville, Ky.

iii. Lottie^6, m —— Wimbish, of Mecklenburg Co., Va.

Chap. III. vii. Lavalette, m. Samuel Morton, husband of her deceased sister Belle. Issue:


Edmunds. viii. Ashby.

IV. John Dupuy, b., in Charlotte Co., Va., Sept., 1815; Settled on land adjoining the homestead, where he died, 1894; Long an Elder in Bethlehem Presbyterian church; m., 1849, Mary N. Read. Issue:


V. Sallie Edmunds (Twin), b., in Charlotte Co., Va., July, 1817; m., June 8, 1848, Henry E. Scott; d., Dec. 14, 1882. Settled near Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, of which he was long an Elder. Issue:

Scott. i. Jane, b. Feb. 17, 1850; m. Henry Franke, a Photographer; d., —. Issue: (i) Florence. (ii) Hallie.


iv. Susan, b. Mar. 8, 1856; m. R. H. Roberts.
Jane Dupuy, m. Nicholas Edmunds, (p. 185).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  


VI. Susan^ Edmunds (Twin), b., in Charlotte Co., Va., July, 1817; m., 1840, Patrick Henry Flourney, M. D., b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Mar. 4, 1813; d. Charlotte C. H., Va., Mar. 3, 1887; [Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; Located at Charlotte C. H., Va., and did a large practice until his death; He descended from Laurent Flourney (married Gabrielle Mellin, of Lyons), who fled from Champagne, France, after the massacre of the Protestants at Vassy, 1562, and went to Geneva at the time of the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Day, 1572. The descendants of Dr. Flourney, who know his immediate ancestry, (unknown to the author), will find sufficient information to trace his descent from pp. 81-90, of "The Virginia Magazine", Richmond, Va., Vol. 2., No. 1., July, 1894]. Issue:

Flourney.  


iii. Ann Cabell^, b, and d., 1848.

Edmunds.  


Chap. III.  IX. Nicholas Edmunds; For many years a Commission Merchant of Richmond, Va., where he died without marrying.

Mary Dupuy, m. Col. William T. Walker, (p. 185).

Issue:


V. Mary Dupuy Walker; d. Jan., 1882; m. Samuel Clark; d., 1897. Issue:

Clark.  i. William Townes; Never married. ii. John Walker, m. Sallie ——. Issue: Two sons.

Walker. VI. William Townes Walker, M. D.; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., B. A., 1846; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1852; Began practise of Medicine in his native county, about Darlington heights, and managed his father's estate; After marriage, he moved to his father-in-law's residence, on the famous "Dover Farm" on James river, Goochland Co., Va., where he practised his profession, and managed the large farm about 30 years; Vice President and declined the Presidency of the Virginia Agricultural Society; Provisional Surgeon in the C. S. A., and established a general Hospital at the Huguenot Springs, Powhatan Co., Va., over which he presided during the Civil War; After the war, he found himself stripped of every thing except the landed estate of his father-in-law, with $80,000 of debt, arising from the provisions of his father-in-law's will; Under such financial burden, he struggled manfully for years, not failing to use his influence by public speeches and news-paper articles towards the recuperation of his impoverished State; Advocated the abandonment of the Kanahwa Canal, and building on its towpath the Richmond and Allegheney R. R. (now the James
Mary Dupuy, m. Col. William T. Walker, (p. 185).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. River Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.; Surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.; In 1882, he sold the large estate in Goochland county and moved to Lynchburg Va., where he practised medicine till his death; Many years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church; b., in Prince Edward Co., Va., Aug. 22, 1825; d., Lynchburg, Va., May 13, 1898; m. 1st, Oct. 26, 1852, Susan Josephine Sampson, b., 1827; d., Goochland Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1870; (Daughter of Richard Sampson, who purchased, of the Woodsons, the famous “Dover Farm” in Goochland Co., Va., about 3 miles from the old obliterated site of Manakintown) .........Below. m. 2d. May 25, 1875, Mrs. Fannie (Hollaway) Bayly ........................................ Page, 221

VII. Susan Agnes Walker, m. Dr. Henry A. Watkins, of Pittsylvania Co., Va., (p. 200).

VIII. John Edmunds Walker. IX. Nannie Watkins Walker.

Dr. William T. Walker, m. 1st. Susan J. Sampson, (above). Issue:

I. Lelia Walker, b., in Goochland Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1853.

II. Frank Walker, b., in Goochland Co., Va., Nov. 28, 1854; m. Mrs. Maria J. Smith. Issue: Several7.


Dr. William T. Walker, m. 1st. Susan J. Sampson, (p. 219). Issue—Continued:


V. Mary Susan Walker, b., in Goochland Co., Va., Oct. 20, 1862; m., Lynchburg, Va., July 3, 1888, Rev. Nicholas Hill Robertson (Methodist), b., Bedford Co., Va., Sept. 17, 1860; (Son of Nicholas W. and Sallie E. Robertson; Randolph Macon College, Va., A. M., 1883; Licensed, 1885; West End, Manchester, Va., 1885; Chatham Circuit, 1886-88; South Dan, 1888-89; Charles City, Lancaster, Franklin, Norfolk, and Prospect Circuits, severally, 1888-1902). Issue:


iii. Mary Kenna, b., Nov. 23, 1898.

VII. John Walker, M. D.; University of Virginia; Maryland University, M. D., 1891; John Hopkins and Maryland Universities, post-graduate, 1897; Began practice of Medicine in Lynchburg, Va., 1891; Member of The Virginia State Medical
Chap. III. Walker.

Dr. William T. Walker, m. 1st. Susan J. Sampson, (p. 219). Issue—Continued:

Society, and Secretary of The Lynchburg Academy of Medicine; Medical Examiner of The New York Life Insurance Co., of the Fidelity Mutual Life of New York, and of the Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J.; Surgeon of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.; Coroner of the city of Lynchburg, Va; b., in Goochland Co., Va., July 1, 1867; m., Nov. 29, 1905, Laura May Stebbins, of South Boston, Va.

VIII. Robert Walker, b. and d. in Goochland Co., Va., respectively, May 8, 1869, July 11, 1869. Issue of Dr. W. T. by his 2d. m.

IX. Gulielma Walker, b., Goochland Co., Va., Jan. 25, 1880; m., Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 28, 1901, Richard L. Simpson, M. D.

Frances A. Dupuy, m. John Daniel, (p. 185). Issue:

Daniel.

I. Agnes Daniel, d. in infancy.

II. Joel Watkins Daniel; Hampden-Sidney College, Va.; First Lieutenant in the Charlotte County Cavalry, C. S. A., at the outbreak of the war, and took part in Gen. Garnett’s West Virginia Campaign; In 1862, on account of failing eyesight, he was transferred to the quarter-master’s department, in which he served to the close of the war; after the war, farmed in Charlotte Co., Va., and in Goochland Co., Va.; Late in life, moved to Martinsville, Va.; b. Oct. 12, 1822; d., Martinsville, Va., June 23, 1905; m. 1st., Nov. 10, 1852, Alice Willie Harper, of Prince Edward Co., Va.; d., Prince Edward Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1858; m. 2d., June 20, 1860, Martha Elizabeth Dupuy, (p. 225). Issue by 1st. m.

iii. Joel Watkins\(^9\), b., Charlotte Co., Va., Jan. 7, 1862; Killed in a Rail Road wreck in W. Va., Oct. 25, 1905; m., Nov. 6, 1895, Caroline De Jar- nette Staples, of Roanoke, Va. Issue:  


vi. Robert Eldridge\(^6\), b. Apr. 9, 1868; m., June 27, 1893, Gertrude Russell. Issue: (i) Gertrude Sherron\(^7\), b. Sept. 18, 1897.

vii. Lavillon Dupuy\(^6\), b. Feb. 12, 1877.

William Hunt\(^4\)Dupuy, m. Agnes Payne Ware, (p. 185). Issue:

Dupuy. I. Mary Ware\(^5\)Dupuy, b. Feb. 4, 1821; d., Brandon, Miss., Oct. 20, 1887; m., Nov. 22, 1837, William Harrison Richardson, b. June 1, 1815; d., Brandon, Miss., Jan. 23, 1882. Issue: 

Richardson. i. Agnes Ware\(^6\), b. Nov. 24, 1838; d. July 19, 1896; m., Nov. 14, 1860, Edward G. Williams. Issue:

Williams. (i) Bonnie Bell\(^7\), b. Aug. 6, 1863; d. Aug. 11, 1893. (ii) Annie Richardson\(^7\), b. Oct. 6, 1864; d. Aug. 6, 1893. (iii) Carrie Shelby\(^7\), b., 1866; d. Sept. 2, 1894; m. Prof. Ires.

Richardson. ii. Belle\(^6\), b. Feb. 22, 1840; m., May 13, 1858, Wesley Marion Smith. Issue:

William Hunt Dupuy, m. Agnes Payne Ware, (p. 185). Issue—Continued:


iii. Loulie⁶, b. Apr. 2, 1847; d. Apr. 28, 1886; m., Mar. 24, 1864, Henry Upshire McKinney. Issue:
   (i) Mary Sue⁷, m. A. G. Stollenwerch. Issue:
      1. Florence McKinney⁸, b., 1894. 2. Mary Augusta⁸, b., 1897.
   (ii) William Richardson⁷, m. Susie Hernandes. (iii) Florence L⁷. (iv) Howard⁷.

   (i) Wesley M⁷, b. Apr. 5, 1890. (ii) William Richardson⁷, b., 1891; d. Aug. 20, 1892.

Dupuy. II. John Ware⁵Dupuy, b. Sept. 13, 1822; d., Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 24, 1883; m. Elizabeth Alice Withers. Issue:
   i. William Elijah⁶, M. D., m. Cornelia A. Lefler. Issue:
      (i) Louis Rogers; Volunteer in the Spanish-American War; b., 1871.
   ii. Leonella Catharine⁶, m. John Anderson Faulds; d. ———.

III. William Hunt⁵Dupuy, b. Sept. 17, 1824; d., 1858; m. Mary V. Burnett. No issue.

IV. Susan Payne⁵Dupuy, b. Sept. 2, 1826; m., Jan. 22, 1852, Alexander C. Faulkner; They moved from Kentucky, and settled in Texas in 1853. Issue:
   i. Fannie Agnes⁶, b. Nov. 16, 1855; m., Oct. 3, 1872, Rev. William Mason Gough (Baptist), b. May 22, 1840; d. Oct. 21, 1895. Issue:
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

William Hunt Dupuy, m. Agnes Payne Ware, (p. 185). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Gough.


Faulkner.


Issue:


Faulkner.

iii. Richard C⁶, b. Jan. 24, 1863; m., Oct. 21, 1888, Jerusha P. Rogers, b. Sept. 29, 1867. Issue:


Dupuy.


VI. James⁵Dupuy.

VII. Agnes Morton⁵Dupuy, b. Apr. 13, 1839; m., Dec. 1, 1857, Benjamin Lawrence Radford, b. Sept. 26, 1828; d. Sept. 29, 1873. Issue:


John⁴Dupuy, m. Ann B. Daniel, (p. 185). Issue:

Dupuy.


II. Charles⁴Dupuy. III. Susan Watkins⁴Dupuy.
Chap. III.  IV. Nannie E. Dupuy; m. Rev. Edwin Lindsley Wilson, b., in Berkeley Co. Va.; (Hampden-Sidney College, Va., A. B., 1869; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1872; Licensed, Mar. 13, 1872; Ordained, Oct. 12, 1872; Pastor of Falling Water, Va., 1872, of Hancock, Md., 1872-74, of Gerardstown, W. Va., 1874-93, and of Catoctin, Va., 1893-).  Issue:


Dupuy. VI. James Richard Dupuy, m. ——.  Issue: Several.

Dr. Joel W. Dupuy, m. Paulina P. Eldridge, (p. 185).  Issue:

Dupuy. I. Martha Elizabeth Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Apr. 5, 1834; m. Joel W. Daniel (his 2d. wife), of Charlotte Co., Va., (p. 221).

Chap. III. 1893, Blanch L. Herndon, b. May 29, 1867. Issue

Dupuy. by 1st m:

i. Flood Edmunds⁶, b. Oct. 17, 1862; m. Mar. 23, 1892, Ethel Crockett. Issue:

ii. Joseph Thomas⁶, b. July 4, 1864; m. Nov. 9, 1893, Katherine Ford. Issue:
   (iii) De Graffenreidt⁷, b., 1898.

iii. Susie Madison⁶, b. Nov. 15, 1866.

iv. Paulina Eldridge⁶, b. Mar. 23, 1869; m., June 23, 1895, Charles D. Mears. Issue:
   (i) Herbert Madison⁷, b. Nov. 22, 1897.

v. Mary Janette⁶, b. Mar. 1, 1872; m. Aug. 23, 1897, William Whitehurst. Issue:
   (i) Mollie⁷, b. July 6, 1898.


III. Powhatan Eldridge⁵Dupuy; For many years a leading Druggist on Broad St., Richmond, Va.; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Sept. 10, 1838; d., Richmond, Va., July 19, 1893; m., Feb. 7, 1866, Marietta Bruden, of Richmond, Va., b. Mar. 17, 1842. No issue.


V. Paulina Pocahontas⁵Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Oct. 6, 1841; d., South Boston, Va., Oct. 16, 1897; m., "Falkland," Goochland Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1873, Rev. Lewis Burwell Johnston, b., Salem, Va., Dec. 26, 1847; d., June 8, 1907; (Hampden-Sidney College, Va., B. A., 1868; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1871; Licensed, May 22, 1871, by the
Dr. Joel W. Dupuy, m. Pauline P. Eldridge (p. 185). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Presbytery of Montgomery; Ordained, Aug. 20, 1871, by the Presbytery of West Hanover; Pastor of Byrd and Hebron, Goochland Co., Va., 1871-80, of Gordonsville and Orange C. H., Va., 1883-84, of Hebron, Va., 1884-87, of Harrisonburg, Va., 1887-92, of South Boston, Va., 1892-1907; Member of Board of Trustees, Union Theological Seminary, Va.; D. D.) Issue:

Dupuy. VI. Josephine⁶Dupuy, d. in infancy.

VII. Henry Rolfe⁶Dupuy, M. D.; attended Medical Lectures in the West; Practised Medicine about Cartersville, Cumberland Co., Va., and later in Norfolk, Va., where he built up a fine practice; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., 1845; m. Nannie Greyson Walton, of Cumberland Co., Va. Issue:
i. Minnie P⁶, b., 1869; m. Charles T. Ironmonger. Issue:
   (i) Mary Greyson⁷, b., 1894. (ii) Nannie Cortlandt³, b., 1896.

Dupuy. ii. Nannie Cortlandt⁶, b., 1871; m. Edmund Foster, of Boston, Mass. iii. Rolfe Walton⁶, b., 1873; m. Lulie R. Walker, of Kentucky. iv. Howell Eldridge⁶, b., 1875.


IX. Joel Watkins⁶Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1849; Moved to Mississippi; m., Mar. 31, 1878, Martha Watkins Ryals, of Mississippi, b. June 19, 1856. Issue:
Chap. III.  
ii. Lucy Gordon⁶, b. Sept. 18, 1882.  

X. Alice Townes⁵Dupuy, b. Prince Edward Co., Va., Oct. 3, 1853; m., Byrd church, Goochland Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1879, William C. Kean, of Goochland Co., Va.; d., 1903. (Member of the First Richmond Howitzers, Cabell's Battalion of Artillery, Longstreet's Corps, C. S. A., and served to the close of the war). Issue:  

   i. Nellie Pocahontas⁵, b. Sept. 24, 1880,  
   ii. Leonora Lavinia⁵, b. Sept. 30, 1882,  
   iii. Otho Tecumseh⁵, b. Dec. 17, 1886,  
   all at "Oakland," Goochland Co., Va.

Mary P.⁴Dupuy, m. Robert Dickinson, (p. 188). Issue:  

Dickinson.  
I. Mary Anne⁶Dickinson, m. 1st. John Archer Bland; m. 2d., — Pergerson. Issue by 1st. m.:  
   i. Martha Rebecca⁶, m. Charles W. Fitzgerald.  

II. Thomas H.⁵Dickinson; moved to California and died. Never married.

III. James Robert⁵Dickinson, M. D.; moved to Alabama in 1838; d. there.

IV. Asa Dupuy⁶Dickinson; Lawyer, and located near Worsham, Va.; Practised law in the counties of Prince Edward, Cumberland, Lunenburg, Va.; Member of the House of Representatives from Prince Edward Co., Va., 1857-59; Member of the Virginia Senate, 1860-63; Judge of the Third Virginia Circuit, 1870-82; Trustee of Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1844-82; Long an Elder in the Presbyterian Church: b., Nottoway Co., Va., Mar. 31, 1816; d. June, 1882; m. 1st. Jane Michaux, (a descendant of Abraham Michaux, immigrant from Sedan, France, and of Susanna Rochett, the famous "Little Night-cap," who escaped from Sedan, in a
Mary P. Dupuy, m. Robert Dickinson, (p. 188).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. hogshead to Holland, where they were married and remained some years. They emigrated to America and settled in King William Parish; His will is probated in Henrico county court, July, 1717, with the following legatees—Wife, Jacob, John, Paul, Abraham, Anne, Jane, Magdalene, Susanna, Judith, Elizabeth, Amanda, and Esther; Jacob married Judith Woodson and had four children—Jacob, Joseph, Elizabeth and Judith, and from this last Jacob, grandson of the immigrant, are descended all who bear the Michaux name in Virginia); m. 2d., Nov. 25, 1846, Sarah Cabell Irvine, b. Oct. 17, 1825. Issue by 1st m:

i. Robert M.; Lawyer in Prince Edward Co., Va; m. — Cralle.

ii. John Purnell; d. Jan. 2, 1886. Never married. Issue by 2d. m:

iii. Jesse Irvine; moved to Texas.


v. Thomas Harris, b. Feb. 13, 1851; m. Nov. 27, 1895, Mildred S. Watkins, (p. 231). vi. Elizabeth Guerrant. vii. Anna Carrington. viii. Frances Jane; d. young. ix. Frank Watkins; d. young. x. Asa Dupuy; Moved to Texas; m. Ella Duncan. Issue:

(i) Robert Carrington. (ii) Asa Dupuy.

(iii) Chloe. (iv) Sallie Irvine.

xi. Sallie Bruce.

xii. Mary Seddon, m. Rev. J. Horace Lacy, b, Lexington, Va.; (University of Virginia, 2 yrs; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1889; Ordained, May, 1889, by the Presbytery of Orange; Pastor of Mebane, N. C., 1889-91, of Westminster Church, N. C., 1891-93, of Florence, Ala.,
Mary P. Dupuy, m. Robert Dickinson, (p. 188).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. 1893-99, of Clarksville, Tenn., 1900-05, Winchester, Va., 1905 ——; D. D.). Issue:


xiii. Charles Bruce; d. young.


(i) Sallie Cabell; (ii) Juliet Dickinson. (iii) William C. V. Elizabeth Guerrant Dickinson; d. Sept. 1, 1849; m., May, 1840, Col. William Carter Knight; [Son of John Howell and Sallie E. (Carter) Knight, a direct descendant in the third generation of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Graduate of law from William and Mary College, Va.; Member of Virginia Senate, 1857-60; Secretary and President of the State Agricultural Society; Editor of the Southern Planter and Farmer; The name Knight appears early in Virginia history; Many thousands of acres of land were patented by persons of that name, as shown in the State Registry, during the period, 1638-75.].

Issue:

Knight. i. Carter Dupuy; d. young.

ii. Robert P.; Volunteer in the First Richmond Howitzers, Cabell's Battalion of Artillery, Longstreet's Corps, C. S. A., and served to the close of the Civil War; m. Miss Clay, of Chesterfield Co., Va. Issue, a number of children.
Mary P. Dupuy, m. Robert Dickinson, (p. 188).

Issue—Continued:

iii. Jinnie Wickliffe, m. 1st. Capt. Henry Delaplaine Danforth; (Member of the 21st. Virginia Infantry of Volunteers, C. S. A.; Secretary of the Mutual Assurance Society, Richmond, Va.); m. 2d. Col. Charles T. O’Ferrall; (C. S. A.; Member of Congress). Issue by 1st. m: (i) John B.


VI. William Purnell Dickinson, m. 1st. Lavellette Barksdale; m. 2d. Maggie Venable; m. 3rd. — Smith. Issue:

VII. Sarah Jane Dickinson.

Asa Dupuy, m. Emily Howe, (p. 188).

Issue:

Dupuy.

I. Mary Purnell Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., June 23, 1839; m., Aug. 24, 1858, Richard Henry Watkins, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., June 4, 1825; d., Farmville, Va., July 8, 1905; (Captain of the Prince Edward County, Cavalry, C. S. A.; Successful Lawyer in Prince Edward Co., Va.; For 50 years an elder in the Presbyterian churches, first of Briery and later of Farmville, Va.). Issue:
   i. Emily Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., July 13, 1859; m. Edward Lawrence Dupuy, (p. 236).
   v. Rev. Asa Dupuy; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., B. A.; Harvard College, 1 year; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1903; Stated Supply of Cass, W. Va., 1905; Pastor of Windsor Ave,
Chap. III. Dupuy.


II. Maria Lucinda° Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co. Va., Apr. 3, 1841; m., Nov. 26, 1862, Abner Anderson; (Editor and Proprietor of "The Danville Register and Richmond Whig"). No issue.


Issue:

Cole.

i. Howson White°, b., Danville, Va., June 13, 1878. ii. Lavillon Dupuy°, b., Danville, Va., Nov. 19, 1880.

Dupuy.

IV. Ann Lefevre° Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Apr. 8, 1845; d. Nov. 9, 1879.

V. Emily Howe° Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Nov. 23, 1846; d. Dec. 5, 1856.

Dr. Wm. J° Dupuy, m. Jane S. Ruffin, (p. 188).

Issue:


III. George Ruffin° Dupuy; William and Mary College, Va., B. A.; For many years a Tobacconist in Kentucky and Missouri; b. Dec. 17, 1820; d., Brunswick, Mo., Oct. 1, 1887; m. Sidney Thompson, b. Jan. 15, 1842; d. Apr. 4, 1864. Issue:

i. George Ruffin°; Davidson College, N. C., A. B., 1886; Book-keeper; b., Eddyville, Ky., Dec. 18, 1862; m., Oct. 12, 1898, Annie E. Satterthwaite, b., Washington, N. C., Apr. 17, 1871. Issue:


ii. Sidney Thompson°; Davidson College, N. C.,
LINE OF PETER^DUPUY. 233

Dr. Wm. J^a. Dupuy, m. Jane S. Ruffin, (p. 188).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

1885; Tobacconist in Missouri and Kentucky; b., Eddyville, Ky., Apr. 2, 1864; m., Brunswick, Mo., Nov. 12, 1902. Julia Dorathy Harriss, b. Dec. 19, 1874; (Daughter of J. W. and Julia A. Harriss, of Brunswick, Mo.).

IV. John James^Dupuy, M. D.; Philadelphia College; Surgeon in the C. S. A; Last Heir of the old French Sword; b. Dec. 14, 1822; d., Davidson, N. C., June 13, 1898; m. 1st. Jane Ruffin; m. 2d., June 7, 1865, Mary Sampson, b., 1841. Issue by 1st. m: i. Jane R^a., b. Apr. 8, 1855; d. Aug. 12, 1864. Issue by 2d m:
iii. Frank Sampson^b; Engineer in the U. S. Army during the Spanish-American War; Sent to the Philippine Islands; b. Sept. 5, 1869.
iv. Alice Mirle^b, b. Nov. 30, 1871; m., Jan. 2, 1900, Rev. Walter L. Lingle of Dalton, Ga., b., Mill Bridge, N C.; (Davidson College, N. C., B. A., 1892; M. A., 1893; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1896; University of Chicago, 1896; Licensed, May, 1895; Ordained, Sept., 1897, by the Presbytery of Concord; assistant Instructor in Hebrew and Greek, Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1896; Stated Supply of Gastonia, N. C., 1894, of Farmville, Va., 1895, of the Second church, Charlotte, N. C., 1897; Assistant Instructor of Mathematics, Davidson College, N. C., 1891-93; Pastor of Dalton, Ga., 1898-1902; Instructor, Union Theo. Seminary, Va., 1900-01; Pastor of Rock Hill, N. C., 1902-07; of First Atlanta, Ga., 1907-). Issue:

Lingle.

Dupuy.
v. Julia Lorraine^b, b. Dec. 20, 1873; m., Aug. 4, 1896, Dr. H. L. Smith, b. July 28, 1859; (President of Davidson College, N. C., 1901-; Son of Rev. Jacob H. Smith, D. D.) Issue:
Dr. Wm. J. Dupuy, m. Jane S. Ruffin, (p. 188). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Smith. Dupuy.  

(i) Jacob Henry⁷, b. May 19, 1897. (ii) Helen Dupuy⁷, b. Mar. 11, 1899.  


Chap. III. Smith. Dupuy.  

vii. Ella B⁶. b. Oct. 8, 1878;  

viii. Thornton D⁶. b. Dec. 2, 1859;  


V. Alexander⁵Dupuy, b. June 7, 1825; d. Oct. 18, 1829.  

VI. Albert Montgomery⁵Dupuy; Military Engineer in C. S. A.; b. July 9, 1827; d. July 22, 1862; m. 1851, Louisa Coleman, b. Nov. 9, 1827; d. Feb. 2, 1898. Issue:  

(i) Mary Marshall⁷, d. in childhood.  

VII. Mary Jane⁵Dupuy, b. May 1, 1829; d. Jan. 19, 1880; m. Oct. 15, 1851, John H. Marshall, b. Nov. 9, 1829; d. Apr. 20, 1886. Issue:  


VIII. Julia Elizabeth⁵Dupuy, b. July 10, 1832.  

IX. William Alexander⁵Dupuy; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., B. A.; Member of Cavalry in the C. S. A.; Tobacconist in Kentucky, Missouri, and Virginia; Elder in the Nottoway Presbyterian Church at Blackstone, Va.; b. Oct. 18, 1835; d., Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va., Jan. 11, 1904; m. Aug. 27, 1878, Mary Beebe, of Brunswick, Mo., b. Nov. 19, 1858; (Daughter of a Presbyterian Minister). Issue:  

Dr. Wm. J^4. Dupuy, m. Jane S. Ruffin, (p. 188).  
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
X. Anna Wood^5Dupuy, b. May 16, 1839; m. Charles L. C.^5Dupuy, (p. 191).

Issue:


II. William Purnell^5Dupuy; Hampden-Sidney College, Va.; Volunteer in the Prince Edward County Cavalry, C. S. A., 1863, and served to the close of the Civil War; Member, for three terms, of the Virginia House of Representatives from Prince Edward county; Moved to Roanoke, Va., and for one term, representative from the counties of Roanoke and Craig; Appointed Post Master of the city of Roanoke, under President Cleveland's administration; For years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Apr. 7, 1845; d., Roanoke, Va., July, 1904; m., May 6, 1868, Nelia Booker.  
Issue:
   i. Louisa Booker^6, b. Apr. 16, 1869; d. July 25, 1873.  

III. Jane Nicholas^5Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., Sept. 2, 1847.


V. Joseph^5Dupuy; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., B. A., 1872; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1873-74; Never Ordained on account of failing health; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., June 30, 1851; d. May 12, 1883; m., May 15, 1879, Alice Bowyer.  
Issue: i. Alvin Bowyer^6, b. Aug. 1, 1880.

VI. Sarah Louisa^5Dupuy, b., Prince Edward Co., Va., May 28, 1853; m., Oct. 1, 1874, George W.

Issue—Continued:

   ii. Emily Watkins 6, b. Aug. 9, 1877.


James H. 4 Dupuy, m. Elizabeth G. 4 Dupuy, (p. 189).

Issue:


III. Virginia C. 5 Dupuy, b. Sept. 24, 1828; d., Farmington, Mo., July 21, 1901; m., Nov. 6, 1850, M. P. Cayce (his 2d. wife), b. June 15, 1804; d. Apr. 17, 1888. Issue:
   i. Alice J 6 , b. Sept. 9, 1851.
James II. Dupuy, m. Elizabeth G. Dupuy, (p. 189).

Issue—Continued:


Clardy. iii. Nannie C. 6, b. July 1, 1856; m., Jan. 14, 1879, Kossuth W. Weber 6, b. May 20, 1854; d. July 21, 1899; (Lawyer, and at one time Mayor of Farmington, Mo.). Issue:


Peers. IV. Sarah Lyle 5, Dupuy, (Twin), b. July 4, 1830; m. 1st. Valentine Peers, of Farmington, Mo.; m. 2d. —— Watson, M. D., of Kentucky. Issue by 1st. m:


Dupuy. V. Frances J. 5, Dupuy, (Twin), b. July 4, 1830; m. Rev. Thomas Cole Smith; (Presbyterian and for many years the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Missouri), b. Nov. 9, 1823; d. Dec. 11, 1896. Issue:


iii. Elizabeth Dupuy 6; Stenographer; b. Jan. 13, 1859.

iv. Thomas Cole Spencer 6, b. Sept. 8, 1862; m. Willie White, of Kansas City, Mo. Issue:

(i) Raymond Dupuy 7.

v. Emma Lee 6; Stenographer; b. July 5, 1865. vi. Rev. Robert Asa 6; Studied Theology privately; Licensed, Oct. 30, 1895, by the Presbytery of Butte; Ordained, Nov. 8, 1896, by the Presbytery of Boise; Pastor of Payette, Idaho, 1896; b., High Hill, Mo., July 22, 1869; m. Lucy Good—
Chap. III. Dupuy. of Montgomery, Mo. Issue: (i) Warren Dupuy.

VI. Margaret L. Dupuy, b. Feb., 1832; d. Apr., 1864; m., Apr. 2, 1851, Richard C. Thompson, b. Apr. 13, 1831; d. Oct. 9, 1867. Issue:

Thompson. i. Elizabeth C., b. May 9, 1852; m. Oct. 28, 1869, George B. Ligon. Issue:


Dupuy. VII. Asa Purnell Dupuy, b., 1834; d. of wounds received, Apr. 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, in C. S. A.; m. Julia Williams. Issue: i. James Henry.

vii. Duke Williams. iii. Mary Frances.


IX. John James Dupuy; Hampden-Sidney College, Va., B. A., and First Honor; Volunteer in C. S. A., and served to the close of the Civil War; Attorney General, for 16 years, of the 13th Judicial Circuit Court of Tennessee; Practised Law late in life in Memphis, Tenn., where he died suddenly, Nov. 29, 1898; m. Sarah Baskerville. No issue.

X. Emma W. Dupuy; m. E. P. Cayce; (Son of M. P. Cayce, by his 1st wife). Issue:


Dupuy. XI. Cornelia T. Dupuy; d. unmarried.
Elvira Dupuy, m. Col. Richard B. Eggleston, (p. 190). Issue:

Chap. III.

Eggleston.


i. Beverly Purnell, b. July 10, 1851; m., Dec. 6, 1882, Fannie P. Ligon, b. July 12, 1861. Issue:


Chap. III.

Elvira Dupuy, m. Col. Richard B. Eggleston, (p. 190). Issue—Continued:


III. Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, M. D., Philadelphia Medical College; Located at “Marble Hill,” Prince Edward Co., Va., and later moved to Warsham, in the same county; Did an extensive practice throughout that and adjoining counties; Physician for Hampden-Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary, Va.; b. Oct. 28, 1831; m. Nov. 16, 1858, Nannie Carrington Booker, b. Feb. 3, 1836; d. July 3, 1898. Issue:

i. William Green, b. Oct. 15, 1859; m. Blanche V. Stokes. Issue:

(i) William Stokes. (ii) Arthur Dupuy

ii. Mary C., b. Apr. 23, 1861; m. 1st. Robert A. Wailes; m. 2d. Julian Taylor. Issue by 2d. m:

(i) Julian, b. Apr. 17, 1899.


IV. George Markham Eggleston, b.,umberland Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1833; d. May 21, 1896; m. June 2, 1856, Mary Lyle. Issue:

i. and ii. Archibald and Alexander, b. Mar. 30, 1857; d. next day.

