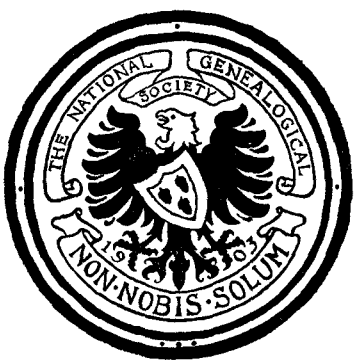
NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY



March 1963

Volume 51 Number 1

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

The National Genealogical Society has published in installments in the *Quarterly* an important genealogical work, *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications.* A limited number of additional copies, or separates, of each installment of this work are printed for sale. Each installment is available in two forms: (1) folded, trimmed, and stapled, and (2) folded, uncut, and ready for the bindery. Members of the National Genealogical Society may purchase separate copies of this work at $1.00 for annual installments of 64 pages. The price to non-members subscribers is $1.50. Orders should specify whether (1) trimmed and stapled, or (2) uncut copies are desired.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

	Title	*Regular Unit Price*	*Unit Price to Members*
No. 3.	*Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi,* by Marcus W. Lewis	$2.00	$1.00
No. 4.	*Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists, 1751, 1756, 1757, 1758,* by Albert H. Gerberich and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh	2.00	1.00
No. 6.	*Abstracts of Wills Chatham County, Georgia, 1773-1817,* by Mabel Freeman LaFar and Caroline Price Wilson, Second Printing, 1963.	4.50	3.50
No. 10.	*Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware,* by Leon deValinger, Jr.	3.00	2.25
No. 11.	*A Yankee in King George's Archives,* by Kenneth M. Ellis	1.00	.75
No. 12.	*Dutch Systems in Family Naming (New York and New Jersey),* by Rosalie Fellows Bailey	1.00	.75
No. 13.	*History of the National Genealogical Society, 1903-1953,* by John B. Nichols	1.00	.75
No. 14.	*General Aids to Genealogical Research*	3.00	2.00
No. 15.	*Special Aids to Genealogical Research on Southern Families*	4.00	3.00
No. 16.	*Special Aids to Genealogical Research in Northeastern and Central States*	3.00	2.00
No. 17.	*Genealogy, Handmaid of History,* by Lester J. Cappon	1.00	.50
No. 18.	*A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri,* by Rev. William J. Gammon	2.00	1.25
No. 19.	*Genealogical Research in German-Speaking Lands: A Symposium*	1.00	.50
No. 20.	*Americans of Jewish Descent,* by Malcolm H. Stern	.75	.50
No. 21.	*Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785 to 1809,* by Mary G. Bryan	3.00	2.00
No. 22.	*The First Census of Texas, 1829-1836,* by Marion Day Mullins	3.00	2.00
No. 23.	*Baptismal Records of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, Berks County, Penn.,* by John L. Kistler	2.00	1.50
No. 24.	*Long Island Genealogical Source Material* [*A Bibliography*], by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda	4.00	3.00
No. 25.	*Heraldry for The American Genealogist,* by Jean Stephenson	2.00	1.25

Remittances should be made payable to NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY and sent with orders to the

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

Volume 51 MARCH 1963 No. 1

CONTENTS

Genealogical Research in North Carolina; A Forward View ---- 1
H. G. Jones

Genealogical Resources in the Philadelphia Area ---- 10
Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.

Availability of Federal Population Census Schedules in the States Addendum ---- 16
W. Neil Franklin

John Kimbrough of Virginia ---- 16
Felix A. Kimbrough

The Family of Samuel Lyon, Bourbon County, Kentucky ---- 17
Mrs. Arthur L. Mitchell and Lyon J. Hoard

Colonel Philip Hoskins of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md. ---- 26
George Ely Russell

Coate-Fluker Gravestone Inscriptions ---- 31
Mrs. K. S. Rohwer

Lowe of Denby, County Derby, England, and Maryland ---- 32
G. Rodney Crowther III

A Short Census of Massachusetts—1779 (Concluded) ---- 44
William H. Dumont

Revolutionary War Pension Applications ---- 49
Mabel Van Dyke Baer

Lewis Bryan and William Bryan ---- 59
Lindsay M. Brien

Passenger List of the Steamer Fah Kee ---- 60
Milton Rubincam

Family Reunion—Talbot-Morgan-Buchanan-Dengler ---- 60

Alabama Tombstone Inscriptions ---- 61
Nell Henley

(Continued on Next Page)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, established in 1912, is published quarterly by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and is sent to all members of the Society. Annual subscriptions for non-members are $6.00 each. Single copies are $1.50 each for non-members, $1.25 each for members. Second class postage paid at Strasburg, Virginia. Copyright 1963 by National Genealogical Society.

Headquarters
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

CONTENTS (Continued)

Miscellaneous Bible Records ---- 62
Hugh B. Johnson

Goodrich Family of Virginia ---- 67
Charles Hughes Hamlin

Naturalization of Jacob Remey ---- 70
George H. S. King

Miscellaneous Newspaper Items ---- 71
George H. S. King

The President's Page ---- 72
Colonel Carleton E. Fisher

Notes on Contributors ---- 74

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Established 1903

COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
COL. CARLETON E. FISHER

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. BIRELY

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
GRAHAM T. SMALLWOOD

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. W. HERBERT KNOWLES

RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS HELEN A. B. ROBERTSON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS KATE F. MAVER

TREASURER
MISS MARGARET E. HOOK

REGISTRAR
MRS. MARGUERITE SCHAUFFLER

LIBRARIAN
MRS. PAUL J. WESTHAEFFER

EDITOR
WILLIAM H. DUMONT

HERALD
LUNDIE W. BARLOW

COUNCILORS
MRS. B. S. ADDENBROOKE
MISS JEAN STEPHENSON
HARRY M. DENGLER
JOHN F. GIBSON, M.D.

PAST PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER M. WALKER

Communications concerning the Society and its activities should be addressed to its Headquarters, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Articles to be considered for publication in the *Quarterly* should be addressed to the Editor, William H. Dumont, No. 107, Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way Extension, Augusta, Georgia. During the months of June through October mail should be addressed to Mr. Dumont at R. D. 3, Amsterdam, New York.

Requests for advertising rates should be made to the Advertising Manager, Mrs. James K. Searcy, 2009 North Upland Street, Arlington 7, Va.

NATIONAL
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY

Volume 51 MARCH 1963 No. 1

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTH CAROLINA: A FORWARD VIEW*

By H. G. JONES

One of the most disappointing public addresses is one in which the speaker tends to "talk down to" his audience. On Monday when I began preparing my remarks for delivery here tonight, I fell into that error. I began working up a talk that I like to make to amateur genealogists.

It started out with a profound statement: "Good genealogy is the best history." It then proceeded to give a view of tree climbers that is held by many scholars and much of the laity. That view pictures family researchers as sly arch-conservatives wielding a sharp pruning knife, snipping off undesirable branches of the family tree and adding miracle growth plant food to the desirable ones. It is the view that genealogists shriek and disturb other researchers when they come across an ancestor identified as a "large plantation owner," a "high ranking officer," or "devoted patriot," while remaining ominously silent upon the discovery of a poor dirt farmer, a lowly private, or one who refused to be pulled into a war which he opposed.

My proposed talk continued by criticising genealogists for their unscientific approach to research, for their interest only in the glorious, for their mania for "writing off" for "all information you have on my ancestor." It might be worth mentioning that I began preparing the talk just after opening about 50 letters that came in the morning's mail—most of which asked for information that would have required hours of research in unindexed and microfilmed records.

Then it occurred to me to whom I would be speaking tonight. This would not be the Piney Creek chapter of the D. A. R., run by Miss Pink Jones whose most illustrious ancestor, Madison Jones, had been elevated by Miss Pink from a farmer who tilled 160 acres of rocky hillside in Orange County in 1775 to a "large plantation owner" in 1963 and from a reluctant seller of 40 barrels of corn to the government in 1778 to a "leading patriot of the Piedmont" in 1963. Nor would this be a group of the "Please send me all the information you have on John Williams" type of letter-writer. Indeed, I would be talking tonight to the very people who should not and can not be placed in the mental picture held by so many of so many.

And so I started over. Reverting to my topic, "Genealogical Research in North Carolina," I began cataloging the various materials available for your use in North Carolina. I lamented the paucity of records and our

* A talk delivered before the National Genealogical Society, 16 February 1963.

ancestors' carelessness and neglect over the years, and at the same time expressed gratification that in spite of such neglect, we have today so many records from which to learn of the past. But again, it occurred to me that I would be "talking down" to my audience. After all, many of you, who have spent unnumbered hours working in the North Carolina records, know far better than I what records are available in Raleigh, in the county courthouses, and elsewhere.

Perhaps I should have become discouraged at this point. But upon reflection, I chanced upon what I hope will be a happy conclusion: that I really do have something to tell you—something that most of you don't know, and something I think you will want to hear about.

It is a story that I have had the pleasure of telling at a number of national meetings. It is a pleasure to tell it because it is about a program that, in its scope, is unique in the United States. It is about a major assault upon the problem of disappearing historical records. And the fruits of the labor are bountiful.

In short, we in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History are doing something for you, the genealogist. In years to come, you will reap the harvest.

To begin with, I must outline what I believe is a basic ingredient for success in any historical records program. That is, it must be *sold* to those who have the funds to implement it. In our case, this involved the General Assembly of North Carolina. Now you know from bitter experience that it is no easy task to "sell" government officials on the value of genealogy, or for that matter, history. These are matters far removed from the day to day activity of most of our people. They are, in effect, luxury items.

Legislators, nevertheless, are reasonable men and women. If they can be shown the common sense value of a particular project, they are likely to "buy" it. That is why the programs that I shall outline to you were promoted as aids to the administration of government primarily and as aids to the preservation of history secondarily. Our by-words were "security" and "economy."

I need not here go into the sordid story of how, over the centuries, especially in the South, our people relegated our historical records to attics and basements, frequently to the trashpile, and occasionally to the pockets of individual researchers. Unfortunately, we can do little to remedy these losses or to bring our ancestors to account for their lack of concern.

But we can save what has survived thus far, and we can prevent such losses now and in the future. And that is what we are doing in North Carolina.

First, let me deal with the records of our counties and municipalities. As every genealogist knows, outside of New England, county records are of most use to the family historian.

In 1959, after we had campaigned among county officials throughout the State and won their support, the General Assembly of North Carolina appropriated funds for and authorized our Department to begin a systematic program of records management and preservation of local records. In addition to our general authority to supervise record-keeping practices of all government—both State and local—we were specifically authorized to

undertake the broadest local records program of its kind in the United States. Here are the specific steps:

1. We organized in our Department a Local Records Section with a staff of thirteen persons responsible for the program.

2. We send into each county—selected according to age—a team of archivists to compile a complete inventory of every county record in the courthouse. Each entry includes the office of origin, the title of the records series, the quantity, the inclusive dates covered, and other descriptive information. Then, acting upon the statute placing in the Department responsibility for establishing schedules for the destruction or preservation of all public records, we indicate how long, if not permanently, the particular series of records must be kept. Lest you become concerned about the destruction of *any* record, let me remind you that the greatest losses of records have occurred because the valuable records were crowded out by the useless ones. In North Carolina chattel mortgage books have driven out of many Registers' offices the valuable deed books; cancelled checks have been allowed to crowd out will books and marriage records. The examples could be multiplied. *Only through the judicious disposal of purely housekeeping records will county officials have space for and be able to care for the valuable ones.* This was the key that sold the program: economy and efficiency, along with security for the valuable records. Once this schedule goes into effect, the custodians are required by law to care for the records identified as permanently valuable. For the first time in history we are able to fix the responsibility of preservation of such records.

3. On the inventory-schedule we indicate which records we consider of permanent value. Then we bargain with the county concerned, urging the transfer to the State Archives in Raleigh the non-current records of permanent value that are not needed in day to day operations of the county. We especially attempt to get all marriage records to 1868, the minutes of the various courts, estates records through the 19th century, original wills and deeds, tax lists, and the like. But, as you know, certain records—mainly the deed and will books—have to be kept in the county for legal reference. So, not to be outdone, we move a camera crew into the county and on the spot microfilm all permanent records to be left in the courthouse—right on down to those created in 1693. We bring the film to the Archives, develop it in our own laboratories, check it for missing pages or other errors, obtain corrected images if necessary and splice them into the master negative, and then make positive copies for Search Room use. The master negative is then filed away as a security copy. When this has been finished, theoretically every record of permanent value of a particular county is protected two-fold—first by a schedule requiring that the original be kept, and second by the presence in the Archives of a security copy. Even if the courthouse should burn—and one-third of our counties have lost one or more courthouses—the records will still be available.

4. Not content with the above, we bring to the Archives those records that are in a bad state of repair. These are laminated by the Barrow process, rebound, and returned to the county or placed in the Archives, depending upon the schedule.

All of these services are given to the counties at no cost to them, except for the electricity used by the microfilm cameras!

To date we have completed 27 counties and work is in progress in Alamance, Gaston, Halifax, Hertford and Mecklenburg. Thus the extant records of all counties created prior to 1760 are now protected for all times. It will take us approximately eight more years to complete all of the counties; then we will start over again, filming the records created since our initial visit to the courthouses.

While our camera crews are in a county courthouse, we publicize through the local papers our desire to microfilm historical records belonging to municipalities, churches, organizations, and individuals. Of particular significance will be the fine collection of church records that we are accumulating on microfilm.

What more could we do for the genealogist than we are doing in the name of security and efficiency? You see, this program could never have been brought about in the name of history or genealogy. So you are the beneficiary of what I like to call the practical approach. Politics? Maybe. But to me, just plain common sense.

For the records of the State government we are doing about the same things. But here we place heavier emphasis upon economy. Speak of saving money and legislators awaken. And save money we do. This program involves the following activities:

1. We inventory and schedule every series of State records in every agency in a manner similar to that described above for county records. But in addition to simply destroying useless records and preserving permanent ones in the Archives, we provide a State Records Center where we give low-cost housing to State records that have to be kept for a considerable number of years prior to their microfilming or outright destruction. We now have in the Records Center more than 25,000 cubic feet of records of 38 State agencies. These records are housed in cardboard cartons on steel shelving. They would occupy more than 4,100 four-drawer cabinets which would cost more than $205,000. But the cost of the cabinets is not all. They would occupy 25,000 square feet of valuable high-rent office space around Capitol Square which in turn would cost the State about $75,000 *per year* just for space alone. And, of course, this does not include the cost of personnel to take care of the records if they were left around Capitol Square.

2. Not content with merely the maintenance of the records after they are created, we are responsible for supervision over the creation of the records. This we do through a Records Management Program designed to prevent the creation of unessential records in the first place, by improving forms and correspondence, by assisting in installing more efficient filing sytems, and by advising on supplies and materials used in record-keeping. Did you know that the average letter costs the taxpayers $1.80? In other words, it would cost the State of North Carolina almost $100 a day for me to answer, even without research, the fifty letters that arrive on my desk in a day. That is why we use a series of simple forms. By their use, we save around $60 per day. Without their use, an answer would be delayed many days, probably weeks.

3. In addition to the use of microfilm for providing security copies of certain valuable State records, we microfilm also for economy. For instance, no longer are original cancelled checks kept in the original. In-

stead, we microfilm them at a tiny cost, then destroy or sell as waste paper the originals.

As in the case of local records, so in State records also we are assuring the orderly destruction of useless records and the preservation of the valuable ones.

At this point, you are undoubtedly raising a question—a legitimate question. "Who decides?", you ask. The answer: The archivist. The archivist—and we have almost 20 of them—is a historian who has specialized in public records or private manuscripts. He knows what the researcher of today wants to see among the records of the past, and he must predict what the researcher of the future will want to see among the records of the 20th century. It is an awesome responsibility. Yet it is one that must be exercised. *Only in the orderly disposal of the chaff—even at the risk of losing some wheat—can we assure the preservation of the good grain.*

There is one more program that every genealogist should be interested in. Newspapers are gold mines of genealogical information. Yet, far too few researchers in family history use them. Beginning in 1959, we instituted a Newspaper Microfilm Program and to date we have filmed all North Carolina newspapers published prior to 1820, practically all of those printed prior to 1870, and almost 75% of those published prior to 1900 We maintain the master negative and produce positive film copies for $8 per reel. Anyone interested in the titles available may purchase from the Department for twenty-five cents a booklet, *North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm: A Checklist.* A by-product of this program will be the *Union List of North Carolina Newspapers, 1751-1900,* to be published about June 1 by the Department in cooperation with the North Carolina Library Association.

My time is about up and I have said nothing about the Archives itself. But even if I do not go into detail on that subject, I will have given you already the message that I intended to bring tonight—the message that the State of North Carolina is not only the "go forward" State in political and social activity, but also in the preservation of its written records. I could end here. But if you will indulge me a few more minutes, I would like to speak to you as a State Archivist. I believe you owe me that opportunity, because hardly a day passes in which I do not get a lecture, usually in letter form, from some dear genealogist telling me how to run my business. The remainder of what I have to say might be titled "A Frustrated State Archivist Fights Back."

The State Archives is the repository of our written history. It is the mine from which the raw materials of history are taken. As such, it contains an amazing variety of manuscript materials. Included are the official papers of the Governors from the seventeenth century through 1961, the records of the State departments and commissions, the original bills and petitions of the legislature for almost three hundred years, many of the early records of 90% of our counties (particularly the older ones), records of the various wars, records of municipalities, of semi-public agencies, of organizations and civic clubs, of churches, and a fabulous collection of private papers of individuals. In addition there are microfilm copies of State and local records, of the censuses, and of many other

records of research nature; and there is a fine collection of newspapers and maps. These records comprise approximately 7,000 cubic feet and consist of millions of manuscript pages.

As the good genealogist knows, public records are created for a specific purpose and in most instances are not minutely indexed. Indeed, records such as tax lists and censuses have no index at all, and most often are not arranged alphabetically. Most records relating to marriages, estates, and real estate are county records, and there is no State-wide index.

All of this you know. Yet hardly a day passes in which we do not get a nasty letter from an irate genealogist complaining about our failure to locate the information he desires, even though he is unable to give us anything to go on except that tradition had it that John Smith was born in North Carolina.

Now, while I am being so indignant—and I am making this an issue here tonight only because I think you can help us in educating the public on the matter—let me remind you of the 50 letters piled upon my desk this morning. Let's suppose we devote 20 minutes, on the average, to each letter. Now you know how much research you can do in 20 minutes! But let's suppose that we spend that amount of time. That means a total of 1,000 minutes, or almost 17 hours devoted to the letters alone. Remember too that this is *only* the time of the Search Room attendant, and does not include my time in reading the letter upon its receipt, my referral of the letter to the Search Room, my reading of the Search Room reply, and the time of the secretary's preparation of the actual reply for the inquirer. Add all these together and we'd probably come up with a minimum of 32 hours a day. This, ladies and gentleman, would be the *full time* of *four* State employees! But, wait! What about the 25 to 40 researchers who visit the Search Room the same day for assistance and use of the records? If we devote about 20 minutes each to them, this adds about two more full time employees, making a total of six people required just to take care of the day's mail and visitors.

Then, dear friends, there is the matter of photocopies! A large percentage of inquirers request typed certified or photocopies. The time taken to copy a record is only a fraction of that required to make out an order, locate the record, deliver it to the photocopies, receive the copy, endorse it, record the payment or make bill, wrap it for mailing, and write the cover letter. We furnish about 5,000 copies each year, plus hundreds of reels of microfilm. Add this to the time already figured up above!

Why am I weeping upon your shoulders tonight—or rather throwing brickbats your way? Just this: We—you and I—*must* educate the public to the fact that genealogy is not a mail-order profession or hobby. It is a do-it-yourself problem. No archival agency in the United States worth its salt can afford to do detailed research for an individual. And, in fact, even if it were possible, I doubt if it would be desirable. Neither genealogy nor history is that simple. Research is a personal thing; it is not just facts, but a flavor of the times. Only through study of original records can one obtain this flavor. A family tree simply showing the line of descent is not worth the paper it is written upon. All this you know, but you need to help me, and others in my business, to explain it to the public. *A person must come and do the research himself.*

We have employed in the Division of Archives and Manuscripts, whose duty it is to preserve our written North Carolina history, a total of 45 employees—47 after July 1—the largest such staff in the United States. But of these 45, we can devote *only two* full time employees to the daily task of serving the public. I repeat, only two! You will ask why. It is simply this: We are determined to see that the researcher of the future will have no grounds for damning our generation for its neglect of our history. We are determined to maintain orderly control over the records both of the past and of today, even at the risk of failing to provide, at the moment, a desirable level of assistance to today's researcher. Since 1956 that has been my philosophy, and I am proud to say that it is paying off. In the past seven years we have been able to bring "under control," as the archivist puts it,—arrange, to you—vast quantities of records formerly unusable. These records are now becoming available in the Search Room, and in the next seven years we will have largely solved this problem. The work of our archivists, therefore, is mostly a behind-the-scenes work of carrying on the tedious and unglamorous job of analyzing, arranging, accessioning, preparing guides for, and shelving the incoming records. To take them off this work and let them spend an excessive amount of time answering inquiries and assisting visitors would be to invite chaos—to allow the tremendous quantities of incoming county records, for example, some of them dating back to 1663, to pile up without arrangement and unavailable to the public.

I am thinking of the future. I would prefer to be cursed while I am in office than for my memory to be cursed by a new generation. We can defend ourselves now; we will not be able to defend our work when we are gone.

So if I sound like a martyr, don't believe it. I have a job to do, and I intend to do it. It is that simple.

Finally, along with my apology for letting down my fast-disappearing hair with you tonight, let me go back to the good news that I presented earlier. We are carrying on an exciting program in North Carolina by insuring for the first time in our history, an orderly preservation of our historical records. We have a large staff dedicated to that one purpose, though in practice as well as in theory much of our emphasis is upon administrative efficiency. We have put our message across to our lawmakers, and they have supported us generously. Just this week our Governor—the greatest of our century—and the Advisory Budget Commission recommended to our General Assembly the construction of a $3 million dollar building to house the State Department of Archives and History and the State Library. We are highly optimistic that the legislative will appropriate the funds as a 300th birthday present from the people to themselves. It will be a worthy gift to a worthy people. With it, and with a continuation of the program that I have outlined, your sons and daughters will look back upon you and me, and all those working with us, as having made a contribution that will be unmatched in the annals of our State. What greater monument do we need than one to the good things for which we have worked?

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE PHILADELPHIA AREA*

By WALTER LEE SHEPPARD, JR.

The single repository with the largest holdings of genealogical interest in the Philadelphia metropolitan area is the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (founded 1824) at 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Here are housed, besides the Society's own collections, printed, manuscript and microfilmed, those assembled by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania (founded 1892) which are all manuscript. By a recent decision of the Directors of the former organization, the reading rooms of the two Societies have been combined, the indexes of both placed side by side, and the materials maintained by them placed in adjacent stacks, and all serviced by the same staff of librarians.

The Historical Society maintains a separate reading room and vaults for its fine manuscript collections, for which a guide was last printed in 1949 (pages unnumbered, but contains descriptive material on 1611 items, many of which run into a large number of volumes or boxes, and a good index.) There is much genealogical material here as well, especially in the larger collections like that of Gilbert Cope, the extent of which can only be determined by personal inspection. Photocopy, photostat, and microfilm services are available to those requiring them.

Both Societies publish magazines. The *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (started 1877) contained a fair measure of genealogical material through its 54th volume (1934). After that date the editors decided to omit all purely genealogical material since this field would overlap that of the *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine* which is currently issued twice a year, four issues to an indexed volume. This latter publication started in 1895 as *The Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania* and issued irregularly. With volume 16 (in 1949) it adopted its present title. Both are maintained by separate publication funds, exclusive of the other expenses of the Societies, and both are included in Jacobus's *Index of Genealogical Periodicals,* though it is the writer's understanding that due to oversight, some of the recent issues of the latter magazine may not be included in the *Index.* In 1954 the Historical Society published a combined index of the first 75 volumes of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,* including thereby practically all of the genealogical material contained in it.

Although the names of these two Societies would seem to indicate statewise interest, the bulk of the collections are related to the Philadelphia metropolitan area, with gradually decreasing coverage as distance from the city increases. Thus abstracts of wills are available to approximately 1825 for the three original counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, and also for Delaware, Montgomery, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northampton, Berks and Adams, plus a few scattered records of others. Other records from these counties grow more scant as one progresses west or north, and even for counties as close as Schuylkill and Carbon there are no will abstracts and very little else.

---

* Adapted from an address given by the author, before the National Genealogical Society in March, 1962, in which the author included studies of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Church records for most of the older churches in the metropolitan area have been abstracted for vital information and indexed, but again as one travels farther away from city hall these records become less complete. Recently the Societies purchased from the Mormons positive prints of all microfilms they have made of Pennsylvania church records, together with copies of many out-of-state records having Philadelphia area connections. In the files are the original Board of Health records for Philadelphia, containing all *recorded* burials, starting about 1810 to about 1870, showing cause of death and place of interment. These become more complete as one progresses. The indexes of the *later* volumes are at the end of the series and not in the volumes themselves. Charles Barker's manuscript record of all the graveyards in Philadelphia is then helpful in locating the grave, and giving the history of the cemetery, and what happened to it if it is no longer in existence. The files also contain a cross index abstract of the vital records published in *Poulson's Advertiser,* one of the earlier newspapers. The files contain many other useful tools, including the personal records of such well known genealogists as the Leaches, Gilbert Cope, Alfred Justice, and Sarah Rogers, mounted in books alphabetically and indexed or cross-indexed.

Summarizing, the visitor will find at 1300 Locust Street:

Historical Society shelves and files

1. Printed collections. A vast collection of genealogies. Many local histories and general histories. Collections of records for other states are spotty, though generally good for New Jersey, New York (metropolitan) and New England except Maine. Good English collection. Fair for rest of the British Isles, poor for continental countries. (Better in these categories at the University of Pennsylvania). Philadelphia city directories. Fine newspaper collection.
2. Manuscript collections on many subjects. See last printed guide. (Especially note the Gilbert Cope collection, mostly Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester counties of Pennsylvania and Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties of New Jersey. 80 or 90 boxes of valuable and unindexed material.) Many land and estate records, diaries, account books, surveys.
3. Third floor shelves, Pennsylvania material, (printed), by county, includes some genealogical material such as Egle's *Notes and Queries,* local histories, directories, pamphlets.

Genealogical Society shelves and files

1. Abstracts of wills and administrations (these are of the volumes, not original documents, and where possible should be compared with the originals which may contain further information, to insure correctness) ; church and tombstone records. Barker's record of the Philadelphia cemeteries (valuable for locating and determining what happened to it if no longer in existence. Shows when opened and when closed, etc.). Orphan's Court Records* (for Philadelphia, and first books for

* Many readers may be unfamiliar with the Orphan's Court. Owing its origin to early Dutch jurisprudence, this legal body does not exist in most states, though in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, from earliest times, it has handled estate matters, drawing its name from its primary concern for the children of the decedent. It handles guardianships and affairs of minors, probate of wills, overseas administra-

several other counties). Public Health burial records, newspaper abstracts, including *Poulson's Advertiser,* some diaries, etc. Also microfilms (from Mormons) of all Philadelphia will books to 1900 (Note: when the Mormons microfilmed, some pages were missing. The abstracts may help in such cases, as these are older.); and Orphan's Court Dockets to 1850, with index.

2. File cabinets, with folders on families and counties, loose papers.
3. Supreme court records, 45 volumes, no index.
4. Manuscript genealogies of families, on shelf by surname.
5. Transcripts of vital records from English Friend's Quarterly Meetings, beginnings to 1725. (Irish meetings on file on microfilm at Swarthmore College.)
6. Private collections, mounted in volumes, usually arranged alphabetically by surnames though with several exceptions. Many surnames hidden in such family groupings are disclosed by indexing in card file.
7. Bound volumes of copies of Bible records and photostats of Bible records.
8. Index and cross index of church records of Pennsylvania (positives of records made by Mormon on microfilms).
9. New Jersey items include microfilms of the records of the Proprietors of West New Jersey; Asa Matlack's Burlington county material; minutes of Northampton Township, Burlington Co. (1697-1803) including the important 1709 census; Burlington County Common Pleas Court Records; church records (indexed) for many of the oldest churches in South Jersey. Material from 13 of 21 counties.

Both Societies have collections of Briefs of Title, most useful for tracing land through families and vice-versa.

Other Philadelphia Repositories

Archives, City of Philadelphia, City Hall. Tax lists, including the important Free School Enumeration, (for years 1809-1815, with 1814 missing) which, under the Act of 1809 lists all children by county eligible for free schooling, ages 5-12, usually with parent or guardian; marriage records; court records including the Mayor's Court, the old District Court, Court of Common Pleas. These court records contain many naturalization records, of which there is an index. (For naturalizations by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, see records of that court. Those handled by the Federal courts see the Clerk of that Court, Federal District Court Bldg., 9th and Chestnut Sts.) Records of city prisons. There are many other records including those of orphan apprentices which the Archivist is endeavoring to obtain.

City of Philadelphia, City Hall. In the Annex, the old wills and will books (under control of the Register of Wills), index in the Record Room, City Hall. Third floor, City Hall, Clerk of the Orphan's Court has the old dockets and access to many but not all, of the old estate files. Vital records, see Health Dept. in Annex. Deeds, see microfilms in Recorder of Deeds office, City Hall.

---

tion of intestacies and the settlement of arguments about estate matters. Its records often supply information not found elsewhere. In small communities the same judges may sit as Orphan's Court and as Common Pleas, in which case the records are combined, and in such communities all dockets should be examined.

American Philosophical Society, 127 S. 5th St. Best files of old Philadelphia newspapers. Biographical and some genealogical material.

Atheneum of Philadelphia, East Washington Square. The old guest books may be helpful in placing times of visits of key persons to the city. Some old books of reference. Shipping data.

Free Library of Philadelphia, Central Library, Logan Square. Reference section fairly useful. A few genealogies. Microfilm collection of Philadelphia city directories, to 1835.

Frankford Historical Society, 1507 Orthodox Street. Among other holdings, a manuscript genealogy of the Vansant (VanZandt) family of Bucks County.

Germantown Historical Society, 5412 Germantown Ave. Excellent card catalog of Germantown families.

Library Company of Philadelphia, Broad and Christian Streets. Some old county histories. Some of the books of Barton and Franklin. Old diaries. Manuscripts. Great collection of 19th century English works. Early newspapers.

Mercantile Library, 1021 Chestnut St. (A division of the Free Library, originally concerned primarily with shipping.)

Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Walnut Street, between 34th and 35th. Probably second most useful to the Historical Society. Source material and printed histories from most European (including Eastern European) and many Latin American countries. Fine collection of printed government and Vatican documents, record societies publications, histories both general and local. Good collection of English county histories.

Swedish Museum, 1900 Pattison Ave. Collection of Swedish books relating to Europe and Swedish colonies in America. Set of Elgenstierna.

Pennsylvania Repositories outside Philadelphia

Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa. Excellent genealogical collection. Original tax lists.

Montgomery County Historical Society, Dekalb St., Norristown, Pa. Excellent genealogical collection. Original tax lists.

Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pa. Excellent collections on Chester County families. Original tax lists. The Albert Cook Myers papers on early Quaker families (appointment only).

Delaware County Historical Society, Chester, Pa. Very minor collections. Minshall genealogy (mms.). Gravestone inscriptions.

Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pa. Excellent on local families, especially German. Collection of church and cemetery records. Original tax records.

Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pa. Gravestone records, manuscript material. Some published data. Shirk genealogy (mms.)

York County Historical Society, York, Pa. Outstandingly useful local society. Cross-indexed family files. Original tax records. Manuscript material. Printed genealogies.

Lehigh County Historical Society, Allentown, Pa. Poor from genealogist's point of view. Use *Bethlehem Public Library,* which has genealogical section, balcony of main reading room, fair local collection.

Northampton County Historical Society, Easton, Pa. This and the *Genealogical Society* have little to offer the researcher. However the *Easton Public Library* has a very well equipped genealogical room in basement (afternoons except Thursdays) with much local material, crossindexed.

Haverford College Library, Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa. English record society publications, including some not at either University of Pennsylvania or Historical Society. However few county histories. Much biographic information on members of the Society of Friends.

There are a few small collections with local interests. A good one with Philadelphia interest is the Minshall Painter collection housed in the Tyler Arboretum, Lima, Pa. (near Media).

The Union Catalog for this area is housed at the University of Pennsylvania. To locate a book, phone EVergreen 2-5104.

New Jersey Repositories in the Greater Philadelphia Area

Camden County Historical Society, Camden, N. J. Death and gravestone records with card index. Some Bible records. A few unrecorded deeds.

Gloucester County Historical Society, County Office Bldg., Woodbury, N. J. Death and gravestone records, some Bible records, a few manuscripts.

Bordentown Historical Society, Richard Watson Gilder House, Bordentown, N. J. Nothing of interest to a genealogist.

Office of the Proprietors of West New Jersey, in real estate office of Mr. Snowden Haines, 230 High St., Burlington, N. J. Proprietor's records (microfilms in the Historical Society, and also the Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, N. J.)

Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N. J. (above the Public Library) The important Hiram Deats collection of Hunterdon County families.

Vineland Historical Society, Vineland, N. J. The fine Charles E. Sheppard collection for Cumberland, Salem and Gloucester counties. (Afternoons 2-4:30) Publishes irregularly the *Vineland Historical Magazine* (founded 1916), contains much genealogical data. Indexes not very complete, every third volume.

Salem County Historical Society, Salem, N. J., Appointment only. Gravestone and Bible records. Published an index of Shourd's *Fenwick's Colony,* and list of unrecorded deeds in their possession.

Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, N. J. A few Bibles only.

Atlantic County Historical Society, Somer's Point, N. J. Good local collection, including source material and some manuscript. Publishes annual genealogical magazine: *The Year Book.*

Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society, Cape May Court House, N. J. The fine Campion collection of Cape May and Cumberland County families. Bible and death records. Publishes magazine irregularly.

Millville Historical Society, Millville, N. J. Holdings not known to writer.

Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J. Excellent general collection, open stacks. Includes some items not found at the University of Pennsylvania.

Trenton: Department of State basement, holds original marriage bonds for 18th century, with card index, colonial period deed books, with card index. Department of Education (State Library) early tax ("rateables") lists—invaluable since all early N. J. census destroyed by fire. Original wills, will books, and administrations in custody of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Military records in the office of the Adjutant General.

In both Pennsylvania and New Jersey, seek current (and in Pennsylvania, old) wills, deeds and court records at the County Office Buildings in each county. In New Jersey, colonial period material is all at Trenton.

Repositories of Religious Records in the Philadelphia Area

Presbyterian Historical Society, Witherspoon Bldg., Walnut and Juniper Sts., Philadelphia. Original church records. Biographies of Presbyterian ministers. Some diaries, manuscript material. Histories of early churches, and congregations.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia. Original records of many of the oldest churches.

Methodist Historical Society, basement of Old St. George's Church, 326 New St., Philadelphia. Some church records. Minutes of the governing bodies of the Church.

Baptist Theological Seminary, City Line and Lancaster Ave. Some printed material. The bulk of the old church records are with the *American Baptist Historical Society,* 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.

Friend's Yearly Meeting, 3rd and Arch Sts., Philadelphia. Repository of the minutes of the meetings of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, not normally open to the public. Abstracts provided for set fees.

Friend's Historical Library, in the Library of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Microfilms of most known meetings, except New England. Also unpublished material, including that of the late William Wade Hinshaw (on cards). Historical information related to early meetings. Diaries and other data.

Fackenthal Library, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. Archives of the Reformed Church. (See Miss Kieffer's article, *National Genealogical Society Quarterly,* September, 1960).

Moravian College Library, Bethlehem, Pa. Much genealogical and historical data on Moravian families. Church records.

Diocese of Pennsylvania, (Episcopal) Church House, 202 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia. Maintains current records only. Old material sent to *The Church Historical Society,* 606 Rathervue Place, Austin, Texas.

The Schwenkfelders have collected a great deal of material preserved in their church offices at Pennsburg, Pa., and some at the Schwenkfelder school: Perkiomen School, Perkiomen, Pa.

The Swedenborgians maintain their church offices, files and records at their cathedral at Bryn Athyn, Pa.

AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES IN THE STATES — ADDENDUM

By W. NEIL FRANKLIN

After the publication of the first installment of my article in the March 1962 issue of the *Quarterly,* Mrs. Margaret B. Pratt, Head Local History and Genealogy Department, Dallas Public Library, Texas, sent me a list of the microfilm population census schedules held by the Library. Since the Public Library does not purchase census films, all those held are gifts from private individuals and therefore do not appear in the records of the National Archives as having been ordered or sent to the Dallas Public Library. The list follows:

TEXAS

Dallas Public Library, Dallas 1, Texas

1800: Delaware, District of Columbia, South Carolina
1810: Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia
1820: Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia
1830: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee
1840: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee
1850: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas
1860: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas
1870: Texas
1880: Texas
1890: Texas ("Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of rebellion . . .")

JOHN KIMBROUGH, OF VIRGINIA

By *Felix A. Kimbrough*
415 S. W. 33rd Street, Oklahoma City 9, Okla.

Destruction of records in New Kent County, Virginia, makes research on this man's earlier descendants very difficult, perhaps impossible. Because of these difficulties he is frequently referred to as John Kimbrough of Virginia; variations of his name are Kimbrow, Kembrow, Kimbro, Kembro, Kinsbrow, Kimborowes, Kimborough, Kymborough. It seems to be little known among his descendants that a John Kimbrough is mentioned some 25 to 30 times in the *Archives of Maryland* in the volumes for the years 1667-1676. The earliest record of a John Kimbrough in Virginia is in the Journals of the House of Burgesses. On 20 February 1676/7 he petitions the General Assembly for maintenance by reason of his lameness. He apparently reached New Kent County, Virginia, in time to suffer an injury during Bacon's Rebellion, as he was granted a pension for the remainder of his natural life.

THE FAMILY OF SAMUEL LYON, BOURBON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

A GENEALOGICAL PROBLEM OF EARLY SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND KENTUCKY

By MRS. ARTHUR L. MITCHELL AND LYON J. HOARD

Late in 1954, Mrs. Mitchell released a bound manuscript entitled "One Branch of the Lyon Family (Kentucky—Missouri—Elsewhere)" to key members of her Lyon family. The manuscript was based on many years of careful, painstaking research and thought, with emphasis on the records of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and Boone County, Missouri. The effort to find the origins and relationships of these Lyon families in Bourbon County, Kentucky, met with many problems and complications. Subsequent research has located the family back to 1775, but many problems remain and some of the apparent answers need verification.

The earliest American chapter of the Bourbon County, Kentucky, Lyon family is still speculative. A number of years ago a Lyon researcher, E. E. Macy, now of Astoria, Oregon, sent Mrs. Mitchell some information he had received earlier from W. A. Jenkins of Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, which tied in well with what was already known about the background of Samuel Lyon. Mr. Jenkins' wife was a descendant of Jacob Lyon. Enon Valley is in Lawrence County, just above the Beaver County line and not far from Georgetown where some of the early members of the Lyon family lived. A quote of Mr. Jenkins' story as forwarded by Mr. Macy on the ancestry of Jacob Lyon follows with comments and later acquired knowledge included in parenthesis.

"Samuel Lyon came from England or Scotland to Philadelphia when there were but three cabins there. He had two or three children when he came. It is thought he went into Maryland and died there. All that is known of his family is that he had a son, Samuel, born 1706-7, and died 1807-8, age 101 years. (Samuel II will hereafter be referred to as the Centenarian.) He was twice married and had eleven children by each wife. The name of his known wife was Susan. Known children of Samuel II (the Centenarian):

1. Samuel III (hereafter referred to as the Kentucky Pioneer).
2. Humphrey, killed by Indians while on a trading expedition on the Mississippi River.
3. Hezekiah
4. John, member of Morgan's famous Corps in Revolution, had his nose shot off in Battle of Saratoga.*
5. Jonathan, went down the Ohio River and bought land where Madison (Indiana) now stands. He laid Madison out as a town, but later sold his land there and moved to Salem, Ind.
6. Jacob, died at 84, supposedly in Columbiana County, Ohio.
7. Sallie, m. (Dawson) Blackmore, who had a hat plant. They lived in Madison (Indiana).
8. Nancy, m. Thomas Moore. Lived in Columbiana County, Ohio, and had flour mill on Little Beaver Creek. (Evidently the mill was on that part of the Little Beaver Creek on the Ohio side of the state line.)

---

* The service of a John Lyon in Morgan's Riflemen is mentioned by Macy as being in the Virginia Register (XI & XV). His service dates of 31 May 1777, to 30 Nov. 1778, show that this John Lyon could have taken an active part in the Battle of Saratoga, which took place 17 Sept. 1778.

9. Abraham (1775-1850), married (1) in 1804 at Georgetown, Pa., Margaret Shaw, dau. of Hamilton Shaw; married (2) Rachel Carnegie. Son by the first marriage:

(1). Hamilton, b. 1805, m. 1829, Frances Royce, and had 4 children:
a. Missouri.
b. Henry.
c. Southwell.
d. Samuel, m. Julia Belle Barker, of Gallatin, Tenn., and settled there. He was a Captain in the Union Army, on Gen. Rosecrans' staff. He died in 1899. Julia d. in 1928. Their children were: Henry, Hamilton, Elizabeth Venables, Hurst Moyer, Julia Farnsworth.

"The family [of Samuel Lyon, the Centenarian] moved to Redstone Blockhouse, Fayette County, Pa., about 1780. About 1795, Samuel, with sons Samuel, Jonathan, Jacob and Abraham moved to Georgetown, Beaver County, Pa. (located on the westward bend of the Ohio River near the Ohio state line) where all but Jonathan remained. About 1800 Samuel, Jr. (the Pioneer) moved to Kentucky."

Two men who could have been the Centenarian and his son, Samuel, who later pioneered in Kentucky, are mentioned in *The History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* by Ellis, page 665:

"Samuel Lyon, Sr. and Samuel Lyon, Jr. came here in 1769 and purchased extensive bodies of land north of that located by Isaac Pearce.[1] Samuel Lyon, Sr. had three hundred and fifteen acres which was called 'Pretention and Contention,' which was surveyed June 13, 1769. In later years the title of this property was disputed by the attorney of Thomas Gist for William Cromwell, under an order from the Ohio Company."

"The tract of Samuel Lyon, Jr., contained two hundred and seventy acres, which was surveyed to him June 12, 1769, under order number 3352 and named 'White Oak Level.' This land was afterward found to have been granted to James Findley, assignee of Henry Boyle, under warrant number 2107, dated April 3, 1769, the earliest date upon which warrants were issued for lands in the county."

The above sketch was sent to Mrs. Mitchell by the genealogist, Mrs. Frank Maddox, now deceased, with the comment: "James Findley entered a caveat against the acceptance of the Lyon survey, and he must have come into possession of the land as he lived here until his death, holding prominent offices the entire time . . . It may have been one year and it may have been several before he showed up and took over."

The tax receipts for Fayette County in 1786 (Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 22, page 598) name Samuel Lyon, Jacob Lyon, and Humphrey Lyon, a single man. These were probably the Centenarian and two of his sons who were not to move west of the Monongahela River into that northern section of Washington County that became Beaver County, until 1795 [Beaver County was formed in 1800]. The younger Samuel Lyon, probably because he lost his land to James Findley, was west of the Monongahela River in the Tenmile Country at a much earlier date.

Volume I of *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families*, by the Greene County, Pennsylvania historian, Howard L. Leckey (hereafter referred to as "Leckey"), located and gave some information about the Lyon men who settled there, in the present boundary areas between Greene County and Washington County. In speaking of Tavenor Ross (Tichicus Rose) on page 18, Mr. Leckey says: "He was one of the earliest settlers at Clarksville, along with Fairley, Teagarden, Lyon and Pigman." Also of interest in view of Mr. Jenkins' genealogy is Mr. Leckey's statement on page 16 while discussing Captain Michael Cresap: "Michael Cresap, had lived near Fort Redstone with his father, who owned much land in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was well acquainted with these men. Some of them had come over the mountains from the vicinity of Cresap's Maryland home." The *Pioneer Life in Western Pennsylvania* written

[1] North Union Township

under the direction of the Pennsylvania Historical Society by J. E. Wright and Doris Corbett (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1940) mentions that: "The southern half of Western Pennsylvania was first settled from Virginia and Maryland . . . "

In regard to the Revolutionary service of Lyon men from the Tenmile Country, Mr. Leckey gives the following information:

On pages 14 through 18 of his cited work, there is described the early company of Captain Michael Cresap of Frederick County, Maryland, recruited in 1775. Included in the company are at least twenty-four men identifiable as being men recruited by one of Cresap's lieutenants in the Tenmile Country. These men marched to Cumberland to join Cresap's Company of some one hundred and thirty men. They are described in McSherry's *History of Maryland* on page 185 as armed with tomahawks and rifles, painted like Indians and dressed in hunting shirts and moccasins. The Company's term of enlistment was terminated at Boston when the men learned of Captain Cresap's death in New York in October 1775. The frontiersmen then returned home to take up the defense of the frontier against the Indians in local militia companies.

The true muster roll of Captain Michael Cresap's Company is given by Leckey on pages 15 and 16 as copied from Burgess' *Virginia Soldiers of 1776*, Vol. 3, page 1242. A short sketch of the men identifiable with the Tenmile Country follows the list. Under Brice Virgin it is stated that "Rezin and John Virgin, John Lyon, James Kelly, and others, made a survey trip to Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1776, and it is likely that the other two brothers went along, although their names are missing from the Bracken County and Bourbon County accounts." Brice, Rezin, John and Thomas Virgin were the sons of Jeremiah Virgin.

Under John Lyon: "John Lyon, brother of Samuel Lyon, with Brice Virgin and others in Kentucky in 1776, came back to serve in Captain Andrew Fairley's Company."

Under Andrew Fairley, Mr. Leckey states he "came back from Boston and was elected Captain of a Company of Washington County Militia from the Castle Run section near Clarksville . . ." On page 34 is listed under the muster roll of the Pennsylvania Militia, 1782, First Battalion, Washington County, recruited in the Castle Run section, Andrew *Ferley*, Captain, Joseph *Line*, Sergeant, and among the privates, William *Line* and Samuel *Line*. Joseph Lyon and William Lyon have not been identified but they must have been other sons of the Centenarian. The source of the Pennsylvania Militia records was the *Pennsylvania Archives*, Series VI, Vol. 2, pp. 9, 10, 13, and 14. The border dispute with Virginia had been settled and Washington County (including the future Greene and Beaver counties) had been formed the previous year, 1781.

On pages 25 and 26 Leckey gives the 1780 muster roll of men in Captain William Harrod's Company. In the list of privates appears the name of Samuel Lyon. Additions from the 1779 list are also added and of this list it is stated: "As muster rolls changed almost monthly we think this a fair sample of the men who served under Harrod." Captain Harrod led one company in the George Rogers Clark Expedition to Kaskaskia in 1778, was at Chillicothie with a company in 1779 and between times commanded at the Falls of the Ohio [Louisville] where a fort had been established to intercept as many as possible of the Indian war parties crossing the Ohio River to attack the Kentucky settlements.

A description of John Lyon's survey trip into Kentucky is given in Mrs. William B. Ardery's *Bourbon County Historical Scrapbook* (1939), compiled for the 150th anniversary of Paris, Kentucky:

"On May 3, 1776, a company from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and nearby counties, known as John Lyon's Company, came to John Hinkston's improvement where persons had resided for nearly a year past. William Hoskins conducted them to some rich lands which had been taken up some miles to the east, probably on Houston Creek. Townsend Creek and Cooper's Run were between their improvements on Hinkston. These men covered John Lyon's cabin which was 14 by 16 feet, inclosed ground, made their 'Station Camp,' planted corn, peach stones and apple seeds and remained there until June, when seven of the company and soon afterward two others, returned up the Ohio to Redstone. William Garden [Graden], in the summer of 1777, was killed by Indians at Shawnee Spring. Some of these men had improved in Monongahela County, some were associated with Berkeley County, Virginia.

John Lyon	James Littel (Littell)
Rezin Virgin	James Kelly
Thomas Dickerson	William Markland
Henry Dickerson	William Graden
James Boggs	John Virgin"

"The land of John Lyon was located on Houston fork of Licking. His will is filed in Bourbon County, written 23 March 1793, probated September 1807 [References: Collins' History and Court Records]."

In the same month of May 1776, another group from about the same area in Pennsylvania, went a little farther, into present day Jessamine County, not far from Fort Logan (St. Asaph's), and made similar improvements. They appeared able to stay the full twelve months. After the ten improvements were completed the men drew lots, and according to Jillson's *Kentucky Land Grants,* Daniel Lyon drew what was known as "Cove Spring."

The Kentucky Historical Society *Register* (Vol. 28, pp. 176-177) gives the deposition of four of these improvers during later disputes over land titles. They stated the ten improvements were made on the south fork of Clear Creek and all four men mention "Cove Spring" drawn by Daniel Lyon. These four men were Van Swearengen of Fayette County, testifying on 12 May, 1795, and Isaac Pritchard, Simon Moore and Henry Prather, all three of Mercer County and testifying on 26 July, 1798. Among the other men in the original group of improvers whom they identified in their accounts were James Wilson (whose improvement later became Black's Station), Thomas Wilson and Lewis Craig. It is not clear from their testimony whether or not the other men mentioned were members of the original company, but they probably were. They were Jesse Pigman, John McCleary and Samuel Douglas. Some of these names are to be found in the land and local militia records back in the Tenmile Country.

Daniel Lyon did not long survive the completion of his improvement, for under the date of 5 June, 1777, the so-called "Year of the Bloody Sevens," George Rogers Clark wrote in his diary: "Daniel Lyon, we suppose, was killed going into Fort Logan" (Bodley's book on Clark, page 43).

In April of 1780, Virginia set up a land court at Fort Logan to settle the many land disputes existing in "Kentuckie County," to be divided later that same year into Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson Counties, Virginia. A condensation of this land court's records taken from the original

Certificate Book appear in the Kentucky Historical Society *Register*, Vol. 21 (1923), p. 269, as follows:

"Cert. issd for 1400)

"Sam'l Lyon Heir at Law to Dan'l Lyon Dec'd this day claimed a settlement & preemption to a tract of Land in the District of Kentucky on Acc't of improving lands in the year 1776 and residing in the County twelve Months before the year 1778. Thos. Cartmot came into Court and Alleged that he purchased the s'd Deceased Right in his lifetime of him whereupon witnesses were sworn and examined in consideration of which the Court are of Opinion that the s'd Sam'l Lyon has a right to a settlement of 400 Acres of Land & premt'n of 1000 As heir at Law to the said decedents lying on the Waters of Hingstons fork of Licking Creek on a branch that empties in about 8 miles above the Hingstons fork on the same side known by the name of Morton's Creek[2] joining the Lands of Patrick ——— den and Matthew Sullever including John Lyons improvement and three big springs. Ordered that a Cert. issue accordingly."

Note that if the muster roll for the Pennsylvania Militia's First Battalion of Washington County mentioned above was up to date, Samuel Lyon did not take up residence until several years later on the preemption granted him by the land court.

It should be pointed out that some researchers have assumed from the above land court record and later Bourbon County land records giving Samuel Lyon's ownership of land he was deeding as heir at law of Daniel Lyon, that Daniel Lyon was either Samuel Lyon's father or his unmarried son. Under the biography of Hezekiah Lyon published in the Kentucky Historical Society *Register*, Vol. 40 (January 1942), p. 98, it is stated that Hezekiah Lyon was the son of Samuel Lyon, who in turn was the son of Daniel Lyon. The term "heir at law" does not necessarily mean a father-son relationship, particularly in the case of preemption rights. The present, more inclusive study of his family appears to indicate that the three men, Daniel, John and Samuel Lyon, must have been brothers, presumably sons of the Centenarian, Samuel Lyon of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, who was to die in Beaver County about 1807-8.

It has been assumed that John Lyon gave up his plan to pioneer in Kentucky because of the debilitating loss of his nose in the Battle of Saratoga, and therefore made some financial arrangement with Samuel Lyon whereby Samuel could claim John's preemption rights if he ran into difficulty in claiming the land of their deceased brother, Daniel Lyon. The exact arrangement tends to be confused by the Bourbon County land records.

John Lyon decided to live in Kentucky after all, and in 1788 bought 500 acres from Samuel Lyon and wife Margaret for 250 pounds [Bourbon County Deed Book A, p. 225].

In Bourbon County Deed Book B, p. 40, it is recorded that in consideration of 500 pounds John Lyon and wife Sarah deed to Samuel Lyon 1000 acres in Bourbon County on the south fork of Houston, dated 16 April 1790.

Bourbon County Deed Book B, p. 41—1789—John Lyon and wife Sarah deed John Hildrath for 16 pounds, 10 shillings, land on the east side of *Huston*, a branch of Licking, being part of Samuel Lyon's preemption, he being heir of David Lyon, and conveyed by Samuel Lyon to John Lyon—28 acres.

---

[2] Martin's Creek, later known as Houston Creek.

Bourbon County Deed Book B, p. 374—7 March, 1793—John Lyon and wife Sarah of Bourbon County in consideration of 20 pounds deed 40 acres to Robert Caldwell, land in Bourbon County on east side of *Huston,* south fork of Licking River, the land being part of Samuel Lyon's preemption as heir of David Lyon and conveyed by him to John Lyon.

The first deed [Book B, p. 40] must have been a belated recording of the original agreement between the brothers, whereby Samuel Lyon claimed John Lyon's preemption rights at the Fort Logan land court, put in the Bourbon County records to prevent any possible difficulties in land titles.

The probable explanation of the other two land deeds would seem to be that "David" is actually the name "Daniel" written in a close and flowery script.

The family of John Lyon (brother of Samuel) and his wife, Sarah, (who may have been a daughter of Thomas Davis—see his will below), is easily reconstructed from their joint will dated 17 May, 1794 [Will Book B, p. 527], and her will dated 3 August, 1811 [Book H, p. 272], with the resultant law suit among the children, dated 6 April, 1814.

The children of John Lyon and his wife Sarah were:

1. John Lyon, Jr. [John L. Lyon], married 26 Sept. 1811, in Harrison County, Margaret Sharp. He was residing in Harrison County by 1819.
2. Eleanor Lyon, married 1801 in Bourbon County, William Maples.
3. Betsy Lyon, married 1803 in Bourbon County, John Morrison.
4. Susannah Lyon, married 1809 in Bourbon County, Samuel Hinkson.
5. Sarah Lyon, married Elias Demint, place and date unknown.
6. Nancy Agnes Lyon (10 Oct. 1791 - 8 Nov. 1872) married 22 Dec. 1811, Isaac Sharp (born 15 Sept. 1790), the brother of Margaret Sharp who married John Lyon, Jr. the same year.
7. Rezin (Reason) D. Lyon, under age in 1814; he was represented in the law suit by Samuel Hinkson. He is later mentioned in the histories of Marion and Hamilton Counties, Indiana.
8. Effie Lyon, under age in 1814, probably married James Baker in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1819.
9. Polly Lyon, mentioned in the law suit as born after her father's death.

Effie Lyon is mentioned in the will of Thomas Davis (who may have been her grandfather), dated 19 February, 1801, and probated in the Montgomery County, Kentucky, March court of 1801 [Will Book A, p. 57]. The will names the negroes Isaac, Sr., aged 40 and Clear, aged 38, to be freed upon Thomas Davis' death. To son Thomas Davis, Junior, the negro girl Beck, aged 14. To son Lamach Davis, the negro girl named Mary Ann and one feather bed. To daughter Eleanor Davis, the negro boy named George, aged 5 years, the negro girl Cass, aged 3 and one sorrell horse colt, one year old. To son Rezin, the negro boy Aaron, aged 8, the negro boy Isaac, aged 2, and the negro girl Jude, aged one. These negro children and all their offspring were to be freed when they reached 40 years of age.

To Effy Lyon, daughter of John Lyon and Sarah Lyon, 60 pounds in property; Thomas, Lamach and Eleanor Davis each to pay her 10 pounds out of their portion, and Rezin Davis to pay her 30 pounds and the 60 pounds put to income to be paid to her by the executor when she reached lawful age. "The balance of my property" to be divided between the five children. "My nephew Jeremiah Davis, sole executor."

Effy Lyon's guardianship settlement appears in Will Book 1, p. 504, dated 27 October, 1811; Jeremiah Davis, guardian. "Sary Lyon" signed

her mark acknowledging the bills for Effy's clothing and personal articles and Polly Lyon was the witness.

The first Bourbon County, Kentucky, land record mentioning Samuel Lyon serves further to identify him with the Tenmile Country in Pennsylvania [Book A, p. 62]. Samuel Lyon in 1788 acted as witness when two men from Washington County, Pennsylvania, John Vivian and William Markland, the latter one of John Lyon's company of improvers in 1776, gave power of attorney to Thomas Davis to attend to their Bourbon County property.

The last land deed in which the name of Samuel Lyon's wife, Margaret, appears is a sale to Thomas Reeder or Reeds in 1794 [Deed Book C, p. 160]. The last land deed recorded for Samuel Lyon himself is dated 1819 [Deed Book O, p. 337]. John L. Lyon (the son of John and Sarah Lyon), then of Harrison County, Kentucky, paid Samuel Lyon for 84 acres of land found to be surplus in the 500 acres Samuel Lyon had sold to his father, John Lyon, in 1788.

Samuel Lyon did not leave a will and evidently sold and deeded by gift all his land prior to his death; consequently his family of children has had to be reconstructed in so far as possible from land records. The records of his land transactions during the period in which his Kentucky holdings lay in Fayette County, Virginia (1780-1786), have not been found and examined, therefore some older sons and daughters may have escaped notice. Two such sons might be the otherwise unidentified Humphrey Lyon and Noah Lyon.

Bourbon County records concerning Humphrey Lyon show that in 1791 there was a transfer of land by "money sale" from Samuel Lyon to Humphrey Lyon [Deed Book B, p. 153]. In 1809 [Deed Book G, p. 266], Samuel Lyon gave a quit-claim deed to Humphrey Lyon, then of Madison County, for land on Houston Creek, on the south side of the road to Georgetown, said land before conveyed by Samuel Lyon to Humphrey Lyon, and by Humphrey Lyon to Lamach Davis.

Humphrey Lyon married in Bourbon County, 13 March, 1790, Mrs. Margaret (McCrackin) Hinkson, the widow of John Hinkson, who in March 1775, had brought the earliest group of improvers into this area from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and neighboring counties [Ardery, *Bourbon County Historical Scrapbook*]. She had a son, Samuel Hinkson, who married in 1809, Susannah Lyon, the daughter of John Lyon and wife Sarah [see above]. Jillson, in *Kentucky Land Grants*, page 203, lists Humphrey Lyon with 134 acres in Bourbon County, Hingston's Fork, 5/5/1799, recorded in Book 12, page 173, but as shown by Samuel Lyon's quit-claim to him, he was in Harrison County by 1791. The 1810 census shows he was born before 1765, according to his age grouping. His will was probated in the Harrison County court of May 1829 [Will Book B, p. 412].