(i) Charles Randolph\(^7\), b. June 28, 1897. (ii) Mary Eggleston\(^7\), b. Jan. 22, 1899.
vi. Matthew Lyle\(^6\) (Twin), b. May 16, 1862; m., Sept. 8, 1896, Mary Fitzhugh. Issue:
   (i) Carrie Lyle\(^7\), b. Jan. 3, 1898.
viii. Rev. Richard Beverly\(^6\); Hampden-Sidney College, Va.; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1891; Licensed, Apr., 1891; Ordained, Sept., 1891, by the Presbytery of West Hanover; Pastor of Gordonsville, Va., 1891-95, of Liberty, Va., 1895-97, of Court St. church, Portsmouth, Va., 1897-1901, of the Third church, Richmond, Va., 1901-; b., Nottoway Co., Va., Mar. 4, 1867; m., Nov. 28, 1894, Martha Lyle Wills, b. Sept. 11, 1869. Issue:
   (i) Richard Beverly\(^7\), b. Mar. 28, 1896. (ii) Martha Lyle\(^7\), b. Apr. 9, 1898.
ix. Lucy Morton\(^6\), b. Apr. 4, 1871; m. Apr. 26, 1892, Rev. Griffin William Bull, b., Leon Co., Fla; (Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1890; Union Theological Seminary, Va., 1892; Licensed by the Presbytery of East Hanover, and Ordained by the Presbytery of Macon, 1892; Pastor of Cuthbert, Ga., 2 years, of Opelika, Ga., 2 years, of West End church, Atlanta, Ga., 1896-1903, of More Memorial, Nashville, Tenn., 1903-). Issue:
   (i) I Eggleston\(^7\), b. July 28, 1893. (ii) Mary Holland\(^7\), b. June 29, 1895.
Eggleston. Oct. 21, 1857, Robert E. Shore. Issue:
   i. Daughter\(^6\), b. and d. May 1, 1859. ii. Mary Louise\(^6\), b. May 19, 1860; d. Mar. 1, 1863.
Elvira\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. Col. Richard B. Eggleston, (p. 190). Issue—Continued:


Shore. viii. Sallie Fletcher\textsuperscript{6}, b. Sept. 18, 1871; m., June 28, 1893, Thomas Perkinson. Issue:


Shore. ix. Lou Ward\textsuperscript{6}, b. Dec. 24, 1873; d. May 26, 1899; m., Oct. 17, 1894, John McAulay. Issue:

McAulay. (i) Mary Louise\textsuperscript{7}, b. Aug. 6, 1895. (ii) Robbie Stanback\textsuperscript{7}, b. Aug. 10, 1898.


Eggleston. VI. Cornelia A\textsuperscript{5}. Eggleston, b. Aug. 21, 1839; m., Dec. 18, 1866, Alfred Grattan Howard. Issue:

Howard. i. Alfred Grattan\textsuperscript{6}, b. Oct. 4, 1867. ii. Cornelia Eggleston\textsuperscript{6}, b. June 8, 1869; m., Dec. 18, 1894, Norman Lamar. Issue:


Burnett. Howard. v. Paul Dupuy\textsuperscript{6}. vi. Charles Langhorn\textsuperscript{6}.
Chap. III. I. Robert Jennings\textsuperscript{5} McKinney, b. Oct. 6, 1811; d. Sept. 11, 1833.

II. Martha Louisa\textsuperscript{5} McKinney, b. Jan. 28, 1813; d. May 27, 1845; m., Mar. 8, 1831, David Bridges, b. Dec. 23, 1810. Issue:


III. Peter Dupuy\textsuperscript{5} McKinney, b. June 6, 1815;
244 GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Martha B^4. Dupuy, m. Wm. McKinney (p. 190).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. d, Aug. 5, 1875; m., May 15, 1856, Sarah Ann Lyle, b. Oct. 13, 1824; d. Jan 22, 1885. Issue:


Issue:

I. Margaret Logan^5McKinney, b. Mar. 30, 1827.
   III. Thomas Hampden^5McKinney; Emigrated to Cadiz, Ky; b. May 24, 1830; m., Apr. 23, 1867, Emma Arsenath Thomas, b. Dec. 6, 1842. Issue:
      iii. Kate Dupuy^6, b., May 10, 1872.
      V. Robert Martin^5McKinney; Colonel in C. S. A; b. June 25, 1837; Killed in battle, Apr. 16, 1862, at Dam, No. 1, near Lee’s Mill on the Peninsula.


LINE OF PETER\textsuperscript{1} DUPUY.

\textit{Virginia} A.\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. William W. Michie, (p. 192).

\textit{Issue—Continued}:

Chap. III.

Watkins.


\textit{Moses F}\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. Phoebe Stephenson, (p. 192).

\textit{Issue}:

\textit{Dupuy}.

I. Thomas\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy, b. Aug. 8, 1819; d. Mar. 1, 1848; m. Louisa Crump. \textit{Issue}:

\textit{i. Louisa}\textsuperscript{6}, m. R. B. Riggs. No issue.


IV. Richard Stephenson\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy; Reared in Greenup Co., Ky., of which he was Deputy Clerk for 12 years; Lived 11 years in Lewis Co., Ky.; Moved to Ironton, O., 1864; Declined a nomination to the Ohio Legislature; Captain in U. S. A. in the Civil War; Owner of a large Tannery in Ironton, O.; b. Sept. 10, 1825; m. 1st. Martha Waring, (Daughter of Bazel Waring, Son of Gen. Thomas Waring, of the Revolution, who received a grant of land in Kentucky, for services rendered his Country); m. 2d. May 31, 1865, Cynthia Garland, b. Oct. 22, 1840; d., Ironton, O., Feb. 22, 1904. 

\textit{Martha}\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy, b. Aug. 29, 1827; d. Oct. 23, 1854; m. Andrew Jackson Arnold.

Arnold. \textit{Issue}: i. Leonard W\textsuperscript{6}, M. D.; m. ——. \textit{Issue} 2 boys\textsuperscript{7} and 1 girl\textsuperscript{7}. 

\textit{Page}, 246
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

Moses F^{4} Dupuy, m. Phoebe Stephenson, (p. 192).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Moses F^{4} Dupuy, m. Phoebe Stephenson, (p. 192).

VI. Albert Gallatin^{5} Dupuy, b. Mar. 16, 1829; d. May 15, 1894; m., Nov. 13, 1862, Anne B. Lee, b. May 25, 1844 ........................................ Page, 249

VII. Mary Jane^{5} Dupuy, b. Oct. 22, 1834; m., May 5, 1859, Thomas P. Goodwin, b. Feb. 3, 1835; d. Sept. 15, 1899. Issue:

Goodwin. i. Maria Louisa^{6}, b. Feb. 2, 1864; m., Apr. 27, 1887, James A. Keith. Issue:

(ii) Nellie^{7}. (ii) Mary Kate^{7}. Others.

Keith. ii. Charles Albert^{6}, b. Jan. 6, 1866; m., Oct. 16, 1890, Clara Paul. Issue: (i) Paul^{7}.

Goodwin. iii. Sarah Jane^{6}, b. June 11, 1867; m., Nov. 26, 1900, R. H. Ramsdell.


Richard S^{5} Dupuy, m. 1st. Martha Waring, (p. 275).

Issue:

Dupuy. I. Thomas^{6} Dupuy, d. in infancy.


i. Eva Frances^{7}, b., Lewis Co., Ky., Aug. 7, 1874; m. 1st., Aug. 7, 1892, Frank Arnold; d. Feb., 1893. Issue: (i) Frances^{8}; m. 2d., Apr. 15, 1896, Wilson Coverston. Issue:
Richard S. Dupuy, m. 1st. Martha Waring, (p. 245).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Dupuy.

(ii) Edna\textsuperscript{8}, b. Dec. 11, 1897.

i. Elbert Stephenson\textsuperscript{7}, M. D.; Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., 1900; Began practice of Medicine in Fayette Co., W. Va.; b., Lewis Co., Ky., Mar. 20, 1876; m., June 10, 1903, Lillian Dixon. Issue: (i) Elbert Newton\textsuperscript{8}, b. Oct. 20, 1904.

iii. Frank Garland\textsuperscript{7}, b., Lewis Co., Ky., Feb. 1, 1884; Student of Cincinnati Dental College.

Issue of James N\textsuperscript{0}. by his 2d. m:


III. Francis Albert\textsuperscript{6}Dupuy; Eminent Commander of Ironton Commandery, K. T.; Elected one of five laymen by the Ohio M. E. Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church in Los Angeles, Cal., May, 1904; Member of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Sunday School Association, 1903-04; Treasurer of the Lawrence County Sunday School Association; Superintendent of the Wesley M. E. Church Sunday School, Ironton, O.; Author of “The Layman’s Duty in Church Finance”; etc.; b. Jan. 28, 1855; m., Sept. 2, 1878, Marietta Thomas, b. May 22, 1857. Issue:

i. Richard Dean\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 29, 1879; d. June 21, 1880.

ii. Benjamin Francis\textsuperscript{7}; Ohio State University; Civil Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.; b. Mar. 20, 1881; m., Columbus, O., Apr. 27, 1907, Lorena Garrison. Moved to California.

iii. Van A\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 6, 1883; accidentally drowned, July 6, 1893.


IV. William\textsuperscript{6}Dupuy, accidentally drowned in Ironton, O.
Richard S. Dupuy, m. 1st. Martha Waring, (p. 245). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. V. Trevanian Van Dupuy, M. D.; Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., 1889; Assistant Surgeon of the Central Branch, National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, Dayton, O., 1889-90; Resident Physician and Surgeon of the Ohio Soldier's and Sailor's Orphan's Home, Xenia, O., 1890-92; Began practice of Medicine and Surgery, Dayton, O., 1892; Member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, from Montgomery Co., O., 1893-96; Elected Honorary member of the "Veteran's Union," and appointed aid-de-camp, with rank of Colonel, on the Staff of the Commander-in-chief; Appointed captain and assistant Surgeon of the Third Regiment, Ohio National Guards; Member of the American Medical Association and the Montgomery county Medical Society; Chairman for six years of the Montgomery county Democratic Central Committee; b., Lewis Co., Ky., June 17, 1861.

Richard S. Dupuy, m. 2d. Cynthia Garland, (p. 245). Issue—Continued:

VI. Edwin Garland Dupuy; d. aged 10 yrs.
VII. Harry Clayton Dupuy; d. aged 16 yrs.

DUPUY. IX. Anna Ellen Dupuy, b. May 6, 1873; d. Apr. 27, 1896; m., May 9, 1894, Jesse Wilber Darling, of Ironton, O.
LINE OF PETER\textsuperscript{1} DUPUY. 249

Albert G.\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy, m. Anne B. Lee, (p. 246). Issue:

Chap. III. I. Agnes Mary\textsuperscript{6} Dupuy, b. Oct. 24, 1864; m., Sept. 4, 1888, William James Stephens, b. July 7, 1858. Issue:  
   i. George Albert\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 27, 1889.  
   ii. Frank Charles\textsuperscript{7}, b. Apr. 28, 1891. iii. Marian Elizabeth\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 7, 1895.  
   iv. Florence May\textsuperscript{7}, b. Nov. 17, 1897.

Dupuy. II. Samuel Edward\textsuperscript{6} Dupuy, b. July 11, 1866; m., Dec. 19, 1891, Anna Bell Athey, from Parkersburg, W. Va., b. Oct. 22, 1869; (Daughter of a M. E. Minister). Issue:  
III. Rosswell\textsuperscript{6} Dupuy, b. Oct. 30, 1869; m., Nov. 6, 1895, Virginia B. Hardman, b. Nov. 1, 1873. Issue:  


V. Earnest Richard\textsuperscript{6} Dupuy, b. Aug. 30, 1875.

VI. Bessie\textsuperscript{6} Dupuy, b. Feb. 3, 1883; d. July 1, 1885.

LINE OF MARTHA\textsuperscript{1} (DUPUY) CHASTAIN.

Martha\textsuperscript{1} Dupuy, m. Stephen Chastain, (p. 179). Issue:

Chastain. I. Mary Magdalene\textsuperscript{2} Chastain, b., King William Parish, Va., Aug. 23, 1727, (Baptismal Register, No. 5); m., about 1742, James Cocke, of Henrico Co., Va.; (Son of James Powell and Martha Cocke, b. about 1690, d., 1747, vestryman of Henrico Parish, 1730-47; Son of Capt. Thomas Cocke, appointed Sheriff of Henrico county, 1699, d., 1707; Son of Thomas and Margaret Cocke, of "Pickthorne
Martha\textsuperscript{1} Dupuy, m. Stephen Chastain, (p. 179). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Farm,” Henrico Co., d., 1697; Son of Richard Cocke, who immigrated to America from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, prior to 1636, and settled “Malvern Hill,” Henrico Co., Va.; Representative of Henrico county in the House of Burgesses, 1644-54, and for some time County Lieutenant; The Progenitor of the Cocke family of Virginia, and the Southern and Western parts of the United States). ........................................... Below

II. Stephen\textsuperscript{2} Chastain, b., King William Parish, Va., Mar. 1, 1729. (Baptismal Register, No. 10).

Mary M.\textsuperscript{3} Chastain, m. James Cocke, (above). Issue:

I. Chastain\textsuperscript{a} Cocke; The progenitor of the branch of Cockes, of “Clover Pasture,” Powhatan Co., Va.; b., in King William Parish, Va., Nov. 13, 1743 (Baptismal Register, No. 31); d. Mar. 19, 1795; m. Martha Field Archer, b. Dec. 21, 1752; d. Feb. 27, 1816; [Daughter of John and Elizabeth (Royall) Archer]. Issue:

i. James\textsuperscript{b}, b. Jan. 12, 1770; d. Aug. 17, 1825; m. Mary Lewis, of Williamsburg, Va., b. Nov., 1775; d. June 10, 1853 ............... Page 252


iv. Bowler\textsuperscript{b}, b. Aug. 15, 1777; d. Aug. 18, 1777.

v. Elizabeth Royall\textsuperscript{b}, b. Apr. 14, 1778; d. Sept. 7, 1820; m. Joseph Royall ............ Page 254


viii. Richard Herbert\textsuperscript{b}, M. D., b. Aug. 31, 1788; d. Aug. 29, 1814; m. Eliza Green, of Amelia
Mary M. Chastain, m. James Cocke (p. 250).

Issue—Continued:


II. James Powell Cocke; Lived at "Malvern Hill"; d. Jan. 13, 1829; m. 1st., Nov. 29, 1767, Elizabeth Archer; d., 1773, without issue; m. 2d., Sept., 1777, Lucy Smith, b. Oct., 1756; d. Feb. 27, 1816.

Issue:

Mary M. Chastain, m. James Cocke (p. 250).
Issue—Continued:


IV. Martha Cocke; m. William Cannon (his 2d. wife) of Buckingham Co. Va., d. 1820. Issue: i. John⁴. ii. William⁴. The father and two sons moved to Tennessee in 1812, and thence to Western, Ky., in 1820, where the father died that year, and was buried in Caldwell county.

Cocke. V. Elizabeth Chastain⁵Cocke; m. Henry Anderson, of Amelia Co., Va., and had issue of four sons and three daughters.

James⁴Cocke, m. Mary Lewis (p. 250). Issue:

I. Martha⁵Cocke. II. Chastain⁵Cocke; d. in infancy. III. James⁵Cocke.

IV. James Lewis⁶Cocke.

V. Elizabeth Aubyn⁶Cocke; m. Armistead Green, of “Farm Hill,” Amelia Co., Va. Issue:

Green. i. Rosalie⁶; m. Richard F. Taylor, M. D. [Son of Richard and Mary (Harrison, of Brandon) Taylor, of Prince George Co., Va.]. Issue:


Cocke. VI. Susan Anne⁶Cocke. VII. Mary Chastain⁶Cocke. VIII. Omeron⁶Cocke. These d. young.

IX. James Everett⁶Cocke. X and XI. Frances and Richard Cocke, Twins⁷, d. in infancy.


Cocke. XIII. Richard Herbert⁶Cocke, d. in infancy.
LINE OF MARTHA¹ (D.) CHASTAIN. 253

William A⁴. Cocke, m. C. M. Winston Ronald, (p. 250). Issue:

Chap. III. Cocke.  
I. William Archer⁵Cocke, b. May 20, 1796; d. Aug. 29, 1821; m. Dec. 1, 1819, Catherine Murray, b. Nov. 10, 1798; d. Oct. 25, 1878. Issue:
   ii. William Archer⁶; Author of valuable works on Constitutional Law, etc; Attorney-General of Florida; b. May 10, 1822; m., Apr. 5, 1853, Kate Parkhill, b. Aug. 26, 1826. No issue.


   ii. Catherine⁶, b. and d. July, 1823.
   iv. William Archer⁶; Served through the Civil War in the C. S. A.; b. Mar., 1831.
   v. Martha Judith⁶, b. Feb. 4, 1835; m., “Eggleston,” Amelia Co., Va., Apr. 18, 1860, William Old, Jr., of Powhatan Co., Va., who resigned as Editor of the “Richmond Examiner” to enter the C. S. A.

Eggleston.


Cocke.

V. Chastain⁵Cocke, b. Oct. 2, 1802; d. Apr. 26, 1860; m. 1st., Jan. 31, 1825, Sallie Meade Eggleston, b. Jan. 29, 1802; d. Nov. 12, 1830; m. 2d. Mary Eggleston, b. Jan. 21, 1816; d. Mar. 8, 1873. Issue by both marriages:
William A. Cocke, m. C. M. Winston Ronald, (p. 250). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.
Ransom. b. Mar. 21, 1842; m. Dec. 6, 1877, Luther Ransom. Issue:


Cocke. VI. Mary Magdalene Chastain Cocke, b. Feb. 2, 1807; d. May 17, 1880; m. James Ligon Saunders; d. Nov. 5, 1871. Issue:

Saunders. i. William James; Member of Powhatan Artillery, C. S. A., and served through the War; b. Dec. 9, 1846; m. Pattie Richardson, of Ballard Co., Ky., b. Jan. 13, 1850; d. Apr. 2, 1883. Issue:

Elizabeth R. Cocke, m. Joseph Royall, (p. 250). Issue:

Royall. I. Joseph Albert Royall, m. Mary Bolling Weisiger, of Manchester, Va. Issue:
i. Elizabeth Cocke, d. young. ii. Aubyn
Elizabeth R. Cocke, m. Joseph Royall (p. 250).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Archer, burned to death. iii. Mary Alice. iv. Sarah Seignora, m. George Webb. v. Elizabeth Cocke, m. John Wallace Powell, of Richmond, Va. Issue:

(i) George Webb, m. Dr. Lacklan Tyler. (Son of John Tyler, President of U. S.)
(ii) John Munford Gregory, d. in infancy.
(iii) Bessie Wallace. (iv) Thomas Wallace.
(v) Mary Archer, m. Ashton Todd. (Son of Rev. Todd, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.) (vi) William Price.

Powell. vi. William Segar Archer, m. Eliza J. Christian, of Richmond, Va. Issue:


viii. Richard Rendall, Killed in C. S. A.

John F. Cocke, m. Anne W. Ronald, (p. 250).

Issue:

Cocke. I. Richard Ivanhoe Cocke; Commonwealth’s Attorney of Fluvanna Co., Va.; Member of House of Delegates of Virginia, and of the Virginia Convention, 1850-51; Entered C. S. A. as Lieutenant of the Powhatan Artillery, but had to resign because of feeble health; b. Aug. 13, 1820; d. Aug. 30, 1873; m., Richmond, Va., Fannie Allen Ellis, b. May 26, 1827; [Daughter of Charles and Margaret K. (Nimmo) Ellis]. Issue:


(i) Anna Allen, b. July 23, 1874; d. August 6, 1874.
(iii) George W. 31, 1877 d. May 1, 1878.
(iv) Infant, d. at birth.
John F. Cocke, m. Anne W. Ronald, (p. 250).

Issue—Continued:


Cocke. III. William Ronald Cocke; Unable to serve in the C. S. A., was detailed to raise provisions for it; After the War, was judge of Fluvanna Co., Va., until his death; b. Aug. 18, 1824; d. Mar. 24, 1875; m., "Red Hills", Fluvanna Co., Va., Bettie Ragland Boston, b. Oct. 15, 1830. Issue:

i. Amelia Archer, b. June 12, 1851; m., Oct. 28, 1884, William Forbs Churchill.


Mary Cocke, m. Charles Warner L. Carter, M. D. (p. 251). Issue:

Carter. I. Mary Lewis Carter, b. Jan. 13, 1817; m. Sept. 22, 1836, John Coles Singleton, of South Carolina; d. Sept. 20, 1852. Issue:

Singleton. i. Mary Carter, m. Rev. Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina. Issue:

Mary Cocke, m. Charles Warner L. Carter, M. D. (p. 251). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Single-ton.
Haskell.
Single-ton.

ii. Rebecca Coles, m. Hon. Alexander C. Haskell of S. C. Issue:
   (i) Rebecca Singleton.
   iii. Richard Randolph, m. Annie Broome. Issue:
       (i) Eliza. (ii) Maria.
       (iii) Lucy Champe. (iv) Chas. Carter. (v) Kate.
       (vi) Rebecca Coles.
 iv. Charles Carter; m. ——.
       (ii) Mary Carter.
       (iii) Harriet. (iv) Lucy.
 vi. Lucy E., m. David Hemphill, of South Carolina.


IV. Martha Champe Carter, b. Apr. 5, 1830; m., Nov. 6, 1850, Moses Green Peyton; (Major in the C. S. A.) Issue:


Martha Cocke, m. Valentine W. Southall (p. 251). Issue:

Martha Cocke, m. Valentine W. Southall (p. 251).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Southall.


ii. Evelyn Henry, b. Apr. 10, 1873.


Southall. V. Mary Martha Southall, b. Nov. 19, 1834; m. 1st., Apr., 1858, Col. John Thompson Brown; (Lawyer; Confederate States Artillery, and killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May, 1864); m. 2d., July, 1876, Col. Charles Scott Venable; (C. S. A., and on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia; Chairman of Faculty 1870-73.) Issue: i. Venable. Charles, b., 1877.

LINE OF JOHN JAMES^DUPUY.  259

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JAMES^DUPUY.

John James^Dupuy, m. Susanna Levilain (p. 179).

Issue:

Chap. III.  I. Olympia^Dupuy, b., King William Parish, Va., Nov. 12, 1729 (B. R. No. 9); d., aged 93 yrs., at the home of her son, Edward Trabue, Woodford Co., Ky.; m., 1744-45, John James Trabue, b., 1722; d. Dec. 23, 1803; [Ensign in the Revolution, and acquired the right of half pay, commutation and bounty lands under the act of Congress; Son of Anthony and Magdalene (Flournoy, died, Henrico Co., Va., Nov., 1731, daughter of Jacob Flournoy) Trabue, born, about 1667, near Montauban, France, escaped to Holland, 1687, and emigrated to England, thence to America, and settled in King William Parish, Va., in 1701, where he died, Jan., 1724, aged about fifty-six or seven years, leaving five children—Anthony, Jacob, John James, Judith and Magdalene. "Antoine (Anthony) Trabue, a native of Montauban, aged about 19, of good size, fine carriage, dark complexion—having a scar under his left eye, has always professed the Reformed Religion, in which his parents raised him, and has never committed any offense that has come to our knowledge, other than what the violence of the late horrible persecutions justified, which persecutions God has had the kindness to stop, and for which he has given us reparation. We commend him to the care of Divine Providence, and to a cordial reception from our Brethren. Done at Lausanne this 15th of September, A. D., 1687."

(Signed by the church pastors of Montauban, Lassignarque, Dauphiny, Lausanne, and Bearn, and original sheepskin parchment forwarded to Mr. A. E. D. Trabue of Hannibal, Mo., by Mr. Macon Trabue of Virginia, many years ago.) The manner of his escape from France is given in a "Memorandum" of his family history, left by his grandson, Daniel Trabue: "I understand that my grand-
John James Dupuy, m. Susanna Levilain (p. 179).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.
Dupuy. father, Anthony Trabue, had an estate, but con-
cluded he would leave it if he could possibly make
his escape. He was a very young man and he and
another young man took a cart, and loaded it with
wine, and went on to sell it to the farthestmost
guard; and when night came on, they left their
horses and cart, and made their escape to an Eng-
lish ship, which took them on board, and they went
to England, leaving their estates, native country,
relatives, and everything, for the sake of Jesus who
died for them." (Richmond Standard, May 10-19,
Other family tradition states that he went first to
Holland and thence to England. In the Virginia
Land Registry are the following records: "Anthony
Trabue, Mar. 18, 1717, 522 acres, on the great fork
of Swift creek; Anthony Trabue, Mar. 23, 1715, 163
acres, South Side James river, Henrico Co., Va.");
For many years a Church Warden, in King Wil-
liam Parish]. ........................................Page, 262
II. Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Mary Mottley;
Moved to Kentucky from Amelia Co., Va.; His
will, giving names of his children, was dated June
5, 1790, Woodford Co., Ky., and is still preserved by
his descendants. .........................Page, 335
III. Susanna Dupuy, b., King William Parish,
Va., Apr. 25, 1734, (B. R. No. 18); d. before 1775,
(See will of her father); m. James Lockett, d. later
that 1775. Issue:

four were legatees in their grandfather’s will,
herein recorded, but of their posterity the author
knows nothing.

Dupuy. IV. Mary Dupuy, b., King William Parish, Va.,
Feb. 26, 1736 (B. R. No. 23); m. Benjamin Hatcher.
Issue:

Hatcher. i. Benjamin . ii. Susanna . Both were born
prior to 1775, and were legatees in their grand-
John James\textsuperscript{1} Dupuy, m. Susanna Levilain (p. 179).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. father's will. Of their posterity the author is ignorant.

Dupuy. V. Rev. John\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy; The old "Dupuy's Meeting House," a Baptist church, located in the Eastern part of Powhatan Co., Va., took its name from this man, who, during the time that its pastor, Rev. David Tinsley, was seized by the hand of persecution and incarcerated in the Chesterfield prison, was so stirred up at the forlorn condition of the church that he began first as an exhorter, and afterwards entered the ministry. A few years later, when Mr. Tinsley gave up the charge, the church chose John Dupuy for its pastor, whose ministrations were blessed with a revival, in which were large accessions to the membership. He moved to Kentucky, and became a member of Clear Creek church, Woodford Co., in 1784. In 1801, he moved to Oldham Co., Ky., and joined the church at Patton's creek; Later, he settled in Shelbyville, Ky., but by request of the members of the Patton's creek church, he retained his membership therein until his death; Author of letter beginning p. 163; b., King William Parish, Va., Mar. 17, 1738, (B. R. No. 27); d., Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 7, 1831; m. Elizabeth Minter, b. Sept. 27, 1756; d. Jan. 3, 1838

VI. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b., King William Parish, Va., Sept. 4, 1740 (B. R. No. 29); married late in life Thomas Atkinson. Issue:

Atkinson.

i. John\textsuperscript{4}. ii. Nancy\textsuperscript{3}. iii. Patsy\textsuperscript{3}.

VII. Rev. James\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy (Baptist); Emigrated from Powhatan Co., Va., to Kentucky, about 1786 and joined Clear creek church, Oldham Co.; Later, united in forming Buck Run church, whose building is now a handsome brick structure, located in Finchville, Ky.; and still later was connected with Bethel church, both in Shelby Co.; b., King William Parish, Va., Jan. 29, 1745 (B. R. No. 32); d.
John James\textsuperscript{1} Dupuy, m. Susanna Levilain (p. 179).

\textit{Issue—Continued:}

Chap. \textbf{III}. May 5, 1837; m., Oct. 16, 1776, Anne Starke; d. Dupuy. June 11, 1833; (Daughter of Major John Starke of Va.) ........................................ Page 357

\textbf{VIII.} Martha\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b., King William Parish, Va., May 21, 1747 (B. R. No. 35); m. James Foster.

\textbf{Foster.} Issue: i. George\textsuperscript{3}. ii. Susanna\textsuperscript{3}. iii. Mary\textsuperscript{3}. Legatees in their grandfather's will. No further trace of them.

\textit{Olympia\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, m. John J. Trabue, (p. 259).}

\textit{Issue:}

\textbf{Trabue.} I. James\textsuperscript{3} Trabue; Commissary General in the Revolution, in the Department of Kentucky, and was taken prisoner at Ruddel's Station, and held at Montreal for more than a year, when he made his escape; Surveyor with Daniel Boone; His compass, which he buried, was long years afterwards plowed up, and is now in the hands of one of his descendants; b. Jan. 29, 1746; d. Dec. 23, 1803; m., 1782, Jane E. Porter, b. about 1756; d. Mar. 17, 1830; (Daughter of Robert Porter, a Scotchman).

......................................................... Page, 266

II. Magdalene\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b., 1748; d., 1815; m. Edward Clay, Uncle of Hon. Henry Clay; Moved to North Carolina. Issue:

\textbf{Clay.} i. John\textsuperscript{4}. ii. Samuel\textsuperscript{4}. iii. Martha\textsuperscript{4}. iv. James\textsuperscript{4}. v. Francis\textsuperscript{4}. vi. Judith\textsuperscript{4}. vii. Mary\textsuperscript{4}. viii. Phoebe\textsuperscript{4}. ix. Edward\textsuperscript{4}. x. Sarah\textsuperscript{4}.

\textbf{Trabue.} III. Phoebe\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b., 1750; d., 1767.

IV. Jane\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b. Jan. 12, 1752; d., 1802; m. Rev. Joseph \textit{Minter} (Baptist), b. Mar. 19, 1754; d., 1814; (Son of Joseph Anthony Minter; Author of the hymn, beginning, "O Lord of hosts, my God and King," published in "Dupuy's Hymns"). They moved from Virginia to Woodford Co. Ky.

......................................................... Page, 269

V. John\textsuperscript{3} Trabue; Commissary General in the Revolution under Gen. George Rogers Clark; b. Mar.
Olympia Dupuy, m. John J. Trabue, (p. 259).

Issue—Continued:

VI. William Trabue; Soldier in the Revolution in Virginia, and served to the close of the War; Received bounty land of 200 acres; b. Mar. 13, 1756; d. Mar. 2, 1786; m. Feb. 12, 1783, Elizabeth Haskins, b. Sept. 29, 1759; d. Oct. 10, 1825; [Daughter of Col. Robert and Betsy (Hill) Haskins]

VII. Mary Trabue, b., Chesterfield Co., Va., Feb. 26, 1758; d., Woodford Co., Ky., 1792; m., Mar. 5, 1779, Lewis Sublett (his 1st. wife), b., Chesterfield Co., Va., 1759; d., Woodford Co., Ky., 1830; [Soldier in the Revolution, was at the siege of Yorktown, and the surrender of Cornwallis; Son of Lewis and Frances (McGruder, of Chesterfield Co., Va.) Sublett, b. Apr. 9, 1728, d., Chesterfield Co., Va., 1802, m., 1749; Son of Peter Lewis and Martha (Martin) Sublett, b., Germany, 1689, d., Cumberland Co., Va., 1754, m., 1723; Son of Abraham and Susanna (Dupuy, d., King William Parish, Va., 1710) Sublett, who escaped from France to Germany, 1685, with their sons, Abraham and James, thence they went to Holland, where their daughter, Anne, was born, (d. King William Parish, Va., April, 1723, having married Peter Chastain), and thence to Littleberry, England, where their youngest son, Littlebury, was born. Abraham Sublett with his sons, Abraham and James, left London, Mar. 24, 1700, on the ship, "Mary Ann", commanded by Capt. Homes, and arrived at Jamestown, Va., June 23, 1700. His wife and the other children, Peter Lewis, Littlebury, and Anne, whom he left in England, arrived at Jamestown, Va., Sept. 20, 1700, in the ship, "Ye Peter and Anthony", Galley of London, commanded by Capt. Daniel Perreau. They settled in King William Parish, Va. The land which they settled is still
known as "Sublett's Post Office". Seven of the Virginia Subletts were in the Richmond Howitzers, C. S. A. Those descendants who went West were early Pioneers of the Country, and became noted Indian fighters. Lewis Sublett and his wife, Mary Trabue, moved to Fayette (now Woodford) Co., Ky., in 1782, and shortly after their arrival, he, with thirty other men, went to the relief of the inmates of Bryan's Station, which was attacked by the Indians. On their arrival, the Indians had retreated, whom they pursued, and gaining the first sight of them on the opposite bank of Licking river, they crossed the stream, dismounted and attacked them, but were badly defeated. In their flight, they lost their horses, several officers, and a number of men

VIII. Daniel\textsuperscript{3} Trabue; Captain in the Revolution; b. Mar. 31, 1760; d. 1840; m. Mary Haskins; [Daughter of Col. Robt. and Betsy (Hill) Haskins]

IX. Martha\textsuperscript{3} (Patsy) Trabue, b. 1762; m. Josiah Wooldridge

X. Edward\textsuperscript{3} Trabue; Soldier in the Revolution, was at Gate's Defeat, and the battle of Guilford, N. C.; b. 1764; d. about 1820; m. 1st., Martha Haskins; [Daughter of Col. Robt. and Betsy (Hill) Haskins]

XI. Stephen\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b. 1766; d. 1833; m. July 24, 1788, Jane Haskins; d. 1833. [Daughter of Col. Robt. and Betsy (Hill) Haskins]

XII. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b. Feb. 27, 1768; d. Aug. 6, 1835; m. Apr. 14, 1794, Fenelon R. Willson, b.
Olympia Dupuy, m. John J. Trabue, (p. 259).

**Issue—Continued:**


XIII. Samuel Trabue, b., 1770; d. aged 7 years.

XIV. Susanna Trabue; Legatee in her grandfather's will; b., 1772; d. Jan. 24, 1862; m. Apr. 17, 1793, Thomas Major, b. Dec. 25, 1769; d., Franklin Co., Ky., May 6, 1846.

"State of Missouri, County of Saline."

On this —— day of —— Eighteen Hundred and fifty-six, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, Susanna Majors, aged —— years, a resident of Saline county in the State of Missouri, who being duly sworn according to law declares that she is the widow of Thomas Majors deceased who was a private in the company commanded by General Scott of Kentucky Militia one month; and was also in Capt. Barbee's company in the regiment commanded by General Wilkerson three months, escorting provisions to different Block Houses or Fortifications in the war between the United States and the Indians of the Northwest Territory; that her said husband volunteered in the spring of 1792 and served under Gen. Scott, again volunteered and served under Gen. Wilkerson in the same year and continued in actual service about 4 months, part of said time on the Wabash river, and know not whether he got discharge or not. She further states that she was married to the said Thomas Majors in Woodford Co., Ky., on the 17th day of April 1793 by one James Dupuy, a Baptist Preacher, and that her name before her marriage was Susanna Trabue, that her husband died in Franklin Co., Ky., the 6th day of May 1846, and that she is now a widow. She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty Land to which she may be entitled under the act approved March 3, 1855.

We, ———— and ———— residents of
266 GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Olympia\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, m. John J. Trabue, (p. 259).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Saline county in the state of Missouri upon our oaths declare that the foregoing declaration was signed and acknowledged in our presence by Susanna Major and that we believe from the appearance and statements of the applicant that she is the identical person she represents herself to be.

The foregoing declaration and affidavit were sworn to and subscribed before me on the day and year above written and I certify that I know the affiants to be credible persons, that the claimant is the person she represents herself to be and that I have no interest in the claim. J. P.”

(Copy furnished by A. T. Gunnell, Attorney, Colorado Springs, Colo.) ........................................ Page, 329

XV. Judith\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, b, 1774; m. John Major. Settled in Illinois ........................................ Page, 334

James\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, m. Jane E. Porter, (p. 262). Issue:

I. Judith\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. George Ewing.

II. Mary\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. William T. Scott. Issue:

Scott.

i. Olympia Dupuy\textsuperscript{5}, d. aged 16 yrs.

ii. John\textsuperscript{5}, m. —— Pullam, of Owingsville, Ky.; moved to Carthage, Mo., and thence to Fannin Co., Tex. iii. George\textsuperscript{5}, M. D., m. —— Lindsey; Settled in Carthage, Mo.

Trabue.

III. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. Chastain Trabue, (p. 318).

IV. Martha T.\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m., about 1822, Archer King. Issue:

King.

i. Mary Ann\textsuperscript{5}, m., 1846, William Snyder, of Milton, Ky. Issue: (i) John\textsuperscript{6}. ii. Amanda Frances\textsuperscript{5}, d. young. iii. Eliza Jane\textsuperscript{5}, m. —— Sul-lenger. M. D., of Woodford Co., Ky. Issue: (i) Mattie\textsuperscript{6}, m. —— Perham. Issue 10. iv. Susan M\textsuperscript{5}, m. —— Hall.

Trabue.

V. Robert\textsuperscript{4} Trabue; d. about 1830; m., 1810, Mary Grimes, (niece of Thomas Garrett), of Bourbon Co., Ky., b., 1795; d., 1865. Issue:
James^Trabue, m. Jane E. Porter, (p. 262). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  

Trabue.  
i. Stephen^5, d. in infancy.  
ii. Franklin^5, d. in infancy.  
iii. James^5, b., 1812; d. 1864. Never married.  
iv. Daniel^5, b., 1814; d., Nov. 27, 1897, in Mississippi. Never married.  
v. Edward^5, b., 1816; d., 1865; m., 1847, Sarah McGuidey, of Lancaster, Mo. Issue:  
vi. Julia Anna^5, b. Feb. 15, 1818; d., 1844; m., 1834, William Eades. Issue:  
   (i) Amanda L^6, b., 1835; m. 1st., 1855, George Weller, of Louisville, Ky., d., 1858. Issue:  
   l. Harry^7, m. 2d. J. T. Johnston, of Lagrange, Mo. Issue:  
   2. Maggie^7, d. in infancy.  
   3. Abbie^7, m. —.  
   4. John T^7, m. —. Issue:  
      (1) Son^8.  
      5. C. Oscar^7.  
Eades.  
   (ii) Annie M^6, b. Dec. 8, 1837; d. May 9, 1888; m., 1856, T. L. Durkee, of Canton, Mo., b. about 1834. Issue:  
Eades.  
   1. Alice^7, m. — Clark, of Hannibal, Mo.  
   2. Henry^7, m. — Morris.  
Eades.  
   (iii) Robert Oscar^6, b. July 7, 1841; m. Martha Ow, of Lancaster, Mo. Issue: Two.  
Trabue.  
    vii. William^5, b., 1820; d., 1849; m., 1842,—. Issue:  
       (i) Elizabeth T^6, m. — Beasley.  
       viii. Robert^5, b., 1822; d., 1864; m., 1854 —.  
يدةز

James Trabue, m. Jane E. Porter, (p. 262). Issue—

Continued:

Chap. III.

Trabue.

educated his children; and thence to Schuyler Co., Mo.; Mrs. Eades, who furnished most of this family register, expressed the following beautiful sentiment in one of her letters, which is recorded as a heritage to her posterity: “I am seventy-six years old, and try to do the best I can for myself and many others, knowing I have not many years to do for myself or anyone else. I want to prepare to live and to prepare to die, and be ready when I am called from time to eternity. When I rise of a morning, I want to rise to walk in newness of life, day by day, for Jesus’ sake.” Issue: (i) Malcom, b. Aug. 3, 1846; d., 1852.

(ii) C. II., b. Aug. 6, 1848; m. Mary Briggs, of Lynngrove, Mo. Issue: 4.


Eades.

Issue: 1. Daughter, m. Ve Porter, of Newark, Mo. Issue (1) Daughter.


Eades.


(vi) George A., b. June 27, 1858; d., 1860.


Eades.

Means.


(v) Mattie, m. W. B. Thompson, Clerk of Winchester Co. Ill. Issue: 3.
James 3 Dupuy, m. Jane E. Porter, (p. 262). Issue—

Continued:

Chap. III. VI. James 4 Trabue, b., Charlotte Co., Va., Apr. 24, 1791; Moved to Kentucky, with his mother and family, 1807; Commanded the Militia of Bourbon Co., Ky., for years; d. Feb. 22, 1874; m. 1st. Judith 4 Wooldridge (his cousin p. 209). Issue:

i. Martha Jane 5; d. aged 4 yrs. ii. Elizabeth 5; d. aged 20 yrs.

He married 2d Lucy Dupuy 5 Cosby (p. 276).

Issue:

iii. John 5, b. May 1, 1842; d. Jan. 18, 1892.

Jane 3 Trabue, m. Rev. Joseph Minter, (p. 262). Issue:

Minter. I. James 4 Minter, b. Jan. 29, 1776; d. young.
II. Nancy 4 Minter, b. Jan 9, 1777; m. Joseph Watkins; (Soldier in the War of the Revolution) .................................................. Page, 272
III. Elizabeth 4 Minter, b. July 21, 1778; m. James Major ........................................ Page, 273
IV. Judith 4 Minter, b. Sept. 28, 1779; m. James Gow. Issue:

Gow. i. Emily 5; m. 1st. — Minter. Issue: (i) Son 6, m. ...... Issue several.


Nelson. Minter. V. Jane 4 Minter, b. Mar. 6, 1781; m. Benjamin Watkins, b. Oct. 1, 1775; (Son of Joseph Watkins) .................................................. Page, 274
VI. Sarah 4 Minter, b. Aug. 13, 1782; d. Oct., 1859, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy D. Tra-
Jane Trabue, m. Rev. Joseph Minter, (p. 262).

Issue—Continued:


VII. John Trabue Minter, b. May 16, 1784; m. Elizabeth Scarcie. Issue: i. Benjamin Franklin.


Minter. viii. Margaret, m. — Terry. Issue: (i) Catherine.

VIII. William Minter, b. Dec. 16, 1785; d. about 1863; m. Elizabeth Green Waggoner; d., 1844. They moved from Columbia, Ky., to Columbia, Tenn. ...

IX. Martha Minter, b. Apr. 14, 1787; d. Dec. 11, 1860; m., Jan. 29, 1811, Peter Gregory (2d. marriage), b., Virginia, May 8, 1767 Page, 283

X. Joseph Minter, b. June 17, 1789; d., 1833; m. Elizabeth Ann Cosby. Issue:


(ii) Martha J., b. May 16, 1839; m. 1st., Dec. 22, 1858, G. L. Knight. Issue:

Jane Trabue, m. Rev. Joseph Minter, (p. 262).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Knight.


Issue: 5. John S7.

Minter.


XI. Tabitha4Minter, b. Feb. 9, 1791; m. William H. Pittman, b. Apr. 8, 1790; (Long a drygoods merchant in Columbia, Ky., whose interests he greatly advanced). Issue:

Pittman.

i. Angeline5, b., 1822; m. Thomas E. Gregory (p. 283). ii. Eva5, d. ——.

Minter.

XII. Anthony4Minter, b. Dec. 1, 1792; m. Elizabeth Kerr.

XIII. James4Minter, b. Mar. 14, 1794; m. ——.

XIV. Jeremiah A4Minter, b. June 23, 1796; m. Sallie McDowell. Issue:

i. Ann M5, m. Alexander Lamdin Slayback.

Issue:

Slayback.

(i) Alonzo William6; Colonel in the C. S. A.; Author and Poet; Lawyer in St. Louis, Mo; Delegate from the Second Congressional District of Missouri to the Democratic Presidential Convention, in 1876; First Vice President for two terms, of the Bar Association of St. Louis, Mo., 1879-81; Twice President of the Law Library Association of St. Louis, Mo.; b., Marion Co., Mo., July 4, 1838; d., St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, 1882; m., Apr. 14, 1859, Alice A. Waddell. Issue:


(ii) Charles E6, m. —— Newman. (iii) Preston8. (iv) Minnie6, m. —— Bond.

Minter.

ii. Magdalene5, m. —— Kidd. iii. Mary S5. m.
Jane Trabue, m. Rev. Joseph Minter, (p. 262). Issue—Continued:


Nancy Minter, m. Joseph Watkins, (p. 269). Issue:

I. Jacob Watkins.
II. Lucy Ann Watkins, b., 1802; m. Abelard Temple Smith, b., Culpeper Co., Va., 1799; d., Chambersburg, Ill., Mar. 11, 1846. Issue:
   i. William Gray, b., 1823; d. 1873, m. Temperance Mason, b., 1833. Issue:
   ii. Joseph Watkins, b., 1825; m., 1880, H. R. Handy, b., 1844. Issue:
      (i) Maude L, b., 1881. (ii) Richard Edward, b., 1888.
   iii. Walter Abelard, m. Lucinda Lindsey. Issue:
      (i) William; d. ——. (ii) Lucy Ann, d. ——. (iii) Edward, d. ——. (iv) Jenetta, d. ——.
   iv. Martha Minter, m. Olive Lemon. v. Caroline, d. ——.

Watkins.

Smith.

i. Almira, m. 1st. —— Theile. No issue; m. 2d. Leander Smith. Issue:
   vii. Eliza Emily, m. Richard Harking. Issue:
LINE OF JOHN JAMES D. DUPUY.

Nancy Minter, m. Joseph Watkins, (p. 269). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III.  
1. Marie. 2. Zelma. 3. Averett. 4. Richard, d. —.
Beaner. IX. Rebecca; m. —.
Smith.

Elizabeth Minter, m. James Major, (p. 269). Issue:

Major.  
II. Benjamin Major, m. Sallie Leftwich. Issue:  
III. Joseph Major; d. Mar. 29, 1872; m. Jane Boone. Issue:  
iii. Lucien, b. Sept. 22, 1831; m. Feb. 10, 1853, Sarah Ridge. Issue:  
(i) William H., b. July 24, 1854; m. Aug. 20, 1871, Susan Taylor. Issue:  
(ii) Mary E., b. Apr. 6, 1858; m. Nov. 22, 1883, John J. Conlon. Issue:  
(iii) Lucien S., b. Dec. 21, 1860; m. Feb. 12, 1895, Olevia Gregory. Issue:  
(iv) Weightman, b. Mar. 9, 1862; m. Nov. 30, 1887, Harriet Mohon. Issue:  
(v) Isaac R., b. May 24, 1866.
(vi) Georgia, b. Feb. 10, 1869; m., Nov. 30,
Chap. III. Major.  

(viii) Ada H., b. Jan. 1, 1875; m., Oct. 25, 1898, Joseph Gregory. Issue:  
(ii) Earl E., b. Apr. 2, 1877; m., Mar. 16, 1895, Hattie McMenomy. Issue:  
v. Agnes, b. Mar. 20, 1837; m., Aug. 9, 1855, Oscar Bullard.  
vii. Catherine, b. Mar. 9, 1844; d. Aug. 29, 1899; m., June 11, 1873, David Bradley, M. D.  

iv. Elizabeth, m. James Major, (p. 269). Issue —Continued:  


V. Jane Major; d., 1896; m. Albert Branham.  

vi. William Major; Killed in C. S. A.; m. Amanda McCarty. Issue:  

Watkins.  

I. Mary Watkins, b. Oct. 30, 1802; d. Aug. 6, 1877; m., Oct. 30, 1825, John G. Handy, of Harrodsburg, Ky. Issue:  

i. Martha Jane, d. early womanhood. ii. William. iii. Benjamin; d. at college.
Jane Minter, m. Benjamin Watkins, (p. 269). Issue
—Continued:

Chap. III.

iv. Walter, m. Mary Moore. Issue: (i) Son, m. —. Issue, four sons.
  (ii) Mattie. (iii) Mary Amner, m. Wesley Hooker. Issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.
  v. George; Served through the Civil War in C. S. A. under Gen. John Morgan; m. Mary.
  Issue one daughter.
  vi. Mary Elizabeth, m. Hugh L. McElroy.

Handy.

Watkins.

II. Martha Watkins, b. Sept. 26, 1804; m. —


III. Walthus Watkins, b. Oct. 30, 1806; m. Mary Holloway. Issue:

IV. Benjamin F Watkins, b. May 22, 1808; m. Elvira Adkins.

V. Jane W Watkins, b. Nov. 30, 1809; m. Philip Gill.

VI. James W Watkins, b. Apr. 16, 1811; m. Martha Scarce. Issue:

VII. Caroline W Watkins, b. May 7, 1813; m. Parker H. Hardin, (Lawyer). Issue:

Hardin.

i. Charles; Judge; m. Jennie McGoffin. Issue:
  (i) Charles. (ii) McGoffin. (iii) Son.

Watkins.

VIII. Elizabeth Watkins, b. June 8, 1814; m. Isaac Carter. Issue:

Carter.

i. Benjamin. ii. Susan. iii. Ellen; m. —


Watkins.

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Jane Minter, m. Benjamin Watkins, (p. 269). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. Gill. Watkins. X. Annie Maria Watkins, b. May 21, 1817; d. young.


Watkins. XII. Rebecca Watkins, b. May 10, 1821; m. William Yates.


Sarah Minter, m. William II. Cosby, (p. 269). Issue:


II. Lucy Dupuy Cosby, b. Dec. 12, 1813; d. Jan. 18, 1892; m. James Trabue, (p. 269).


V. Elizabeth Cosby, b. Jan. 4, 1820; d., Louisville, Ky., Apr. 10, 1851; m. 1st., Feb, 1842, Alford Fox Hough; d. Aug., 1849; m. 2d. —— Philips. Issue by 1st. m:

Sarah Minter, m. William H. Cosby, (p. 269).

Issue—Continued:


VII. Sarah Ann Cosby, b. Aug. 12, 1824; d. Apr. 16, 1837.

William Minter, m. Elizabeth G. Waggoner, (p. 270). Issue:

Minter. I. Martha J. Minter; Compiled a "Dupuy Tree" in 1861, in Memphis, Tenn.; b., 1811; d. Aug. 15, 1871; m. William Howard Stovall; d., 1833. Issue: i. James K. B., b. 1829; m. Alice Corben. Issue 2 daughters.


(iii) George A., m. ——. Issue, 2. (iv) Laura, m. Sim Speers.


iii. Elizabeth J., b. Aug. 21, 1832; m. Apr. 18, 1854, Joseph Minter Gregory (p. 284).

iv. William Howard; Lawyer; Volunteer in C. S. A.; Cotton planter after the War; b. Mar. 22, 1838; m. 1st., Louise J. Fowler. Issue: (i) John W., m., 1898, Jeane Stone Wight, of Baltimore, Md. Issue: 1. Louise Fowler, b., 1899.
William⁴Minter, m. Elizabeth G. Waggoner, (p. 270). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. W. H⁶, m. 2d. Louisa⁶Goodwin (p. 282); m. 3d. Stovall. Roberta L⁷. Franks (p. 280) Issue:
  (ii) William Howard⁷, b., 1895.

Minter. II. Lamira A⁸. Minter, b. Jan. 11, 1812; d. May 13, 1890; m., Apr. 22, 1830, Robert A. Parker, of Columbia, Ky.; d. Jan. 29, 1864. They moved to Somerville, Tenn., Apr., 1830, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., in 1841. Issue:
  ii. Susan Elizabeth⁶, b. Sept. 19, 1833; m. Apr. 10, 1856, John Dunn Beattie, b. Apr. 7, 1827; d. Nov. 17, 1900. Issue:
    (i) Rosa⁷, b. Feb. 20, 1857; m., Apr. 21, 1880, J. A. Carothers, b. July 7, 1848. Issue:
    (iii) Robert Marye⁷; Lawyer; b. Mar. 23, 1861; m., Feb. 11, 1891, Lottie C. Lotspeich, b. Nov. 18, 1866; d. Jan. 24, 1899. Issue:
William⁴ Minter, m. Elizabeth G. Waggoner, (p. 270). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Parker.


iv. Robert A⁶, b. Nov. 19, 1836; m., May 25, 1858, Sallie J. Flowers, b. Aug. 27, 1840. Issue:
   (i) Robert A⁷, b. June 20, 1868; m., Oct. 23, 1899, Georgia Langstaff Lee, b. Sept. 1873.


Kline.


Parker.

   (v) Fannie Pillow⁷, b. Dec. 21, 1879; m., Dec. 22, 1897, Palmer Farworth. Issue:

Farsworth.

   1. Minter Parker⁸, b. Nov. 29, 1898.

   (vi) Louisa⁷, b. July 1, 1884.

Parker.

viii. Louisa Ray⁶, b. Apr. 6, 1844; m., May 10, 1865, George J. Henry. Issue:

Henry.

   (i) George J⁷, b. Jan. 6, 1872; m., Nov. 25, 1896, Clarissa Fisher.

Parker.

ix. Infant⁶, b. and d. Apr. 5, 1846.


xi. Walter Lowrie⁶, b. Jan. 5, 1852; m., June 13, 1872, Ella Burr. Issue:
   (i) Walter Lowrie⁷, b. Mar. 6, 1873.

Clapp. xi. Lamira⁶, b. June 23, 1853; m., Nov. 24, 1874, W. L. Clapp, b. Apr. 15, 1850; (Former Mayor of the city of Memphis, Tenn.). Issue:

Minter. III. Sarah A⁵. Minter, b., 1815; d., 1878; m., 1835, R. H. Lewis, M. D., b., 1811; d., 1871. Issue:
   i. Charles D⁶, b., 1836; d., 1867; m. Leonora A. Hill, b., 1830.
   ii. Joseph Minter⁶, b., 1837; d., 1858. iii. Emily Davis⁶, b., 1839; d., 1848.
   iv. Robert H⁶, b., 1841; v. William Minter⁶, b. 1843; d. 1885; vi. B. P⁶, b., 1844; d., 1899;
   vii. Lamira Jane⁶, b., 1846; d., 1870; m., 1867, R. H. Franks, b., 1841; d., 1883. Issue:

Franks. (i) Mary Minter⁷, b., 1868; d., 1870. (ii) Roberta L⁷, b., 1870; m. 1891, Wm. H⁶. Stovall (p. 278).

Lewis. viii. Mary Louisa⁶, b., 1848; m., 1868, Nathan Holman, b., 1842. Issue:

Holman. (i) John H², b. and d., 1869.
   (ii) William Shields², b., 1870; m., 1897, Louisa Kaulback, b., 1871. Issue:
Line of John James Dupuy. 281

William Minter, m. Elizabeth G. Waggoner, (p. 270). Issue—Continued:


Lewis. ix. Pattison, b., 1850; d., 1880. x. Rosa Eagle, b., 1852; m., 1877, G. D. Perkins; d. 1884. Issue:


Lewis. xi. Roberta H, b., 1854; m., 1873, John N. Hall, b., 1849. Issue: (i) Robert Lewis, b., 1874.


V. Mary Minter, b. Feb. 23, 1821; d. June 30, 1891; m., Aug. 31, 1841, Winfield Scott Rainey, b. June 7, 1818; d. Jan. 9, 1894; (Lawyer). Issue:

Rainey. i. William Garnett, b. June 29, 1842; m., Dec. 19, 1871, Alice Hall. Issue:

Rainey. (i) Ada, b. May 28, 1874. ii. Joseph Minter, b. Dec. 2, 1843; m., Nov. 9, 1871, Carrie Divine. Issue:

Rainey. (i) Carrie Divine, b. June 7, 1874. iii. Isaac Nelson, b. Apr. 6, 1845; m., Mar. 15, 1884, Mrs. Maria McKinney. Issue:


Rainey. v. Jesse, Twin, b. Jan. 27, 1847; d. Jan. 18, 1885; m., Sept., 1875, Annie Moore. Issue:

GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

William^4Minter, m. Elizabeth G. Waggoner, (p. .. 270). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Rainey.


vii. Horace^6, b. Apr. 9, 1850; m., Feb. 6, 1889, Maggie Fleming. Issue:


ix. Mary Lou^6, b. July 19, 1859; m., Feb. 8, 1888, H. A. Gant, M. D., (For many years the leading physician of Water Valley, Miss.; Member of the Mississippi State Board of Health; Active in Yellow Fever epidemics, and very successful in treating the disease; Visited Havana, Cuba, in the interest of stamping it out; Moved from Water Valley to Jackson, Miss.). Issue:

Rainey.


Minter.

VI. Louisa H^5. Minter, m. George B. Goodwin. Issue:

Goodwin.

i. William W^6., Lawyer; m. Mary F^6. Blythe (p. 276). Issue:
   (iii) Margaret Blythe^7, b. Aug. 4, 1879.


Minter.

VII. Rosa^6Minter, b. June 2, 1825; m. 1st. William Eagle; m. 2d. J. W. Fowler. Issue by 1st. m.

Eagle.

i. William Henry^6, b., 1844; d., 1848.

Minter.

VIII. Eliza J^5. Minter, d. unmarried in early womanhood.
Martha^4Minter, m. Peter Gregory, (p. 270). Issue:

Chap. III.

Gregory.


II. Thomas Edmondson^5Gregory, b. Mar. 22, 1814; m. 1st., Angeline^5Pittman (p. 271). Issue:

i. Mary^6; d. ——; m. 2d, June 14, 1849, Susan Dupuy^6Major (p. 329). Issue:


vi. Joseph E^6., b. June 6, 1858; m. Oct., 1898, Ada Helen Major. Issue:

(i) Nancy Elizabeth Josephine^7, b. Feb. 19, 1900.


ix. Olivia M^6., b. July 12, 1864; m; Feb. 12, 1896, Lucien Scruggs Major. Issue:


Major.

III. Mary A^5. Gregory, m. William O. Clarkson.

Issue:

Clarkson.

i. William C^6. ii. Minter^6, Killed in the Civil War.


iv. Martha^8, m. Thomas Wood. Issue:


Wood.

Gregory.


VI. Edwin^5Gregory, b. Sept. 24, 1822; d. Mar. 12, 1859; m. Anne S. Lane. Issue:
Martha^Minter, m. Peter Gregory, (p. 270). Issue—
Continued:

VII. Joseph Minter^Gregory; Member of Kentucky Legislature, 1853-54; Lawyer; b. Sept. 28, 1827; m., Apr. 18, 1854, Elizabeth J.^Stovall (p. 277.) Issue:
   i. Walter L^, b. Apr. 17, 1855; m. Emma Bowie.
   iii. Bettie Stovall^, b. Jan. 15, 1865; m. May 8, 1888, William E. Howland. Issue:
      (i) William Vernon^; (ii) John Carver^; d. Feb. 15, 1892.
Gregory. iv. Mary Belle^, b. Feb. 2, 1867; m. Nov. 15, 1888, John M. Hays. Issue:
      (iii) John M^, b. Dec. 12, 1898.
Gregory. v. Ida Myrtle^, b. Sept. 4, 1868; m. Nov. 10, 1891, James A. Sample. Issue:
Sample. (i) Florence Howard^, b. July 26, 1897.

William^Trabue, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263). Issue:

Trabue. I. Nancy^Trabue, b. Nov. 24, 1783; d. Feb. 16, 1846; m. William Caldwell (his 2d. m.), b. Aug. 10, 1777; d. Jan. 10, 1854. Issue:
Caldwell. i. Elizabeth Haskins^, b. Nov. 26, 1811; d. Oct. 25, 1865; m. William^Trabue, (p. 320).
       ii. Ann Jane^, b. Mar. 9, 1813; m. John Dudley Winston, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn. Issue:
William3 Trabue, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Eliza Wagley6, m. —— Stanley, a judge. (viii) Augusta6; d. in early womanhood. (ix) Jennie6, m. —— Gordon. (x) Louise6, m. —— Anderson.

Winston.

iii. George Alfred5, b. Oct. 8, 1814; d. Sept., 1866; Member of Kentucky Legislature from Adair county; Major of Volunteers in the Mexican War; Promoted Colonel for valuable services rendered in the city of Mexico; Head of a prominent Law Firm in Louisville, Ky., till his death; Member of Congress from the Fourth District of Ky. Never married.

Caldwell.

iv. Phoebe Lucretia5, b. July 30, 1817; d. 1893; m. William Duvall Helm, M. D. Issue:

Helm.

(i) Augusta6, m. William Porter. (ii) George Alfred6, m. Eddie Johnson.

Caldwell.

v. William Beverly5; M. D. of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; Practised Medicine in Adair Co., Ky.; Moved to Louisville, Ky., 1846, where he built up a large and lucrative practice; Director of the L. and N. R. R., and of the J. M. and I. R. R.; Occupied many positions of prominence and was a devout member of the Baptist Church, being one of the pillars and strongest supporters of the Walnut St. church, Louisville, Ky.; b., Columbia, Ky., Apr. 3, 1819; d., Louisville, Ky., May, 1892; m., 1847, Ann Augusta Guthrie; (Daughter of James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin Pierce). Issue:

Norton.

(i) Ann Eliza6; d., 1900; m. Ernest J. Norton. Issue:


2. Ernest7, m. ——.

Caldwell.

William Trabue, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Caldwell.

(iv) Augusta, m. Horatio Bright. (v) Junius, m. Ella Payne.
(vi) Mary Phoebe, m. Rev. Rufus P. Johnston, D. D.

Rochester.


Trabue.


Hodgen.

i. Elizabeth Haskins, b. Dec. 21, 1808; d. Mar. 7, 1877; m. 1st., Robert Caldwell; m. 2d., John Scott. Issue by 1st. m:

Caldwell.


(ii) Isaac, m. —— Bryant. Issue: 1. Luther. 2. George. 3. Sallie.

(iii) Priscilla.

Hodgen.

iii. William T., b. June 28, 1810; d. May 1, 1885; m. 1st., Ann Williams; m. 2d., Jane Johnson; m. 3d., Mattie English. Issue:
William Trabue, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

(i) Phoebe⁶, m. 1st., William Burton. Issue:


Mustain.


Hodgen.

(v) Alford⁶, m. —. (vi) Isaac⁶, m. Mattie Thomson. Issue: 1 Simmie Redford⁷

Cole.

(i) Isora Hodgen⁶, m. Van D. Watson. Issue:
   1. Hodgen⁷. 2. La Rue⁷.

Hodgen.


Hays.

1. Carrie⁷, b. June 20, 1869; m. Chas. Hyler.

Hyler.

Issue: (1) Ernest Beamer⁸, m. 2d., Sept., 1875, John S. White, b., 1840. Issue:

White.


Hodgen.

(iv) Olivia⁶, b. May 4, 1851.

Beamer.

(v) Mary Elizabeth⁶, b. Feb. 21, 1853; m. Dec., 1871, Richard H. Beamer, b. 1851. Issue:


Hodgen.

(vi) Dora Pink⁶, b. Sept., 1855; m., 1873, Richard Forrister, b., 1853. Issue:
Williams Trabue, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Forrister.

Forrister.

Lange

nour.

Hodgen.

1. Fannie, b., 1874; m., 1894, Charles Lang

enour, b., 1873. Issue:

   (1) Thomas Eugene, b., 1875. (2) Son, b. Jan. 1900.

2. Ethel, b., 1877; m., 1894, Ralston Campbell, b., 1875.

3. Frank H, b., 1879. 4. Edith, b., 1895.

   (vii) Trabue, b. Apr. 3, 1860; d. ——.

   (viii) Joseph Dupuy; D. D. S., University of California, 1887; Superintendent of the Infirmary, 1891-94; Laboratory Assistant in Metallurgy, 1892-93; Assistant to Chair of Chemistry and Metallurgy, 1900; Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy 1900; Secretary of State Board of Dental Examiners, 1891-96; Secretary of National Association of Dental Examiners, 1893; b., Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1865; moved to California, Sept. 1, 1875; m. Oct. 29, 1889, Abigail Reynolds, b., 1871. Issue:

   1. Margaret Trabue, b., 1890.


viii. Harriet, b. May 11, 1821; d. Nov. 24, 1902; m. T. B. Wooten. Issue:

Wooten.

   (i) Junius, m. Edmonia Shobe. Issue: 1. S.


Stith.

   2. Paul, d. ——. 3. Mary C, d. ——.


Wooten.


   (iv) Thomas. (v) Hattie.

Hodgen.

   ix. Mary E, b. June 9, 1825; d. Sept. 30, 1894; m., 1848, Riley H. Wilson, b. Apr. 5, 1824; d. Mar. 22, 1896. Issue:

Wilso
LINE OF JOHN JAMES D'UPUY. 289

William Trabuc, m. Elizabeth Haskins, (p. 263).

Issue—Continued:

Wilson. 5. Mary E. 6. Riley H.

(ii) Orlando Victor, m. Ella Slaughter.


(iv) Ada Lena. (v) William Edgar, m. 1st, Carrie Mackey; m. 2d, Dora J. Hall. Issue: 1.

Mary Lena. 2. Carrie M.

(vi) Mary E. (vii) Julia, d. ——. (viii) Hallie, d. ——. (ix) Arthur B.