Noah Lyon appears in Bourbon County in the 1800 census, and in Montgomery County, Kentucky, in the 1810 census. According to his age grouping in the 1800 census, this might be the Noah Lyon who married in Bourbon County, 8 August 1799, Mary Clarke, daughter of Robert Clarke whose land lay just south of the Lyon lands, evidently a second marriage for Noah according to his children's ages. His wife Mary must

have been dead by the time of the 1810 census, as the family then consisted of 2 males over 16, 1 male under 16, 1 male under 10, 1 female 10-16, and 3 females under 10.

Noah Lyon may have been married yet a third time, to Mrs. Hannah Daubenspike. In the Harrison County, Kentucky, Will Book H, p. 106, Noah and Hannah Lyon released her dower rights for the sale of property belonging to the late Philip Daubenspike. At the time of Noah Lyon's death in Harrison County, Samuel Hinkson, the stepson of Humphrey Lyon, acted as executor of his estate. An inventory of appraisement dated 10 June, 1824, was issued by George Sharp, William J. Fisher and Thomas Davis, and the estate was probated in the August court that same year.

Five of the children of Samuel Lyons have been positively identified in the Bourbon County, Kentucky, land deeds. They are:

1. John Lyon
2. Hezekiah Lyon
3. Samuel Lyon, Jr.
4. Richard Lyon
5. Susannah Lyon

1. John Lyon (Deed Book 6, p. 93—1802—"Samuel Lyon and his son, John deed Thomas Graffort . . ."). Probably born about 1774-5, John Lyon presumably died before his son, Eli Kennedy Lyon, moved to Boone County Missouri, between 1830 and 1832. He married in Bourbon County, 1 November, 1798, Abigail Cook (b. 15 June, 1778—d. 26 July, 1834), the daughter of the widow, Mrs. Rachel Cook, whose husband may have been Daniel Cook. Mrs. Rachel Cook, b. N. C., 7 December, 1750—d. 17 June, 1820), married circa 1783-4, the widower and early Kentucky pioneer, Thomas Kennedy, (b. 26 January, 1774—d. ca. 1818), whose first wife had been Ann Locker. Thomas Kennedy and Rachel are buried in the family cemetery in front of their old field-stone house, several miles outside Paris, Kentucky, on the Paris-Winchester Pike. Abigail (Cook) accompanied the family of her son, Eli Kennedy Lyon, to Boone County, Missouri, and is buried there in the Valley Spring Cemetery.

The known children of John Lyon and wife Abigail Cook were: (a) Daniel C., d. Boone Co., Missouri, 12 February, 1860, aged 59 years, 10 months, 13 days; m. 20 December, 1824, Diadema Morrow, daughter of Robert Morrow and his wife Sarah Thomas. (b) Eli Kennedy, b. 21 June, 1805, d. Boone Co., Missouri, 25 January, 1873; m. 1st Eliza Frakes b. 5 September, 1808, d. 15 August, 1846, daughter of John Frakes of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and his first wife, Sarah Everman; m. 2nd in Boone County, Missouri, 16 November, 1847, Nancy Cusick, b. Va. 1819, d. 1868. (c) John H., b. 1819; d. 1902; m. in Boone County, 1844, Cyrene Henderson, b. 1825, d. 1897. (Reference: the manuscript "One Branch of the Lyon Family" by Mitchell.)

2. Hezekiah Lyon (Deed Book E, p. 82—Samuel Lyon to son Hezekiah Lyon "for natural love and affection" . . . Samuel Lyon as heir at law of Daniel Lyon.) Hezekiah Lyon and wife Cassandra sold this land containing 100 acres to John Lyon (which John?) on 28 January, 1805. (Deed Book 11, p. 27.) He was a veteran of the battle against the Shawnee Indians in 1792 at Fallen Timbers. He was born in 1776 in what later became Washington County, Pennsylvania in 1781, but then Westmoreland.

By 1810 he was living in Greenup County, Kentucky, and died at Edina, Knox County, Missouri, in 1850. His wife was Cassandra Virgin (b. 1783—d. 1850), the daughter of Captain Reason Virgin of Greenup County and his wife, Jemima Arnold. "Rezin" Virgin, it will be recalled, was one of the Tenmile Country men with John Lyon's company of improvers in 1776.

Hezekiah Lyon and his wife Cassandra Virgin were the parents of 14 children: (a) Samuel, b. 1801; d. 1805; (b) Reason Virgin, b. 1803; d. 1842. (c) Kerella, b. 1805; m. ———— Westlake. (d) Greenup, b. 1807; d. the same day. (e) Samuel H., b. 1809; d. 1830. (f) Hezekiah G., b. 1811; m. Margaret ————. (g) Richard G. Lyon, b. 1813; d. 1835. (h) Lucretia, b. 1815; d. 1881; m. ———— Nesbitt of Paris, Missouri. (i) Emily, b. 1816; d. 1849; m. Randolph Downing. (j) Mary Susan, b. 1818; d. 1889 at Portsmouth, Ohio; m. John Lionbarger. (k) Eli, b. 1823; d. 1909; m. Elvira Holmes. (m) Washington A., b. 1825; d. 1831. (n) Rememberance William, b. 1829. (References: Ms. "One Branch of the Lyon Family"; the biography of Hezekiah Lyon, Kentucky Historical Society *Register*, Vol. 40, January 1942, p. 98.)

3. Samuel Lyon, Jr. (Deed Book F, p. 545—1809—Samuel Lyon, Sr. to Samuel Lyon, Jr. "for love and affection . . ."). He married in Bourbon County, 1809, Catherine Brown. In the 1810 census he appears as "under 26" and with one child.

4. Richard Lyon (Deed Book F, p. 546—1809—Samuel Lyon to son Richard Lyon "for love and affection . . ."). He married in Bourbon County, 1815, Lenaure or Leisure Thurston. They probably moved to Nicholas County, Kentucky, as records show he bought land there in 1824 and sold land there in 1825 and 1834.

5. Susannah Lyon (Deed Book 6, p. 84—1802—Samuel Lyon to James Ross and wife Susannah "for love and affection for daughter Susannah . . ."). Susannah Lyon and James Ross were married in 1801. She must be the person referred to in the *D. A. R. Magazine*, 1915: "Susan Ross, Widow of James Ross, died in Bourbon County, March 20, 1844."

Unidentified Lyon women in the "Bourbon County, Kentucky, Marriage Book" who may be daughters of Samuel Lyon and of his son, John Lyon and wife Abigail Cook:

1805, 31 Aug.	Mary Lyon and James Carter
1815, 16 Feb.	Nancy Lyon and William Rogers
1819, 11 March	Polly Lyon and David Penn—this may be the daughter of Samuel Lyon's brother, John Lyon, and his wife Sarah.
1824, 27 Dec.	Deborah Lyons and Soloman McGarvin
1831, 6 Jan.	Margaret Jane Lyon and James Rule
1834, 4 Dec.	Sarah Ann Lyon and Monteville Mahan
1839	Susan T. Lyon and George Redman

Other Lyon men who pioneered in Kentucky may be descendants of the original Samuel Lyon immigrant who remained in Maryland or removed to Virginia when the Centenarian Samuel Lyon and sons pioneered in Fayette County, Pennsylvania in 1769. It appears that at least one such person may be Zachanah Lyon (1748-1832) who died in Shelby County, Kentucky. In his will he mentioned Henry, Samuel, William, Hesekiah, Henson, Elijah, Nancy Row and Elizabeth Ferguson. Some of these children's names parallel those of the Centenarian's descendants.

COLONEL PHILIP HOSKINS (c1650-1718) OF PORT TOBACCO, CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

By GEORGE ELY RUSSELL

The history of the Hoskins family of Charles County, Maryland, began on 10 November 1654 when Lord Baltimore ordered a special warrant for 1000 acres in Charles County to be issued to "our much honoured friend Bennett Hoskins, Esq.," who "hath an intention to send some persons unto our said Province of Maryland to make a plantation there." While there is no record that he secured this property, he did receive another special warrant on 19 August 1671 for 2000 acres in Charles County to be called the *Manor of Friendship*. By letter of attorney dated 2 September 1671 he appointed Hugh Thomas and Philip Hoskins of or near Wicomico River to secure this land, of which he assigned 500 acres to Philip Hoskins.

Bennett Hoskins was born in 1609, a son of John and Benedicta (Moyle) Hoskyns of Morehampton, Abbey Dore, Herefordshire, and a nephew of Philip Hoskyns of Didley, St. Devereaux, and of Oswald Hoskyns of St. Augustine's, London. He was a Member of Parliament for Herefordshire and was created a Baronet on 18 December 1676. He died on 10 February 1678/79 at his home *Harewood Manor* near Monkton Grange, Abbey of St. Anthony, Llanwarne, Herefordshire, at which Hoskyns were living as early as 1462. His first known progenitor was Thomas Hoskyns of Monkton whose will was proved in 1552. Research in England will be required in order to determine the exact relationship between Bennett and Philip Hoskins.

PHILIP [1] HOSKINS, probably a young bachelor lately arrived from England, was a planter of Charles County when on 7 September 1671 he and James Hayes jointly purchased the 200-acre *Owens Purchase* from John Owen of Charles County. This property and the *Manor of Friendship* were both located in Port Tobacco Hundred in which Philip Hoskins remained all his life, his plantation being on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek.

Between 1678 and 1680 he married Elizabeth Wahob, daughter of Archibald Wahob (c1626-1684) and Jane (Leah) Wahob, settlers of Port Tobacco as early as 1659. By deed of gift dated 14 November 1682 Wahob gave to his daughter and son-in-law Hoskins 200 acres on the west side of Nanjemy (now Nanjemoy) Creek in Nanjemy Hundred. By Wahob's will dated 1 December 1683 he confirmed previous gifts and make bequests to his granddaughters Benedicta and Jane Hoskins. Elizabeth was mentioned in 1684 as administratrix of Margaret Lomairo, relict and executrix of John Lomairo. She was last mentioned on 2 June 1698 when she witnessed the will of Richard Jones of Charles County. She must have died very shortly thereafter, perhaps in an epidemic which occurred in 1698.

By 15 December 1698 Philip had married the widow Ann (Matthews) Mudd, for on that date Mrs. Ann Hoskins and her son Mr. Thomas Mudd testified as to their accounting of her late husband Thomas Mudd's estate. She was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Matthews, Esq. (c1622-1676) and Jane (Cockshutt) Matthews, and had four children by her first husband. In 1699 Hoskins requested an allowance from the Mudd estate for the use of his wife Ann. Later in 1699 he complained to the Prince George's County Court that Thomas Mudd, executor, and William Boarman, guard-

ian, had taken more than their respective shares and that they would not turn over to him the portions of the three smaller Mudd children for whom he was caring. The Court decided in his favor and turned over to him £108/15/7, four Negroes, and a silver tankard valued at £6. On 17 April 1700 he and wife Ann swore to an additional inventory of Mudd's estate. On 11 October 1700 they demanded her dower rights in the 2188-acre real estate of her late husband.

Philip Hoskins was frequently mentioned in Charles County and Provincial Records and was evidently a planter with many business and civic interests. He was frequently a plaintiff in suits and judgments. In 1689 he was Captain of a company of foot soldiers in Major Wheeler's militia and was among those responsible for regulating the affairs of the Charles County Militia. By 18 February 1702/3 he was a Colonel, which rank he held at the time of his death. In 1692 he was one of four Charles County members of the Maryland House of Assembly and thereafter was frequently mentioned as presenting acts for Assembly consideration. He was a vestryman of Port Tobacco Parish Church in 1696. In 1697 and 1698 he was a Justice of the Provincial Court. In 1698 he was among the trustees of the Cool Springs. At about that time he and William Dent were chosen to visit the emperor of the Piscattaway Indians at his fort on Conoy (now Heater's) Island in the Potomac River.

In addition to considerable land acquired by purchase, gift, and assignment, Hoskins received four land patents as follows: 20 acres in 1683; 187-acre *Hoskins Lott* in Chingomuxon Hundred in 1687; 49-acre *Addition to Allanson's Supply* in Chingomuxon Hundred in 1705; and 100-acre *Addition to St. John's* in Port Tobacco Hundred in 1714. He also acquired land by request, as follows: land bought from John Davis by will of Lewis Jones of Charles County, dated 18 February 1702/3, which named Hoskins co-executor with Richard Wade; residue of real and personal estate by will of Osmond Waple, Gent., of Charles County, dated 10 December 1717, which named Hoskins co-executor with Robert Hanson, and which bequeathed the estate for the use of Hoskins' children by his then wife Ann. His wife Ann received a bequest by the will of Ann Lynes, widow of Philip Lynes of Pickiawaxen, dated 20 November 1711.

Colonel Philip Hoskins, probably in his sixties, made his will on 20 June 1714, providing the following bequests: to son William, 100 acres bought of Thomas Love, personal property, and other gifts confirmed, already living on his own plantation but not yet married; to son Philip, 50-acre *Friendship* and personal property on son William's plantation; to son Oswald, 178-acre dwelling plantation and share of personal estate; to son Bennett, 200 acres bought from Garrett Sinnett, 187-acre *Hoskins Lott,* share of personal estate; to son Ballard, 190½ acres near Chingomuxon Creek bought of James Mackey, 100-acre *St. John's,* 100-acre *St. John's Addition,* share of personal estate; personal property to daughters Mary Ann and Martha; certain personal property to be sold and proceeds divided equally among all children; personal property to every grandchild, both sons and daughters; should any child die during minority, estate bequeathed the children of former wife to be divided among them; and estate bequeathed the children of last wife Ann to be divided among them; neither the children he had by former wife or children wife Ann had by former husband to have any share of estate more than is justly due them; wife

Ann executrix, residue of personal estate during lifetime, at her decease to be divided among his children by wife Ann, she to settle a plantation for each son; to be buried in Port Tobacco Church; overseers, William Hoskins, Thomas Stone and Joseph Harrison; witnesses, Archibald Johnson, Jane Booth and Sarah Mudd. His death occurred between 20 December 1717 (when he was mentioned in Osmond Waple's will) and 3 April 1718 when his son William filed caveat to stop the proving of the will, perhaps feeling that the will favored his half-brothers and sisters or his stepmother. Nevertheless, on 29 April 1718 the will was proven.

Within a few weeks of Philip's death his widow Ann made a deathbed will on 6 May 1718, directing that personal property left her by her late husband be divided among her children as his will directed. She appointed her sons Oswald and Bennett co-executors and left her three smaller children in their care. She appointed William Chandler, her brother William Matthews Thompson, her son-in-law Mr. John Craycroft, and Mr. Brooke as overseers. Her will was proven 9 May 1718.

Philip Hoskins' personal estate was appraised at £1121/0/9 on 8 August 1718. Included were 20 Negro slaves and a considerable amount of cloth, suggesting that he may have been a draper or merchant tailor (as was his kinsman Oswald Hoskyns of London). The inventory was approved by Thomas Stone as relation and by John Fendall and George Dent as principal creditors 12 August 1718. An additional inventory was later filed by Oswald Hoskins, raising the total appraisal of personal estate to £1347/5/3, and showing that the balance after legacies was due to Oswald, Ballard, Mary Ann, and Martha Hoskins. On 12 August 1718 the personal estate of Madam Ann Hoskins was appraised at £27/3/7, the inventory being approved by relations William Matthews and John Craycroft. Oswald Hoskins filed an account of her estate 26 May 1719. Philip's daughter Mary Hoskins died before 16 June 1718 when her estate was inventoried by Gerard Fowke and William Stone, including six Negro slaves appraised at £118, and approved by relations Philip Hoskins and Robert Hanson.

By his first wife Elizabeth Wahob, Philip Hoskins had the following children born at Port Tobacco:

i. Benedicta, b. *c*1679; mentioned in grandfather Wahob's will on 1 Dec. 1683; d. before 18 Dec. 1685.
ii. Jane, b. 1 March 1681; living 1 Dec. 1683.
iii. Benedicta, b. 18 Dec. 1685.
iv. Elizabeth, b. 9 Feb. 1687.
v. William, b. 18 March 1690. (see below)
vi. Mary, b. 24 March 1692; unmarried; d. shortly before 16 June 1718.
vii. Margaret, b. 15 Aug. 1694.
viii. Philip, Jr., b. *c*1696-98; unmarried; a joiner; will dated 26 June, probated 16 Nov. 1720, bequests to brothers Oswald and Bennett, property and residue of personal estate to brother William, executor.

By his second wife Ann Matthews, Philip had the following children born at Port Tobacco:

ix. Oswald, b. *c*1699; unmarried; will dated 14 Jan. 1720; d. before 28 Oct. 1721; will probated 6 Sept. 1731; bequests to brothers Bennett and Ballard and sisters Mary Ann and Martha, brother Bennett executor, overseers brother-in-law Thomas Stone and William Chandler.
x. Bennett, b. *c*1701. (see below)

xi. Ballard, b. *c*1703; an adult in 1727; no probate record in Maryland; may have moved to Virginia before 1734.
xii. Mary Ann, b. *c*1703-7; living 1720.
xiii. Martha, b. *c*1705-9; m. Thomas Stone of Charles County.

WILLIAM [2] HOSKINS was born 18 March 1690 at Port Tobacco, the eldest son of Colonel Philip and Elizabeth (Wahob) Hoskins. According to his father's will dated 20 June 1714 William was then living on his own plantation, though not yet married. His father apparently had given him a 333-acre portion of the 500-acre *Manor of Friendship* on the south side of Mattawoman Fresh in Port Tobacco Hundred, as well as the 300-acre *Wahob's Purchase* on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek, which had been surveyed in 1663 for William's grandfather Archibald Wahob, and the 200-acre *Lindsey* on the west side of Nanjemy Creek, being half of a 400-acre parcel granted to James Lindsey which Archibald Wahob purchased from Thomas King. By his father's will, William inherited 100 acres bought of Thomas Love. On 12 December 1717 he purchased the 50-acre *Much Haddum* (surveyed 24 November 1670 for John Paine) in Port Tobacco Hundred from Richard Birch. He also acquired the 200-acre *Lighter* (surveyed 19 May 1658 for Job Chandler) on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek. By his brother Philip's will dated 26 June 1720 he inherited the 50-acre *Friendship* (surveyed 6 June 1671 for Robert Casselton and Garrett Sinnett) in Port Tobacco Hundred. On 18 August 1725 he sold the 333-acre *Friendship* to Mary, widow of James Smallwood. On 8 August 1726 he consolidated his property beginning at Coves' Gutt (formerly Deep Branch) on the west side of Port Tobacco Creek, having it resurveyed into the 1266-acre *Harwood* (named for Bennett Hoskins' manor in England), and including *Much Haddum, Wahob's Purchase, Lighter,* 50-acre *Friendship,* and one or two tracts of escheat land.

After 1714 and before about 1720 William Hoskins married Violetta Osburn, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Osburn of Charles County. Osburn's will, dated 10 November 1726, made bequests to Elizabeth and Mary, daughters of Will Hoskins, whom (with Richard Harrison) he appointed guardian of his son Joseph Osburn.

William died shortly before 27 May 1727 when John Beale (Neale?) and Matthew Stone took inventory of his personal estate in Charles County, appraising it at £473/17/5 (including thirteen Negro slaves). The inventory was approved by his half-brothers Bennett and Baylord Hoskins as relations and by Robert and Violetta Hanson (his remarried widow). In 1730 Robert and Violetta Hanson filed an account of their administration of his estate. On 6 February 1752 Joseph Hanson Harrison and Gerard Fowke, administrators of Colonel Robert Hanson's estate, filed an additional account listing disbursements of the balance of filial portions to William's only two daughters Mary (Hoskins) Cunningham (£13/10/10 in gold) and Eliza (Hoskins) Hanson, wife of Walter Hanson (£15/3/0 in gold). Violetta Hanson was mentioned. In July 1752 Harrison and Fowke filed a second additional account showing disbursement of 1500 pounds of tobacco to Mr. John Cunningham for his wife Mary.

At the request of William's heirs the tract *Lindsey* on Nanjemy Creek was divided into three equal parts and surveyed 9 February 1743/44, agreed to by the heirs on 13 February 1743/44: Colonel Robert Hanson and his wife Violetta (relict of William Hoskins), Walter Hanson and his

wife Elizabeth (eldest daughter of William Hoskins), and John Cunningham and his wife Mary (the other daughter of Hoskins). Walter Hanson, Jr., later gave his sister Margaret, wife of John Mushett of Charles County, a quit claim deed to his right in *Lindsey,* then in his father's possession. At the request of the heirs the 2000-acre tract *Friendship* was divided 9 May 1745 and surveyed into two equal parts of 733½ acres, each, leaving out 533 acres. Walter and Elizabeth Hanson and John and Mary Cunningham agreed to the division 2 July 1745.

William and Violetta (Osburn) Hoskins had the following children, presumably born at Port Tobacco:

i. Elizabeth, b. *c*1721 or earlier; m. Walter Hanson of Charles County before 9 Feb. 1743/44.
ii. Mary, b. *c*1723 or earlier; m. (1) John Cunningham before 9 Feb. 1743/44; m. (2) Mungo Mushet by 1761.

BENNETT[2] HOSKINS was born *c*1701 at Port Tobacco, the second son of Colonel Philip and Ann (Matthews) Hoskins. He was still a minor 28 October 1721, his half-brother William being his guardian. He married Eleanor Neale, daughter of Raphael Neale (1683-1743) and Mary (Brooke) Neale of Charles County, and great-granddaughter of Governor Leonard Calvert. He possessed the following parcels of land: 200-acre *Sinnett* in Port Tobacco Parish (inherited from his father, sold to William Maconchie 8 November 1723), 187-acre *Hoskins Lott* in Chingomuxon Hundred (inherited from his father), 100-acre *St. John's* and 100-acre St. *John's Addition* (inherited from brother Ballard), *Duck Marsh* (surveyed in 1728 and transferred in 1730), *New York* (surveyed in 1719 and transferred in 1730), and northeast quarter of 650-acre *Briarwood* on Mattawoman Creek in Port Tobacco (inherited from mother's share of the Mudd estate).

Bennett Hoskins' will was made 21 February 1733/34 in Charles County. He appointed his father-in-law Raphael Neale executor and directed that an agreement between himself and Edward Neale for making over *St. John's* and *St. John's Addition* be carried out by the executor. Witnesses were Richard Cooke, William Neale, Jr., and John Lancaster. Bennett died shortly before 22 April 1734 when his will was proven. Robert Yates and Joseph Douglass took inventory of his personal estate on 27 May 1734, appraising it at £153/17/3½ (including four Negro slaves). The inventory was approved by John Lancaster and William Neale as relations. In Raphael Neal's will dated 20 July 1743 bequests were made to his grandchildren Mary (Hoskins) Boardman and Ann Hoskins.

Bennett and Eleanor (Neale) Hoskins had the following children, presumably born at Port Tobacco:

i. Mary Ann, m. Richard Bennett Boardman; d. 1792, Charles County.
ii. Anne.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maryland Archives.
Maryland Patent Records.
Maryland Chancery Records.
Maryland Provincial Court Judgments.
Maryland Wills.
Maryland Inventories.
Maryland Historical Magazine, XXX, 337.
Virginia State Papers, 1652-1781, 70.

Charles County Rent Rolls.
Charles County Wills.
Charles County Inventories.
Charles County Administrators Accounts.
Charles County Testamentary Proceedings.
Charles County Deeds.
Mudd, R. D., *Mudd Family of the U. S.* 1951.
Newman, H. W., *Maryland Semmes and Kindred Families.* 1956.
Newman, H. W., *Charles County Gentry.*
Bowie, E., *Across the Years in Prince George's County.* 1947.
Betham, *Baronetage of England,* 451.
Burke, *Royal Families.* 1851, I, 451.
Robinson, *Herefordshire Mansions and Manors,* 133-134, 183.
Cotton, *Maryland Calendar of Wills.*

COATE-FLUKER GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS

By *Mrs. K. S. Rohwer,*
1815 West Hazelwood, Phoenix 15, Arizona

The following inscriptions are from the "Old Clarkesville Cemetery," located about six miles west of Grove Hill, Clarke County, Alabama.

MRS. SUSANNA/MOTHER OF/WILLIAM COATE/DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON/THE 18TH OF AUGUST 1834/IN THE 82 YEAR OF HER/AGE

SACRED/TO/THE MEMORY OF/ELIZABETH/WIFE OF WILLIAM COATE/WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 16TH JULY/1836, IN THE 48TH YEAR OF HER LIFE

SACRED/TO/THE MEMORY OF/MRS. SOPHIA FLUKER/CONSORT OF/HARDY FLUKER/WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE/11TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1836/ AGED 50 YEARS AND 8 DAYS

SACRED TO/THE MEMORY OF/HARDY FLUKER/NATIVE OF SOUTH CAROLINA/ WHO WAS BORN/ON THE 25 DAY OF AUGUST 1785/SERVED AS A SOLDIER IN THE WAR/OF 1812 AND DIED ON THE 21ST DAY/OF JANUARY 1859

Mrs. Susanna was the widow of "Little" John Coate, of Newberry, S. C., who died in Edgefield District in 1802. She married a second time, about 1810, one Thomas Dixon, a fact which apparently displeased her son William.

Elizabeth Coate was the first wife (he had three) of William Coate, the second son of "Little" John and Susannah Coate. She was born Elizabeth Webb, the daughter of Henley Webb, also of Edgefield, S. C. She was the mother of the four sons of William Coate, his only children.

Mrs. Sophia Fluker was a daughter of "Little" John and Susannah Coate. The Flukers were from Edgefield District, S. C.

Hardy Fluker was the son of George Fluker.

LOWE OF DENBY, COUNTY DERBY, ENGLAND AND MARYLAND

By G. RODNEY CROWTHER, III

Arms:— Some difficulty arises. The original coat seems to have been: Gules, two wolves passant argent. There is reason to believe that Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, altered this coat, bearing one wolf only (see: 'Pedigree Charts of Lowe' facing pp. 6 & 16, in *Some Account of the Family of Lowe,* by Lt. Col. Alfred E. L. Lowe (Dresden 1896), and *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,* vol. 3 (1881), pp. 157-176, both works found at the Library of Congress; an achievement of ancient arms may be found in each). The descendants of Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, bore a distinct coat, namely: Azure, a hart trippant argent, which was duly allowed by the heralds, but what was the origin of this coat, or for what reason the Lowes of Denby should have assumed arms which bore no resemblance whatever to those borne by other branches of the family, are points which yet remain to be determined ("Some Account of the Family of Lowe," an article to be found in Ibid., vol. 3, pp. 163-4 & 173).
Arms:— Azure, a hart trippant, argent.
Crest:— A wolf passant. (*Magna Britannia,* by Lysons, vol. 5, p. lxxxix).

The following publications were consulted in the preparation of this pedigree, viz.: *History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby* (1833), by Stephen Glover, vol. 2, pp. 398-9; "The Pedigree Chart" in *Cokayne Memoranda,* by Andreas Cokayne; "Derbyshire Pedigrees 1569-1611" in *The Genealogist* (1891-92), vol. 8, p. 20; *Ibid.* (1890-91), vol. 7, pp. 69-70, "Cokayne Pedigree"; *Notes and Queries,* ser. 3, vol. 6, pp. 90-1 & 158; *Ibid.,* 6S7, pp. 121-2, 414 & 456-7; *Ibid.,* 6S6, p. 127; *Maryland Historical Magazine,* vol. 4, p. 292; *Ibid.,* vol. 9, pp. 114-5; *Ibid.,* vol. 16, p. 56; *Churches of Derbyshire,* by John Cox, vol. 4, pp. 248-254; (photo of Denby Church on p. 248); *Ibid.,* vol. 2, pp. 560-61; and *Old Halls, Manors, and Families of Derbyshire,* by Joseph Tilley, vol. 2, pp. 169-70; and *Ibid.,* vol 3, p. 137. Also see: *East Cheshire,* by John Earwaker, vol. 1, p. 127, and vol. 2, p. 264; and *History of Cheshire,* by Ormerod, vol. 1, p. 418.

The family of Lowe was of long standing and considerable antiquity in the county of Cheshire. The name, although of infrequent occurrence in other parts of England, was once so common in that county that "as many Leghs as fleghs; as many Lowes as sloes" became a local proverb. The family appears to have been originally seated in the eastern part of that county. *Low* or *loe* is the old English word for small hill and an ancient timbered mansion, called The Lowe, standing upon a gentle eminence about two miles from Congleton, 8 mi. S.S.W. of Macclesfield by road, is traditionally recognized as occupying the site of the original residence of the family, and as the place from whence their surname was derived. There is however no documentary evidence to connect the family with that place.

During the latter half of the 14th century, various persons bearing this surname were living in the neighborhood of Macclesfield, and the following references to the Lowes are found in various charters yet extant:

The tenement of *William del Lowe* in Jordans gate in Macclesfield is mentioned in the statement of a boundary. 1392.

Elena del Lowe de Bolynton free from all claims of matrimony, quit-claims land in "le Wallegate" in Macclesfield, which was formerly the land of Roger le Mellner. 1398.

John del Lowe and *Thomas del Lowe, senior,* occur as witnesses to a certain charter. 1407.

It appears that the first of the family of whom we have any specific record were two brothers, William del Lowe (d. 1398) and Thomas del Lowe (d. 1415), the latter of whom:

1. THOMAS (DEL) LOWE, the brother of William del Lowe and father of that Geoffrey del Lowe who is referred to in the charter (by the Mayor of Macclesfield) of 1426, appears to have died in 1415. According to the Woolley MSS in the British Museum (Add. MSS 6,666, f. 137) he died at Macclesfield, co. Cheshire, at eleven o'clock at night on the 10th of January 1415.

Issue:

2. GEOFFREY (DEL) LOWE, his son, is stated upon the same authority, which was evidently derived from some old missal, to have married *(?Margaret)*, a daughter of *(Sir Peter?)* Legh of Lyme in the co. of Cheshire. This marriage is not mentioned in any of the pedigrees of that family, but there are several reasons for believing the statement to be correct, and it is possible that the lady is identical with Margaret, the daughter of that Sir Peter Legh whose arms are carved upon the tower of Macclesfield Church, and who fought in the battle of Agincourt, where he was created a knight-banneret. This Margaret is described as the wife of Nicholas Blundell, and thus Geoffrey del Lowe must have been her second husband. By charter, dated at Macclesfield, the Saturday next after the feast of St. Kenelm, King and Martyr, July the 17th, in the 17th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, 1439, John Rossyndale, the elder, and John Rossyndale, the younger, his son and heir, remit and quit-claim for ever to Geoffrey del Lowe of Macclesfield his heirs and assigns, all their right, estate and title which they have or may have in future of and in the lands and tenements of the said Geoffrey del Lowe in "le Dedestrete" in the town of Macclesfield, and of and in all kinds of rents going out of the lands and tenements afsd. These being witness, Thomas Del Lowe, then Mayor of Macclesfield, and first cousin to said Geoffrey, being son of uncle William (d. 1398); Stephen del Rowe, Alderman; Roger de Falybrome; Thomas Davy, Provost of the said town; Laurence Blagg and many others. Geoffrey del Lowe died at Macclesfield on the Monday in the third week of Lent, 1451, between the hours of six and seven in the morning. His widow survived him for about three years, dying on the Sunday before the feast of the Annunciation, 1454.

They appear to have had issue of five (if not six) sons, although Burke in *Landed Gentry*, 1939, p. 1415, lists but three sons and a daughter. Issue, as given in Lowe, *op. cit.*, and British Museum MSS 6,666, f. 110 & 119, being:

i. (?) Peter Lowe, of Northwich (early Cheshire wills being lost, there is no proof of issue).
ii. Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley (ca. 1450-1521); see his descendents there.
iii. William Lowe (will lost, as above).
(3) iv. Lawrence Lowe.
v. George Lowe, living 1492; m. ———. Issue.
vi. (?) John Lowe, a priest.

3. LAWERENCE LOWE, ESQ., settled in township of Denby, co. Derby, *ca.* Henry VI. (*Magna Britannia* (1817), by Daniel Lysons, vol. 5, p. lxxxix). He appears to have embraced the legal profession and become a "serjeant-

at-law." The following item may be found in the Rutland MSS., viz.: /1470/—Notification by William Basset of Blore, co. Staff., "Squire," that as he "shalle answare before God /at/ the dredefull day of dome," he "stode lawfully possessed and seized" of all the lands in Cold Eaton, co. Derby, which he had given and granted to Lawrence Lowe at the time of the said gift. Monday after St. Barnabas, 10 Edw. IV. (*Great Britain, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts,* 12th Report, Apx., Part iv, vol. 4, p. 51). Also see: *Ibid,* vol. 1, p. 19, for an imperfect ref., no date. In 1474, he is said to have been in the service of William, Lord Hastings; he is obviously identical with that Lawrence Lowe who became Recorder of the Borough of Nottingham in or about the year 1480 (Telley, *op. cit.* vol. 2, pp. 169-70). On the feast of St. Clement, 1484, a covenant was entered into between Henry Kent, vicar of Horsley, with the consent of Richard, prior of Lenton, and Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, to have a priest to say daily Mass in the Chapel of Denby (*Churches of Derbyshire,* by John Cox, vol. 4, p. 248).

The fact that he was twice married is sufficiently established, his first wife being the heiress of the family of Rosel (Rossell), of Denby, and through her the chief share of the Manor of Denby came into his possession. The township of Denby, which includes about 2,200 acres of mineral lands, chiefly coal, in part belongs to the Lowe estates, from which alone they at one time derived an annual income of £10,000. The Manor of Denby, at the time of Domesday Survey, belonged to Ralph de Buron, under which family it was held, in the reign of Henry I, by Patrick Rossel. It remained with the Rossels for upwards of three centuries, when it passed, by marriage with the heiress, ————————, to Lawrence Lowe, "sergeant-at-law," a younger son of the Lowes of La Lowe, in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire (*Ibid.,* vol. 4, p. 248; and "Side-Lights on Maryland History," an article by Hester Dorsey Richardson in *The Sun,* Baltimore, 15 November 1903, p. 7). However, evidence of this marriage is altogether wanting, and even her parentage is unknown.

His second wife was Alice, daughter and heiress of William Milneton (Mylton), of Milton, co. Cheshire, and widow of Oliver Newton who died of the plague in Holborn, 1452 (*East Cheshire,* by J. P. Earwaker, vol. 2, p. 264). Lawrence Lowe was living in 1484, but was deceased in 1491, when his second wife is described as a widow.

Issue is claimed by his first wife, the heiress of Rossel (Tilley, *op. cit.* vol. 2, pp. 169-70; Lowe, *op. cit.;* Glover, *op. cit.* vol. 2, p. 398; Lysons, *op. cit.;* and *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,* vol. 3, p. 173, fn). Burke appears to be in error in *Landed Gentry* (1939), p. 1416, in claiming issue by second wife. In any event, the posterity of Lawrence Lowe quartered the arms of Rossel and also those of Milneton (Mylton):

(4) i. Humphrey Lowe.
ii. Ottiwell Lowe.
iii. Brian Lowe.
iv. Janet Lowe; m. Richard de Newton.

4. HUMPHREY LOWES, ESQ., of Denby, living 1516, eldest son, by first wife. He married prior to 1462, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Linstone; married (2) in 1462, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Cokayne,

of Ashbourne and Pooley, M. P., and his wife, Agnes, daughter of Robert Barlow (Barley), of Barlow, co. Derby.

Issue by second wife, Margaret (Cokayne) (Cox, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 328; Cokayne, *op. cit.* "Chart"; and *History and Gazeteer of the County of Derby,* by Stephen Glover, vol. 2, p. 398) :

v. Clement Lowe, Esq., eldest son; m. Isabel (la), daughter of John Strelley, Esq. Issue, an only daughter and heir:
a. Mary Lowe; m. William Sacheverell (who follows), of Stanton-le-Bridge, son of Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, Knt.

(5) vi. Vincent Lowe.

5. VINCENT LOWE, ESQ., of Denby, second son, heir of his brother Clement. He died *ca.* 1556/8. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Cokayne, of Ashbourne, Knt., through whose pedigree the descent can be shown from the families of: *Vernon,* of Haddon Hall, co. Derby; *Camvile; Herthull; de Astley; Shirley* (see: *English Genealogy* (1960), by Anthony Richard Wagner, p. 68, etc., etc.) ; *Basset; Grey; Somery; d'Aubigny,* Earls of Arundel; *de Braose,* whose ancestry can be shown through a daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, "The Great," Prince of North Wales, who in turn descends through Rhodri Mawr (844-877), King of all Wales, whose 'early' pedigree is given in *A History of Wales,* by J. E. Lloyd, vols. 1 & 2; *de Roos; de Beauchamp,* Earls of Warwick; *de Toeni (Tony); de Mortimer,* Barons of Wigmore, who can also show descent from Llewelyn (above) through another daughter; *Giffard,* who were of the inner circle of William the Conqueror's barons and related to him by marriage of their first known ancestor, Osborne de Bolebec (Wagner, *op. cit.,* p. 61, and *Complete Peerage,* Revised Edition, by G. E. Cokayne, vol. 2, pp. 386-7) ; *Savage;* and *Arderne (Arden),* "a house enjoying a distinction perhaps unique," says Round, for it had not only a clear descent from Aelfwine, sheriff of Warwickshire in the days before the Conquest, but even held in Domesday some manors which had been his before the Normans landed (*Peerage & Pedigree,* vol. 2, p. 127).

For the Cokayne Family to A.D. 1150, see: *Cokayne Memoranda,* by Andreas Cokayne, CS439. C678-1873; *Hist. and Gazetteer of the County of Derby,* by Glover, vol. 2, p. 41; Cox, *op. cit.,* vol. 2, pp. 372, 380-93; *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* (1900), ed. by Joseph Howard, 3rd. ser., vol. 3, pp. 221-3, 228-9; Harleian MS. 1484, fol. 2; and Eger. MS. 996, fol. 13v., Br. Museum.

According to Lysons, this Vincent Lowe purchased the Manor of Parkhall, in Denby, from Sir Peter Frencheville, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., and settled it upon his younger son (Lysons, *op. cit.* vol. 5, p. 188). Issue:

i. Francis Lowe, Esq., of Denby, son & heir, died 6 Elizth. I. (1563) without issue. (Lowe names him Vincent).

(6) ii. Jasper Lowe.

(?). Anthony Lowe (bur. 1555), claimed by some as a third son; but Lowe, *op. cit.* places him *correctly* in the Alderwasley branch. He m. Briget, dau. of a Kentish Knight, was himself standard bearer and gentleman of the bed chamber of Henry VII, Henry VIII, & Edward VI & Queen Mary. A patent dated 22 June 15 Henry VIII, signed with the King's hand, names "our beloved and faithful servant Anthony Lowe, Gent." and his father Thomas Lowe and his wife Joane, of Alderwasley, co. Derby (*Reliquary,* vol. 23, p. 140, DA20.R36).

iii. Dorothy Lowe.

iv. Jane Lowe.
v. Barbara Lowe.
vi. Anne Lowe; m. George Cokayne of Ballidon, near Ashbourne, co. Derby. Issue (*Cokayne Memoranda* (1873), by Andreas Cokayne, 'Chart').

6. JASPER LOWE, ESQ., of Park-hall, and afterwards of Denby, succeeded to the Denby estate upon the decease of his elder brother, Francis, in 1563, and since that time the Manors of Denby and Park-hall have continued to be united (Lysons, *op. cit.* vol. 5, p. 188). Jasper Lowe died 25 Elizabeth (1582). He married his cousin, Dorothy, daughter of William Sacheverell (q.v.) who died 1558 (Lysons, *op. cit.*, vol. 5, p. 262), of Stanton-by-Bridge, Esq. For the Sacheverell Family, see: Cox, *op. cit.* vol. 3, pp. 96, 308 & 470; *Visitation of Warwick* (Harleian), vol. 12, p. 390; *The Norman People,* p. 387; *History and Antiquities of Leicestershire,* by Nichols, vol. 3, sect. 1, p. 394; and *An Account of the Isle of Man,* by William Sacheverell, Esq., vol. 1, p. 135 .
Issue:

(7) i. Patrick Lowe.
ii. Jasper Lowe.
iii. Nicholas Lowe.
iv. Robert Lowe.
v. Emma Lowe, wife of John Dethick, of Breadsall, co. Derby, Esq.
vi. Dorothy Lowe; m. Robert Newton (*The Topographer*, vol. 1, p. 273).
vii. Mary Lowe.

7. PATRICK LOWE, ESQ., of Denby, (1561/2-1615/17) son and heir, aged twenty-one at his father's death. The Musters in Derbyshire, being a list of names of gentlemen who showed their lance and light horse at Belper, 27 October 1587, give, among others:

Repton or Gresley Hundred—John Harpur.
Appletry Hundred—Mistress Lowe, widow.
Morkston & Litchurch—Patrick Lowe.

(*Great Britain, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, 12/AP. 4, Rutland MSS, section 1, p. 230).

Patrick Lowe to John Manners.

1597, August 14.—I have received a privy seal for a loan of 25L. I owe at the present time 1,500L., for the greater part where of I pay interest, so that I have been enforced to give up house and sojourn with my friends for these last years, and to set out my living so as to satisfy the continual and earnest calling of those unto whom I stand indebted. I am therefore utterly unable to lend the Queen any money at present (*Ibid.* p. 340).

John Harper to John Manners at Derby

1597, August 15. Swarkston—I send the money which I am appointed to lend, with my privy seal to be signed by you. I also recommend to you the petition of my son, Lowe, who has sent down his estate and disability (*Ibid.*, p. 341).

Additional references to Patrick Lowe of Denby may be found in *Ibid.*, p. 259, 348-9 and 384.

He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Harpur, Knt., of Swarkeston, co. Derby, and his first wife Isabella, daughter of Sir George Pierrepont, whose pedigree can be traced back to Charlemagne through Fitz-William (*Peerage of England,* by Collins, vol. 4, pp. 377-80 Note: although the very early part of this Fitz-William pedigree is 'myth'), to Hameline Plantagenet (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1958), vol. 23, p. 349) and his second wife Isabel de Warren. Hameline was natural brother to Henry II, and natural son of Geoffrey, "the Handsome," surnamed Plantagenet (1113-1151), Count of Anjou (*Ibid.*, vol. 1, p. 993 & vol. 10, p. 135). Also see:

Ibid., vol. 13, p. 983-4; vol. 9, p. 910; *Dictionary of Royal Lineages* (1902), by C. M. Allstrom, vol. 1, pp. 222-4; and Wagner, *op. cit.*, pp. 33, 54.

For the Harpur Family, see: Glover, *op. cit.* vol. 2, pp. 216-218; *The Genealogist* (1890-91), vol. 7, p. 142; Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwick*, vol. 1, pp. 477-8, "The Chart" with arms and seals; Cox, *op. cit.*, vol. 3 pp. 498-500; Tilley, *op. cit.*, vol. 4, pp. 5-7, 72-3; Nichols, *op. cit.*, vol. 3, pt. 2, Folios, pp. 884-5. Nichols' errors in early pedigrees acknowledged. For the Pierrepont (Pierpoint) Family, see: *Pierrepont Genealogies* (1913), by R. Burnham Moffat, p. 15; and *A Genealogical Abstract of Descent of the Family of Pierrepont, A.D. 980-1564*, by Edward Marks, pp.5-8.

On one of the four bells of Denby Church is the following inscription: "Patricke Lowe, Esquire, Anno Do. 1604" (Cox, *op. cit.* vol. 4, p. 254). Issue:

(8) i. Vincent Lowe.
ii. Isabel(la) Lowe; m. Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, Knt. (d. 1639), who settled in Virginia, with issue in Virginia and England (Annie Lash Jester and Martha W. Hiden, *Adventures of Purse and Persons*, pp. 379-81).
iii. ———, died in lifetime of father.
iv. ———, died in lifetime of father.

8. VINCENT LOWE, ESQ., of Denby, born 1594, living in 1634. He married, Anne, natural daughter of Henry Cavendish, Esq., of Tutbury, in co. Stafford, (Harleian MS. 1093, fol. 78, British Museum) who died 12 Oct. 1616 and was buried at Edensor, co. Derby, aged 67. Henry was eldest son of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, "the Palace of the Peak" (*Vicissitudes of Families* (1859) by Sir (John) Bernard Burke, pp. 330-1), who died 1557, and his third wife, the eminent Elizabeth ("Bess of") Hardwick. The latter were ancestors of the Dukes of Devonshire through their second son, Sir William, who was created Earl of Devonshire and Baron Hardwick by James I in 1618; his lordship contributed greatly to the rise of the English colonies in North America, particularly those of Virginia and the Bermudas, of the largest of which last, one of the eight division is still known by the name of Cavendish (*The Peake Guide*, by Glover, p. 41). For the Cavendish Family, see: *The Genealogist*, 1890-91, vol. 7, pp. 66-7; *History and Gazeteer of the County of Derby*, by Glover, vol. 2, pp. 140-1; Cox, *op. cit.* vol. 4, p. 253; *The Cavendish Family*, by Francis Bickley, p. 34; *The Peake Guide* (1830), by Stephen Glover, pp. 40-43, 54-55 and 'Chart' though this latter is grandiose in containing the origin of Cavendish as de Gernon which is "myth" says the great John Horace Round in his *Family Origins*, pp. 22-23, edited after his death by Page; *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 3, p. 1272; *Camden Miscellany*, 3rd ser., vol. 17, p. iii after p. 74; *Notes and Queries*, 12th ser., vol. 1, pp. 287-8 and 352-3; and *English Peerage*, by Collins, vol. 1, p. 302. It must be noted that the one great chronicler of this Cavendish family, viz.: White Kennett was adverse to adultery, preached against the first duke's death-bed confession, 5 Sept. 1707, and in his *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish*, failed to mention any illegitimate issue of Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury. For more on Kennett, see: *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 11, pp. 2-3 and *The Premordia of Bishop White Kennett, The First English Bibliography on*

America (1959), Pan American Union, with introduction by Frederick R. Goff, Chief, Rare Book Division, Library of Congress.

Vincent and Anne (Cavendish) Lowe had issue as given in *History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby,* by Glover, vol. 2, p. 398, and Lowe, *op. cit.,* opp. p. 16, being:

(9) i. John Lowe, Esq., of Denby.
ii. Grace Lowe.
iii. Anne Lowe.
iv. Elizabeth Lowe.
v. Dorothy Lowe.
(10) vi. Jane Lowe.
vii. Mary Lowe; m. William Flamstead, of Little Hallam.
(11) viii. Nicholas Lowe.
(12) ix. Vincent Lowe.
x. Henry Lowe, of Park-hall, Esq., bur. 1700; m. Prudence Lowe, dau. of Capt. John Lowe, of Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield and Owlgreaves, co. Derby. This Capt. Lowe commanded a troop of horse for Charles I and he was a brother of Edward Lowe, known as "The Royalist." This Henry's issue is confused by some as being that of his eldest brother, John; the latter being credited with the issue of this Henry, viz. Issue:
a. John Lowe, see 'c' below.
b. Ann; m. Anthony Bradshaw.

9. JOHN LOWE, ESQ., of Denby, died 1659 (*Harleian,* vol. 39, p. 1037); married Catherine, daughter of Sir Anthony Pilkington, of Stanley, co. York, Baronet, and of his wife, Ellen, daughter of Henry Lyon, of Roxby, co. Lincoln, Esq. He was aged 18 years in 1634. Issue:

i. John Lowe, Esq., of Denby, aged 21 years in 1663; m. (1) Mary, dau. of Anthony Oldfield; m. (2) Mary, dau. of John Stead, of Lambeth. Issue:
a. Vincent Lowe, aet. 34, 1708; m. Theodosia, dau. of John Marriott. Issue.
b. Charles Lowe, Esq., of Denby, had a dau., Jane, who was bap. 1710.
c. Dorothy Lowe; m. Rev. John Lowe, vicar of Atlow & Okeover, co. Derby. He was the son of John Lowe, Esq., of Park-hall, the son of Henry Lowe and Prudence ('x' above.)
d. Mary Lowe.
e. Anne Lowe.
f. Priscilla Lowe; m. Rev. John Greatorex, rector of West Hallam, co. Derby. (*Reliquary,* vol. 4, p. 235). Issue.
g. John Lowe.
ii. Jasper Lowe.
(13) iii. Nicholas Lowe.
(14) iv. Henry Lowe.
v. Elizabeth Lowe.
vi. Jane Lowe.
vii. Dorothy Lowe.

10. JANE LOWE, daughter of Vincent (Senior) and Anne (Cavendish) Lowe (*Md. Hist. Mag.,* vol. 16, p. 56 and *The Colonial Period of American History* (1937), by Charles M. Andrews, vol. 2, p. 376).

Complete Peerage, Revised Edition, by G. E. C., vol. 1 (1910), p. 394, states, in error, that Jane is the daughter of Nicholas Lows, citing as its authority: "A good deal of information in this article has been obtained from Thos. Hearne's diaries, and more from Charles Weathers Bump, John[s] Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A. [Vicary Gibbs]," as follows:

"III. 1675. 3. Charles (Calvert), Baron Baltimore (I.), . . . Governor of Maryland for his father, 1661-75, and for himself 1676 and again 1679-84 . . . He *m.*

2ndly, about 1667, Jane, widow of Henry Irwell, M.D., da. of Nicholas Lows, of Denby, co. Derby. She *d.* on or before 19, and was *bur.* 24 Jan. 1700/1, at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields."

This passage is in disarray and should read, in part:

. . . . . He *m.* 2ndly, in 1666, Jane, widow of Henry Sewall (Seawall), M.D., Secretary of the Province of Maryland, dau of Vincent Lowe (Senior), of Denby, co. Derby. Ref.: *Adventurers of Purse and Person* (1956), by A. L. Jester and M. W. Hiden, p. 118; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, vol 4, p. 292; Ibid., vol. 16, p. 56; Andrews, *op. cit.*, vol. 2, p. 376; *The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century* (1930), by Herbert L. Osgood, vol. 2, p. 72, although the Vincent cited in this latter as her father, was actually Vincent (Junior), her brother, councillor and surveyor-general of Maryland.

In *English Genealogy* (1960), by Anthony Richard Wagner (a work of great value), p. 262, Sir Anthony has relied on the *Complete Peerage* version of the Lowe descent. In a letter, 22 November 1961, to this writer, he confirms the correction.

Jane Lowe married (1) Hon. Henry Sewall, M.D., Secretary of the Province of Maryland, an intimate friend of the Governor, Charles Calvert (*Early Settlers of Md.* 1633-80, p. 555).

The town of Secretary, Dorchester County, Maryland, is supposedly named for Henry Sewall (*Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State* [1940], p. 402). At the end of a short street is "My Lady Sewall's Manor House." It was erected shortly after the grant of 2,000 acres by Lord Baltimore to Secretary Sewall in 1661. The fine paneling, probably installed by his son, Major Nicholas Sewall, is in the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Museum of Art. "Warwick Fort Manor," overlooking Secretary Creek (Warwick River) opposite the village, was formed in 1720 when Col. Henry Hooper purchased "My Lady Sewall's Manor" from Nicholas Sewall and combined it with adjacent tracks (*The Chesapeake Bay Country*, 1st edition 1923, by Swepson Earle, pp. 385-7, with black and white photo on p. 387). The old brick Colonial manor house, built *ca.* 1740, burned *ca.* 1930.

In 1663 "Mattapany," containing 1,000 acres with addition of 200 acres, was issued in a special warrant in St. Mary's County, by the Proprietary, to Hon. Henry Sewall (*Ibid.*, pp. 152-5, with black and white photo on p. 153; and *Maryland, A Guide, op. cit.*, pp. 484-5).

Hon. Henry Sewall was son of Richard Sewall (Seawall), of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, Eng., and his wife, Mary, sister of Sir William Dugdale (1605-1686/7), the celebrated antiquary and genealogist (*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 6, pp. 136-42; *Landed Gentry* [1937], by Burke, p. 659). For a fuller account of the Sewall Family, see: *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 1, pp. 190-1; *Ibid.*, vol. 4, pp. 290-5; *Ibid.*, vol. 22, pp. 324-6; *Massachusetts Hist. Society Coll.*, 5th ser., vol. 5 (entire volume); *Visitation of Shropshire (Harleian)*, pt. 1, p. 260; *Ibid.*, Wilts., vol. 12, pp. 342-3; *Colonial Families of the U. S.*, by Mackenzie, vol. 1, pp. 290-1; *Genealogical Gleanings in Eng.*, by Henry Walters, pp. 174-6; *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*, vol. 1, pp. 300-1 (Use with care); Earle, *op. cit.*; *The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, Kt.* (1827), ed. by Wm. Hamper, pp. 7, 515, and chart at end.

Henry Sewall returned to England in 1664 and died soon after; will proved, 17 April 1665 (Annapolis, Lib 1, fol. 225).

Issue, one son and four daughters:

i. Major Nicholas Sewall, born in England in 1655 and died in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1737. He came with his father and mother into the Province in 1661, when about six years old. He married Susanna, daughter of Col. William Burgess (1622-1686/7) and his (2) wife, Sophia, widow of Richard Ewen (Andrews, *op. cit.*, pp. 377-8). For more on the Burgess Family, see: *Colonial Families of the U. S.*, by Mackenzie, vol. 6, p. 363; *Colonial and Rev. Families of Penna.*, vol. 4, pp. 130-52; Parrin: *Register of Maryland's Heraldic Families*, vol. 1, p. 220 & 401 (Use with care!); *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland*, by J. Warfield, pp. 49-55 (Use with care!); Goldsborough Collection, File Case "A", Md. Hist. Soc.; *Visitation of the County of Cornwall*, by J. L. Vivian, p. 63. Issue, in Maryland, ten children:

   a. Charles Sewall, d. 1742 (of whom further, see: *Md. Hist. Mag.*, vol. 4, p. 293).
   b. Henry Sewall, d. 1722; m. Elizabeth ——— (who m. (2nd) Philip Lee); and left issue.
   c. Clement Sewall, of Cecil Co., d. 1740; m. Mary, dau. of Col. John Smith, of Calvert Co. Issue.
   d. Jane Sewall, b. bef. 1685; d. 1761; m. 1700, Clement Brooke, of Prince George's Co. Issue. For Brooke Family, see: *Md. Hist. Mag.*, vol. 1, pp. 66-71, 186-7, etc. etc.
   e. Clare Sewall; m. (1) Thomas Tasker (d. 1733); (2) William Young (d. 1772). (*Ibid.*, vol. 4, p. 191).
   f. Elizabeth Sewall, d. 1752; m. Capt. Peregrine Frisby (1688-1738), of Cecil Co. Issue.
   g. Susanna Sewall; m. George Douglas, of Kent Co.
   h. Mary Sewall; m. (1) William Frisby (1699-1724), brother of Capt. Peregrine Frisby (above); m. (2) 3 Sept. 1725, Dominick Carroll, of Cecil County.
   i. Anne Sewall, d. 1789; m. Joseph Douglas.
   j. Sophia Sewall; m. John Cooke of Prince George's Co. (see: (*Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland* (1905) ed. by Christopher Johnston, p. 83).

ii. Elizabeth Sewall, d. 1710; m. Dr. Jesse Wharton (d. 1676); m. (2) Col. William Digges (d. 1697).
iii. Anne Sewall; m. (1) Col. Benjamin Rozer (d. 1681); m. (2) Col. Edward Pye.
iv. Mary Sewall (1658-1693/4); m. Col. William Chandler (d. 1685); m. (2) 22 March 1687, Capt. George Brent of Woodstock, Stafford Co., Virginia.
v. Jane Sewall, b. 1664; m. Philip Calvert, brother of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore (see: *Adventurers of Purse and Person*, by A. L. Jester and M. W. Hiden, p. 118).

Jane (Lowe) Sewall met Charles Calvert on board ship returning from England each having buried first spouse. A courtship ensued (*Md. Families*, p. 300), and she married (2), in 1666, Charles Calvert, then Governor of Maryland, (later) third Lord Baltimore (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, vol. 4, p. 292). He acquired a stepson and four stepdaughters, each of the latter of whom he provided with husbands and the husbands with offices in the colony. Henry Sewall was Roman Catholic as were his children.

In a letter written by Mrs. Helen (Wolseley) Spratt, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Devereaux Wolseley, of Ravenstone, Staffordshire, by Elizabeth, 3rd daughter and at length coheiress of Sir John Zouche, Knt., of Codnor Castle, Derbyshire; and widow of Bishop Sprat(t), to her great-niece, Mrs. Alicia (Arnold) Ross of Annapolis "in the West Indies," she says: "My cousin, Jane Lowe, married a Sewall and came over with three or four children." And further adds that her cousin Jenny was a great beauty, and that the Lord Baltimore came over on the same ship. This letter, which is still in possession of one of the descendants of Mrs. Ross,

sheds a distinctly romantic interest on the fact that his Lordship lost no time in winning for his bride the great beauty whose acquaintance he had formed in the passage over (Richardson, *op. cit.* 27 Dec. 1903, p. 7 'Sewall Family'). For more on Thomas Sprat(t) (1635-1713), see: *Dictionary of National Biography,* vol. 18, pp. 827-32; and *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1958), vol. 21, p. 263.

A fort and magazine were erected on the estate of "Mattapany," which became the general rendezvous of the militia. Charles Calvert continued in office until the boundary dispute with William Penn required his presence in England, 1684. When the Maryland deputies were driven from St. Mary's City during the Protestant Revolution, they took refuge at "Mattapany," and here in 1689 the Proprietary government surrendered to the Protestants (*Md., A Guide, op. cit.,* p. 484-5; Earle, *op. cit.,* p. 155). For more on the Calvert Family, see: *Maryland Historical Magazine,* vol. 16, p. 56; *Adventurers of Purse and Person,* by Annie Lash Jester and Martha W. Hiden, p. 118; Andrews, *op. cit.;* Parrin, *op. cit.* vol. 1, p. 48; *The Beginnings of Maryland,* by Mrs. Arthur Bibbing, pp. 37, 89; and *Maryland Historical Society Fund Publications,* vols. 28 and 33-34, being 'The Calvert Papers.'