Mary Trabuc, m. Lewis Sublett, (p. 263). Issue:

Sublett. I. William Sublett; Soldier in the War of 1812;


II. James Sublett; Soldier in the War of 1812;

b. July 15, 1785; d., Clinton, Ky., June 9, 1860; m., Sept. 3, 1807, Susan Edzard, b. May 17, 1789; d. June 9, 1860. Issue:

i. Lewis H., b. June 5, 1808; d. June 7, 1826.

ii. Martha A., b. May 10, 1810; d. Nov. 20, 1885;

m. 1st., Oct. 28, 1828, William Waller. Issue:

(i) Susan Frances, m. John T. Moore, of Clinton, Ky. Issue:

Moore. 1. John T., m. 1st, Florence Wells. Issue:


(4) Lillian Frances: m. 2d, Lillian Murrah.

Waller. (ii) Robert. Martha A. m. 2d, ——. Thomson, M. D. Issue. (iii) Ada, m. —— Rudd.

Sublett. III. William Edward, b. July 4, 1812; d., 1890; m., June 13, 1873, Mary Cook.

iv. Mary Frances, b. Dec. 15, 1814; d., 1886; m., Sept. 11, 1832, —— Dodge. v. Margaret, b.
Chap. III.
Sublett.


III. Lewis⁴Sublett; Soldier in Capt. Z. Singleton's Company, Col. James Allin's regiment, war of 1812; b., 1787; d., Woodford Co., Ky., 1827; m., 1808, Susan Coleman, b., 1793; d., Woodford Co., Ky., Aug., 1834; [Daughter of Thomas Coleman; d., Woodford Co., Ky., Aug. 28, 1828; m., 1781, Mrs. Sarah (Strother, b., Orange Co., Va., 1753; d., Woodford Co., Ky., 1830) Hawkins; Daughter of William, b., Culpeper Co., Va., Apr. 30, 1726; d., Woodford Co., Ky., Nov. 7, 1808, and Mrs. William (Pannill) Strother; Son of Francis Strother, of St. Mark's Parish, Va., b., 1700; d., 1752, who married Susanna Dabney, daughter of John Dabney, who married Sarah Jennings; Thomas Coleman was the son of James Coleman, m. Mildred Chew, daughter of Thomas Chew, m. Martha Taylor, b. Jan. 27, 1702, daughter of James Taylor the 2d, b. Mar. 14, 1674; d. June 23, 1729; m., Feb. 3, 1699, Martha Thompson, b. 1679, d. Nov. 19, 1762, daughter of Col. William Thompson, an officer of the English army. James Taylor, 2d., settled in Orange Co., Va., about 1722, where he located 10,000 acres of land on which he lived and died, and was justice of the peace 1702-14 for King and Queen County.]
Mary Trabue, m. Lewis Sublett, (p. 263). Issue— Continued:

Chap. III.

Sublett.

i. Marian, m. 1st. Cave Johnson. Issue five; m. 2d. Fauntleroy Johnson, of Va. Issue six.

V. Frances Sublett, m. William Vaughan.

William Sublett, m. Mrs. Nancy Saunders, (p. 289).

Issue:

I. John T. Sublett, b. Nov. 8, 1806; d., 1854; m. 1st., Susan Oates. Issue:

i. Nancy F., m. — Cormock. Issue: (i) Frances, (ii) Gideon, (iii) Mary.

ii. Mary C., b., June 7, 1830; d. May, 1876; m. John Dills, b., Belleville, Ia., May 15, 1829. Issue:

Dills.


John T., m. 2d. Mary J. Smith. Issue:


II. Phoebe Ann Sublett, b. Aug. 9, 1808; m. 1st. John D. Bell; m. 2d., —— Brooks.

III. Mary Sublett, b., Westport, Ky., 1812; d., Los Angeles, Cal., 1893; m., 1827, John Falls O'Neill, (Son of Terrance O'Neill, an officer of the Royal Navy of Ireland); Mr. O'Neill and his wife moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, where he took an active part in having the Territory admitted to Statehood; Appointed one of a committee of three Commissioners by President, Benjamin Harrison to locate the site of the Capitol of the State; Later, he and his wife removed to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1849 they went to the American Valley, Cal. Issue:

O'Neill.

i. Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 7, 1828. ii. Mary Frances, b. July 4, 1830; m. —— Bell. iii. John
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William\textsuperscript{4}Sublett, m. Mrs. Nancy Saunders, (p. 289). Issue—Continued:


Sublett. IV. William\textsuperscript{5}Sublett; d ——. V. Thomas\textsuperscript{5}Sublett; d ——.

Lewis\textsuperscript{4}Sublett, m. Susan Coleman, (p. 290.). Issue: —Continued:

I. Mary\textsuperscript{5}Sublett, b., Woodford Co., Ky., July 12, 1810; d., St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 20, 1897; m., 1828, James Huggins, b. in Tyrone, Ireland. Issue:


Sublett. II. Thomas\textsuperscript{5}Sublett, b. May 8, 1812; d., Versailles, Ky., Jan. 12, 1873; m. Catherine Morton; d., Lexington, Ky., 1900. Issue:

i. Fannie\textsuperscript{6}. ii. Susan\textsuperscript{6}. iii. William\textsuperscript{6}, m. Irene Brown. Issue:

(i) William\textsuperscript{7}. (ii) Lewis\textsuperscript{7}. (iii) Jennie\textsuperscript{7}. iv. Thomas\textsuperscript{6}, v. Morton\textsuperscript{6}. vi. David\textsuperscript{6}.

III. John\textsuperscript{5}Sublett; d. young.

IV. Susan\textsuperscript{5}Sublett; d. young.

V. Frances\textsuperscript{5}Sublett, b., Woodford Co., Ky., Feb. 7, 1818; d., St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 8, 1906; m. 1st., Mar. 18, 1834, Thomas Logan, b., Donegal, Ireland, Aug. 7, 1801; d., Shelbyville, Ky., Apr. 18, 1840; [Son of John and Jane (Shannon) Logan; Son of John, who descended from a Logan of Restalrig, Scotland]. Issue:

Logan. i. John Sublett\textsuperscript{6}; M. D; Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. A., 1862-65; appointed Assist-
Chap. III.


(ii) Thomas Trabuc, b, Buchanan Co., Mo., Jan. 15, 1866.

(iii) John Sublett, b, St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 1, 1869; m. Nov. 20, 1899, Caroline Ashton Sheridan; [Daughter of John J. and Lucinda Morgan (Ashton, daughter of Thomas? Ashton, who married Lucinda Bassett Small, daughter of Thomas Small, who married Sarah McDonald, of Virginia, daughter of William McDonald, who married Charity Cobbley Flora) Sheridan; Son of Solomon Neill and Anne (Byrne) Sheridan]. Issue:


(iv) Frank Puryear, b., Andrew Co., Mo., Dec. 7, 1872; m., Apr. 11, 1894, Margaret Croysdale, b. Dec. 25, 1872; (Daughter of Wm. Edward Croysdale and Emily Skinner, of Kansas City, Mo., daughter of Phineas Skinner and Mary Patton, of Platt Co., Mo.). Issue:


(v) Louis Sublett, b., Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10, 1876.


Lykens.

ii. Mary, b., Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 7, 1838; d., St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 22, 1866; m. Oct. 27, 1859, William Richardson Lykens, of Martinsburg, Va.; (Graduate of West Point). Issue:

(i) Mary O'Neill, b. Aug. 5, 1860; d. Jan. 9,

Frances⁵(Sublett) Logan, m. 2d., James L. O'Neill⁷, b. Jan. 12, 1817; d., St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 18, 1865; (Son of Kyron O'Neill, b., Kilkenny, Ireland, 1781; m., 1814, Catherine Doyle, b., Wexford, Ireland). Issue:

O'Neill. iii. Alice⁶, b., Shelbyville, Ky., June 16, 1842; m., St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 2, 1867, William G. Fairleigh, b., Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 9, 1830; (Son of Andrew Fairleigh and Jane Tolbert). Issue:


(ii) Jennie⁷, b., St. Joseph, Mo., May 5, 1870; m., Jan. 25, 1893, Charles Frederick Enright; (Son of Michael Enright and Mary Enright, b. in Illinois). Issue:

Enright. 1. Wm. Fairleigh⁸, b. Feb. 3, 1894. 2. Charles Frederick⁸, b. June 23, 1898; d. ———.


Lewis Sublett, m. Susan Coleman, (p. 290.). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Tootle.
(ii) Frances Sublett, b., St. Joseph, Mo., Apr. 5, 1870; m., London, Eng., July 10, 1892, Edward Caswell Dameron, b., Glasgow, Mo., Dec. 18, 1857; [Son of Logan Douglas and Miss (Chappall, Randolph Co., Mo.) Dameron, b., Caswell Co., N. C.; d., St. Louis, Mo.; Son of George B. Dameron and Mary Moore, both of Virginia]. Issue:

Dameron. Tootle.
(iii) Milton, b., St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 18, 1872; m., New York cty., Nov. 9, 1892, Lillian Bell Duckworth, b., Cincinnati, O., June 16, 1872; (Daughter of George Duckworth, of Cincinnati, O., and Lucy Bishop, b., Fleming Co., Ky). Issue:
(iv) John James, b. Mar. 2, 1874; m. Mar. 5, 1895, Mrs. Ella (Parker) Robinson. Issue:
1. Catherine O'Neill, b. June 20, 1897.

O'Neill. Weakly.
v. Virginia, b. May 28, 1846; m., St. Joseph, Mo., Thomas Weakly. Issue:

(i) Armstrong Beattie, b. Aug. 16, 1866; m., Jan. 12, 1892, Susan Steel; (Daughter of Dudley M. Steel and Minnie Withers).
(ii) Lawrence O'Neill, b. May 24, 1868; m., July, 1892, Jannette Landis, b. Sept. 11, 1867; (Daughter of Benjamin Landis and Kate Morrison). Issue:
(iii) Catherine, b. July 8, 1875.
LINE OF JOHN JAMES\textsuperscript{4} DUPUY. 297

\textit{Lewis\textsuperscript{4} Sublett, m. Susan Coleman, (p. 290.) Issue —Continued:}

\textbf{Chap. III. O'Neill.}\n
VI. Lewis\textsuperscript{5} Sublett, b., Woodford Co., Ky., Oct. 15, 1821; d., Versailles, Ky., June 9, 1878: Identified with the business interests of Versailles, Ky., for more than a generation; Left a fine estate at death, a part of which was bequeathed to the Widows' and Orphans' Home of Louisville, Ky.

VII. William\textsuperscript{5} Sublett, b., 1823; d., San Francisco, Cal., 1888; m., Shelbyville, Ky., Susan Brown; (Daughter of Dr. Oscar Brown). Issue:

i. Susan\textsuperscript{7}, d. in infancy.

VIII. Joel Dupuy\textsuperscript{5} Sublett; M. D., b., Woodford Co., Ky., 1825; d., Pueblo, Tex., Feb. 20, 1848; Surgeon of the third Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Col. Manilus V. Thompson, in the Mexican War; His remains were brought to Kentucky by Company I of said regiment, Capt. Thomas Todd, of Shelby Co., Ky, and were interred in the family burial ground of Woodford, Co., Ky., with military honors.

\textit{Daniel\textsuperscript{3} Trabue, m. Mary Haskins, (p. 264.) Issue:}

\textbf{Trabue.}\n
I. Judith\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. S. Scott. Issue: i. Judith S\textsuperscript{5}, m. — Brown; Issue four\textsuperscript{7}.

II. Sallie\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. G. Anderson. Issue: i. Martha\textsuperscript{5}, m. — Penix.

ii. Eliza\textsuperscript{5}, m. — Barrett. iii. Sallie\textsuperscript{5}, m. — Terry. Issue:

(i) Bettie\textsuperscript{6}. (ii) George\textsuperscript{6}. (iii) Mary\textsuperscript{6}.

\textbf{Terry.}\n
III. Rev. James\textsuperscript{4} Trabue, m. Eliza Stites. Issue: i. Richard\textsuperscript{5}, m. Kate Dougherty.

ii. Corina\textsuperscript{5}. iii. Sarah\textsuperscript{5}; d. —. iv. James\textsuperscript{5}.

v. Mary\textsuperscript{5}, m. W. H. Barksdale. Issue: (i) William\textsuperscript{6}. (ii) Trabue\textsuperscript{6}.

vi. William\textsuperscript{5}, m. Lizzie Shrine. Issue: (i) James Upton\textsuperscript{6}. (ii) Sallie\textsuperscript{6}. 
Daniel 3 Trabue, m. Mary Haskins, (p. 264). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. Sublett.  
v. Robert 5. vi. Wiliam 5, m —. vii. Daniel 5, m —.  
Trabue. V. John 4 Trabue; murdered when 12 yrs. of age by the notorious Harpers.  
iii. Ellen 5, m ——Smith. iv. Presley 5. v. William 5, m —. vi. George 5, m —.  
VII. Presley 4 Trabue; d. young.  
VIII. Robert 4 Trabue; Colonel in C. S. A.; m. Lucy Waggoner; d. in Illinois. Issue:  
i. Eliza 5. ii. Sallie 5, m. George Patterson, of Memphis, Tenn. Issue: (i) Robert 6.  
(iii) Oliver G 6; Killed in C. S. A., at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn. (iv) Thomas 6, m —.  
v. John 5, m —. vi. Martha 5, m —. vii. Olympia 5, m. Hall.  
Martha 3 Trabue, m. Josiah Wooldridge, (p. 264). Issue:  
Wooldridge. 
I. Seth 4 Wooldridge, m. Mary Ewing. Issue six 5.  
II. Daniel 4 Wooldridge, m. Lucy Thurman.  
III. Samuel 4 Wooldridge, m —. Issue six 5.  
IV. Martha 4 Wooldridge, m —. Cheatham, and settled in Illinois.  
V. Mary 4 (Polly) Wooldridge, m. Joseph Barton White, b., 1780; d. May, 1873, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Egbert Wooldridge, of Memphis, Tenn., (Son of Thomas White, an officer in the revolution) .......................... Page 299
LINE OF JOHN JAMES DUPUY. 299

Martha Trabue, m. Josiah Wooldridge, (p. 264). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  VI. Claiborne Wooldridge, d Mar. 1838; m. Frances Trabue, (p. 320).

    VII. Stephen Wooldridge, m. Mary Williams. Issue:

    VIII. Josiah Wooldridge, m. Elizabeth Hill. IX. Judith Wooldridge, m. James Trabue (p. 269).

    X. Levi Wooldridge, m. Henrietta Phelps. Issue, six.

    XI. Livingston Wooldridge.

Mary Wooldridge, m. Joseph B. White, (p. 298). Issue:

White.  I. Oscar White, m. Rebecca McMullen. Issue: i. Oscar.

    II. Elizabeth White, b., 1814; m. Egbert Wooldridge. Issue: i Oscar.


    ii: Hortense, b. Feb. 4, 1838; m., Feb. 5, 1856, James Hickman Walker, b., 1827; (Deputy Sheriff for three years, and Sheriff for four
300 GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Mary Wooldridge, m. Joseph B. White, (p. 298).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Gregory.

years of Crittenden Co., Ky., Census enumerator in 1860; Circuit Clerk for twelve years; Commissioner of Court for many years). No Issue:

iii. Edgeworth, b., Union Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1840; m., Dec. 6, 1871, Jimmie Edmonia Yancy, b., Todd Co., Ky., Sept. 14, 1854. Issue:


(iii) Georgie, b. June 8, 1878; d. Dec. 4, 1880.


(v) Lucy Edmonia, b. Sept. 29, 1884. (vi) Roy Allen, b. Apr. 23, 1887.

iv. Lucy, b. May 7, 1842; m., June 30, 1869, John Andrew Caldwell, b. Apr. 20, 1838; d., Atlanta, Ga., May, 1903. Issue:


Caldwell.


vi. Elizabeth Gentry, b. Jan. 21, 1847; m. Aug. 18, 1870, John R. Finley, b. Oct. 13, 1844. Issue:


3. Clifton Benjamin. 4. Mary Elizabeth.


(vi) Mary Hellen, b. Dec. 28, 1886.

Finley.

vii. Charles Hickman, b. June 7, 1850; m., July 15, 1877, Lucy L. Hill, b. May 25, 1853. Issue:

Mary Wooldridge, m. Joseph B. White, (p. 298).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.
Gregory.
(iii) Edgeworth, b., 1883; d. Nov. 5, 1889.

Linley.

Gregory.

White.
Hickman.
i. Harrison, m. Sarah Brooke. ii. Mary Elizabeth, d. —. iii. Louisa, m. —. Taylor. iv. Fannie, m. —. v. Lindwood, d. —.

Edward Trabue, m. 1st. Martha Haskins, (p. 264).
Issue:

Trabue.
I. Mary (Polly) Trabue, b., 1787; m. Anselm Clarkson. Issue:
i. Edward Trabue, m. Elizabeth Price. ii. Martha Haskins, m. C. Blackburn. iii. George W., m. 1st. —. Rogers; m. 2d. —. Corbin. iv. Green Clay, m. —. Garnett; (Daughter of Col. Wm. Garnett). v. Nancy Pittman, m. James M. Corbin. Issue: (i) Son, m. —. Issue 2 daughters. vi. James M., m. —. Hume. Issue: (i) Mary, vii. Emily, m. Opie J. Lindsay, M. D.; (Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; Member of Legislature from Grant Co., Ky.). Issue:

Lindsay.
i. Alice M., m. W. L. Collins. Issue: 1. Marguerite, m., Dec. 6, 1892, Joseph Willard Haley. 2. Julius, d.

II. Elizabeth Trabue, m. Robert Hatcher. Issue:
Edward Trabue, m. 1st. Martha Haskins, (p. 264).  
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Hatcher.


vi. Nancy, b. about 1827; d., 1864. vii. Elizabeth, b. about, 1829.  


III. Nancy Haskins Trabue; Her mother died when she was two years old, and she was raised mostly by her grand-mother, Olympia (Dupuy) Trabue; b. Oct. 8, 1791; m., Nov. 6, 1816, Asa Pittman, b. Chesterfield Co., Va., 1788; d. May 6, 1837; (Moved to Woodford Co., Ky., about 1810; Long a dry-goods merchant of Columbia, Ky.; Moved to Nashville, Tenn., about 1836, for educational advantages of his elder children; Returned to Kentucky and settled in Russellville; Soldier in the war of 1812; The Pittman family immigrated from England to America about 1750) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Page, 304 


Trabue.
Edward Trabue, m. 1st. Martha Haskins, (p. 264).  
Issue—Continued:  

Edward Trabue, m. 2d., Jane E. Clay, (p. 264).  
Issue:  

V. Charles Clay Trabue; Moved to Missouri and lived ten years in that state, thence to Nashville, Tenn; b., Woodford Co., Ky., Apr. 27, 1798; m., July 5, 1820, Agnes Green Woods ... Page, 307  
VI. John E Trabue, M. D., m. Elizabeth Atkinson. Issue:  
VII. Martha Trabue, b., 1803; d. July 11, 1833; m., Apr. 6, 1819, Aaron Trabue (p. 319).  
VIII. Jane E Trabue (Twin), b., Woodford Co., Ky., Nov. 7, 1805; d., Winchester, Mo., Jan. 20, 1888, at the residence of her son, Jacob Lewellen; m., in Missouri, 1824, John White Lewellen, of Welsh descent, b., in Ky., about 1805; d., Montgomery Co., Mo., 1886; (The name was originally spelled “Lewellyn”, but John White changed his to “Lewellen,” to which spelling his posterity has adhered, excepting his grandson, Charles Trabue, who resumed the old spelling.) Page, 310  
X. Susan Trabue, m. Philip Clayton; Lived near Alton, Ill. Issue:  
Trabue. XI. Matilda Trabue, b. Feb. 16, 1808; d, 1881; m., July 15, 1824, Amos Sutton ... Page, 315
Chap. III. Trabue. XII. Prince Edward Trabue, b. Dec. 9, 1812; d. Oct. 20, 1890; m., Oct. 30, 1834, Lydia Neville .... Page, 317

Nancy H Trabue, m. Asa Pittman, (p. 302). Issue:

Pittman. I. Edward Francis Pittman; Settled in St. Louis, Mo.; b. Oct. 6, 1818; d., Sherman, Tex., Mar. 6, 1881; m., Nov. 13, 1860, Anne Harrison, b., 1838. Issue:
   i. Katie, b. Aug. 28, 1861; m., Nov. 13, 1889, John B. Oldham.
   iii. Edward F., b. Feb. 10, 1867; m., Sept. 27, 1893, Maye Wright. Issue:
   vi. Ida May, b. Aug. 28, 1874; m., Nov. 13, 1897, William H. Taylor. Issue:
   Pittman. II. Martha Jane Pittman, b. June 25, 1820; d. July 20, 1877; m., Mar. 12, 1845, Jesse Grady Crutcher, b. Nov. 23, 1812; d. July 23, 1868. Issue:
       ii. Isaac Henry, b., Woodford Co., Ky., Oct. 22, 1848; m. Louisa Taylor. Issue:
           (i) Isaac Henry, m. ——. Issue: 1. Isaac Henry. 2. Son.
           (ii) Earl. (iii) Carrie; d. ——. (iv) Bonner; d. ——. (v) Anna Lou, b. May 18, 1885.
           (vi) Lem. (vii) Josie. (viii) Mary; Last three died in infancy.
iii. Anne Bell⁶. iv. Williamson⁶; Last two died in infancy.


(ii) Anna Trabue⁷, b. Aug. 27, 1885.


viii. Jessie⁶, Twin, b. Dec. 11, 1858; d. young.


Crutcher.


xi. Flora Hattie⁶, b. July 29, 1862; m., Long
Nancy H^4 Trabue, m. Asa Pittman, (p. 302). Issue —Continued:


xii. Pittman^6, b. Jan. 6, 1864.

III. Benjamin^5Pittman; d. in infancy.

IV. Williamson Haskins^5Pittman; Settled in St. Louis, Mo., b. June 11, 1824; d. Oct. 21, 1875; m., July 5, 1859, Hannah Daviess, b. July, 1840. Issue:

i. Nannie^6, b. Nov. 13, 1861; m., Nov. 10, 1886, Archer Anderson.  
   (i) Joan Hamilton^7, b. Nov. 12, 1892; d., 1902.

ii. William Daviess^6, b. Apr. 29, 1863; m., Oct. 12, 1887, Sallie Duncan Patterson.  

   Issue:  (i) Martha Walker^7, b. Dec. 27, 1892.


v. Trabue^6, b. June 20, 1870; m., Dec. 10, 1902, Louise Opel.


V. George Trabue^5Pittman; Settled in St. Louis, Mo.

VI. Jefferson J^5. Pittman; d. young.  

VII. Elizabeth J^5. Pittman.  

VIII. Chas. T^5. Pittman.

IX. Ann Asa^5Pittman; Educated at Greenville Institute, Harrodsburg, Ky., and at Madam Con-
Nancy H^4. Trabue, m. Asa Pittman, (p. 302). Issue
—Continued:

Chap. III. da’s French Academy, New York City; m. Zackary Pittman. Frederick^5Smith (p. 343).

George W^4. Trabue, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers (p. 303). Issue:


II. Benjamin F^5. Trabue, M. D., b., Glasgow, Ky., Oct. 6, 1822, m., June 12, 1855, Lelia Anderson.

Issue: i. Henry Buckner^6, b. Mar. 19, 1856; m., 1879, Rosa Drane. Issue:

(i) Drane^7, b., 1880. (ii) Anne Belle^7, b., 1882. (iii) Gordon Carlisle^7, b., 1884.

ii. Kate^6, b. Sept. 28, 1858; m., Mar. 19, 1878, Joseph U. Rogers, b. Oct. 30, 1854. Issue:


Trabue. iii. Helen^6, b. Apr. 24, 1860; m., 1881, Jerry B. Leslie. Issue:


Trabue. III. Judith Helen^5Trabue, b., Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 16, 1824; d. Dec. 2, 1893; m. William Terry, of Louisville, Ky. Issue: i. Mary^6. ii. William^6. iii. Alvah L^6. m. ——. Issue:


ii. Eliza^6, b. Oct. 5, 1856; m. —— Harper of Philadelphia, Pa. iii. Samuel W^6, b. June 18,
George W\(^4\). Trabue, m. Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers (p. 303). Issue—Continued:


Charles C\(^4\) Trabue, m. Agnes G. Woods, (p. 303). Issue:

I. Martha Ann\(^6\) Trabue, b. July 5, 1823; m. George T. Thompson. Issue:

Thompson. i. Agnes W\(^6\), m. George G. O'Bryan. Issue:

Brown. (i) Geo. T\(^7\). (ii) Ella P\(^7\). (iii) John P. W\(^7\), m. Anne Crockett. (iv) Samuel P\(^7\).

Thompson. iii. Chas. T\(^6\), m. Elizabeth Weeks. Issue: (i) Hill\(^7\). (ii) Fannie\(^7\). (iii) Geo. O'Bryan\(^7\). (iv) Allen W\(^7\).

iv. Mattie W\(^6\). v. Fannie\(^6\). vi. Hill\(^6\), m. Agnes M. Ricketts.

Howell. vii. Jane R\(^6\), m. Alfred E. Howell. Issue:

Thompson. (i) Morton B\(^7\). (ii) Martha\(^7\). (iii) Frances\(^7\). (iv) Louise E\(^7\).

viii. Kate\(^8\), m. Joseph L. Weakley. Issue: (i) Martha\(^7\).

Trabue. II. Anthony Edward Dupuy\(^5\) Trabue, b. Apr. 2, 1825; d. ——; m. Christine Manley. Issue:

Glasscock. i. Martha T\(^6\), m. Bragg Glasscock. Issue:

Trabue. (i) Ethel Green\(^7\). (ii) Laura\(^7\). (iii) Ray E\(^7\). (iv) Stella Gertrude\(^7\).

Robertson. ii. Christine\(^6\), m. W. G. Robertson. Issue:

Robertson. (i) Kittie R\(^7\). (ii) Christine M\(^7\). (iii) Lucile\(^7\). (iv) William G\(^7\). (v) Agnes T\(^7\).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Chap. III. Chap. III.  
Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  

III. Joseph Woods Trabue, b. Feb. 4, 1827; Never married.

IV. Jane W Trabue, b. Nov. 24, 1828; m. John H. Reynolds. Issue:

Reynolds. Reynolds. Reynolds.  
i. Charles T 6, m. Jennie Peyton.  

Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  

V. Sarah E Trabue, b. Apr. 29, 1830; m. 1st., John B. Stevens; m. 2d., William R. Shivers. Issue Stevens. by 1st. m: i. Johnette B 6, m. Cyrus S. Steere. Issue:

Stecre. Stecre. Stecre.  

Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  

VI. Charles Clay Trabue, b. Sept. 8, 1834; d. Sept. 19, 1862, of wounds in battle at Sharpsburg.  

VII. Robert Wood Trabue, b. June 9, 1837; m. Mary Bibb. Issue:

Winn. Winn. Winn.  
i. Joan 6, b. Aug. 15, 1869; m., June 1, 1888, William Winn. Issue:

Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  


Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  


VIII. George W Trabue, b. Feb. 21, 1839; m. Ellen Dunn. Issue:

Trabue. Trabue. Trabue.  
i. Wm. Dunn 6, m. Lucinda O'Bryan. Issue: (i)
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Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Trabue.

IX. James Woods^5. Trabue; d. aged 9 years.


Issue:

II. Araminta^5. Lewellen, b. Feb. 24, 1828; m. 1st., Elias Owens; m. 2d., Charles Johnson. Issue by
Lewellen. III. Adelia^5. Lewellen, b. May 2, 1830; d. Oct. 18,
1848.
IV. Agnes^5. Lewellen, b. July 11, 1832; d. Dec. 5,
1891; m., Oct. 26, 1852, Napoleon Lewellen (cousin), b. Dec. 29, 1827. Issue: i. Mary Jane^6, b., 1853; d., 1873; m., 1872, Wm. Dickerson.
ii. John Hosea^6, b. Mar. 21, 1855; m., Dec. 8, 1881, Jennie Toliver. Issue:
iii. Rolly B^6, b. Jan. 27, 1857; m., Apr. 1, 1887, Larrie Moore. Issue:
Alvis.

Lewellen. v. James D^6, b. July 23, 1861; m. 1st., Jan. 21,
1883, Minerva Shoomaker. Issue:
(i) Lulie B^7,; m. 2d., 1890, Katie Pritchett. Issue:
Jane E. Trabue, m. John W. Lewellen, (p. 303).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Lewellen. vi. Willis Napoleon⁶, b. Nov. 20, 1863; m., Feb. 15, 1898, Faunie Pritchett. Issue:
(i) Napoleon⁷, b. Aug. 17, 1890.

Henderson. vii. Agnes L⁶, b. Feb. 24, 1866; m. 1st., Charles Henderson Issue:
(i) Seasil⁷; m. 2d., 1893, James M. Beatty. Issue:

Beatty. (ii) Eddie Jack⁷. (iii) Ruby Pearl⁷.


x. Florence Pearl⁶, b. May 20, 1874; m., Apr. 10, 1895. Thomas Smith. Issue: (i) Pearl⁷; d. —.


ii. Dr. George Edward⁶, b. Mar. 31, 1859.

iii. Nancy Jane⁶, b. Mar. 1, 1861; m., Dec. 29, 1879, Dock Harding Brunning. Issue:


v. Josephine Quinn⁶, b. Feb. 14, 1865; d. Nov. 26, 1892; m., Aug. 13, 1890, Eugene A. Waples. Issue:
(i) Mortimer Lee⁷, b. May 21, 1891; d. Aug. 3, 1892.
Jane E. Trabue, m. John W. Lewellen, (p. 303).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.
Llewellyn.
vi. Chas. Trabue⁶ (Llewellyn, p. 303); attorney at Law; b. May 9, 1867; m., Oct. 5, 1891, Emma Kulluck. Issue:
   (i) Dorothy Kulluck⁷, b. Jan. 5, 1898.

Lewellen.

Jacob White⁵ Lewellen, m. 2d., 1877, Olivia M. Sexsmith, b., 1846. Issue:


VI. Susan E⁵ Lewellen, b. Oct. 22, 1836; d. Jan. 31, 1885; m., Feb. 24, 1859, Harvey Scanland. Issue:

Scanland.
i. Cora⁶, b. Aug. 6, 1860; m., Sept. 3, 1884, John Clarkson Darnell, M. D. Issue:

Darnell.

Scanland.

ii. Edgar⁶, b. Sept. 8, 1862; m., May 23, 1888, Bertie Virginia Hobson. Issue:


Lewellen.

VII. Cynthia Ann⁵ Lewellen, b. Oct. 6, 1839; d. Dec. 1, 1880; m., Mar. 21, 1868, Judge Thomas Russell, b., Washington Co., Pa., June 2, 1820; d., Moulton, Ia., Nov. 15, 1888. Issue:
LINE OF JOHN JAMES'DUPUY. 313


Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Russell.
i. Arthur Lewellen^6, b. Dec. 30, 1867; m., Dec. 23, 1891, Lula A. McGarbin. Issue:
iv. Lonius^6, b. Oct. 15, 1872; m., Dec. 13, 1891, Martha Henderson. Issue:
v. Eva Josephine^6, b., Schuyler Co., Mo., Aug. 28, 1874; m., Sept. 15, 1897, J. Price Sutton; (Cashier of the Faber Bank, Faber, Mo.)

IX. Miranda Louisa^5Lewellen, b. Sept. 10, 1845; m., Apr. 25, 1871, Robert Graham, b., 1849. Issue:
   i. Neva Josephine^6, b. June, 1872; m., June, 1898, F. B. Moore. Issue:
   iii. Jamie May^6, b. May, 1876; m., Oct., 1897, J. F. Crane. Issue:
Jane E. Trabue, m. John W. Lewellen, (p. 303).
Issue—Continued:


Crane.


X. Martha Matilda Josephine Lewellen, b. Mar. 21, 1849; m. 1st., Jan. 11, 1877, Coldwell Russell; m. 2d., 1882, Charles Lillie. Issue by 2d. m:


iii. Antoine Trabue, b. June 14, 1888.

Cynthia A. Trabue, m. Taylor Jones, (p. 303).