Jane, Lady Baltimore, died 19 January 1700, and was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, England (*Md. Hist. Mag.,* vol. 16, p. 56). Issue by second marriage:

i. Cecil Calvert, b. 1667, d. 1681.
ii. Clare Calvert, b. 1670, d. bef. 1694; m. *ca.* 1690, Hon. Edward Maria Somerset.
iii. Anne Calvert, b. 1673, d. 10 Feb. 1731; m. (1) 1694, her sister Clare's widower, Hon. Edward Maria Somerset; m. (2) William Paston of Horton, co. Gloucester.
v. Benedict Leonard Calvert, b. 21 March 1679, fourth Lord Baltimore (for issue, see: *ibid.,* vol. 16, p. 57).
iv. (?) Charles Calvert (Perhaps a natural son, *Ibid.,* vol. 16, pp. 56, 317).

11. NICHOLAS LOWE was a Roman Catholic and Lady Baltimore's brother. He served as Clerk of St. Mary's County and in 1687 as Coroner. He was frequently absent in England in the capacity of merchant and agent (Andrews, *op. cit.,* vol. 2, p. 377). He is named in the will of brother Vincent (who follows), proved 14 Dec. 1691 (some say 1692), Hall of Records, Annapolis, for Talbot Co., Lib. 6, fol. 7 (rear), as follows: " . . . and as for the land lying in old England in the Parish of Donly (Denby) in the county of Darby (Derby) left me by my mother, Ann(e) Lowe, by her last will and testament . . . and give it to my brother Nicholas Lowe." Also see: *Md. Calendar of Wills,* vol. 2, pp. 56-7.

12. COL. VINCENT LOWE (Junior), arrived in Maryland about 1672 (Richardson, *op. cit.* vol. 2, pp. 36, 174-8, 400), when he received his first 1,000 acres of land in Queen Anne's Co., patented to him under the name of "Stratton." He was a Roman Catholic and Lady Baltimore's brother. He was councellor, surveyor-general and colonel of foot in Talbot County (Andrews, *op. cit.* vol. 2, p. 377).

The estate with which the Lowes of Talbot County have been identified for over two centuries is "Grafton Manor," which contained 1,000 acres. The manors and other lands patented to Col. Vincent Lowe in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties aggregated 15,000 acres, with his large possessions in other counties, making him one of the largest landowners of

his time in Maryland. "Grafton Manor" was re-surveyed for John Lowe in 1722, he being one of the testators of Vincent's will (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 7) ; but his relationship to this Vincent is not established since no issue is mentioned in Vincent's will. John Lowe, of Talbot Co., left "Grafton Manor" to his sons, John and Thomas, in his will proved 8 March 1726, Annapolis, Lib. 19, fol. 141.

The Lowe Family of Prince George's Co., Md., of which Gov. Enoch Louis Lowe was descended, traces its origin in Maryland to Maj. John Lowe, a Justice of St. Mary's Co. and Member of the House of Burgesses, 1697-1701. His great-grandson was Capt. Michael Lowe, of Prince George's Co. militia, 1776.

For Col. Vincent Lowe's undertakings as Surveyor-General from 3 April 1679, see: *Maryland Archives*, vol. 13, pp. 7, 8, 16, 19, 20, 22, etc. He was High Sheriff of Talbot Co. in 1675. Upon the departure of Lord Baltimore for England about 1684, to look after his interests, he appointed his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, Governor of the Province, but as he was yet a minor, Charles commissioned nine of the most important men in the Province, some related, as deputy governors, one of whom was Col. Vincent Lowe.

Through his marriage to the daughter of Seth Foster, of Choptank Island (now Tilghman's Island), this island passed into the possessions of the Lowes, as Elizabeth (Foster) Lowe received this tract of 1,000 acres from her father as her inheritance. The will of Seth Foster, of Great Choptank Island, Talbot County, proved 12 March 1674/5, lists eldest daughter, Elizabeth, of Talbot Co., and, as one of the overseers, son-in-law Vincent Lowe, *Maryland Calendar of Wills,* vol. 1, p. 107—Annapolis, Lib. 2, fol. 348.

Col. Vincent Lowe was one of the commissioners to lay out the town of Oxford, Md., and tradition says that Elizabeth Lowe gave the land for the site of that important town. This lady had the distinction of being buried with military honors. Whether it was because of her husband's rank, both in the Province and in England, or for her own act of public service, is not quite certain (Richardson, *op. cit.* 'The Article' in *The Sun,* Baltimore, or also see, vol. 2, p. 175).

No issue mentioned in his will (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 7).

13. COL. NICHOLAS LOWE and his brother Lt. Col. Henry Lowe (14-below) are shown here as the sons of 9-John and Catherine (Pilkington) Lowe, of Denby, as shown in Lowe, *op. cit.,* opp. p. 16, and in *History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby,* by Glover, vol. 2, p. 398. Glover shows 9-John Lowe as the eldest brother and Henry the youngest of the ten children. Therefore, this Nicholas could not possibly be the son of Henry, as some claim, for it would make him at least 30 or more years younger than his Aunt Jane, Lady Baltimore; and he would have been enjoying the benefits of kinship (*i.e.* been a land owner) some 20+ years after that which would have placed Lady Baltimore a bit too old to still be a "great beauty" and be having a family by Lord Baltimore. Also, this Nicholas Lowe died in 1717, just under 17 years after his Aunt Jane. Granted he was younger than his aunt, but not a generation so.

Col. Nicholas and his brother, Lt. Col. Henry Lowe, settled first in Calvert County, Maryland, on large tracts of land patented to them by the Proprietary. Lord Baltimore promptly appointed Col. Nicholas Lowe

Clerk of Talbot County, thus giving him an office of importance within reach of his distinguished kinsman. Here he married Elizabeth Roe, daughter of Edward Ro(w)e, and widow of Maj. William Combes, of Talbot County.

Col. Nicholas Lowe owned thousands of acres in Talbot Co. where he continued to grow in wealth and prominence until his death, in the year 1717 (Richardson, *op. cit.*).

Issue from will of Elizabeth Lowe (*Md. Wills,* vol. 4, pp. 217-18—Annapolis, Lib. 15, fol. 248), and proved 11 November 1719, being:

i. Nicholas Lowe.
ii. Vincent Lowe.
iii. Mary Lowe: m. ——— **Bozman.**
iv. Dorothy Lowe; m. ——— **Harrison.**
v. Sarah Lowe: m. ——— Long; ——— **Pattison.**
vi. (?) Prudence; m. ——— Price (may have been a stepdau.).

14. LT. COL. HENRY LOWE, left Calvert County, Md., and took up his residence in St. Mary's perhaps to enjoy the privileges of kinship, which would necessarily be many, as nephew of Lady Baltimore. In 1696 we find him commissioned Commander of St. Mary's County militia; the year following he was appointed Judge of the Provincial Court and Deputy Commissioner. He patented large tracts of land in St. Mary's Co., and there is still to be found on a part of Fenwick's Manor the tomb of his wife, with the interesting inscription: "here Lyeth interred the Body of Susannah Maria Lowe, late wife, of Henry Lowe, of the family of Bennetts, who departed this life the 28th day of July, 1714, in the 48th year of her age." The mother of this lady was the famous Mme. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, by her first husband, Richard Bennett (Richardson, *op. cit.*). Henry Lowe's will may be found in *Md. Wills,* vol. 4, p. 125—Annapolis, lib. 14, fol. 453, proved in St. Mary's Co., 6 November 1717.

Issue from will:

i. Henry Lowe, Jr.
ii. Bennett Lowe.
iii. Thomas Lowe.
iv. Nicholas Lowe, Gent., of St. Mary's Co., will 22 May 1729, Annapolis Wills, Lib. 4, fol. 453 (*Across the Years in Prince George's County* (1947), by Effie Gwynn Bowie, pp. 531-2, F187.P9B6).
v. Ann Lowe.
vi. Elizabeth Lowe; m. Col. Henry Darnall (Parrin, *op cit.* vol. 1, p. 203).
vii. Henrietta Maria Lowe.
viii. Dorothy Lowe; m. Francis Hall, son to Benjamin Hall.
ix. Mary Lowe; m. ——— Neale.

A SHORT CENSUS OF MASSACHUSETTS — 1779

By WILLIAM H. DUMONT

(Continued from the *Quarterly*, Vol. 50, p. 214)

	Town No.	Amount Deposited	Page No.
Wadly, Jonathan	37	210	2
Wadsworth, Peleg	129	400	109
Senaca	47	86	80
Wain, Hezediah M.	263	459	36
Wait, Aaron	141	25,503	53
David	139	96	86
John	18	334	86
		24	95
John	88	160	20
Wm.	88	1,000	61
		23	97
Wm.	91	2,400	5
Waldo, Benj.	18	916	52
Daniel	78	778	8
John	18	1,424	65
John	141	595	80
Thomas	18	2,100	110
Waldridge, Henry	181	160	22
Waldron, Eliza	18	100	39
Wales, Atherton	21	200	106
Nathan'l	21	300	24
Walker, Eliza	18	20	95
Ezekiel	18	603	73
Joseph	18	362	39
Susanna	18	632	11
Timothy	192	200	12
William	101	630	67
Walles, Benj.	42	242	66
Walley, Thomas	18	11,594	62
		564	70
Wallis, Deborah	18	84	31
Waner, Jon'a	246	3,400	112
Ward, Artemus, Esq.	148	318	60
Benj.	141	213	85
Jabez	110	133	45
Joseph	141	674	71
Miles	141	400	38
		345	80
		279	88
Richard	141	1,139	61
		4,820	80
Samuel	141	5,224	80
Wm.	185	1,088	20
Ware, John	222	356	30
Sam'l (negro)	18	40	37
Warner, Benj.	76	200	31
Elisha	13	156	89
Josiah	25	600	19
		2,000	111
Joseph	275	201	44
Nath.	58	757	66
		95	67
Warren, Aaron	179	2,300	112
Benj.	30	60	96
Benj.	100	150	34
Benj.	141	2,882	38
		61	65
Ebenezer	80	129	4
Jacob	44	242	40
James	129	44	88
John	18	643	69
Winslow	129	245	86
Washburn, Eliah	22	20	96
Waterman, Asa & Jno.	93	2,800	112
Jno.	104	5,850	2
		2,275	18
Nath.	144	341	76
		400	109
Thomas	93	9,800	93
Waters, Benj.	16	613	36
Benj.	141	346	34
Daniel	18	250	64
John	141	76	34
Josiah	18	4,473	55
		230	64
		1,000	68
Josiah, Jr.	18	2,075	66
Stephen	141	711	34
Zebulon	156	29	86
Watson & Spooner	129	852	63
Watson, Rebecca	25	94	18
George	129	3,457	23
		2,024	45
Jon'a	18	123	38
Wm., Esq.	129	460	80
Wm. & Co.	129	1,284	46
Watts, Sam	31	351	72
Samuel	228	400	12
Webb, Barnabas	18	163	58
John	18	2,300	6
		177	42
Jonathan	21	999	18
Nathaniel	37	307	33
William	141	200	37
		315	39
Webber, Benj.	58	1,422	55
Ignatius	58	126	98
John	12	337	31
John	91	200	42
Webster, Grant	18	40	98
Jon'a	69	658	80
		58	96
		48	100
		35	101
Welch, Katherine	18	32	89
Thomas	18	218	89
Welcom, Thos.	141	60	74
Weld, Edward	6	1,116	32
Wells, Arnold	18	887	89
James	18	477	68
Peter	168	617	38
		50	89
Welman, Adam	141	1,837	40
Isaac	90	400	105
Tim Y	141	2,720	34
Welsh, John	18	724	62
		59	101
Wendell, John	246	18,000	67
		2,000	68
Oliver, Esq.	18	17,731	38
		3,674	76
		13,271	55
		10,586	90
		2,530	91
Sus'a	18	929	90
Wesson, James	24	448	88

	Town No.	Amount Deposited	Page No.
Nathan	213	742	36
West, Benjamin	141	1,712	53
William	141	5,182	70
		104	81
		950	89
Weston, Lewis	129	1,655	62
		20	98
Paul	209	42	36
Wm.	129	519	62
Wetherill, Charles	126	714	66
Wetmore, Wm.	141	11,300	111
Wheeler, David	18	427	68
Josiah	18	23	88
Sam'l, 3rd	2	64	28
Thos.	18	80	96
Uriah	160	1,800	105
Wheelock, Ephraim	96	220	55
Wheelwright, John	18	46	101
Joseph	234	700	105
Whelden, Richard	18	2,602	27
Whippey, George	38	136	31
Whitaker, Nath.	141	3,290	73
Whitcomb, Job	34	100	25
John	21	50	25
Joseph	34	200	25
Isaac	34	100	25
Silas	18	21	36
White, Benj.	18	215	56
Calvin	18	516	15
Cornelius	162	600	105
David	21	400	10
Ebenezer	18	500	12
Elijah	25	354	82
Gideon	170	436	80
Jerutha	24	1,000	10
John	17	57	75
		87	89
		73	95
John	18	102	49
		2,842	51
John	35	350	51
John	212	64	34
Joseph	141	1,975	65
Joseph	170	29	75
Joseph	257	400	109
		4,000	111
Mark	2	225	52
Perry	253	60	88
Samuel	18	2,711	84
Samuel	69	155	80
Whitefoot, Hannah	91	568	23
Whitemore, Jeremiah	152	300	110
Whiting, Daniel	39	300	110
Eben.	139	1,100	108
Samuel	72	515	45
Whitman, Charles	158	66	89
Eben.	22	200	20
Noah	22	50	43
Whitney, Daniel	145	441	33
Elnathan	139	400	17
Ezra	42	225	79
John	36	352	81
Michael	42	172	78
Oliver	25	49	95
Simon	177	436	72
Samuel	18	700	2
		461	18
		428	38

	Town No.	Amount Deposited	Page No.
Whittemore, Jer'h	152	31	101
Joseph	37	173	15
Sam'l	58	3,167	37
		214	74
		114	101
Whitteridge, Livermore	16	635	47
Whitwell, Mary	139	194	42
Rev. Wm.	91	5,700	45
Whitworth, Anna	141	177	22
Deborah	18	1,400	72
Wibird, Eliza	246	1,698	90
Wight, Rev. Eben.	18	134	81
Wild, Edward	6	2,624	29
Jon'a	18	238	46
Wilder, Jonas	163	96	43
Jonas	78	2,350	36
Wilders, Jacob	200	627	61
Wilds, Moses	166	100	28
Wiley, John	203	910	25
		497	66
Moses	178	124	58
Willard, Daniel	78	91	23
Willbore, Joshua	162	169	83
Williams, Benj.	90	300	6
George	141	53,335	67
		10,423	87
George, Jr.	141	1,526	65
Elijah	259	223	75
Henry	141	6,993	52
Henry H.	18	310	76
Isaac	141	69	98
John	141	239	51
John	18	17,037	21
Jon'a	18	31,845	21
		36,490	89
		22	96
		134	98
		50,000	111
		50,000	113
Jon'a	30	1,632	75
Leonard	172	1,206	17
Mary	18	2,145	70
Sam.	141	2,722	52
Samuel	214	285	21
Sam'l, Jr.	214	453	21
		2,000	105
Seth	49	138	36
Simon	43	121	11
Thankful	43	305	11
Thomas	16	330	22
Thomas	139	137	87
Wm.	91	25,076	84
		127	95
		737	96
		33	98
Williams & Allen	18	15,178	72
Willington, Wm.	172	567	60
Willis, Eliakim	88	80	45
Nath'l	18	164	87
Reuben	160	21	81
Wilson, Alexander	18	42,627	7
Mary	18	400	108
Nath'l	106	256	19
Newell	37	200	14
Robert	37	400	14
Winchester, Nath'l	24	395	41
Wincholl, Sam'l	229	300	16
Winn, John	192	40	97
Timothy	195	1,000	112

	Town No.	Amount Deposited	Page No.
Winship, Amos	18	550	50
Rev. Josiah	235	200	5
Winslow, Eben	15	77	90
Gilbert L.	199	174	47
Isaac	93	232	44
John	45	105	21
Joseph	144	44	29
Nath'l	144	320	29
Sam'l	127	508	32
Winthrop, Hannah	25	2,600	112
John	18	1,129	78
Wiswall, Samuel	50	452	17
Withered, John	18	4,100	110
Witherle, Joshua	18	663	36
Wittinon, Susan	18	81	20
Witty, Wm.	91	200	4
Wood, John	76	3,698	98
Jon'a	92	529	7
Joseph	16	1,553	70
Joseph	202	44	44
Richard	91	800	21
		700	107
Samuel	85	142	24
Wm.	38	234	50
Wm.	91	340	58
		257	83
Woodbery, Cornelius	16	100	3
Wm.	76	500	107
Woodbridge, Rob.	91	600	4
Woodbury, Jerusha	58	148	83
Peter	16	94	3
Peter	58	52	97
Thomas	16	200	3
		4,140	23
Woodman, Jon'a	141	2,125	52
Lydia	141	50	12
Woods, Henry	126	515	21
Woodward, Hook	18	69	8
Richard	39	240	22
R'd Sam	185	54	40
Sam'l	212	708	30
Worth, John	104	2,088	95
Jonathan	104	305	27
Shubael	87	38	86
Shubael	104	2,328	1
		210	40
William	104	62	43
Wright, Caleb	110	98	97
David	126	264	55
Jabez	110	154	44
Joseph	128	2,419	66
Nath'l	78	72	23
		200	108
Stephen	183	400	7
Thomas	195	209	15
Zaccheus	183	233	15
		40	96
Wyman, Abijah	78	159	38
Hezekiah	195	200	19
Huldah	195	200	107
Isaac	195	425	19
Joshua	195	300	47
Ross	148	12	98
Stephen	195	200	108
Wyer, Ephraim	106	42	82
Russell	141	370	41
Young, Barnabas	178	410	73
Joseph	221	366	21
Joshua	178	57	34
Wm.	228	98	37

Table 2. Towns and code numbers

MASSACHUSETTS

No.	Town	No.	Town	No.	Town	No.	Town
1	Abington	27	Charlestown	53	Foxboro	78a	Lanseboro
2	Acton	28	Charlton	54	Framingham	79	Lee
3	Alford	29	Chatham	55	Franklin	80	Leicester
4	Amesbury	30	Chelmsford	56	Freetown	81	Lenox
5	Amherst	31	Chelsea	57	Germantown	82	Leominster
6	Andover	32	Chesterfield	58	Gloucester	83	Lexington
7	Ashburnham	33	Chilmark	59	Grafton	84	Lincoln
8	Athol	34	Cohasset	60	Great Barrington	85	Littleton
9	Attleboro	35	Concord	61	Groton	86	Lunenburgh
10	Barnstable	36	Conway	62	Hadley	87	Lynn
11	Barre	37	Danvers	63	Halifax	88	Malden
12	Bedford	38	Dartmouth	64	Hanover	89	Manchester
13	Belcherstown	39	Dedham	65	Hardwock	90	Mansfield
14	Bellingham	40	Deerfield	66	Harvard	91	Marblehead
15	Berkley	41	Dorchester	67	Harwick	92	Marlborough
16	Beverly	42	Douglas	68	Hatfield	93	Marshfield
17	Billerica	43	Dracut	69	Haverhill	94	Martha's Vineyard
17a	Bolton	44	Dudley	70	Hingham	95	Medfield
18	Boston	45	Dunstable	71	Holden	96	Medford
19	Boxford	46	Duxboro (Now *Duxbury*)	72	Holliston	97	Medway
20	Bradford	47	Duxbury	73	Hopkinton	98	Mendon
21	Braintree	48	Eastham	74	Hubbardston	99	Methuen
22	Bridwater	49	Easton	75	Hull	100	Middleboro
23	Brookfield	50	Edgarton	76	Ipswich	100a	Middleton
24	Brookline	51	Falmouth	77	Kingston	101	Milton
25	Cambridge	52	Fitchburg	78	Lancaster	102	Monson
26	Cape Ann						

No.	Town
103	Montague
104	Nantucket
105	Natick
106	Needham
107	New Braintree
108	Newbury
109	Newburyport
110	New Marlboro
111	New Salem
112	Newton
113	Northampton
114	Northboro
115	Northfield
116	Northbridge
117	Norton
118	Norwich (Now *Huntington*)
118a	Oakham
119	Oakton
120	Oxford
121	Palmer
122	Partridgefield (Now *Peru*)
123	Paxton
124	Pelham
125	Pembroke
126	Pepperell
127	Petersham
128	Pittsfield
129	Plymouth
130	Plympton
131	Princeton
132	Provincetown
133	Raynham
134	Reading
135	Rehobeth
136	Richmond
137	Rochester
138	Rowley
139	Roxbury
140	Rutland
141	Salem
142	Sandisfield
143	Sandwich
144	Scituate
145	Sherburne
146	Sheffield
147	Shirley
148	Shrewsbury
149	Shutesbury
150	Southampton
151	Southboro
152	Spencer
153	Springfield
154	Stockbridge
155	Stoneham
156	Stoughton
157	Stoughtonham (Now *Sharon*)
158	Stow
159	Sturbridge
160	Sudbury
161	Sutton
162	Tauton
163	Templeton
164	Tewkesbury
165	Tisbury
166	Topsfield
167	Townsend
168	Truro
169	Tyringham
170	Uxbridge
171	Walpole
172	Waltham
173	Ward (now *Auburn*)
174	Ware
175	Wareham
176	Warwick
177	Watertown
178	Wellfleet
179	Westboro
180	Wenham
181	Western (Now *Warren*)
182	Westfield
183	Westford
184	Westminster
185	Weston
186	Westport
187	West Springfield
188	West Stockbridge
189	Weymouth
190	Wilbraham
191	Williamston
192	Wilmington
193	Winchendon
194	Winsor
195	Woburn
196	Worchester
197	Worthington
198	Weatham
199	Yarmouth

MAINE

200	Arundel
201	Berwick
202	Bluehill Bay
203	Boothbay
204	Bowdoinham
205	Bristol
206	Brunswick
207	Cape Elizabeth
208	Casco Bay
209	Coxhall (Now *Lyman*)
210	Damariseotta
211	Edgecomb
212	Georgetown
213	Hallowell
214	Harpswell
215	Kennebeck
216	Kittery
217	Litchfield
218	Machias
219	Newcastle
220	New Gloucester
221	North Yarmouth
222	Old York
223	Pownalboro
224	Saco
225	Sanford
226	Scarboro
227	Sheepscutt
228	St. George
229	Topsham
230	Vasselboro
231	Waldoboro
232	Warren
233	Winthrop
234	Wells
235	Woolwich
236	York

NEW HAMPSHIRE

237	Derry
238	Dublin
239	Fitzwilliam
240	Gilford
241	Hampton Falls
242	Londonberry
243	Mason
244	Merrimack
245	Newington
246	Portsmouth
247	Rindge
248	Swinzey
249	Temple

RHODE ISLAND

250	Little Compton
251	Newport
252	Providence
253	Tiverton

CONNECTICUT

254	Mystic
255	New Haven
256	New London
257	Newtown
258	Norwalk
259	Pomfret
260	Suffield

NEW YORK

261	Albany
262	Pittstown

VERMONT

263 (?)

PENNSYLVANIA

264 Philadelphia

STATE UNKNOWN

No.	Town	No.	Town	No.	Town	
265	Eastown	270	Merrifield[1]	274	Worchester	5 Township
266	Flying Point	271	New Grafton	275	No. 5	(now Cummings
267	Lanness	272	New		Maybe No. 5	ton, Mass.)
268	Lanseford		Providence		(now Bluehill,	
269	Lymesboro	273	Topson		Maine) or No.	

[1] May be misspelling for "Murrayfield" (now Chester) Mass. or for Myrifield" (now Rowe), Mass.

Table 3. Page numbers and dates of deposit

Pages	Dates
1-10	Feb. 15-28, 1779
10-26	March 1-31, 1779
26-44	April 1-30, 1779
44-90	May 1-31, 1779
91	June 1, 1779
95	July 29-31, 1779
95-96	August 3-31, 1779
96-98	Sept. 1-30, 1779
98-99	Oct. 1-31, 1779
99-101	Nov. 1-30, 1779
101	Dec. 1-25, 1779
105-110	Mar. 12-30, 1779
111	Mar. 30, 1779-Feb. 28, 1780
112	Jan. 26-Feb. 29, 1780
113	Nov. 19, 1779-May 29, 1780

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

STITES, GLASGOW, BRYAN, CORNELL, DAVIS

By MABEL VAN DYKE BAER

ELIJAH STITES (S3988, N. J. and Penn. Service; Hamilton County, Ohio, Agency; Cert. 22327 issued 12 Oct. 1833 at $80 per annum from 4 March 1831, sent to H. J. Gaines, Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio, admitted to 2 years service, Act 7 June 1832).

Elijah Stites, before Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio, 23 Feb. 1833, 74 years old on 22 March 1832, resident of Warren County, Ohio, at this time but for many years a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, applied for the benefit of the Act of 7 June 1832; declared he entered the service of the U. S. in the Revolutionary War at Elizabeth Town in New Jersey in May 1777, in the company commanded by Capt. Morrell, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Oliver Spencer; he held no commission but was a private from first to last; he was a "Minute Man" and acted in that character for fully two years and upward; at all times bound to perform duty and at no time exempt from active duty for more than two weeks; stayed in New Jersey nearly if not all of two years where it was the theatre of war and British Army making frequent incursions in said state; his company engaged in scouting, guarding the lines and occasionally in actual battle; he was in the Battles of Amboy and Monmouth; engaged in erecting breastworks at Elizabeth Town Point, where frequently fired upon by the British; in march to Monmouth his army passed through Princeton; General Washington was present in person at the Battle of Monmouth, General Lee having retreated before General Washington arrived and assumed command; in Battle of Piscataway in which Regulars and Militia were opposed to the British Army; in Battles at Quibbletown and Lyon's Farms; acquainted with Capt. Benjamin Lane of Jersey Militia at Amboy; acquainted with Col. Jaquish a Militia officer at Battle of Monmouth; militia not much in company with Continental officers; in Battle of Piscataway applicant states he saw Col. Danl. Morgan with his rifle company; Col. Spencer commanded the erection of the breastworks at Elizabeth Town Point at which Major Wade of his regiment was also present; never received an official discharge but permitted to resume his usual occupation on his father's farm in Essex County on "Scotch Plains" soon after the British evacuated New York and it was unnecessary to observe such rigid discipline; knows of no person whose testimony he can procure except Hezekiah Stites of Hamilton Co., Ohio, who knows only a part of the time he served.

(Signed) Elijah Stites

Dan'l Gano, Clk. Ct., attested.

Elijah Stites replied to interrogations as follows: stated he was living with his father on Scotch Plains, Essex Co., New Jersey, when called into service; removed to Greene County, Penn., at age of 22 years and lived there for 14 years; since which he lived in Hamilton County, and Warren County, Ohio; was a volunteer 'Minute Man" and never drafted nor acted as a substitute for any person whatsoever; names of regular officers in the Continental and Militia regiments: Col. Morgan of the Regulars, and

Militia Officers General Maxfield, Col. Winds, and Col. Spencer; persons to whom known who will testify as to his veracity and belief in his Revolutionary War service include those back in Warren Co. where he now resides and also Hamilton County where he resided for 22 years and to nearly all of the early settlers; names particularly Gen. Jas. Findley and Thos Corwin of Congress; stated he was induced to come to Hamilton County to make his application because Hezekiah Stites was the only witness who had actual knowledge of his service and he lived in Hamilton County.

James Lyon, Jr., a clergyman, Hezekiah Stites and John Ferris, all of Hamilton Co., Ohio, deposed they were acquainted with the applicant and believed in his Revolutionary War service; Hezekiah Stites deposed in addition that he was in same service in Revolution as Elijah Stites and knew he was in service for 24 months.

Daniel Gano, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County, Ohio, certified 23 Feb. 1833.

Elijah Stites, Warren County, Ohio, 16 Sept. 1833, before the Court of Common Pleas in that county, made an additional declaration; stated he was born in Essex County, New Jersey; where he resided during all of his service with exception of 8 months' service; all service as "Minute Man" in New Jersey, moved afterwards to Red Stone County, Pa. and performed other service against the Indians in time of Revolutionary War; served in N. J. 18 months; served Red Stone 8 months; service performed in garrison or fort generally; did not perfect papers in Hamilton Co. because of his age, infirmities and frailty did not permit him to travel from his residence in Warren County situated about 35 miles from Cincinnati where the Hamilton Court is held.

Jonathan K. Wilds, Clk. of Court, Warren Co., Ohio, attested 30 Sept. 1833.

Notation on old jacket: Elijah Stites, N. J. and Pa. Lines, Records OK. Date of Death not on papers.

Statement of Service made by Elijah Stites, 20 April 1833, 74 years old, Hamilton County, Ohio, as follows:

Minute Man 1777 2 yrs. Pvt.
Capt. Morrell
Col. Oliver Spencer's Regt.
Gen'l Washington
Maj. Wade

JAMES GLASGOW (JANE GLASGOW), Pennsylvania service and agency; W25633; Cert. 25927 issued 31 January 1834, at $21.94 from 4 March 1831, Act. June 1832; Cert. 3728 issued 22 Feb. 1854 at $21.94 from 3 Feb. 1853; Increase to $96 per annum from 27 July 1868, cert. iss. 5 Oct. 1868, Acts 3 Feb. 1853 and 27 July 1868, Blwt. 39478-160-55.

James Glasgow, 7 January 1830, resident Derry Twp., Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, aged about 71 years; applied for benefit Act 7 June 1832; was drafted for service in Revolution in 1780, Pa. militia, Derry Twp., Cumberland Co., Pa., in a company of 60 men, under Capt. Robert Means, Lt. David Coulter, and Ensign John Reed; marched to Pitts Fort in Penns Valley, then in Cumberland Co., now Centre Co., to guard the frontier against the Indians; discharged in Oct. 1780; drafted in Fall of 1780 un-

der Col. Brown, Pa. Mil., scouting against the Indians; Spring 1781 under Lt. Richard Johnstone, Pa. Mil. for 2 months; Fall of 1781 under command of Capt. James Magill, Pa. Mil., following trail of Indians through Pennsylvania Valley to Allegheny Mountains; scouting during 1782 against Indians who had taken George Seiglert and others prisoners; drafted under Capt. Thomas Beale (afterwards Judge Beale of Mifflin Co.); whole service amounted to 6 months; deposed he was born December 1761 in County of Tyrone in Ireland; age was in Bible which has been lost; affidavit certified by Stephen Hinds, Decatur Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa., and Samuel Mitchell, Derry Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa., 7 January 1834.

Reverend James S. Woods, of the Presbyterian Church, Burrough of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, of which James Glasgow is a member, testified as to acquaintance with him and belief in his Revolutionary War services.

Robert Means, Derry Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa., who served with deponent deposed 4 January 1831.

David R. Reynolds, Proth, certified 8 Jan. 1834.

James McCord, J. P. Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., certified.

A. Rohens, Lewistown, Pa., 20 Jan. 1834, forwarded application of James Glasgow to Washington, D. C., and stated "our petitioner is a true Jackson Democrat and in needful situation; the old fellow has as many children as John Rodger's wife," furthermore states that Samuel Marclay, Sr. has been ill.

James Glasgow submitted a supplemental affidavit 12 Feb. 1834, in which he gave service in full.

Henry Kulp, J. P. and James McCord, J. P., attested.

James Milliken and Samuel W. Stuart, Lewistown, Pa., deposed they were acquainted with applicant, 12 Feb. 1834.

A. W. Benedict, Clerk, House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, forwarded copy of application 19 May 1855.

Jane Glasgow, Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Pa., 28 March 1853, applied for a widow's pension; describes service of her former husband James Glasgow; stated she married him 16 March 1816, Decatur Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa.; husband died 11 October 1840; appointed John M. Thayer her attorney.

Abraham S. Wilson, Judge, and Thomas F. McCoy, County Clerk, attested 29 March 1853.

General George McCulloch and Ephreim Banks, Esq., deposed they were acquainted with widow and her former husband.

C. Hoover, J. P., and C. S. Black, J. P., certified.

Theodore H. Cremer, Proth., attested 22 August 1853.

James Glasgow, Mifflin County, Pa., 16 Jan. 1854, aged 30 years, deposed he was the son of James Glasgow.

Caleb Parshall, Huntingdon Co., Pa., 16 Jan. 1854, aged 64 years, deposed that when he was a resident of Mifflin Co., Pa., he was acquainted with James Glasgow and Jane McClintick; he and his wife Nancy were present at the house of James Glasgow and witnessed the marriage of said James Glasgow; they were married by Thomas Megee, Esq., who has long since removed to the State of Ohio.

Daniel Africa, J. P., attested.

William Glasgow, Huntingdon Co., Pa., 18 Jan. 1854, 28 years of age, deposed he was the son of James Glasgow, who died in Mifflin Co., Pa., in

1840, and that Jane Glasgow, his mother, was still a widow.

Jane Glasgow, Borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa., 4 Sept. 1854, aged 60 years, repeats her husband's service; stated she married him May 1816, Decatur Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa., by Thomas Megee, Esq.; husband died Derry Twp., Pa., 12 Oct. 1840; she remained a widow.

William Glasgow and Sarah M. Simpson, Huntingdon, Huntingdon Co., Pa., deposed James and Jane Glasgow lived as man and wife.

A. S. Harrison and Matthew F. Campbell, Huntingdon Co., Pa., certified 4 Sept. 1855.

Jane Glasgow, 16 Sept. 1868, 74 years of age, res. of Huntingdon, Pa., who was granted Cert. 3728 for $21.94, applied for increase in pension under Act 27 July 1868; appointed R. Milton Speer, Huntingdon, Pa., attorney.

J. S. Comman and William Steel, Huntingdon, Pa., witnessed her mark.

J. R. Simpson, Proth., certified.

Letter in file:

J. R. and W. B. Simpson, Attorneys, 309 Penn. St., Huntingdon, Pa., 26 January 1906, wrote to Bureau of Pensions, stating that Mrs. Sarah Simpson was inquiring regarding the services of her father James Glasgow in the Revolution; that War Department information meager. His widow, Jane Glasgow received a pension to the time of her death in 1869. He died 13 Oct. 1840, Mifflin Co., Pa.

ROBERT GLASGOW, Virginia service, R4057 (Rejected).

Robert Glasgow, Adams County, Ohio, 28 July 1834, 85 years of age, applied for the benefit of the Act 7 June 1832; was born in Derry County, Ireland, in 1749; came to Nottingham County, Virginia, in 1769; no written record of his age; when called into Revolutionary War service he lived in Rockbridge County, Virginia; he afterwards moved to Adams County, Virginia, where he "now lives;" he was always drafted, knew Generals Muhlenburg, Wayne, Gales, and Greene; September 1780 was drafted in Rockbridge County, Va., in Va. Militia, in company commanded by Capt. Samuel Wallace, regiment commanded by Col. McDowell; marched to Fredericksburg, Va., then to vicinity of British Fort at Edwards (or Edmonds) Hill on Elizabeth River, where he served term protecting the inhabitants of the neighborhoods from ravages of British Garrison; served 5 months, 10 days; January 1781 drafted in Rockbridge Co., under Capt. Wallace and Col. McDowell, served 3 weeks; again March 1781 from Rockbridge County, Va., served 3 months under Capt. Patton and Col. McDowell, marched to Fairfield, Va., encamped a few days; he then hired a substitute to serve remainder of his term; stated following can certify as to his services: William McCormick, Asa Williamson, and Joseph Stow, neighbors who have belief in his services; no documentary evidence or living witnesses who can prove service.

James McNeil and Enoch McCormick depose they were acquainted with deponent and have belief in his Revolutionary War service.

Joseph Darlinton, County Clerk, certified 28 July 1834.

Robert Glasgow, 5 November 1834, made a supplemental affidavit before William Cochran, J. P., Highland County, Ohio; Samuel Bell, Clerk of Court, certified.

William Scott, Hillsboro, Ohio, advised Robert Glasgow failed to furnish

proof of 6 months' service as required by law; claim rejected for this reason.

Pension application file includes correspondence from the following persons regarding Robert Glasgow's Revolutionary War service in Virginia:

1. *Mrs. L. M. Hyde,* Princeton, Missouri, April 16, 1931 made inquiry. Cornelia Beekman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; probably routine inquiry for proof of service for a prospective member.

2. *Sarah E. Glasgow Patton,* 3263 Huntingdon Blvd., Fresno, California, January 10, 1929, inquired regarding Robert Glasgow, who was born in Derry Co., Ireland, 1749, came to Nottingham Co., Va.; moved to Rockbridge Co., and served in Col. McDowell's Va. regiment, Capt. Wallace's company; also Capt. Patton's co.; she wanted eligibility for the DAR.

3. *Mrs. William J. Taylor,* 1509 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 26, 1926, (Blanche Glasgow Taylor); her letter states Robert Glasgow came to America from County *Down,* Ireland in 1765, landed in Philadelphia and settled in Rockbridge Co., Va.; 1796 went to Adams Co., Ohio, where he died 1834.

4. *Minnella May Littell,* Carydon, Iowa, November 8, 1907, on letterhead of W. M. Littell, J.P., N.P., Real Estate and Farm Loans and Pension Attorney, inquires regarding Robert Glasgow, of Rockbridge, Va., who served in Revolutionary War.

5. *Miss Ida Ludlow,* 501 S. Jefferson St., Muncie, Indiana, stated she was tracing for DAR membership; inquired regarding J. Glasgow and other surnames. (Probably was tracing for someone other than herself).
6. Note of an inquiy from: Luella Dryden, Burlington, Iowa, October 23, 1899. No correspondence.

WILLIAM GLASGO (GLASGOW), (ELIZABETH), Md. W25632 service, Georgia agency; Cert. 12878, at $80 per annum issued 7 June 1833 from 4 March 1831, Act. 7 June 1832; Cert. 4408 issued to Elizabeth Glasgow, widow, for same amount, 4 Aug. 1854, from 3 Feb. 1853, Act of 3 Feb. 1853; BLWt. 8178-160-55, sent to A. C. Dasiel, Danielsville, Ga.

William Glasgo, Madison Co., Ga., 14 Jan. 1833, aged 70 years, applied benefit Act 7 June 1832; enlisted in Revolutionary War service, under Capt. Race Clicket, 3rd Reg. Md. Line; he joined regiment at Smiths Clove in New Jersey and marched to West Point under General Arnold, who proved traitor the summer after; stormed Fowlers Fort near North River not far from New York; also at storming of Stoney Point Fort under General Wayne; marched South and in the Battle of the Cowpens and Guilford; lived in Charles County, Md., when he enlisted about April 1780; discharged 11 April 1783 which has been lost.

Robert Grover, John Meroney, Noah W. Pittman, and James Long, Justice of Inferior Court attested.

William Sanders, Clerk of Court, certified 18 Jan. 1833.

Register Land Office, Western Section, Maryland, Annapolis, 31 May 1833, certified that depreciation pay roll shows W. Glasco, Pvt., 3d Reg. of Md. Line, received £61.18.11, depreciation money issued Md. troops of Continental establishment on 8 May 1781; signed George G. Brewer.

There is also a similar statement that William Glasgow received $22.60 for arrears of pay, and was discharged 12 April 1781.

Certificate sent to Wm. Sanders, Danielsville Court House, Ga.

Elizabeth Glasgow, Madison County, Ga., 7 Feb. 1854, 52 years, applied for benefit Act 3 Feb, 1853, granting pensions to widows of Revolutionary War soldiers; she married William Glasgow, 9 Febr. 1835; husband died February 1846; has remained a widow.

Richard H. Bullock, Walton H. Griffith, and Ranford E. Hitchcock, Justices of Court, attested.

Nathan Williams, J. P., and Samuel Williford, Clerk Court, certified.

Elizabeth Glasgow submitted supplemental affidavit deposing husband died *1847* instead of 1846.

Robert Smith and Frances Scarborough, Madison Co., Ga., deposed they were acquainted with deponent and former husband for 20 years; they were married about 1835 by Gilford E. Hendrick, J. P., Madison Co., Ga.; William Glasgow died last days of Febr. 1846. They later submitted another affidavit correcting the date of death to *1847*.

Samuel M. Knight was appointed attorney for Elizabeth Glasgow.

Robert Steele and Radford Jordain, deposed that William Glasgow died Febr. 1847.

Amos Caruthers, Clerk of Court, certified 12 July 1854.

Elizabeth Glasgow, Madison Co., Ga., deposed 1 April 1855, applied for benefit Act 3 Feb. 1855, still a widow.

Robert Smith and Frances Scarborough, Madison Co., Ga., April 1855, deposed they attended marriage of William and Elizabeth Glasgow.

WILLIAM BRYAN (S8089, N. C. service and Agcy.; Cert. 7056 issued 27 Feb. 1833, at $30 p. a. from 3 March 1831, Act 7 June 1832).

William Bryan, Bladen Co., N. C., 76 years on 14 May 1833, appld. on 4 Feb. 1833, for the benefit of the Act of 7 June 1832, before the Worshipful Wm. H. Beatty, Alexr. King and John I. McMillan, Justices of the Peace; stated he vol. in Fall 1776 as pvt. in Capt. Wm. Herndon's co., marched from Richard Smith's plantation on Baker's Creek to a branch short distance from where Miller's Meeting House stood; marched to Rockford Creek, joined other co. from Bladen and Cumberland counties, against Tories who were at Cross Creek (now Fayetteville) under the command of the famous Gen'l or Colonel McDonald; Gen'l Moore, Continental officer, expected an attack and ordered entrenchment; mentions march to Cape Fear, Wilmington, Jumping Run, Caswell's Camp, and old Brunswick Town; in Fall 1777 he was pvt. in Bladen Militia com. by Capt. Charles Bullock, Lt. Wm. Dye and Col. Thomas Brown; Bladen then included counties of Robeson and Columbia; rendezvoused at Fair Bluff on Downey Creek or Lumber River; marched Bear Swamp near S. C. line; thinks Capt. or Major Robert Raiford, continental officer, was with company; served one month; in Nov. 1781 vol. pvt. Bladen Co., Mil. under Capt., later Gen. John Willis; joined company at Elizabeth Town; marched to S. C. line; serv. 3 mo.; received discharge 4 Feb. 1782, which states was attached; was born in Bladen County, Brown Marsh, 14 May 1757; record in his father's Bible now belonging to him; lived in Bladen Co. all his life; following know of his services and character: Gov. John Owen, Robert Lyon, Richard M. Lewis, Sen.; and Wm. J. Cowan, as well as Ithamore Singletary.

Robert Lyons and Richard M. Lewis attested.

Patrick Kelly, Clk. Ct., Bladen Co., N. C., certified Feb. 1833.

Josiah Singletary declared he served with declarant in expedition to Downey Creek near S. C. line.

WILLIAM BRYAN, (S6699, N. C. Service and Agency; admitted to $26.66 p. a. on roll of N. C. from 4 March 1831 to 11 Feb. 1846 when he died; Cert. 37093 issued to children 24 April 1847; Act 7 June 1832).

William Bryan, Johnston Co., N. C., applied for benefit Act 7 June 1832, in two affidavits, one 26 April 1845, 84 yrs. old, and other 12 Dec. 1845, 85 yrs. old; stated family and name of Bryan very numerous, widely connected and influential in Johnston Co., N. C. long before the Revolutionary War and continued so during struggle for Independence, sharing largely in its support by their wealth and influence; same name has continued thus distinguished nearly up to this period, though many have removed to distant parts; Johnston County embraced several adjacent counties; his family lived in middle, extreme North, now perhaps Wake Co., and in extreme South end which was the family of the declarant; his father, Lewis Bryan, raised only three sons; Asa born 1750, John born 1753 and William born about 1760 (the declarant); known distinction of his family was "of Mill Creek," and all served in the Revolution; brother John was an officer in county and then removed to Georgia where he died about 30 years ago; Asa, captain in Revolution died about 20 years ago, leaving declarant only living son of his father, Lewis Bryan; when the declarant was 16 years he weighed 157 pounds, and entered early in the Revolution; all family was Whig and Patriot; he served in Revolution about 12 mo.; under Capt. Whitley in 1778, in S. C. at time of Battle of Briar Creek (not in said battle); discharged; called out under Col. Needham Bryan; short service under Capt. Raiford, marched down Neuse River and encamped near Green's Ferry, then occupied by Thomas Gray, a lawyer about 1780-1; foraged horses in soft corn in Wm. (?) Gray's field; drafted 1781 for 5 mo., under Capt. Edmond Griffin, ordered to Wilmington, N. C.; William Roberts, was Lt., James Holt, Ensign, and declarant, Sgt.; remained there until news of Cornwallis' surrender; had smallpox when at Wilmington and nearly lost his life; paid only partly for services in pay and subsistence, which was all in certificates; there was another William Bryan who died about 20 years ago who belonged to the family in the North of the County, Swift Creek; he knew him well but he did not serve in Capts. Whitley or Griffin's companies; declarant's age was in a book kept by father who was a man of learning and education, but book either lost or destroyed or carried to distant parts; he was born 3 August 1760, as Nancy Hobby now an elderly woman in adjacent county of Cumberland and who lived near parents of affiant can testify; also Ann Bryan, widow of his late brother Asa Bryan who is near his age, always lived near him, now in Cumberland Co., near the Johnston Line, will testify; affiant has not heretofore applied for a pension because he lived in an obscure vicinity 18 miles from a post office and where no newspaper taken in several miles of his residence; affiant has lost his property and does not get about much; been to court house only once in 6 or 7 yrs.; would not throw himself on the charity of his country as long as his circumstances were easy, but now for several years his means are almost all

gone from debts of securities not expected by him for a great part of his life.

Jesse Adams, Minister of the Gospel, born in and resident of the neighborhood of William Bryan, declares he believes in deponents Revolutionary services, 2 May 1845.

John Q. Adams, J. P., and Thos. Bagley, Clk. Ct., Johnston County, N. C., attested both affidavits, 4 June 1845 and 17 Jan. 1846.

Anna Hobby, Cumberland Co., N. C., 15 Dec. 1845, 97 or 98 yrs., b. 1748 in Johnston Co., N. C. in south end of county; married Ruben Hobby in 1770, and near neighbors of Lewis Bryan of Mill Creek, Johnston, N. C.; states he had 3 sons, Asa nearly age of deponent, John a High Sheriff of county and Surveyor; next William Bryan who now lives within 2 or 3 miles from where he was born, and about 5 miles from where she lives, though in different counties; he is 10-12 years younger than she; all Bryan sons served in Revolution; remembers that when William Bryan retd. from Wilmington in Rev. serv. he was badly marked with small-pox, which he had with Capt. Griffin.

James Hodges, J. P., lives 3 miles from Anna Hobby, declares he knows her to have an astonishing mind and memory.

John McLaurin, Cumberland Co., Clk. Ct., attested.

Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, 21 Oct. 1846 writes that Jesse Adams, Johnston Co., N. C., was one of the representatives from that county in the last legislature of N. C.

William F. Collins, Compt. Public Recounts, Raleigh, N. C., 9 March 1846, certified that Edmond Griffin, Johnston Co., N. C. was allowed by the Auditor, Newbern Dist., L 472.10 for serv. in Feb. 1782 in Rev., Rec. 3, Bound Book, p. 146, ent. Compt. Office of Kingston.

Ashbey Sanders, N. C., House of Commons, from Johnston Co., N. C. 2 Jan. 1847, declared William Bryan was a candidate for the legislature in 1825 and in campaigning referred to his Revolutionary serv.

Jno. MacLeod, Raleigh, N. C., 5 Jan. 1847, declared he was a member of the legislature 1820-1824, and William Bryan was also a candidate and ref. to himself as a Rev. soldier.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, J. P., attested, Wake Co., N. C.

Jas. T. Mamoh, Clk., Wake Co., N. C., by W. H. High, deputy, attested 16 Jan. 1847.

William F. Collins, Compt., Raleigh, N. C., certified that William Bryan had the following specia certificates: L20.5, Bk. 23, p. 47, pd. by Sheriff of Johnston Co.; L 10, Bk. 2F, p. 32; and L 11.14, Bk. 3, p. 5.

The Secretary of War, 24 April 1847, in conformity with the law of the U. S., 7 June 1832, certified that William Bryan, deceased, late of N. C. who was a pvt. in Rev. is entitled to receive $26.66 per annum to commence 4 March 1831 and terminate 11 February 1846, day he died, and such amount is payable to only surviving children as follows:

Asa H. Bryan	Eliza Bryan
Janet Bryan	Alice Bryan
Joseph Bryan	Joanna Thorton (or Thornton)

payment to be made at Fayetteville, by John Huske, agent in N. C.

Statement that William Bryan left no widow.

Cert. sent to I. L. and A. S. Smith. Also reference made to Cert. 32561.

JOHN CORNELL, N. Y. service, R13353

John Cornell, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 10 June 1833, before Joseph Reed, J. P., appld. for ben. Act 7 June 1832; vol. N. Y. Mil. in co. of Lt. Thomas Humphrey, Col. William Humphrey, Lt. Col. James Van Denburgh and Maj. William Clark; marched to Oswego and to Nine Partners, and dismissed after two to six days' service; during year served 2 months in an organized co. of independent patrol guards; in 1779 in spring in co. of Capt. Morey, served 3 to 14 days and was at West Pt.; at Oswego, Nine Partners, Dover and other places on Hudson, serv. 3 mo.; 1780 ordered to duty under com. of Capt. Aspenwell Cornell, Lt. Benj. Rosekrants, serv. 4 to 6 days; generally in Dover, Franklin, Oswego, Nine Partners, etc. serv. 2 mo.; 1781 und. Capt. Aspinwall Cornell 2 to 6 days, 1½ mo. to Nov. 1782; served in all 6 months and over. Signed John Cornell.

Alpheus Goodrich, Clk. Ct. attested 10 June 1833.

In a previous declaration John Cornell, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., gave his age as 68 years, (5 Sept. 1832 date of decl.); mentioned officers in addition to above, Capt. Wheeler, Lt. Gideon Hale, Gen. Knox, Capt. Roger Morey, and refers to his uncle Col. Humphrey; stated from age of 14-16 he vol. to go on patrolling parties; that he was born Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y. on 18 March 1764, lived before and after Rev. in that town and then moved to Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y. where he now lived and had lived for last 44 yrs.; age kept in father's Bible now in possession of one of his brothers in Dutchess Co. (did not name father or brother).

Benjamin Chadsey, Seth W. Higgins and Elder Abijah Peck, can testify as to his services. Signed John Cornell, attested by Thomas Palmer, Clk.

Isaac E. Gamsey and Seth W. Higgins, Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., testified they were well acq. with deponent. 7 Sept. 1832.

James Smith, Halfmoon, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 28 Aug. 1832, 67 yrs., deposed he was acq. with John Cornell; that James Smith ent. serv. as substitute for Charles Newton in Beekman, Dutchess Co.; and John Cornell served as patrolling scout; attested by Joseph Reed, J. P., 4 Feb. 1833.

Marked "Suspended, Act 7 June 1832—Rejected"

Note: Probably because of short length of service.

RICHARD CORNELL, S12562, N. Y. serv. and agcy.; Cert. 8992 iss. 6 May 1833 at $50 p. a. from 4 Mar. 1831, Act. 7 June 1832 (sent to A. Gould, Auburn, N. Y.)

Richard Cornell, Cayuga Co., N. Y., res. Auburn, 18 Sept. 1832, 72 yrs., appld. for benefit above act; deposed Sept. 1780 he left Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he resided; joined Militia Co. at Bedford, same county; com. by Maj. Hobby, Col. Thomas Thomas reg.; served also under Col. Jenison as guide to continental troops for 3 months between American and British armies; April 1781 served 4 mo. under same officers and also under Capt. Fog who he thought belonged to R. I. line; Sept. 1781 served 3 mo.; May 1782, 2 mo.; Sept. 1782, 3 mo.; always under same officers and in Westchester Co., frequently called to report as guide; knew Col. Burr, Gen. Pinsons and Col. Jemison. Signed "Richard Cornell."

Asahel Fitch, Judge attested.

Gardner Baker, Clergyman, and John Seymour, Auburn, N. Y., 18 Sept. 1832, testified they were acq. with deponent.

William Oakley, Fleming, Cayuga Co., N. Y., about 64 yrs., deposed he was acq. with Richard Cornell of Auburn during Rev. War, they resided within 4 miles of each other, he in White Plains, and Cornell in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Following correspondence in file:

H. M. Pulsifer, Pres., Rockwood Sprinkler Co., 206 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1911, asked for certified copies of records of pension of Rev. War service of Richard Cornell.

Wm. A. Eardeley, P. O. Box 91, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1911, asked for service and family records of Richard Cornell (Cornwell or Cornwall) who died 12 Dec. 1840 in Auburn, N. Y., aged 80 yr., 10 mo., 8 days; he had 2 wives and 2 sets of children.

There are no replies to these inquiries in the file.

WILLIAM DAVIS, S31158, N. C. service, Alabama agency (transferred to Louisiana); Cert. 7215 iss. 15 March 1833, $100 p. a. fr. 4 Mar. 1831, Act 7 June 1832, sent to I. C. Snede, Erie, Greene Co., Ala.

William Davis, Greene Co., Ala., 22 Sept. 1832, 71 yrs. on 17 Feb. next (1833), applied for benefit Act 7 June 1832; was born 17 Feb. 1762, Richmond Co., Va.; removed to Granville Co., N. C.; vol. Fall 1780 for Revolutionary War service; found his own horse and entered under Capt. John Henderson, Lt. Henry Criswell and Col. Sharod Harris; attached to regiment of Col. Malmady (a Frenchman) and Maj. Samuel Henderson and a Baron whose name he forgot; was on scouting parties; joined General Greene at Indian Grave Hill in Orange Co., N. C., near Va. line; was on detachment with Malmady's regiment and returned; then pushed forward toward Guilford Courthouse and arrived at retreat of Greene's Army; pursued General Cornwallis and overtook him at Ramsour's Mill where prisoners were taken; destroyed provisions at Cross Creek (now Fayetteville) marched to Halifax, N. C., by Enfield Courthouse; took British prisoners; attended court martial of Tories at Williamsborough where they were hung; marched to Cape Fear near Wilmington, N. C., where there were British fortifications; in detachment of 400 men under Maj. Moulton on Moultrie to river called Lockwood's Folly; stayed until late winter; discharged January 1782; removed to Elbert Co., Ga., about 4 yrs. after War; 12 yrs. afterwards to Abbeville District, S. C.; and 8 yrs. afterwards back to Elbert Co., Ga.; remained there until 1826, when he removed to Greene Co., Ala. where he then lived; age copied from family Bible; Col. John B. Smyth, Esq., Philomon Buford, 30 yrs. acquainted with him, and Rev. Edmund Pace, 7 or 8 yrs. acquainted with him. Signed: William Davis. Attested by James Yeats, Clk.

John B. Smyth, deposed he was acquainted with William Davis for 30 yrs., from 1806 to 1814, lived close neighbors, and last ten yrs. short distance apart.

Edmund Pace, Clergyman and Philomon Buford, res. Greene Co., Ala., dep. they were acq. with deponent.

William Davis, April 1839, asked for transfer to New Orleans, La., roll, "please direct to Shreveport, La., informing me of transfer."

William Davis, 13 June 1840, Caddo Parish, La., deposed he resided in

State of La., had lived for many yrs. with his son (not named) who moved to that parish, and as "he was an old man and frail he found it to his interest to accompany his son."

William S. Lewis, J. P., Caddo Parish, La., 13 June 1840, deposed he was in possession of an affidavit of *Thos. L. Davis,* respected citizen who declared William Davis to be the same person who had received Pension Cert. 7215.

William Davis was inscribed on the Roll of Louisiana at $100 p. a. and was paid from 4 Sept. 1838 to 4 Sept. 1840. (This would indicate he died about the latter date).

Letter in file to Hon. Alexander Mouton, M. C., Washington, D. C. by William Davis, Shreveport, La., 13 June 1840, regarding his effort to get transfer.

In file are following inquiries:

W. C. Davis, 803 Juniper St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1928, inquired regarding William Davis, Rev. soldier.

Mrs. J. L. Kirby, 805 Venetia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla., September 17, 1929, inquired regarding her ancestor, her great-grandfather William Davis, states he had land grant in Milledgeville, Washington Co., Ga.; died Milledgeville, Ga.; her grandfather was Horace Davis and his wife was Ruth Kirby; her (Mrs. Kirby's) mother was born Milledgeville, Ga., in 1812. (Evidently not the William Davis who lived in 1840 in Caddo Parish, La.)

LEWIS BRYAN AND WILLIAM BRYAN

By *Lindsay M. Brien (Mrs. Bernis Brien)*
Cheboygan, Michigan

From Bertie County, N. C. Deed Book "D" page 193:

William Bryan on 1 May 1735 sells to Charles Ricketts the following: "All that parcel or tract of land lying and being in Bertie Pct in St Johns Neck beginning at a pine at the east side of Cypress Swamp then E 229 pole to the center of three pines in Wm Wests line then away the line S 25 degrees W 267 pole to a pine then W 30 pole to a live oak on the head of Cypress Swamp then the mainders of the swamp to the first station containing by estimation four hundred & thirty acres be the more or less left to me by my fathers will."

State Archives, Search Room, Original Chowan Deeds, Call Number C.R.24.027 page 13. 19 October 1720: Deed from John Nairn to John Bryan. Secretary of State Land Grant office. John Bryan file No. 508 Book 3 page 74:

"To all etc Doe give unto John Bryan a tract of land cont 640 acres lying in St Johns Neck in Chowan precinct beginning at a pine on ye Cypress Swamp louis Bryants corner yn along his line E 224 pole to ye center of three pines Wm Wests line yn N 45 W 424 pole to a pine John Bryants corner tree yn along his line N 60 W 320 to a w oak his corner on ye Cypress Swamp yn ye corner of ye swamp to ye first station to hold given ye witness March ye 30th 1721
Chas Eden, Wm Reed, Fra Foster, Richd Sanderson, John Lovick."

PASSENGER LIST OF THE STEAMER FAH KEE

By *Milton Rubincam*
6303-20th Ave., Green Meadows, W. Hyattsville, Md.

On 29 March 1866 the steamer *Fah Kee* (John Stirling, master), bound for New York, took on the following passengers at Santiago de Cuba: The Marquis of Lorne, aged 20, gentleman, from England; Hon. Arthur Strutt, 24, gentleman, from England; James Powell, 21, servant, from Jamaica; Mr. John Q. Osborn, 22, merchant, from the United States; Mrs. Margaret Brooks, 50, spinster, from the United States; Mr. Fiderico [Federico] Martinez, 42, artist, from Spain; Mr. Gustavo Ribeaux, 41, merchant, from the United States; Mr. Marciano Griman (?—— surname not clearly written), 23, student, from Spain; Mr. John Fleming, 29, engineer, from the United States; and Mr. Fred Moreau, 37, engineer, from the United States. (From the microfilm of the passenger list in The National Archives, Washington, D. C.)

The first two passengers named above are of historic interest. The Marquis of Lorne was John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, who was born on 6 August 1845, and on 21 March 1871 married H.R.H. Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, daughter of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. From 1878 to 1883 Lord Lorne was Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He succeeded his father as 9th Duke of Argyll, 24 April 1900, and died without issue, 2 May 1914, when he was succeeded by his nephew, the 10th Duke.

Hon. Arthur Strutt (3 March 1842-6 February 1877) was the third son of Rt. Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P., who was created 1st Baron Belper on 29 August 1856, by his wife, Emily, daughter of William Otter, D.D. Hon. Arthur Strutt married (22 April 1873) Alice Mary Elizabeth de Lisle, by whom he had one son and a daughter. The son, Lt. Col. Edward Lisle Strutt, C.B.E., D.S.O., was second-in-command of the Mount Everest Expedition of 1922. The daughter, Laura Mary Strutt, was the first wife (15 December 1903) of Admiral Sir Edward Francis Benedict Charlton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.N., whose first cousin, William Oswald Charlton, of Hesleyside, co. Northumberland, married (31 December 1873) Mary Grant Campbell, of Washington, D. C., sister of Captain Charles H. Campbell, first President of the National Genealogical Society.

FAMILY REUNION

Harry M. Dengler, Councilor of the National Genealogical Society, who has served as President and Historian of the Talbot-Morgan-Buchanan-Dengler, allied families group for over twenty years since it was organized in 1924 and has been holding annual meetings since then, retired from this office recently. This group meets at St. Marks Protestant Episcopal church in Honey Brook township, Pennsylvania, on the Saturday following Labor day each year. Brinton Smith, President and Gilbert Talbot, Secretary, of West Chester, Pa. are the present officers.

ALABAMA TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

By *Nell Henley*

The following inscriptions were taken from tombstones at old St. Stephens, first territorial capitol of Alabama: Tall monument, known as the Crawford Monument:

In memory of
Mrs. Caroline Medora
wife of
Samuel Thompson Brown
and daughter of the
Honorable William Crawford
St. Stephens, Ala.
Born Apr 20th 1823
Died Apr 29th 1841

Grave near monument, known as Hays Grave; slab covering grave:

Here lies the body of
Sarah Maria Hays
wife of
Henry H. B. Hayes
daughter of
Col. George Fisher
She died on the 16th of Apr. 1818
Age 19 years 8 months and 11 days

In cemetery known as Mason Cemetery (located about 300 yards south of boulder placed in 1922 on site of Federal Land Office.)

Sacred to the memory of
George Rasher
born in
Philadelphia 7th of April 1801
Died at St. Stephens, Ala.
8th of August 1826
Age 25 years and 4 months

Sacred to the memory of
Martha Robeson
wife of John Robeson
who departed this life
December 10th, 1817
Age 28 years

Sacred to the memory of
David H. Mayhew
a native of Massachusetts
who departed this life
on the 7th day of Sept. 1822
in the fortieth year of his age

Sacred to the memory of
Dr. Middleton Daugherty
of Charlott N. C. Died 1835
While on a visit to Ala.

Cornelius M. Van Patten
Born in Schenectady Co.
New York
March 7th 1814
Died in
St. Stephens Ala.
January 15th 1840

MISCELLANEOUS BIBLE RECORDS

By *Hugh B. Johnston*
Thomas Farms, Wilson, North Carolina

TAYLOR BIBLE RECORDS

From "The Holy Bible" printed at New York in 1854, now in the possession of Mrs. L. P. Wooten of Wilson, North Carolina:

Arthur D. Taylor, born 22 January 1823 (died in the Confederate Army), married 16 June 1846, Nancy Lancaster who was born 16 April 1828, and died 3 July 1897.

1. William D. J. R., born 9 November 1849.
2. Lucy Ann Julia Jane, born 3 August 1851.
3. Mary Luisa Elizabeth, born 18 November 1852.
4. Sarah Serena Ann, born 31 December 1855, died 17 December 1936, married Jesse B. Wiggins.
   a. Bettie, born 21 November 1878.
   b. Hattie, born 28 August 1881, died 11 September 1900.
   c. Pattie, born 25 May 1886.
   d. Mamie Ellen Pearl, born 24 September 1891.
5. Emily A. Peninah, born 2 March 1860, married a Braswell.
   a. Minnie, born 21 October 1878.
   b. Mattie Ann Malinda, born 3 October 1882.
   c. Arthur James, born 7 May 1885.
   d. Mary Eva, born 9 September 1891.
6. Henrietta, born 2 December 1860.
7. Charles Jesse L. P. Davis, born 24 February 1862.
8. Luvenia, born 4 April 1864.

WORSLEY BIBLE RECORDS

(From photostats in the possession of Mr. Marvin R. Robbins of Rocky Mount, N. C.)

William Worsley, son of Pitman and Dicy Worsley, was born 6 Jan. 1787. He married Elizabeth.

1. John Worsley was born 1 March 1812.
2. Nathan Worsley was born 12 July 1813.
3. Redding Worsley was born 12 October 1815.
4. William Worsley, Jr., was born 21 November 1817.
5. Sarah Charlotte Worsley was born 30 June 1819.
6. Ethelina Worsley was born 17 March 1821.
7. Hezekiah McGilbert Worsley was born 6 March 1823.
8. Mary Liza Worsley was born 21 November 1825.
9. Lisinania Worsley was born 25 September 1830.

ROBBINS BIBLE RECORDS

J. W. Robins, a gunsmith by profession, had the following children:

1. Elbert Robbins was born 30 October 1832.
2. Evalina Robbins was born 3 October 1833.
3. John D. Robbins was born 29 June 1836.
4. Martha Robbins was born 29 January 1839.
5. Mahala Robbins was born 14 December 1846.
6. George W. Robbins was born 11 November 1848.
7. Chris C. Robbins was born 6 March 1850.
8. Dillila Robbins was born 7 January 1852.
9. Harriette Robbins was born 5 January 1854.
10. Frank D. Robbins was born 9 March 1856.
11. Elie Z. Robbins was born 21 December 1857.
12. Thomas J. Robbins was born 17 July 1860.
13. William D. Robbins was born 30 October 1863.
14. Fanny Robbins was born 7 February 1868.

PROCTOR BIBLE RECORDS

John Proctor, son of Absalom and Leathy Proctor, was born on 14 August 1815. On 23 January 1839, in Edgecombe County, he married Lucinda Williford, bonded by Josiah B. Williford. She was born on 27 September 1821.

H. G. Worsley (probably son of John Worsley) was born 8 July 1833. His wife Mary E. (a daughter of John and Lucinda Proctor) was born 8 July 1843. They were married 14 December 1859. He died on 26 March 1911.

1. Arabella Worsley was born 8 March 1861. On 8 February 1882, she married McG. Moore.
2. William H. Worsley was born 11 March 1863.
3. John L. Worsley was born 5 February 1866.
4. Thomas L. Worsley was born 22 May 1868.
5. Benjamin F. Worsley was born 18 December 1870.
6. Mary L. Worsley was born 18 June 1872.
7. Emerliza Worsley was born 22 August 1874.
8. Walter E. Worsley was born 28 July 1876.
9. Margaret E. Worsley was born 7 October 1877.
10. Mark Worsley was born 10 March 1880.
11. Minnie Worsley was born 10 March 1880.

An obituary of H. G. Worsley was written by Jesse Brake and published in the Rocky Mount papers and "Zion's Landmark." Among other details, we learn that he was a descendant of the Spicer family, fought in the Civil War, united with the Pleasant Hill Primitive Baptist Church on 25 June 1898, was chosen a Deacon, and his funeral service was conducted on 27 March 1911, by Elder Meedy B. Williford.

Mr. Worsley left an account of some of his life from which the following facts were extracted: In July 1861 he enlisted in an Edgecombe County Company organized at Old Sparta under Capt. Frank Pitt, with 1st Lt. U. B. Sharpe, 2nd Lt. Bennett Jenkins, 3rd Lt. M. B. Pitt, 1st Sergt. Spencer Pippen, 2nd Sergt. Thad Cherry, 3rd Sergt. W. W. Lester, 4th Sergt. H. G. Worsley, and Commissary Sergt. Leroy Reason. They drilled at Old Sparta as an independent Cavalry Company before going to Camp

Hardy above Little Washington and beginning picket duty. At the attack on Little Washington, they guarded the west end of the bridge over Tar River. The Federals were driven from the Town, and were evacuated by the gunboats in the River. His Company then went to Virginia and did picket duty on Blackwater River at Purcell's Ridge, had several skirmishes with the Yankees, and took part in the capture of the gunboat at Smithfield and about 25 prisoners. They returned to N. C. under General Hoke and took part in the capture of Plymouth, where Colonel Daring, the great cavalryman and artilleryman, distinguished himself by his bravery. Next they did picket duty on Albemarle Sound and had various skirmishes with the Federal gunboats and cavalry. When the Yankees blew up the ironclad *Albemarle* at Plymouth, he was the Sergeant in command of the guards that carried the Federal prisoners to Goldsboro.

He was on the extreme right of the picket line at Petersburg when the enemy broke through, and reported the fact to the Colonel in charge of the infantry. He was also on the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox and took part in the last day's fight under General Lee. He was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball, but the thickness of his clothing prevented a fatal penetration. He went to the rear and informed Captain Pitt of the surrender of General Lee, but Captain Pitt said he did not intend to surrender but for Worsley to surrender. Worsley replied that he volunteered to follow him, so they forded the James River and followed a circuitous route around the Federal Army and entered Granville County, taking a total of nine days in getting home to Edgecombe County.

Page Bible Records

From "The Holy Bible" printed at New York in 1829, now in the possession of Mrs. Leslie S. Farmer, Sr., of Elm City, North Carolina:

Eason Page, son of John and Martha Page, was born on 15 June 1796. [His wife Polly was born in 1805.]

1. Theophilus, born 19 July 1825.
2. Elizabeth, born 10 December 1826.
3. Martha, born 13 September 1828.
4. Thomas, born 18 August 1831.
5. Sally, born 9 January 1833. [She married Redden S. Lewis and had a son James Thomas Lewis who married Sallie Walston, daughter of Amos Walston and wife Nancy Adkinson.] She died about 1902.
6. John, born 29 January 1834.
7. Mark Bennett, born 20 January 1835.
8. Nancy, born 9 July 1836. She died in 1901.
9. Mary Susan, born 22 June 1843.

Bridgers Bible Records

From "the Holy Bible" printed at Philadelphia in 1859, now in the possession of the compiler:

Reddin Bridgers, born 20 February 1829, died 23 November 1887, married 20 February 1855, Mary who was born 29 August 1834, and died 15 December 1889.

1. Henrietta, born 28 November 1858, died 15 November 1882.

Willie (William Dempsey) Thomas (son of Woodard Thomas and wife Mary Jane Barnes), was born 26 August 1878.

From an old Bible in the possession of Mrs. Lula Bridgers of Wilson County, North Carolina:

John Bridgers, born on 16 March 1803, married Catherine (Pender), born on 1 May 1817.

1. James W., born 10 October 1832.
2. Mary Ann, born 24 March 1834.
3. Franklin, born 29 August 1835.
4. Sallie R., born 8 November 1837.
5. Martha M., born 19 May 1839.
6. Willie R., born 1 May 1841.
7. Evalina L., born 25 November 1843.
8. Margaret L., born 25 October 1845.
9. Catie R., born 4 February, 1848.
10. Elizabeth W. ("Bettie"), born 31 May 1852.
11. John T., born 16 June 1855.
12. Jesse V., born 21 October 1858.

WIGGINS BIBLE RECORDS

From "The Holy Bible" printed at Brattleboro in MDCCCXXXII and now the property of Mr. Thomas J. Wiggins of Wilson County, North Carolina:

Rowland Wiggins, son of Noah and Sarah Wiggins, was born 29 March 1794, and died in July 1882. [He married Martha ("Patsy") who was probably a Wilkinson, born in 1792 and died about 1855.]

1. James, born 8 January 1818, married 9 December 1838, Milbrey Taylor who was born 7 November 1818, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Taylor.
   a. Sally, born 19 March 1840, married first John Meares and later Ben Braswell.
   b. Nancy, born 12 July 1841, married John Farmer.
   c. Blake Henry, born 17 March 1843.
   d. Almond Luther "Al", born 8 April 1845.
   e. Martha Ann, born in 1848, married Bill Cobb and had a son Paul Cobb.
   f. Thomas, born 23 August 1850, died 9 April 1888. (He married first Nannie Thorne and later Mary Elizabeth Batts.)
   g. Margaret, born in 1853.
   h. Charles W., born in 1856.
   i. Elizabeth, born in 1858.
2. Sally, born 5 May 1819, married David Weaver 17 May 1838.
   a. Henry Gray, born 15 April 1839, died in February 1842.
   b. Milbry Jane, born 5 April 1840, died 17 August 1854.
   c. John Thomas, died 3 April 1842.
3. Thomas, born 15 October 1820. (He went to Texas.)
4. Noah, born 15 October 1822, died 3 January 1905, married Julia F. Braswell.
   a. Jesse Braswell, born 15 October 1852, married Rena Taylor.
5. Winniford, born 25 October 1825, died 19 October 1843, married a Whitfield.
6. Jesse, born 23 May 1828. (He left Edgecombe County.)
7. Elizabeth Katharine, born 31 March 1830. (She married John Daniels and moved to Dallas, Texas.)

8. Polly, born 4 March 1833. (She married Ruffin Daniels and moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and later to Velasco, Texas. She is known to have had daughters Mary M. and Sarah Daniels. Her husband apparently had another brother named William Daniels who remained in the Wilson County area.)

9. William Rowland, born 22 March 1836, died 31 December 1912. His first wife was Caroline Carter.
   a. Thomas Josephus "Tom," born 16 March 1868, married 11 February 1891, Nancy Ann Forbes, daughter of Joseph Forbes and wife Martha Robbins. She was born 31 October 1873.
      A. Mattie Lucinda, born 25 December 1891.
      B. Nettie Happuch, born 10 August 1893, died 30 December 1893.
      C. Gerald Grady, born 20 February 1895, died 4 March 1895.
      D. Ella Almeeter, born 15 August 1896, died 17 October 1896.
      E. Joseph Franklin, born 24 October 1897, died 6 April 1898.
      F. Gladys May, born 25 February 1899.

   The second wife of William Rowland Wiggins was Martha Ann Weaver.
   a. Noah Whitfield "Nossie", born 13 February 1873, died 4 February 1934, married 4 June 1902, Mary Gray Batts, daughter of James William Batts and wife Sarah Obedience Woodard. She was born 24 December 1876.
      A. Elizabeth Batts, born 27 January 1904, married 24 August 1927, Charles K. Foy of Gastonia, North Carolina.
      B. Mittie Belle, born 7 April 1906, married 8 June 1927, Gervaas Lester Parker, son of James Richard Parker and wife Ida Pullen.

Winiford Gardner died 15 April 1855.

Lucinda Averett died 12 November 1899.

Melvina Williams, daughter of John Gray and Nancy Williams, was born 10 October 1829, married Joseph Little Petway, and died 21 October 1909.
Catherine Elizabeth Carter, daughter of John Carter and wife Martha Robbins, was born on 26 August 1841, married Thomas Sharpe, and died 23 December 1932.

Thaddeus William Pender, son of A. J. "Jack" Pender and wife (apparently Betsy Bridgers), was born 10 February 1838, and died 10 February 1892. On 25 June 1867, he married Nancy Williams, daughter of John Gray and Nancy Williams. She was born 17 February 1843, and died on 14 May 1915.
1. Bettie Pender was born 17 February 1869, and died 18 March 1881.

Bridgers Bible Records

Records from a family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Frederick Wright Bridgers of Wilson County, North Carolina:

Charles Thomas Bridgers, born 1 December 1855, died 4 September 1916, married on 11 January 1880, Della Ann Sharpe, daughter of Benjamin W. Sharpe and wife Patsy Barnes. She was born 26 December 1855, and died on the third Sunday of May [what year?].
1. Sallie Ruth, born 28 December 1880, married G. E. Batts 11 December 1901.

a. Maggie E., born 11 October 1903.
b. Lillian E., born 2 May, 1905.

2. Frederick Wright, born 10 June 1886, died 30 September 1940, married Martha Margaret Sharpe 4 December 1913.
3. William Alec, born 25 September 1889, married Bettie Sharpe on 18 February 1912.
4. Henry D., born 28 June 1893.
5. John Thomas, born 25 August 1896.
6. Charlie Ray, born 9 October 1904.

GOODRICH FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

By *Charles Hughes Hamlin,*
2023 Monument Ave., Richmond 20, Va.

Continuing the story of the Goodrich Family of Virginia (see *Quarterly,* Sept. 1958, pp. 128-131), we will next examine the evidence concerning Benjamin Goodrich 1st, the eldest son of Col. Thomas Goodrich of Old Rappahannock (later Essex) County, Virginia.

Benjamin Goodrich is first mentioned in the will of Clement Thresh, dated 16th of February 1656 in which he bequeaths, among other legatees, including Thomas Goodrich and Annie Goodrich, "one black heifer being two years old to my godchild, Benjamin Goodrich."

As before stated, Col. Thomas Goodrich arrived in Virginia in 1652 and as no children are mentioned in the Certificate granted him for headrights it would therefore be assumed that Benjamin must have been born in Virginia between 1652-3 and 1655. Benjamin Goodrich married Alice (maiden name unknown) and is thought to have died circa 1695 as Edward Sorrell and his wife, Alice, executor of the will of Benjamin Goodrich, on 27 April 1695 acknowledged in the General Court a deed of sale of some land to John Griffin. (W. & D Essex Co., 1702-4—Bk. 11 p. 2). It is further shown that on June 10, 1703, Edward Sorrell of James City County, Gent. and his wife, Alice, executrix of the will of Benjamin Goodrich Gent., late of said County, Deceased, made another deed to land in James City County, "adjoining Mr. Sorrell and Mr. Hamlette". (W&MQ V 22 p 216).

Benjamin Goodrich is also mentioned in the will of George Nangle of Dublin, Ireland dated 4 January 1675, pro. 3 January 1677, (Sweeny's Rap. Wills p 64) in which he makes Col. Thomas Goodrich his executor and leaves "his best periwigg to Mr. Benjamin Goodrich."

Benjamin Goodrich was approximately 20 years of age at the time of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 and evidently saw action in that affair with his father, for following the collapse of "The Rebellion" and in the General Act of Amnesty (commonly called the Act of Pardon) which followed, Benjamin Goodrich as well as his father, Col. Thomas Goodrich, are both among those who were excepted and who were later fined and punished. (Hening V 2, p 370).

Col. Thomas Goodrich disregarded the law of primogeniture in that he left large bequests of land to all his children. His will was dated 15 March 1678/9—pro. 3 April 1679 and in this he left "to eldest son, Benjamin, 200 acres of land on the river side which I bought of Clement Thresh and one-

half the divident of land I now live on with all the profits, commodities, and emoluments thereto belonging." This was still a very large bequest as Benjamin's portion must have been about 3,000 acres. All the other children were recipients of from 400 to 1000 acres of land and the rest of the estate went to his wife, Anne. (Sweeny's Wills of Rap Co pp 76-7.)

In 1680 Benjamin Goodrich sold 50 acres of land on the south side of the Rappahannock River, which was surveyed for a town named New Plymouth and laid out in lots and streets which were later established for a port and town by the name of Tappahannock.

He must have moved shortly thereafter to James City County as we find a record of him listed as a "Justice" there on April 6, 1685. (VHM 8 p 328.) He was also in the James City County Militia and was Sheriff of said county as of 3rd March 1692 for it is shown in Calendar of State Papers, Vol. 1, p. 33 on that date in a communication by the House of Burgesses to his Excellency, the Governor, "that they had been informed by Captain Benjamin Goodrich, Sheriff of James City County that he had been commanded to provide an officer to attend the House," etc.

Benjamin Goodrich left a will which has since been lost or destroyed as it will be remembered that in the reference above, his wife, Alice, who married Edward Sorrell, is named in various deeds his "executrix." It is therefore not known how many children he had but it can now be proven by this compiler that at least one son survived him. Other genealogists have given this son to his brother, Joseph. This son was Benjamin Goodrich 2nd, who is shown in the Virginia Quit Rent Rolls of 1704 as possessing 1650 acres of land in James City County and who died April 29, 1710 as was noted in "The Secret Diary of William Byrd"—quote—"April 30, 1710 Colonel Duke told me that Ben Goodrich died at night and was well that morning two days since."

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 32, p. 61, shows a record of a deed dated 1703 from Benjamin Goodrich of James City County to William Aylett of King and Queen County and shows further that the deed is for part of a tract of land bequeathed by Col. Thomas Goodrich to his son, Joseph, in 1678/9, who by his will bequeathed it to his son, Danby Goodrich, who dying in his minority, the land reverted or passed to Benjamin Goodrich (son of Colonel Thomas).

Tyler's Quarterly, Vol. 7, p. 61 states in an abstract of the same deed that the land became invested in Benjamin Goodrich, son and heir of said Joseph.

Another article in the *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. 20, p. 94 on the same transaction states that "the land reverted to Benjamin Goodrich, party to the deed, another son of Joseph." So, here are three sources of information showing that the Benjamin Goodrich who sold the land was the son of Col. Thomas and also the son of Joseph.

The records I have investigated lately prove that he was neither of the above relationships, but that he was the *grandson* of Col. Thomas and the *nephew* of Joseph. He was indubitably *the son of Benjamin Goodrich* as is revealed by the following records.

Va. Col. Abstracts—Vol. 29—Essex Co. Records—1703-1706—p. 132—Deed—8 Dec. 1703 Benjamin Goodrich, of James City County, Gent., sells William Aylet, Gent., of King William Co., for 22 pds., 200 acres in Essex County, part of a tract taken up by Joseph Goodrich, William Batt,

and John Price, adjoins Mr. John Lightfoot's land, and Mr. Edward Chilton's land—This 200 acres, commonly called Mt. Maple and sold to the said Joseph Goodrich on 2nd of February 1691 by John Clark, then of Rappahannock County, and is now vested in *Benjamin Goodrich, by act of law, as heir of the said Joseph Goodrich,* sometime since deceased. Signed Benjamin Goodrich and witnessed by William Ogilvie and Francis Merriwether.—Acknowledged and recorded 10 Dec. 1703. Attention is called to the fact that Benjamin Goodrich signed this document as the "heir" by "Act of Law" and not as son and heir.

Wills and Deeds—Essex Co., 1702-04, Book 11, p. 2 on the same date as above, 10 June 1703, states in another deed of sale of 200 acres of land to William Ayres, of Essex, planter, that he, "Benjamin Goodrich of James City, Gent., *son and heir apparent of Benjamin Goodrich,* late of said county, Deceased, sells—etc., "being part of 830 acres in Essex which said John Griffin (Sic) bought of Edward Sorrell and Alice, his wife, Executors of the will of the aforesaid Benjamin Goodrich, dec'd. by deed of sale acknowledged in the General Court 27 April 1695 and also their deed of confirmation 17th October next"—signed—Benjamin Goodrich Wit: Leo Hill—Larken Chew—Thomas Stretton.

Benjamin Goodrich must have been a very busy gentleman on that same 10th day of June 1703, for he also sold Eliza Lowes, widow, of Essex for 25 pds. sterling part of a tract of land formerly granted Lt. Col. Thomas Goodrich, 18th Sept. 1663 and in this deed of sale he again describes himself as "Benjamin Goodrich of James City Co., Gent., *son and heir of Benjamin Goodrich,* Gent., late of said county, dec'd."

In conclusion and to forever close the various arguments, contentions and statements of various past and future genealogists as to the correct identity of Benjamin Goodrich (d. 1710) reference is made to the articles of agreement drawn up 23rd October, 1705 between "Benjamin Goodrich of Wimbleton Parish in James City County, in Va., Gent., as being *nephew and heir at law* to Joseph Goodrich, and John Danby of London, now resident in Virginia, Gent., as true and lawful attorney of Sir Abstroupas Danby of Masham in County of Yorke, Eng." (Ref: Danby Family Correspondence of Va.—Cunliffe—Lister Muniments at Bradford, Yorkshire 1654-1706).

It may be well to mention at this time that there are records of another "Goodrich" in old Rappahannock County who must have been a close relation of Colonel Thomas Goodrich. At any rate, it is very interesting to note that in W&MQ V3 (1) p. 163 is an account of how on *16 April 1664* "Captain William Carver bought of *Henry* Goodrich, a ship called the 'Expedicon' of 40 tons for 20,000 lbs. of tobacco." *Calendar of State Papers,* Vol. 1, p. 7 (Lower Norfolk County) is an account dated September 25, 1666, viz., "Summons by Ira Kirkman (clerk) issued to the Sheriff of *Rappahannock* County to cause the appearance of William Haadrig, John Lacy, Margaret Gains, Henry Goodrich and John Roby" before the Governor and Council on the 2nd of next General Court to testify of their knowledge in a difference between Cuthbert Potts, Att'y of Henry Chickley and John Cox, Def't. Forty-four years later the name of another Henry Goodrich appears in "The Secret Diary of William Byrd" under the date of February 10, 1710 in which he notes—"In the afternoon Mr. Henry Goodrich and Bannister came over, and Mr. Isham Randolph came over

too." I am unable to identify this Henry Goodrich as yet. He could have been another son of Benjamin Goodrich or another son of Major Charles Goodrich who died before his father made his will. The Goodrich lineage has many mysteries but it is thought by this writer that in any future attempt to connect the relationship of Col. Thomas Goodrich's family with the English family, the name of Henry Goodrich and his ship may provide a good clue.

NATURALIZATION OF JACOB REMEY [RAMY, REAMY]

By *George H. S. King*

1301 Prince Edward Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia

By the Deputy Govr of Virga

Whereas the King's most excellent Majestie in his most special Grace and favour hath been graciously pleased for the greater promocon and propagation of this his Majesties Colony and Dominion of Virginia by Act of Assembly to enact and declare all aliens coming into this Country and here residing, takeing the oath of Allegiance to be invested with all rights and privileges of his Majesties natural born subjects within the said Colony, and whereas by the said Act it is enacted and declared that the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being in the said Colony, by a publick instrument under the broad seal thereof to declare any alien or sovereign being settled and inhabiting this Colony having taken the oath of Allegiance before the Governor and Commander in Chief for the time being to be all intents and purposes fully and completely naturalized and the person or persons so approved of and named in the same Letters pattent to have and enjoy to them and their heirs the same imunities and rights of and unto the laws and privileges of this Colony and as fully and amply as any of his Majesties natural born subjects of this Colony have or enjoy within the same. I therefore Sir Henry Chichley, Knight, His Majesties Deputy Governor &c: Do by virtue of the said Act hereby certify and declare that Jacob Remey, a natural born subject of the French King, hath taken the oath of Allegiance before me. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Colony seal to be hereunto affixed, dated in James City, September the nine and twentieth 1680 and in the two and thirtieth year of his Majesties Reign.

He: Chicheley

Recorded, Octavo die Octobris 1702

pr James Westcomb
Clerk of Westmoreland County Court

From: Westmoreland County Will & Deed Book No. 3, pg. 94
The Court Order Book [1698-1705, pg. 174A] for 8 October 1702 says: "Ordered that Jacob Ramy, his naturalization, be recorded."
The will of Jacob Ramey Sr. (16— - 1721) is of record in Westmoreland Co. Va.

Miscellaneous Newspaper Items

By *George H. S. King*

1301 Prince Edward Street, Fredericksburg, Virginia

The Richmond, Virginia, newspaper, *The Visitor,* published various items of an odd nature from time to time; I find the following:

17 March 1810:

> Married: At East Haddam, Connecticut, on the 1st of January last, Nine Young Ladies, being all the girls in that town that were marriageable.

16 June 1810:

> Married: At Stamford, Connecticut, Col. Joseph Hoyt, aged eighty four, to the widow Ann Nichols, aged eighty two.

23 June 1810:

MARRIAGES

Children's Play!

At Kingston, Mass., Mr. George Thomas, aged eighteen, to Miss Maria W. Foster, aged twenty.
At Scipio, N. Y., Mr. Jonathan Woodworth, aged nineteen, to Miss Ellen Cumming, aged eleven.

A Death-Match!

In Rowley, Mass., Philemon Howe, Esq., aged eighty nine, to Mrs. Mary Wife, aged ninety eight.

A Slow Match!

In Summersworth, N. H., Capt. Henry Tuck to Miss Joanna H. Drew, after a courtship of seven years.

No Match!

At Londonderry, Mass., Master Samuel Wallace, aged fifteen, to Miss Betsey Coffin, aged fifty seven.

The issues from which these exerpts were taken are in the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By COLONEL CARLETON E. FISHER

It is with regret that I announce the resignation of our Editor, John Insley Coddington, due to the press of other business. Mr. Coddington's great store of genealogical knowledge and scholarly writing ability were a distinct asset to the *Quarterly*. He did an outstanding job of editing and adding notes to the manuscript of the *1800 Census of Pendleton District, S. C.*, by William C. Stewart, which the Society is planning to print in the near future. We are pleased that he will be able to continue as a member of the *Quarterly's* Board of Contributing Editors.

Mr. William H. Dumont, No. 107, Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way Extension, Augusta, Georgia, was elected Editor on 11 April 1963, to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Dumont has served the National Genealogical Society as Corresponding Secretary (1956-58), First Vice-President (1958-60), and President (1960-61). He was Chairman of the Committee on Publications from May to November 1962 and Associate Editor of the *Quarterly* from 1958 to 1962. Mr. Dumont brings to the office of Editor broad experience concerning the Society's affairs and its publications. It is with a great deal of pleasure that we welcome him as the tenth Editor of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

The Society had reprinted Special Publication Number 6, *Abstracts of Wills, Chatham County, Georgia*, 1773-1817, by Mabel Freeman LaFar and Caroline Price Wilson. This volume was originally published in 1936. It has been out of print for some time. In response to repeated orders, it has now been reprinted with the text condensed, thus permitting more information to get on fewer pages. Nothing has been omitted, except blank spaces.

Over 5,000 personal names are listed in the index. Included are references to residence or connection with 70 cities or towns in 25 states and countries. There are 2,700 index entries for place names of counties, districts, cities, towns, villages, plantations, parishes, churches, islands, rivers, etc., which will often aid the genealogist in determining origins and connections of those filing wills in the metropolis of Georgia during the period covered. Among the major geographical subdivisions mentioned are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, England and France.

Anyone interested in a family that had Chatham County connections (Savannah) during the 40 years covered should certainly see this book. Price to members, $3.50, to others, $4.50. Order from the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

It is planned to reprint and publish in a bound volume the *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*. The *Index* has been completed; the last installment was contained in the December 1962 issue of the *Quarterly*. This *Index*, started in 1943, will be a most welcome addition to every library interested in the history of our Country.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

We have tried this past year to expand our service to members who do not live near our headquarters and, therefore, cannot make full use of our facilities. During the second year of my term of office as your President, I hope to start a library loan service, through which we would loan to members any book of which we had more than one copy. I am sure you will agree that the number one copy of each book should not leave our library. While we have a nice collection of books, we have relatively few second copies. If you have an extra copy of a book or are finished with your personal books, you can help members everywhere by letting our library have your books. In this way maximum use can be made of the library materials, and I know our out-of-town members will be forever grateful.

FAMILY NAME INDEX FILE

Our Family Name Index File is expanding rapidly, so too are the number of requests for its use. The purpose of the file is to keep a record of the families on which members are working and to furnish the names and addresses of other members desiring information on the same family. Each new member indicates on the membership application form the family names in which interested and the state and county, if appropriate, in which the family lived. These are placed on 3x5 cards and filed alphabetically by family name, by state, and by county. Any member may write in and ask for the names and addresses of other members interested in the same family names.

Since the file now contains over 15,000 names, it is obvious that anyone desiring the names and addresses of persons working on the Jones, Brown and Williams families in the United States would receive a long list. In order to give our members prompt service, we ask that any one request be limited to a set of five names if a complete search of all the states is to be made. If the state or smaller subdivision is indicated, we will be happy to receive a set of ten names at any one time. Each set of names must be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

MABEL VAN DYKE BAER (MRS. FRANK L.), 4513 Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is a member of the National Genealogical Society and a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly.*

G. RODNEY CROWTHER, III, 4411 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase 15, Md., is a member of the National Genealogical Society. The Lowe article is his second contribution to the *Quarterly,* the first being the Harrison work last year.

WILLIAM H. DUMONT, 107 Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way, Augusta, Ga., is Past President of the National Genealogical Society and the recently elected Editor of the *Quarterly.*

DR. W. NEIL FRANKLIN is Acting Chief of the Diplomatic, Legal and Fiscal Branch at The National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D. C.

LYON J. HOARD, Box 737, Curundu, Canal Zone, is co-author, with MRS. ARTHUR L. MITCHELL, of the article on Samuel Lyon's family. His previous contribution, on the ancestry of Alonzo Hoard, appeared in the December 1958 issue of the *Quarterly.*

H. G. JONES is Archivist of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, N. C.

WALTER LEE SHEPPARD, JR., M. S., F. A. S. G., 923 Old Manoa Road, Havertown, Pa., is a former Secretary of The American Society of Genealogists and a member of the Publication Committee of the *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine.*

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR
WILLIAM H. DUMONT

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR
MILTON RUBINCAM

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Mrs. Mary G. Bryan
Atlanta, Georgia

John Insley Coddington
Bordentown, New Jersey

Meredith B. Colket, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio

Lewis D. Cook
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter Goodwin Davis
Portland, Maine

Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman Dodge
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley
Evanston, Illinois

George Harrison Sanford King
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Harold Minot Pitman
Bronxville, New York

Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.
Havertown, Pennsylvania

Noel C. Stevenson
Wasco, California

ADVERTISING MANAGER
MRS. JAMES K. SEARCY

CIRCULATION MANAGER
HAROLD LEE WRIGHT

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER
MISS HELEN TUCKER

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
LORETTA BOOKER

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or opinion on the part of the contributors, but proved errors will be gladly corrected. The responsibility of the Editor and Contributing Editors is limited to articles published under their own names.

Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research

TWO VOLUMES OFFERING THE FIRST COMPLETE GUIDE TO IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD

By MARGARET DICKSON FALLEY
Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists

This publication is the result of extensive research in Ireland, continuous consultation with the Directors of important Irish repositories of genealogical records, the accumulation of a private library of over two thousand volumes of source materials and years of study.

It is compiled for the purpose of aiding Americans in locating the geographical areas from which their Irish ancestors came, identifying the families, and tracing the earlier generations of their progenitors.

Volume One, containing over 800 pages, is a guide to preliminary research for establishing Irish origins. It describes genealogical collections, indexes, etc., in each of the principal Irish repositories, and the published indexes, catalogues and printed sources available in Ireland and the United States. All classes of source materials and indexes are described in detail, including location, inclusive dates and extent of the manuscript and printed collections and indexes of family pedigrees, wills and probate records, birth, marriage, and burial records, deeds and other land records, census and tax records, and many other classes of source materials.

Volume Two, containing over 350 pages, is a Bibliography of family genealogies, pedigrees and source materials in books and magazines, a list of over 1400 manuscript family collections of records in two repositories; published histories (county, town, church, etc.) containing family records; principal manuscript collections containing genealogical records; and microfilm collections of a genealogical nature. Each volume contains instructions for obtaining information by correspondence.

This work is published in a small edition. It is printed on superior paper, substantially bound and lettered with gold leaf. The volumes are boxed.

Price $35.00

Because of the great expense involved in its compilation, no discounts even to libraries can be allowed.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance and sent to
MARGARET DICKSON FALLEY
999 Michigan Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

ONEIDA COUNTY
New York State
1800 Federal Census
compiled and indexed
Over 3800 names

This is the *old* Oneida County, covering more than 4 present-day N. Y. State counties.

Order at $4.00 from
R. V. WOOD, JR.
18 Bates Street
Cambridge 40, Mass.

SCOTLAND HOUSE
607 S. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.
TE 6-8855
Authentic Coats of Arms on 6 x 6 ceramic tile or on parchment. Clan Crest Wall Plaques. Authentic Tartans, Celtic Jewelry, Other Gift Items.

WE SELL SOUTHERN HISTORY
Genealogy, southern local history. War Between the States. American Revolution. Specific inquiries invited. Catalogs without obligation.
CONTINENTAL BOOK CO.
206 Mill Street,
Marietta, Georgia

CAPERS EDWARDS BOAN
4593 MacArthur Blvd.,
Washington 7, D. C.
Research in Genealogical Records at National Archives and Library of Congress.

GEORGIA and NEW YORK
Will do research in NORTHEAST GEORGIA from November to May, and in UPPER HUDSON and MOHAWK RIVER VALLEYS, from June to October.
WM. H. DUMONT
Forest Hills Apts. No. 107
Augusta, Georgia

MISS REGINA MAGRUDER HILL
4826 North Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
RESEARCH
Family Lines, Pensions and Census Records

FAMILY RECORD
SEARCHING IN ENGLAND
Two experienced women graduates undertake to search original sources
Records, 23, Norfolk Road,
Brighton, England

RICHARD DAVENPORT married Jan. 21, 1798, Mercer Co. Kentucky to ELIZABETH TADLOCK. Was ELIZABETH daughter of JAMES and SUSAN TADLOCK of Tennessee and North Carolina, or of JOHN TADLOCK and which wife of Mercer County, Kentucky? Their son, CHARLES F. DAVENPORT, married CATHERINE McFERRAN of Virginia, b. 1815 and d. ca 1890 St. Louis, Mo. CATHERINE's mother was SARAH ————, and what was CATHERINE's father's Christian name?
Children of CHARLES and CATHERINE were: JAMES MADISON (my grandfather), JULIETTE married DR. ABEL who lived in St. Louis: ELLA married JOHN PIETZSCH, St. Louis, CHARLES JR., & THOMAS married and lived in St. Louis. WILLIAM died unmarried?
Would like to exchange family data with descendants of any of the above.
MRS. LILLIAN DAVENPORT GRACE
3631 Oak Grove Dallas 4, Texas

SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
MARRIAGE RECORDS, 1819-1850
(Revised)
Compiled and Published by
THE MEMPHIS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Memphis, Tennessee
148 Pages
Offset Printing on Good Quality Paper—Bound
Over 2500 Marriages
Arranged Alphabetically by Name of Groom—Bride Index
$6.50 per copy p.p.
Order From:
MEMPHIS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
5391 Shady Grove Terrace
Memphis 17, Tennessee

MRS. C. FLETCHER QUILLIAN
2700 Q Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
RESEARCH
Family Lines — Pensions
Census Schedules

LEWIS FAMILY
Accumulating library of books and manuscripts on the
LEWIS FAMILY
If you have, or know who may have, a history of any branch or line of the LEWIS FAMILY for sale or loan, please write
John L. Lewis
300 West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

RESEARCH
Muhlenburg and Adjoining Counties in Kentucky
MRS. LLOYD S. WRIGHT
Route 1
Greenville, Kentucky

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
Census and Pension Records
MRS. ETHEL N. BASSETT
127 C Street, N. E.
Washington 2, D. C.

DORIS MONTGOMERY EMERY
2900 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
FAMILY and HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Census—Military—Pension—Land

Mabel Van Dyke Baer
4513 Brandywine Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.
Genealogical Research
National Archives,
Library of Congress
Daughters of the American Revolution Library
Virginia State Library
Hall of Records of Maryland

1880 Florida U. S. Census Index. Statewide list of all names with residence county. 37 2-column pages on good paper, with cover.
$5.00
AURORA C. SHAW
2525 Oak Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE GENEALOGIST
Quarterly Magazine Now In Its Fourth Year.
RAYMOND B. CLARK, JR., Editor
P. O. Box 9394 Mid-City Station
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
Subscription $5.00
Copies of Vols. 1, 2 and 3 Still Available

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Free Catalogs and Special Announcements Sent Upon Request
GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY
521 - 23 St. Paul Place
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

ALTSHULER GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
Eleven Beacon Street BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: CApital 7-4112
Genealogical Research — National and International
Genealogies Traced, Compiled, Edited and Published
COATS OF ARMS —— PEDIGREES —— LINEAGES
OFFICES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Members: The National Genealogical Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society; New Hampshire Historical Society; Boston Chamber of Commerce.

MARGARET STOVALL SEARCY

2009 N. Upland St.

Arlington 7, Va.

Pension, census, military, land records.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, REGION

Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler Counties

GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESEARCH

MARIE DICKORÉ, A.M.

3411 Clifton Ave., A-6

Cincinnati 20, Ohio

BENTON COUNTY, TENN.
MARRIAGES

1832-1957 Indexed. M-W sep.
Please remit with order—except
Institutions, Libraries, Archives
$5 Postpaid

MRS. R. W. HILLIS
Maloney Rd., Knoxville 20, Tenn.

THE
SOUTHERN GENEALOGIST'S
EXCHANGE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

2525 Oak Street Jacksonville 4, Florida

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: $5.00

Publishing Southern States Records.
Families, Queries, Since 1957.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

CENSUS AND PENSION RECORDS

MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR

1701 Massachusetts Avenue

Washington 6, D. C.

GRANDPA WAS A WHALER

A Story of Carteret (N.C.) Chadwicks 126 pages including Appendix containing wills, inventories, records from Custom's Offices, Family Bibles, Graveyards, and Census reports.

$4.00 (Cloth) $3.00 (Paper)

AMY MUSE

3420 Shamrock Drive

Charlotte 5, N. C.

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER

"IS YOUR NAME HERE?"

listing names of American family histories for sale by the world's largest dealer in American Genealogies, and let us know what families you are interested in.

* * * * * *

Fan chart for recording 10 generations of a family, 25 x 36 inches,

$2.00

Ancestral Record Book for recording complete ancestry for 10 generations, 168 pages, bound in buckram.

$12.00

Write to

GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, INC.

Dept. NS

18 Beacon St. Boston 8, Mass.

Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold



YOUR COAT OF ARMS

The outward and visible sign of your genealogical heritage.

We perform a complete heraldic service; any arms in "Christendom"; specialists in continental European arms. Information as to existence of a coat of arms for any name, any country; given without charge and without limit. Description of any arms and small sketch in color $4.00; 11 x 14 inch achievement of arms, heavy vellum paper; full color; unframed $18.50.

V. H. Tatum and Associates, Heraldists, 2101 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Member, the Heraldry Society, 59 Gordon Square, London W. C. I. England: the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Searching for Tennessee Ancestors?

Subscribe to ANSEARCHIN' NEWS, Quarterly publication of the Memphis Genealogical Society. 160 pages of origial TENNESSEE records plus index and query section.

$5.00 annually from:

MEMPHIS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

5391 Shady Grove Terrace

MEMPHIS 17, TENNESSEE

Will search telephone directories for any city in the U. S. for reasonable rates. Will do census, county histories and general research working out of three large libraries in the Chicago area.

MISS J. B. BAREKMAN

3302 West Diversey

Chicago 47, Illinois

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1921 SUNDERLAND PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Genealogical Society was established in 1903 and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1904 as a non-profit genealogical organization. Its objectives are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data which will assist genealogists in their research; to issue publications; and to devote attention to heraldry. The Society endeavors to create interest in genealogical research; to stimulate and foster the preservation and, if possible, the publication of official records of genealogical interest of all kinds—national and state, county and township, city and town, church and cemetery, and Bible and family records.

The U. S. Treasury Department recognizes the Society as a tax-exempt educational and scientific organization within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to the Society are deductible from Federal income tax returns and bequests are deductible from estate tax returns.

Magazine—The Society's magazine, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, founded in 1912, is published in March, June, September and December of each year. It is included on the list of American learned journals compiled by the American Council of Learned Societies. It presents previously unpublished American source materials, including abstracts of pension applications, and publishes articles of genealogical interest and reviews of genealogical publications. An effort is made to secure data from as wide a range of territory as possible, and to include data particularly from earlier settled areas. The Society's annual membership includes the four issues of the *Quarterly* each year.

Non-members may subscribe to the *Quarterly* at $6.00 per annum, or purchase single numbers at $1.50 each.

Articles and data submitted for publication should be sent to the Editor whose name and address are found in the list of the officers of the Society. All communications and all orders for publications should be sent to the headquarters of the Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Membership—Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Requests for applications should be addressed to the Membership Committee at the Society's Headquarters. Membership is by the calendar year and all four issues of the *Quarterly* are sent to new members joining the Society during the year. The Society should be notified promptly about changes of address.

Dues—Members pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $5.00. Dues are payable annually in January. Checks should be made payable to the National Genealogical Society and mailed to the Society's Headquarters.

Meetings—The Society customarily meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month from October through May, at 8:00 P. M. at the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion, 20th Street and New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the main entrance of the building in which the Society has its Headquarters.

Library—The Society maintains a library of books, magazines and pamphlets on genealogical and historical subjects. The library is open to members and the public on the evenings when the regular meetings are held and at such other times as announced by the Library Committee.

A record is kept of the genealogical interests of members. Members are requested to list the families on which they are working and on which they can exchange data with others interested in the same families. These data are maintained by the Genealogical Inquiries Chairman who will answer members' requests if accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope.

The Society does not undertake research for its members or for others. It does furnish the names of genealogists who have established reputations for reliability, although it cannot guarantee the accuracy of work done by any genealogist so recommended.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY



June 1963

Volume 51 Number 2

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1921 SUNDERLAND PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.

The National Genealogical Society was established in 1903 and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1904 as a non-profit genealogical organization. Its objectives are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data which will assist genealogists in their research; to issue publications; and to devote attention to heraldry. The Society endeavors to create interest in genealogical research; to stimulate and foster the preservation and, if possible, the publication of official records of genealogical interest of all kinds—national and state, county and township, city and town, church and cemetery, and Bible and family records.

The U. S. Treasury Department recognizes the Society as a tax-exempt educational and scientific organization within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to the Society are deductible from Federal income tax returns and bequests are deductible from estate tax returns.

Magazine—The Society's magazine, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, founded in 1912, is published in March, June, September and December of each year. It is included on the list of American learned journals compiled by the American Council of Learned Societies. It presents previously unpublished American source materials, including abstracts of pension applications, and publishes articles of genealogical interest and reviews of genealogical publications. An effort is made to secure data from as wide a range of territory as possible, and to include data particularly from earlier settled areas. The Society's annual membership includes the four issues of the *Quarterly* each year.

Non-members may subscribe to the *Quarterly* at $6.00 per annum, or purchase single numbers at $1.50 each.

Articles and data submitted for publication should be sent to the Editor whose name and address are found in the list of the officers of the Society. All communications and all orders for publications should be sent to the headquarters of the Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C.

Membership—Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Requests for applications should be addressed to the Membership Committee at the Society's Headquarters. Membership is by the calendar year and all four issues of the *Quarterly* are sent to new members joining the Society during the year. The Society should be notified promptly about changes of address.

Dues—Members pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $5.00. Dues are payable annually in January. Checks should be made payable to the National Genealogical Society and mailed to the Society's Headquarters.

Meetings—The Society customarily meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month from October through May, at 8:00 P. M. at the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion, 20th Street and New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the main entrance of the building in which the Society has its Headquarters.

Library—The Society maintains a library of books, magazines and pamphlets on genealogical and historical subjects. The library is open to members and the public on the evenings when the regular meetings are held and at such other times as announced by the Library Committee.

A record is kept of the genealogical interests of members. Members are requested to list the families on which they are working and on which they can exchange data with others interested in the same families. These data are maintained by the Genealogical Inquiries Chairman who will answer members' requests if accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope.

The Society does not undertake research for its members or for others. It does furnish the names of genealogists who have established reputations for reliability, although it cannot guarantee the accuracy of work done by any genealogist so recommended.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

Volume 51 JUNE 1963 No. 2

CONTENTS

The Virginia Colonial Records Project 81
Edward M. Riley

Early Original New York Wills 90
Kenneth Scott

William Rogers of Annapolis, Md. 100
Mrs. Nathaniel G. Gee

Wm. Christian, Rev. War Pension Abstract 103

Tax List of Dickinson Township, Washington (now Allegheny) County, Pennsylvania, 1785-89 104
Raymond M. Bell

A New Genealogical Section in San Francisco, Calif. 107

1812 Enlistment Records 108
Jean Stephenson

An Interesting Discharge Roll 109
Jean Stephenson

Discharges at Sackett's Harbor, 1814-1815 111
Sadye Giller

John Ryan's Book 114
Charles Dyson Rodenbough

Heirs of Some Revolutionary Veterans 119
Wm. H. Dumont

Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research 122
Review by *Milton Rubincam*

(Continued on Next Page)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, established in 1912, is published quarterly by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C., and is sent to all members of the Society. Annual subscriptions for non-members are $6.00 each. Single copies are $1.50 each for non-members, $1.25 each for members. Second class postage paid at Strasburg, Virginia. Copyright 1963 by National Genealogical Society.

Headquarters
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

CONTENTS (Continued)

Book Reviews 128
Milton Rubincam

Revolutionary War Pension Applications—CHRISTIAN 132
Abstracted by *Mabel Van Dyke Baer*

News of the Society: Edward H. West 136
Milton Rubincam

Notes on Contributors 138

Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1810-1820 59-74
Mary Givens Bryan (Separately paged Supplement)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON 36, D. C.

Established 1903

COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
COL. CARLETON E. FISHER

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM G. BIRELY

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
GRAHAM T. SMALLWOOD

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. W. HERBERT KNOWLES

RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS HELEN A. B. ROBERTSON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS KATE F. MAVER

TREASURER
MISS MARGARET E. HOOK

REGISTRAR
MRS. MARGUERITE SCHAUFFLER

LIBRARIAN
MRS. PAUL J. WESTHAEFFER

EDITOR
WILLIAM H. DUMONT

HERALD
LUNDIE W. BARLOW

COUNCILORS
MISS BERNICE SIMMONS
MISS JEAN STEPHENSON
JON STEDMAN
JOHN F. GIBSON, M.D.

PAST PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER M. WALKER

Communications concerning the Society and its activities should be addressed to its Headquarters, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C.

Articles to be considered for publication in the *Quarterly* should be addressed to the Editor, William H. Dumont, No. 107, Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way Extension, Augusta, Georgia. During the months of June through October mail should be addressed to Mr. Dumont at R. D. 3, Amsterdam, New York.

Requests for advertising rates should be made to the Advertising Manager, Mrs. James K. Searcy, 2009 North Upland Street, Arlington 7, Va.

NATIONAL
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY

Volume 51 JUNE 1963 No. 2

THE VIRGINIA COLONIAL RECORDS PROJECT

By EDWARD M. RILEY*

Before the establishment of the Virginia Colonial Records Project, anyone working in the colonial history of Virginia soon discovered that the original manuscript sources for his study simply did not exist in the United States except in a few unrelated transcripts. Although Virginia Libraries have in recent years made remarkable progress in the acquisition and preservation of private papers, these manuscripts have done little to fill the appalling hiatus in the official records of the Virginia Colony.

The principal reason for the loss of Virginia's colonial records that once were kept at Jamestown and Williamsburg can be found in the wars fought on Virginia soil. Of these wars four have been extensive enough to do serious damage to her records. Two of these have been devastating in their destruction. Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 resulted in the burning of the colonial capital and the destruction of the records. The loss of the records from the burning of the General Court of Virginia by the Confederates in April, 1865, as they evacuated the capital of the Confederacy, was greatly aggravated by the fact that many county clerks had unwisely transferred all the older records from the exposed court houses on the Chesapeake Bay and the rivers to Richmond for safekeeping during the war. The result is that most of the records maintained at the seat of government, other than the land office records, have been destroyed. Only an insignificant group of papers, and a few bound volumes remain out of the tremendous mass of papers accumulated during the years from 1607 to 1782.

It has long been recognized that these records could be reconstituted, in part, by securing copies of the papers that the royal governors and other colonial officials sent to England. But, strangely enough, Virginia did not make any consistent effort to obtain copies of her records in Great Britain. It is true that within a decade after the disastrous burning of the records stored in the General Court, the Virginia State Library employed Noel Sainsbury to procure transcripts of some of the official records in the newly erected Public Record Office in London. A more extensive project was the procurement from England of the extant copies of the journals of the House of Burgesses and the Council for the publication of these basic records by the Virginia State Library.

Other than the few abstracts acquired in the 1860's, and the text for the journals, Virginia made no effort to secure and publish the colonial records still available in England. On the other hand North Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, and the northern seaboard states have not been so

* An address before the National Genealogical Society, Saturday, 17 November 1962.

remiss; most of the original thirteen colonies have obtained transcriptions of their colonial records in England and published them in multi-volumed series.

It was not until 1939 that William J. Van Schreeven began to point out in his early annual reports as Virginia State Archivist the extraordinary possibilities that existed for reconstituting the lost archives of the colony through a systematic and sustained search for copies in British depositories. Although his proposals were at first ignored, the opportunity for launching the long-hoped-for colonial records project was finally provided by the celebration of the 350th Anniversary of the establishment at Jamestown of the first permanent English overseas colony. The practicability of the project had been demonstrated earlier by a survey of English depositories made in 1952-1953 by Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., Curator of Manuscripts of the Alderman Library through a Fulbright grant. To prepare plans for the 1957 celebration, Virginia and the National Government named joint commissions, which, in turn, appointed a group of scholars in 1954 as consultants in archives and history. The consultants were canvassed regarding appropriate projects to be undertaken by the commissions for the celebration. The result was unanimous approval of a proposal to survey and microfilm the records of early Virginia in England and on the European continent. To launch the colonial records project a subcommittee of the consultants, consisting of William J. Van Schreeven and Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., was appointed.

The delay was of some advantage to the project for it enabled the Virginia consultants to profit by observing the results of the massive and largely uncontrolled project of the American Council of Learned Societies carried out in Great Britain under the pressures of war conditions from 1941 to 1945, the continuing work of the Library of Congress, and some exploratory operations undertaken by several persons interested in Virginia material. In addition to making detailed studies of earlier copying programs of Virginia materials, the subcommittee negotiated with the keepers of records in libraries and archives abroad, and searched for a suitable scholar to establish headquarters in London and supervise the task of searching. In March 1955 the subcommittee, in consultation with this writer as chairman of the consultants, submitted to the joint commissions a prospectus of the enterprise setting forth the guiding principles and details of operation and a statement of costs. The Federal Commission then allocated a substantial grant that enabled the project to be launched.

Within less than a month after receiving the appropriation, the subcommittee had employed and dispatched to London as head of the enterprise Dr. George H. Reese, a graduate of the University of Virginia and an experienced foreign service officer. Dr. Reese's diplomacy, his profound scholarship, and his continuity on the job has contributed much to the success of the project.

From 1955 until July 1957 the Virginia project was supported by the Jamestown Festival Commissions which carried all the overseas costs—about $18,000 annually for the salary of the Agent resident in London and payments for six to nine British searchers. In 1957-1958 these costs were largely met by appropriations from the State Library, the University of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Socety, and Colonial Williamsburg,

which succeeded the Jamestown commissions as sponsors. From 1958 to the present these costs have been carried by biennial legislative appriations to the State Library. Funds have been appropriated to carry the project until July 1964. All costs of the project in Virginia, including the purchase of the microfilm, have been carried from the beginning by the four institutions represented on the independent committee entrusted with the direction of the project. The membership of this committee was enlarged in 1957 and at present consists of William J. Van Schreeven, chairman, Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., Earl G. Swem, Librarian Emeritus of the College of William and Mary, John M. Jennings, Director of the Virginia Historical Society, and Edward M. Riley, Director of Research of Colonial Williamsburg. Occasional gifts from private sources, chiefly the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, have enabled the committee to reproduce and distribute to interested scholars and libraries some of the "Survey Reports" thus far received from London.

The aim of the Virginia Colonial Records Project is to find, to examine, and to make reports upon manuscript material relating to the Colony, and to procure copies of that material on microfilm, or if microfilm is not available, by other photographic processes. The chronological range of the project is, at the extremes, about 1585 to 1785, which is to say from the period of the earliest attempts at English settlement in North America, till the early years of the Commonwealth of Virginia. In practice, though, the range is likely to be from the formation of the Virginia Company in 1606 to the end of the American Revolutionary War. Many records which appear, superficially, to be of a later date than the limits suggested may in fact relate to the colonial period. Thus, a file of Loyalist claims presented after the Revolution may include accounts, ledgers, and correspondence relating to business with Virginians before the Revolution.

The Loyalists' Claims, found in Public Record Office Classes Audit Office 12, 13, and Treasury 79, are of particular interest. Especially so are a large group of reports in Treasury 79 that are erroneously classified as Loyalists' Claims. These are the reports made in the early years of the nineteenth century by special agents appointed by the United States for the settlement of the debts owed British merchants in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace of 1783. It is gratifying to note that Mr. John Frederick Dorman in the October-December 1962 issue of his excellent magazine, *The Virginia Genealogist,* has begun to publish these reports. They will contribute much information to Virginia genealogy.

Incidentally, it is interesting to learn that the great benefactor of the historians of colonial Virginia, William Waller Hening, was one of these special agents for Virginia. His reports make fascinating reading, and they reveal an unexpected sense of humor. For example, he described the career of an Amherst (Va.) man as follows: "He had spent nearly the whole of his estate by drunkenness and its consequences and died in a fit of intoxication before the peace, quite insolvent. There was something so very singular in the mode of his death that the circumstance has made a lasting impression on his acquaintances. Being about to cross the river while drunk, he placed a vessel of whiskey under his head, and in that situation suffered his canoe to float down the river, in which posture he was found dead."

Another report concerned a man in Spotsylvania county, whom Hening thought had "experienced a greater variety of fortune than any other man in Virginia." This man had married nine wives. "No sooner was he married," Hening wrote, "than he spent his wife's estate. He died lately in the Penitentiary House in this State to which place he was sentenced to several years confinement for killing his ninth and last wife."

The numerous Carters in Virginia created a problem in proper identification. Hening solved the problem by using their nicknames such as "Blaze" for a ruddy-complexioned gentleman, and "Thin Legs" for a spindle-legged member of the family.

A geographical definition of Virginia to fit all periods is even more difficult to phrase. Nearly any part of North America might be called Virginia in the 16th century, and thereafter any part of North America not specifically called by another name may be suspected to be Virginia. In 1750, you will recall, Thomas Lee, in writing to the Board of Trade, defined Virginia's boundaries as follows: "Virginia is Bounded by the Great Atlantic Ocean to the East, by North Carolina to the South, by Maryland and Pennsylvania to the North, and by the South Sea to the West, including California."

The original concept of the project was provided by Mr. Van Schreeven, and he has given the work superb direction from Richmond. He devised the forms, called "Survey Reports," used in London by Dr. Reese and his associates and has drafted a continuing flow of detailed instructions to the Agent.

Each Survey Report is a printed form providing space for such information as the name of the depository, the class to which the documents belong, their date, bibliographical references, the date when they were examined, the number of folios, the number of exposures required, and the number of the reel. In addition to this information, there is appended a concise description of each manuscript.