Jones. Issue:


II. Sallie Ann Jones, b. Feb. 21, 1832; d. Sept. 29, 1833.

III. Henry Clay Jones, b. Apr. 20, 1834; d. Apr. 18, 1899; m., Dec. 5, 1872, Annie Tutt, b. Oct. 12, 1847.

IV. Martha Agnes Jones, b. Nov. 28, 1836; d. May 26, 1878; m., Nov. 29, 1866, Wm. Brown.

Issue:


Jones. V. Margaret Emily Jones, b. Nov. 6, 1839; m., Jan. 17, 1860, Samuel T. Watson, b. June 30, 1834.
Cynthia A. Trabuc, m. Taylor Jones, (p. 303).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Watson. Issue: i. Dr. Taylor Jones⁶, b., 1860; m., 1886, Amanda Suter.
i. Julia⁶, b. 1862; m., 1887, Gentry Fugua. Issue: (i) Warren⁷, b., 1891. (ii) Saml. Henry⁷,
b., 1894.
iii. Elizabeth⁶, b., 1865; m., 1885, Thos. T. Moore. Issue: (i) Maggie May⁷, b., 1886.
   (ii) Linn⁷, b., 1889. (iii) Rory⁷, b., 1892.
   (iv) Hugh⁷, b., 1895.


Jones. VI. Susan Ellen⁴ Jones, b. May 16, 1842; m., Oct. 28, 1866, Asa Glascock, b. June 22, 1838; d. Feb. 12, 1892. Issue:
Glascock.
   ii. Henry Clay⁶, b. Oct. 3, 1869; d. Feb. 27, 1901; m., Jan. 27, 1897, Julia S. Caldwell. Issue:


Matilda O. Trabuc, m. Amos Sutton (p. 303).

Issue:

Sutton. I. Sarah Jane⁵ Sutton, b. May 3, 1825; m. Carson Wright. Issue:
Wright. i. Mary⁶. ii. Penelope⁶. iii. Araminta⁶.
Sutton. II. Davis Biggs⁵ Sutton, b. June 7, 1827. Never married.
III. Eliazar Clay⁵ Sutton, b. Sept. 19, 1829; m., Sept. 19, 1870, Belle Toliver. Issue:
Matilda O^4. Trabue, m. Amos Sutton (p. 303).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Sutton.


IV. Nathaniel Hill^5 Sutton, b. Dec. 31, 1832.


Issue:


Issue:

Keithley.


Issue:

Hayden.

(i) Lester Bradley^7, b. May 28, 1893.

Keithley.


Sutton.

VII. Anthony Benton^5 Sutton, b. Apr. 3, 1840; Killed in battle in the C. S. A.

VIII. Matilda Agnes^5 Sutton, b. Apr. 1, 1843.

IX. John Polk^5 Sutton, b. May 9, 1845.

X. Clara Catharine Alice^5 Sutton, b. Mar. 14, 1850; d. Dec. 11, 1895; m. 1st, June 23, 1870, John

Spencer. F. Spencer. Issue: i. Clara B^6, b., 1873; d., 1891;
Matilda O\textsuperscript{4}. Trabue, m. Amos Sutton (p. 303).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. m. 2d., June, 7, 1877, A. E. Jenkins. Issue: ii.

Jenkins. Emma Lee\textsuperscript{6}, b. Mar. 28, 1878.

Prince E\textsuperscript{4}. Trabue, m. Lydia Neville, (p. 304).

Issue:

Trabue. I. William E\textsuperscript{5}. Trabue, b. Dec. 17, 1835; m., 1862, Matilda Summers. Issue:

i. Mary B\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 9, 1863; d. Oct. 3, 1865.
(iii) Stella A\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1892. (v) William E\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1896. (vi) Lewis B\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1901.

iv. Sarah E\textsuperscript{6}, b. Nov. 9, 1882; d. July 17, 1883.

II. Charles Clay\textsuperscript{5} Trabue, b., 1838; m., 1885, Jane Conley. Issue: i. Ruth\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1886.

III. Elizabeth Jane\textsuperscript{6} Trabue, b., 1841; m., 1859, John Summers. Issue:

i. Mary Elizabeth\textsuperscript{6}, b. and d., 1860.
ii. Anna Perliot\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1861; m., 1882, —. iii. Edward Washington\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1864; m., 1887, Herman Mitts.
iv. John W\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1867; m., 1891, Bell Braden. Issue: (i) Charles Eugene\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1893. (ii) Howard\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1895.
v. George Anthony\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1870. vi. Sadie\textsuperscript{6}, b. and d., 1872. vii. Lottie Belle\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1874; m., 1895, Richard Franklin. Issue: (i) Ora\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1895. (ii) Minnie Belle\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1901.

Franklin.

viii. Verdia\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1877; m. L. Pittman. ix. Nora\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1880; m., 1901, George Menefer. x. Harry\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1883.

Trabue. IV. Mohala Ann\textsuperscript{5} Trabue, b., 1844; m. Thomas Raredon. Issue:

Raredon. i. Chrissie Anthony\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1876; m., 1897, John W. Demorest. Issue: (i) Thomas\textsuperscript{7} b., 1898.
Prince E* Trabue, m. Lydia Neville, (p. 304).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. ii. Nora J*., b., 1878; m. George Devenport.

Raredon. iii. Nannie C*., b., 1880; m., 1897, Wm. T. Jones. Issue: (i) Dorothy*, b., 1899.

Trabue. V. Lucy P* Trabue, b., 1847; d. 1897; m., 1862, Humphrey Jones. Issue:


Trabue. VI. Nancy Agnes* Trabue, b., 1850; m., 1879, Simeon Ross. Issue:


Trabue. VII. John Thomas* Trabue, b., 1853; m., 1899, — Issue one*.

Stephen* Trabue, m. Jane Haskins, (p. 264). Issue:

I. Chastain* Trabue, b. Nov. 25, 1786; d., 1852; m., Elizabeth* Trabue (p. 266). Issue: i. Stephen Fitz James*; Lawyer; m. Alice Berry; (Sister of Col. Robert Berry of the U. S. N.) Issue: (i) Edmund F*.; m. Carrie Cockran. Issue: 1 and 2, Twins*; d ——. 2. Lucinda*.

(ii) Stephen Fitz James*, m. Annie South, of Frankfort, Ky; (Daughter of Rev. Polk South (Christian). Issue: 1. Virginia Taylor*.

(iii) Willet C*., m. Mrs. Belle Moore Dabney. (iv) Robert B*, (v) Alice E*, d. ——.

ii. Aaron*; d. ——. iii. Marian*; d. in youth. iv. Infant*; d. ——. v. William*, d. a bachelor. vi. Henrietta*, m. Milus Cooper Nesbitt, M. D.; (Son of Judge Geo. Nesbitt). Issue:

Nesbitt. (i) Eliza*; d. in infancy. (ii) Marian*; d. in infancy. (iii) Milus*.

Trabue. vii. Isaac Hodgen*; Lawyer; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., 1854; Officer in the U. S. A. during the Civil War; Staunch Republi-
LINE OF JOHN JAMES D' DUPUY. 319

Stephen Trabuc, m. Jane Haskins, (p. 264). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III.  
Trabue.  
can; b., Russell Co., Ky., Mar. 25, 1829; m., Savannah, Ga., 1865, Virginia Taylor; Emigrated to Fla.  

viii. Elizabeth, m. Charles W. McGill.  

MacGregor.  

ix. Judell; d. June 22, 1900; m. Thomas A.  

Sprague.  


Trabue.  


IV. Aaron Trabue, b. Jan. 12, 1793; d. Dec. 29, 1877; m. 1st., Apr. 6, 1819, Martha Trabue (p. 303). Page, 323  

m. 2d, Dec. 7, 1835, Martha Cheatham, b., 1809; d. Oct. 26, 1893. Lived near Jerseyville, Ill. Page, 324  

V. William Trabue, b. Mar. 7, 1795; m. 1st. Elizabeth McDowell. Issue:  

i. Emily, m. John Lewis. ii. Elizabeth Ann, m. David Winston. iii. Hannah, m. 1st. Lindsey Watson; m. 2d. Robert Anderson. iv. Harriet Olympia, m. Joseph Winston. Issue:  

(i) Joseph.  

v. Benjamin McDowell, M. D., b. 1826; m. Fannie E. Sale, daughter of Dr. L. P., of Todd Co., Ky. Issue:  

GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Stephen^Trabue, m. Jane Haskins, (p. 264). Issue
—Continued:

Chap. III. vi. William^; d. in infancy.

Trabue. William^Trabue, m. 2d. Elizabeth Haskins^Cald- well (p. 284). Issue:

vii. Laura Alice^; d. Nov., 1875; m. John D. Wickliffe. Issue:


Trabue. viii. Nancy Lucretia^ d. Feb., 1892; m. F. C. Shearer. Issue:

Shearer. (i) William Trabue^, m. Eliza Petty. Issue:


(ii) Harry Junius^; (iii) Elizabeth Victory^.


(v) Nannie Alice^, m. James Taylor. Issue:


VI. Edward^Trabue, b. Nov., 1798; m. Mary Rogers.

VII. Frances^Trabue, b. Aug. 11, 1800; d. Mar., 1838; m. Claiborne^Wooldridge (p. 299).


Haskins D^Trabue, m. Olympia^Willson, (p. 319). Issue:

Trabue. I. Fenelon^Trabue, b., 1818; d. Dec. 16, 1898; m., 1844, Martha Merryweather, b., 1826-7. Issue:

i. Infant^, b. and d., 1845. ii. Olympia^, b., 1847; d. May 21,1893. iii. Infant^, b. and d., 1848.

iv. Letitia^, b. June 1, 1850; d., 1875; m., 1874, Cassius Hatcher.
LINE OF JOHN JAMES D' DUPUY. 321

Haskins D\textsuperscript{4}. Trabue, m. Olympia\textsuperscript{4}Willson, (p. 319). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
Trabue.  
v. Luther\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1852; m., 1879, Sarah Harlan, b., 1850. Issue: (i) Paul\textsuperscript{7}, b. May, 1880.  
(ii) and iii. Lyman\textsuperscript{7}and Lolah\textsuperscript{7}, Twins, b. May 29, 1882.  
vi. Marian\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1854; m., 1891, Robert McCanse. Issue:  
(i) Gordon Trabue\textsuperscript{7}. (ii) Fenelon\textsuperscript{7}. (iii) Frank\textsuperscript{7}. (iv) Hugh\textsuperscript{7}.  

McCanse.  

vii. Haskins\textsuperscript{6}, b. Apr. 2, 1860; m. Lucy Bill. viii. Aaron, b., 1866.  

II. Eliza Jane\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b., 1820; m., 1864, Barnabas Boggess, b., 1809; d. June 3, 1888.  

III. Stephen\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b., 1822; d. Mar. 16, 1867; m., 1854, Mary Boyd; d. Jan., 1862. Issue:  
i. Emma\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1855; d., 1883; m., 1882, Marshall Stein. Issue: (i) Retta\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1883; d., 1890.  

Kitzmiller  

Trabue.  

iv. Charles Edward\textsuperscript{6}, b. May, 1860; m., 1885, Daro Perine. Issue: (i) Paul\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1886.  
(ii) Ednah\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1888. (iii) Archer\textsuperscript{7}, b., 1893. v. Edmonia\textsuperscript{6}, b. and d., 1862.  

IV. Joseph Haskins\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. Jan. 11, 1825; d. Nov. 11, 1882; m., 1849, Martha Augusta Parks, b. Dec. 21, 1828. Issue:  
i. Mary Elizabeth\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 10, 1850; m., Jan. 22, 1891, Thomas Edward Evans, b., 1838.  
iii. Wm. Benjamin\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1854; m., June 15, 1898, Estella Tunnell, b. Jan., 1871. Issue:  
(i) Benjamin Tunnell\textsuperscript{7}, b. May 25, 1899. (ii) Son\textsuperscript{7}, b. Feb. 22, 1901.  
iv. James Parks\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1857; m., Feb. 13, 1885, Elenor Welch, b., 1863; d. Mar. 24, 1888. Issue:
### Chap. III

**Trabue.**

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<td>vi.</td>
<td>Edward Haskins</td>
<td>b., Dec. 23, 1897</td>
<td>Amy Ruth Richards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Trabue</td>
<td>b. Jan. 7, 1828</td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Edwin Putnam</td>
<td>b., 1863</td>
<td>m., Dec. 1885</td>
<td>May Anderson</td>
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<td>Rebecca F Trabue</td>
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<td>d. 1831</td>
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<td>John Wilson Trabue</td>
<td>b. 1832</td>
<td>d. Jan. 18, 1899</td>
<td>m., 1859</td>
<td>Elizabeth Law</td>
<td>d. Nov. 11, 1890</td>
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<td>William Aaron Trabue</td>
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<td>d. 1835</td>
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<td>Elmer</td>
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<td>Lillian</td>
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<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td>b. Mar. 1900</td>
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LINE OF JOHN JAMES\textsuperscript{4}DUPUY.  323

Aaron\textsuperscript{4}Trabue, m. 1st. Martha\textsuperscript{4}Trabue, (p. 319).

Issue:

Chap. III.  I. Mary Jane\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. June 21, 1820; d. Nov. 6, 1852; m. Ocean Blevins.  Issue:

Blevins.  i. Mary\textsuperscript{6}, m. A. G. Turner.  ii. Hester\textsuperscript{6}, m. 1st., Perry Lustore.  Issue:

Lustore.  (i) Edward\textsuperscript{7}.  (ii) Tulla\textsuperscript{7}.  (iii) Perry\textsuperscript{7}; m. 2d. — Marshall.  Issue: (iv) Son\textsuperscript{7}.

Trabue.  II. Miranda\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. Oct. 1, 1821; d. Apr. 29, 1856; m. Claiborne Cheatham.  Issue:

Cheatham.  i. Emma\textsuperscript{6}, m. William Bates.  Issue:

Bates.  (i) Myra\textsuperscript{7}.  (ii) Gertrude\textsuperscript{7}.  (iii) Lorena\textsuperscript{7}.  (iv) Charles\textsuperscript{7}.  (v) William\textsuperscript{7}.

Cheatham.  ii. Charles\textsuperscript{6}.  iii. Aaron\textsuperscript{6}.

Trabue.  III. Margaret\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. July 4, 1823; d. Mar. 18, 1898.  Never married.


Andrews.  (i) Pheobe E\textsuperscript{7}, b. July 25, 1884.

Trabue.  ii. Murray B\textsuperscript{6}, b. June 16, 1853; m., Oct. 18, 1883, Rosetta Owens, b., 1858.

iii. Lawrence\textsuperscript{6}, b. Feb. 5, 1855; d. Apr. 3, 1866.

iv. Phoebe N\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1857; d., 1858.

v. Phoebe N\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 14, 1860; m. Nov. 14, 1883, Allen O. Barnett.  Issue:

Barnett.  (i) Mary E\textsuperscript{7}, b. May 16, 1885.  (ii) Emma E\textsuperscript{7}, b. Mar. 8, 1887.

Trabue.  vi. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 30, 1862; m., Apr. 5, 1889, Otis D. Leach, b. Oct., 1860.  Issue:

Leach.  (i) Elizabeth\textsuperscript{7}, b. Oct. 26, 1894.

Trabue.  V. Ann Eliza\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. Dec. 23, 1826; d. Apr. 30, 1850; m. Benjamin Tullis, M. D. Issue:

Tullis.  i. Alice\textsuperscript{6}.  ii. Edward\textsuperscript{6}, m. —.  Issue: (i) Alice\textsuperscript{7}.  (ii) Lena\textsuperscript{7}.  (iii) Benjamin\textsuperscript{7}.  (iv) Harry\textsuperscript{7}.

Trabue.  VI. Rebecca F\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. July 17, 1828; d. June 15, 1853; m. James B. Clark.  Issue 2.

VII. America\textsuperscript{5}Trabue, b. Apr. 18, 1830; d., 1883; m. 1st., Miles Rhodes.  Issue:
Aaron Trabue, m. 1st. Martha Trabue, (p. 319). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
Rhodes.  
Badgley.  

i. Haskins.  ii. Docea.  m. 2d. William Badgley. Issue:

iii. Sherman.  iv. Margaret.

Aaron Trabue, m. 2d. Martha Cheatham (p. 319). Issue:

Trabue.  

VIII. Harriet Trabue, b. Nov. 23, 1836.  
IX. Letitia Trabue, b. July 27, 1838; m., Oct. 19, 1857, Jacob S. Darby. Issue:

Darby.  
i. Daughter, m. ——.  ii. Son, m. ——.

Trabue.  

X. Martha G. Trabue, b. Apr. 29, 1840; d. Oct. 5, 1877; m., Nov. 22, 1860, A. Todd Linberger.  
XI. Mariah Trabue, b. Apr. 18, 1843. XII. Flavius Trabue, b. Feb. 12, 1846.  
XIII. Aaron Trabue, b. Sept. 3, 1848; d. June 10, 1862.  
XIV. Roselyn Trabue, b. Mar. 13, 1851.  
XV. Ellen Trabue, b. June 19, 1855; m., Oct. 19, 1875, John H. Simmons. Issue:

Simmons.  
i. Aaron Trabue.

Elizabeth Trabue, m. Fenelon R. Willson, (p. 264). Issue:  

Willson.  


II. Letitia Willson, b. May 2, 1797; d. in infancy.


Rev. John S. Willson, m. Martha Waggener,—above. Issue:

Willson.  


Chap. III. Halbert. Buck.  
ii. Mary C., b. Jan. 20, 1844; m., July 3, 1865, Giddings J. Buck, b. Apr. 4, 1840. Issue:  
   (i) Ermine Field, b. Apr. 23, 1866; m. June 28, 1890, O. Shivers Lattimore, b. Jan. 10, 1865.  
   Issue:  
   (iii) Raymond H., b. July 8, 1870; m., Nov. 28, 1891, Eula Blackmore, b. Feb. 23, 1868. Issue:  
      (iv) Mary D., b. Dec. 5, 1872; d. May 3, 1876.  
      (v) Geddings Judson, b. Apr. 21, 1877; d. Mar. 31, 1895.  
   iii. Charles Query, b. Apr. 11, 1846; m., Dec. 27, 1869, Nannie Brown. Issue:  
   iv. Oliver Isaac, M. D., b. Oct. 10, 1849; m. Lela Kisher, b. July 25, 1859. Issue:  
   i. John Willson, b. Aug. 25, 1841; d. June 7, 1885; m., Oct. 28, 1869, Florinda Allen. Issue:

Chap. III. Heth.

(i) Annie. (ii) Blanche. (iii) Artumea. 
ii. Bettie May, b. Sept. 27, 1843; m., Feb. 15, 1869, W. E. Collard; (Judge of Court of Civil Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of Texas); b. Oct. 3, 1839. Issue:

Collard. 


IV. Mary Franklin Willson, b. Jan. 31, 1824; d. Oct. 22, 1883; m., Mar. 18, 1843, James H. Bagby. Issue:

Bagby. 
i. Henry Dudley, b. Feb. 11, 1844; d., in battle of Civil War, May 18, 1864. 
ii. Luther William, b. Aug., 1846. 

Carrington. 

iv. Rev. Wm. Buck; Missionary of the Baptist Church to Brazil, S. A., since 1880; b. Nov. 11, 1855; m., 1880, Anne Luther, b. Mar. 20, 2856. Issue:


Bagby. 
v. James Franklin, b. Aug. 14, 1857; m., Mar. 4, 1885, Sallie Rowe, b. July 14, 1858. Issue:

(i) George W., b. Apr. 30, 1887. (ii) Franklin, b. Sept. 20, 1888. (iii) Raymond, b. June 1, 1891.

LINE OF JOHN JAMES DUPUY. 327


Chap. III. V. Hester Elizabeth^5 Willson, b. Apr. 21, 1826; d. Willson. Sept. 8, 1870; m., Mar. 2, 1848, B. N. Herring, M. Herring. D., b. Aug. 9, 1821; d., 1898. Issue: i. Hodgen Elmore^6, b. Jan. 6, 1849; d. aged 16 yrs. ii. Herbert Owen^6, b. Sept. 11, 1850; d. aged one year. iii. Ermina Halbert^6, b. May 23, 1852; m., June 3, 1884, Rev. James Godfrey Patton; (South Western Presbyterian University, Tenn., B. A.; Divinity School of same, 1886; Licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of Nashville, June, 1886; Pastor, Westminster, Nashville, Tenn., 1887-88; First Church, Orlando, Fla. 3 yrs; Second church, Henderson, Ky., 5 yrs.; Decatur, Ga., Sept., 1897 ——; Traveled in Palestine and Eastern Countries); b., Wilson Co., Tenn., Sept. 25, 1855. Issue: 


Chap. III.  

VI. Hodgen Isaac Willson; Georgetown College, Ky.; Editor, with his sons, of the "Taylor Weekly Texan," Taylor, Tex.; b. June 29, 1828; m. 1st. June 22, 1852, Elizabeth Otwell; m. 2d., Apr., 1870, Allie Denman. Issue by 1st. m:  
   i. Parker Otwell, b. June 29, 1828; m. 1st. June 22, 1852, Elizabeth Otwell; ni. 2d., Apr., 1870, Allie Denman. Issue:  
   ii. Martha Leatitia, b. May 2, 1885; m., 1881, Henry A. Crossett, b. July 26, 1855. Issue:  
   iv. Frederick William, b. July 29, 1866. Hodgen F., m. 2d. Denman. Issue:  

VII. Sallie Garnett Willson, b. Nov. 24, 1830; d. June 29, 1884; m., Mar. 24, 1862, Theodore Bland, b. Mar. 17, 1825; (Probably a descendant of Theodore Bland, who settled at Westover, Charles City Co., Va., in 1654, and died in 1671; an old and highly respected English family). Issue:  

Bland.  
   i. Mary L., b. July 16, 1863; m., Oct. 21, 1891, Virginius E. Muir, b. Oct. 24, 1862. Issue:  
   Muir.  
      (i) Bettie Lee, b. Sept. 15, 1892. (ii) Theo-

Chap. III. dore G	extsuperscript{7}, b. Nov. 21, 1893.


IX. Johnaphine Slater	extsuperscript{5} Willson, b. Apr. 18, 1836; m., Oct. 2, 1862, Lee Faulkner, b. Jan. 14, 1826; d. Sept. 21, 1873. Issue:

Faulkner. i. Bettie Lee	extsuperscript{6}, b. Sept. 7, 1863; m., July 2, 1895, Rev. Marshall D. Early; (Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Morristown, Tenn.) Issue:


Faulkner. iii. Ernest Lee	extsuperscript{6}, b. Mar. 1, 1870; m., Jan. 8, 1896, Elizabeth S. Davis, b. May 5, 1876. Issue:


iv. Fleet C	extsuperscript{6}, b. June 11, 1872; d. aged 5 yrs.

Susanna	extsuperscript{3} Trabue, m. Thomas Major, (p. 265). Issue:


II. John James	extsuperscript{4} Major, b. May 26, 1795; d. Dec. 1, 1876; m., May 8, 1849, Louisa Susanna Lewis, b. Feb. 1, 1808. No Issue:

III. Elizabeth Redd	extsuperscript{4} Major, b. Feb. 1, 1802; m. John Turley Gunnell ...............Page 331

Olive T	extsuperscript{4} Major, m. Nancy Gunnell, (above). Issue:

I. Susan Dupuy	extsuperscript{5} Major, b. June 14, 1821; m., June 14, 1849, Thos. Edmondson	extsuperscript{5} Gregory, (p. 283). II. Allen G	extsuperscript{5} Major; Dentist; b. Jan. 21, 1823.
Olive T. Major, m. Nancy Gunnell, (p. 329). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. III. Elizabeth Major, b. Jan. 26, 1825; m. George Fackler. Issue:

Fackler. i. Laura6 Twins { d. ——.
   ii. Elizabeth6 { m. Charles Deathridge.

Deathridge.  
   (i) Lillian7. (ii) Marian7. (iii) Fackler7. Issue:

Fackler. iii. Marian6, d. ——; m. Charles Deathridge. Issue: (i) Charles.
   iv. Nancy6, m. Elijah McGoffin; d. ——. Issue:


Fackler. v. Carrie6, m. L. Watts. Issue: (i) Carrie7; d. ——. (ii) William7; d. ——.

Major. IV. Albert5Major, b. Jan. 16, 1827; m. Martha Fackler.

V. Thomas T5. Major; Dentist; b. Mar. 4, 1829; d. June 22, 1902; m. 1st., Apr. 2, 1850, Rachel Lewis, b. Apr. 2, 1832; d. Aug. 9, 1858; m. 2d., Sept. 15, 1864, Mattie Buckner, b. May 2, 1832; d. Apr. 14, 1899. Issue by 1st. m.
   i. Margaret6, b. Jan. 12, 1851; m., Nov. 24, 1875, John Stewart. Issue:

Major. ii. Elizabeth6, b. Nov. 25, 1853. iii. William6, b. Feb., 1855, lived 7 days.
   iv. Nancy6, b. Sept. 14, 1856; m., June 27, 1878, Jona T. Grimshaw, b. Nov. 28, 1852. Issue:

   vii. Thomas6, b. Apr., 1870, lived one day.
—Continued:


Major. VI. Margaret, Major, b. May 25, 1831; d. Nov. 6, 1857; m. Charles Houston. Issue:

Houston. i. Laura, b. Sept. 4, 1855; m., Dec. 27, 1882, Henry Scearce; d. —. Issue:


Major. VII. John Major, b. June 11, 1833.

VIII. Minor, Major; In the Secret Service of the C. S. A., and at one time President Lincoln offered a large reward for his capture; b. Aug. 10, 1835; m., Oct. 2, 1866, Sallie Thomson. Issue: i. Olive Manlius, b. Dec. 6, 1867.


Major. iv. J. McGaevvey; University of Missouri; Superintendent of Public Schools of Missouri; b. Apr. 9, 1873; m., Dec. 27, 1899, Lydia Wallace.

IX. Laura, Major, b. Feb. 10, 1838.

X. Olivia, Major; m., 1863, Alexander Carlyle. Issue:

Carlyle. i. Lutie, m. Benjamin Small. Issue:


Carlyle. ii. Claddius. iii. Alva.

Major. XI. Alva Curtis, Major.

Elizabeth R. Major, m. John T. Gunnell, (p. 329). Issue:

Gunnell. I. Thomas Allen, Gunnell; Moved from Kentucky to Missouri and became a large slave owner; Dur-
Commissioning the Civil War was a strong Unionist and a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln, and of the Republican Party; in 1882, moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., and retired from public life; b., Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 13, 1821; m., May 4, 1847, Marian Wallace Thomson, b. July 26, 1821; d., Buena Vista, Colo., Mar. 15, 1896; (Daughter of Gen. David Thomson, of Ky). Issue: i. Allen Thomson; Bethany College, W. Va.; Studied law under Messrs. Phillips and Vest, of Sedalia, Mo., and was admitted to the Bar in 1871; Moved to Colorado in 1874; Practiced law in Leadville, Lake City, and is the Senior member of the firm of “Gunnell, Chinn and Miller,” of Colorado Springs, Colo.; General counsellor for the Portland Gold Mining Company; a lifelong Democrat; b., Saline Co., Mo., Jan. 29, 1848; m., Oct. 20, 1872, Elizabeth Hancock, b., Hopkinsville, Ky., June 1, 1851; (Daughter of Rev. T. W. Hancock, who moved to Missouri in 1856). Issue:


(ii) Seddie, b. May 22, 1875; m., Nov. 16, 1898, Clarence Clark Hamlin, of Colorado Springs, Colo., b. Jan. 7, 1868. Issue:


Hamlin.

Gunnell.

ii. Volney Clarence; Christian University, Canton, Mo., 1870-71; Merchandized, 1872-73, at Burdett, Bates Co., Mo.; In 1874, became a resident of Pleasant Hill, Mo., and began the study of law; admitted to the Bar at Harrisonville, Mo., 1878; In October, 1879, moved to Leadville, Colo., and practised law until Apr. 1889, when he removed with his family to Ogden, Utah, where he has since practised law; a
Republican in Politics; b., Saline Co., Mo., Aug. 12, 1851; m., near Elmwood, Saline Co., Mo., Oct. 2, 1872, Elizabeth Medora Small, b., Logan Co., Ky., July 23, 1852; d., Ogden, Utah, Nov. 7, 1892; (Educated at the Baptist Female College, of Lexington, Mo.) Issue:


(ii) Alva Hernden⁷; Ogden High School, Utah; Prospected 2 years through Utah and Idaho; In 1897, went to Eastern Oregon, where he spent about 5 yrs. as office boy, assistant assayer, assayer, and metallurgist for a number of Mines, sampling-works, and Cyanide plants of the mining region; Member of the firm of Foster and Gunnell, western managers for the New York and Western Mines Company; b., Saline Co., Mo., Aug. 27, 1875; m., San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1904, Laura Gertrude Thomas, b., Marion Co., Ore., Apr. 4, 1878. Issue: 1. Margaret Elizabeth⁸, b., Grant’s Pass, Ore., June 8, 1905.


iii. Evelyn⁶, b., Feb. 3, 1856; m., Dec. 24, 1878, John Bradley, b. Apr. 7, 1848. Issue:

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Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  

v. Marion Lucile, b. July 18, 1861; d. May 10, 1893; m., Apr. 16, 1884, James T. Allensworth.

Allensworth.  
Issue: (i) Allen P.

Judith Trabue, m. John Major, (p. 266).  
Issue:

Major.  
1. William T. Major, b., 1790; d., 1867; m., 1812, Margaret Shipp, b., 1792; d., 1882.  
Issue:  
i. Elizabeth A., b., 1813; d., 1888; m., 1835, Matthew Houston Hawks, b., 1804; d. 1882.  
Issue:

Hawks.  
Issue:

Landee.  
1. Dollie, m. Richard Fray.  2. Killie, m. ——— Bevington.

Hawks.  
Issue:

Reeves.  
1. Lucy, m. James John.  Issue: (1) Owen T.  
2. Owen, m. Emma Hodge.  Issue: (1) Marion.  3. William.  4. Houston.

Hawks.  
(iii) Thomas Jefferson, b. June 30, 1848; m., Jan., 1876, Nellie Buchanan.

Major.  
ii. Judith Ann Trabue, b., 1814; m., 1838, William H. Allen; d.——.  
Issue:

Allen.  
(i) Susan, m. ——— Walker.  

Major.  
(iii) Laura Louisa, b. 1816; d.——; m., 1836, Richard O. Warriner, M. D.; d.——.  
Issue:

Warriner.  
(i) Adelaide, m. ——— Tyler.  Issue: 1. Paul.  
(ii) Cora, m. ——— Shell.  (iii) Belle.

Major.  
iv. William Horace, b., 1818; d. in infancy.

v. Ann Maria Shipp, b., 1820; m. John A. Jones; d.——; (Clerk of the U. S. Court for 25 yrs; a
LINE OF JOHN JAMES\(^1\) DUPUY. 335

Judith\(^3\) Trabue, m. John Major, (p. 266). Issue
—Continued:

Chap. III.

Jones. Major.
close friend of Abraham Lincoln). Issue: (i) James\(^6\); Successor to his father in clerkship.
vi. Laban Shipp\(^5\), b., 1822; m. twice. vii. Jno. Milton\(^2\), b., 1824; m. Adeline Elkins. Issue: (i) William\(^6\).
viii. James Shipp\(^5\), b., 1826; m. thrice. ix. Margaret\(^5\), b., 1830; d., aged 18 yrs.
x. William Trabue\(^5\), b., 1833; d. ——; m. Sarah Gebhart. Issue:
   (i) Eugene\(^6\). (ii) Lewis Allen\(^6\). (iii) Laura\(^6\).
II. John\(^1\) Major, b., 1792; m. Eliza Williams.
   III. Joseph\(^4\) Major, b., 1794; d., 1817; m. —— Catlett.
   IV. Benjamin\(^4\) Major, b., 1796; d., 1852; m., 1820, Lucy Davenport.
   V. Chastine\(^1\) Major, b., 1799; m. Johanna Hopkins.
   VI. Eliza\(^4\) Major, b., 1801; m. William Davenport, b. Aug. 25, 1801; d., 1852. Issue:
      i. William\(^5\). ii. Chester\(^5\). iii. Benjamin\(^5\). iv. Jackson\(^5\).

Davenport.

Bartholomew\(^2\) Dupuy, m. Mary Mottley, (p. 260). Issue:

Dupuy.