In contrast to the methods of many of the earlier copying programs in European archives, the committee of the Virginia Colonial Records Project insisted, from the beginning, that the searchers base their descriptions on an actual examination of the manuscripts themselves. As a result, numerous manuscripts bearing on Virginia colonial history have been discovered that had not been previously recognized as such by British cataloguers. Of course, institutional guides and catalogues were utilized in the search and compilation of reports. Even though the Survey Reports may present information taken from the official catalogue entry of the depository, it also gives the scholar the benefit of a competent critical description based on actual examination of the documents.

Also in contrast to earlier copying programs, the Virginia Colonial Records Project lists, describes, locates, and microfilms all of the enclosures of a given document as well as the document itself. This is justified by the fact that an enclosure may be indispensable and is often more significant than its covering manuscript. Thus the correspondence and papers of colonial governors from Andros through Dunmore are only briefly noted in Andrews' well-known *Guide to the Materials for American History to 1783 in the Public Record Office of Great Britain,* but occupy forty-six separate Survey Reports in the Colonial Records Project, in which each document is listed and abstracted.

The Survey Reports, the heart of the project, serve a double function. One function is to inform the reader of the Reports about the records which are the subject of the Reports. The reader should be able to determine from examining a Survey Report approximately as much as he could from examination of the original manuscript; and he should be able to decide whether it is worth his time to look at the microfilm copy.

The second function of the Survey Reports is to serve as a guide to the microfilm. The reader cannot usually compare the film with the original, so the report must note anything which could look strange in the film, such as blank or missing or wrongly numbered leaves, stains, tears, faded writing and any other physical peculiarities of the original. It is a relatively simple matter for a reader to locate particular items in the microfilm for the Survey Reports are keyed directly to the microfilm and serve as bibliographical controls for the material. In addition, Dr. Reese has prepared a series of finding aids, called "Keys" and "Tables," which provide quick references to classes of manuscripts or to the Survey Reports. In the words of Julian Boyd, editor of the Jefferson Papers, "The controls existing in the Survey Reports are at once simple and comprehensive, requiring the scholar to spend a minimum of time in locating the description of the document he seeks and to be referred from that to the facsimile of the document itself on the designated reel of microfilm." The older guides were guides only," Mr. Boyd continues, "but the Virginia Colonial Records Project is a guide plus the sources themselves, together with a successful synchronization of the task of preparing the guide with the task of preparing the microfilms of the sources."

The first targets of the project were the natural ones—the collections of the Public Record Office and the British Museum. The first task was the examination of one hundred and forty-six volumes of the Colonial Office Papers known familiarly by historians as C. O. 5. These volumes contain the acts of the Assembly, the journals of the House of Burgesses and the Council, correspondence of the Governors with the Secretary of State and the Board of Trade, shipping returns, and miscellaneous documents. The majority of this material has never been microfilmed except in piecemeal fashion for individual scholars. Each volume was examined page by page and a summary description of each item pertaining to Virginia was prepared for the Survey Reports. The 146 volumes of exclusively Virginia material in class C. O. 5 comprise 48 reels of microfilm, or about 5,000 feet.

This is merely one class or segment of a larger group of papers in the Public Record Office, however, and it has been determined that there are at least 27 such groups in this depository that contain Virginia material. In order to cover the Colonial Office Papers completely from Class C. O. 1 through C. O. 391, it was necessary to prepare 1,078 Survey Reports. Although the work of the project has continued steadily in the Public Record Office since the commencement of the work, and many groups, such as Audit Office, Colonial Office, Treasury, the Board of Customs and Excise, and the State Paper Office, have been surveyed and microfilm either made or ordered, there still remains much interesting material to be surveyed. The searchers are well into the records of the Admiralty, the High Court of Admiralty, the Chancery, the War Office, and the Exchequor, but such

records as those of the Court of the Queen's Bench, the Signet Office, and the Privy Council have not been investigated fully.

In the British Museum, probably after the Record Office the richest source of Virginia records in Great Britain, the situation is quite different. Virginia material is scattered through ten of its principal manuscript collections, bound up with very different records in volumes that have come to the Museum by gift or purchase. The collections were ordinarily made by eminent figures in public life and include a great variety of things. There are documents which should normally be in the Record Office, like a royal grant for the Northern Neck of Virginia; Charles II's order for the convoy of the Virginia fleet; a copy of the Virginia laws of 1657; customs records; financial reports from the government of Virginia; and minutes of investigations into the Stamp Act disturbances in Virginia. All these suggest that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the distinction between public and private papers was pretty vague. There are in the British Museum many papers of the Virginia Company, legal notes on cases appealed from Virginia, scientific correspondence on the Indians, animals, natural resources and climate of Virginia, and private correspondence of the early settlers with friends and relatives at home. Practically all aspects of the early history of Virginia, whether administrative, religious, economic, scientific, or purely personal, are reflected in the British Museum manuscripts. These collections have all been examined, Survey Reports prepared, and the microfilms are now on hand at the Virginia State Library, the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, and the Research Library of Colonial Williamsburg.

Other collections in London provide similar mixed groups of records: For example, the libraries of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, recently combined at Lambeth Palace, contain papers relating to the Church in Virginia, but they also contain ships' logs, journals of travels, political correspondence, acts and journals of the Virginia Assembly, charters, petitions, and ordinary personal letters. Many of the important documents in Lambeth Palace Library were published by Bishop William Perry in *Historical Collections of the American Church.* The Rev. Dr. William Manross, associate-editor of the *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* has begun work on a comprehensive catalogue of the entire collection.

Collections in twelve other institutions in the London area have also been surveyed by Dr. Reese and his associates. Some of the more interesting of these collections are: The London Guildhall Library and the London Corporation Records office, which contain information on the transportation of children to Virginia in 1618-1619; the settlement of French Protestant refugees in Virginia from 1700 to 1704, and some indentures of servants bound for Virginia 1716-1719, 1726-1730. The records of certain of the City Companies, such as the Grocers, the Drapers, and the Fishmongers, concern largely the financial support of the Virginia Colony by the Companies; the records of the Royal Society and of the Royal Society of Arts in London contain much correspondence with colonial Virginians on scientific subjects; the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge provide information on the missionary endeavors of the Anglican Church;

and the Library of the Society of Friends contains a group of journals and correspondence of Quakers in Virginia.

In a bank in London, Coutts and Company, was discovered a rich cache of the papers of James Russell, a London merchant in the tobacco trade. These papers consist of more than 200 letters between 1767 and 1775 addressed to Russell from agents and firms in Virginia and Maryland.

Another interesting search involved the Virginia wills in the Principal Probate Registry in Somerset House. There has long been a mistaken belief that all Virginia wills had to be recorded in England, but this is totally untrue. Probate of wills in England in the 17th and 18th centuries was a function of ecclesiastical courts. One court, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, had jurisdiction for probate of all those persons with estates in England who died overseas or at sea. This did not mean that the Court had probate jurisdiction for all wills made in British possessions, but only over wills of persons dying in the colonies or at sea who left property in England or Wales. In other words, not all wills made in the colonies were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but only those in which the testator left property in England as well as in the colony in which he lived. A meticulous search of the records of the Probate Registry from 1605 to 1799 could locate only a relatively small number of Virginia wills. No microfilm copies of these wills will be made by the Virginia Colonial Records Project, because of the costs involved in search charges. Anyone interested in obtaining copies of particular wills should apply to the Literary Search Department, Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

Outside of London, the Virginia records in the Oxford University libraries, such as the Library of All Souls College, the Bodleian Library, and the Libraries of Queens and Worcester Colleges have been surveyed. The Bodleian Library, in particular, contained several collections of great interest: the official papers of Sir John Bankes, Attorney-General from 1634 to 1640; the papers of John Locke, the political philosopher of the late 17th century; as well as the enormous collections of early Americana in the Ashmolean and Rawlinson manuscripts. The Magdalene College Library, the Pepysian Library, and the University Library, all at Cambridge University, were also rich mines. The Cholmondeley (Houghton) Manuscripts contain information on affairs in Virginia from about 1710 to 1747, including the Carthagena Expedition, while the papers of the Ferrar family, comprising some 1600 manuscripts, are a rich source of information about the affairs of the Virginia Company of London in which they were most active. The Pepysian Library contains the record book of Samuel Wiseman who served as Principal Clerk to the King's Commissioners for Virginia in 1676 and 1677 after Bacon's Rebellion.

Recently a searcher was employed to survey the principal depositories in Scotland, such as the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, and the records of the Court of Sessions from 1759 to 1779 in the Scottish Record Office. It was the design of the project in the beginning to survey the archives in France, Spain, Holland, and Germany for Virginia materials. A sample survey was carried out briefly in the Archives Nationales in France, but this work was soon abandoned as too ambitious for the limited resources available to the project.

It has been possible to do very little in the local county and city ar-

chives in England. Through the complete cooperation of certain local archivists, it has been possible to survey the records of the counties of York, Middlesex, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Gloucester, and Lancashire, the record offices in the cities of Liverpool, Sheffield, and Leeds, and the customs records of Ayr, Dumfries, and Liverpool. Much valuable information about trade with Virginia was found in these depositories; in Middlesex was discovered a group of convict transportation papers listing felons sent to the American colonies between 1721 and 1733. Unfortunately the specific colony to which the convict was ordered deported was rarely specified.

It has become evident that the Virginia Colonial Records Project cannot possibly survey all of the city and county archives in Great Britain with the limited funds and staff at its disposal. Much more can be accomplished by concentrating the work of the project in the Public Record Office which contains the bulk of the official papers of the British government. With some reluctance, therefore, the committee decided that a survey of these local record offices, no matter how enticing the prospect might be, was beyond the resources of the project, and this search must be left to individual scholars in the future.

Dr. Reese and his associates have investigated, whenever possible, private collections of papers in England for Virginia material, and all leads to such papers have been pursued. For example, the papers of the Fairfax family in Gays House, Holyport, Berkshire from 1690 to 1846 were made available to the project.

Despite the fact that the Virginia Colonial Records Project has been given priority in the Public Record Office and in the other depositories in Great Britain, the microfilming proceeds more slowly than the preparation of the Survey Reports; approximately one-half of the manuscripts surveyed by the project are now available to scholars in microfilm form. Even after the microfilm is received, the negative film must be collated, checked, and put into proper relationship with other film before the positive film can be made for the three depositories in Virginia. It should be noted that arrangements can be made by scholars to borrow individual reels of the project's microfilm from the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia on inter-library loan.

The Virginia Colonial Records Project has on hand approximately 600 rolls of microfilm, totalling about 600,000 images of Virginia source materials. About 500 of these rolls contain material from the Public Record Office in London. The Survey Reports on hand number more than 6,000. These basic documents range in length from one page to 116 pages, and the total runs to more than 10,000 pages. It has become increasingly difficult to locate items in this mass of material, and a finding aid project is in process. This listing will enable a scholar to locate quickly the material available on particular subjects of interest to him. It is hoped that at the completion of the project, the Survey Reports can be properly indexed and published so as to form a comprehensive calendar for Virginia Records in the archives of Great Britain.

There have been several valuable by-products of the project for historians. In 1960 the Virginia State Library published under the title, *The British Public Record Office,* four of the special reports prepared for the project. This volume has been described by a renowned historian

as "a short practical guide to the Public Record Office for American scholars that is in reality a guide to guides and an index to indexes." Also, it is planned to publish another special report on English wills. It will be the best guide ever written on this complicated subject, and will replace the earlier work of B. G. Bouwens. The project also cooperated with Mr. Crick and Mrs. Alman in the preparation of *A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland* by making the Survey Reports available to the editors and advising them in their search of British archives. This volume, published last year, answers a long-standing need of scholars by providing an up-to-date survey of American source materials available in Great Britain.

In closing, it should be pointed out that the Virginia Colonial Records Project was not conceived, nor has it been carried out, with genealogy in mind. This does not mean that it will not contribute useful information to genealogists, because practically all historical records possess some genealogical importance. The project is, purely and simply, an effort to reconstitute, insofar as possible, the lost records of the Colony of Virginia. It cannot be said that the materials obtained by the project will rewrite the history of early Virginia, but they will most certainly cast new light in dark corners of our history.

The project has brought about a renaissance in the study of colonial Virginia's history, because it has made the records necessary for these studies readily available to scholars and the historical profession has responded admirably. Each year finds more and more historians working in this field. Perhaps Julian Boyd stated the case very well when he said in 1958: "The Jamestown Festival is a notable episode in the annals of American commemorative effort, but one of the most inspiring, most useful, and most enduring accomplishments will very likely turn out to be the gathering of the vast historical records that will help us to understand as well as to commemorate."

EARLY ORIGINAL NEW YORK WILLS

By KENNETH SCOTT

A considerable number (2003) of early wills are to be found in the New York County Surrogate's Office, Room 303 of the Hall of Records in New York City. The documents are concerned with 1204 estates and, for the most part, fall between the years 1658 and 1738. Only one is from the 19th century (1824) and only 6 are later than 1738. The date given, in most cases, is the date the will was proven, but in some when the will was written. In a few instances the will itself is missing. What has been kept is a receipt, letters of administration, petition for letters of guardianship, or securiy for administration. Some of the wills are not recorded, and are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Reference to them was made by Miss Rosalie F. Bailey,[1] who stated that an index to the wills had been made and deposited in the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. There is also a card index in Room 303 of the Hall of Records.

Since no index of the early original wills has been printed, the following list should prove of value for those who wish to locate signatures and the full text of some of the wills which were never recorded.

File No.	Name	Date
1191	Abrard, Rem	Nov. 16, 1730
200	Adderly, John	Oct. 25, 1709
1067	Adrianse, Rem	June 22, 1730*
182	Aerson, John	June 8, 1708
1009	Aertsen, Marite	Mar. 29, 1733
935	Albertson, Derrick	Feb. 23, 1735
805	Alburtis, Arthur	Oct. 2, 1727*
1069	Allburtson, Gerrit	Apr. 13, 1730*
934	Alling, Abraham	Mar. 27, 1736
344	Allison, Robert	July 18, 1705
503	Allsup	Nov. 8, 1718
1142	Allyne, Henry	Aug. 19, 1728*
701	Amertman, Derick	Feb. 1, 1723/4
702	Anderson, Isaac	Apr. 9, 1723
85	Ankie, Jans	1698
238	Apple, Adriaen	Sept. 10, 1712
116	Arents, Tryntie	Dec. 3, 1696
90	Areson, Dirick	Feb. 23, 1678
497	Areson, Dirick	Oct. 20, 1710
951	Arneau, Andrew	July 23, 1735
76	Arundel, Chamion	Feb. 4, 1666
427	Ashfield, Richard	March 23, 1713/14 (petition for letters of guardianship)
836	Ashley, John	June 25, 1729*
32	Ashman, Robert	July 26, 1683
563	Atie, Elizabeth	Nov. 9, 1719
894	Avory, John	Feb. 10, 1734
1134	Badgley, Anthony	Apr. 8, 1732
1135	Bailies, Elias	Apr. 3, 1732
354	Baker, Joseph	Sept. 15, 1711
753	Baker, Michael	Apr. 29, 1725
707	Baker, Nicholas	Aug 27, 1726
949	Baker, Thomas	Dec. 4, 1735
154	Baker, William	Oct. 11, 1695
880	Balden, George	Feb. 25, 1730

[1] "Early New York Probate Records at the Hall of Records, Chambers Street, Manhattan," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* LXXXI (1950), p. 46.

File No.	Name	Date
1141	Balding, Joseph, Jr.	June 13, 1728*
874	Balding, Thomas	May 11, 1728*
1105	Baldereau, James	Nov. 8, 1733
789	Barberie, Peter	proved Dec. 19, 1727*
287	Barker, William	Sept. 14, 1702
1004	Barrett, Abraham	Sept. 10, 1733
712	Bartow, John	Apr. 1, 1727
311	Bass, Jacobus	May 19, 1710
838	Bates, John	Oct. 16, 1729*
804	Baxter, John	May 9, 1727
359	Baxter, Thomas	June 2, 1715
512	Bayard, Blandina	Apr. 16, 1711
492	Bayard, Petrus	Aug. 20, 1711
620	Bayles, Benjamin	1722*
1204	Bayles, Elias	May 4, 1762
523	Bayly, John	Dec. 24, 1720
89	Beackman, Cornelius	Apr. 3, 1669
1128	Bedford, John	Nov. 4, 1746
698	Beekman, Gerard	Nov. 15, 1723
747	Beekman, Jacobus	Nov. 30, 1727
233	Beekman, William	Nov. 8, 1708
1068	Bensing, Sampson	Feb. 23, 1730
876	Benson, Derick	July 24, 1751
1136	Benson, Jannetje	Sept. 21, 1732
553	Benson, Johannes	May 9, 1711
1056	Bergen, Hans	June 13, 1732
732	Berkley, Daniel	Jan. 10, 1725/26
99	Berreman, Thomas	Aug. 5, 1689
420	Berrien, John	Apr. 1, 1711
333	Berryman, Jane	Feb. 19, 1711
1007	Bertin, Peter	Feb. 28, 1732
267	Berton, Peter	May 23, 1703
429	Betts, Richard	Nov. 26, 1713
1003	Betts, Robert	Nov. 1, 1733
416	Betts, Samuel	May 16, 1714
335	Beyvanck, Evert	Oct. 19, 1710
232	Bickley, William	Nov. 20, 1707
754	Billopp, Middleton	Oct. 25, 1724
93	Bishop, Nathaniel	Oct. 20, 1685*
896	Bishop, Samuel	Aug. 25, 1734
463	Bisley, Alexander	May 17, 1712
892	Bisset, Andrew	June 21, 1734
256	Biyon, Peter	Jan. 6, 1702/03
839	Blackly, Ebenezer	Feb. 17, 1729*
303	Blagge, Benjamin	Dec. 30, 1702/03
1071	Blake, John	June 10, 1730
413	Blanck, Jurian	Apr. 3, 1714*
266	Blank, Nicholas	Mar. 14, 1703
950	Bloem, Barent	Mar. 27, 1735
631	Bloem, Simon	Jan. 7, 1722/23
27	Bloodgood, Francis	Jan. 13, 1676
522	Bloodgood, William	Aug. 6, 1720
199	Bloom, Aaron	Oct. 27, 1709
1132	Bloom, Jan	Mar. 27, 1732
92	Blythenbord, Augustin	Apr. 19, 1686
196	Bockhee, Abraham	Oct. 27, 1709
234	Bodin, Jean	Dec. 1, 1702
752	Bodine, John	June 19, 1724
121	Boelen, Henry	Dec. 6, 1692
835	Boelen, Jacob	Mar. 23, 1729*
1131	Bogert, Cornelius	July 27, 1732
715	Bogert, Johannis	Feb. 10, 1726/27
713	Bogert, Klaas J.	Feb. 10, 1726/27
621	Bondet, Daniel	Sept. 21, 1722
193	Bongrand, Lewis	Nov. 26. 1709
417	Bonnefoy, Katherine	Nov. 4, 1714

File No.	Name	Date
128	Bono, Alice [Alice Cox]	Sept. 14, 1694
202	Borsboom, Pieter J.	Apr. 14, 1686/87
299	Bosch, Hendrick	Apr. 13, 1701*
1130	Boss, Abraham	Sept. 23, 1732
558	Boudinott, Elias	May 4, 1719/20
295	Boudinott, Elie	Oct. 26, 1702
651	Bouquet, Jacob	Jan. 9, 1721
36	Bout, Jan Everts	Sept. 27, 1671
432	Bowden, Nicholas	Jan. 30, 1713
49	Bower, Jonas	Mar. 6, 1671
255	Bowyer, William	Feb. 15, 1705/06
1175	Boyer, Stephen	Nov. 19, 1730
268	Bradley, Samuel	Apr. 13, 1703
135	Bradshaw, George	Jan. 6, 1693
122	Bresier, Susannah	Nov. 27, 1694
430	Brestede, Andries	July 27, 1713
731	Brested, Peter	June 1, 1725
393	Brevoort, Jan Hendricksen	Dec. 21, 1714
195	Bridey [or Bredy], Walter	Jan. 16, 1709/10
561	Bridge, Christopher	June 25, 1719
180	Bridges, John	Sept. 13, 1708
756	Bridon, Susanah	Dec. 5, 1724
179	Brinkerhof, John	Mar. 20, 1708
841	Brinkerhoff, Joris	Nov. 6, 1729*
837	Britton, Nathaniel	Nov. 11, 1729*
700	Brockholst, Anthony	Aug. 29, 1723*
774	Brogley, Margaret	Aug. 28, 1727*
1139	Broomhead, Edward	Mar. 15, 1727/28*
471	Broughton, Sampson	Aug. 27, 1712
474	Brower, Johannes	Oct. 13, 1712
1008	Brown, Peter	Nov. 28, 1733
1133	Brown, William	Feb. 26, 1732
1138	Brown, Wouter	June 28, 1732
194	Browne, Ester	May 28, 1708
1006	Browne, John	Aug. 8, 1733
455	Browne, William	Oct. 1, 1713
304	Brueys, Claude	Oct. 26, 1702
172	Brughman, Harmanus	July 7, 1709
708	Brush, Thomas	Feb. 22, 1726/27
1070	Buckbee, John	May 6, 1730*
622	Budd, Joseph	June 28, 1722
710	Burger, Manus	Jan. 26, 1726/27
948	Burnat, David, Jr.	Nov. 11, 1735
565	Burnet, Samuel	May 16, 1718*
71	Burroughs, Elizabeth	Nov. 20, 1679
248	Burrus, Edward	Mar. 27, 1704
296	Burt, Samuel	Feb. 11, 1702
623	Butler, Peter	Feb. 12, 1722/23
1140	Butler, Richard	June 14, 1728*
237	Butler, Samuel	Oct. 14, 1706
464	Byvanck, Johanes	May 13, 1712
1002	Campbell, Archibald	Aug. 16, 1733
493	Canon, Andrew	Mar. 27, 1711
890	Carl, John	Mar. 11, 1734
1041	Carle, Jacob	Mar. 6, 1730
1064	Carle, John	Mar. 6, 1730
819	Carman, Caleb	Apr. 1, 1746
1151	Caron, Nicolas	Nov. 7, 1724
1042	Carpenter, Benjamin	Apr. 13, 1730*
1013	Carpenter, George	Apr. 21, 1731
872	Carpenter, Giles	Feb. 11, 1728/29*
456	Carpenter, Hope	May 13, 1713
1148	Carpenter, Joseph	Mar. 21, 1727/28*
86	Carwithy, David	Jan. 4, 1665

File No.	Name	Date
532	Case, William, Jr.	Oct. 6, 1716*
778	Case, William	Oct. 13, 1727*
201	Cashier, John	Jan. 4, 1709
1176	Catanach, John	Jan. 29, 1730
183	Chadeayn, John	Mar. 7, 1708
711	Chahaen, Samuel	Apr. 14, 1726
1014	Channing, William	Sept. 23, 1731
412	Child, Thomas	July 24, 1714
536	Cholwell, John	July 13, 1716*
94	Christian, John	Oct. 16, 1697
891	Christianse, Peter	Oct. 16, 1734
559	Christopher, Hance	May 5, 1719
776	Clapp, Benjamin	Aug. 13, 1727*
528	Clark, James	July 2, 1716
729	Clark, John	July 23, 1725*
728	Clark, Richard	Apr. 2, 1725
205	Clark, Samuel	Apr. 21, 1709
871	Clarke, Daniel	Jan. 23, 1727/28*
10	Clarke, Samuel	May 11, 1679
39	Clauson, Sybout *and* Susanna Jans	Feb. 16, 1680
230	Clay, Humphrey	Nov. 7, 1707
1137	Cleator, Joseph	Oct. 18, 1732
730	Clement, James	May 5, 1724/25
780	Clement, Sarah	Feb. 8, 1727
525	Clere, John	June 11, 1720
727	Clock Alburtus	Feb. 15, 1725/26
873	Clock, Marten	Mar. 4, 1728*
482	Cock [or Cocq], Beatrix Ouzeel	Dec. 25, 1711
624	Cock, George	Sept. 27, 1722
977	Cock, Henry	May 18, 1733
870	Cock, James	June 14, 1728
548	Cock, John	Feb. 15, 1716/17*
127	Cockuyt, Lysbeth	Apr. 1, 1695
1149	Codrington, Margaret	Sept. 24, 1728*
485	Codrington, Thomas	Apr. 20, 1710
457	Coe, Andrew	Apr. 20, 1720*
524	Coe, Jonathan	Nov. 21, 1720*
869	Coe, Samuel	Jan. 23, 1729*
566	Coenraats, Octavo	July 26, 1718
259	Coerten, Gerret	Sept. 23, 1704
315	Coesart, John	July 30, 1700
327	Coker, Thomas	Apr. 18, 1698*
1000	Cole, Abraham	Mar. 29, 1733
204	Cole, Elizabeth	Sept. 15, 1709*
821	Coles, Benjamin	Oct. 23, 1729*
842	Coles, Caleb	Feb. 26, 1729*
820	Coles, Nathan	Aug. 29, 1729*
415	Colyer, John	June 23, 1714
893	Conckling, Jeremiah	Aug. 26, 1734
1150	Conihane, William	July 19, 1728*
306	Conkline, Timothy	Dec. 14, 1743
947	Conkling, David	Mar. 8, 1738
247	Conkling, John	Jan. 2, 1706
560	Cook, John	Dec. 16, 1719
2	Cooke, Ellis	July 7, 1679
46	Cooke, George	Feb. 15, 1677
175	Coolley, John	Mar. 22, 1709
868	Cooper, Helena	Dec. 19, 1728*
699	Cooper, James	June 17, 1723
527	Cooper, John	July 2, 1716
1043	Cooper, Mary	Dec. 1, 1730
236	Coreton, Myndert	Feb. 22, 1706
477	Cornelisson, Johannes	May 9, 1712
152	Cornell, Richard	Oct. 30, 1694
751	Cornell, Richard	Mar. 25, 1724
1167	Cortelyou, Jacques	May 3, 1731

File No.	Name	Date
945	Cosson, John	Feb. 6, 1738
192	Cosyne, Garret	Sept. 4, 1708
107	Coulson, Court	Dec. 13, 1693
472	Cowenhoven, Gerret	Nov. 3, 1712
1146	Cowley, Jane	Oct. 7, 1728*
1040	Cowperthwait, Hugh	June 3, 1730*
128	Cox, Alice—alias Bono	Sept. 14, 1694
64	Cox, William	Aug. 9, 1689
481	Cregoe, Richard	Sept. 21, 1711
142	Crocheron, John	Sept. 3, 1696
777	Crocheron, John	June 7, 1727*
216	Crocheron, Nicholas	Aug. 6, 1707
1039	Cromwell, Benjamin	Aug. 5, 1730*
1165	Cromwell, Thomas	Mar. 19, 1730/31
942	Crosfield, Edward	May 7, 1735
529	Culver, Gershom	July 2, 1716
269	Curtis, Richard	Apr. 2, 1703
840	Curwin, John	Feb. 11, 1729*
470	Daiton, Robert	Nov. 1, 1712
1106	Dallebar, James	May 2, 1732
59	Damen, Jan Cornelius	Sept. 3, 1706
564	Darkins, Robert	Feb. 19, 1719/20
61	Darvall, John	Mar. 5, 1688
1143	Das, Pierre	May 16, 1723*
981	Davis, Richard	Nov. 28, 1733
531	Davis Zachariah	July 2, 1716
1108	Dean, John	Dec. 23, 1732
979	Deane, John	Apr. 14, 1733
889	De Bonrepos, David	May 6, 1734
562	De Bonrepos, Elias	May 26, 1719
607	De Boore, Christina	June 8, 1722
490	De Bruyn, Johannah	June 20, 1710
203	De Bruyn, John Hendrick	June 20, 1709
357	De Foreest, Henricus	Apr. 27, 1715
20	De Foreest, Isaac	Dec. 19, 1692
141	De Groof, Peter	May 29, 1704
258	De Groot, Peter A.	May 29, 1704
108	De Hartt, Martha	Oct. 29, 1693
241	De Kay, Jacob T.	Apr. 18, 1706
228	De Key, Hillegonda	Mar. 22, 1707
337	De Key, Theunis	Sept. 1, 1708
938	Dekleyn, Leonard H.	November 11, 1735
41	De Lange, Jacob	Mar. 11, 1684
174	De La Noy, Jacobus	Mar. 30, 1710
115	De La Noy, Peter	Nov. 20, 1696
725	De Lucena, Abraham	Sept. 2, 1725
181	De Mesquita, Joseph Buneo [Bueno?]	Nov. 1, 1708
726	De Meyer, Johannis	Oct. 23, 1725
118	De Meyer, Nicholas	July 16, 1692
823	De Mill, Peter	June 15, 1729*
114	De Milt, Anthony	May 27, 1693
568	De Milt, Isaac	June 19, 1724
697	Denham, Isaac	Mar. 5, 1723/24
229	Denizeau, Charles	Sept. 25, 1709
940	Denton, Hezekiah	Apr. 5, 1735
709	Denton, James	Feb. 3, 1726/27
1147	Denton, James	Nov. 14, 1728*
944	Denton, Jemima	July 24, 1734
1044	Denton, Mary	Nov. 9, 1730
514	Denton, Nathaniel	May 31, 1719
1164	Denton, Nathaniel	July 17, 1731
583	Denton, Samuel	May 6, 1719
591	Denton, Samuel	May 27, 1719
782	Denton, Solomon	July 26, 1727
824	Denton, Timothy	Mar. 21, 1729*
910	De Peyster, Abraham	Apr. 12, 1734

File No.	Name	Date
649	De Peyster, Cornelia—	Sept. 25, 1725
706	De Reimer, Peter—	Mar. 31, 1726
530	De Reinere, Abraham—	June 22, 1716
787	Deriew, Joost—	June 9, 1727*
783	Derye, Joost—	July 17, 1727*
222	De Vandalaer, Andries—	Apr. 1, 1706
763	De Voer, John—	June 13, 1724
939	Devoor, William—	Jan. 13, 1735
133	Dey, Teunis—	Nov. 8, 1688
980	Dickenson, Henry—	May 2, 1733
982	Dickinson, Samuel—	Feb. 7, 1733
750	Dighton, John—	Dec. 5, 1724
781	Dingee, Christopher—	Feb. 22, 1727/28
1166	Dobson, Thomas—	July 28, 1731
294	Dod, George—	Oct. 7, 1702
1109	Doughty, Charity—	Apr. 3, 1732
941	Doughty, Charles—	Oct. 7, 1735
608	Douw, Allette—	Mar. 15, 1722/23
937	Downen, George—	Mar. 9, 1735
476	Drake, Joseph—	May 22, 1712
1107	Drake, Joseph—	May 12, 1732
19	Drake, Samuel—	Nov. 20, 1686
435	Drury, John—	May 16, 1713
155	Dubois, James—	Oct. 18, 1688
300	Du Maresq, Nicholas—	May 30, 1704
822	Dunk, John—	Mar. 9, 1729/30*
1111	Dunn, John—	Oct. 19, 1732
1104	Dupuy, John—	June 14, 1732
479	Duschen, Anthony—	May 12, 1712
431	Dusocharry, Marc—	Jan. 27, 1713
569	Duxbury, Elias—	Oct. 22, 1718
779	Duychink, Evert—	June 28, 1727*
436	Dyckman, Cornelius—	Nov. 6, 1711*
1	Dye, Dirck Johnson—	July 11, 1693
609	Dyment, James—	Oct. 30, 1722
1102	Eddos, Cicily—	June 19, 1732
786	Eddos, Robert—	Apr. 11, 1727
1066	Edwards, John—	June 13, 1730
633	Edwards, Josiah—	Aug. 8, 1721
147	Edwards, William—	Feb. 6, 1685
655	Egberts, Tunes—	Aug. 25, 1721
1162	Elde, Thomas—	June 26, 1731
634	Elison, John—	Jan. 8, 1722/23
60	Elison, Richard, Sr.—	July 26, 1683
105	Ellett, Richard—	May 13, 1694
748	Ellison, John—	Oct. 29, 1725
1114	Ellison, Joseph—	Feb. 2, 1732
1115	Ellison, William—	Jan. 23, 1732
983	Ellsworth, George, Sr.—	Feb. 11, 1733
854	Elphinston, Peter—	Jan. 29, 1728*
355	Elseworth, Theophilus—	Feb. 21, 1706
345	Elswart, Johannes—	Jan. 10, 1704
705	Elsworth, Clement—	July 29, 1726*
513	Elsworth, John—	Apr. 26, 1720
11	Elton, John—	June 3, 1675
854	Emans, Andries—	Jan. 6, 1728
696	Emans, Johannes—	Mar. 13, 1723/24
372	Emans, John—	Oct. 11, 1715
879	Embree, Samuel—	Aug. 4, 1729*
434	Emott, James—	Apr. 30, 1713
1163	Euri, Nicolas—	June 14. 1731
1177	Evans, Jannetje—	Mar. 22, 1730
541	Everendon, Anne—	July 26, 1716*
716	Everett, Nicholas—	May 26, 1724
826	Everitt, John—	June 18, 1729*
433	Evertse, Wessels—	July 11, 1713

File No.	Name	Date
1145	Evits, Ann	Aug. 17, 1728*
585	Ewontse, Evont	Apr. 9, 1719
81	Exton, Thomas	Oct. 7, 1668
352	Fane, George	Apr. 29, 1709
584	Fanneiul [Faneuil], Benjamin	Apr. 1, 1719
286	Farmer, Anthony	May 23, 1702*
245	Farmer, Thomas	Aug. 8, 1706
298	Farrer, Joseph	June 15, 1702*
12	Farrington, Edward	July 1, 1675
856	Farrington, Matthew	Feb. 16, 1728*
829	Fefter [Fester], Michael	Sept. 17, 1728*
762	Fenthy, Arthur	Apr. 20, 1719
975	Ferguson, John	Dec. 21, 1733
1196	Ferris, John	Nov. 15, 1729*
438	Feurt, Bartholomew	Sept. 23, 1713
784	Fiandreaux, Jacques	Dec. 26, 1727*
965	Field, Robert	Apr. 16, 1735
885	Field, Sarah	Mar. 20, 1734
425	Filkin, Henry	Apr. 20, 1714
695	Fish, Jonathan	Jan. 18, 1723/24
723	Flanders, Nicholas	Oct. 8, 1726
424	Fleet, Thomas	Oct. 19, 1714
943	Floyd, Richard	Feb. 27, 1738
329	Floyd, Ryer	Dec. 3, 1697
95	Forbes, John	Aug. 28, 1682
704	Fordham, Joseph	Nov. 19, 1726
703	Fordham, Pelatiah	May 30, 1726
20	Forrest [or De Foreest], Isaac	Dec. 19, 1692
246	Foster, Benjamin	Oct. 14, 1706
785	Foster, John	Nov. 17, 1727*
62	Foster, Thomas	June 10, 1663
760	Fouchard, Jean J.	Aug. 25, 1724
1118	Fountain, Vincent	June 14, 1732
511	Fountaine, Paul	July 19, 1710
437	Fountaine, Richard	July 6, 1714*
976	Fowler, Henry	Dec. 5, 1733
883	Fowler, Henry	July 12, 1734
694	Fowler, Jeremiah	Dec. 23, 1723
761	Fowler, Joseph	June 16, 1724
473	Fowler, William	Mar. 25, 1712
411	Fowler, William	May 25, 1714
1160	Fowler, William	Oct. 15, 1731
480	Franklin, Henry	Oct. 9, 1711
1065	Frasher, William	Apr. 2, 1730*
231	French, Philip	June 3, 1707
150	Fromanteel, Ahasuerus	June 8, 1695
913	Frost, Wright	Aug. 19, 1738
370	Fry, John	Apr. 1, 1715
371	Fyn, Johannes	Dec. 21, 1715
148	Gallpen, Philip	Mar. 27, 1684
967	Gardiner, John	Aug. 1, 1738
1116	Gardiner, Thomas	Mar. 19, 1733
984	Gardner, David	June 18, 1733
517	Garish, Richard	Apr. 9, 1720
24	Garland, John	Feb. 26, 1674
721	Garreau, John	Dec. 1, 1726
1028	Garrettse, Nicholas	Sept. 10, 1730*
759	Garrison, Lambert	May 22, 1725
284	Garrittser, Barrint	Apr. 9, 1708
369	Gaudineau, Giles	Nov. 24, 1715
516	Gee, John	Nov. 15, 1720
368	Gee, Joseph	Mar. 14, 1715*
422	Genonge, John	May 21, 1714
810	Genoung, Margaret	Mar. 4, 1727*
534	George, Thomas	Dec. 20, 1710*
986	Germon, Isaac	Apr. 3, 1733

File No.	Name	Date
936	Gildersleeve, Richard	Oct. 25, 1738
966	Gillaim, Henry	Feb. 4, 1735
1197	Girard, Abraham	Feb. 24, 1729*
888	Glean, Anthony	Aug. 19, 1734
331	Glover, Robert	1697
1156	Goelet, Jacobus	Sept. 3, 1731
1119	Goldevis, Rebecca	Aug. 1, 1732
211	Golding, Ephraim	July 12, 1707
764	Goldsmith, John	Mar. 18, 1724/25
1161	Gouldin, James	Mar. 2, 1731
356	Graham, Edward	Nov. 14, 1715
722	Grant, Thomas	Oct. 5, 1726
488	Grasiellier, Mary	July 20, 1710
67	Grave, John	June 13, 1679
47	Graves, Anne	Dec. 31, 1670*
758	Gray, John	June 4, 1724
487	Grevenraet, Andreis	June 17, 1710
1159	Griffin, Benjamin	June 14, 1731
612	Griffin, Richard	Feb. 5, 1722/23
1194	Griffing, Robert	May 5, 1729*
146	Grigg, Mary	Oct. 25, 1695
1110	Griggs, Robert	Feb. 16, 1732
313	Grover, Simon	Feb. 8, 1706
1158	Guion, Lewis	Dec. 4, 1731
1117	Guion, Lewis, Sr.	Nov. 23, 1732
176	Gurney, John	May 14, 1709
855	Guylick, Jochern	Aug. 26, 1728*
104	Guyon, Jacques	Dec. 5, 1694
483	Hadlork, James	Sept. 19, 1711
406	Hagwout, Peter	Feb. 13, 1715*
771	Haight, John	June 1, 1727*
1031	Haight, Nicholas	Feb. 20, 1730
439	Haight, Samuel	Oct. 21, 1712
272	Hain, John	Feb. 17, 1703
405	Hains, Benjamin	June 16, 1714
1103	Hains, James	Oct. 13, 1732
1105	Hains, Samuel	Oct. 13, 1732
533	Hall, James	May 21, 1716
191	Hallar, Garrett	Nov. 12, 1708
1120	Hallett, Moses	Apr. 22, 1732
812	Hallett, Samuel	May 16, 1727*
878	Hallett, William	Aug. 29, 1729*
884	Halsey, Daniel	Apr. 24, 1734
1100	Halsey, David	Oct. 14, 1732
978	Halsey, Josiah	Feb. 16, 1733
75	Halsey, Thomas	July 8, 1679
519	Hames, John	Nov. 17, 1720*
1154	Hardenberg, Garret	Jan. 25, 1731
423	Hardenbrook, Joannis	Aug. 27, 1714
336	Harding, Henry	Dec. 15, 1704
409	Hardnet, William	Apr. 15, 1713*
887	Harris, John	Aug. 13, 1734
543	Harrison, Matthew	Apr. 30, 1716
1030	Harrison, William	Oct. 12, 1730*
550	Hasta, Jacob	Dec. 12, 1717*
328	Hastier, John	Sept. 30, 1697
1099	Hawkshurst, Samson	Nov. 25, 1732
985	Hazard, Thomas	Nov. 3, 1733
654	Heathcote, Caleb	Apr. 9, 1721
963	Heavens, George	Apr. 13, 1738
886	Hedges, Daniel	Aug. 26, 1734
367	Hegeman, Abraham	1715*
153	Hellaker, William	Oct. 1, 1702
243	Hereman, Egbert	Oct. 19, 1706
161	Herrick, William	Mar. 1, 1709
428	Herrington, Thomas	June 11, 1713

File No.	Name	Date
570	Heurtin, William	Jan. 2, 1718
811	Hibon, John	Nov. 25, 1727
477	Hicks, Deborah	Oct. 21, 1712
1029	Hicks, John	Apr. 28, 1730
451	Hicks, Thomas	Oct. 20, 1712
964	Hildreth, Noah	May 8, 1736
615	Hildrith, James	June 8, 1722
263	Hoagland, Derick	Mar. 15, 1704
962	Hobart, Ezekiel	Feb. 20, 1738
642	Hobbs, William	Aug. 4, 1720
449	Hoglandt, Joris	May 13, 1712
43	Hoit, John	Aug. 29, 1684
452	Hoite, Moses	Mar. 14, 1711/12
25	Holden, John	Oct. 27, 1671
347	Holdron, Denis	Oct. 20, 1702
326	Holmes, John	Apr. 18, 1698
293	Holmes, Joseph	May 12, 1704
1157	Homes, William	July 12, 1731
518	Honywell, Israel	May 17, 1720
79	Hoogland, Christopher	Apr. 14, 1687
692	Hooke, Thomas	May 29, 1723
1032	Hopkins, Ichabod	Feb. 25, 1730
388	Hopkins, William	Feb. 28, 1718
124	Hore, John	Oct. 10, 1699
77	Horton, Barnabos	Nov. 18, 1681
	(Petition of his wife, Mary Horton.)	
188	Horton, Jonathan	June 8, 1706
1200	Horton, Joshua	Feb. 11, 1729*
1174	Horton, William	Apr. 1, 1729*
34	Howell, Arthur	July 26, 1683
961	Howell, David	Nov. 24, 1735
972	Howell, John	Feb. 12, 1733
809	Howell, Jonah	Mar. 31, 1727
426	Howell, Lemuel	Aug. 4, 1714
720	Howell, Nathaniel	May 30, 1726
160	Howell, Richard	Jan. 1, 1709
971	Howell, Thomas	June 28, 1733
719	Howell, Thomas	May 10, 1726
857	Hubbs, Alexander	June 4, 1728*
1195	Hudson, Jonathan	Apr. 10, 1729*
757	Hudson, Robert	Apr. 2, 1724
567	Huestis, Robert	Dec. 17, 1718
506	Hugh, Jane	Aug. 19, 1710
693	Hughes, Elias	Dec. 7, 1723
285	Hullin, Francis	Sept. 16, 1702
149	Hunt, Caleb	March 29, 1759
508	Hunt, Edward	June 18, 1716
418	Hunt, Gilbert	May 23, 1760
755	Hunt, Grace	Dec. 8, 1724
573	Hunt, John	Jan. 16, 1711
84	Hunt, Josiah	Dec. 19, 1732
134	Hunt, Josiah	Feb. 14, 1746
593	Hunt, Ralph	Feb. 26, 1676
594	Hunt, Thomas, Sr.	Feb. 27, 1694/95
37	Hutchinson, Ralph	Feb. 16, 1682
120	Huycken, William	Jan. 25, 1694
1112	Hyatt, Abraham	June 29, 1732
735	Hybon, Barent	June 5, 1725
244	Ingart, Jellis	Mar. 11, 1707
587	Ingoldesby, Richard	Oct. 8, 1719
877	Ireland, John	Aug. 28, 1729*
56	Ireland, Thomas	Sept. 30, 1669
959	Jackson, James	Oct. 21, 1735
733	Jackson, John	Dec. 6, 1725
571	Jackson, William	July 5, 1711*
484	Jamain, Elias	Feb. 11, 1711

File No.	Name	Date
338	Jamain, Nicholas	May 16, 1707
448	James, John	Oct. 7, 1712
607	Janse, Christina	June 8, 1722
401	Jansen, Andrus	Mar. 13, 1712
586	Jansen, Bernardus	July 7, 1719
1172	Jansen, Jan	Aug. 22, 1729*
169	Jarves, Jonathan	June 2, 1709
1055	Jarvis, Thomas	Mar. 14, 1731
22	Jenners, John	July 8, 1679
177	Jennings, John	Apr. 3, 1708
57	Jessop, Edward	Nov. 14, 1666
3	Jochemsen, David	July 20, 1662
1126	Johnson, Albert	July 22, 1732
960	Johnson, Albert	Nov. 26, 1735
1173	Johnson, Cornelius	Oct. 10, 1729*
74	Johnson, Hans	Apr. 1, 1690
1033	Johnson, Henry	Mar. 25, 1730*
734	Johnson, Peter	Sept. 27, 1725
66	Johnson, Thomas	Jan. 6, 1692
1036	Johnston, Ann	Dec. 3, 1730
321	Jones, Owen	June 6, 1697
55	Jones, Thomas	Feb. 16, 1669
239	Jones, Thomas	Mar. 16, 1713
288	Jourdain, Henry	Apr. 13, 1703
858	Kerfbyll, Johanes	Nov. 4, 1704
881	Ketcham, Philip	Aug. 21, 1734
366	Key, Margret	Sept. 11, 1713*
249	Kierson, John	Aug. 20, 1705
465	Kierstede, Hans	Aug. 31, 1710
454	King, John	Dec. 24, 1713
1113	King, Joseph	Apr. 9, 1732
289	Kip, Jacobus	Oct. 30, 1702
614	Kip, Jesse	Apr. 30, 1722
351	Kip, Johannes	Nov. 4, 1704
717	Kip, Jacobus	Feb. 13, 1726/27
1152	Kirton, William	Apr. 9, 1731
1170	Kissam, Daniel	Mar. 24, 1728*
682	Kniffen, Ebenezer	Aug. 16, 1723
775	Knowling, Hannah	Feb. 19, 1727*
788	Knowling, John	Nov. 19, 1727*
860	Krankheyt, Jacobus	Mar. 3, 1728*
572	Kyrke, William	Feb. 26, 1719/20
635	Lackey, John	July 10, 1721
252	LaCounte	Apr. 12, 1704
773	Lake, Daniel	Oct. 9, 1727*
1171	Lake, John	May 17, 1729*
882	Lakerman, Abraham	Apr. 23, 1734
714	Lakerman, Jannettie	Sept. 29, 1726
665	Lamprey, Richard	Jan. 15, 1724/25
907	Landgden, Thomas	May 27, 1734
662	Langdon, John	Apr. 4, 1724
956	Langdon, William	Dec. 12, 1738
908	Lanyon, John	Jan. 8, 1734
407	Laquer, Jan	Sept. 8, 1713
509	Lariese, Christian	Oct. 16, 1710
1123	Latham, Joseph	May 19, 1732
958	La Tourette, James	Nov. 13, 1738
264	Lawrance, Thomas	Feb. 25, 1703
1045	Lawrence, Catherine	Aug. 27, 1707
861	Lawrence, Dennis	Mar. 3, 1728*
391	Lawrence, John	Feb. 21, 1714
974	Lawrence, Obadiah	Mar. 27, 1733
1155	Lawrence, William	Feb. 11, 1731
744	Leaver, Mary	Feb. 7, 1721
1169	Le Count, Peter	June 13, 1729*

(To Be Continued)

WILLIAM ROGERS OF ANNAPOLIS, MD.

By MRS. NATHANIEL G. GEE

The Cub Creek Settlement in what is now Charlotte Co. Va., founded about 1742-43 is of great interest to thousands of southern families who are descended from John Caldwell and the other families who came with him from Lancaster Co., Pa., or that vicinity to found this famous old settlement in the wilds of Virginia.

There have arisen a good many controversies concerning these early settlers in Virginia. As a descendant of the Rodgers family of the Cub Creek settlement the writer has been studying that family for years. This article is designed to correct the erroneous belief that William Rodgers with wife Margaret who left will in Lunenburg Co., Va., dated Oct. 10, 1750, proved April 3, 1751 was the son of William Rogers of Annapolis, Md., who died in Annapolis July 29, 1749. The Cub Creek settlement in 1750 was in Lunenburg Co. Charlotte Co., which was cut off from Lunenburg in 1765, embraced the area of the Cub Creek settlement.

William Rogers of Annapolis was said to have been a descendant of a very distinguished New England family and those who claim that he was the father of William Rodgers of Lunenburg say that he married Mary Caldwell, the sister of John Caldwell. They also say that this marriage is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Anne's Church in Annapolis. The writer has examined those records with great care and this marriage is not recorded there. This article attempts to prove that Mary, the first wife of William Rogers of Annapolis was very probably born Mary Seymour; that she married first John Contee, second Philemon Hemsley, and third William Rogers, and that there is no evidence of any children.

Gov. John Seymour was Gov. of Maryland from 1704-09. He was appointed by the King, but was very slow in getting to Maryland, thus causing a great deal of dissatisfaction. John Contee was an Englishman as one would conclude from various court actions reported in the Maryland Archives. It is not known if he and Mary were married in England, but I would guess that they were and that they came to America about the time that Gov. Seymour came. It would seem evident from the study of the records given below that she was the daughter or sister of Gov. Seymour, in either case she would have been Mary Seymour before marriage. This, however is not proved by records submitted.

From the Archives of Maryland Vol. 38 p. 384. At a session of Assembly held at Annapolis Nov. 29, 1708 an act was passed confirming the last will and testament of Col. John Contee. He made his will on July —, named his wife, Mary, sole executrix, not signed, but witnesses said he had carefully perused it and declared his approbation. He died suddenly without signing it. Will was confirmed by the General Assembly. He lived several days after the will was drawn up.

In 1725 suit was brought by John Contee's nearest relatives in England. Mary was by that time Mrs. William Rogers. The relatives in England said there was evidence of perjury. Heirs-at-law and other legal representatives of said John Contee were then living in Great Britain. They said they had had no notice or opportunity of defending their rights. Due notice of the application was given to Mr. John Bruce, the father and natural guardian of Charles Bruce, son and heir-at-law of a supposed sis-

ter of John Contee and unto William Rogers, John Courts, John Speake, Richard Speake and John Neale, being all the persons known that had any claim to the estate of the said Mary by purchase or otherwise within this province.

By the time these final actions were taken Mary Rogers was dead. She died in May 1725. It is worth while noting here that there were no Rogers heirs mentioned other than her husband, William Rogers. Who the other people mentioned were the writer does not know, probably nephews.

From Vol. 38 p. 172 Maryland Archives. Sept. 20, 1711 Mary Contee, then a widow was involved in a law suit. The other party was John Smith of Cecil Co., son of William Smith. Philip Lynes, Esq., on May 4, 1703 had "obliged" himself and his heirs in the sum of £514. Philip Lynes and William Smith both died before executing the deed. John Smith had finished the payments and the devisees to wit, Anne Lynes, William Bladen, Esq., and Mary Contee, then widow, being minded to execute and perform on the part of their deviser what in his life time he was obliged to perform—execute a deed of bargain and sale dated Sept. 20, 1711.

The above Philip Lynes was in Maryland as early as 1676 (Md. Archives Vol. 2 p. 253.) He was buried in Annapolis Aug. 13, 1709 (St. Anne's Parish Reg.) The following is from his will, dated Aug. 6, 1709: To Madame Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Contee, my brother, Capt. Thomas Seymour, to Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Judith Townley. To my cousin, Mrs. Mary Contee. To my loving wife, Anne. His will is recorded at Annapolis Liber 12, Folio 151. (Anne Lynes seems to have been a sister of Gov. Seymour. Cousin in the old records meant a near relative, quite often a niece or nephew.)

The following is an abstract of Anne Lynes' will recorded at Annapolis Liber 13 Folio 325. Anne Lynes of Charles Co. Nov. 20, 1711, proved Dec. 17, 1711. Bequests to Mrs. Mary Hemsley, wife of Philemon Hemsley; to John Seymour, eldest son of Col. John Seymour late Gov. of Maryland 1000 A. on Elk River, called Bell Connell. From this we see that Mary Contee married Philemon Helmsley between Aug. 6, 1709 and Nov. 20, 1711.

From Md. Hist. Mag. Vol. 2, p. 183 we get the abstract of the will of John Seymour of Plymouth, Co. Devon, Dr. of Physick, dated Aug. 27, 1741, proved Sept. 19, 1741. "To my three daughters, Jane Maria Seymour, Margaret, now wife of Peregrine Osborn Bradshaw, Gent. and Hester Seymour, my plantation in Maryland left me by my aunt, Anne Lynes, widow. Residuary legatee and executrix, Jane Maria Seymour." John Seymour was the son of John Seymour, Gov. of Maryland from 1704-09. The aunt mentioned was the Gov.'s sister, wife of Philip Lynes.

From Maryland Archives Vol. 38 p. 402. An act to make valid a deed of bargain and sale from William Rogers and wife Mary to Jno. Tennerson of Charles Co., when recorded. Acts of 1727 Ch. 13.

John Tennerson of Charles Co., having by his humble petition set forth that in the year of old Lord, 1712 he purchased of a certain Philemon Hemsley and Mary his wife, 135 acres of land, part of another tract called Strife for the valuable consideration of twelve (12) thousand pounds of Tobacco and though he often importuned them to execute the deed for that purpose, he made several fruitless journeys to Annapolis for that end and had been at great expense and fatigue, yet was always put off with

frivolous excuses and delays till after the death of Philemon and intermarriage of the said Mary with Mr. William Rogers. Being by him again solicited by the said Tenneson to execute a deed and send same down to him without occasioning him any further trouble or expense for the fullfilling of which the said Tenneson until he heard of the death of Mrs. Rogers when again coming up to Annapolis on that occasion he found a deed had been executed in the life time of the said Mary bearing date 26th. of October Anno Dom. 1723 and he had neither notice given according to promise or any knowledge thereof until that time being 1726 whereby the said Tenneson became entirely deprived of the benefit of having the same enrolled according to law. Wherefore the said Tenneson hath in humble manner pray'd leave to bring in a bill to supply the defect aforesaid and for that the truth of the said Tenneson's allegations is made appear to this General Assembly and the deed aforementioned produced, Signed and Acknowledged in due form before the Honorable Jno. Mackall, Esq., one of the then justices of the Prov. Court. 'Tis therefore pray'd that it may be enacted. The bill follows.

William Rogers' request that his wife, Mary, be buried in St. Anne's Church yard, taken from page 92, St. Anne's Parish Register.

"Gentl. It was the earnest Request of my Wife in her last minutes to be buried in the church yard and if possible in the same grave or near where Gov. Seymour was interr'd. The which will oblige

To the Gent. of the Vestry
of St. Anne's Parish in
Annapolis
May 25, 1725.

Gent.
Your very humble servant

William Rogers"

William Rogers' second marriage is recorded in All Hallows Parish Register, Annapolis, p. 103 as follows: William Rogers and Lucinda Thompson were married Aug. 18, 1726. To prove that this William Rogers is the same one who married Mary Hemsley we quote a deed recorded in the Hall of Records at Annapolis SY No. 1 1724-28 p. 286. ——— Abstract of deed of William Rogers to Charles Calvert, June 26, 1727. William Rogers sells Charles Calvert Lot Public Circle East St. on south. Deed states that the lot had belonged to William Rogers and late wife, Mary. Deed signed by William Rogers and wife Lucinda.

The notice of the death of William Rogers is taken from the Maryland Hist. Mag. Vol. 17, p. 371. "Aug. 2, 1749. Last Saturday morning (July 29) died here very much lamented, after a long and lingering indisposition, in the fiftieth year of his age, on a Sunday Evening was decently interred William Rogers, Esq., a gentleman born and bred in New England, but had long been a worthy inhabitant of this Place, where he was greatly belov'd and esteemed. He enjoyed many posts of Honor and Trust which he discharged with Judgment and Fidelity, and has left a sorrowful Widow and Three children."

For the settlement of his estate we see very scanty papers in Liber 43 Folio 75 in the Hall of Records. Inventory dated Feb. 15, 1749-50. Administrator was changed, Patrick Gwagh was named. Testamentary Papers Box 50 Folder 31. The names of his children or of his wife are not mentioned.

The will of Lucinda Rogers was proved Oct. 15, 1755. See Wills 1755 R No. 43, Hall of Records. She mentions sons William and John. To William 10 shillings, also £100 New England currency "due me in N. E." To son John Rogers 10 shillings and six pence to purchase a mourning ring. All the rest of my worldly goods to my daughter, Martha. Daughter Martha was made administrator, but on Oct. 31, 1755 relinquishes Adm. of mother's estate to brother, William Rogers.

It is evident to any one that this William Rogers, son of William Rogers of Annapolis is not identical with William Rodgers of Lunenburg who was dead by April 1751.

When one studies the available records of the Cub Creek Settlement and then goes back to the records of the Chestnut Level Section of Lancaster Co., Pa., he feels sure that the three prominent Rodgers men, Andrew, William, and Thomas of Cub Creek who are there very early with the Caldwells are surely descendants of the Rodgers that you find near Chestnut Level with the Caldwells. They spell the name usually with the D as did these men at Cub Creek. Your writer has not been able to pinpoint one Rodgers of that area and say that he is the father of the men at Cub Creek. The names William, Thomas, Andrew, and John are common names with the family in Chestnut Level and Old Hanover Township, Pa., as they were in Virginia. Perhaps some one else may have the time and opportunity to pursue this study further.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION ABSTRACT

(See Page 132 For Others)

CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM (S35830, Va. Service, Ky. Agency; Cert. 12372 issued 7 July —, At $8 per month from 15 Aug. 1818, Act 18 March 1818).

William Christian, Fayette Co., Ky., 15 August 1818, 60 yrs., applied for pension Act 18 Mar. 1818; enlisted at Hanover County, Va., under Capt. Dabney, 1st Va. Reg., in Rev. War, Fall 1775, remained in service until Fall 1776; sent home on account of sickness; in Battles of Camplin and Goochland.

Benj. Johnson, Circuit Judge, certified 15 Aug. 1818.

Thomas Bodley, Fayette Co., Ky., certified.

Judah Christian, Fayette Co., Ky., 7 June 1819, widow of John Christian, deceased, 69 yrs., deposed she was well acquainted with William Christian during the Revolutionary War.

James Wood, J. P., certified.

Andrew Christian, Fayette Co., Ky., in 1819, testified he was acquainted with William Christian. (This deposition stricken out by inked lines.).

Notation in pencil: Suspended 17 April 1820.

TAX LISTS OF DICKINSON TOWNSHIP, WASHINGTON (now ALLEGHENY) COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA 1785-89

RAYMOND M. BELL

When Washington County, Pennsylvania was formed in 1781 it included all of Pennsylvania south of the Ohio River and west of Monongahela River. The northeastern section of the county, across the river from Fort Pitt was formed into Dickinson Township from Peters Township in 1785. The tax lists for this township, which became a part of Allegheny County in 1788 and 1789, are preserved at the courthouse in Washington, Pennsylvania. (Similar lists are preserved for Cumberland, Franklin, Greene and Morgan Townships, which became Greene County in 1796.) Since Dickinson included an important section of southwestern Pennsylvania and since the township had such a short life, it has seemed advisable to copy these and make them available more widely.

s Single Freeman
e Estate
5 Taxed 1785
6 Taxed 1786
8 Taxed 1788
9 Taxed 1789

Adams, Robert 5 6
Fort-Pitt 6
Alexander, James s8
Allison, David 5
William 5 6 9
Armour, Patrick 5 6 8 9
Augustine, Amos 5 6 8 9
Baier, William s8
Bailey, Daniel 9
Bails, Henry 5
Baker, Charles 5 6 8 9
William s9
Baptiste, Charles 5
Barkley, John 6 8 9
Barnet, John 5 6 8
Barr, Alexander 5 6 8 9
Barrackman, Michael 6 8 9
Bausman, Frederick 6 s8
Jacob 5 6 8 9
Nicholas s5 6 8 9
Beam, Abraham 5 6 8 9
Jacob 5 6 8 9
John s8 9
Bear, Jacob 5, 6
Bell, James 5 6 9
Patterson 6
Bishop, David 5 6
Black, John s8 s9
William 5 6
Bogart, Benjamin 5 6
Boggs, Ezekiel s8
John 5 e6
William s5 s6 s8 s9
Bowman, Casper 5 6 8 9
Brady, James 5 6 8 9
Brierly, Robert 9
Brunton, Thomas 5 6 8 9
Burk, Michael 5 6
Burns, Richard 5 6
Butler, William 6 8 9
Cail, John 8
Caldow, Thomas 9
Calhoon, David s5 8 9
Campbell, John s5 s6
Case, Philip s8
Catt, George 8 9
Chambers, George s5 s9
John 5 6 8 9
Clark, Charles 5 6
John s5 s6
Thomas e5 6
Churchfield, John s5
Cliffer, John s6
Coil, Edward 5 6
Cool, Peter 8 9
Cooper, —— s9 9
Coughran, William s5 6
Coulter, James e5 e6 8
Samuel s5 s8 s9
Craig, Isaac 8 9
William s8
Craighead, Robert 5
Crawford, James 5 6 8 9
Culley, Mordecai 8
Cunningham, John 5 6 8 9
Samuel 5 6 8 9
Davidson, Joshua 5 6
Dermon, Alexander s6
Dickson, James 8
Dougherty, John s9
William 5 6 8 9
Dunlap, Thomas s8 s9
Eakin, Alexander 5 6
John 6
Eastman, Abel s8
Edward, Sarah 5
Elliot, James s5 s6 s8 s9
John Sr. 5 6 8 9
John Jr. s5 6 s8 9
Oliver s5 s6
William s5 6 s8 s9
Ellison, William 8
Evans, James s8 s9
Maberry 5 6 9
Richard 5 6 9
Evautt, Henry 5 6
Faughner, John 8 9
Fegan, James 5 6 8 9

Feree, Jacob 8 9
Ferguson, David 5 6
Samuel 5 6 8 9
Finney, Robert 5 6 8 9
Thomas 5 6 8 9
Fleming, John 8 9
Fletcher, Simon 5 6 8 9
Forgey, John 5 6 8 9
Forman, Thomas s9
Forsythe, James s5 6 8 9
Foster, Samuel 5 6 8 9
Four, Henry 6 9
Fowler, Alexander 5 6
James 5 6
Fry, William 5
Fulton, William s8 s9
Garner, James s5
Gilfilland, Thomas 5 6
Gill, James 8
Gilmore, John 6 8 9
Glass, Samuel 5 6 8 9
Glazer, John 6 8
Gobin, John 6 8
William 5 6 8
Gollaher, John s5 6
Gordon, Alexander 8 9
William 5 6
Graham, Andrew s5
Gray, Robert 5 6
Gum, Abraham 5 9
Hamilton, James Sr. 5 6 8
James Jr. 5 8 9
Harman, Conrad 5
Hath, Joseph 5 6
Haymaker, Jacob 5 6
Hays, Abraham 5 6 8 9
James 5 6 8
John s5 6
Mary 8 9
Matthew 5 6
Henderson, James 5 6
Robert 5 6
William 5 6 8 9
Herbert, Moses s8
Herrington, Jabus 5 6 8
Highbough, George 9
Horner, Stoffel 9
Hugh, Ball George 8
Huling, Marcus 6 8
Irvin, James 5 6 8 9
Joseph 5 6 8 9
Jones, George s6
Justice, George 6 8
Isaac 5
Keho, Agnes 6
Morris 5
Kelly, Berry 5 6
Mordecai 5 6
Kennedy, James s9
John 8 9
Robert 5 6
Kildoo, Thomas 5 6 8
Kilpatrick, Abraham 8 9
Kinkaid, John 5 6 8 9
Thomas 9
Kirkendall, John 6
Lain, James 8
Lance, Jacob s8
Lapsley, Martha 5 6 8 9
Thomas 5 6 8 9
Lauderbach, Conrad 5 6 8 9
John 5 6 8 9
Michael 6
Peter 5 6 8 9
Laughlin, James 8 9
Leiphart, Augustine 5 6 8 9
Linzey, Michael 6
Long, Joshua 6 8 9
William 5 6 8 9
Lounsdale, Thomas 8 9
Low, Henry 6 8 9
Lower, John 6
Lucas, John 8 9
Lutz, Christian e5 e6
Manough, Samuel 9
Mantle, George 9
John s8 s9
Marrs, William s5
Masters, John s5
Mates, Casper 6 8 9
John 8 9
Matthews, Charles s9
McAllister, Eneas 5 6
McBride, James s9
McCanna, James s5
McCarrash, Jacob 5
McClain, Angus 5 6 8 9
Archibald s9
McCleary, Andrew s9
McClennan, John 8 9
McClure, Andrew 5 6 8 9
John s8 9
McCon, Joseph s9
McCormick, John 8 9
McCoy, Hugh Sr. 5 6 8 9
Hugh 5 6
John s6 s8 s9
Widow (Pittsburg) 5
McCulley, John se5 e6 8 9
Robert 8 9
McCullough, David 9
McCune, John 5 6
McDermot, Daniel Sr. 5 6
Daniel Jr 5 6
John s5 6 s8 s9
McDonald, Margaret 9
Robert s9
William 5 6 8
McDowell, Archibald 5 6 8 9
Archibald Jr 9
John 5 6 8 9
Joseph 5 6 8 9
McGee, Daniel s9
McGill, Criss s9
James s5 s8 s9
William s5 s6 s8 s9
McGuldrick, James 6
McHaffery, Charles s5
McKee, David 5
Guyon 5 6
James 5 6 8
John 5 6 8 9
Margaret 6 8 9
Robert 5 6 9
William 5 6 8 9
McKinley, John 8 9

McKinney, James 5 6 8 9
McKinsey, Jesse 9
John 5 6 8
McLaughlin, John s5 s6 8 9
William 5 6
McMeans, John 5 6 8
McNulty, John 5 6
McRoberts, James 9
McSwilay, Francis s8
Metzgar, John 6 8 9
Michael, Andrew 5 6
Millegan, John 8 9
Miller, Jacob 5 6 8 9
Mitchell, Alexander s9
Montgomery, John s5 6
Moore, James 9
Morris, George s9
Mushkrush, Jacob 8 9
Negous, Shedlock 8
Neil, James 9
John 5 6 8 9
Joseph 5 6 8 9
Nighman, Elias 5 6 8 9
Henry 5 6 8
Ornsby, John 5 6 8 9
Patch, John 5 6 8
Patterson, Andrew s8 s9
John e5 6 8 9
Nathaniel 8 9
Robert 8
Thomas 8 9
William s5
Patton, James 6
Phillips, David (Rev.) 5
Sarah 8
Plumer, George s5
Jonathan s5
Powell, Isaac s8 s9
John 8
John 8 9
Joseph s9
William s8
Quick, James 5
Rankin, Hugh s9
Rasher, Daniel 5 6 8 9
Daniel Jr. s8 s9
John 5 e6 8
Michael 5 6 8 9
Redick, John 5 6
Reed, Benjamin s5 6 8 9
John 5 6 8 9
William s5 6 s8 s9
Ritchey, Robert 5 6 8 9
Rittenhouse, Edmond e5 6
Robb, John 8 9
Robins, Job 8
Robison, Isaac 9
Samuel 5 6 8 9
Roble, John 5 6
Rodman, Hugh 5 6
James s8 s9
Ross, Hugh 8 9
Rowse, Boston 6 8 9
George, 9
Rutherford, James 5 6 8 9
Sailor, Peter s9
Sands, James s8
John 6
Say, John 5 6 8
Seck, Daniel 9
Sharp, Abraham s9
Shaver, Henry 5 6 8 9
Henry Jr 8
Lewis 5 6 s8 s9
Shaw, William 5 6 8
Shay, John 5 6 9
Shearer, John 5 e6 8 9
Shields, John 6 8 9
Sinclair, Samuel 8 9
Small, Henry 5 6 8
John 5 6 8 9
Smith, Charles 5 6 8 9
Francis s8
John 9
Snean, Alexander s8
Snodgrass, Alexander s5 6 8 9
James 5 6 8 9
Thomas s8 s9
Stewart, John s5 6 s8 s9
Widow 5
William 5 6 8 9
Stilley, Agnes 5 6 8 9
Stitt, James 5 6 8 9
Swan, Alexander 8 9
Swaswick, George 5 6 8 9
Richard 5 6
Swim, Barbara 5 6 8 9
William s9
Tannehill, Thomas 6
Test, William 8 9
Thompson, George 8 9
Robert 5 6 8 9
Thomas 9
William Sr 5 6 8 9
William Jr. 5 6
Tod, Samuel 8
Tollin, John 8 9
Torrance, James 5 6 8 9
Tought, Abraham 8 9
Treasy, Ludwick 6
Trumbo, John 5 6 8 9
Turk, James 8
William 8
Vangelden, Jeremiah 8 9
Vaun, William s8
Verner, John 9
Wallace, George 6 8 9
John s5 6 8 9
John 6 8 9
Walton, Jeremiah 8 9
Thomas 8 9
Ward, John e5 e6
Warner, John 8
Watson, Andrew 5 6
Whitaker, Aaron 6 8
Abraham 9
Isaac s8 s9
James 5 6 8 9
White, Robert e5 e6 s8 9
Thomas 8 9
Whiteman, William 5 6 8 9
Williams, Ellis s9
Wilson, Amos e5 6
James 5 6 8
John s5 6 8 9
Joseph s5

Robert 5 6 8
Samuel 5 6
Wolf, Henry 6 8 9
John 5
Woods, Henry 5 8
Jeremiah s8
Work, Aaron 9
Young, John 8
Samuel s8 s9

A New Genealogical Section in San Francisco, California

Realizing the need of a genealogical research center in the downtown area of San Francisco, Mrs. Andrew Ross, member of the National Genealogical Society, joined with Mrs. George E. Mott and Mrs. Philip C. Usinger, members of various patriotic societies, to investigate possibilities of establishing such a section in the main branch of the San Francisco Public Library located in San Francisco's Civic Center and easily accessible from all parts of the Bay area.

Their first step was to go through the stacks in the Library and inventory all books on genealogy, heraldry and local history. With this list as a talking point, a meeting was arranged with the new City Librarian, Mr. William R. Holman. After examining this list of over 3,000 volumes, Mr. Holman quickly promised his cooperation and support to such a project if enough interest could be obtained from organizations interested in establishing a Genealogical Section. Subsequently, representatives of the Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames 17th Century, Magna Charta Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Huguenot Society of California, Women Descendants of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Mayflower Society and Society of New England Women were invited to meet with Mr. Holman and Library Commissioner, Mrs. J. Henry Mohr. At this meeting, support was enthusiastically promised by these representatives. A campaign was immediately launched to collect books and receive cash donations to purchase books. In less than two years, books have been donated to the San Francisco Public Library with a value in excess of $3,000.00. These books have been catalogued and added to the genealogical material in the library.

At this writing, the Genealogical Section has been unofficially opened in the new Department of Special Collections located on the third floor of the Main Library in Civic Center. This means that the genealogical books are now available on open shelves in an accessible attractive room. These books are for research in the Library. They will not be circulated, as books on this subject are increasingly hard to obtain and books circulated freely deteriorate and are sometimes lost.

This accomplishment proves that joint efforts do work. The enormous response accorded by the Patriotic Societies working together, all sharing the thought that the present cannot be appreciated without knowledge of the past, discloses the increasing interest in the subject of genealogy. The larger task is still ahead. Continuing support in the matter of contributions of books for the Library is asked from individuals and organizations who have family genealogies, town or county histories. Additional information and lists of duplicate books available for exchange may be obtained from Mrs. Andrew Ross, 343—22nd Avenue, San Francisco 21, California.

1812 ENLISTMENT RECORDS
AS SOURCE FOR AGE AND BIRTHPLACE

By JEAN STEPHENSON

It is often difficult to ascertain the age or place of birth of persons of the generation after the Revolution, that is, those born between 1775 and 1800. One source little-used for that purpose is the *Register of Enlistments in the United States Army,* for the period from 1798 to May 17, 1815 at The National Archives.

This *Register* was compiled many years ago by the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, from enlistment papers, muster and size rolls of the regular army, and many other records. It does *not* include volunteer units or individuals, only those who enlisted in the regular army.

In addition to the name of each man and the company in which he served, for a large percentage of the names there is also shown: when, where and by whom he was enlisted, period of enlistment, *place of birth, age, civilian occupation,* description (height, color of hair and eyes, complexion), organization (company and/or regiment, etc.), and sometimes additional facts with respect to the person's military history.

In addition to this 1798-1815 *Register* (which covers the post-Revolutionary period and to the end of the War of 1812) there are similar Registers for each of the following periods: May 17, 1815-June 30, 1821; June 30, 1821-1858; 1859-1865; 1866-1870; 1871-1877; 1878-1884; 1885-June 1909; 1909-1913. But from the genealogical standpoint the first is the most valuable.

In each Register names are grouped alphabetically by the initial letter of the surname of the soldier, and thereunder usually chronologically by date of enlistment. In the 1798-1815 *Register* under each surname initial they are roughly grouped by the initial of the first name also; at the end of each group of surnames under the initial letter, there are additional names beginning with the same initial which were apparently discovered after the Register was prepared, and so are not in sequence under the initial of the first name of the soldier.

To reduce the handling of the volumes and so preserve them, these *Registers* have all been microfilmed and the reels are available for purchase. However, the entire set is comprised of 72 reels and cost $527, so few libraries have purchased the complete set. The 1798-May 17, 1815 *Register* consists of 13 reels costing $6 to $8 each; the cost of the complete register being $100. So usually, even if a reading machine is available, it is less expensive to have a record searcher in Washington examine the *Register* to see if the name or names desired appear on it. If they do, the searcher may copy the entry, or a photocopy of the page on which it appears may be procured from The National Archives at the cost of $1.00. If the searcher is asked merely to see if a name or a number of names are on the roll and to report accordingly, ask in every case that the searcher furnish, in the report, the number of the volume (reel) and the page or pages of the *Register* on which the name or names appear, and also that with the report there be furnished copies of National Archives Form 288 (Order for Photocopies concerning Veteran), so that photocopies may be ordered later as desired. In filling out the form, be

sure to fill in blocks 1, and 3, under "6" check "Regular" and under "5" insert "Register of Enlistments, 1798-May 17, 1815" (or applicable dates if a later register is involved), followed by volume number (reel no.) and *number of the page* on which the name appears. Even if one does not have and so cannot fill in the other blocks on the form, with the above-mentioned information a photocopy of the correct page can be furnished. A separate form must be prepared for each page and the $1.00 charge covering each page enclosed with it.

Enlistment in the regular army during the War of 1812 was much greater than is generally realized. As most of the tours of duty were short, the fact of such service was often not realized by the children or grandchildren of the soldier and so not passed on to the descendants. It is a source well worth investigating. The 1798-May 17, 1815 *Register* furnishes the birthplaces and ages of approximately 45,000 men, in many cases nowhere else to be found.

AN INTERESTING DISCHARGE ROLL

By JEAN STEPHENSON

Miss Sadye Giller, who has furnished the abstract of the Discharge Roll following this item, has asked that a brief account of such rolls be prepared, as the writer was the one who brought to her attention the existence of these discharge records.

Among the records in The National Archives are several "Discharge Books" in which are noted discharges of soldiers of the United States Army (regular) at various Northern Frontier posts during the War of 1812.

At that time a regiment maintained three rolls—

(1) *Size Roll,* giving the physical description of the soldier, his place and date of enlistment and by whom enlisted, the period of his enlistment, some other pertinent facts, and wherein was recorded the date of his discharge and the cause thereof, in short his basic military history in-so-far as that company was concerned with it;

(2) *Muster Roll,* a record of his attendance, leave, sickness, etc.

(3) *Payroll,* which is self explanatory.

After all the men listed on a sizeroll were discharged from service or transferred to other companies, the size roll was no longer useful, so it was seldom preserved. Muster rolls, too, were for temporary use and were usually destroyed when they had served their purpose. Pay Rolls, however, indicated how the public monies were spent, so were preserved at least until the pay officer's accounts were settled and frequently were preserved more or less indefinitely. While valuable, of course, they do not give the information found in the size rolls, so the few of the latter that are available are important.

During the War of 1812 there were several posts on the Northern Frontier such as Plattsburgh, Greenbush, Sacketts Harbor, Fort Erie, Champlain, where companies of various regiments were stationed. In some instances the Post Adjutant apparently maintained a Post Record of Discharges, copying into it from the size rolls of the various com-

panies pertinent information as to each Regular Army man being discharged. A few of these books still exist and are in The National Archives.

These *Discharge Books* contain the following information: Name, rank, date of enlistment, by whom enlisted, period of enlistment, date of discharge, type of discharge, where born (town or county, state), description (height, color of hair and of eyes, complexion), age, occupation at time of enlistment, and cause of discharge.

A spot check has been made with the *Register of Enlistments in the United States Army, 1798-May 17, 1815,* and in all such cases the names in the discharge books so checked appear in the *Register.*

In order to call attention to the valuable information in the *Register of Enlistments,* the first 100 entries have been copied by Miss Giller from the book covering discharges at Sacketts Harbor. Due to space limitations on a page only the name, rank, company, regiment, where born, age and occupation were taken. The first four items are sufficient to identify the military record, and the last three furnish valuable genealogical information. Any reader who wishes the additional information about these men given in the *Register of Enlistments* (i. e., details of service and personal description) can readily secure it from that *Register.* (See p. 108.)

The following Discharge records show that men from all over the country served on the Northern Frontier. Birthplaces are shown in thirteen states and two foreign countries.

Miss Giller's action in copying the first 100 names from one of the *Discharge Books* and then checking it with the Register of Enlistments brought out the fact that the latter was seldom used for the purpose of finding the age and birthplace of the generation comprised of the children of the Revolutionary ancestor. It is believed knowledge of this source, and the manner in which the information can be secured from it should be quite helpful.

DISCHARGES AT SACKETT'S HARBOR 1814-1815

Records of men whose times of services have expired at Sackett's Harbor in the service of the United States in the months of June and July 1814

By SADYE GILLER

Name	*Rank*	*Company*	*Regiment*	*Where born*	*State*	*Age*	*Occupation*
Ephraim Martin	Pri	Capt. Holland	2nd Regt	Dover	N. Y.	23	Labourer
Henry Briggs	Pri	Capt. Crane	3rd Arty	Newport	R. I.	25	Mason
John Woodberry	Arty Pri	Capt. Boyles	3rd Arty	Hamilton	Mass.	30	Blacksmith
Breford Morris	Pri	Capt. Hayes	R Regt		Tenn.	21	Farmer
Thomas Goodwin	Pri	Capt. McIntire	3rd Arty	Shapleigh	Mass.	23	Farmer
John B. Hibborn	Pri	Capt. McIntire	3rd Arty	Charleston	S. C.	28	Distiller
William Chambers	Pri	Capt. Folks	22nd Inf	Chamberston	Penna.	32	Miller
Clement S. York	Pri	Capt. McIntire	3rd Arty	Shapleigh	Mass.	24	Farmer
Joseph Borthe	Pri	Capt. T. Boges	3rd Arty	Horton	Va.	21	Labourer
Archibald Sage	Pri	Capt. McIntire	3rd Arty	Middleton	Conn.	26	Seaman
William Hollows	Sergt	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Haverstre	N. J.	21	Painter & Glass
Thomas Caldwell	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Brandywine	Del.	30	Blacksmith
Henry Riley	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Woodstown	N. J.	21	Farmer
Joshua Allen	Sergt	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Shapleigh	N. J.	23	Hatter
James Kennedy	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Waterfords	Ireland	24	Butcher
David Hanna	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Newtone	N. J.	25	Miller
Matthias Hepner	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Bridgeton	N. J.	21	Weaver
Peter Emery	Pri	Capt. Boyles	3rd Arty	Bostone	Mass.	19	Labourer
Caleb Hart	Pri	Capt. Murdo	25th Inf		Md.	36	Farmer
Jeremiah Nowe	Pri	Capt. McIntire	3rd Arty	York	Md.	24	Blacksmith
Evan H. David	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	New Castle	Del.	28	Farmer
Benjn P. Davis	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	New Castle	Del.	23	Blacksmith
John Glenn	Pri	Capt. Montgomery	14th Inf		Md.	24	Blacksmith
John Slocum	Pri	Capt. Canfield	23rd Inf	Milton	N. Y.	18	Blacksmith
George Gooding	Pri	Capt. Canfield	23rd Inf	Loweston	England	27	Seaman
Jon.a O'Hauro	Pri	Capt. Pierce's	3rd Arty	Salem	N. J.	26	Wheelwright
George Rounds	Sergt Maj	Capt. Pierce's	3rd Arty	Providence	R. I.	25	Mariner
Benj. Robinson	Pri	Capt. Pierce's	3rd Arty	Mannington	N. J.	23	Farmer
Joshua Keene	Pri	Capt. Pierce's	3rd Arty	Woodstown	N. J.	24	Farmer
Anson Royce	Pri	Capt. Haight	Lt Drag	Chesire	N. H.	26	Farmer
John Ervin	Pri	Capt. Leavenworth	25th Inf			31	Farmer
James Ward	Pri	Capt. Pierce's	3rd Arty	Salem	N. J.	49	Farmer
Robert Snale	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Corps Artif	Norfolk	Va.	38	Seaman
William Haley	Pri	Capt. Pierce	3rd Arty	Burlington	N. J.	33	Farmer

Name	*Rank*	*Company*	*Regiment*	*Where born*	*State*	*Age*	*Occupation*
Aaron Blidsoe	Corp	Capt. Hayes	1st Reg Rfl		Va.	17	Farmer
Walter Furlong	Corp	Capt. Romayne	Corps		Ireland	28	Mariner
Israel Burbank	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Ha [?]	Mass.	25	Farmer
Thomas Chamberlain	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Saco	Mass.	27	Blacksmith
Samuel Davis	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Biddeford	Mass.	22	Farmer
Joseph Choat	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Brownfield	Mass.	27	Labourer
James Severnce	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Plymouth	Mass.	36	Farmer
Daniel Bryant	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Saco	Mass.	22	Labourer
Job Smith	Pri	Capt. Weeks	11th Inf	Shrewsbury	Mass.	25	Blacksmith
Josiah Tuck	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Hampton	N. H.	41	Farmer
John Howard	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Brownfield	Mass.	28	Farmer
Nath^{l} Skillings	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Cape Elizabeth	Mass.	41	Farmer
William Wyse	Artif	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Livimore	Mass.	24	Carpenter
Edward Donally	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps		Gr. Britain	44	Tobacconist
Abraham Knight	Artif	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Portland	Mass.	21	Ship Carpenter
James Goodwin	Drummer	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Saco	Mass.	22	Drummer
Hazen P. Kimbell	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Haverhill	Mass.	30	Barber
William Fitzgiles	Soldier	Capt. McCray	12th Reg Inf		Va.	22	Farmer
Mesheke Sexton	Pri	Capt. Appling	1st Reg Rfl		Md.	35	Boot & shoe kicker
Philip Malory	Pri	Capt. Appling	1st Reg Rfl		Va.	21	Carpenter
William Bird	Pri	Capt. Appling	1st Reg Rfl		Va.	22	Farmer
Joshua Fanning	Pri	Capt. Rochester	29th Reg Inf	Rochester	Conn.		Farmer
Reuben Rand	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps Inf	Mt. Vernon	Mass.	21	Farmer
Seth Lamb	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps Inf	Dougl^{a}s	Mass.	37	Farmer
Eujah Williams	Pri		23rd Reg	Westbury	Mass.		Farmer
Benj^{n} Tul [?]	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Corps	Newburyport	Mass.	33	Baker
Asa Tuffts	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Malden	Mass.	51	Cord [?]
John Heath	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Conway	N. H.	22	[blotted]
John Goldthwait	Serg	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Malden	Mass.	44	Mariner
Micaih Field	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Quincy	Mass.	50	Farmer
Amos Poor	Sergt	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Brownfield	Mass.	22	Farmer
Parron [?] Carter	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Arty	Nottingham	Mass.	35	Joiner
Timothy Beasly	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Arty	Lewiston	Mass.	19	Farmer
Jonathan Taylor	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Arty	Wells	Mass.	40	Carpenter
Edmund Vanmeater	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Pittsgrove	N. J.	25	Carpenter
John Nichols	Pri	Capt. Rochester	29th Inf		N. Y.	17	Labourer
Samuel Stackpole	Pri	Capt. Weeks	11th Inf	Portsmouth	N. H.	21	Mariner
John Hardy	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Wunnington		18	Farmer
John Roney	Pri	Capt. Chapman	21st Inf		Ireland	25	Mariner
Thomas Webster	Sgt	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Conway	Mass.	21	Farmer
William Poor	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Oxford	Mass.	27	Cooper

Name	*Rank*	*Company*	*Regiment*	*Where born*	*State*	*Age*	*Occupation*
Joseph Brown	Pri	Capt. Roswell	15th Inf	Philadelphia	Pa.	11	———
Barney Cune	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty		Ireland	18	Farmer
John Duffield	Pri	Capt. Geo. Howard	25th Inf	Frederick	Md.	32	Cordwinder
Constantine Luther	Pri	Capt. Crane	Arty	Barrington	N. H.	42	Blacksmith
Allen Crommer	Pri	Capt. Crane	Arty	Egg Harbor	N. J.	55	Farmer
Moses H. Cross	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Conway	N. H.	23	Tanner
John Logo	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Wilmington	Del.	24	Carpenter
Isaac R. Warren	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Shapleigh	Mass.	23	Farmer
Isac Peters	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Barnsborough	N. J.	21	Farmer
James Boroughs	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Pittsgrove	N. J.	24	Farmer
Cornelius Burrough	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Pittsgrove	N. J.	21	Fuller
John Fowler	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Hanover	N. J.	31	Mason
John Wanteth	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Arty	Berwick	Mass.	21	Farmer
James Winchester	Pri	Capt. Harris	Dragoon			26	Taylor
Joel Sethens	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Pittsgrove	N. J.	28	Carpenter
Benjamin Mayhew	Pri	Capt. Pierce	Arty	Pittsgrove	N. J.	26	Farmer
Alex McDonald	Pri	Capt. Hamilton	Rflmen	St. Louia	———	29	Farmer
William James	Pri	Late Appling	Rflmen	Lancaster	Pa.	43	Farmer
Robert Hendrick	Pri	Capt. Richie	Arty	Newcastle	Va.	44	Bricklayer
William Askew	Pri	Capt. Richie	Arty	Baltimore	Md.	34	Trader
Abraham Rose	Pri	Capt. Dox	18th Inf	----------	N. Y.	20	Farmer
Isaac Merefield	Pri	Capt. Romayne	Arty	Berwick	Mass.	22	Farmer
Thomas Wilkenson	Pri	Capt. Allen	Inf	[?]	N. Y.	56	Farmer
Thadius D. Neil	Pri	Late Hays	Rifle		Va.	27	Labourer
John Jiam	Pri	Capt. McIntire	Arty	Shapleigh	Mass.	21	Farmer

JOHN RYAN'S BOOK

By CHARLES DYSON RODENBOUGH

John Ryan's Book contains the combined accounts of the operation of his plantations; his personal and family dealings; and the record of marriages, births and deaths of his family, friends, neighbors and his slaves. It covers an active period from 1802 until John Ryan's death in 1827, although there are dates recorded from recollections prior to 1802. Since John Ryan was a man of considerable note in the Ninety-six District of South Carolina his record covering this period mentions many of the families in this area of South Carolina.

John Ryan was the son of Benjamin and Mary Ryan. His parents came to South Carolina from Virginia (probably Augusta County). John Ryan is believed to have been born near Edgefield, South Carolina. He fought in the Indian Wars against the Cherokees and in the Revolution as a Captain of the First South Carolina Militia, Colonel LeRoy Hammond's Regiment. He is treated at length in Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution," but he is erroneously referred to there as James Ryan. John Ryan had two brothers—Benjamin and Lacon. Although all three brothers married, only Lacon Ryan left issue—a son Benjamin and a daughter Sarah.

The John Ryan Book is now the property of Mrs. Juliette Loving Green, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Lacon Ryan. It was given to Mrs. Green by Rev. Herbert Boyce Satcher, who himself is a great-great-grandson of Lacon Ryan. Over a period of years the book has sustained a great deal of physical damage. Some pages have been lost, others have been partially torn off. There has been damage from bugs, which have eaten away portions of pages, and from water. Finally, during a period corresponding roughly with the Civil War the book was used by the family for a scrapbook, for pasting numerous newspaper clippings to the pages. This treatment necessitated a great deal of tedious work for many hours in order to make out a transcript of the contents. Dr. Satcher did most of this tedious work and the compiler has finished the work he started.

The following is a list of all the references to births, deaths and marriages (except of slaves) as they are found in John Ryan's Book. All entries that might indicate any useful information are included even if they are unclear or incomplete due to damage to the book. Those words or letters that are not definitely clear are *italicized,* as are portions of words which have had to be assumed. Words or dates that cannot be assumed with reasonable certainty are omitted as indicated by dashes. Spelling has been corrected on all words except names.

The compiler will be glad to correspond with persons interested in names found in this book or with the Ryan or Gallman Families.

1775 November Milly Odom came to this place. August 1776 Benjamin Ryan married the said Milly Odom.
—25 at night Capt. Gilbord Longstreet was married to —— Miss Elizabeth Lee. Married by Bartee Esquire.
18— Nov'r 15 Ben Tillman and Mary Moor were married.
181— August 28 Mary Tillman's son was born.
6 of Sep'r 1821 Mary Tillman's 2 son was born.
1821 October 25 William Dobey's child was born a daughter. 2 sons and 1 daughter.
1821 October 24 Polly Rambo's child was born her 4 child and no fathers all strays
November 5, 1821 Peggey Ryan and Pickens Ryan left this house and moved to Benjamin Gallman to live.

James Cabbe was born in 1785 May 12.
—13 August 1804 Julie Ann Nobles was born.
Benjamin Ryan father of J*ohn Ry*an, Benjamin Ryan and Lake R*yan* was born in the year of 1718. December 16, 1793 died Edgefield.
Mary Ryan wife of Benjamin *Ryan* was born March 25, 1708 and died October 27, 1799. Aged 91.
John Ryan son of Benj'n Ryan was born October 30, 1743. (Added in another handwriting) age 84 years October 1827. Died on the 1st day of.
Benjamin Ryan son of Benjamin was born July 21, 1745
Lacon Ryan son of Benjamin Ryan and Mary Ryan his mother was born June 6, 1748 and died November 4, 1785. Aged 37 years.
1813 November 11 Benjamin Ryan Junior died son of Benjamin Ryan.
1816 May 29 Milly Ryan but now Milly Mash was shot and killed. Died in her own house.
1817 May 7 Samuel Mash married the widdow Blocker. Abraham Marshel married them.
Martha Ryan was born in the year of our Lord on the 8th day of April 1748, and departed this life on the 20th d*ay* of February 1818. Aged 70 years.
1804 August 3 Julie Ann Nobles w*as born*.
1818 Nov'r 12 Mr. Quels son was born. (Probably Carter Quels an overseer on John Ryan's Estate).
1821 August 15 Benj'n Tillman's ch*ild was* born a daughter.
1824 October—day Carter Qules son was born.
1811 June 7 Judge Joseph Hightower cut his throat with a pen knife in his own yard about daybreak.
1813 February 23 Jack White died.
1817 August 7 Joseph Rudon was married.
Patty Rudon was married to Capt. Abney 17 August 1817.
1814 July 7 Polley Pitman died wife of John Pitman.
1814 July 9 Sier Lamon wife died.
1814 September 1 B*enj*. william Longstreet died.
1814 Sepr. 1 Sam Roper wife died.
1814 Sepr 3 John Blocker Junior Esquire Died.
1814 August Abraham Hardes Died.
1814 Sepr. 3 James Eden died.
1814 August Mas*trak Right died.*
1814 October 2 James Lamon died.
1814 October 4 Frankey Ryan died.
1814 October 5 Major Holleway died.
1814 November 2 Eden Lamon died.
1814 Sepr Robert Lamon died.
1814 December 24 Benjamin Darbey died.
1815 January 16 Harod Burt died.
1815 March 14 Mr. Oliver died wife of Nan Oliver.
1815 March 18—ve Memes died.
1815 April 27 Drurey Adams died.
1815 April 26 Mr. Frazer died —— of Ben Frasher.
1815 June 4 Mrs. Swrengame died.
1815 June 6 John Olever died.
1815 July 6 Mrs. Johnson Died.
1815 August 17 Capt Richard Johnson died.
1815 June 11 William Nobles Peter was killed at the old willeson Sunday.
1815 September 1 day Ephram Fluel died.
1815 Sepr 20 Thomas Marbery died.
1815 October in the first week of the month died Abson Roberts Eberson and Leroy Hammond.
1815 November 5 John Barnes died.
1815 November 6 Major Barnes died.
1815 November 5 Robark Willeson died.
1815 Debr 22 Craford a member of the legislature died on his own horse.
1816 January 5 Nathen White died.
1816:13 January William Tarey died.
1816 January 20 ——arel Sam Nayes died.
1816 January 31 day William Denkens died.
1816 February 21 Col. Leroy Hammond died.
1816 February 22 Mrs. Butler died wife of —— Butler.
1816 February 23 Abraham Dozer died.
—— ——h 3 Major James Godey died.

—— —— Thomas Butler died Major.
—— Mrs. Branon died.
——3 Meg Danels died.
1826 November 6 Witfeld Nobles died son of Joseph Nobles.
1826 November 7 Mrs. Samuel died wife of William Samuel.
1826 September 22 Old Miss Walker died age 75. Lewis Tillman died about the same time.
1827 March 22 Mrs. Reid died wife of Doctor Ried.
1827 September 5 John Johnson wife died.
1827 August 9 Colonel Frank Butler died son of General Butler.
1827 September 7 Old Mrs. Gallman died a good neighbor.
1827 September 13 old M——n Gooden died a man that would not pay his debts if he could avoid it.

1821 March 29 Tom Polord and Miss Lukes was married.
April 16, 1826 Ned Cooper and ——be was married.
1811 March 25 Jese Lott died left a wife and 8 children.
1811 August 18 Capt William Taylor of Cambertown died.
1811 —— Joseph Day got killed by a horse.
1811 Sepr 7 William Jeter Junior got killed by a mare.
1811 October 4 Talton *Remer* died left a wife and 8 children.
1812 March 2 William Tommas died.
1812 March 14 Old Mr. Waton died age 89 years old.
1812 April 27 Bebey Bush died.
1812 July 22 Viet Moor died son in law to Mrs. Radon.
1812 August 1 Day Pattey Monday died wife of Reuben.
1812 August 15 William Radon died.
1812 August 21 Carebalowe the frenchman died.
1812 August old Mrs. Martin died wife of Charles.
1812 Grase Martin died in the same month.
1812 Sepr 3 John Dehaughtin died.
1812 Sepr 12 James Hall died was dumb and deaf.
1812 Sepr 11 Lue Goodge died.
1812 Sepr 23 old Mrs. Tillman died.
1812 Sepr 25 Samuel Haney died son of Ben Haney.
1812 Sepr 25 the widow Baddell died.
1812 John Cammel died Sepr 28.
1812 Sepr 30 Querter Master Carter died.
1812 October 2 Capt William Hall died.
1812 October 23 William Mosely died.
Beary Nights wife died about the same time.
1812 October 23 Doley Devoer died.
1812 November 12 William Mash died.
1812 October James Willson died.
1812 November 6 John Bulock died.
1812 Novr 29 Misstres Mash died wife of *Samuel* Mash.
1812 December 8 the wife of Danel Bord died.
1812 Debr 16 old Mrs. Runels died.
1813 January 24 Amos *Nathen* died.
1799 December 14 Generel Washington died.
1790 December 12 Poley Nobles was born.
1793 July 4 Elizabeth Glover was born.
1785 March 22 Danel Roper was born.
1793 March 9 Elezabeth Nobles daughter of Lewis was born.
1767 October Reback Watley was born wife of Willes Watley.
1774 August 22 Pattey Glover was born daut. of Danel Glover.
1766 July 13 Joseph Griffen was born.
1810 November Henry Lowe and the widow Youngblood was married by S. Mash.
1743 September 17 John Gray Senior was born.
1781 September 2 Patey Nobles was born of Nobles Lodes.
1796 January 19 Abraham Luckes was born son of John.
1796 January 19 Haret Nobles was born *will*.
1801 May 12 Gustas Randolph was born son of Nancy.
1795 March Samul Mash Junior was born.
April 1801 Mary Elder Moore was born.
1764 In June Stephen Tillman Esq was born.
1802 In October Thedore Nobles was born 1801.
1816 November 13 Ben Gallman last doughter was born.
1801 October Thedore Nobles was born.

1826 March 23 Mosely and *B*ett Colman was married.
1805 September 17 Ned Johnson died.
1790 June 24 Col. Leroy Hammond died.
1790 August 12 Mary Rambo died.
1790 July 27 Elebeth Diel died.
1800 May 21 John Hammond was shot and died with the wound June 16.
1800 August 17 his wife died also.
1800 August 21 Robert Walton died.
1800 August 26 his wife died also.
1801 April 30 James Cobb died.
1801 May 25 Semen Smith died.
1801 November 18 Judge Ramsey died.
1805 August 15 Col. Robert Watkins died.
1805 September 6 Mistress Jeter died wife of William.
1805 Sepr 27 Mistress Bettess died wife of Stephen.
1805 October 6 Druery Nipper died.
1805 October 6 Thomas Pallmore died.
1805 October 6 William Cannon died.
1805 September 24 John Haney died.
1805 October 17 Mistress Hogg died.
1805 October 18 Chimken Melton died.
1805 Sepr 4 John Hogg died.
1805 October Epherhen Franklin and one son and daughter died in —— ——ouse of this month.
1805 October 18 Major Bonchen died a sole son of Combla.
1805 October 2 John Roger died.
1805 October 22 Antoney Butler died.
1805 October 24 Widdow Herndon died.
1805 October Wm Fudge killed Abraham Richardson.
1805 October old Miss Jeter died.
1805 October Miss Adam died.
1805 Sepr James Drake died.
1805 October Charles Jeter child died.
1805 October Powers daughter died.
1805 October 16 Nancy Craford died.
1805 October 21 Mr. Powers child died.
1805 October 25 Mr. Jinkens son of Capt. Jonkens died.
1805 October 20 William French died.
1805 Novr 7 Drake died son-in-law of Doctor *Camdron*.
1805 Novr 9 Miss Cook wife of West Cook died.
1805 October William Cremo*re* died.
1805 September the teacher of Augusta Academy and Doctor Powell *Sow*ther died.
1805 Novr 18 Thomas Kelley Merchant of Augusta died.
1805 Novr Amstord Boosts wife died.
1805 Miss Halleway died Novr.
1805 Novr 16 Wm. Wridel wife and 2 children died.
1805 Novr 21 John Donlap Esqr. died.
1805 Novr Mistress Wilson of 96 died.
1805 Novr 29 Hate Johnson died.
1805 Novr Sanders Walker died.
1805 Debr 14 Right Nickson died.
1805 Debr 14 John Weaton wife died.
1805 Novr Benjamin *K*irkland died.
1806 January 10 Widdow Swrengame died.
1806 January 6 Branon Perdue died.
1806 January 12 Ben Mockson was killed by a wagon.
1806 March 4 Rachel Gardener died.
1806 March 12 George B. Moore died.
1806 April 5 at night Ned Mitchell died.
1806 April 5 at night Burgis White left time.
1806 February 11 Crecy Gallman wife of Harmon Gallman died.
1806 March Wily Gover died by strong drink.
1806 March Miss died wife of Thomas *Jillop*.
1806 April Wm. Miles died.
1806 April Lies Blackborn Junior died.
1806 July 15 Capt Tobler died.
1806 July 23 John Hall died.
1806 July 19 George Mason got drowned.

1806 July 19 George Landram got drowned son of J.
1806 July 28 Mason Moseley was killed by a negro.
1806 July Mrs. Nickles died wife of Jiles.
1806 July Joseph Williams Esqr died one child and 5 negroes in a few days of each other.
1806 August 12 Elesabeth Barnes died daughter of J. Barnes.
1806 August 17 Nancy Parker died.
1806 August 21 Polley Hickes wife of J. Hicks.
1806 August 27 William Ducker died.
1818 Novr 29 old Mr. Canterlow.
1819 February old Mr Colleard died.
1819 February 2 old Mrs Blocker died.
1819 May 1 day James Day died.
1819 June the Widdow Willeson died wife of Doctor Willeson.
1819 June 15 Col Watley wife died.
1819 July 17 Danel Roper died.
1819 August 9 Gasper Gallman died.
1819 August 12 Siles Green died.
1819 August 25 Mrs. Blocker died wife of Col. Abner Blocker.
1819 November 3 Mathew Devour died.
1819 Novr 20 old Mrs. McDannel died.
1820 January 15 Thomas Hancock was shot in his own house and killed.
1820 March 2 Samuel Roper died.
1820 April 7 Richarson Barte—— died.
1820 July 27 George Tankson cut his throat.
1820 August 20 Capt Ea*lem* died.
1820 August 24 John Roper died.
—— —— —— William Jeter Esqr died.
—— —— —— old Mr. Ropely died.
1819 October 20 Londay and Harety Nobles was married.
1820 Debr Mrs Mierick died daughter of Mrs *Spa*n.
February 2 1826 Edmon Bacon Esquire died at Edgefield Court House.
February 8, 1826 Mrs Nobles wife of William Nobles died a good neighbor.
19 of March 1826 Mrs Man wife of Joe Man died and left 2 children a good neighbor (believed to be Joel Mann).
8 of April 1826 old Mr Shipes died 89 years of age.
22 of April 1826 Mrs Tutt died the wife of Richard Tutt.
1826 July the wife of Adom Pordue died—August Adom Pordue died.
29 of September 1826 Judge Simkins died in his 84 years of his age.
1826 October 5 old Mrs. Lockes died in her 91 year of her age.
1823 in January old Mr. Ropely died.
1823 June 13 old Pebey died.
1823 December 25 Benjn Hightower died also Stephen Garratt about the same time.
1824 January 18 Mrs Meller wife of James Meller died left 4 small children.
1824 January 22 *Jon*cel John Glascock died.
1824 February 22 Mrs Glascock died
1824 Sepr 11 day old Mr Cooper died a good old neighbor.
1825 June 19 Sharby Wattely Esqr died.
1825 July 27 Mr Putsemen died.
1815 February 13 Samuel (Mash and Milly) Ryan were married.
(One strange notation appears on a page by itself.)
1824 May 15 John Ryan died in his 81 year of his age.
(This is written in John Ryan's handwriting and the age and date correspond with his age at this date, but of course John Ryan could not have recorded his own death which in reality did not occur until 1827.)

HEIRS OF SOME REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS

By *William H. Dumont*

This is a list of the heirs of 42 Revolutionary soldiers who served in the Continental Line or in various legions or corps which were not assigned to any particular State. The heirs of several hundred veterans who served in the different State regiments have been published.[1] The list was compiled from one of the records of the old Loan Office, now in the National Archives. The volume has the title: "Bounty Land Scrip—Act of 1833."

Veterans of the Revolutionary War were entitled to Bounty Land Warrants, but many did not use them to take up land. On 30 May 1830, Congress enacted a bill which authorized warrant holders to exchange them for certificates or scrip which could be used at any land office in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. A majority of the veterans had died, so their heirs applied for the scrip. The scrip was obtained between 1833 and 1855.

The following list includes a few of those who served in the Continental Line, Armands Corps, Col. Hazen's Regiment, Lee's Legion, the Invalid Corps, Corps of Artillery Artificers, VosHeess Dragoons, Engineers and an infantry regiment.

The names have been checked against the Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications and where the State can be identified, it has been shown in parenthesis. The name of the veteran is shown first, his rank, the certificate or page number in Book NN, the State, the year the scrip was issued, and his heirs.

Armands Corps (or Legion)

M. Armand Marquis de la Rouire, Brigadier General in Rev. War, p. 273
1842 —sole heir: Madame Marie Anne Lecorgue.

Solomon Alexander, pri. p. 257 (Va.)
1838—only heirs: James and Edward Alexander, Sally Schrantz, Ellen Frankfort.

Henry Baumgarten, alias Baumgartner, pri., cert. 11119 (Penn.)
1845—heir: Henry Baungartner.

Augustine Briffault, Capt. cert. 10939 (Cont.—French)
1843—children & only heirs: Mrs. Adrienne Madeline Paillette, Mrs. Marie Louise Aline Arpin, Mrs. Adele Santerre.

John Bryan, pri., cert. 11285 (Penn.)
1850—only heir: Catherine Richter.

John Conner, pri. (Va.)
Sole heir: Elizabeth Davis (her heirs: Elizabeth, Edy, William(sen), William (Jr.), James, Mary and Thomas Conner; Lydia Williams).

David Cramer, pri. p. 260 (Penn.)
1838—heirs: Casandra Thompson and Mary Wagner.

Bowling Curtis, pri., cert. 11174 (Va.)
1846—children and only heirs: John, Nathan and Wm. Curtis; Mary Vest.

Benjamin Everton, pri., cert. 11358 (Mass.)

---

[1] Those for Virginia appeared in *The Virginia Genealogist* (1957-1958) Vol. 1, No. 4, and Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; for North Carolina, in *The North Carolinian* (Dec. 1958) No. 4, Vol. 4; for the other 11 colonies, in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (Vol. CXIV, pp. 177-193) July 1960.

1854—only heirs: Sarah W. Curtis, Lucinda Holden, Ruth Wiswell, Charlotte Johnson; Hannah, Amos, Samuel and Luther Everton.
Martin Giesenceder, alias Kyeenceder, pri., cert. 11216
1847—children & only heirs: Sarah Porter, Margeret Hickman; Joseph and Benjamin Kyeenceder.
Clemenus alias Clement Green, pri., cert. 11235 (Maryland)
1847—children & only heirs: Elizabeth Van Swaaringen; Clement and Yekey Green.
John Mercy alias Massie, pri., cert. 11143 (Mass.)
1846—son & only heir: Charles Massie.
John P. Miller, trumpeter, cert. 11376 (Penn.)
1855—children & only heirs: John Miller, Mary M. Wolf.
Frederick Stein, pri., cert. 10968 (Penn.)
1843—heirs: John, George Y., Jacob, William, and Sarah Stein.
Col. Hazen's Regiment
Amos Ames, pri., cert. 11205 (Conn.)
1847—children & only heirs: Mary Wheeler, Amos Ames, Ruth Burnham.
John Butcher, pri., p. 268 (Penn.)
1840—widow & sole devisee: Sarah Austin, formerly Sarah Butcher.
Henry Hennicker, pri., cert. 11267
1849—only heirs: Catherine Wolf (dau.), Mary Wagly, Susanna Kane.
Jacob Horn
Heirs: Jacob Horn, Jr., Elizabeth Horn (widow of Jacob).
Joseph Linton, pri., p. 268
1840—only heirs: children: Joseph, Samuel, and George Linton; Ann Tongue; grandchildren: Wm. Gibson, John Wheeler.
George Christopher Snyder, pri., p. 246 (Penn.)
1837—daughters & only heirs: Polly Lenhare, Catherine Shade.
Lee's Legion
Wm. Doveth, pri., p. 264
1839—children: Catherine Meritt, Elizabeth Furlong; gd. children: Mary Ann, Elvira and Catherine Merritt.
John Kincaid, pri., p. 246
1837—children & only heirs: George W. and Myers Cohen Kincaid.
John Wysham, pri., p. 260
1838—heirs: Julia Campbell; E. C., John and Thomas Wysham.
Invalid Corps
Henry McNeal, pri., p. 260
1838—dau. & only heir: Mary Lakin.
Corps of Artillery Artificers
Absalom Baird, surgeon, p. 261 (Penn.)
1839—only heirs: children: George and Thomas H. Baird; gd. children: George Hodge; Susan, Absalom, William, Jane, Catharine and Maria Baird.
Joel House, pri., cert. 11344
1853—children & only heirs: Giles and Harvey House; Lucy Covel, Nealthy Latimer.
William Williams, pri., cert. 10931
1843—sole surviving heir: Elizabeth Fulkerson.

VosHeess Dragoons
Peter Brown, pri., p. 201 (Penn.)
1833—son & heir: John S. Brown.
Continential Line
Henry Bailey, pri., p. 248 (Conn.)
1837—only heirs: Phebe Bailey; Abigal Olmsted; Minerva and Ann Lamira Turrill; Charlotte M. Beach.
Noble Benedict, capt., p. 270 (Conn.)
1841—gd. children & only surviving heirs: Rebecca and Mary M. Benedict.
James Clark, lieut., p. 243
1837—sons & only heirs: Jonas, Gates and Arnold Clark.
John Cleaveland, ensign, cert. 11066 (Conn.)
1845—children & only heirs: Nehemiah, James and John Cleaveland; Sarah Buck.
Allyn Fox, pri., p. 236 (Conn.)
1837—children & only heirs: Elias and Herman Fox; Chloe Gaddiz.
Jacob Ginder, pri., cert. 11293 (Penn.)
1850—only heirs: Daniel, Jacob and John Ginder and Susannah Luckrin (children of George Ginder, brother); Henry and John Ginder, Polly Brenneman, Susannah Lutz (children of John Ginder, brother).
Elihu Hancock, pri., p. 236 (Conn.)
1837—children & only heirs: Deborah, Edward and Elihu Hancock.
James Hopkins, pri., cert. 11328
1852—dau. & heir: Rhoda Drury.
Asa Lyon, lieut., p. 241.
1837—only heirs: Jabes Lyon; Hannah Baldwin; Lois Tucker; Sarah Stone; Olive Amandon.
John Rundle, pri., p. 245 (Conn.)
1837—children & only heirs: Mary Morgan; Rachel Harris; Abigail Benedict; Bethia Harris; Rebecca, Hannah, Lucy and John Rundle.
Eber Stocking, serg., p. 250 (Conn.)
1837—gd. children & devisees: David S. and Mary Ann West; Sarah M. Stocking.
Walter Tiffany, pri., p. 248
1837—only heirs: children: Sarah Cusick, Walter Tiffany, Osa and Hulda Martin; gd. children: Lavina, Elizabeth and Walter Easters.
Infantry Reg.
Elijah Bliss, serg., p. 251 (Mass.)
1837—son & only heir: Elijah Bliss.
Engineers
Louis Antoine Jean Baptist, Count de Cambray, late of France, p. 266
1840—heirs of (?) (not listed).

IRISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH ANCESTRAL RESEARCH

A REVIEW

By MILTON RUBINCAM

On 30 June 1922, the year that witnessed the division of Ireland into the Republic (Eire) and the Kingdom of Northern Ireland under the British Crown, after centuries of turbulence and violence, the Public Record Office in the four Courts at Dublin was destroyed by bombing and fire. Many priceless records were lost in the flames. Thereafter, to use a U. S. Government expression, it became S. O. P. (Standard Operating Procedure) for genealogists of Irish families to lament, verbally and in print, that it was impossible to trace one's lineage in the **Emerald Isle** because of the destruction of records. The Society of Genealogists of London wrote recently to the Everton Publishers at Logan, Utah: "Since the destruction of the Four Courts in Dublin, (the equivalent of the Public Record Office in London) in 1922, Irish records have been so sparse that connected research is out of the question, (except in the case of well known families figuring in the standard reference books)."[1]

Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley, B.S., a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and a member of the National Genealogical Society, spent many years investigating conditions of genealogical research in Ireland by making personal trips to that ancient island and by correspondence with leading Irish historians, genealogists, librarians, and archivists. The results of her researches are contained in her two splendid volumes entitled, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research: A Guide to the Genealogical Records, Methods and Sources in Ireland* (1962; order from the author, Mrs. George F. Falley, 999 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois; price, $35.00). Others interested in Irish genealogy were content to wring their hands and mourn the loss of the records in the Four Courts. Mrs. Falley went further; she investigated the records that had *survived* the flames, examined the collections that were assembled by the Public Record Office in Dublin *after* the 1922 catastrophe, and ascertained the availability of records in *other parts* of Ireland.

Volume I (813 pages, with a Family Name Index and a General Index) is divided into three parts: Preliminary Research, Repositories of Records, and The Records. Volume II (354 pages, with a Subject Index) is a bibliography divided into five parts: Published Records, Unpublished Family Records, Published Sources, Microfilms, and A Bibliography for Preliminary Research in the United States.

Part I in Volume I, Preliminary Research, is a *must* for every reader. It is composed of two chapters, Preliminary Research in the United States, and The Geographical Origin of the Ancestor. Mrs. Falley lays down a basic rule which all too often is ignored by American genealogists: "Much time and expense can be saved during the Irish research, and the probability of ultimate success will be greatly increased, *if the work is begun with an effort to learn everything possible about the immigrant and his family from their American records*" (italics are ours). Karl Friedrich von Frank, the distinguished Austrian genealogist, once complained to the present reviewer that Americans do *not* take the trouble

[1] *The Handy Book for Genealogists*, Revised and Enlarged (4th ed., 1962), p. 208.

to search their own publications, and he frequently answers their questions from periodicals published in the United States. Irish authorities made the same complaint to Mrs. Falley. She states that they are disappointed "over their inability to help the large number of Americans, whose letters asking for genealogical help fail to supply basic information regarding the emigrant ancestor. They call these 'vague inquiries,' *and believe each case to be an indication that little, if any, serious research has been attempted with the use of American source materials in an effort to discover all records concerning the immigrant ancestor and his immediate family*" (vol. II, p. 289; italics ours). Earlier, she writes (vol. I, p. 3): "Too many people are under the impression that only their own private family records could hold information regarding the parentage and the geographical origin of an ancestor who came from Ireland. Not enough realize how successfully some identifying facts or clues may be found among the publications and manuscripts in American genealogical and historical libraries; in the town, church, and county records of the localities wherein the immigrant and his children settled; also among state archives and the government records deposited in The National Archives, Washington, D. C."

The author's illustrations prove her point. For instance, she cites a document dated 20 June 1742 (preserved in the Virginia State Library, Richmond) which describes James Mercer of Stafford County, Va. as "one of the sons of John Mercer, late of the City of Dublin, Ireland, merchant, deceased, by Grace his wife." A Washington County, Pa. deed of 24 April 1818 reveals that John Dickson "now in America" was a son of William Dickson, "of the townland of Mullaghbane in the County of Tyrone in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Hannah his wife (she the said Hannah being one of the sisters and heirs at law of James McFarland, late of Washington County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased)." A record from the church at Wells, Maine, shows that on 6 May 1722, "John Ross of the Kingdom of Ireland" was "received in communion, upon his letter of Recommendation from Mr: Samll: Henry, Pastor at Sligo in Ireland: of June 9: 1719." [2]

Other American records described by Mrs. Falley for their value in determining the place of origin of our Irish immigrants include pension records and passenger lists preserved in The National Archives. She pays tribute to The National Genealogical Society for its important *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications,* published serially in its magazine from March 1943 to December 1962 and now reprinted as a separate work. She provides a useful bibliography of Irish passenger lists and follows this with a list of the seven American libraries that possess the larger collections of Irish published material.

In her discussion of the geographical origin of the ancestor, Mrs. Falley describes the territorial structure of Ireland, its divisions and subdivisions: the provinces, counties, baronies, parishes, cities and towns, townlands, and ecclesiastical divisions. She lists gazetteers, atlases, and

[2] Mrs. Falley does not cite the colonial records of New Jersey which throw much light on the British places of origin of 17th century settlers in that colony. See *New Jersey Archives,* 1st Series, vol. XXI, Calendar of Records; abstracts of documents show, for instance, that Henry Forrest, of Woodbridge, East New Jersey, was "late of Dublin, Ireland," and that John White of Catherlagh (Carlow), co. "Catherlagh," Ireland, acquired land in West New Jersey.

other works that are invaluable in identifying the localities whence came the Irish and Scotch-Irish settlers.

Mrs. Falley describes in considerable detail the following repositories of records in Ireland: The Registry of Deeds, Dublin; The National Library of Ireland; other important libraries (Armagh Public Library, Presbyterian Historical Society Library, Cork County Library, Trinity College Library, etc.); The Genealogical Office (formerly the Office of Arms); The Public Record Office of Ireland, Dublin; and The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. English repositories of Irish records are not neglected, for instance, she discusses the holdings of The College of Arms, The British Museum, and The Boldleian Library. Mrs. Falley's list of the records in the College of Arms (vol. I, pp. 137-138) could have included the American pedigrees compiled from 1772 to 1801 by the Irish Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Isaac Heard. A partial list of the pedigrees was published in *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* vol. XCV, January 1941, in an article entitled, "An Eighteenth Century King of Arms' Collection of American Pedigrees," by Anthony R. Wagner, Portcullis Pursuivant, The College of Arms (now Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms). Heard's pedigree of Barton of Carrickmacross, county Monaghan, Ireland, and Pennsylvania was published by this reviewer in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly,* vol. 30, March 1942.

Mrs. Falley pays tribute to the work of the Genealogical Society (now called Association) of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints at Salt Lake City which has microfilmed the indexes to the land records of the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, for the period 1708-1904. In Volume I, pp. 77-89, she lists the microfilms by number, the names of the counties, and the periods covered. The great Mormon organization also has on file 127 microfilms and an annotated list of the records in The Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle. To belie the statements so often made that Irish genealogical research is virtually impossible because of the destruction of The Public Record Office in 1922, Mrs. Falley publishes an impressive calendar of the *surviving* documents and the collections that were so painstakingly assembled by The Public Record Office after the catastrophe (vol. I, pp. 163-191). The 36-page description of the records in The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland at Belfast shows the great quantity of information that is available on the background of Scotch-Irish families in this country.