I. Achsah\(^3\) Dupuy, m. Benjamin Davis. Both died with cholera in 1822. No issue.
II. Susanna\(^3\) Dupuy. III. Joel\(^3\) Dupuy, m. Lucy Craig. No issue.
IV. Elizabeth\(^3\) Dupuy, m. —— Fogg. Issue:
   Fogg.
      i. Mary\(^4\), m. Rev. Joseph Taylor. ii. John\(^4\). iii. Elizabeth\(^4\). iv. Benjamin\(^4\).

Dupuy.

V. John\(^3\) Dupuy; Enlisted in the Revolution, aged 18 yrs., and served 5 yrs. Never married.
VI. Judith\(^3\) Dupuy, m. William Samuel. Issue:
   Samuel.
      i. Washington\(^4\), m. —— Grey. Issue: (i) Eleanor\(^5\). (ii) Benjamin\(^5\). (iii) Edmond\(^5\). (iv) Richard\(^5\). Others.
Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Mary Mottley, (p. 260).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. ii. Mary Mottley, m. David Castleman Suggett. Issue:


Dupuy. VII. James Dupuy. Never married.

VIII. Nancy Dupuy, m. Abram McClure. Issue:

i. Achsah, m. —— Basey. ii. Mary, m. —— Campbell.

 McClure. iii. Alexander, m. —— Webb. Issue 8 or 9, who settled in Paducah, Ky., and in Tenn.

iv. Samuel. v. Abraham, m. ——. Issue, 1 or more. vi. William.

vii. Bartlett, m. Ann Ashby; Moved to Texas where his wife killed 3 Comanche Indians in defense of herself and children.

Dupuy. IX. Martha Dupuy; d., 1836; m. Col. Abram Owen, of Henry Co., Ky; b., Prince Edward Co., Va., 1769; Killed at the Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811; (Col. Abram Owen emigrated from Vir- ginia, with his family, in 1785, and settled at Owen’s Station, near Shelbyville, Ky. He was active in the defense of the country, first rendering service with Gen. Wilkinson in his Wabash campaign. He was an officer under St. Clair, and was with Col. Hardin in the action near White river. He commanded the first company raised in Shelby Co., Ky., and rendered valuable service in Wayne’s Expedition. Soon afterwards he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1799 was a member of the constitutional convention, afterwards a member of the State Senate. In 1811, he was the first from Kentucky to join Harrison, serving as aide-de-camp, and fell in the front of battle, leading bravely the charge to victory. As Soldier, Citizen and public Servant, no man was more beloved, and no man’s death was more lamented in Kentucky. Owen County of the State was named for him).

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Bartholomew Dupuy, m. Mary Mottley, (p. 260).

Issue—Continued:


XI. Sallie Dupuy, b., 1767; d. May 16, 1851; m. Poindexter Thomasson ......... Page, 347

Matha Dupuy, m. Col. Abram Owen, (p. 336).

Issue:

Owen. I. James Dupuy Owen; Killed in 1836 at the battle of San Jacinto, Tex., under Gen. Houston.

II. Clarke Lewis Owen; Fought the Indians in the pioneer days of Texas; Killed in the C. S. A., at the battle of Shiloh, Apr., 1863; m. Laura Wells, of Jackson Co., Tex. Issue:


iii. Martha, m. ——. Issue three. iv. Laura, m. —— Rowlett. Issue five.


III. Harriet Owen, m. Thomas Smith, of New Castle, Ky. Issue:


ii. Rev. Thomas D, (Baptist).

iii. Martha Ann, m. George I. Rowland. Issue: (i) and (ii) Thos. Smith and George, Twins.

(iii) Martha. (iv) Elizabeth.


vii. Clarke Owen, m. Lizzie P. Lithyon. Issue: (i) Meme, m. Frank M. Lampton. Issue: 1 Clarke S.
Matha Dupuy, m. Col. Abram Owen, (p. 336). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Smith. (ii) James Lithyon, m. Sadie Hanfon. Issue:
   1. Horace Hanfon.

Owen. Woolfork. IV. Nancy Owen, m. Turner Woolfork. Issue:
   i. Robert Owen. ii. George. iii. James Austin, m. ——. Issue: (i) James.

Owen. V. Elizabeth Owen; d. Aug. 12, 1833; m., Oct. 27, 1818, Daniel Brannin, (his 1st m. p. 356), b., 1797; d. Jan. 25, 1862 .................Page, 339

VI. Lucy Wooten Owen, m. William Smith. Issue:

Smith. i. Susan Allen, m. James E. Cooper. Issue:
   (i) William S.

Cooper. (ii) Susanne, m. W. M. Cumming. Issue: 1.
   James D. 2. Kate. 3. Mary. 4. Wm. Cooper.

Cooper. (iii) J. Owen, m. Mary Owsley.

Smith. ii. Annie Elizabeth, m. R. P. Samuel. iii. James, d. single.
   iv. Martha Owen, m., Mar. 27, 1888, Edwin Callaway. Issue:

Callaway. (i) Frances R., m. Rev. Alex. Doak McClure, b., Lewisburg, Tenn., July 9, 1850; (Princeton College, N. J., B. A., 1874; A. M., 1877; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1879; Licensed, May, 1877, by the Pby. of Columbia; Ordained, Apr., 1878, by the Pby. of North Mississippi; Pastor of Oxford, Miss., 1877-80, of Bardstown, Ky., 1880-82, of Highland, Louisville, Ky., 1882-88, of Maryland, Ave., Balt. Md., 1888-91, of St. Andrew, Wilmington, N. C., 1891 ——; Author of "Another Comforter," 1897; D. D., 1901). Issue:
LINE OF JOHN JAMES^DUPUY. 339

Matha^3Dupuy, m. Col. Abram Owen, (p. 336). Issue—Continued:


McClure. Owen. VII. Susan^4Owen, b., 1808; d. Oct. 24, 1883; m. William Henderson Allen, b., 1800; d., 1846. Issue:

Allen. i. Lucy Owen^5, b., 1833; d., 1889; m. John Hugh Lovelace. Issue:


Elizabth^4Owen, m. Daniel Brannin, (p. 338). Issue:


i. James Roberts^6, b., New Castle, Ky., Aug. 9, 1841; d., Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 3, 1865. Issue by 2d. m:

ii. Elizabeth^6, b., New Castle, Ky., Jan. 16, 1844; m., Louisville, Ky., Apr. 3, 1866, John Hay Brand, of Lexington, Ky.; (Son of George Washington Brand who married Nannie Griffith, of Natchez, Miss); b. Oct. 6, 1841. Issue:

Brand. (i) Daughter^7, b, and d. Mar. 28, 1868. (ii)
Chap. III.

Brand.


Brannin.

iii. Laura, b., New Castle, Ky., Apr. 15, 1846; d. June 21, 1872; m., Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9, 1864, Lewis A. Sherley, b. Oct. 6, 1839; (Son of Zacharias Sherley, who married Nannie Tarascan). Issue:


Sherley.

Mc-Donald.


Brannin.


(i) Louise B, b. June 26, 1887.
LINE OF JOHN JAMES^DUPUY. 341

Elizabeth^Owen, m. Daniel Brannin, (p. 338).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. II. John S^5. Brannin, b., 1821; m. 1st, C. Craig. 
Brannin. Issue: i. Daniel^6. ii. Grosvenor^6. m. 2d. Mary 
Craig. Issue: iii. Horace C^6. iv. Miriam II^6, 
d., 1898. v. Mary^6, m. W. H. Trask, of Denver 

III. James W^5. Brannin, b., 1822; d., 1866, from 
the effects of an explosion of a boat in the Missis-
sippi river; m. Martha Roberts. Issue: i. Daniel^6, 
Miriam^6. Last three died young.

IV. Miriam^6 Brannin, b., 1824; d., 1853; m. Isaac 
Hilliard. H. Hilliard. Issue: i. Isaac Henry^6, m. Caroline 
Polk, of Maury Co., Tenn. ii. Edwin S^6. iii. 
Mary Hardeman^6, d. young.

Brannin. V. Clarke L^5. Brannin, b., 1826; d., 1837.

VI. Agnes^5 Brannin, b. and d., 1828.

VII. Sophronia^5 Brannin, b., Nov. 29, 1830; d., 
1900; m. Edwin Harrison Summers, b. Sept. 20, 
1827; (Served in C. S. A., under Gens. Beauregard, 
Bragg, and Sidney Johnston; Lived in New 
Orleans, La., and Pass Christian, Miss. During the 
War, Mrs. Summers had some thrilling experiences 
with the Federal Soldiers, who raided and plun-
dered her home, taking away her valuables. She bore 
through the Federal lines valuable papers to the 
Confederate Authorities at Pass Christian). Issue: 

Summers. i. Miriam Brannin^6, b. Mar. 27, 1857; m. Sept. 
20, 1876, William R. Beckley. Issue: 

Beckley. (i) John Robinson^7, b. Oct. 28, 1877. (ii) 
Edwin S^7., b. Jan. 14, 1879. (iii) Cheatham^7, 

Summers. ii. Daniel Brannin^6, b. Sept. 29, 1858.

Middle-
i. Elizabeth Roberts^6, b. June 29, 1862; m., 
Issue: 

Middle-
i. Charles Gibson^7, b. Feb. 22, 1883. (ii) 
(iii) John Summers^7, b. July 5, 1891.
Chap. III. Summers.


Brannin.

VIII. Webster⁵Brannin, h., 1831; d., 1832.
IX. Elizabeth W⁵. Brannin, b. and d., 1833.

Joseph⁶Dupuy, m. Nancy Peay, (p. 337). Issue:

Dupuy.

I. Bartholomew⁴Dupuy, b. June 15, 1799; d. Apr. 26, 1832.
II. Martha Turner⁴Dupuy, b. Aug. 25, 1800; d. Nov. 17, 1828; m. Nov. 29, 1821, Edward Branham; d. May 27, 1829. Issue:

Branham.

i. Thomas Bartholomew⁵, b. Apr. 15, 1823; d. May 12, 1856. ii. Joseph Simeon⁵, b. Dec. 31, 1826; d. Aug. 6, 1850.

Dupuy.


Brinker.

i. Mary Coleman⁵, b. Aug. 30, 1824; d. Aug. 23, 1854; m., Feb. 8, 1848, William S. Pryon; (Circuit Judge, and 26 yrs. Chief Justice of the Appellate court of Kentucky). Issue:

Pryon.

(i) Joanna⁶, b. Dec. 25, 1848; m., Dec. 19, 1867, David R. Castleman. Issue:

Castleman.

3. James⁷, b. Feb. 11, 1880; Volunteer in the Spanish-American War, June 8, 1898; qualified June 11, as gunner of Battery G., 6th Light Artillery; Served in several engagements in Iloilo, Philippine Islands; Dis-
charged at Iloilo, Aug. 22, 1899, to take a civic position under the government.


ii. Samuel Morton, b. Sept. 9, 1853.

V. Mildred Dupuy, b. June 4, 1806; d. Aug., 1883; m., Mar. 23, 1826, Zachariah Smith; d. Aug. 16, 1826; (Son of Capt. Jesse Smith, m., in Virginia, 1796, Joanna Pendleton; They moved to Kentucky and settled in what is now Boyle County.)

I. Zackary Frederick; Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Ky.; President of Henry College, New Castle, Ky., 1863-66, Elected State Superintendent of Public Schools, 1867, on the Democratic Ticket, and during his incumbency gave the Schools a great impetus by having the revenues increased to three-quarters of a million dollars, and laid the foundation for a splendid system. Located in Louisville, Ky., 1884; Author, 1886, of "History of Kentucky," for the library, which passed through three editions, and in 1889, published "The School History of Kentucky," which was endorsed by the State Board of Education, as a suitable text-book for the schools, and adopted by all the County boards, and by most of the city and town boards; Elder in the Christian Church for 50 years; One of three to found "The Kentucky Christian Education Society," of which he was President for 12 years; Forty two years Curator of the Kentucky University; b., at the home of his maternal Grandparents, Henry Co., Ky., Jan 7, 1827; m. 1st., Jan. 7, 1852, Susan Helm; d. Dec. 1, 1879; (Daughter of William S. Helm, Shelby Co., Ky., who married Rebecca Hinton); m. 2d., June 5, 1890, Anna Asa Pittman, of Louisville, Ky., (p. 306),
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

Joseph Dupuy, m. Nancy Peay, (p. 337). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. Smith.

Issue by 1st. m:


2. Z. Fred, b. Aug. 16, 1856; d. June 2, 1885.
5. Austin Dupuy, M. D., b. Apr. 16, 1862; m., Apr. 12, 1899, Maud Troxell, of Louisville, Ky. Issue:

(vi) William Helm, b. Aug. 13, 1864; d. Nov. 6, 1900; m., Feb. 3, 1892, Lillian Burgess, of Fort Worth, Tex. Issue:

(vii) Susan Viola, b. Jan. 24, 1865; m., June 14, 1888, Wm. Hume Logan. Issue:

5. Son, b. Nov. 28, 1900.
(viii) Virgil Drane, b. Aug. 21, 1870; m., Nov. 18, 1896, Mana Lackey, of Bloomington, III. Issue:


Logan.

VI. Augustine Dupuy; An ardent Unionist in Kentucky during the Civil War.; Moved, 1868, to Texas, and organized, in 1870, the Republican Party of Jackson Co., Tex., of which he was chairman; Treasurer of said county 1874-78; b., Henry Co., Ky., June 9, 1808; d., Jackson, Co., Tex., Sept. 8, 1879; m., Feb. 5, 1833, Lucy Jane Thomas, of New Castle, Ky., b. Sept. 9, 1810; (Mrs. Dupuy, who furnished most of the register of this immediate line of descendents, writes Jan. 12, 1904, “My health is comparatively good for one of 93 years. The Lord has blessed me in many ways.”)
Joseph\textsuperscript{3} Dupuy, m. Nancy Peay, (p. 337). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. VII. Mary Mottley\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, b. June 4, 1811; d. May 5, 1829.
   VIII. Joseph Perry\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, b. June 13, 1814; Emigrated from Kentucky to Jackson Co. Tex., in 1849, where he died on his ranch, "Red Bluff," July 20, 1869.
   IX. James\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy; d. in infancy.

Judith C\textsuperscript{4}. Dupuy, m. Edward C. Drane, (p. 342). Issue:

   II. Agnes\textsuperscript{5} Drane, b. Apr. 18, 1825; d. Nov. 11, 1894; m., 1847, Richard Clough Anderson Logan.

Logan. Issue: i. Martha Coleman\textsuperscript{6}, b. Nov. 13, 1852.

Drane. III. George Canning\textsuperscript{5} Drane; Hanover College, Ind.; Law Course at the University of Louisville, Ky.; Judge of the 11th. Judicial District, Ky., about 14 yrs.; After retiring from the bench, practised law in his old district, and in the Appellate and U. S. Courts at Frankfort, Ky.; b. June 17, 1827; d., Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 1, 1898; m., Jan., 1861, Mary Shipman; (Sister of Paul R., Editor of "Courier Journal"). Issue:
   i. Paul Shipman\textsuperscript{6}, b. Jan. 13, 1863; Formerly, Editor of the "New York Sun;" Now on the Staff of "The New York Herald."
   iii. Edward Crabb\textsuperscript{6}, b. Feb., 1871.
Chap. III.

Drane.  iv. Louise Shipman⁶, b. Nov., 1873; m., Apr. 11, 1898, Car Vattel VanAnda; (Assistant Managing Editor of "The New York Sun"). Issue:
   (i) Paul Drane⁷, b. Mar. 30, 1899.

Van-Anda.  IV. Martha⁶Drane, b. Nov. 4, 1828; d. Mar. 4, 1883; m., Apr., 1851. Wade F. Lane, of Louisville, Ky.

Drane.  V. Edward Morton⁵Drane, b. Nov. 8, 1830; m., Mar., 1855, Alice Keats, of Louisville, Ky.; (Daughter of George and niece of John Keats, the English poet). Issue:
   iv. Agnes Alice⁶, b. June, 1866.

Augustine⁴Dupuy, m. Lucy J. Thomas, (p. 344).


II. Joseph⁵Dupuy, M. D.; Medical University of Louisville, Ky., Mar., 1861; Enrolled in Company K. 6th. Kentucky Infantry, Walter C. Whitaker, Col., U. S. A., Oct. 14, 1861; Mustered out, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1864; Reenlisted in the 4th. Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and mustered out, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1865; Participated in battles from Shiloh to Altoona Mountains; b. Dec. 23, 1836; d., Owen Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1897, where he lived and practised Medicine; m., May 12, 1869, Isabel Suter. Issue:
   i. Helm Bruce⁶, b. Apr. 14, 1870; m., Dec. 20, 1888, Francis Henry Senior. Issue:
      (i) Joseph David⁷, b. Nov. 17, 1889. (ii) Martha Belle⁷, b. June 7, 1892.

Senior.  ii. Lucy J⁶., b. Mar. 3, 1872; m., June 22, 1898, George Alex. Budd, M. D.
Augustine Dupuy, m. Lucy J. Thomas, (p. 344).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Dupuy.

iii. Edmund Long, b. Aug. 18, 1880; Cashier of Bank.

III. Bartholomew Dupuy; Surveyor and Assessor of Jackson Co., Tex., 1870-89, to which he moved from Ky., in 1861; b. May 20, 1839; d. Sept. 27, 1889; m., Jan. 22, 1863, Flora M. White. Issue:


Buhler.


IV. Frances Ann Dupuy, b. Dec. 18, 1841.

V. Roland Thomas Dupuy; Treasurer and Assessor of Jackson Co., Tex., for one term each; Chairman of the County Republican Committee, 1878-80; b. Jan. 7, 1845; m., June 20, 1882, Florence Isabella Horton; They settled on Kiack Ranch, Kimble Co., Tex.

VI. Lucy J. Dupuy, b. Jan. 5, 1848; d. June 2, 1892.

VII. Augustine Dupuy, M. D.; College of Medicine, Galveston, Tex., 1876; b. Feb. 9, 1850; d. July 10, 1876.


Sallie Dupuy, m. Poindexter Thomasson, (p. 337).

Issue:

I. John James Thomasson, M. D., b. Jan. 4, 1794; d., Trimble Co., Ky., May 11, 1882; m. 1st., Sarah E. Coleman; d. Nov. 22, 1852; m. 2d., Sept. 22, 1853, Elizabeth B. Neighbor. Issue by 2d. m:
Chap. III.

Thomas-son.  

Haydon.  
i. Mary Mottley^6, b. May 29, 1823; m. Thomas S. Haydon, b., 1814; d., 1895. Issue:  
  (i) Mattie^6, b. Nov. 21, 1842; d. ——; m. Rev. William Felix, (Baptist). Issue:  

Rodman.  
i. Martha^5, b. Feb. 19, 1825; d., 1854; m. Col. Harvey Buckley. Issue: (i) Reuben^8. ii. Sarah Elizabeth^5, b. Jan. 13, 1827; d., 1858; m., Thomas Rodman. Issue:  

Thomas-son.  
i. Martha^5, b. Feb. 7, 1829; d., 1854. v. Henrietta^5, b. Dec. 14, 1830; d., 1893; m. James Rodman, M. D. Issue:
Sallie Dupuy, m. Poindexter Thomasson, (p. 337).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.


Rodman.

vi. Georgiane⁵, b. July 29, 1835; m., 1854, Wyatt J. Thomas; d., 1867. Issue:

Thomas.

(i) John⁵, b. Mar. 15, 1857; m. Lettie Cox. (ii) Sallie⁶, b. Nov. 20, 1859; d. Apr. 4, 1896; m. C. C. Earley; (Superintendent of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., Kentucky Department, Louisville, Ky.) Issue:

Earley.

1. Charles⁷, b., 1883.

Thomas.

(iii) Kate⁶, b. Jan. 14, 1865; m. Burns Waggoner. Issue:

Waggoner.


Thomas.

vii. Joseph⁵, b. Aug. 22, 1837; d. ——; m. Martha Middleton. Issue:


Smith.

III. William Poindexter⁴ Thomasson; Lawyer; Twice elected to Congress from the district of Louisville, Ky.; b. Oct. 8, 1797; d. Dec. 29, 1882; m. Charlotte Leonard, b. Mar. 7, 1807; d. Mar. 3, 1855. Issue:

i. Sarah Dupuy⁵; m. —— Rankin; d. July 10, 1869; (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa). Issue:

Rankin.

Sallie\textsuperscript{3} Dupuy, m. Poindexter Thomasson, (p. 337).  
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
Thomas-son.  
Love.  

ii. Mary\textsuperscript{5}, m. James Love; (Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa). Issue:
  (i) William Thomasson\textsuperscript{6}; Lawyer.  (ii) Jesse\textsuperscript{g}. (iii) Mary\textsuperscript{6}, m. Rev. Frank Cooley.  
  (iv) Henry\textsuperscript{6}.

iii. Charles Leonard\textsuperscript{5}; Major of the Louisville Legion, and killed at battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

iv. Laura Helm\textsuperscript{5}, b. Jan. 19, 1834; d. Dec. 30, 1898; m., Mar. 2, 1858, J. Richard Goldborough. Issue:
    1. Willie\textsuperscript{f}.  2. Richard\textsuperscript{f}.  3. Mary Elizabeth\textsuperscript{f}.  
    4. Helen Louise\textsuperscript{f}.
  (x) Nina Christine\textsuperscript{6}, b. July 10, 1875.

v. Anna Cornelia\textsuperscript{5}, m. Waverly Smith, M. D.  
vi. Nelson\textsuperscript{3}b., in Ky., Oct. 15, 1839; m., June 10, 1873, Nina Norton. Issue: (i) Leonard\textsuperscript{6}. (ii) Nelson\textsuperscript{6}. (iii) Nannine\textsuperscript{6}.

vii. John J\textsuperscript{2}, m. Christine P. Hill. Issue: (i) Helm\textsuperscript{6}, m. —— Yates.  (ii) Louise\textsuperscript{6}. (iii) Ethel\textsuperscript{6}.

IV. Joel\textsuperscript{4} Thomasson, m. Mary Kelly.

V. Nelson Bartholomew\textsuperscript{4} Thomasson, b., 1808; d., Jan. 24, 1871; never married.

VI. Elias\textsuperscript{4} Thomasson, b. Jan. 20, 1810; d. Jan. 11, 1886; m. Mary Kirby Sneed, b., 1809; d. 1851;
LINE OF JOHN JAMES D' DUPUY. 351

Sallie Dupuy, m. Poindexter Thomasson, (p. 337). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. (Daughter of James Sneed). Issue: i. and ii.

Thomas Fry.

iii. Sarah Catherine, b. Sept. 11, 1845; m. 1st., May 9, 1865, John Fry, b. June 20, 1837; d. Nov. 17, 1870. Issue: (i) Mary Wirt, b. May 23, 1866; m. 2d., 1871, Henry Fry (her deceased husband's brother), b. Mar. 23, 1832. Issue:

Rev. John Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Minter, (p. 261). Issue:

Dupuy. I. Martha Dupuy, b. Jan. 29, 1775; m. Thomas Elly. Issue:


vi. Eliza, m. 1st —— Long; m. 2d., M. D. Walker. Issue by 2d. m:

Walker. (i) Patrick Henry, b., 1831; d., 1861. (ii) Thos. Beverly, b., 1834; d. 1863; m., 1854, Nannie Burks; d. 1862. Issue:

1. Charles. 2. Elizabeth, m. 1877, John H. Hancock. Issue:

Hancock. (1) Nannie. (2) Lewis. (3) Norton.


Harding. Wheeler. 2. Elly Brannin, b., 1859; m., 1881, Edwin Broaddus Bodeker. Issue:

Bodeker. (1) Edith Chester, b., 1886. (2) Louise Wheeler, b., 1888.
Rev. John² Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Minter, (p. 261).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Wheeler.

3. Hanson Walker⁶, b., 1861; m., 1885, Mary Coit. Issue: (1) Hanson Coit⁷, b., 1885.
  (2) Benjamin Jackson⁷, b., 1887; d., 1890.
  (3) Mary Russell⁷, b., 1891.


Walker. Dupuy.


III. Samuel³ Dupuy; Sheriff of Shelby Co., Ky; b. Jan. 7, 1779; m. Mary Anne Fawcett, b. May 14, 1785 ............................................... Page 355

IV. Elizabeth³ Dupuy b. Sept. 4, 1780; d. June 24, 1811; m. Samuel Rouse. Issue:

Rouse.

i. Merrett⁴; never married.
  ii. Rev. Samuel⁴ (Christian), m. Rebecca Whiteside. Issue:
    (i) Virginia⁵, m. — Leeper. Issue: 1. Paul Dupuy⁶ and others.
  iii. William⁴, m. Elizabeth Roberts. Issue: (i) Robert⁵. (ii) Mary⁵, m. — Smith. Issue: 1. Western R⁶.
  iv. J. Western⁴, m. America Watkins. No issue.
  v. Maria⁴, m. Louis Western. Issue: (i) John⁶. (ii) Robert⁵. (iii) William⁵. (iv) Louis⁵.
  (v) Eliza⁶. (vi) Lucy Jane⁶.
  vi. Eliza⁴, m. 1st. — Lewis; m. 2d., — Watkins. Issue: (i) John⁵.
  vii. Mary⁴, m. Robert L. Owens. Issue: (i) John⁵; d. single.

Western. Rousee.

ii. Elizabeth⁵, m. William Middleton, and moved to Mo. Issue:

Owens.

1. William⁶; d., 1903; m. Miss Baughman. Issue: (1) Belle⁷. (2) Walter⁷. (3) Mary⁷. (4) Lillian⁷.

Middleton.

2. Robert⁶, m. Lizzie Owens (his cousin). No issue.
LINE OF JOHN JAMES\(^3\) DUPUY.  353

Rev. John\(^2\) Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Minter, (p. 261).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Middleton.

Owens.  Middleton.

3. Luella\(^6\), m. John Swaney. Issue: (1) John W.\(^7\) (2) Robert H\(^7\). 4. Eva\(^8\).

Owens.

(iii) Lucy\(^5\), m. John Middleton, and moved to Mo. from Ky. Issue:

1. Mary\(^6\), m. John Jeter.  2. John\(^6\), m. Miss Moultray.  3. America\(^6\), m. John Moultray.

4. Myrtle\(^6\), m. William Thornburgh.  5. Horatio\(^6\), m. Emma Stone.

6. William\(^6\), m. Lizzie Sechrist.

(iv) William\(^4\), m. Lucretia Bruce. Issue: 1. Florence\(^5\), m. C. W. Moss, of New Castle, Ky.

2. Lizzie\(^5\), m. Robert Middleton (cousin) of Kansas City, Mo.

(v) Rev. Robert\(^5\) (Christian), m. Cynthia J. Nash, of Shelby Co., Ky. Issue:

1. George Hunt\(^6\), m. Mary Sandifer, of Henry Co., Ky; (He is Cashier of Citizen’s Bank, Port Royal, Ky). Issue: (1) Minnie Lethia\(^7\). (2) Catherine\(^7\). (3) Quida\(^7\). (4) Robert\(^7\).

2. Alethia\(^6\), m. Sanford O. Boulware; (Cashier of the United Loan and Deposit Bank, Campbellsburg, Ky.). Issue: (1) Lemuel Ford\(^7\).

Boulware.

Dupuy.  V. Anna\(^3\) Dupuy, b. Aug. 18, 1782; m. John Evans. Issue: i. Robt\(^4\). ii. Alexander\(^4\). iii. Ferdinand\(^4\).

Evans. iv. Susan\(^4\). v. John\(^4\), m. —— Crosby. Issue: (i) Lillian\(^5\). (ii) Mary\(^5\). (iii) William\(^5\). (iv) Alice\(^5\). (v) Annie\(^5\).


VII. Benjamin F\(^3\) Dupuy; Settled in Evansville, Ind., where he was Post Master; an ardent Democrat; b., near Versailles, Ky., Apr. 15, 1787; d. June 12, 1852; m. Oct. 10, 1809, Mary Greathouse Fawsett, b. June 9, 1789; d. Apr. 29, 1864. Issue:

i. Julia Cecilia\(^4\), b. Apr. 1, 1811; d., Evansville, Ind., Nov. 10, 1863; m., July 22, 1840, Joseph
Chap. III.

M. Caldwell; d. Aug. 24, 1873. Issue:


Dupuy. iii. Augusta Alice\(^4\), b. Oct. 21, 1814; d., Jacksonville, Ind., Jan. 14, 1856; m., June 6, 1842, Rev. John Varick Dodge (his 1st. wife), of New York City; b. Oct. 14, 1815; (Yale College, B. A., 1835; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1839; Ordained, 1839, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick; Pastor of Evansville, Ind., 1839-50, of Jacksonville, Ill., 4 years, of Canton, Ill., 2 years, of Wheeling, W. Va., 2 years; Appointed by Abraham Lincoln Chaplain of Military Hospital; He was the Son of Henry S. Dodge, a prominent lawyer of New York City, who married Jane Dey Varick, daughter of Dr. John Varick, of New York City). Issue:


IX. Jeremiah Minter\(^3\)Dupuy, b. May 1, 1792; d. Dec. 25, 1834; m. Mary Heifley. Issue:
LINE OF JOHN JAMES^DUPUY.  355

Rev. John^Dupuy, m. Elizabeth Minter, (p. 261).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.  
  X. Jane^3Dupuy, b., Woodford Co., Ky., Feb. 22, 1794; d. Jan. 21, 1872, and was buried in the Cemetery at Shelbyville, Ky., where 5 or 6 other graves are found, without tombstones, on the same lot.

Samuel^3Dupuy, m. Mary Anne Fawcett, (p. 352).
Issue:
  I. Josephine^4Dupuy.  II. John^4Dupuy.
  III. Joseph Fawcett^4Dupuy, all died in infancy.
  IV. Elizabeth Minter^4Dupuy; Compiled a "Dupuy Tree" in 1852; b. Oct. 8, 1807; Lived at Grand Lake, Ark.; d., Springfield, Mo., Sept. 21, 1897; m. A. G. Ratcliffe, of Lake Providence, La.
  V. Samuel^4Dupuy; d., Laracca, Tex., en route to California, 1849, of Cholera. Never m.
  VI. Emily^4Dupuy; d., Grand Lake, Ark.
  VII. Amanda^4Dupuy; d. Dec., 1869; m. Aaron Goza; d. Mar., 1890; (a large cotton planter in Louisiana, and for 40 years Chairman of the State Levee Board). Issue:

Goza.
  i. Samuel Dupuy^5; Captain of Cavalry in C. S. A; d, 1870; m., 1860, Mary Pickett, of Mississippi. Issue: (i) Pickett^6. (ii) Aaron^6. (iii) Eliza^6. (iv) Samuel^6.
Chap. III.  

VIII. Maria Louisa⁴Dupuy, b., 1814; d., 1889; m., Daniel Brannin (his 2d. m., p. 338). Issue:
Brannin.  
i. Webster⁵, b., 1836; d., 1862. ii. Anu⁵, b., 1838. iii. Saml. Dupuy⁵, b., 1840. These 3 never married.  
iv. Sallie⁵, b., 1843; d., 1879; m., 1864, Rev. John M. Crawford (Baptist). Issue:  
Crawford.  
Brannin.  
v. Ella⁶, b., 1845; m. Thomas B. Stevens (Englishman). Issue: (i) Harry⁶.  
Stevens.  
(ii) Louise⁶, m. Frank L. Peyton. (iii) Mary⁶; d., 1895. (iv) Mabel⁶.  
Brannin.  
vi. Elizabeth⁵, b., 1847. Never married.  
Crow.  
(ii) Wm. Edwin⁶, b., 1878; m. 2d., 1885, E. Worrell. Issue. (iii) Clarence⁶, b., 1886.  
Worrell.  
(iv) Edward⁶ b. and d., 1888.  

Dupuy.  


Goza.  
Goffe.  
Samuel 3 Dupuy, m. Mary Anne Fawcett, (p. 352).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Issue of M. A 4 by 2d m:

vi. Ora Dupuy 6, b., 1856; m. G. Wilson Hackney; (City Clerk of Springfield, Mo.). Issue:


Rev. James 2 Dupuy, m. Anne Starke, (p. 261).
Issue:

Dupuy. I. Jane 3 Dupuy, b., Virginia, Sept. 30, 1777; d. Sept., 1803; m., Feb. 6, 1794, Joseph Field. No issue.

II. Rev. Starke 2 Dupuy; Editor, 1812, of "The Kentucky Missionary and Theologian," of Frankfort, Ky., which was the first religious periodical published west of the Alleghanies; Compiler of "Dupuy's Hymns," which attained great popularity in the Southern States, and especially in Ky., and Tenn. It was revised by him twice. More than 100,000 copies were put in circulation, chiefly through the western and southern states. His last revision, a short while before his death, was issued in 22 large editions. Later in life he moved to Memphis, Tenn. After his death, Dupuy's Hymns was revised, corrected, and enlarged by Rev. J. M. Peck (Baptist), who wrote: "Elder Starke Dupuy was a worthy, pious and devoted minister of the Gospel in Kentucky and Tennessee, for many years; much respected by the Baptist denomination, to which he belonged, and by Christians generally. Though not a learned man, yet he possessed an amiable and spiritual mind, and delighted much in singing devotional songs;" b., Nov., 1779; m. Anne Webber. Issue: i. and ii. Philip 4 and Austin 4, Twins.
Rev. James² Dupuy, m. Anne Starke, (p. 261).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Dupuy.

iii. Eliza⁴, m. — Ross. iv. Starke⁴, m. — Webber. v. Rhodes⁴, m. Mary Gwyank.

vi. Rev. Whitefield⁴; For many years pastor of the Baptist church of Water Valley, Miss., where he died, Mar. 17, 1877, aged 56 yrs; m. Judith Wall. No issue.


IV. Sallie³ Dupuy, b. Mar. 21, 1784; d. Sept. 6, 1802; m., July 28, 1801, Samuel Waddy. No issue.

V. James³ Dupuy, b. Aug. 29, 1786; m. — Maxwell. Issue:

i. Nathaniel B⁴, m. — Bate. ii. Napoleon⁴.

iii. Jane⁴, m. William Davidson, M. D. Issue:


(iii) Henry H⁵. (iv) Nathaniel⁵. Lemuel⁵.

VII. Ebenezer² Dupuy, b. Sept. 16, 1791; m. 1st. —Hickman; m. 2d. — Chinn. Issue by 1st. m:


Harrison.

(iv) Minnie V⁵., b. Apr. 11, 1878; m., July 24,
LINE OF JOHN JAMES\textsuperscript{3} DUPUY. 359

Rev. James\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, m. Anne Starke, (p. 261).
Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. 1896, Henry Boozer; d. Jan. 20, 1897. Issue:
Boozer.
1. Henry\textsuperscript{6}, b. Sept. 11, 1897; M. V\textsuperscript{5}, m. 2d.,
Mar. 25, 1899, Sam. Presley (deserted her); m. 3d. Aug. 8, 1903, Chas. Johnson. Issue:

Johnson.
2. Henry Boozer\textsuperscript{6}. 3. Holly Eugenc\textsuperscript{3}. 4. Huldah Isabelle\textsuperscript{5}.

Harrison.
(vi) Emma\textsuperscript{5}, b. Apr. 23, 1881; m., Oct. 7, 1899,

Dupuy.
v. Mary Evaline\textsuperscript{4}, b. Feb. 28, 1844; m., July 20,
1869, Edwin Harrison, of Missouri. Issue:

Harrison.
(i) Lewis\textsuperscript{5}, b. Apr. 20, 1870. (ii) Pinnie\textsuperscript{5}, b.
Mar. 29, 1873; m., Feb. 3, 1889, Elmer Clark.
(iii) Edna\textsuperscript{5}, b. Jan. 7, 1875; m., 1898, Walter
Irvine. (iv) Julius\textsuperscript{5}, b. Jan. 8, 1880.

Dupuy.
vi. Elizabeth H\textsuperscript{4}, b. Feb. 12, 1846; m., 1869,
Gale Dowis, of Missouri.

VIII. Anne S\textsuperscript{3}. Dupuy, b. May 14, 1793.
IX. Lemuel Wyatt\textsuperscript{3} Dupuy, b. Aug. 22, 1797; d.,
1867; m. 1st., 1830, Lucinda Ann Smith; m. 2d.,
1832, Mary Jane Stephenson. Issue by 1st. m: i. James Robert\textsuperscript{4}; Georgetown and Shelby Col-
leges, Ky.; Private Classical Schools of Ky.; Law School of Lexington Ky.; Graduate of the
Law School of Danville, Ky., June, 1857; Lo-
cated, fall of 1857, in St. Joseph, Mo.; In 1859,
returned to Shelbyville, Ky., and practised law
with Gen. Whitaker; Elected, 1862, Prosecuting
Attorney of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and
moved to Louisville; Two years member of the
Louisville City Council; Elected, 1878, Judge
of the Louisville City Court; Moved, 1884, to
Los Angeles, Cal., and, 1886, became Assistant
District Attorney, then, two years, District At-
torney, and again Assistant District Attorney
360 GENEALOGY WITH BRIEF SKETCHES.

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. for one year; b., in Ky., Aug. 4, 1831; m., Feb.

Dupuy. 23, 1863, Florence Mary Low. Issue:


Dupuy. X. Eliza Bomar^Dupuy, b. May, 1800; m. —


LINE OF PHILIPPA^ (D.) LEVILAIN.

Philippa^Dupuy, m. John Levilain, (p. 179). Issue:


IV. Elizabeth^Levilain, b., King William Parish, Va., Nov. 28, 1737, (B. R. No. 25.); d., “Dover,” Goochland Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1803; m., 1758, Rev. Matthew Woodson, b., 1731; d. about 1800. They settled the famous “Dover Farm,” on James river, Goochland Co., Va., some 18 miles above Richmond; [Mr. Woodson was Chaplain of the 1st Regiment, from Fredericksburg, Va., in the army of the Revolution, under the immediate command of Gen. George Washington; He was a Son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Branch) Woodson; Son of John and Judith (Tarlton) Woodson; Son of Robert and Elizabeth (Ferris) Woodson; Son of Dr. John and Sarah
Philippa^Dupuy, m. John Levilain, (p. 179). Issue —Continued:

Chap. III. (——) Woodson, who was a native of Dorsetshire, Eng., and the Progenitor of the Woodson family in the United States, and who, as a Surgeon, with his wife, whom he married in Dorsetshire, emigrated to America, in 1619, in the ship “George;” In 1623, he was listed as Surgeon of the “Flour De Hundred” colony in Virginia; In 1644, he was killed in sight of his house by Indians, who had called him out apparently to see the sick; After killing him, they then attacked his home, which was defended by his wife and a shoemaker, named Ligon; The door of the house was securely bolted, and during the attack, his two little sons, John and Robert, were thrust into the potato hole under the floor for protection, (hence they were afterwards known as the “Potato-hole” Woodsons); Mrs. Woodson burned a feather bed in the fire place to suffocate and prevent those who sought entrance down the chimney, and loaded the guns so Ligon could keep up rapid and constant firing; Nine Indians were killed, and the rest sneaked away, possibly wounded. The gun which did the most effectual work is still possessed by a Woodson of Prince Edward Co. Va.) ... Below

Elizabeth^Levilain, m. Rev. Matthew Woodson, above. Issue:

Woodson. I. John Stephen^Woodson, m., Oct. 9, 1777, Nannie Woodson; [Daughter of Col John and Dorothea (Randolph) Woodson; Son of Josiah and Mary (Royall) Woodson; Son of John and Judith (Tarlton) Woodson, etc. (p. 360)]. Issue:

i. Warren^; An eminent lawyer and for many years a Judge; m. 1st., Elizabeth McClellan; m. 2d. Amanda Dick, of Fredericksburg, Va. Issue by 1st. m:

   (i) Susan^, m. James Hugh^Moss, M. D., (p. 368.) (ii) Oliva^, m. Prof. Matthews, of Columbia, Mo. Issue:
### Chap. III. Matthew Woodson.

1. Gertrude\(^6\), b. Feb., 1864. 2. Jessie\(^6\), b. Feb., 1867; m. Thilly. Issue: (1) Gertrude\(^7\).

Issue of Warren\(^4\) by 2d m:

(iii) John A\(^5\), m. Mary Baker. Issue: 1. Warren\(^6\). 2. Lucy\(^6\). 3. James\(^6\).

(iv) Mollie\(^5\), m. — Elliott, M. D. (v) Emma\(^5\), m. Wm. Baker. Issue: 1. Stella\(^6\). 2. Eugene\(^6\).

(vi) William\(^5\); d. —. (vii) Fannie\(^5\), m. — Badger, of Montana.

II. Elizabeth\(^2\)Woodson; d., "Dover," Goochland Co., Va., prior to 1804; m., Nov. 22, 1778, Josiah Woodson, of "Dover," Goochland Co., Va.; [Major in the Revolution; was at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis; Son of Col. John and Dorothea (Randolph) Woodson, etc. p. 360; In 1804, he emigrated with his children to Maysville, Ky., where he died in 1817].

i. Mary\(^4\), m., 1801, James Wynne Moss, M. D., of Goochland Co., Va.; [Son of Major Hugh and Jane (Ford, her 1st. marriage) Moss, of Goochland Co., Va., died 1779]; They emigrated to Maysville, Ky., 1803, and prior to 1821, moved to Columbia, Mo. ............... Page, 365


(i) Nathaniel Warfield\(^5\), m. 1st., Miss Stone. Issue: 1. James\(^6\); d. —.

2. Ann\(^6\), m. Calib Stone. Issue: (1) Josiah W\(^7\), m. Elvira Dozier. (2) Walter\(^7\). N. W\(^5\), m. 2d., Mary Burnham. Issue: 3. Thomson Burnham\(^6\). 4. Lou\(^6\), m. A. G. Wilkinson. Issue: (1) Mary\(^7\), m. —. (2) George\(^7\), m. —. (3) Lucile\(^7\).

### Woodson.

iii. Martha\(^4\), m. Henry Machir. Issue:

(i) John\(^5\), m. Mary January, of Columbia, Mo. (ii) Maria\(^5\), m. Thomas A. January, of St.
LINE OF PHILIPPA\(^1\) (D.) LEVILAIN. 363

Elizabeth\(^2\) Levilain, m. Rev. Matthew Woodson, (p. 361). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. January. Louis, Mo. Issue: 1. Maria\(^6\), m. —— Dorsey. 2. Mattie\(^6\), m. —— Dorsey. 3. Mollie\(^8\), m. James Parker. Issue: (1) Margaret\(^7\).

Woodson. iv. Sophia\(^4\), m. 1st. William Hickman Page, 369 m. 2d. —— Lamb. ............... Page, 370 v. Elizabeth\(^4\); d. young.

III. Philip\(^2\) Woodson, m. Sallie Woodson; [Daughter of Col. John and Dorothea (Randolph) Woodson, etc., p. 360]; They settled in Woodford Co., Ky. Issue:
i. Warren\(^4\). ii. Tarlton\(^4\). iii. Pollins\(^4\).

IV. Mary\(^3\) Woodson, m. Jesse Redd. V. Frances\(^3\) Woodson, m. Robert Farrar.

VI. Jacob\(^3\) Woodson, m. Dolly Peers. Issue: i. Nancy\(^4\).

i. Virginia\(^4\), m. Isaac Chaplin. Issue: (i) Eliza Belle\(^5\), m. Anthony Levilain\(^4\) Woodson (p. 364).

VII. Daniel\(^3\) Woodson, m. Nancy Garthrite. Issue:
i. Marshall\(^4\).

VIII. Samuel\(^3\) Woodson, m. Sarah Miller. Lived in Glasgow, Ky. Issue:
i. William Fountain\(^4\). ii. John Levilain\(^4\). iii. Spottswood\(^4\). iv. Samuel\(^4\), m. Nancy Allen. Issue: (i) Sarah\(^5\), m. Orlean Bishop. (ii) Mary Ann\(^5\). (iii) Samuel\(^5\), m. Rebecca Hawthorne. Issue:

1. Urey\(^3\); Lawyer and Staunch Democrat; Member of the National Democratic Committee from Kentucky.

(v) Emeline\(^5\), m. William Browning.

Earle. v. Jane\(^4\), m. Samuel Baylis Earle. Issue: (i) Sarah\(^5\), m. Thomas Morgan. (ii) Samuel\(^5\) W., m. L. Rice. (iii) John Baylis\(^5\), m. Katherine Woolfork. Issue:


(iv) Henry Oscar\(^5\), m. Miss Seay. (v) Mary
Elizabeth^Levilain, m. Rev. Matthew Woodson, (p. 361). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Irvin.

Jane^vi., (vi) Maria^vii., m. Wm. Irvin. Issue:

Earle.

4. Fontaine P^xv., m. Martha Moore. Issue:
(1) John Baylis^xvi.
(viii) Caroline E^xvii.


viii. Daniel^vi.

i. Elizabeth^ix., x. Maria^ix. xi. Sarah^ix.

IX. Thomas^iii.Woodson; Heir of the "Dover Farm;" b., 1772; d., 1857-8, in Hart Co., Ky.; m., 1794, Sarah Saunders; d. aged 85 yrs.; (Daughter of Jesse Saunders, who married Mary Levilain, daughter of Anthony Levilain who married Miss La Prade). They moved to Kentucky about 1805-6, and settled in Woodsonville. Issue:

i. Robert Saunders^iv., b., 1796; d., 1837; m., Oct. 20, 1819, Hulda Young ............... Page, 371

ii. Mary Levilain^v., m. —— Wiltberger. Issue:


Woodson. iii. Harriet^vii., b. Sinclare Garvin, of Kentucky. Issue:


(ii) Porterfield^ix., m. ——. (iii) John^x., m. —— (iv) James^x., m. ——. (v) Samuel^x., m. ——. (vi) Alice^x., m. Emmit Munford. (vii) Belle^xi.

Woodson. iv. Thomas^xii., m. —— Clarkson of Kentucky. Issue: (i) William^xii., m. ——. (ii) Son^xii.

vi. Anthony Levilain^xii., m. Eliza Belle^xii.Chaplin (p. 363). Issue:
LINE OF PHILIPPA (D.) LEVLAIN. 365

Elizabeth Levilain, m. Rev. Matthew Woodson (p. 361). Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Woodson. (i) Albert⁵. (ii) Isaac Thomas⁵; Lawyer in Louisville, Ky.; m. —— Clarkson. Issue five. (iii) Matthew⁵, m. ——. (iv) Walter⁵, m. ——. (v) Warren⁵, m. ——. (vi) Crittenden⁵. (vii) Mary Levilain⁵, m. Rev. Cowherd. (viii) Belle⁵.

X. Jane Woodson, m. William Gathrite.

XI. Tabitha Woodson, m. John Brown.

Mary Woodson, m. Dr. James W. Moss, (p. 362). Issue:

Moss. I. Elizabeth Moss, b. Maysville, Ky., Mar. 16, 1804; d., St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1873; m. 1st., 1821, Daniel Pinchback Wilcox, M. D.; (State Senator of Missouri; Son of Col. George Wilcox of Virginia, who married Elizabeth Pinchback of North Carolina); m. 2d., 1833, Gen. Wm. H. Ashley of Missouri, d. Mar. 26, 1838; m. 3d., Feb., 1853, Hon. John Jordan Crittenden, d. July 26, 1863; (Attorney General of the United States). She was a remarkable woman, and an ornament to the society of the National Capital, during her life in that city. Issue by 1st. m:

Wilcox. i. Anna Maria⁶, b., Columbia, Mo., Mar. 16, 1830; d., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, 1873; m. Nov. 5, 1850, Hon. Edward Carrington Cabell, b., Richmond, Va., Feb. 5, 1816; d., at the residence of his son, Ashley Cabell, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1896; (Lawyer, and practised in Tallahassee, Fla., which state he represented in the National Congress, 1847-53; In Jan. 1860, began practise of law in St. Louis, Mo., and through his influence that state was admitted into the Confederacy by act of Congress, Nov. 28, 1861; Lieut-Colonel, in the army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., and from 1862 to the close of the war was on the Staffs, respectively, of Gens. Price and Kirby Smith, in the Trans-Mississippi Depart-
Genealogy with Brief Sketches.

Mary Woodson, m. Dr. James W. Moss, (p. 362).

Issue—Continued:

C hap. III.  

Cabell.

ment; After the war, remained on his Mississippi river plantation until 1867, when he moved to Richmond, Va., and the next year to New York City, where he practised law until 1872, when he became one of a Syndicate, interested in Mexican Mines; In 1874, he returned to practice of law in St. Louis Mo.; Elected, 1878, to the Missouri Senate, and at the end of the term retired from public life). Issue:

(ii) Ashley 7, b., Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1853; Completed the B. L. course at Washington and Lee University, 1873; Studied in Europe, 1873-75; Practised law in St. Louis, Mo., 1875-78; Many years, jury commissioner of the city, and President and Manager of the American School-Book Company; Resumed practise of law and has become prominent at the bar of St. Louis; m., Oct. 19, 1881, Margaret Hodges Stretch, b. July 4, 1861; [Daughter of Dr. Aaron and Frances (Gondey; daughter of Thomas Gondey, b. Aug. 21, 1795, in Ireland, came to America in 1818, d., Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1863, m. Ann P. McCarton, daughter of Thomas McCarton, m. Judith Smith, daughter of Reuben Smith, Son of Reuben, immigrant from England, who settled in Goochland Co., Va., and was an officer in the Revolution.) Stretch, of Nashville, Tenn., who descended form Nathaniel Stretch, an emigrant to America from Wales and settled in the State of New Jersey]. Issue:


(iii) Florida 7, b., Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 17, 1857; d. Mar. 16, 1858.
Mary Woodson, m. Dr. James W. Moss, (p. 362).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III.

Cabell. (iv) Agnes Bell^7; Twin; b., St. Louis, Mo., June 13, 1860; d. Nov. 10, 1860.
(v) Elizabeth Crittenden^7; Twin; b. St. Louis, Mo., June 13, 1860;
Recording Secretary of the Colonial Dames of Missouri, and Historian of the St. Louis Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution; m. Apr. 20, 1881, Benjamin F. Gray, of St. Louis, Mo., b. Jan. 10, 1847; (Real estate agent and broker, of St. Louis, Mo.; Son of Benjamin F. Gray, of Annapolis, Md., and Mary Jenkins of Wales). Issue:


(vii) Mary Hope^7, b., N. Y. cty., Jan. 25, 1867.

Cabell. ii. Mary Moss^9; d. Jan. 30, 1893; m. Andrew McKinley, of St. Louis, Mo.; (Son of Chief Justice McKinley). Issue:

(McKinley.)

(i) John^7. (ii) Julia^7; Both d. young. (iii) Ashley^7, m. Ella Shallcross. Issue:
(iv) Elizabeth Armstead^7.
(v) Anna^7, m. St. John Boyle of Louisville, Ky. Issue:
Chap. III. McKinley. Filley. McKinley. (vi) Mary\textsuperscript{7}, m. Oliver B. Filley, of St. Louis, Mo. Issue:
1. Mary Elizabeth\textsuperscript{8}. 2. Oliver D\textsuperscript{8}. 3. Nancy\textsuperscript{8}. (vii) Crittenden\textsuperscript{7}, m. Lucy Bent. Issue: 1. Silas\textsuperscript{8}. (viii) Andrew\textsuperscript{7}, m., June 28, 1899, Pauline Chapin.

Moss. II. Woodson\textsuperscript{5} Moss, M. D., m. Sarah Ann Rookey. Issue:
i. Woodson\textsuperscript{6}, d. young. ii. James\textsuperscript{6}, an orator in Oakland, Cal.

III. Oliver Perry\textsuperscript{5} Moss, b. Sept. 26, 1813; d. June, 1881; m., Dec., 1837, Caroline M. Thornton.

IV. Mary Jane\textsuperscript{5} Moss, b., Maysville, Ky., June 24, 1818; d., Columbia, Mo., Jan. 7, 1887; m., 1838, Judge Logan Hunter, b., 1806; d., 1880. Issue:

Hunter. i. Elizabeth Ashley\textsuperscript{6}, b., 1841; m. 1st., Barry Taylor: (Son of Col. James and Susan L. [Barry] Taylor; Son of Gen. James and Kiturah L. [Moss, sister of Dr. James W. Moss] Taylor]; m. 2d., Col. E. C. Moore. Issue by 1st. m:

Taylor. (i) Logan Hunter\textsuperscript{7}, m. Rose McGavock. Issue:
1. Elawson\textsuperscript{8}. 2. Robert\textsuperscript{8}. 3. Hunter\textsuperscript{8}. 4. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{8}.


v. Mary Moss\textsuperscript{6}, b. Mar. 1, 1844; m., Apr. 10, 1866, Henry Harrison McCune: [Son of John Shannon and Ruth Anne (Glasby) McCune]; b. July, 1837; d. Jan. 22, 1876. Issue:

McCune. (i) Ruth\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 16, 1867; m. Curtis Burnham\textsuperscript{6} Rollins (p. 370).
(ii) Jennie Moss\textsuperscript{7}, b. Sept. 3, 1870; d. Oct. 21, 1895; m. Hamilton Bowman\textsuperscript{7} Rollins, (p. 369).
(iii) Elizabeth\textsuperscript{7}. (iv) Sallie\textsuperscript{7}; Both d. infants.

Moss. V. James Hugh\textsuperscript{5} Moss, M. D., m. Susan\textsuperscript{5} Woodson (p. 361) Issue:
i. Laura\textsuperscript{6}, m. E. W. Stephens. Issue: (i)
Mary^4 Woodson, m. Dr. James W. Moss, (p. 362).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. Stephens.

Amelia^7, d. ——. (ii) Son^7, d. ——. (iii) Susan^7, d. ——. (iv) Hugh^7. (v) James^7, m., 1898, Martha Blanton; (Daughter of Prof. Joe. P. Blanton; Son of Joseph Blanton, Cumberland Co., Va.). (vi) Sidney^7. (vii) Mary Moss^7; All lived in Columbia, Mo.

Moss.

ii. Warren Woodson^6, M. D.; Assistant Dean of the University of Missouri; m., May, 1881, Sarah Anderson; [Daughter of Thos. and Sarah (Prewitt) Anderson]. Issue:


iii. Mary^6, m. McGehee Dandridge Hunter.


Sophia^4 Woodson, m. 1st., Wm. Hickman, (p. 363).

Issue:

Hickman.

I. Laura^5 Hickman, d. aged 20 years.

II. Mary Elizabeth^2 Hickman, m. Sidney Rollins; [Son of Robert and Sallie (Rhodes) Rollins]. Issue: i. James Hickman^6; Captain in the U. S. A.; m. Eulalie Bowman; (Daughter of Col. Bowman of U. S. A.) Issue:

(i) Hamilton Bowman^7, m. 1st., Nov., 1890, Jennie Moss^7 McCune (p. 336). Issue:


(ii) Mary Hickman^7, m., June 26, 1889, John Leister Schon, of U. S. Army. Issue:

Schon.

1. Eulalie Bowman^8, b. Jan. 4, 1891. 2. Leister^8, b., 1893.

Rollins.


ii. George Bingham^6, m. Margaret Clarkson, of Columbia, Mo., Issue:
Sophia Woodson, m. 1st., Wm. Hickman, (p. 363). Issue—Continued:


Sophia Woodson, m. 2d. Mr. Lamb (p. 363). Issue —Continued.

Lamb. III. Josiah Lamb. IV. Samuel Lamb. V. Elizabeth Ashley Lamb, m. —— Clardy.
Robert S^d. Woodson, m. Hulda Young, (p. 364). Issue:


Ardinger.  i. Caroline Dupuy^a, b. Apr. 14, 1838; m., Feb. 13, 1855, S. T. Basset^a, M. D., of Mo., b., in Ky., May 30, 1827; d., Sept. 14, 1898; (The name, Basset, is an ancient and honorable one on the pages of Virginia history; Among them, Mr. Burwell Basset was, for a long time, Representative of the Williamsburg district in the American Congress, and often filled the Speaker's chair in the absence of that officer, and was loved and esteemed for his integrity and friendly qualities. His name may be seen also on one or more of the earlier journals of the Church of Virginia, when it was first organized on the American platform). Issue:


Shotwell.  1. Carrie^e.  2. Warden^e.  3. Philip^e.  4. Katherine^e.


Ardinger.  ii. Euginia Margaret^e, b., 1841; m. Tilton Davis, of Mo. Issue:

Davis.  (i) Minnie^e, m. W. H. Robertson. (ii) Woodson^e. (iii) Lee M^e. (iv) John A^e. (v) Euginia^e, m. Clifford Goodwin. (vi) Tilton^e.

Ardinger.  iii. Sarah Thomas^e, b., 1843; m. H. C. Warinner, of Tenn; (Lawyer). Issue:

Robert S^4^ Woodson, m. Hulda Young, (p. 364).

Issue—Continued:

Chap. III. (iii) Harry^7^, m. Ellen Handy. Issue: 1.

Warinner.

Ardinger.

iv. Horace Woodson^6^, b., 1845; m. Sallie Kirtly Rogers. Issue:


Kirtley^8^

v. Hugh Little^6^, b., 1847; d. unmarried. vi. Mary Jane^6^, vii. Robert Oliver^6^


Woodson.

II. Philip^5^ Woodson; d., Richmond, Mo., 1904; m. Hallie Jackson of Ky.

III. Martha Anthony^6^ Woodson, m. Austin A. King; (Governor of Missouri and grandson of John Sevier, who was the first governor of Tenn.) Issue:


King.

Tootle.

Woodson.

IV. Thomas Dupuy^5^ Woodson; Soldier in the Mexican War; Accumulated considerable wealth, and was prominent in civil and ecclesiastical affairs; The "Woodson Institute," Richmond, Mo., where he lived, was named in his honor; b., Ky., Mar. 10, 1828; d., Richmond, Mo., Aug. 28, 1902; m., Dec. 5, 1854, Sabina Linville Hughes, b., Ky., 1830; d., Richmond, Mo., Apr. 11, 1871. Issue: i. Lydia Anne^6^, b. Sept. 27, 1855.


iii. Virginia Elizabeth^6^, b. Sept. 11, 1870; m., June 14, 1893, Robert Sevier, M. D., Practitioner of Richmond, Mo.; (Son of Charles and
**LINE OF PHILIPPA (D.) LEVILAIN. 373**

*Robert S. Woodson, m. Hulda Young, (p. 364).*  
*Issue—Continued:*

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374 CONTINUATION OF THE GENEALOGY.
376 CONTINUATION OF THE GENEALOGY.
CHAPTER IV.
THE HONORABLE POSTERITY.
Pride of Ancestry Is Not Vanity.

Each name in the Genealogy represents a line of ancestors which stretches far back into the past, and of their numerous posterity it can be most truly affirmed that the noble characteristics of honesty, truth, virtue and piety have eminently predominated and adorned their lives.

It is thought by some that pride of ancestry is the height of folly. But such persons generally have no ancestors of whom they might be proud. Hence they are not revered. And when a man does not know who his grandparents were, naturally enough he does not care what they were. But blood in man will tell as well as blood in horses. It is strange, that, when a man wishes to buy a horse, even a pig, or puppy, he will inquire into the breeding, yet, when a man and woman want to marry, the blood of the parties cuts no figure whatever. People are more careful now-a-days for the blood of the stock on their farms than they are for the blood in their homes. How strange! If high breeding, by the unerring laws of nature, will improve the blood of the lower animals, why should it not improve that of man also? The blood of the Huguenots will bear testimony on this subject.

It is not foolish arrogance, therefore, to assert that the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy have a pride of ancestry which is cherished, since it has come to them by the natural
Chap. IV. What America Owes to the Huguenots.

law of descent. They know not only whence they have come, but also both who and what. More noble blood never settled American soil than that which circulated through the veins of the Huguenots, whose sterling worth helped to lay the firm corner stones of the great republic and to establish the grand institutions of the land. Their influence in moulding the character of the American people has been out of all proportion to the extent of their immigration. The prominence of Huguenot names in the rolls of patriots, statesmen, lawyers, philanthropists, ministers of the Gospel, physicians, editors, educators—men of note in every calling in the United States—is too noticeable and significant to allow the statement to be questioned. Moulded, as the Huguenots were, in the furnace of persecution, they taught their offspring to endure hardness, to develop the mental powers, and to build character on industry, truth, honesty, virtue and religious belief, from which they were not to swerve. These principles have clung to their descendants, in their dispersion over the country, and may be easily recognized in the living generations from Bartholomew Dupuy. The land allotted to the Huguenots in King William's Parish held his descendants only so long as it met the requirements of their life. As their children and grand children grew up, other and distant parts of the country enticed their industry, and they went forth to replenish the earth. They first settled homes in the counties of Chestifield, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Amelia, Goochland, Cumberland, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Franklin, Bedford, and Amherst; and near the
close of the 18th century, they began to launch out to distant states, until now these descendants are dispersed throughout all the states, South and West, and many of them away up North. This is actual information gathered in compiling the genealogy. And it may be safely estimated that thousands of the old progenitor’s descendants are not recorded in the genealogy. Many of them have actually lost their pedigree, and only know by tradition that they descended from him, while the addresses of others who have preserved it were unknown to the author, or who take no interest in the subject.

Those who were pioneers of the new country to which they emigrated endured great hardships in felling forests, building themselves homes, and accumulating estates; and some of them passed through thrilling scenes with the Indians, which would fill an interesting volume of fascinating adventures, and undaring bravery, if they were collated and published.

None of the descendants have accumulated immense fortunes. They seem to have been content with a state of sufficiency, and to have been governed in their dealings with their fellow men by the spirit to live and to let live. The writer has never learned of a single lineal descendant, who by his own efforts became a millionaire. This is remarkable, when we think of their thousands and the opportunities afforded to amass fortunes, while others around them did it. Doubtless it must be accounted for on the ground that they had not inherited a grasping spirit, but rather principles which forbade the love of money.
Chap. IV. In every war, in which the United States has been engaged, these descendants have taken an active part. Their inheritance of valour from their old progenitor, and the remembrance of his patriotism and bravery, have always revived whenever the tocsin of war has been sounding, and they have ever been found in the forefront and thickest of battles. In the war of the Revolution, as far as information can now be gathered almost every one who was eligible to arms, shouldered his musket and fought to liberate his country from British rule. The preservation of relics, cherished as heir-looms of that war, still found among the living descendants, testifies of their patriotism and love to their country. In the war of 1812, many of them responded to the call for troops, and went far north to defend that border land; and in the Mexican War they went to the far South to defend that border. In the great Civil War it certainly would be hard to find in the East, the name of a descendant, who was eligible at all to arms, who had not enlisted and taken an active part, until killed in battle, or the cause was lost to the South. Many of them enlisted while under age, and fought to the end, yielding at last with hearts of bitterness to the inevitable. As the overwhelming majority of them resided in the South, they cast their lot with the Confederacy, and in losing their cause, many of them lost all of their available property, and in an impoverished condition had to begin life or business from the start. Then it was that those principles which had sustained the Huguenots in their severe ordeals revived to rescue them from
their impoverished condition; and by energy and frugal industry they soon found themselves on rising ground again. Some of the descendants who lived in the West were on the Federal side. In these wars many of them held honorable positions, as officers in the ranks, on the staffs of Generals, and a few of them became generals of forces.

In the late Spanish-American War, a liberal number of the younger descendants volunteered, and remained in the U. S. A., until they were honorably discharged with their commands; some of them reached Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and were engaged in battles.

Like the Huguenots of France, the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy have been composed mostly of the better classes of society. Wherever they have gone, they have maintained the respect and esteem of the community in which they lived, and have moved in the upper grade of society. Great changes take place in a people in one century, but in the case of these descendants, more than three centuries have not availed to change the high and noble character, which from the first marked their ancestors. The explanation may be found both in their family government and in the principles which they have inherited.

Education has been one of their chief characteristics. In many successive generations, on different lines of descent, the men have been College bred, and the women have been educated at the best female schools of their day. All professions and avocations of life,—law, medicine, preaching, professorships and
presidencies of Colleges, editing of secular and religious papers, and the writing of books of diversified literature,—have been followed. The two which certainly have predominated are medicine and law. In these two professions, there have been some able men in many lines of descent, and they have commanded large and lucrative practice in large cities, standing in the front of their professions. Others have graced legislative and senatorial halls, and still others have presided with dignity and ability on county, municipal, district, and State benches of Justice. All lines of business—banking, merchandise, manufactures, mechanics, commerce, farming, teaching, offices of county and state—have been followed and made a success by many of these descendants.