The chapters on the repositories of records are followed by twenty-four chapters (totalling 523 pages) describing the records themselves—heraldry, nomenclature, census returns, church records, directories, almanacs, court records, government land surveys, plantation and settlement papers; estate, land, tax, military, naval, and pension records; records of public office; newspapers; immigration, naturalization and emigration records; birth, marriage and death records; and probate records. The final chapter in volume I discusses genealogists and record searchers, and lists genealogical bookshops in both Northern and Southern Ireland.

Inasmuch as a knowledge of a family's religious affiliations is essential to successful genealogical research, Mrs. Falley devotes separate chapters to the historical background, the records, and the repositories of records of the following faiths: the former Established Church of Ireland (Epis-

copal), French Huguenot, Baptist and Congregational (Independent), Presbyterian, Quaker, and Roman Catholic.

The chapter on the Church of Ireland, which was dis-established on 26 July 1869, is 49 pages long and contains alphabetical lists of parishes in the Republic of Ireland (vol. I, pp. 281-296) and Northern Ireland (pp. 301-308). The author also lists the parish registers that have been published (pp. 297-299, 308). The majority of extant registers date from the 18th and 19th centuries, although a few exist from the first half of the 17th century. Mrs. Falley provides an important warning in this chapter; many Catholics and dissenters, by force of circumstances, joined the Established Church of Ireland, and subsequently broke away to become members of other religious groups. Thus, genealogists should not confine themselves to searching Church of Ireland records but should also check the registers of other faiths which their families may have espoused.

In the chapters on the records of other churches, the author provides useful lists, such as the list of the extant Presbyterian church registers with their earliest dates (vol. I, pp. 403-411).

In view of the fact that the population of Ireland is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, it is surprising that the chapter on the records of that Church is seven pages shorter than the one on the Church of Ireland. Although at first glance it appears that the Catholics have been slighted by being accorded only 42 pages, an examination of the book as a whole reveals that records relating to the Church of Rome are mentioned in other parts of the work. The author does not include a list of the Catholic parish registers in the Republic of Ireland; this would be extremely valuable, but it may be that Mrs. Falley believed such a list would have made this hefty volume more cumbersome to handle. However, on pages 466-470 she lists the parish records of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland at present in local custody in *Northern Ireland*. This list was provided by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Northern Ireland; curiously enough, the list is incomplete. For example, the parishes in the archdiocese of Armagh (pp. 466-467) total only 21; there are 55 parishes, according to the *Official Catholic Directory* for 1947.[3] The list of parishes in the diocese of Clogher (pp. 467-468) also total 21; the *Official Catholic Directory* names 40. The Deputy Keeper's list of parishes in the diocese of Derry (pp. 468-469) number 14; the *Official Catholic Directory* enumerates 39. Other examples could be cited to demonstrate the incompleteness of the list published in Mrs. Falley's book.

The bibliography in volume II, totalling 345 pages, is a comprehensive and in some cases an annotated, listing of compiled family histories and genealogies, published collections of pedigrees, genealogy, and family history, biographical dictionaries and succession lists, Irish historical and genealogical periodicals, family index to articles in Irish periodicals, a select list of historical works containing material for family history, publications relating to genealogy of the Irish Manuscripts Commission, family index to manuscripts in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, family index to manuscripts in the Public Record Office of Ireland, catalogues, guide to genealogical records, geographical sources, arms,

[3] The 1947 edition is the last one that names all parishes in Ireland. Commencing with the 1948 edition, the *Official Catholic Directory* lists only the dioceses, without stating the parish breakdown.

heraldry, and nomenclature, ancient genealogy, church records, death records, directories and school registers, government records, land records, military and naval records, newspapers and periodicals, records of public offices, freeholders and guilds, state papers and court records, wills, microfilms, and selected works for preliminary research in the United States.

The reviewer believes that Mrs. Falley would have been wise to have published a critical commentary in volume II, p. 36, after mentioning John O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees, or the Origin and Stem of the Irish Nation* (2 vols.; 2nd edition, 1878; 5th edition, 1887-1892). It is amazing how many Americans depend upon this work, based for its early generations on ancient fables, to "prove" descents from Adam and Eve and Milesius, who is said to have married in the 16th century B. C. the daughter of an Egyptian pharaoh who is known to have lived a thousand years later. A recent book[4] shows that the family of Milesius enjoyed a peripatetic Cook's and Baedeker's tour 3,523 years ago; his son, Heremon, went from Scythia to Egypt, where he married a Jewish princess named, of all things, Circa (Latin for "about"!), and traveled with her to Spain and ultimately to Ireland. He and his brothers, Heber and Ir, became, through the grace of the ancient chroniclers and of John O'Hart, ancestor of all of the old Irish families. In her chapter on Roman Catholic records, Mrs. Falley discusses (vol. I, p. 441) Milesius (Mileadh) and his three sons, and the alledged descent from them of the later royal clans of Ireland. However, she is careful to note that this is tradition, and adds: "In early history tradition and fact are blended together and, not until St. Patrick's arrival in 432, may we regard ourselves on historical ground." A critique, in the appropriate place in volume II, would have warned the unwary researcher that O'Hart is unreliable in his account of the origins of families.

The list of microfilms in volume II, pp. 269-283 is important. It provides the names of 23 repositories in Ireland, England, and the United States; in the last are the Genealogical Association at Salt Lake City; the Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore, Pa.; and at Washington, D. C., The Library of Congress and The National Arhcives. It is interesting to note that the Genealogical Association and The Library of Congress have microfilms of the Betham collection of Pedigree Charts, made from all Prerogative Wills and Administrations, 1536-1800. Microfilms of Irish Quaker records are in the Genealogical Association and The Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore. A microfilmed list of passengers sailing from Ireland to America (1803-6) is in The National Archives. Microfilmed records available in Irish repositories include the 1630 muster roll of Ulster (copy), Armagh Militia records (1793-1908), the Annesley Collection concerning Forfeited Estates (1690-1770), and Diocese of Elphin Census Book (1749).

The bibliography of works to be used in the preliminary research in the United States is selective, but even so, it occupies 45 pages (vol. II, pp. 292-346). It includes 27 of the 50 States, but, as Mrs. Falley explains (p. 290), it "covers only the states in which original settlements of the first or second generation in America were made during this period,"

[4] Rev. James Arthur MacClellan Hanna, A.B., B.D., Minister of the Oak Hill and Horeb Presbyterian Churches, Oak Hill, Ohio, *The House of Dunlap* (1956), p. 81.

i. e. the 17th-early 19th centuries. Among the 65 "Genealogical Guides to American Records" we were gratified to note several National Genealogical Society publications, but there was one important omission; Seversmith's *Long Island Genealogical Material* (Special Publication No. 9, 1948-49) was *twice* included (pp. 295 and 328), but *not* Seversmith and Stryker-Rodda's greatly expanded *Long Island Genealogical Source Material* (Special Publication No. 24, 1961).

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* is included in the list of "General Reference and Source Materials." The bibliography for the selected 27 States seems to be fairly complete. Under Pennsylvania, Mrs. Falley might have included a highly useful booklet (46 pages) put out in 1948 by the Pennsylvania Historical Association as its Pennsylvania History Studies No. 3: *The Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania,* by Dr. Guy S. Klett, Research Historian, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.[5] Incidentally, Mrs. Falley quite properly notes (vol. I, p. xiii) that "The appellation 'Scotch-Irish' is peculiarly American and never has been recognized in Scotland or Ireland as a distinctive race-name, nor does it denote a mixture of Scottish and Gaelic-Irish blood." Dr. Klett states, "The term 'Scotch-Irish' came into use gradually, and was a name common only in America." However, he found "an early application of a Latin term that was a forerunner of the later English form" in the matriculation registers of the University of Glasgow in 1675: "Franciscus Makemie, Scoto-Hybernus." Makemie was a Presbyterian minister who helped to organize the first Presbytery in Philadelphia in 1706.

For the record, two minor errors in the compiler's list of acknowledgments may be noted (vol. I, p. x). The late Dr. Arthur Adam's term of office as President of The American Society of Genealogists ended with his elevation to the position of President Emeritus in 1958, not in 1959, as stated, and, consequently, the term of office of his successor, Walter Goodwin Davis, commenced in 1958 and not in 1959.

Mrs. Falley has left no stone unturned to provide us with a comprehensive and scholarly work that will be the standard authority on the subject of genealogical research in Ireland for many years to come.

---

[5] Mrs. Falley mentions (vol. II, p. 335) another work by Klett, *Presbyterians in Colonial Pennsylvania* (1937)

BOOK REVIEWS

By MILTON RUBINCAM

Little Acorns from the Mighty Oak. By Henry Poelnitz Johnston. Published by The Featon Press, P. O. Box 7661, Birmingham 13, Ala. xvii, 357 pp. Index.[1]

The present reviewer, during the 21 years he has been on the staff of the *Quarterly,* has shot to pieces so many genealogies claiming noble origins for the families under discussion, that it is a pleasure to welcome to the ranks of genealogical literature a book that makes a valid claim to such ancestry.

Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno von Poellnitz, who settled in New York in 1784 and subsequently removed to the Great Pee Dee River area in South Carolina, was descended from an ancient noble house which produced, in another branch, Carl Ludwig Freiherr von Poellnitz, the celebrated 18th century author-adventurer whose books presented illuminating information about life at the European courts.

Mr. Johnston's account of the family in Germany is not very extensive and is based on a family history published in Berlin in 1893. We wish a thorough investigation of the pre-American pedigree of the family had been made. Charts on pages 9-13, inclusive, outline in general the main branches in Germany. We look with a slightly jaundiced eye at the statement on page 8 that Henry the Fowler (misprinted as Folwer) granted a patent of nobility to the family in 918—especially as the first proved ancestor, Gotscalcus von Polnicz, is of record no earlier than 1238.

Although Mr. Johnston repeatedly calls the founder of the American branch "The Baron," it seems that Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno did not enjoy the hereditary dignity of *Freiherr* (baron). Mr. Johnston is not to be blamed for this, however; his ancestor was so called by his contemporaries, including President Washington, with whom he corresponded on agricultural matters (see the published *Writings of Washington,* Fitzpatrick edition). That von Poellnitz assumed and used the baronial title is shown by Mr. Johnston in the translation of certain documents, such as his marriage to Charlotte von Bondeli in 1769 (marriage records, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, p. 303 of the Johnston book), and the record of their divorce in 1779 (p. 304, from the records of the Canton of Bern); also, in a legal proceeding against his third wife, in London (1785), he is referred to as Baron Poelnitz (p. 306).

There were at least six titles of baron granted to various branches of the von Poellnitz family. The 1900 *Gothaisches genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser* records five: one in 1812, one in 1813, two in 1814, and one in 1869 (the first four by King Maximilian I of Bavaria, the last by King Wilhelm I of Prussia). However, Prof. Dr. Ernst Heinrich Kneschke's *Neues allgemeines Deutsches Adels-Lexikon,* Band 7 (1867), p. 195, notes that on 9 February 1670, a *Freiherrendipolm* was

[1] Thanks are gratefully extended to the *Quarterly's* former editor, Mr. John I. Coddington, who provided background information for the preparation of this review from his copy of the *Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der adeligen Häuser (deutscher Uradel)* for 1900, pp. 700-701. The Library of Congress copy, which the reviewer has been using for years, seems to have disappeared; at least it can not be found as of this writing (12 January 1963).

granted "für Hieronymus Christoph v. P(oellnitz), fürstl-bischofl-bamberg. Geh.-Rath, Obermarschall, Oberst-Commandanten, Schultheiss zu Forchheim und Oberamtmann zu Burg-Ebrach und Schönborn, und für den Bruder desselben, Gerhard Bernhard von P."; and on 14 February 1670, a confirmation *(Bestätigung)* of the baronial dignity was granted to Hens Georg Freiherr von Poellnitz.

An examination of Mr. Johnston's charts, on pp. 9-13, inclusive, reveals that Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno, the American progenitor, completely missed descent from any of the newly created barons of 1670. His great-grandfather, Johann Bruno von Poellnitz, was a *first cousin* of Hieronymus Christoph and Gerhard Bernhard (the grandfather of Carl Ludwig Freiherr von Poellnitz, the author-adventurer). Hans Georg, to whom the title was confirmed in 1676, was also not in the direct line of the South Carolina settler. It is apparent, therefore, that unless there is another baronial diploma that has not been found, Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno was not lawfully entitled to be called Freiherr, although he was given the title in Swiss and English records. Incidentally, Mr. Johnston errs, on page 13, where he states that on 9 February 1670, Gerhart Bernhard was "elevated to the rank of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire by Kaiser Leopold I." This is a nice promotion, but alas! no von Poellnitz ever achieved the *princely* rank!

In his biography of Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno, Mr. Johnston gives us a critical, well-written and documented story. He dispels several legends, one of them to the effect that the "Baron" served with the Americans during the Revolutionary War. He found that there was one von Poellnitz who indeed saw active service during that struggle—but he was one of the German officers who fought for King George III *against* us!

The von Poellnitz part of the book contains some minor errors which careful study and proof-reading would have eliminated. Gotha, the birthplace of Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno, was not in the "Electorate of Thuringia" (there was no such electorate) but in the Duchy of Saxe-Gotha (p. 1). The printer seems to have had difficulty with the electoral dignity; on p. 13 we read of the Elect*r*oate of Brandenburg, and on p. 14 the ruler of that principality becomes the Ele*x*tor. The French words quoted on p. 13 should not be "letters" and "sonverains" but "lettres" and "souverains." Twice on p. 14 the *Familie von Poellnitz* (the name of the 1893 genealogy on which the author's account is based) is described as the *Famalie von Poellnitz.* The New York newspaper, the *Pacet,* should read *Packet* (p. 25). The Swiss city of "Lusanne" should be Lausanne (p. 31).

The descendants of Friedrich Carl Hans Bruno von Poellnitz are all by his second wife, Charlotte de (or von) Bondeli. They are traced to the present day by the compiler; there is little documentation, but the genealogy appears to have been based on primary sources for the earlier generations and on the personal knowledge of the members of the family for the later period.

Much information is given about families related to the "Baron's" descendants. It is regrettable that Mr. Johnston falls into the old trap of claiming Rev. John Rogers, the Martyr (1555) as ancestor of the *Mayflower* Rogers family (pp. 124-125). Also, on p. 122, he generously gives Henry VIII *seven* wives, instead of the customary six. King Edward VI, *not* Edward II, died in 1553 (p. 122). Other families treated by the

compiler are Rembert, MacAllister, English, Shackelford, Peay, Lyles, Johnston, Mathewes, Williamson, and Bryan. The book concludes (pp. 291-314) with old documents and letters including a few from cantonal archives in Switzerland, all of which constitute primary evidence.

Virgil Carrington Jones, well known authority on Confederate accomplishments during the Civil War, contributes to the book an interesting biographical sketch of the compiler, a prominent newspaperman.

In spite of the deficiencies noted above, the book ably preserves for posterity the record of an American family of undoubted noble origin. We hope that some time a systematic search of German and Swiss archives will reveal the full story of the von Poellnitz and von Bondeli families in Europe, and that the results of such an investigation will be published in a scholarly work.

A Glance into The Great South-East, or, Clarke County, Alabama, and Its Surroundings, from 1540 to 1877. By Rev. T. H. Ball, A.M., Grove Hill, Alabama, 1882. Reprinted by Photolithography by Willo Publishing Co., P. O. Box 284, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1962. 778 pp. Index. $15.00.

Mr. Ball's book, long out of print but now reprinted for students of Clarke County, Ala. history, narrates the story of the area since the middle of the 16th century. It discusses the Spanish, French, and English residents; the Mississippi Territory and the American settlers who poured into it after the Revolutionary War; the Indians; the County's general topography and growth; and the historical events. The later chapters deal with Clarke County's pioneer families, leading women, prominent citizens, religious history, the colored people (very interesting, in the light of the current racial problems in the South), geology and underdeveloped resources.

Genealogists and historians alike will find much of great value in this reprint of an old Clarke County work.

The Wassell Family and its several branches in the United States. Also a pedigree of one branch of the Spotts Family. By Wassell Randolph. Distributed by Memphis Public Library, Memphis, Tenn., 1962. 63 pp. Index.

Mr. Randolph has made serious efforts to trace the Wassell family in England but without much success. The name is uncommon, and there does not seem to have been much in print. The book has numerous footnotes to support his statements; much of his information came from correspondents, whose honesty is above reproach but whose reliability as reporters may be questioned—especially the story that "certain troops who came to England from France in 1066 with William the Conqueror were called Wassall-bowlers." An inscription in Mt. Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark., reveals that John Wassell was born in 1813 at Kidderminster, co. Worcester, England, and Mr. Randolph properly notes (p. 3) that if the history of the family in England is ever to be written, "the information will have to be obtained through research among the records . . . of Kidderminster and of the area contiguous thereto."

The body of the work deals with Wassell families in Pike County, Illinois; Arkansas; Canada; Randolph County, Illinois; Missouri; and Pennsylvania.

The Spotts genealogy, which concludes the work, shows that the name originally was Spotz, probably of German extraction; if this be true, we question the claim that the immigrant ancestor, William Spotz, was born in Scotland. Certainly the compiler presents no evidence to support the assertion. The early records of the family, as reflected in the documented footnotes, point to a German, rather than Scottish, background.

A Hoosier Register. The Descendants of Daniel Clark and Mary (Clark) Noftsger Perry. By William Amel Sausaman, 1525 N. 3rd St., Springfield, Ill. 79 pp. Index. $3.25.

Mr. Sausaman has produced as complete a record as possible of a brother and sister, Daniel Clark (1816-76), and Mary Clark, who married first (1841), Nelson H. Noftsger, and secondly (1857), Samuel Perry. They were probably born in Clermont or Hamilton County, Ohio. Curiously enough, the name of their father has never been ascertained, although their mother's name is stated to have been Margaret, on what authority we know not. Their descendants are traced to the present day. Mr. Sausaman seems to have had trouble in determining his ancestry in several lines, and credit is due to him for his efforts to preserve the records of his family. His grandfather, William Hershell Sausaman, who married Celina Angeline, daughter of Daniel Clark, was an illegitimate son of Isaac Sausaman, of Suffield, Ohio, according to the available evidence. An exhaustive search, extending over a period of a quarter of a century, failed to bring forth the proof the compiler needed. William, who died in 1933, was not curious about his background, perhaps for obvious reasons, and could give his grandson, the author of this book, very little information.

Annals of Pioneer Settlers on the Whitewater and Its Tributaries, In The Vicinity of Richmond, Indiana, from 1804 to 1830. By A Native [later identified as John Macamy Wasson.]. 49 pp. $2.00

Early Friends in Grant County, Indiana (1825-1913). By Elwood O. Ellis. Edited by Willard Heiss, 1961. 26 pp. $1.50.

Honey Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends, Vigo County, Indiana, 1820. Abstract of Records. Compiled by Willard Heiss, $1.50.

THE FOREGOING BOOKS AVAILABLE FROM: Indiana Quaker Records, 4020 East 34th St., Indianapolis 18, Ind.

The Quakers are noted for the care with which they preserve their records, and it is easier to trace a descent from Quaker families, through their superb meeting records, than it is to follow a family through the scanty and scattered church registers of many other denominations.

The Indiana Quaker Records now being compiled by Willard Heiss reveal the priceless information that is to be found in the Society of Friends of that State. The *Annals of Pioneer Settlers,* first published in 1875, was written by a native of the valleys of Whitewater in Eastern Indiana who was an eye-witness to many of the scenes he described. The Whitewater territory was discovered in 1804 by Judge Peter Fleming and Joseph Wasson, "a revolutionary soldier." Among the pioneer settlers named are Jeremiah Cox, John Smith, Robert Morrison, Ezra Boswell ("the one-eyed man who made beer and gingerbread"), Joseph P. Plummer, Eleazer Hiatt, and other founders of present Richmond, Ind.

The work on Grant County, Ind. is a reprint of a portion of the *Centennial History of Grant County, Indiana 1812 to 1912.* It gives much information about the monthly meeting records there. Although only 26 pages long, it names many early Quakers in Grant County.

The Honey Creek meeting records, abstracted in the third work listed above, are divided into two parts, I, Records prior to the Separation (1820-1829), and II, Hicksite Records (1829-1874). In presenting the records of the families belonging to this meeting, the compiler has followed the plan adopted by Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy.*

Yesteryears, A Quarterly Magazine for the Appreciation and Study of New York Regional History. Published by Yesteryears Magazine, Scipio Center, N. Y. Vol. 5, No. 20, June 1962. Annual subscription: $3.00. Single issue: $1.00.

The articles in this issue are: "The Biglow Family of Baldwinsville, N. Y.," by Lesley E. Voorhees; "The Lüyster-Loyster Family," by Roberta Loyster Hendrix; "The Search for an Ancestor"; "Lineage of Ronnie Leigh Bootes," by Thelma Burton Bootes; "The Underground Railroad, Watkins Glen, Schuyler County," by Arthur Richards; "Archaeological Finds of the Upper Delaware River," A Report of D. Nelson Raynor, Port Jervis, N. Y., Historian; "Bits of History of Chautauqua," by Mabel Sixby; "Richford, Tioga County," by Louise Belden; "Huron, Wayne County," by Ralph J. Morrell; and "Hartland Friends Records. Removals Lust Hartland Monthly Meeting," copied by Julia Hull Winner.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

Abstracted by MABEL VAN DYKE BAER

CHRISTIAN, ALLEN (S32170, Va. service, Ind. Agcy.; Cert. 25139 issued 29 Nov. 1833, at $20 per annum, from 4 March 1831, Act 7 June 1832).

Allen Christian, Liberty Twp., Shelby Co., Ind., 12 Nov. 1833, applied for benefit of above act; he was 79 yrs. on 22 May 1833, private in Revolutionary War from about April 1780 from Bedford Co., Va., under Capt. Nathaniel Tate; marched from Bedford to join General Gates in Carolina; Stephen Goggins was Lt.; and 4 following Sgts.: William Terry, William Toney, John Kinsolver and William Bryant; marched to Old and New Pittsylvania counties, Va., dismissed at Hillsboro, Deep River, thinks in S. C. and Camden, S. C.; returned fatigued and exhausted from want of food; 2nd enl. marched Buckinham, Amelia Co., and Cumberland, Va.; discharged 1781 after Cornwallis's surrender; born Cumberland Co., Va., 22 May 1754; once had a bible with record in it; refers to David McNeely, William McNeely, Thomas Hayman, Owen Hayman and Squire Love in his neighborhood who can testify as to his veracity and belief in his Rev. service.

After the Rev. he lived in Bedford Co., Va. for 10 to 12 yrs.; removed to Giles Co., Va., and rem. 10 to 15 yrs.; then to Guiandott Co., Va., 10 to 12 yrs.; then to Shelby Co., Ind.

H. F. Robison witnessed.

Dudley Mitchell, clergyman, and John McNeeley, res. in neighborhood, testified.

Erasmus Powell, Prob. Jd., Shelby Co., Ind., and Sylvan B. Morris, Clk. Ct., same county, certified.

Notation: For 1780, 6 mo., $20 only can be allowed; Tate Calloway, Va.

Pension mailed to H. F. Robinson, Shelbyville, Indiana.

CHRISTIAN, ANDREW AND MARY (W8603, Va. serv., Ky. Agcy.; Cert. 19163 for $50 per annum issued 13 Aug. 1833 from 4 March 1831, Act 7 June 1832; Cert. 8351 iss. to widow at $40 per annum, 26 May 1845 from 4 March 1836, Act 7 June 1838; Cert. 6938 iss. widow for $40 per annum 26 May 1845, from 4 March 1843, Act 3 March 1843).

Andrew Christian, 14 Jan. 1833, 71 yrs., Fayette Co., Ky., applied for ben. Act 7 June 1832; drafted in Rev. in Summer 1777 from Hanover Co., Va.; marched to Williamsburgh; served under Capt. Joseph Cross, Col. Wm. Dandridge; discharged in 2 mo.; still lived Hanover Co.; went as substitute for his brother *William Christian* to Guilford Court House, N. C., given various services up to surrender of Cornwallis, including serv. under General LaFayette; born in Hanover Co., Va., 17 March 1761; record in his bible taken from his father's bible; lived in that county each time he entered service; moved when 25 yrs. old to Amelia Co.; 5 or 6 yrs. later went to Prince Edward Co.; where he lived 20 yrs.; moved to Fayette Co., Ky., lived there ever since; following can testify to his service: Geo. Boon, Jno. Hudson, Dudley Hudson, Turner Christian, Charles Carr, Maj. Wm. Boon, and Mrs. Judith Christian, widow of his brother, who is 87 yrs. old and lives 7 mi. from this place.

George G. Boon, clergyman, Fayette Co., Ky., and John Hudson, of the same co., testify to their acq. with deponent.

Wm. Boon and James C. Rodes, Clk. Ct., Fayette Co., Ky. certify.

Charlton Hunt, Lexington, Ky., 21 May 1833, enclosing supporting affidavits and mentions applications of: Cornelius Sullivan, William Stewart, James True, Reuben Emmerson, John Barton, and Richard Mitchell having been sent to the Department.

Mary Christian, Bracken Co., Ky., (late of Fayette Co.), 13 June 1843, 70 yrs., applied for pension; widow of Andrew Christian, married him in 1788, Mela, Va.; he died 30 Dec. 1837 in Fayette Co. Ky.; they raised 12 children who now reside in Ky., Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; they may have family records.

Samuel Keene, J. P., and John Payne, Clk. Ct., Bracken Co., Ky., certified.

Lewis C. Luggett, Long Lick, Scott, Ky., 20 June 1843, forwarded application and that of Margaret Cleavland, widow of William Cleavland.

William Hatton, Estill Co., Ky., 21 July 1843, 64 yrs. in Dec., brother to Mary Christian, recalls her and her late husband leaving home to go to the parson's to be married in company of his father and uncle Townsen Wilkinson; father recognized Andrew Christian as his son-in-law in distribution of his property to his children: Andrew Christian married in

Amelia Co., Va.; have a child over 50 yrs. old; Andrew Christian died in 1837.

Silas Witt, J. P., and Robert Clark, Clk. Ct., Estill Co., Ky. certified.

Lewis C. Suggett, Long Lick, Scott Co., Ky., 27 July 1843, forwarded application to Dept. and referred to applications of William Ghotson, for benefit Act 7 June 1832.

Marriage bond to Gov. Beverly Randolph of Virginia, of Andrew Christian and Thomas Hatton, 23 Nov. 1790, intended marriage of Andrew Christian and Polly Hatton.

Egbert G. Leigh, Clk. Ct., Amelia Co., Va., certified to its being a true copy, 28 Feb. 1845.

Mary Christian, Bracken Co., Ky., 10 May 1845, 73 yrs., appld. for ben. Act 3 March 1843.

Garrett Perrin, J. P., and John Payne, Clk. Ct., certified.

Commissioner of Pensions, 21 Apr. 1843, writes re case to W. S. Allison, near George Town, D. C.

CHRISTIAN, JAMES (S12699, res. Cumberland Co., N. C., Dis. Carded).

Application for new certificate by James Christian, Cumberland Co., N. C., 5 March 1821; in company commanded by Capt. Cooke, Reg. com. by Col. Thomas Clarke; states he was on pension rolls of state of N. C., that he lost said certificate and not able to get it again.

John A. Cannon, J. P. certified.

Note on reverse of application: James Christian, private in Army of Revolution on roll of N. C. Agency at $8 per month.

Duplicate certificate issued 9 May 1821 and sent to Mr. Montgomery, 3 Auditor's Office.

Notation: James Christian, Invalid, March 1821.

CHRISTIAN, JAMES: Res. Hertford Co., N. C., appl. pens. in 1795. No papers.

Following taken from a card record, only one appearing in file:

Name James Christian appears on list of applicants for invalid pensions retd. by District Court, District of N. C., submitted to House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, 27 Feb. 1795, and printed in American State Papers, Class 9, p .164.

Rank, Private, Regt. 2d N. C.; disability, wounded by a musket ball which broke bone of right arm, contracting 2 fingers of hand, whereby he is prevented from holding an instrument or tool.

When and where disabled: May 1780 in Siege of Charleston.

Residence: Hertford Co., N. C.

Entitled to ½ pension.

Enlisted 19 May 1777 for 3 years. Evidence complete.

Note on card: This does not belong in S12699 of James Christian of Cumberland, Co. N. C., invalid list who was in 1st N. C. Reg. and pens. 4 Mar. 1789; nor can it be proved that it belongs to James Christian 2" of Wake Co., N. C., Inv. list pens. fr. 4 March 1789; no service given.

CHRISTIAN, JOHN (S12689, Va. serv., Ky. agcy.; Cert. 4193 issued 15 Jan. 1833 at $86.66 per annum from 4 March 1831, Act 7 June 1832).

John Christian, Lexington, Fayette Co., Ky., 1 Dec. 1832, 80 yrs., applied for benefit of above act; born Ireland in 1752, came to America in 1760; father had record of his age; resided on Clynch River in Fincastle and afterwards in Washington Co., where he enlisted in the Revolutionary

War; after war lived some years in East Tennessee and then removed to Kentucky where he has resided ever since; volunteered in Capt. D. Smith's Co., in expedition against the Cherokee Indians in 1776; had been regularly enrolled in frontier troops to guard against the Indians and served in years 1777 through 1780 and 1781, drawing pay and rations; Col. Arthur Campbell commanded militia; mentioned Capt. John Kincaid and promotion of Capt. Smith to Col.; in short expeditions against Indians; in Battle of Kenhawa in 1774 against the Shawnees as private in Capt. Andrew Lockeridge's company under Col. Charles Lewis who was killed in battle; no discharge received; has been blind for 23 years; had submitted application for pension in President Monroe's administration supported by testimony of Capt. John Kincaid; refers to belief in his Rev. service by M. (or J.) M. McCalla, Dr. Pindell, John Morton, Robert Frazer, W. T. Barry.

Jno. M. Hewett, Clergyman, and Thomas Gibbons, Lexington, Kentucky deposed they were acq. with John Christian.

Charlton Hunt, Mayor, Lexington, Ky., and Harry I. Bodley, Clk. Ct., certified 16 Aug. 1832.

Jno. (or M.) McCalla, Lexington, Ky., forwarded declaration 3 Dec. 1832, and stated applicant had an elderly wife.

James S. Hickman, Lexington, Ky., 18 Mar. 1837, inquired regarding checks due Mr. Christian, who is very needy.

CHRISTIAN, JOHN (S15276, Va. serv. and agency; Cert. 23364 issued 10 Jan. 1834, at $36.66 per annum from 4 Mar. 1831, Act 7 June 1832).

John Christian, Mathews Co., Va., 15 Aug. 1832, 71 yrs., applied Act 7 June 1832; served in Revolutionary War under Capt. Peter Barnett, Richard Davis, Ensign Geo. Thomas, Col. John Peyton, Maj. Throgmorton and Maj. Boswell; entered service at 16 yrs., about 1777, left 1781; had skirmishes at Pt. Comfort; resided in Kingston Parish, Gloucester Co., Va. when he entered service and resided there since his discharge; served as guard on coast of Mathews, stationed at Hubbards Old Field; born in Kington Parish, Gloucester Co., Va., 16 Oct. 1761; record of his age at home.

John Borum and Hugh Hudgers, Mathews Co., Va., deposed they were acq. with deponent.

Thomas R. Yeatman, Clk. Ct., Mathews Co., Va., certified.

John Christian submitted supplemental affidavit 2 Oct. 1833, which John N. Sale, J. P., certified.

Isaac Smith and Josiah Pugh deposed they were acquainted with John Christian and knew of his service.

Shepard G. Miller, Clk. Ct., Mathews Co., Va., certified.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

EDWARD H. WEST (1879-1963)

By MILTON RUBINCAM

The Society announces with deep regret the passing of its longtime member and former president, Edward Homer West, on 12 February 1963. He was 83 years of age, and had been in failing health for some time.

Born at Newport, R. I., 1 June 1879, the son of William Herman and Rachel (French) West, his ancestry was strictly New England. Among his forebears were John West, John French, Henry Adams (progenitor of the Presidential family), Richard Thayer, John Coggeshall, Edmund Lewis, Ralph Earl, Richard Smith, Jonathan Putnam, and Thomas Boyden.

Mr. West was educated in the Newport public schools and by private tutors. His business was electrical engineering before he took up his full-time occupation of professional genealogy. In the latter capacity he made a notable record as a careful and conscientious investigator. He was the author of *History of Portsmouth, 1638-1936* (1936), and his articles included: "George Richardson, Pewterer" (*Antiques*, Oct. 1940), "Portsmouth Under the Hutchinsons" (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Oct. 1951), and "Some Corrections on the Langworthy Family" (*The American Genealogist*, April 1953). To the *Rhode Island Historical Society Collections* he contributed: "Counterfeiting in Colonial Days" (vol. 27), "The Records of Rhode Island," "The Signing of the Compact and The Purchase of Aquidneck," and "New Interpretation of the Records of the Island of Rhode Island" (all in vol. 32). He was one of the regional authorities enlisted by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to contribute to its series on the historical background and genealogical records of the States; his article on Rhode Island appeared in the *National Historical (D.A.R.) Magazine* for May 1942.

Mr. West's removal to the Washington area—for many years prior to his death he made his home at Laurel, Md.—stimulated his interest in genealogy and he became a member of the National Genealogical Society, serving as First Vice-President (1940-42), President (1942-44), and National Historian (1944-52). Nobody was more surprised than he when he was elected to the presidency; the Nominating Committee had neglected to notify him that he was being considered, and he was startled the following month to discover that he was about to be elected to the Society's top office. Nevertheless, in order not to cause embarrassment, he accepted the honor and for two terms faithfully served in that capacity.

Mr. West was Chairman of the Program Committee in 1939-40, and member of the Special Committee on the Revision of the Constitution in 1945. His articles in the *Quarterly* included "Cook Family" ("Notes" Section, Sept. 1941), "Pre-Revolutionary Migration to Nova Scotia" ("Abstracts from Proceedings of the Society" Section, March 1942), and "Applications for Prize Money" (Sept. 1944).

He was a member of the Newport Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Maryland Historical Society, the Huguenot Society of New England, and The Naval Historical Foundation.

On 23 May 1944, Mr. West became a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists in recognition of his services to the cause of genealogy. To that Society's textbook, *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources* (1960; 2nd printing, 1961), he contributed sections on "The Census," "Federal Pensions," "Military Records," "Naval Records," "Marine Corps Records," "Coast Guard Records," "Rhode Island," and "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" (the last two in the chapter entitled, "Regional Genealogy").

Mr. West married on 19 December 1899, Harriet Manning Brown, a native of Jamestown, R. I., who for many years was also a professional genealogist. They had one daughter, Dorthea Homer West, who married Robert Tyson Fitzhugh, Ph.D. To Mrs. West and Mrs. Fitzhugh, the Society extends its deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

CORRECTION

The new Editor inadvertently omitted the Footnote for page 12 of the March issue of the *Quarterly*. It was:

* Many readers may be unfamiliar with the Orphan's Court. Owing its origin to early Dutch jurisprudence, this legal body does not exist in most states, though in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, from earliest times, it has handled estate matters, drawing its name from its primary concern for the children of the decedent. It handles guardianships and affairs of minors, probate of wills, overseas administration of intestacies and the settlement of arguments about estate matters. Its records often supply information not found elsewhere. In small communities the same judges may sit as Orphan's Court and as Common Pleas, in which case the records are combined, and in such communities all dockets should be examined.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

DR. RAYMOND M. BELL, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., has written extensively on genealogical subjects, including the ancestry of Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens and U. S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, the Ensminger family of Lancaster County, Pa., and the history of Mifflin and Old Cumberland Counties, Pa.

MRS. MARY GIVENS BRYAN Director, Department of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, contributed the list of "Passports Issued by the Governor of Georgia" for 1785 to 1809 and which were published as Special Publication No. 21 by the Society in 1959.

WILLIAM H. DUMONT, now of Augusta, Ga. (winter) and Amsterdam N. Y. (summer) has been President of the N. G. S. and is now Editor of the *Quarterly*.

MRS. NATHANIEL G. GEE, 401 W. Durst Ave., Greenwood, S. C. is a member of the National Genealogical Society. This is her first contribution to the *Quarterly*.

MISS SADYE GILLER, 2123 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is a member of the National Genealogical Society. She was the last of the compilers of the *Index of the Revolutionary War Pension Applications*, and brought this 20-year project to a successful conclusion with the December 1962 issue of the *Quarterly*.

EDWARD M. RILEY, A.B.A.M., Ph.D., Colonial Williamsburg, Va., was Chief Park Historian at Independence Hall National Historical Park, Philadelphia, from 1949 to 1954, and since the latter year has been Director of Research at Colonial Williamsburg.

CHARLES DYSON RODENBOUGH, 130 Murphy St., Madison, N. C., is a new contributor to the *Quarterly*.

MILTON RUBINCAM, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P., 6303-20th Ave., Green Meadows, W. Hyattsville, Md., is President of the American Society of Genealogists and a former President of the National Genealogical Society. He was Editor of the *Quarterly* from 1957 to 1962, and Editor of *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources* (1960; 2nd Printing, 1961).

KENNETH SCOTT, Professor of Foreign Languages, Head, Department of Foreign Languages, Queensborough College of The City University of New York. Has contributed several times to the *Quarterly*. See "Notes on Contributors" in September 1962, *Quarterly*.

JEAN STEPHENSON, LL.M., M.P.L., J.D., S.J.D., F.A.S.G., 1228 Eye Street, N. W. Washington 5, D. C., served for many years as Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee of the D.A.R., and was Editor of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* from 1943 to 1945. She has been Editor of the *Appalachian Trailway News* since 1939. She is a member of numerous organizations, including the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History.

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR

WILLIAM H. DUMONT

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

MILTON RUBINCAM

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Mrs. Mary G. Bryan
Atlanta, Georgia

John Insley Coddington
Bordentown, New Jersey

Meredith B. Colket, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio

Lewis D. Cook
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter Goodwin Davis
Portland, Maine

Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman Dodge
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley
Evanston, Illinois

George Harrison Sanford King
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Harold Minot Pitman
Bronxville, New York

Herbert F. Seversmith
Rockville, Maryland

Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.
Havertown, Pennsylvania

Noel C. Stevenson
Wasco, California

ADVERTISING MANAGER

MRS. JAMES K. SEARCY

CIRCULATION MANAGER

HAROLD LEE WRIGHT

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER

MISS HELEN TUCKER

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LORETTA BOOKER

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or opinion on the part of the contributors, but proved errors will be gladly corrected. The responsibility of the Editor and Contributing Editors is limited to articles published under their own names.

Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research

TWO VOLUMES OFFERING THE FIRST COMPLETE GUIDE TO IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA OR ABROAD

By MARGARET DICKSON FALLEY
Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists

This publication is the result of extensive research in Ireland, continuous consultation with the Directors of important Irish repositories of genealogical records, the accumulation of a private library of over two thousand volumes of source materials and years of study.

It is compiled for the purpose of aiding Americans in locating the geographical areas from which their Irish ancestors came, identifying the families, and tracing the earlier generations of their progenitors.

Volume One, containing over 800 pages, is a guide to preliminary research for establishing Irish origins. It describes genealogical collections, indexes, etc., in each of the principal Irish repositories, and the published indexes, catalogues and printed sources available in Ireland and the United States. All classes of source materials and indexes are described in detail, including location, inclusive dates and extent of the manuscript and printed collections and indexes of family pedigrees, wills and probate records, birth, marriage, and burial records, deeds and other land records, census and tax records, and many other classes of source materials.

Volume Two, containing over 350 pages, is a Bibliography of family genealogies, pedigrees and source materials in books and magazines, a list of over 1400 manuscript family collections of records in two repositories; published histories (county, town, church, etc.) containing family records; principal manuscript collections containing genealogical records; and microfilm collections of a genealogical nature. Each volume contains instructions for obtaining information by correspondence.

This work is published in a small edition. It is printed on superior paper, substantially bound and lettered with gold leaf. The volumes are boxed.

Price $35.00

Because of the great expense involved in its compilation, no discounts even to libraries can be allowed.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance and sent to
MARGARET DICKSON FALLEY
999 Michigan Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

MRS. C. FLETCHER QUILLIAN
2700 Q Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
RESEARCH
Family Lines — Pensions
Census Schedules

LEWIS FAMILY
Accumulating library of books and manuscripts on the
LEWIS FAMILY
If you have, or know who may have, a history of any branch or line of the LEWIS FAMILY for sale or loan, please write
John L. Lewis
300 West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

SCOTLAND HOUSE
607 S. Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.
TE 6-8855
Authentic Coats of Arms on 6 x 6 ceramic tile or on parchment. Clan Crest Wall Plaques. Authentic Tartans, Celtic Jewelry, Other Gift Items.

CAPERS EDWARDS BOAN
4593 MacArthur Blvd.,
Washington 7, D. C.
Research in Genealogical Records at National Archives and Library of Congress.

DORIS MONTGOMERY EMERY
2900 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
FAMILY and HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Census—Military—Pension—Land

Mabel Van Dyke Baer
4513 Brandywine Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.
Genealogical Research
National Archives,
Library of Congress
Daughters of the American Revolution Library
Virginia State Library
Hall of Records of Maryland

1830 Florida U. S. Census Index. Statewide list of all names with residence county. 37 2-column pages on good paper, with cover.
$5.00
AURORA C. SHAW
2525 Oak Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

GEORGIA and NEW YORK
Will do research in NORTHEAST GEORGIA from November to May, and in UPPER HUDSON and MOHAWK RIVER VALLEYS, from June to October.
WM. H. DUMONT
Forest Hills Apts. No. 107
Augusta, Georgia

MISS REGINA MAGRUDER HILL
4826 North Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
RESEARCH
Family Lines, Pensions and Census Records

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Free Catalogs and Special Announcements Sent Upon Request
GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY
521 - 23 St. Paul Place
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

ALTSHULER GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
Eleven Beacon Street BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: CApital 7-4112
Genealogical Research — National and International
Genealogies Traced, Compiled, Edited and Published
COATS OF ARMS —— PEDIGREES —— LINEAGES
OFFICES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Members: The National Genealogical Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society; New Hampshire Historical Society; Boston Chamber of Commerce.

FAMILY RECORD SEARCHING IN ENGLAND

Two experienced women graduates undertake to search original sources Records, 23, Norfolk Road, Brighton, England

CINCINNATI, OHIO, REGION
Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler Counties
GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESEARCH
MARIE DICKORÉ, A.M.
3411 Clifton Ave., A-6
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

THE SOUTHERN GENEALOGIST'S EXCHANGE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
2525 Oak Street Jacksonville 4, Florida
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: $5.00
Publishing Southern States Records.
Families, Queries, Since 1957.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
CENSUS AND PENSION RECORDS
MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR
1701 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

GRANDPA WAS A WHALER

A Story of Carteret (N.C.) Chadwicks 126 pages including Appendix containing wills, inventories, records from Custom's Offices, Family Bibles, Graveyards, and Census reports.

$4.00 (Cloth) $3.00 (Paper)

AMY MUSE
3420 Shamrock Drive
Charlotte 5, N. C.

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER

"IS YOUR NAME HERE?"

listing names of American family histories for sale by the world's largest dealer in American Genealogies, and let us know what families you are interested in.

* * * * * *

Fan chart for recording 10 generations of a family, 25 x 36 inches,

$2.00

Ancestral Record Book for recording complete ancestry for 10 generations, 168 pages, bound in buckram.

$12.00

Write to
GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, INC.
Dept. NS
18 Beacon St. Boston 8, Mass.
Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold



YOUR COAT OF ARMS
The outward and visible sign of your genealogical heritage.

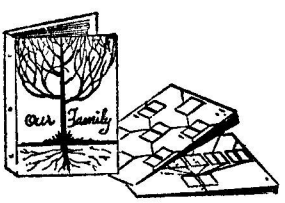
We perform a complete heraldic service; any arms in "Christendom"; specialists in continental European arms. Information as to existence of a coat of arms for any name, any country; given without charge and without limit. Description of any arms and small sketch in color $4.00; 11 x 14 inch achievement of arms, heavy vellum paper; full color; unframed $18.50.

V. H. Tatum and Associates, Heraldists, 2101 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Member, the Heraldry Society, 59 Gordon Square, London W. C. I. England: the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, Washington 6, D. C.

OHIO RECORDS & PIONEER FAMILIES

Quarterly magazine containing Ohio Courthouse records, cemetery inscriptions, church and Bible records, tax lists, etc. About 50 pages per issue. Free queries. $5.00 a year.
ESTHER W. POWELL
26 N. Highland Avenue Akron 3, Ohio

AMAZING! DIFFERENT!



T. WILLARD JONES
3933 Baltimore
Shreveport, La.

MAKE YOUR OWN
GENEALOGICAL BOOK

with new series of Genealogical sheets. No LIMIT TO GENERATIONS, and at same time you can carry all branch lines out as far as you desire.

SET OF 72 SHEETS WITH APPROPRIATELY DESIGNED BINDER $5.95
72 SHEETS WITHOUT BINDER $3.95
(Easy to follow instructions included)

PASSPORTS ISSUED BY GOVERNORS OF GEORGIA 1810-1820

By MARY G. BRYAN

Editor's Note

The "Passports," issued from 1785 through 1809, were originally published serially in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* from June 1953 through December 1957. These were then issued in 1959 as *Special Publication No. 21.*

The "Passports" for 1810 through 1820 will be published in the next three issues of the *Quarterly.* They will also include a few for 1800 and 1801, copied from the "Letters of Benjamin Hawkins" which appeared in *Georgia Historical Society,* Vol. LX, pp. 355-358, and a few corrections or omissions in *Special Publication No. 21.* The above will then be issued as another Special Publication of the Society.

Page 53—Monday 1st January 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Thomas Ham,* and *Lazarus Kelly* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed.

Page 53—Tuesday 2d January 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Paul McCormick,* and *James McCormick;* one for *William Turner,* with his mother, five children and one negro; one for *John Williams* with his wife and five children; one for *John Taylor,* with his wife and child; and one for *Bush H. Griffin,* also one for *Benjamin Williams,* with his wife and five children—which were presented and signed

---

Page 56—Friday 5th January 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Travis George,* with his wife, two children and one negro, One for *Fleming Tynes,* with his wife, two children and one negro, One for *John* and *Seth Smart,* the former with a wife and two children—One for *John Warren,* with his wife, two children and seven negroes—One for *Tacit Douglass,* and one for *King Douglass.*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 57—Saturday 6th January 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Joseph Smith,* and one for *John Smith,* both from Sumpter District in the State of South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 57—Tuesday, 9th January 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *John H. Willson, Hugh Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wilson,* widow, and *Dempsey Welch,* with their respective families from the County of Putnam, and one for *John Evans,* and *Josiah Evans,* from the County of Baldwin with their families—which were presented and signed

---

Page 58—Wed. 10th January 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Samuel Ervin* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, with twenty three negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 58—Thurs. 11th January 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *George Bruton Junr.* of Barnwell District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 59—Monday 15th January 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for

Samuel Peacock, with his wife, two children and one negro; one for *Robert Furlow*, and *Charles Averitt*, the former with a negro girl, one for *Sikes Townsley*, and one for *Samuel McCormick* from Putnam —which were presented and signed

---

Page 61—Thurs. 18th January 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Sherod Parker* and *Isaiah Parker* from the County of Hancock, and one for *James Jackson*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 62—Friday 19th January 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Thomas Melville*, *Isaac Harrell* and *Samuel Warren* with their families and one for *John McKennon*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 63—Thurs. 25th January 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messers. *John Germany*, *Benjamin Germany*, *James Miller*, and *William Roberts* the former with his wife four children and five negroes to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 65—Monday 29th January 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit—One for *Thomas Howard*, and one for *John Straine* —which were presented and signed

---

Page 65—Tues. 30th January 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Daniel McRae*, with his wife, five children and nine negroes, one for *Thomas Taylor* with two negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 67—Thurs. 1st February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *John Roberts, Senr.*, *James Roberts* and *John Roberts Junr.* the former with his wife and six negroes, and the latter with his wife eight children and one negro, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 73—Wed. 7th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *John Spivey* with his wife and one child to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 74—Thurs. 8th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Bryant Sheffield* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 76—Friday 9th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Bryant Barlow* from the County of Wilkinson to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 77—Sat. 10th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *James Routon*, one for *Thomas Travis*, one for *James Greene Senr.*, with his wife five children and five negroes—*James Greene Junr.* with his wife and two children and *Daniel Greene* with his wife and one child, and one for *Harvey Herrington* from the County of Baldwin—which were presented and signed

---

Page 77—Mon. 12th February 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the fol-

lowing persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Allen Sweatt, Morris Sweatt,* their mother and two sisters from Beaufort District South Carolina, one for *Leroy Stafford, Seth* and *James Stafford* with twenty two negroes, and *Robert Chisolm* from Beaufort District, South Carolina, and one for *Samuel Scott* from North Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 78—Tues. 13th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *James Lee,* his mother, *Stephen Manning* and *Mary Hatchell,* the former with four negroes and one for *Oshea Byrd* with his wife four children and four negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 79—Wed. 14th February 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Mixon* from Marion District—South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 79—Thurs. 15th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Gideon Seeley* with his wife and one child and one for *Benjamin Sikes*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 80—Fri 16th February 1810.
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Orr* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 81—Sat. 17th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport for *Robert Cook* and *Elijah Tucker* from the County of Effingham in this State be prepared, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 81—Mon. 19th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Joseph Palmer* and *John Palmer,* with their mother, two sisters and a child—one for *John Friar,* with his wife, six children and seven negroes—one for *William Butler* from the County of Richmond with his mother-in-law, his wife and six children—one for *Dempsey Dyass,* with his wife and one child from Barwell District in the State of South Carolina—one for *Solomon Lott, Asberry Harris* and *James McArthur,* the former with his wife, five children and three negroes, and the latter with his wife and one child, and one for *Martin Winsett* from the County of Warren in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 81—Tues. 20th February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *William Benjamin,* and *Thomas Johnson* from the State of South Carolina—one for *Martin Benson,* with his wife eight children and six negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 82—Wed. 21st February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Noah Nichols,* with his wife and three children, and one for *William F. Beaty* from the County of Hancock with six negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 83—Thurs. 22d February 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for the *Reverend William Terry,* and one for

Michael Pearson with a negro fellow—which were presented and signed

---

Page 83—Sat. 24th February 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Roger Dunn* from Camden, South Carolina with his wife four children and thirty six negroes and one for *Benjamin Whitehead* with eight negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 84—Mon. 26th February 1810
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *John Yeargin* of Edgefield District, South Carolina, and one for *Sampson Edward Ball* from the County of Liberty, with his wife, five children and thirteen negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 85—Tues. 27th February 1810
On applications
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Robartus Love*, with five negroes, from the County of Green—one for *Jonathan Sirman* from Barnwell District, South Carolina, with his wife and eight children—one for *Luke Roberts*, and *Raymond Roberts*, the former with his wife, seven children and one negro, and the latter with his wife and five children—one for *John Stewart* of Barnwell District, South Carolina, with his wife and six children and one for *John Warren* and *William Jones*, from the County of Liberty, the former with two negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 86—Wed. 28th February 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Robert Gurley* from the County of Wayne in the State of North Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 86—Thursday 1st March 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *James Johnson* of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 86—Friday 2d March 1810
On applications
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Jesse Croft* from Liberty County, and one for *David Mills*, his son *William Mills* and *Thomas Gilbert* with four negroes—*George Varnedo* of Orangeburgh District, South Carolina and *James Dounglass* from Barnwell District, the latter with his wife and one child, also one for *James J. Rhodes* and *John* from the County of Washington, the latter with a negro boy—which were presented and signed

---

Page 87—Saturday 3d March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, one for *William Hawthorn*, with his wife two children and five orphan children—one for *Jesse Willson* with his wife and five children—one for *Henry Nichols* with his wife and three children, all from the County of Effingham in the State—and one for *James Freeman* from Marion District, South Carolina, with his wife, four children, two grand children and a neighbour's child—which were presented and signed

---

Page 91—Monday 12th March 1810
On applications
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons—to wit—one for *Mr. Jacob Dust*, and one for *Mr. Henry L. Butler*, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—one for *Mr. David Cleveland*, one for *Mr. Absalom Carter*, and one for *Mr. Larkin Cleveland*—the latter with a servant, to travel through the Cherokee and Creek Nations of Indians—which were presented and signed

Page 91—Wed. 14th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Nathan Slay*, from Chesterfield District, South Carolina, with his wife, ten children and three negroes, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 91—Thursday 15th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit—one for *Mr. Spencer Carlton* from the County of Wilkes, and one for *Mr. Richard Conn* from Orangeburgh District, South Carolina, with his wife, eleven children and six negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 92—Monday 19th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *John Thompson*, with his wife and one child—one for *Jesse Touchstone*, with his wife and three children—one for *Mr. Bardin Dicks*, and *Mrs. Jeremiah Smith*, the former with his wife and one child and the latter with her four children, from Wilkinson County—one for *Daniel McKinzie*, with his wife and two children, one for *Samuel Loper*, with his wife and three children—one for *Samuel Moore* with his wife, four children and one negro—one for *John Rowley* with his wife, two children and one negro, and one for *Mrs. Elizabeth Rowell*, with her son and daughter, all from Beaufort District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 92—Tuesday 20th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *John Auding, Junr.* from Colleton District, South Carolina—one for *Wm. Gray* and *Jeremiah Smith* from Baldwin County in this State and one for *Capt. John Benfort* from the County of Scriven in this State which were presented and signed

---

Page 94—Thursday 22d March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Niell Shaw*, and one for *Stephen Eliland* both from the County of Jones—one for *Daniel Snead* with his and nine children from Richmond County, North Carolina—one for *Jesse J. Snead* from Marlborough District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 97—Friday 23d March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Francis Whittington* and one for *John Gurley* both from Marlborough District in the State of South Carolina—which were presented and signed.