Beginning with the grand children of Bar-tholomew Dupuy, we have the Ministry of the Gospel represented, and every generation since has been adorned with that profession, in the various denominations. In the Southern Presbyterian Church there are now six living ministers through the descent of Peter, and others in the Northern Church; while facts indicate that the Ministry in the Baptist and Christian denominations is far better represented in the line of descent through John James. Martha and Philippa, the daughters, have also furnished their quota.

The marked degree in which Protestantism has characterized these descendants is also worthy of note. After the lapse of 200 years, the writer, in his wide correspondence to gather data for the genealogy, has never learned of a single descendant who had been, or is a Roman Catholic; while all the different
Protestant denominations are most generally represented. In the pioneer days of the country wherever they settled, they became active in building and maintaining churches, and wherever they now reside they are a churchgoing and church supporting people. Among the descendants from Peter and Philippa the Presbyterian denomination seems to have largely predominated. Among those from John James, the Baptist and Christian denominations lead in the order named. The church relations of the descendants from Martha is not so well known, but many of them were, and are Presbyterians. It may be safely affirmed that the great majority of the descendants have been, and are still Calvinists.

These facts may be gathered from the brief sketches given in the genealogy. It is not in the province of a volume like this to enter into particulars, or to enlarge upon them. Suffice it to say, that it is very evident that what France lost, this country has greatly profited, in the immigration to it of the one Huguenot, Bartholomew Dupuy. Mortal mind cannot estimate the quiet influence for good, which has emanated from him and dispersed to all parts of the land. What a harvest it will make in the great gathering day!

These facts are an heritage to the living descendants. History loves to trace the lineage of those whose lives have been heroic, honorable, industrious, virtuous and religious. And when such character descends from sire to son,

"And is successively, from blood to blood,
The right of birth,"

the pride which it begets is shorn of its offence, and the bequeathed legacy becomes to
the succeeding heirs a spur and stimulus to preserve and perpetuate un tarnished their noble inheritance. If the blood which coursed through the veins of a long line of descendants has borne upon its tide the virtues which first distinguished it, and the scions of an ancestor give presage of characteristics which made him honorable, mankind, which distinguishes with sagacity between a counterfeit and true aristocracy, will bow with deference to those traits which seal the legitimacy of their sway. The longest pedigree must have a beginning, and if there be any glory attached to it, that glory must be yielded to its progenitor, who chalked out the way for his descendants. Sweet waters never flow from bitter fountains. It is the impress of progenitors which distinguishes their offspring and helps to make them what they are. The glory of a family does help a man through life. Men believe in association. A Standley is honorable because he is a Standley. The Spartan boys were brave, not simply because their nerves were stronger than others, but because they were Spartans, and had an hereditary virtue descending upon them from their family. The old theory, therefore, that men at birth are like a sheet of white paper is not altogether true. They are like such a sheet written on with invisible ink, which the fire of circumstances makes visible, or develops a writing which they did not write. Who did write it? Their ancestors, running back through many generations. In other words, man comes into life as a seed which has in itself the effects of the foregoing conduct of a successive line of ancestors. He is not an original, new thing, the outcome of which is
wholly determined by his own will. But there are elements born in him, which are not wholly casual, and which relate to foundation of character and go to determine moral principles. If it be true that face, countenance, and bodily form are features, every one of which can be traced back to some ancestor, in whole or in part, the same is true also of moral character. We are thus spelled out of the past existence of ancestors, on whose shoulders we stand. This being true, the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy should cherish, guard and try to perpetuate that good and honorable name, which has been bequeathed them through a long line of descent.

Their ancestors laid the foundations of character upon which they now stand, and are esteemed. The honorable name, "Huguenots," was not won and earned by them, but was bequeathed them by their forefathers; and as heirs they have entered into possession of it, as sons of great warriors take possession of spoils won by the sword of their fathers. Should not the descendants cherish and guard that honorable name, as a pearl of great price? How easy it is to injure it by sloth and sin, by intemperance and lust, by uncontrolled passions and neglect of mental and moral development! It takes years to build up an honorable name, and when it is inherited, boasted of, and yet not duly appreciated and guarded, it is often lost by one rash and ignoble act.

"Boast not these titles of your ancestors, Brave youths; they're their possessions, none of yours. When your own virtues, equal'd have their names,
The Honorable Posterity.

Chap. IV. 'Twill be but fair to lean upon their names; For they are strong supporters; but till then The greatest are but growing gentlemen; It is a wretched thing to trust to reeds, Which all men do, that urge not their own deeds Up to their ancestors; the river's side, By which you're planted, shows your fruit shall bide; Hang all your rooms with one large pedigree; 'Tis virtue alone is true nobility; Which virtue from your father, ripe, will fall; Study illustrious him, and you have all."

There is also the heritage of religion, which the descendants should cherish and endeavor to perpetuate. The heroic endeavours of the ancestors to maintain their religion, and the cruel persecutions which they endured therefore should be whispered from sire to son until their very sufferings are hallowed. Two centuries have carried their ancestors away, but whatever of religious life they cherished, the same is the descendants' by inheritance. Were the ancestors given to repentance of sin? Let it awaken the descendants. Did the ancestors bear testimony to the grace which is in Christ alone? Let it convert the descendants. Did the ancestors set forth an example of love? Let it mellow the descendants. Did the ancestors fight the good fight of faith? Let it animate the descendants in their conflict with sin. Did the ancestors persevere with patience? Let it enthuse the descendants. Was the hope of the ancestors unquenchable? Let it enliven the descendants. All the gifts and all the services of the ancestors have been bestowed for the benefit of the descendants, and are at their disposal. They are theirs as a part of the inheritance, which they are called
freely to enjoy. Their fathers before them had a God, whom they loved, worshiped, and served before they were born. Shall they break the record and become renegades to the long line of faith’s march? Who of the descendants can be content to break the glorious chain, and sever the great procession of religious life, which for more than two hundred years has marched down the track of time in a pious ancestry? These ancestors have verified the word of God; “One generation shall praise his works to another.” How beautiful! Shall therefore the voice of the living descendants be silent, their thought idle, and their heart cold and dead to the God of their fathers? No. They will be influenced by the unfeigned faith of their ancestors, and not mar their good name by unbelief. We urge this as a special duty on the younger descendants, that they may not only experience the joy and freedom, which such a hallowed faith begets, but may also know what a noble heritage they have in their ancestry, who suffered exile before they would bow the knee to Rome. We do not wish our young kindred to become bigots, or to hate the Catholic Church. But we would have them know how much their ancestors had a right to their love and religious faith, and we would have them love the religion of their fathers the best because it is their own. Protestantism is their mother church, and they should love it best as they love their own mother. They should be true to its religion, as long as it is true to Christ, and give to it the unwasted strength of their youth. They should endeavor to add some new leaves to the unfading chaplet of their ancestor’s religion which has marked the many
generations adown the track of time, that “The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people, that this man was born there”:

“He that to ancient wreaths can bring no more From his own worth, dies bankrupt on the score.”

And they should also prepare their offspring for their legacy. The heir of a nobleman must be educated so as to be fitted for his position. The heir of a throne needs special training in order that he may enter upon the duties as well as the privileges of royalty. It would be useless to bequeath a library to a man who had no interest in literature, or to leave an art collection to a man of boorish tastes. The heir must be suited to the inheritance. We hear much of the acquisition of an honorable name and blessed religion, and some seem to act as though all they had to do is to talk about it. But what of the minors who are yet to inherit it? If they are not prepared to heir it, will they not likely mar it? And is it not true, that a pound of posterity is worth a ton of ancestry? The potent duty then of every descendant is not to vaunt his inheritance, but to prepare his offspring to honor it, by a life of moral worth and religious faith, that, as one generation passeth away and another cometh there may be no break in that line of life which has made Huguenot descent honorable and pious. The home of every lineal descendant should be a center, in which the conserving forces of truth and godliness are themselves conserved. A child’s religious faith is, in a high and holy sense, to be chosen for him by anticipation, by those who were in Christ before him. Naturally, a child’s life is an inquiring life. He will neither wildly tear up
and obliterate "the old paths," nor will he
walk in them heedlessly and without inquiry.
And what can be more charming than the hon-
est, eager inquisitiveness of the young for
reasons which governed the faith and life of
his ancestors? And specially delightful is
such inquiry, when parents are able to return
a good answer, and from their hearts will let
flow, as rivers of living waters, those truths
which made the Huguenots a religious people,
until the heart of the offspring becomes satu-
rated with them. We urge this as the potent
duty of every descendant who has children. It
is God's way of perpetuating religion. With-
out it, religion would die out; with it a holy
seed will be preserved in times of greatest
decline, and to remotest posterity. Child-
ren will ever be what parents make them, and
the world will ever be what the family is.

To nobly live is grand to live,
   To leave our deeds behind,
That they, who shall become our heirs,
   Rich heritage may find.

Parents to heirs will e'er convey
   The impress of their lives;
Live as they will, do as they may,
   They are their children's dies.

The earthly life is in the blood,
   Inherited from man;
'Tis God of souls, who lifts the soul,
   And makes our living grand.

God of our fathers, be the God
   Of our succeeding heirs;
Lift up their souls, keep pure their blood,
   And evermore be theirs.
APPENDIX.

Some Descendants of Dr. John Dupuy of New York City.

Dr. John Dupuy, of New York city; An eminent Surgeon in the early days of that city, where he settled as a Huguenot refugee, about 1713, having emigrated from France by way of England and Jamaica; "Ancien" in the old French Huguenot Church, du St. Esprit, and later, a member and pew-holder in Trinity church, New York city; b. in France, 1679; d., New York cty, 1744, and buried in Trinity Church (city) graveyard; m. Ann Chardavoine, b., 1693; d., 1764; (Daughter of Elie Chardavoine, of Saujon, in Saintogne, France, m., in Huguenot church, N. Y. cty., Aug. 24, 1692, Anne Valleau from L'Isle de Re; Some of his descendants live in Ala.). Issue:

I. Dr. John Dupuy, of N. Y. cty; An Eminent professor of Surgery and Medicine; b., 1717; d., 1745, whose tombstone is inserted in the wall of the vestibule of old Trinity Church; m. Frances Ellister; (Daughter of Robert Ellister, Collector of his Majesty’s Customs, N. Y. cty., from 1722 to 1755).

II. Daniel Dupuy, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Manufacturer of gold and silver; Member of Christ's Church, Phila., Pa.; b., N. Y. cty., May 10, 1719; d., Phila., Pa., Aug. 30, 1807, and buried in Christ's church graveyard; m., 1746, Mrs. Eleanor Dylander, b., 1719; d., 1805; (Widow of Rev. John Dylander, rector of Swedes Church, Phila., Pa., d., 1741; Daughter of Peter Cox, who married Margaret Matson; Daughter of Peter Matson, who married, 1674, Catherine Rambo. To Peter Matson, the Duke of York granted, 1676, a patent of land of 300 acres, a portion of which, named Clover Hill, became the county-seat of the Dupuy family, and remained in their possession uninterruptedly for a period of 174 years, and is now a part of the city of Phila-
APPENDIX.

delphia, Pa., and closely built up, known as "Gray's Ferry"). ........................................ Below.

Daniel² Dupuy, m. Mrs. Eleanor Dylander (p. 391).

Issue:

Jno.³Dupuy. I. John³Dupuy, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Volunteer
in Capt. George Taylor's Company, of the 1st Regi-
ment of Infantry, Major David Reese, Army of the

Dan.³Dupuy. II. Daniel³Dupuy, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Manu-
facturer of gold and silver; b., Phila., Pa., May 3,
1753; d., Phila., Pa., July 30, 1826; m., Oct. 23,
1783, Mary Meredith, b., 1757; d., 1832; (Daughter
of Charles Meredith, b., 1719; d., 1783; A merchant
of Phila., Vestryman in the old Christ Protestant
Episcopal Church, 1768-72, one of the incorporators
of the Philadelphia Library Company with Benja-
min Franklin, and signer, Oct. 25, 1765, of the
"Non-importation Resolution, opposing the Stamp
Act," now framed in the Philadelphia State
House). Issue:

Jno.⁴Dupuy. i. John⁴, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Merchant of
same cty., and prominent socially in his day; b.,
Phila., Pa., May 2, 1789; d., Phila., Pa., Feb. 25,
1865; m., May 18, 1820, Mary Richards Haskins,
b., 1800; d., 1858; [Daughter of Rev. Thos. Hask-
ins, of Dorchester Co., Md., b., 1760; d., 1816;
m. 1st., 1785, Martha Potts, b., 1764; d., 1789
leaving a daughter, Sarah, who married Jesse
Richards of Batsto, N. J.; m. 2d., 1799, Eliza-
abeth Richards, b., 1771; d., 1857, Sister of his
Son-in-law, Jesse Richards, and daughter of
William Richards, of Batsto, N. J., b., 1738; d.,
1823, the owner of several iron works and large
landed estates. The other daughter, Martha, of
Elizabeth (Richards) Haskins, married John
Wurts, of N. Y. cty., who was the organizer and
president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal
Company] ........................................ Page, 393

ii. Rev. Charles Meredith⁴; Clergyman of the
Protestant Episcopal Church; Lived and died in
Daniel^{2}Dupuy, m. Mrs. Eleanor Dylander (p. 391).

Issue—Continued:


John^{4}Dupuy, m. Mary Richards Haskins, (p. 392).

Issue:

I. Charles Meredith^{5}Dupuy, of New York cty.; Chas. M.^{6}Civil Engineer, and in his younger days Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.; Organizer of the Land Department of the I. C. R. R., which system has since been followed by all land-grant railroads; Pushed the development of a new line of railroad between Philadelphia and New York, which in 1871 was known as the National R. R.; Instrumental in securing from the Legislature of N. J., and of making successful the present “Free Railroad” law, and the Del. and B. B. R. R., the Reading R. R.’s present outlet to New York was finally built; Long identified with the Manufacture of “direct iron” from ores, to be used in the production of fine steels, and probably did more than any one else to push its development; Author of many articles on “Industrial Activity,” among the masses; In 1875, his article, “Wasted Faculties,” attracted much attention, and in 1876, another article, “Work for the Workers,” was published in many newspapers in this country and also in Europe; more than 100,000 pamphlet copies were freely circulated at the time from a philanthropic desire to aid mankind; An opponent of Socialism and an advocate of the more equitable adjustment of the profits of labor by a better education of the masses, by which civilization can be only permanently advanced; Vice President of the Huguenot Society of America; b., Phila., Pa., Dec. 14, 1823; m., June 16, 1853, Ellen Maria Reynolds, b. Mar. 17, 1833; d. Nov. 27, 1898; [Daughter of Rev. John and Eleanor (Evans) Reynolds, of the P. E. ch.; gr. dau. of Rev. Jno. Reynolds, ordained 1785
John\textsuperscript{4} Dupuy, m. Mary Richards Haskins (p. 309).

**Issue—Continued.**

(the father of 20 children), and also of Owen and Eleanor (Lane) Evans; gt. gr. dau. of Edward Lane; gt. gt. gr. dau. of Edward and Ann (dau. of Owen Evans) Lane; gt. gt. gt. gr. dau. of Wm. Lane, the owner of large tracts of land about Perkiomen, Montgomery Co., Pa.; gt. gt. gt. gt. gr. dau. of Edward Lane, Son of William, who came from Bristol, Eng., in 1680, and who married Ann Richardson, (dau. of Judge Samuel Richardson, of Phila., Pa.), and he the son of Sir Thomas Lane, Lord Mayor of London.]

Below

Charles Meredith\textsuperscript{5} Dupuy, m. Ellen Maria Reynolds (p. 393). **Issue:**

- Herbert\textsuperscript{6}, b. Sept. 27, 1880.
- Eleanor\textsuperscript{7}, b. Aug. 22, 1882.
- Amy\textsuperscript{7}, b. June 24, 1884.

Ancestry of Mr. Geo. A. Dupuy, of Chicago, Ill.

As far as known, his great grand-father, Joseph Dupuy, Jr., lived in Christian Co., Ky., about 1806-15, as shown from official records in that Clerk's Office. In the year 1812, a patent of Illinois land was issued him, and about that time he moved to that state where most of his children married. Whence he came to Kentucky, and of what progenitor of Dupuys is unknown at present.
Joseph\textsuperscript{1} Dupuy, b. Mar. 12, 1776; m. Rebecca Nichols, b. Sept. 3, 1777. Issue:

I. Elizabeth\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Feb. 15, 1798; m. Rev. Thomas Pulliam, of Illinois.

II. George N\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Jan. 18, 1800; m. Ludy Outhouse. Issue:


vi. William M\textsuperscript{3}, b. July 17, 1835; m.——. Issue:

(i) George A\textsuperscript{4}, of Chicago, Ill.


III. William\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Mar. 29, 1801. IV. David\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Feb. 8, 1804.

V. Pleasant\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Oct. 25, 1805. VI. Lemuel\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Feb. 2, 1808.

VII. Susanna\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Nov. 5, 1809. VIII. Mary\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. July 16, 1811.

IX. Rebecca\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Sept. 20, 1813. X. Martha\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Aug. 8, 1815.

XI. Sarah\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Dec. 6, 1817. XII. Thomas N\textsuperscript{2} Dupuy, b. Dec. 9, 1821.

Ancestry of Mr. J. D. Dupuy, of San Antonio, Tex.

In a letter addressed to the author, Mr. J. D. Dupuy says: "As I understand, this is the branch of the family (Bartholomew Dupuy's) to which five sisters, and five brothers, all now living and myself belong. I hand you herewith a copy of a memorandum made by one of my sisters while in conversation with our old father a short while before his death. This will enable you to determine whether or not we are of the old stock in which you are interested:—Our great grand father DuPuy
was born and raised in Bordou, France; married there and shortly afterwards came to Virginia, near Richmond, and there reared his family, which consisted of two girls and four boys, named respectively, William, James, Joseph and David; the girls, Elizabeth and Deborah. Our grand-father, David DuPuy was born in Virginia, July 8, 1776, and went to Kentucky at an early date, and married Miss Ellen Ross, daughter of Capt. Wm. Ross, whose mother was a Miss Elizabeth Hughes. Our grand-father lived in Christian Co., Ky. Raised six boys and two girls, named respectively, Alfred, David, William, Cieno, Albert (my father) and Joseph,—girls, Elizabeth and Maria.”

The similarity of names would indicate that these two families are descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy, and there are a few early branches from him, which if sufficiently developed might show where they come in, but more accurate and full information will have to be presented before they can be connected. It is possible also that they are descended from other of the four Dupuy progenitors (p 91), who immigrated to America. There is no reason why persistent search should not perfect each line of descent.
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Benning, Mrs. Nancy J., Canton, Mo.
Berry, Mrs. J. T., McKinney, Tex.
Bilmer, Mrs. Elizabeth M., New Orleans, La.
Bland, John A., Pembroke, Ky.; John B., Rice, Tex.
Boggess, Mrs. Eliza J., Givard, Ill.
Boulware, Mrs. Sanford O., Campbellburg, Ky.
Boyle, Mrs. St. John, Louisville, Ky.

Brackenridge, Mrs. J. M., Austin, Tex.
Brannin, A. O., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Anna, Cisco, Tex.; John S., Louisville, Ky.; Lewis E., Cisco, Tex.
Bright, Mrs. Horatio, Versailles, Ky.
Brown, Mrs. Paul F., Jacksonville, Fla.
Buck, Mrs. S., Waco, Tex.; Miss Miriam, Waco, Tex.
Budd, Dr. Geo. A., Frankfort, Ky.
Bull, Mrs. G. W., Nashville, Tenn.

Cabell, Ashley, St. Louis, Mo.
Carrington, Mrs. E. B., Waco, Tex.
Cass, Mrs. Nathan, Cameron, Tex.
Cayce, Miss Alice J., Farmington, Mo.
Clapp, Mrs. L. M., Memphis, Tenn.
Clardy, Mrs. Martin, Farmington, Mo.
Cocke, Miss Helen M., Columbia, S. C.
Cole, H. W., Danville, Va.
Collard, Mrs. Mary E., Tyler, Tex.
Collins, Edgar, Dallas, Ore.
Colmery, Mrs. C. P., Edwards, Miss.
Conlon, Mrs. John, Hannibal, Mo.
Cooper, Mrs. J. E., New Castle, Ky.
Crossett, Mrs. H. A., Big Springs, Tex.
ADDRESSES.

Crutcher, Asa P., Terrell, Tex.; Isaac H., Terrell, Tex.
Cumming, Mrs. W. M., Wilmington, N. C.

Daniel, Mrs. Bettie D., Martinsville, Va.
Deathridge, Mrs. Charles, Kansas City, Mo.
Dodge, Miss Jane V., Evansville, Ind.
Drane, Edward M., Frankfort, Ky.

Durkee, Mrs. T. L., Canton, Mo.

Eades, Robert O., Alden, Kan.; Mrs. H. R., Red Moon, Okla.
Earle, Rev. F. R., Canehill, Ark.
Early, C. C., Louisville, Ky.
Edmunds, Nicholas B., Hopkinsville, Ky.


Faulds, Mrs. J. A., Owensboro, Ky.
Faulkner, E. L., Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Johnaphine S., Austin, Tex.; Richard C., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. Susan P., Sherman, Tex.
Finley, Mrs. John R., Marion, Ky.

Forrister, Mrs. Richard, Woodland, Cal.
Fowler, Mrs. J. W., Memphis, Tenn.
Fuqua, Mrs. Gentry, Monroeville, Mo.

Gant, Mrs. Mary L., Jackson, Miss.
Garnett, Mrs. Thomas, Washington, D. C.


Glaseock, Mrs. Susan E., New London, Mo.
ADDITION.

Goff, Charles H., Chicago, III.; Theo. N., Springfield, Mo.
Goodwin, George M., Nashville, Tenn.; William W., Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. T. P., Oshkosh, Wis.
Gough, Mrs. Fannie A., Sherman, Tex.
Graham, Mrs. Robert, Mayville, Ore.
Gray, Mrs. Ben F., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. P., Long Grove, Ky.
Gregory, Chas. H., Atchison, Kan.; Edgeworth, Dyrusburg, Ky.; Joseph M., Kansas City, Mo.; Joseph M., Memphis, Tenn.
Grimshaw, Miss Lelia, Sedalia, Mo.; Thomas T., Sedalia, Mo.
Gunnell, Allen T., Colorado Springs, Colo.; Alva H., Grants Pass, Ore.; Volney C., Ogden, Utah.
Hackney, Mrs. G. W., Springfield, Mo.
Hairston, Mrs. G. S., Edgewood, Va.
Halbert, Dr. O. L., Waco, Tex.
Hall, Mrs. R. H., La Grange, Tex.
Hamby, Mrs. Michael, Kosoma, Ind. Ter.
Harris, Mrs. Mary S., Kahoka, Mo.
Harrison, Mrs. M. E., Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. W. Q., Gran- nio, Ark.
Hatcher, Chas. M., Boston, Mass.; Jerry, Glasgow, Ky.
Hawkins, Miss Susan, Middleboro, Ky.
Hewitt, Mrs. Virgil, Frankfort, Ky.
Hodgen, Dr. Joseph D., San Francisco, Cal.
Holladay, Mrs. J. Z., Charlottes- ville, Va.
Holman, Mrs. Nathan, La Grange, Tex.
Howard, Mrs. Alfred G., Augusta, Ga.; Joseph B., Langley, S. C.
Huggins, William, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hurt, Mrs. S. S., Chatham, Va.
Irwin, Mrs. J. N., Keokuk, Ia.
Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Rockport, Ky.
Jeffers, Mrs. A. G., Worsham, Va.
Johnson, Mrs. Charles, Bodie, Cal.; Mrs. L. F., Indianapolis, Ind.
Johnston, Mrs. A. L., Denison, Tex.; Mrs. Florence D., Los Angeles, Cal.; John T., Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Prentiss D., Pocahontas, Va.
Jossy, Mrs. J. R., Wallis, Tex.
Kean, Mrs. W. C., Balham, Va.
Kevil, Mrs. Bessie J., Russellville, Ky.
Kimberlin, Mrs. I. J., Sherman, Tex.
Lacy, Mrs. J. H., Winchester, Va.
Latham, Mrs. T. J., Memphis, Tenn.
Lattimore, Mrs. O. S., Fort Worth, Tex.
Leeper, Mrs. Jennie, Winfield, Kan.
Llewellyn, Charles T., Kahoka, Mo.; Dr. G. F., Wayland, Mo.
Lewis, Mrs. Maude M., Kahoka, Mo.
Ligon, Mrs. G. B., Fort Worth, Tex.
Lillie, Mrs. Josephine, Mayville, Ore.
Lingle, Mrs. W. L., Atlanta, Ga.
Linley, Mrs. Fannie G., Atchi- son, Kan.
Logan, Dr. C. C., St. Joseph, Mo.; Frank P., Kansas City, Mo.; John S., St. Joseph, Mo.; Dr. John S., St. Joseph, Mo.
ADDRESSES.

Love, Wm. T., Keokuk, Ia.
Lukce, Miss Ethel J., Springfield, Ill.
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MacGregor, Mrs. Thomas A., Hawesville, Ky.
Major, Miss Sallie, Sedalia, Mo.
Marshall, W. M., Mobile, Ala.
Martin, Mrs. James, Leakeville, N. C.; Joseph B., Reidsville, N. C.
McCance, Mrs. Robert, Kinsley, Kan.
McClure, Rev. A. D., Wilmington, N. C.
McKinley, Ashley, Moulton, Ia.
McLeod, Mrs. K. A., Jonesboro, N. C.
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Mizner, Mrs. J. S., Nicholasville, Ky.
Moore, Mrs. Thomas T., Hickman Mills, Mo.
Moss, James, Oakland, Cal.; James H., Columbia, Mo.; Dr. W. W., Columbia, Mo.
Muir, Mrs. V. E., Abilene, Tex.
Nelson, Miss Annie, Alton, Ky.; Wm., Alton, Ky.; Nesbitt, Mrs. M. C., Hawesville, Ky.
Norton, Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.
Offutt, Mrs. Z. F., Shelbyville, Ky.
O'Neill, Richard, Bakersfield, Cal.

Overall, Mrs. John H., St. Louis, Mo.; Judge John H., St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney R., St. Louis, Mo.
Owen, Clark L., Edna, Tex.

Parker, R. A., Memphis, Tenn.
Parsons, Mrs. J. B., Monroe, La.
Patten, Mrs. J. G., Decatur, Ga.
Payne, Mrs. Sallie S., Chatham, Va.; Thomas J., Kansas City, Mo.
Peers, Valentine, Gainesville, Tex.
Pilcher, Mrs. T. J., Lexington, Ky.
Pittman, Mrs. H. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Potter, Mrs. Fred. E., Elmira, N. Y.
Prater, Mrs. James G., Knoxville, Tenn.
Pryon, S. M., New Castle, Ky.

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Ramsay, Mrs. F. P., Clarksville, Tenn.; Mrs. S. A., Laredo, Tex.
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Reeg, Mrs. George P., Portsmouth, O.
Reeves, Mrs. O. T., Bloomington, O.
Ritchey, Mrs. W. H., Sedalia, Mo.
Rogers, Mrs. Joseph U., Glasgow, Ky.
Ross, Mrs. Nancy A., Perry, Mo.
Rowland, Henry, Eminence, Ky.; Thomas S., Eminence, Ky.

Samuel, Richard, New Castle, Ky.
Addressee, Edward, Mineola, Mo.;
Miss Grace, Mineola, Mo.;
Miss Nellie, Mineola, Mo.
Searce, Mrs. Henry, Higgins-
villcy, Mo.
Scott, Mrs. Sallie E., Charlotte
C., Va.
Senior, T. H., New Castle, Ky.
Sergeant, Mrs. Wm. T., Greens-
boro, N. C.
Sevier, Mrs. Jennie, Richmond,
Mo.
Shearer, Mrs. T. C., Columbia,
Ky.
Shore, Mrs. Robert E., Rich-
mond, Va.
Simmons, Mrs. John H., Jersey-
ville, Ill.
Simpson, Eugene, Terry, Miss.
Smith, C. H., Payette, Ida.; C.
O., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. H.
L. Davidson, N. C.; Mrs.
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Pearl, Mayville, Ore.; Rev.
Robert A., Woodbine, Ida.;
Thomas C., Dever, Colo.;
Virgil D., Louisville, Ky.;
William H., Fort Worth, Tex.;
Z. F., Louisville, Ky.; Rev.
Zack, Louisville, Ky.
Spencer, J. B., Palestine, Tex.;
Mrs. T. C., Palestine, Tex.;
Thomas C., Palestine, Tex.
Stein, Mrs. Marshall, Race, Neb.
Stephens, Mrs. Agnes M., Titus-
villey, Pa.; Mrs. E. W., Colum-
bia, Mo.; Mrs. W. J., Titus-
villey, Pa.
Stith, Mrs. J. C., Kansas City,
Mo.
Stone, Mrs. Clark, Martinsville,
Va.; Mrs. Lucie Perkins, Hol-
lins, Va.
Stovall, George A., Memphis,
Tenn.; Wm. H., Memphis,
Tenn.
Sutton, Edward T., Curryville,
Mo.; Eleaza C., Vandalia,
Mo.; Mrs. J. Price, St. Louis,
Mo.; N. H., Farber, Mo.
Taylor, Mrs. James, Columbia,
Ky.; Mrs. Julian, Alexandria,
Va.; L. H., Peoria, Ill.
Terry, Alva L., Louisville, Ky.
Thomasson, John T., New York,
N. Y.; Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
Thorton, Frank F., Crewe,
Va.; Louis D., Petersburg,
Va.
Tinsley, James W., East Rad-
ford, Va.; Robert L., Fort
Worth, Tex.
Tootle, Harry M., St. Joseph,
Mo.; Milton, St. Joseph, Mo.
Trabue, Dr. B. M., Allensville,
Ky.; Charles E., Alton, Ill.;
David L., Vicksburg, Miss.;
Edmund F., Louisville, Ky.;
Edwin P., Carlinville, Ill.;
Miss Etta, Pembroke, Ky.;
Haskins, Portland, Ore.;
James P., McCune, Kan.; Dr.
L. F., Elkton, Ky.; Luther,
Girard, Ill.; Miss Mattie, Al-
lenville, Ky.; Miss Mattie W.,
Nashville, Tenn.; Mc-
Dowell, Pembroke, Ky.; Rich-
ard, Louisville, Ky.; Robert,
Jackson, Miss.; Stephen,
Louisville, Ky.; William,
Louisville, Ky.; Wm. A.,
Carthage, Tex.; Wm. B., Dor-
chester, Ill.; Wm. H., New
York, N. Y.
Turner, Mrs. H. R., Campbells-
villey, Ky.
Van Culin, Trabue, Denver,
Colo.; Wm. T., Philadelphia,
Pa.
Walbert, Dr. O. I., Waco, Tex.
Walker, Mrs. J. H., Marion,
Ky.; Dr. John, Lynchburg,
Va.; Rev. Wm. T., Rowland,
N. C.
Warinner, Mrs. H. C., Memphis,
Tenn.
Watkins, Rev. Asa D., Bristol,
Tenn.; Daniel G., Blanch, N.
C.; John D., Laredo, Tex.;
Mary E., Cascade, Va.; Miss
Mary T., Spencer, Va.; Mrs.
Watson, Dr. T. J., Denver,
Colo.; Mrs. Samuel T., New
London, Mo.; Mrs. Van D.,
Guerneville, Cal.
Weber, Kossuth W., Farming-
ton, Mo.
Wheeler, Mrs. J. B., San Fran-
cisco, Calif.; Mrs. J. W., Louis-
ville, Ky.
ADDRESSES.

White, Mrs. John S., San Francisco, Cal.
Willson, Harold, Rockdale, Tex.;
Herbert G., Taylor, Tex.;
Mrs. Howard E., Rockdale, Tex.;
Hodgen I., Taylor, Tex.;
Parker O., Taylor, Tex.; Ross, Rockdale, Tex.
Wilson, Mrs. E. L., Waterford, Va.

Winslow, H. M., Harriman, Tenn.
Woodson, Urey, Owensboro, Ky.
Wooldridge, Egbert, Memphis, Tenn.
Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O.
Wynn, Miss Mary E., Coffeeville, Miss.

By the use of the Index, the lineage of persons can be easily ascertained.

THE END.