Page 97—Saturday 24th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Henry Thomas* from Bladen County, State of North Carolina with his wife and five children to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 97—Monday 26th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Eleazar Beall* with his wife three children and six negroes—one for *Doctor Jesse Bell* with his wife five children and five negroes—one for *Paul Toosing* with a little boy and two negroes, and one for *John Mock* with his wife two children, his sister-in-law and her two children, all from the County of Effingham in this state—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 98—Wed. 28th March 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the fol-

lowing persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Thomas Grimball* with his wife five children and sixteen negroes—one for *David Betteson* and *James C. Smart* the former with his wife two children and thirteen negroes—one for *Thomas Neale* with his wife and seven children, all from Beaufort District in the State of South Carolina—one for *Victor Edwards* with his wife and eight children from Barnwell District, South Carolina, and one for *Benjamin Mock* and *Philip Howell* the latter with his wife four children and two negroes from the County of Scriven in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 98—Thurs. 29th March 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *James Doddrill, John Doddrill* and *James Davis,* the former with his wife and five children, and the latter with his wife, four children, his mother-in-law and two children from Barnwell District in the State of South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 101—Friday 30th March 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *William Shinholster,* and one for *Joseph Butler* both from Edgefield District in the State of South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 101—Sat. 31st March 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Moses Brown* and *Daniel Brown,* the former with his mother-in-law, four children and five negroes from the County of Liberty in this state—one for *John Adams* and *Mallichi Coward,* the former with his wife, four children and three negroes, from Barnwell District, South Carolina—one for *William Burt, Mathew Lard* and *Mathew McCravy,* the former with his wife, three children and four negroes, and the latter with his wife and one child all from Barnwell District, South Carolina, and one for *George W. S. Pearre* from the County of Columbia in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 102—Monday 2d April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *James Tilman,* from the County Tattnall in this State—one for *Rachel Windham,* widow from the State of South Carolina, with four children and ten negroes—one for *Thomas Lard, John Delashmett* and *Jo Lard,* the former with his wife three children and five negroes—one for *Joshua Lott* with his wife and nine children and one for *Southwood Dunby* with his wife and three children, the two last from Barnwell District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 104—Tuesday 3d April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. John Thompson* with his wife, ten children and six negroes from Barnwell District, South Carolina, and one for *Asa* and *Lewis Beckham*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 104—Wednesday 4th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Benjamin Howard* from Edgefield District, South Carolina with his wife ten children and ten negroes, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 107—Saturday 7th April 1810
On recommendation
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Henry Brison* from Richland District, South Carolina—one for *Mr. Daniel McGaughey* with his wife and two children, and one for *Mr. Simon Jones,* both the

latter from the County of Burke—which were presented and signed

---

Page 107—Monday 9th April 1810
On applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *David Mizell* with his wife four children and two negroes—one for *James Mizell* with his wife, and four children—one for *David Mizell* with his wife and one child all from the County of Bullock—one for *John Dunford* with his wife and two children from Burke County—one for *Holliday Haley*—one for *Robert Curry*, one for *Giddings Kellum* and one for *James Johns* all from Washington County—which was severally presented and signed

---

Page 108—Tuesday 10th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Ezekiel Cobb* from the County of Richmond in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 111—Wednesday 11th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *James Walker*, with his wife eight children and five negroes, also his son-in-law, *Levi Tracy*, all from the County of Baldwin to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 113—Thursday 12th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William Marbury* from the County of Burke to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 114—Saturday 14th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Anthony V. Carr* from the County of Laurens—one for *James Daffin* with his wife and two children from the County of Wilkinson—one for *Moses Hill* from the County of Jones, with his wife and two children—which were presented and signed

---

Page 115—Monday 16th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Captain John Whirehead* from Putnam County—one for the *Revernd Robert McGinty* from Baldwin County and one for *Mr. Richard Castelberry* from the County of Baldwin—which were presented and signed

---

Page 117—Wed. 18th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Stephen Peak* from Sumpter District, South Carolina with a negro, and one for *Francis Richardson* his wife and six children; *William Anderson* his wife and five children, *Mrs. Dubose* and one child, with fifty eight negroes among them all from Sumpter District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 117—Thursday 19th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Captain James Mikell* with his wife, four children and twelve negroes from the County of Liberty and one for *Edward Mikell* from the County of Bulloch with his wife and three children, his sister *Elizabeth Mikell*, widow, and her three children and sixteen negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 120—Monday 23d April 1810
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Elisha Lewis*, and *James Hagens* from Craven County, North Carolina—the former with his wife and eight children—one for *Jesse Rogers* of Marion District, South

Carolina with his wife, two children, his father, sister-in-law, and twelve negroes—one for *Mathew Jones* from Clarendon County, South Carolina with his wife five children— one for *Isham Nichols* from Sumpter District, South Carolina with his wife and four children and one for *William Boyd* from Sumpter District, South Carolina with his wife three children and three negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 120—Wed. 25th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Jesse Graves* with his wife from Colleton District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 121—Thurs. 26th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Henry Murphy* from Colleton District, South Carolina with his wife and four children, and one for *Mr. Thomas Elliott* from Cashaw[1] District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 123—Saturday 28th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for Messrs. *Samuel B. Simmons* and *Archibald Nettles*, the former with five negroes—one for *Mr. James Evans*, from the County of Hancock in this State, with a negro boy and one for *Mr. William E. Barnes* from the County of Richmond in this state—which were severally presented and signed—and also one for *Mr. Thomas Dent* of Milledgeville, was prepared and signed

---

Page 123—Saturday 27th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Jones* from Barnwell District, South Carolina with his wife and eleven children to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which being done was presented and signed

[1] [Kershaw]

Page 124—Monday 30th April 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Henry D. Stone*, one for *Pierce Lewis*, from the County of Morgan and one for *Jacob Boatner*, his wife, two nephews, mother-in-law, and her two sons, and a young man of the name of *Ginn*, and twenty eight negroes all from Sumpter District, South Carolina—which being done, were presented and signed

---

Page 124—Tuesday 1st May 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Rogers* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 124—Wednesday 2d May 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *John Fort* from the County of Greene, and one for *Robert Fort* from the County of Washington in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 126—Saturday 5th May 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William Parsons* from the County of Jefferson in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 128—Monday 7th May 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Alexander McKinzie* from Robinson County, North Carolina with his wife and one child, and one for *Mr. William Nonroe*

with his sister from the same county and state—which were presented and signed

---

Page 129—Tuesday 8th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Thomas Smith* with his wife eight children and four negroes—one for *Mr. Zachariah Godbold* with his wife eight children and two negroes—one for *Mr. Samuel Gasque* with his wife one child and one negro— one for *Mr. Wright Wall* with his wife four children and grandchild, and one for *Mr. Philip Philips*, all from Marion District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 130—Thursday 10th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Abner McGaughey*, with a negro fellow, from the County of Putnam—one for *Mr. John McCrary*, from the County of Putnam in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 131—Friday 11th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Lewis Mitchell* from Chesterfield District, South Carolina with his son and seventeen negroes—and one for *Robert White* of Kershaw District, South Carolina, with his wife, twelve children and six negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 134—Wed. 16th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson*, from Marion District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 138—Saturday 19th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Daniel Brinson* and one for *William Clifton*, both from the County of Tattnall in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 144—Monday 28th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. John Cunningham* from Laurens District, South Carolina, with his servant—one for *Mr. Samuel Swanzy* of Abbeville District, South Carolina— one for *Mr. James Younger* from the County of Richmond in this State, and one for *Mr. Reubin Y. Langston* from the County of Columbia in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 145—Wed. 30th May 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Thomas Hodges* from Marlborough District, South Carolina, with his wife and child and five negroes—one for *Mr. Membrane Williams*, one for *Mr. Samuel Bradley*, and one for *Mr. Robert Wilson* from Sumpter District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 146—Monday 4th June 1810

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Edward King* from Chesterfield District, South Carolina, one for *Mr. John Ratliff* from Anson County, North Carolina—one for *Mr. Henry Salman* from the County of Jefferson in this State—one for *Mr. Charles Irby*, one for *Mr. James Irby*, and one for *Mr. William Wright* all from Marlborough District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

Page 146—Tuesday 5th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Samuel Riely*, with his servant, one for *Mr. William Kee*, and one for *Doctor John Boyd*, all from Sumpter District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 146—Friday 8th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. Thomas Howell*, and one for *Mr. John B. Parker*, both from the County of Wayne in the State of North Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 147—Wed. 13th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John T. Patterson* of the County of Baldwin in this State to travel through the Cherokee Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 147—Thursday 14th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Neal McFreely* from Charleston District, South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 155—Tuesday 26th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Jonathan Haley*, one for *Mr. Jesse Cole*, and one for *Mr. Peter H. Cole*, all from Richmond County in the State of North Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 155—Thursday 28th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Thomas Holmes* of the County of Pulaski in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 156—Friday 29th June 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Joshua Proctor* from the County of Jones to travel through the Creek Nation—which was presented and signed

---

Page 162—Saturday 7th July 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Jesse Webb* with his wife Beaufort District, South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 163—Wed. 11th July 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Stacy* and *William Fleming*, the latter with a servant from the County of Liberty in this State to travel through the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 164—Thursday 12th July 1810
On the recommendation of several respectable citizens of the County of Greene
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *William Jeffers* and *William H. Miles*, with two negroes each both from the County of Greene to travel through the Creek Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 165—Monday 16th July 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Edward Miles* from the County of Burke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 168—Saturday 21st July 1810
It is represented to me that *Mr. Berkley Sanford* of Greenesboro in this State has considerable debts due to him in the

Creek Nation, and that he is desirous of going thither to collect the same, and is also desirous whilst he is doing so, to be permitted to carry with him some goods for sale to enable him to defray his expenses while engaged in such business—The said Berkley Sanford has my permission to go into the Creek Nation and carry with him goods for sale, provided he present himself on his first arrival there, to Col. Hawkins at the United States Agency, and that he conform himself to the laws of the United States regulating Intercourse with the said Indians—Given under my hand and the Executive Seal at Milledgeville this 21st day of July 1810—D. B. Mitchell—Governor
Attest—Anthony Porter—Secretary

Page 171—Saturday 28th July 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Francis Trotty*, with seven negroes, from Barnwell District, South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 178—Wed. 8th August 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Martin Everitt*, one for *Mr. Abraham Willson*, and one for *Mr. David Powers* all from Edgefield District, South Carolina —which were presented and signed

---

Page 182—Friday 17th August 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Fitzpatrick* from the City of Savannah to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 190—Sat. 1st September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Henry L. Reviere*, with two negroes, from the County of Wilkes to travel through the Creek Nation—which was presented and signed

---

Page 191—Wed. 5th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Abraham Bird* with his wife, five children and one negro from the County of Laurens in this State—which was presented and signed

---

Page 192—Thurs. 6th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for each of the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *Elisha* and *John Brooks* from Putnam County and one for *James Wilson*, with his wife and four children from the County of Jackson in this State— which were presented and signed

---

Page 193—Mon. 10th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Mathew Wood* from the County of Twiggs in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 195—Wed. 12th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. David D. Smith* and *George Hays*, the former with his wife and two children, and one for *Mr. Reubin Hays* with his wife and two children, all from Baldwin County—which were presented and signed

---

Page 196—Sat. 15th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Thomas Johns* and *William Norman* both from the County of Columbia in this State, also one for *Mr. Richard J. Holliday* and one for *Mr. William Quinn* both from the County of Lincoln—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 198—Mon. 17th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr.*

James Meek from Chesterfield District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 199—Tues. 18th September 1810
On applications
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—viz—One for Messrs. *Thomas Moffett* and *John Jordan*, one for *Mr. Zachariah Bussey*, one for *Mr. Depsey Bussey* and one for *Mr. John Sudduth*, all from the County of Lincoln—one for *Mr. Nathan Brewer* with his wife and three children from the County of Baldwin and one for Messrs. *Thomas H. Langham*, and *Thomas Langham Junr.* both from the County of Jones in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 201—Tues. 25th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Robert McNair*, also one for *Mr. Samuel Stone*, both from the County of Columbia in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 202—Wed. 26th September 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport for Messrs. *Joseph Hearne* and *Laurance Wood*, both from the State of North Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians be prepared—which was presented and signed

---

Page 204—Sat. 29th September 1810
On application, and recommendation
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, one for *John West* with his wife and four children from the County of Twiggs—one for *William Thomas Le Grande* from the City of Philadelphia—which were presented and signed

Page 204—Monday 1st October 1810
On application and recommendation
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, one for *Mr. Thomas Sanders* and one for *George Lowe* both from the County of Putnam, one for *Mr. Dennis Hodge* with his wife and two children, one for *John Raines* with his wife and three children, and one for *Stephen Raines* and *William Raines*, all from Fairfield District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 205—Tuesday 2d October 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Daniel Dwyer* with his wife and three children from the County of Twiggs in this State to travel through the Creek nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 205—Wed. 3d October 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Stephen M. Foxworth*, with his wife two children and twelve negroes from Horry District, South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 205—Thurs. 4th October 1810
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Isaac Ledbetter* and *James Bolles* both from the County of Jones in this State—which was presented and signed

---

Page 206—Friday 5th October 1810
On application and recommendation
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Robert Kilgore*, with his wife and two children from the County of Wilkes—one for Messrs. *Douglass Hancock* and *Thomas Cheatham* from the County of Jefferson, the former with eight negroes—one for *John Stovall*, and one for *Kerby Goolesby* both from the County of Ogle-

thorpe in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 209—Monday 8th October 1810
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Godfrey Draker* of Washington County to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 209—Tuesday 9th October 1810
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. David Lastinger* with his mother, his wife and four children from the County of Bulloch in this State—which was presented and signed

---

Page 211—Thurs. 11th October 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Daniel Trammell*, and one Messrs. *Levi* and *Zachariah Trapp*, both from Fairfield District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 211—Sat. 13th October 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Joseph J. Lawton*, *Thomas Polhill* and *James B. Jaudon* from the State of South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 213—Mon. 15th October 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *Robert McGinty* and *John Moore* both from Baldwin County, and one for Messrs. *Stephen Saser* and *John Hart*, from Richland District, South Carolina, the former with his wife and four children —which were presented and signed

---

Page 213—Tues. 16th October 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, one for *Mr. James Massey* with his wife, seven children, from Richland County, South Carolina, and one for *Mr. John Culpepper* with his family, from the County of Jones in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 213—Wed. 17th October 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Joseph Bell* with his wife and five children from Beaufort District, North Carolina—one for Messrs. *Leonard Scott*, and *Aaron Clark* and also *Budcaid Mathews* from Edgefield District, South Carolina, and, one for Messrs. *John Roberts* and *Christopher Dyess* from the County of Twiggs in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 215—Thurs. 18th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mathew Rushing*, with his wife and seven children, from Beaufort District, South Carolina, and one for *Loftin Fairchild* with his wife, one child, and two negroes from the County of Twiggs in this State —which were presented and signed

---

Page 215—Friday 19th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Kenneth McCrummen*, with two negroes to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, formerly of the Territory of Orleans—which was presented and signed

---

Page 215—Sat. 20th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *Samuel Irvin* and *Bainbridge*, the former with his wife, his sister and ten children and also eighteen negroes from Malborough District, South Carolina—one for Messrs. *Alexander* and *Abraham M.*

Scott, the former with his wife and eighteen negroes, from Beaufort District, South Carolina, and one for *Mr. Russell Shorter* from Washington in Wilkes County—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 219—Friday 26th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Jacob Con,* with his wife and one child, *Harris Rawls,* with his wife and two children, and *Henry Brown,* from Columbia in the State of South Carolina—one for *John Hicks* from the County of Columbia in this State, one for *Cullen Sanders* with his wife and *Betsy Jennings,* and *Obadiah Nixom* with his wife, one child and two negroes—and one for *Michael Mixom* with his mother, a minor brother, his aunt and her three children—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 220—Sat. 27th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Samuel Boyd* with his wife and four children from the County of Burke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 220—Mon. 29th October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *David Cleveland* and *David Perryman,* the former with his wife seven pack horses and six negroes from the County of Franklin in this State to travel through the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 221—Tues. 31st October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *John Eady* and *Van Robertson,* the former with his wife and three children, from the County of Wilkinson, one for *Micajah Brooks,* and one for *William Srurlin,* both from the County of Warren in this state—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 221—Wed. 31st October 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Benjamin Blackmon* with his wife and three children—his two sisters, one of whom hath two children, and also his brother *Peter Blackman*—all from Camden in the State of South Carolina, and one for *Mr. William Miles* with his wife and four children from the County of Jones in this State, to travel through the Choctaw Nation of Indians likewise—which were presented and signed

---

Page 222—Thurs. 1st November 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Josiah Carney,* with his wife, seven children and twenty six negroes from Pitt County in the State of North Carolina—one for Messrs. *Burket Thompson* and *Nicholas Lewis,* the former with his wife and three children—one for *Mr. John Ober* with his wife, two children and one negro, and one for Messrs. *Abraham Truitt* and *William Muns,* the former with his wife and four children, all from Barnwell District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 222—Fri. 2d November 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *Henry Westbrook,* and *Reubin Rountree,* the former with his wife, three children and three negroes—one for *Mr. Andrew Gray* with his wife three children and four negroes—one for *Mr. Edmund Smith,* one for *Mr. Daniel Davis* with his wife, four children and one negro, all from Barnwell District, South Carolina, one for Messrs. *James McLaughlin* and *John Mills,* and one for *Mr. Hugh Robertson* with his wife, one child and a minor

brother—which were severally presented and signed

Page 238—Mon. 5th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Lee* and *John Clark* the former with his wife, one child, his daughter-in-law and two negroes from Marion District, South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 253—Fri. 9th November 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *John Jones* and *Jeremiah Gardner* from the County of Baldwin—one for *Mr. William Head* with his wife, seven children and eight negroes, and one for *Mr. Wm. Hammett* with his wife and one negro from Randolph County—one for Messrs. *Samuel Henderson* and *James McMullen* from Abbevill District, South Carolina—one for Messrs. *James Ruston* and *Mathew Ray* from Edgefield District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 254—Sat. 10th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Joshua Neeland* with his wife and five children, from the County of Richmond in this State, one for *Mr. Francis Grubbs* with his wife, four children, and three negroes from the County of Columbia in this State and one for Messrs. *Samuel Lee* and *Thomas Hale*, the former with his wife two children and five negroes, and the latter with one child, from Barnwell District, South Carolina, and one for *Mr. David Mills* with his son and three negroes from the County of Wilkes in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 257—Tues. 13th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *Ebenezer Elliott, Roger Harkins, Joseph Roberts, Spivey Fuller* and *Isaac Jarrell*, the former from the County of Lincoln and the four latter from the County of Columbia—and one for *Mr. John Arick*, with five negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 258—Wed. 14th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Adderson Sapp* from the County of Burke in this State, and one for *Mr. Richard Bates* from Barnwell District, South Carolina, with his wife, two children and thirty negroes—which were presented and signed

---

Page 260—Thurs. 15th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *Aaron Tullis* and *Lewis Crossman*, the former with four negroes, both from the County of Lincoln in this State—one for *Mr. John Adams*, one for *Mr. John Allred*, and one for *Mr. George Clay*, all from Barnwell District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 264—Sat. 17th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Alexander Henderson* with his wife and four children from Malborough District, South Carolina—which was presented and signed

---

Page 266—Tues. 20th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Zarah Powers* from the County of Effingham in this State, and one for Messrs. *John Wilson* and his mother and *Mathew Turner* and his wife from Barnwell District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

Page 267—Thurs. 22d November 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Nathaniel Bolton* with his wife and seven children—one for *Mr. Reubin Roberts* with his mother and her five children—one for *Mr. Joseph Raborn* with his wife, his mother-in-law and three children, all from Edgefield District, South Carolina, and one for *Mr. John Bouker* of Milledgeville—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 270—Sat. 24th November 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Howell Rose,* Esquire from the County of Putnam in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 272—Mon. 26th November 1810
On applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Jacob Whitstone Junr.* with his wife and nine negroes, one for *Mr. Jacob Segrist Junr.* one for *Mr. Samuel Ott* and one for *Mr. David Herlong* all from Orangeburgh District, South Carolina—one for *Mr. John W. Compton* with three negroes from the County of Randolph—one for *Mr. Thomas Smith* from the County of Liberty in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 274—Tues. 27th November 1810
On applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *William L. Arick* and *Richard Dunkley* from Fairfield and *Thomas Smith* from Richland District, South Carolina, and one for Messrs. *William* and *Anderson Glover,* the former with his wife, two children and two negroes—which were presented and signed

Page 276—Thurs. 29th November 1810
On applications,
ORDERED

That the following persons be prepared with passports to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. James Touchstone* with his wife and two children from Liberty County—one for *Mr. William Baxter,* one for *Mr. Francis Williams* with his wife and one child, one for Messrs. *Theophilus Baxter* and *James Hodge* the former with his wife and eight children; and one for *Mr. William Denmark* from the County of Bullock—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 277—Fri. 30th November 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. John Harwood,* with his wife, three children and eight negroes—one for *Mr. Dread Dawson* with his wife, three children and eleven negroes, and one for *Mr. William Wills,* all from the County of Richmond in this State—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 279—Mon. 3d December 1810
On applications,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *Mr. John Cave* with wife, six children and one negro—one for *Mr. David Edwards* with his wife and ten children, and one for Messrs. *Joseph Turner,* and *Littleton Turner,* the former with his wife and six children, from Barnwell District, South Carolina—one for Messrs. *Nathan Barr* with his wife ten children and eight negroes and *Andrew Hutson* with his wife and two negroes all from the County of Burke in this State—one for Messrs. *James* and *John Loftin,* the former with his wife, three children and two negroes, and the latter with his wife and four children, and one for Messrs. *William Wright* and *David Jones* the former with his wife and three children, all from the County of Lincoln in this State—which were presented and signed

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

The National Genealogical Society has published in installments in the *Quarterly* an important genealogical work, *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications.* A limited number of additional copies, or separates, of each installment of this work are printed for sale. Each installment is available in two forms: (1) folded, trimmed, and stapled, and (2) folded, uncut, and ready for the bindery. Members of the National Genealogical Society may purchase separate copies of this work at $1.00 for annual installments of 64 pages. The price to non-members subscribers is $1.50. Orders should specify whether (1) trimmed and stapled, or (2) uncut copies are desired.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Title	Regular Unit Price	Unit Price to Members
No. 3. *Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi,* by Marcus W. Lewis	$2.00	$1.00
No. 4. *Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists, 1751, 1756, 1757, 1758,* by Albert H. Gerberich and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh	2.00	1.00
No. 6. *Abstracts of Wills Chatham County, Georgia, 1773-1817,* by Mabel Freeman LaFar and Caroline Price Wilson, Second Printing, 1963.	4.50	3.50
No. 10. *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware,* by Leon deValinger, Jr.	3.00	2.25
No. 11. *A Yankee in King George's Archives,* by Kenneth M. Ellis	1.00	.75
No. 12. *Dutch Systems in Family Naming (New York and New Jersey),* by Rosalie Fellows Bailey	1.00	.75
No. 13. *History of the National Genealogical Society, 1903-1953,* by John B. Nichols	1.00	.75
No. 14. *General Aids to Genealogical Research*	3.00	2.00
No. 15. *Special Aids to Genealogical Research on Southern Families*	4.00	3.00
No. 16. *Special Aids to Genealogical Research in Northeastern and Central States*	3.00	2.00
No. 17. *Genealogy, Handmaid of History,* by Lester J. Cappon	1.00	.50
No. 18. *A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri,* by Rev. William J. Gammon	2.00	1.25
No. 19. *Genealogical Research in German-Speaking Lands: A Symposium*	1.00	.50
No. 20. *Americans of Jewish Descent,* by Malcolm H. Stern	.75	.50
No. 21. *Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785 to 1809,* by Mary G. Bryan	3.00	2.00
No. 22. *The First Census of Texas, 1829-1836,* by Marion Day Mullins	3.00	2.00
No. 23. *Baptismal Records of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, Berks County, Penn.,* by John L. Kistler	2.00	1.50
No. 24. *Long Island Genealogical Source Material [A Bibliography],* by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda	4.00	3.00
No. 25. *Heraldry for The American Genealogist,* by Jean Stephenson	2.00	1.25

Remittances should be made payable to NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY and sent with orders to the

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY



September 1963

Volume 51 Part I Number 3

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1921 SUNDERLAND PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 36, D. C.

The National Genealogical Society was established in 1903 and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1904 as a non-profit genealogical organization. Its objectives are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data which will assist genealogists in their research; to issue publications; and to devote attention to heraldry. The Society endeavors to create interest in genealogical research; to stimulate and foster the preservation and, if possible, the publication of official records of genealogical interest of all kinds—national and state, county and township, city and town, church and cemetery, and Bible and family records.

The U. S. Treasury Department recognizes the Society as a tax-exempt educational and scientific organization within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to the Society are deductible from Federal income tax returns and bequests are deductible from estate tax returns.

Magazine—The Society's magazine, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, founded in 1912, is published in March, June, September and December of each year. It is included on the list of American learned journals compiled by the American Council of Learned Societies. It presents previously unpublished American source materials, including abstracts of pension applications, and publishes articles of genealogical interest and reviews of genealogical publications. An effort is made to secure data from as wide a range of territory as possible, and to include data particularly from earlier settled areas. The Society's annual membership includes the four issues of the *Quarterly* each year.

Non-members may subscribe to the *Quarterly* at $6.00 per annum, or purchase single numbers at $1.50 each.

Articles and data submitted for publication should be sent to the Editor whose name and address are found in the list of the officers of the Society. All communications and all orders for publications should be sent to the headquarters of the Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C.

Membership—Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Requests for applications should be addressed to the Membership Committee at the Society's Headquarters. Membership is by the calendar year and all four issues of the *Quarterly* are sent to new members joining the Society during the year. The Society should be notified promptly about changes of address.

Dues—Members pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $5.00. Dues are payable annually in January. Checks should be made payable to the National Genealogical Society and mailed to the Society's Headquarters.

Meetings—The Society customarily meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month from October through May, at 8:00 P. M. at the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion, 20th Street and New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the main entrance of the building in which the Society has its Headquarters.

Library—The Society maintains a library of books, magazines and pamphlets on genealogical and historical subjects. The library is open to members and the public on the evenings when the regular meetings are held and at such other times as announced by the Library Committee.

A record is kept of the genealogical interests of members. Members are requested to list the families on which they are working and on which they can exchange data with others interested in the same families. These data are maintained by the Genealogical Inquiries Chairman who will answer members' requests if accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope.

The Society does not undertake research for its members or for others. It does furnish the names of genealogists who have established reputations for reliability, although it cannot guarantee the accuracy of work done by any genealogist so recommended.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

Volume 51 SEPTEMBER 1963 No. 3

CONTENTS

The Problems of Tracing Irish Ancestry 145
Basil O'Connell

Roger Ludlow (1590-1665/1666) 150
Dr. Herbert Seversmith

Availability of Name Indexes to Federal Population Census Schedules 1790-1890 165
W. Neil Franklin

Supplement to Dr. Franklin's Article 167
Milton Rubincam

North Platte Genealogical Society Formed 168

Tracing an Early Texas Citizen Through Public Records 169
Mrs. Clarence W. Balch

Family Record of Capt. Charles Creswell (1747-1816) 171
George Ely Russell

Harrison Family of Anne Arundel County, Md. 172
C. Rodney Crowther, III

Early Original New York Wills 174
Kenneth Scott

Family Bibles:
Schaffer & Burwell Bibles 179
Mary Clark's Bible 183
Hiram B. Cade Family Bible 186

(Continued on Next Page)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, established in 1912, is published quarterly by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C., and is sent to all members of the Society. Annual subscriptions for non-members are $6.00 each. Single copies are $1.50 each for non-members, $1.25 each for members. Second class postage paid at Strasburg, Virginia. Copyright 1963 by National Genealogical Society.

Headquarters
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

CONTENTS (Continued)

Morison Bible 201

Louisiana Passport 185

Revolutionary War Pension Applications—*Christian* 187
Mabel Van Dyke Baer

Book Reviews 194
Milton Rubincam

Notes on Contributors 202

Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1810-1820 75-90
Mary Givens Bryan (Separately paged Supplement)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON 36, D. C.

Established 1903

COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
COL. CARLETON E. FISHER

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM C. BIRELY

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
GRAHAME T. SMALLWOOD

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. W. HERBERT KNOWLES

RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS HELEN A. B. ROBERTSON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS KATE F. MAVER

TREASURER
CAPERS E. BOAN

REGISTRAR
MRS. MARGUERITE SCHAUFFLER

LIBRARIAN
MRS. PAUL J. WESTHAEFFER

EDITOR
WILLIAM H. DUMONT

HERALD
LUNDIE W. BARLOW

COUNCILORS
MISS BERNICE SIMMONS
MISS JEAN STEPHENSON
JON STEDMAN
JOHN F. GIBSON, M.D.

PAST PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER M. WALKER

Communications concerning the Society and its activities should be addressed to its Headquarters, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 36, D. C.

Articles to be considered for publication in the *Quarterly* should be addressed to the Editor, William H. Dumont, No. 107, Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way Extension, Augusta, Georgia. During the months of June through October mail should be addressed to Mr. Dumont at R. D. 3, Amsterdam, New York.

Requests for advertising rates should be made to the Advertising Manager, Mrs. James K. Searcy, 2009 North Upland Street, Arlington 7, Va.

NATIONAL
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY

Volume 51 SEPTEMBER 1963 No. 3

THE PROBLEMS OF TRACING IRISH ANCESTRY

By BASIL O'CONNELL, K. M.

I feel greatly honoured at being allowed to address the Society, tonight on this subject. Naturally, in a short talk one must condense this huge subject to a few inadequate headings.

All American genealogists must eventually become concerned with this matter for it is estimated that within North America there are at least 30 million persons who derive within the last 300 years from Irish ancestors. This number will increase.

My remarks concern not the whole of Ireland but only the Republic of Ireland. That area is about 27,000 sq. miles, rather smaller than South Carolina with a population of 2.7 millions rather less than that of Maryland or of Alabama. This population is gradually "bleeding to death"; it decreases by 2 percent every year. The population of the whole island is less than half what it was 110 years ago. It seems probably that in time the Irish will vanish from Ireland.

Now, I wish to aver in the clearest and strongest manner that the study of Irish genealogy, never a concise thing, has lagged behind the progress made in other countries and is as yet not geared to the mechanical efficiency of other lands or of the 20th century. To start with, the Gaelic Irish were never a matter of fact people. Few records were kept by them. Such records as were kept have suffered from revolutions, rats and rainwater, and relatively few have survived for our use and those that have remained have not had the benefit of card indexing; the money necessary to do so has been spent on more urgent things. My experience of 10 years study in Ireland, at perhaps 85 hours a week, leaves me with the firm impression that in Ireland there is a genealogical paralysis. I am convinced that left to themselves there is not in Ireland the will to systematize genealogy as is being done in America, England, Scotland, Germany or Belgium. There is neither the will, nor the interest, nor the money to do it. There are too many things of higher priority. And so, our 30 million Americans are denied the opportunity of discovering their individual past. This, in my opinion, will remain so until and unless the Americans themselves organize task forces to "bring home the bacon." Ireland must be one of the few Christian countries remaining, in which there is not even one genealogical society. In my view most Americans who try to solve problems of Irish genealogy soon despair and give up the struggle for they get too little fact for too much effort. Many hundred such keen and enthusiastic people have applied to me from America for help, but what can one man alone do. That is one of the reasons I have come to America, to try to interest people into organizing. If a tenth

of the money you people spend on avoiding "Denture Breath" was spent on Irish genealogy in an organized manner, there would be no problem.

There are historic reasons why there is such a scarcity of information. Time does not permit that I should explain them. But in short, England has always been bedevilled by the fact that if a political vacuum occurred in Ireland then some strong power would move in and England's control of the seas and ability to feed a rising population would disappear. To protect herself England has sent waves of colonists into my country and its indigenous inhabitants and the colonists who have slipped into their non-materialist Irish philosophy of life have been dispossessed of, they have formed a vast helotry in a colonial Continuum from which Ireland emerged only when autonomy was obtained in 1923. Thus at least 80 percent of the population as late as 1850 were under-privileged people living under social conditions, usual enough in Europe then, but now found only in India, the Far East and in Africa. It is too much to hope that persons so intensely engaged in the battle for existence would keep personal records for themselves. Down till 1829 the Church of the majority was a persecuted one, and its priests "on the run". Therefore one cannot hope for accurate church records. Government was not the organized machine it is today and did not keep records of the masses. So for the mass of the under-privileged no records were kept. It is from these that the majority of those who fled a land soaked in poverty and riddled with cholera, typhus and starvation, came to find an ampler and more secure and healthier home in America. What can we offer such persons, *genealogically*?

We are able to offer them an exact registration of every birth, death and marriage which happened in the island from Jan. 1, 1864. These records are kept in the Custom House, Dublin. But when they were instituted no one thought of the needs of the modern genealogist and to search them is one of the most dispiriting experiences I know. To view one certificate may take an hour. Only a reorganization of the routine, an alteration of the scale of fees, a larger staff and eventually an act of Parliament can change this, but we are not without hope. An American seems to have solved the problem, which was beyond the wit of us Irish genealogists. Dr. Albert E. Casey has somehow obtained permission to publish in his 7 Volume Series OKief, Coshmange, etc. large sections of the records for an area of North-west Cork and East Kerry. Where one American can lead, other Americans can follow and other areas can be "attacked." Long live the Knocknagree Historical Foundation of 2011 Southwood Road, Birmingham 16, Alabama.

Now, where can one find a list of the sources of genealogical information to be had in Ireland. Up until 1961 there was no way unless one consulted some old and venerable genealogist. Now however that has been altered. After 12 years work a most excellent encyclopedia has been produced by another American, Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley, 999 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, which, in 1172 pages, gives an accurate and concise guide to practically everything obtainable in the island. It is a magnificent contribution, one of the greatest ever made.

But perhaps for those of you who have not yet examined the work I should run over the main sources. These are for the vast commonality of the Irish population, four in number. The Custom House, to which I have

referred and which gives complete coverage from 1864 to date. The second is called Griffiths Valuations. In 1850 through to 1855, a Government Commission listed every Head of Family occupying a house or land in Ireland. The record runs to some 80 large volumes and can be referred to at the National Library of Ireland, Kildare St., Dublin. A staff there have, for some years, been employed in producing an index, referable in the Library showing the incidence of surnames in each Parish. The third valuable source is the Tithe Applotment Books for 1825-35 which are preserved in the Public Records Office, Four Courts, Dublin. These have been preserved for many areas. These show lists of payments due from tenants and undertenants to the Established (Protestant) Church. Such payments were a source of much grievance when paid by persons not of that faith.

Then fourthly, there are the Parish records. As you know these were one of the products of the Council of Trent, and every Priest was supposed to record every celebration of the sacraments of baptism and marriage. In Spain, far off the beaten track in the Hamlet of Leguna de Cammerros, Old Castile, I have been to a Parish church and there thumbed over the records of my Spanish Ancestors, then humble yeomen from 1590-1792—complete and legible. But things are not like that in Ireland. The Protestant oligarchy kept reasonably good records. For purposes of preservation they were brought to the Central Record Office and were totally destroyed in the Civil War of 1922. However, thanks to the initiative of two professional genealogists, Michael Leader, of 119 Warwick Way, Pimlico, London SWI, and Miss Rosemary folliott, Pireton House, Sydenham Villas, Dundrum, Dublin, a number of duplicate copies have been found. Often their existence had been forgotten. Many of these have been microfilmed for preservation but they are not usually available for public search. They are the property of the Church, not public documents. As to the Roman Catholic records, these are the property of that Church and can be consulted through the good offices of the Parish priests, who are busy men and seldom have much time to spare. Through the initiative of Dr. Hayes, Director of the National Library, their contents have been preserved by microfilm but again these private documents are not available for public search. Until lately no Irish Parish Registers have ever appeared in print except the early Protestant ones of Dublin. However, even here a breakthrough has been made and again by Dr. Albert E. Casey. Many genealogists and historians will bless the day when The Rt. Rev. Dr. Moynihan, KM.DD. granted permission to Dr. Casey to publish the contents of the Kerry RC Parish Registers, a gracious facility never before accorded. Dr. Casey has published some and will publish others in his work. Every genealogist knows that until he can take a Parish Register in print back to his fireside and pour over it at his leisure, his progress is too slow and he is exhausting himself with too little result. My prayer is that one day the other Bishops in Ireland may see fit to follow the example of the Bishop of Kerry and release to us this vital information so imperative to our progress.

As to the other main sources of information, I leave that to your reference in Mrs. Falley's book, *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research.* But while she has been working away an important development has occurred. We all knew that old newspapers were piling up in the repositor-

ies and indeed we made use of them in individual subjective searches as we now do in many sources. But it became obvious that what was wanted was comprehensive printed abstracts of all the material occurring in the "Hatch, Match and Despatch Columns." When the problems were tackled, it was found that a fairly steady stream of information could be obtained right through from 1716-1962, but of course, mainly of the more wealthy, the merchants, the artisans, and city dwellers. Personally I have taken over 101,000 items of such information from Irish Newspapers found in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Ennis, and in private collections. Dr. Casey is in the process of editing those of the Kerry Evening Post, of Tralee, for which we have over 26,000 items, being every item printed from 1828 to 1901. Though the paper was started in 1775 and a full set was in existence up till 1876, apparently all copies before 1828 have been destroyed. Once we can get this sort of stuff into print then the genealogist can "take 'em home" and, though genealogists' wives may weep, we will at last be getting somewhere. Another worker on the newspapers is Miss folliott, who has worked more cleverly than I have, and has an excellent card index covering all known Cork newspaper information 1753-1800, and she is now plodding along to 1820.

One thing that you should know of is the Irish Genealogical Research Society of Oakhill, Belsted Road, Ipswitch, Suffolk, England. Here we have the one Irish Genealogical Society in the British Islands. It is small, select and keen, and perhaps it has done more to keep alive the small and flickering flame of interest than any other factor in Irish genealogy. This is due to the unlimited patience and expertness of the Secretary, Father Wallace Clare. It publishes a yearly Journal and serves as a means of connection between persons looking for similar information. Anyone working on Irish genealogy would be unwise if he did not join. The entrance fee is a Guinea and the yearly subscription but $3.

I should mention the fact that the Republic of Ireland is the only country in the world which has a Government Genealogical Department paid for by the taxpayer. It is called *The Genealogical Office* and has offices in Dublin Castle. In the 16th Century the King of England, as the only fount of honour for the people of Ireland, devolved onto an official called *The Ulster King of Arms* the absolute powers as Judge of Blazon, to grant armorial bearings to persons of Irish origin. I need not tell you that these were properly granted to individuals to hold absolutely for themselves and their legitimate descendants of their surname and subject to the Rules of Heraldry. The heralds recorded these and with them pedigrees and genealogies. Though the Heralds' records belonged to the incumbent of the office, many have been preserved, many donated. In 1942 the office was taken over by the Irish Government and the devolution of power continued. So the present Chief Herald of Ireland (Dr. Slevin) continues to grant Arms to persons of Irish origin and does so at a rate of fees far cheaper than in sister Kingdoms. However he has no power to protect the Grantees from trespass and the theft of Arms by persons of the Grantee's name is nowadays a common practice. In the Genealogical Office there is a wealth of information, some of it card indexed. For small fees the Chief Herald will hire and guide record-searchers in answering queries as to genealogy, both from records under his charge and in other repositories, and send a written report.

From time to time private individuals have set up a bureau in Dublin with the intention of trading in record searching, but few of them have lasted any length of time and none have succeeded. It is easy to understand this, for to do so, would need a large initial capital, a staff for card indexing and a method for training a staff of searchers. The answer seems to be not to start a new organization but to endow one of the numerous Historical Societies so that they can have a genealogical branch and reinforce their meagre finances by trading in genealogical information.

I would like to mention another American experiment. In Riversdale, Illinois, the Clan Carthaigh Association has been formed to foster persons of the name MacCarthy "getting together." The secretary is Mr. W. P. McCarthy. It aims to make card indexes of all MacCarthy information. I am quite convinced that the only practicable way of reducing the mass of information which exists about Irish families and much of which has never been seen by modern genealogists, to proportions which can be handled expeditely is by dividing it under surname headings. One task force to handle all McCarthy information, one to handle all O'Connell information, etc. When Dr. Mac Lysaght published his two volumes of "Irish Families," giving brief sketches of the origins and locale for Irish Surnames, a start was made. Now American initiative has carried this line of research a step further. The answer to the systemization of Irish genealogy lies in the foundation throughout America of family associations, dedicated to the study of the history of the surname and the recording of the biography of persons of the name. This talk this evening is the "First Shot" in a long and tedious campaign to effect that, a task to which I am dedicated.

To summarize: Irish genealogy is at the present time a dark continent of ignorance, fable and folklore. The Irish people have spread into many lands and brought honor to our names. We have neglected to make systematized records of our deeds. This is a shameful negligence and denies to our descendants a pride of race to sustain them in the Battle of Life.

We, the Irish, have so far shown inadequate ability to correct this woeful position. We have neither the staff, the money, the interest, the nous. It is to the academic fortitude of the Irish descendants in America that we must turn if we are to preserve the record of our village Hampdens, if we are to show a documented record of the virtues and courage which in America and many another land has helped to build civilized, democratic states. Threatened as our way of life is by the forces of totalitarianism, no effort is too great to build a veneration for the individualism of our forebearers, be they humble or be they great. The genealogical approach is one of the greatest weapons with which we can continue a sturdy individualism. Therefore I plead for your support and interest in forwarding in this great and wealthy land the detailed study of Irish family history.

ROGER LUDLOW (1590-1665/1666)

By HERBERT F. SEVERSMITH

EDITOR'S NOTE. The Society is privileged to present Dr. Seversmith's biography of the famous Deputy-Governor Ludlow in advance of the publication of his forthcoming book, *The Ancestry of Roger Ludlow* (volume V of his great work, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut*). The documentation for the biography is omitted from this article, but will appear in the published book. The Ludlow family is especially important for Americans of colonial stock. Roger Ludlow was the progenitor, through his daughter Sarah, of long lines of New England families which have scattered throughout the United States. His brother Gabriel was the ancestor, in the female line, of the Carters of Virginia, Presidents William Henry and Benjamin Harrison, and General Robert E. Lee. See "The Spanish Ancestry of American Colonists," by Milton Rubincam, which will follow the second installment of this article in the next issue of the *Quarterly*.

Roger Ludlow, son of Thomas and Jane (Pyle) Ludlow, Deputy-Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and of the Connecticut Colony, was descended from a well-known gentry family of Hill Deverill, Wiltshire. He was born probably at Dinton, Wiltshire, early in 1590 and baptized in the parish church there, 7 March 1590.

It is believed that his early youth was spent at Dinton, where his father Thomas Ludlow lived until his death in 1607. Thereafter Roger may have lodged in one of the Ludlow estates at Baycliff, where his widowed mother resided, until he matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 16 June 1610.

It is said that he did not graduate. Nevertheless, he was admitted to the Inner Temple in London 28 January 1612 to read the law, and was called a student of the Inner Temple in 1613. In the *Admissions Book* he is called of Warminster, Wilts., and his proponents were his uncle Sir Edmund Ludlow and Thomas Ludlow. Roger's brother Thomas was later of Warminster; his house was at the east end of the town on the road to Heytesbury, and Roger may have been domiciled there for a time.

In the vicinity of Warminster, and at Horningsham, a small chapel had been built in 1566 for the use of the Scottish Presbyterian workmen employed on the construction of Longleat House. It is said to have been the oldest dissenting place of worship in England; and it is true that nonconformity was prevalent in Warminster at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Roger Ludlow was a non-conformist, and it is natural to suppose that he fell early under the influence of the local dissenters.

He was at Chard, Somersetshire, long enough to woo and marry Mary Cogan of that place, about 1620. Where he actually resided in England after his marriage has not yet been determined; but in 1630 he was well-known to the colonizing leaders of the New England Company. He may have lived in Dorchester. A Dorset recovery was recorded in Michaelmas term, 8 Charles I (1633) between John Perham, Esq., and Roger Ludlow, gentleman, of the one party, and William Pyle, gentleman, relating to a messuage and 490 acres in Weeke and Gillingham (Vouchees, John Harbyn, Esq., and Robert Harbyn, gen.) (*Notes and Queries of Somerset and Dorset*, vol. VII, p. 299). In view of the fact that William Pyle was a party, it is believed that this refers to the present Roger Ludlow, despite the fact that the latter was of Dorchester, Massachusetts at the time.

In 1623 a band of Englishmen, calling themselves The Dorchester Adventurers, formed a company for trading and colonizing purposes and established themselves at Cape Ann in the present state of Massachusetts. The company failed in 1625 and many of the colonists went elsewhere. A few stayed, however, encouraged by Rev. John White, Rector of Old Trinity Parish, Dorchester, Dorset, who had ministered in old Dorchester for many years. White had been interested in the colony from its inception, and now came to the conclusion that, even if trade was poor, a colony in Massachusetts might be successful if spiritually motivated. Consequently he wrote to Roger Conant, one of the original Cape Ann colonizers, asking him to stay on location while White and his friends in England tried to secure a patent and financial backing for the enterprise. In the meantime the resourceful minister arranged to have more cattle and supplies sent over. Conant moved a little distance to more kindly soil, and established himself at the present Salem.

Mr. White was able to retain the support of a few of the original members of the Dorchester Company, and also interested a number of merchants in his proposed resettlement. However, none of these was sufficiently influential to secure a patent from the Council for New England; they lacked the prestige of high family position and connections. To make up for this Mr. White was eventually successful in enlisting the support of Sir Henry Rosewell, who, although not personally interested in colonization, was willing to permit his name to head an application to the Council for a grant of land. On 19 March 1628, a patent or document to that effect was granted by the Council in favor of Sir Henry and five associates, one of whom was John Endecott, later to become Roger Ludlow's brother-in-law. Endecott was chosen the first governor of the new colony, and embarked 20 June 1628 for North America.

To reinforce this small colony at Salem an organization was formed in England called The New England Company. This organization secured a grant of land from the Council, which was defined as the territory between 3 miles north of the Merrimac river to 3 miles south of the Charles river in the new country, to run westward to the Pacific Ocean. On 4 March 1629 King Charles ratified this grant in a charter granted to the Company, and designated the latter "The Governor and Company of The Massachusetts Bay in New England." It was at this time that John White was most active in the colonizing movement, and partly as a result of his endeavors the great emigration of 1630 came into being.

In 1629, while the officers of the Company were still in England, it was decided that each shareholder who had subscribed fifty pounds to the common stock should be entitled to two hundred acres of land, and acreage would be allotted in proportion to subscribers of lesser amounts. To those adventurers who went to The Massachusetts Bay at their own expense, and were also shareholders, fifty additional acres were to be assigned for each member of the family; and to those who went over at their own expense, but were not shareholders, fifty acres were to be allotted to the head of the family only. These land "dividends" came to be looked upon not so much as evidence of shareholding in the Company, as certificates of social standing in the mother country, the needs of the recipient, or ability to make excellent use of the land. Since the Massachusetts Charter was drafted for what was, from the King's point of view,

a trading company, its provisions applied essentially to stockholders, of whom Roger Ludlow was one.

When the leaders of the Company met at the house of Mr. Goff in London, 10 February 1629/30 (1630) to hold a "General Court" it was found that one of the men nominated to be an Assistant (magistrate), Mr. Samuel Sharpe, would not be able to take the oath of office. The men guiding the expedition were mindful of the advantages arising from having a member of an old established county family present in their councils, and chose Mr. Roger Ludlow to take Mr. Sharpe's place. He was reported to be, as Thomas Prince wrote, a "pious gentleman of good family," and in general sympathy with the religious philosophy of the colonizers.

Sometime in March 1630, and shortly before the date of sailing, Rev. Mr. White accompanied the Company to Plymouth in Devonshire, which was to be the port of departure. At a meeting of the Company there in the New Hospital, and on a day of fasting and prayer, he organized them into a Congregational church society. As a member of this Company, Roger Ludlow then embarked with Rev. Mr. Warham and his congregation in the *Mary and John,* which hove anchor at Plymouth 20 March 1630, and sailed westward.

The master of the ship was one Thomas Squibb of Weymouth, who had been instructed not to land his passengers at Salem, the destination of those traveling with John Winthrop at the same time, but to take them into the Charles river. Roger Clap in his *Memoirs* says that the ship arrived off Nantasket on Sunday, 30 May 1630; and that because the skipper was afraid of wrecking his ship in unknown waters, he unloaded his passengers and their effects at barren Nantasket point. Ludlow and other passengers protested vehemently against being landed in so inhospitable a place, and claimed that Squibb had engaged to take them up the river to a place which would be more suitable for settlement. Squibb insisted, however that he had contracted to take them only to the mouth of the river, and claimed that he had fulfilled his commitment. (Later, charges based upon this "merciless misdemeanor" were brought against him in England, and he was fined.)

It was indeed fortunate for these new settlers that there were some Englishmen still remaining in the vicinity from previous attempts at colonization. They provided the pioneers of the *Mary and John* with a boat, and assisted in rowing them up the Charles river until the newcomers came to a place where the stream became narrow and shallow. Here Roger Ludlow and the Company built a hut to shelter their goods, and named the locality Watertown. However, they found but a scanty supply of good water at this place for their cattle, and soon removed to a neck of land called Mattapan, where they found springs of water sufficient for their needs. The settlers quickly erected shelters, and named the location Dorchester after the place in England from whence so many of them had come. Roger Ludlow's first American home was a rude hut in a wilderness. On 17 June, 1630 John Winthrop noted in his *Journal* that he "came by Nantaskett, and sent for Capt. Squib ashore (he had brought the west-country people, viz., Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Maverick, etc. to the bay, who were to set down at Mattapan . . .)."

On 30 July 1630 Ludlow had already started to erect a house at Dorchester, for in excavating the foundation on this date, he found two pieces of French money, one of which had been coined in 1596. These coins were found in separate places, and within a foot from the top in firm ground. This early home of Roger Ludlow in America was built on the south side of the hill on Savin Hill Avenue, at the corner of Bath Avenue, and it is said to have been one of the most substantial houses in the settlement. It stood for a hundred years.

The first meeting of the General Court of Assistants in the new country and of which Roger Ludlow had been elected a member, was held 23 August 1630 on board Winthrop's flagship, the *Arbella*, then anchored at Charlestown. The records note that Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, Sir Richard Saltonstall and Mr. Roger Ludlow were among those present. At this meeting Ludlow was appointed a justice of the peace. The second and third meetings of 7 and 28 September 1630 respectively, were held also on the *Arbella;* it was not until 9 October following that the Court met at Boston, indicating that housing was then adequate for judicial proceedings. Ludlow was on the Assistants' Bench also on 9 November and 30 November 1630.

This Court of Assistants was not, however, the final authority in the Massachusetts Bay. The patent directed that four General Courts should be held each year, in which the freemen (at first, principally the stockholders) had equal power with the Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants both in admitting other freemen, and in serving as a law-making body. In accepting these provisions of the patent, it seems evident that the king's officials had assumed that they would apply to a trading company sitting in England and making rules for a plantation overseas. Instead the officers of the Company had gone over with the planters, and were behaving as though they were governing a somewhat independent political unit.

At a General Court held 19 October 1630, the Company received the applications of over one hundred persons to become freemen of the Colony, and who would have voting privileges. If these applicants were to become freemen, a corporate majority of resident colonists would be created, and this would establish an influence which gave concern to the original stockholders of the company. The latter believed the applicants to be untrained in self-government; their political competency was an unknown factor. And behind all this, of course, was the natural desire of the stockholders to reserve the governing power to themselves, along with the dignities and honors of office.

Forthwith the General Court adopted a resolution at this time which delegated the choice of Governor and Deputy Governor to the Assistants alone, and from their own number; and the Court also authorized these same officials to make laws and to choose appropriate means of enforcing them. The suffrage would be exercised by the freemen only to elect the Assistants. It is certain that Roger Ludlow was at this time in favor of this type of political organization, not only because he was a shareholder, but also because of his social conditioning; he was to demonstrate the fact forcefully, as will be seen.

In the first part of 1634 the *Mary and John* was still anchored at Nantasket. Ludlow and the other settlers who were now established at Dor-

chester were put to much expense and trouble to get their remaining property off the ship. The south side of Dorchester neck (now South Boston) in the Old Harbor, traditionally was the site where the Dorchester colonists disembarked on their return from Nantasket. The affairs of the Dorchester plantation were at first controlled by the clergy, aided by the advice of the magistrates Ludlow and Edward Rossiter until May 1631. At this time, when many of the inhabitants had become freemen, they took a more representative part in town affairs.

The Assistants held their Courts during this year on 4, 8 and 22 March (the second Court was at Watertown), 12 April, 3 and 18 May, 14 June, 5 and 26 July, 16 August, 6 and 27 September, and 18 October. At the second meeting in May the applicants referred to were made freemen; that is, on the basis of their contribution to the Colony, these inhabitants now had the right to vote in the General Court of the Company. Thus we see a trading settlement transformed into a colonial English province. The patent of the Company became a sort of basic constitutional grant of government; the freemen were citizens; the Court of Assistants the judiciary, and between meetings of the General Court, a legislature; and the Governor, instead of being chairman of a board of directors, became the chief political executive.

At the meeting of 26 July 1631, a girl by the name of Lucy Smith was "bound as an apprentice with Mr. Roger Ludlow for 7 yeares dureing wch tyme hee is to finde her meate drinke & cloaths, & at the end of her yeares to giue her the some of v£." This tells us by implication that Ludlow's homestead at Dorchester was completed, and that Mrs. Ludlow was in need of domestic help.

Meetings of the Court of Assistants during 1632 took place at Boston during the first week of each month. A General Court of Election was scheduled for 8 May, and on 1 May the Governor met with the Assistants at Boston to discuss the impending event. John Winthrop in his *Journal* tells what took place: "After dinner the governor told them, that he had heard, that the people intended, at the next general court, to desire that the assistants might be chosen anew every year, and that the governor might be chosen by the whole court (*i.e.*, all enfranchised citizenry), and not by the assistants only. Upon this, Mr. Ludlow grew into passion, and said, that then we should have no government, but there would be an interim, wherein every man might do what he pleased, etc. This was answered and cleared in the judgment of the rest of the assistants, but he continued stiff in his opinion, and protested he would then return to England." Since we can never know the full course of this discussion, what particular turn of phrase upset Ludlow can only be conjectured. However, it is thought that he was concerned with what the electorate might do to "interfere" with the management of the Company. His views apparently were kept quiet, for the freemen returned him again as an Assistant at the election a week later.

During a session of the General Court held at Boston 7 November 1632, one hundred acres of land were granted to Ludlow, the land lying between Musquantum Chapel and the mouth of the Neponsit River. This land must have been located very near that of the local Sachem Chickatabot, and the grant was made before the latter's death. During this month, administration on the estate of John Knight, deceased in Novem-

ber, was granted to Roger Ludlow, Esquire.

Ludlow was again chosen as an Assistant at the Court of Election held 29 May 1633. In this year the town records of Dorchester were begun, and he is recorded (3 April 1633) as having forty feet of "raile" in the marsh there and 2 cows. He also had a lot "In the neck, Southward of the plantation." At the Court of Assistants, 2 July 1633, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Treasurer *(sic)* and Mr. Nowell were chosen as a committee to take an account of the debts due to the Governor, and to certify the same at the next meeting of the Court.

The next incident at Boston which gives some insight into the impressions that Ludlow could make was described by John Winthrop; it is also noted on the Court records. Winthrop wrote that Captain John Stone "carried himself very dissolutely in drawing company to drink, etc . . . warrant was sent out to stay his pinnace, which was ready to set sail, whereupon he went to Mr. Ludlow, one of the assistants, and used braving and threatening speeches against him, for which Mr. Ludlow raised some company and apprehended him." On 3 September 1633 Captain Stone was fined one hundred pounds for his "outrage committed in confronting authority, in abusing Mr. Ludlow both in words and behavior, assaulting him, etc., and calling him a just ass . . ." Stone was also banished from the Bay Colony, under penalty of a sentence of death.

During the period that had now elapsed since the first group of freemen were enfranchised in May 1631, cumulatively more colonists had taken the freeman's oath. Despite this it does not appear that the citizens had been given clearly to understand what their complete political rights were, nor had most of them ever read the patent. Apparently the original stockholders of the Company, and more particularly a large number of the ruling group had managed by one means or another to reserve the political power pretty much to themselves. Nevertheless, Deputy Governor Dudley had challenged this way of doing business, and his challenge was heard by the freemen, who were by now fast gaining in political insight. Just before the meeting of the General Court of Election in May 1634, a deputation of freemen from each of the towns called upon John Winthrop, and demanded to see the patent. From that document they learned that four General Courts should have been held each year, and not one; and that only at these Courts, with themselves present, should laws have been made.

Winthrop saw that political feeling was strong as a result, and tried to avert a political turnover. He called upon the influential local minister, Rev. John Cotton, to preach in support of the administration, and the latter responded with a sermon quoting from Biblical authority that "a magistrate ought not to be turned into the condition of a private man without just cause," but to no avail. On 14 March 1634 Thomas Dudley was elected governor, and Roger Ludlow named deputy governor. It was also voted that in the future Courts should be held and laws made as directed by the patent.

This political elevation of Ludlow is interesting, and in seeking an explanation for it historians have floundered in a sea of suppositions. One fact does appear to stand out: in contrast to the position he took in 1632, Ludlow supported Dudley in his stand, and so won the favor of the electorate.

Shortly before this, and at a Court held at Boston 1 April 1634, Roger Ludlow was appointed with Mr. Coggan to inventory and to take into safekeeping the goods and chattels of Mr. Joseph Tilley, and to pay his debts. At the same time, Ludlow's seeming penchant for strict enforcement of the more severe aspects of the Mosaic Code is illustrated by another incident recalling the situation of Capt. John Stone. John Lee was ordered to be whipped for calling Mr. Ludlow "a false-hearted knave and hard-hearted knave, a heavy friend," and the like. Yet these reactions to Ludlow's justice, before the election just referred to, seemed to have no effect upon his winning the deputy governorship.

At this same Court it was voted that Ludlow, with three others, were to audit the accounts of the retiring Governor, John Winthrop, and to report their findings on 23 September 1634, which they did.

During this year King Charles I became concerned, for both political and theological reasons, with the state of affairs in his colony overseas. The patent of the Company was ordered to be laid before the government by its first president, Mr. Cradock, when it was discovered, apparently for the first time, that it had been taken overseas. The reaction in England was immediate; a new patent was drawn up which provided for a different form of government. This would have set up a court of commissioners, consisting of two archbishops of the Church of England, six lay persons and three others, with power to make laws and orders and to establish institutions; and to provide for the maintenance of an Episcopal clergy "by tithes, oblations or other profits" and the like.

The terms of this new patent became known to the Governor and the local Court during July 1634, several weeks before the patent's actual arrival. (It was received 3 September 1634). The dissenting colonists responded by appointing committees "to manage any war that might befall the colony." A levy of £600 was made on the several towns for defensive preparations. John Winthrop in his *Journal* on 29 July 1634 recorded that the Governor and Council, "and divers of the ministers, and others, met at Castle Island, and there agreed upon erecting two platforms and one small fortification to secure them both, and for the present furtherance of it, they agreed to lay out £5 a man till a rate might be made . . . " Deputy Governor Roger Ludlow was to oversee this work. The fort at Boston was to be completed, and other places fortified. The defenses at Castle Island were built with "mud walls which stood divers years . . ."; the site is now called Fort Independence.

At this time, and presumably because of these disturbing conditions, some planters desired to move elsewhere; and this caused considerable concern in the small colony. With the situation in mind, Rev. John Cotton preached a sermon, saying, "the removing of a candlestick is a great judgment, which is to be avoided." At a General Court at Cambridge on 4 September 1634, the day after the receipt of the draft of the new patent, there was much argument over the proposed migration, and the Court found itself divided. Fifteen deputies from the Bay towns were for granting permission to these settlers to depart; and ten were against it, including Deputy Governor Ludlow. Consequently, the Bay granted permission to inhabitants in the three towns: Cambridge, Watertown and Dorchester, to remove, but Boston at the same time required all new settlements to acknowledge its sovereignty. Even so, as it was getting late in

the year, no removals of any consequence appear to have been made in 1634.

The valley of the Connecticut river was not, by this time, an unknown country to the men of the Bay; an Indian Sachem, Wahginnicut, had visited Ludlow when the latter was an Assistant, had dined with Governor Winthrop and the magistrates, and urged the Englishmen to come to his country. Many travelers had spoken favorably of it. Wahginnicut's representations were followed by a meeting that took place at Roger Ludlow's house at Dorchester in October 1634. The Pequot Indians, who had killed the banished Captain Stone and his crew on the Connecticut river, had fallen out with the Dutch at Redfoort, the Dutch trading station on the site of the present Hartford. The Pequots were apprehensive that the Dutch might form an alliance with the Narragansett Indians, and sent a representative to negotiate with the Bay Colony. In accordance with Indian custom the Pequot representative brought a present from his Sachem, Sassacus, which he presented as a gift to Deputy Governor Ludlow, and proposed that an alliance should be established between the Pequots and the English. Ludlow accepted the present, and in return gave the Indian Sachem a moose coat of equal value. He informed the Indian messenger, however, that the latter was not of sufficient rank to deal with the English "Sachems"; but that if active negotiations were to be conducted, the Pequots must send an ambassador of high position.

Two weeks later two Pequot Sagamores, bringing with them another gift, came to Ludlow's home at Dorchester. He received them very courteously and accompanied them to Boston, where they came before the Governor. The Sagamores were informed that before any further discussion could take place, the murderers of Captain Stone would have to be handed over to English justice. The Pequot chiefs told the Council that Captain Stone had provoked his own destruction by his insolent conduct, having seized and bound two Indians who had been designated to pilot him up the Connecticut river. In reprisal, while going ashore at night with his men and the two captives, Stone was surprised by Indians who had tracked them down. All the Englishmen were killed and the captives liberated.

The Sagamores promised that Sassacus would deliver up two of the Indians responsible; the others, they said, were dead. They also promised that the English should have as much land on the Connecticut as the settlers might wish, and the Pequots would give them every assistance when they settled there. Consequently papers were drawn up to this effect; the Sagamores promised to give forty beaver skins, thirty otter skins and four hundred fathoms of wampum, and to pay their taxes to the English. The treaty making was conducted through Ludlow, and the pact was signed by all parties 4 November 1634.

The defenses at Castle Island were not complete when the General Court assembled in March 1635, and the Court ordered that the battlements should be finished and the ordnance mounted before anything else was done; and that "the Deputy Governor Roger Ludlow, as an overseer of the work, should have power to press men for the work, as long a time as in his discretion he should think meet." From this it appears that Ludlow was having difficulty in obtaining men to work on the fortifications. Re-

lations with England were now quiet, since the King was having political difficulties at home and made no punitive move against New England for its refusal to accept the new patent. Nevertheless, 1635 was not to be a quiet year for Roger Ludlow.

In an undated letter, but written probably shortly after the General Court of Elections held on 6 May 1635 and several days following, Captain Israel Stoughton of the Bay informed his brother in England that Deputy Governor Ludlow had misquoted him to the Court by affirming that Captain Stoughton had said the Assistants were not magistrates. The Captain denied the remark, and in effect charged Ludlow with making false statements. His letter continues acidly: "Mr Haynes was chosen governor a very godly man of Mr Hookers charge . . . So allso our Mr Ludlow is now no Magistrate: tho within 6 days before it was most probable & allmost past question that he would be chosen governor (for we desire to change yeare by yeare the governorship . . . Now he is neither governor nor assistant, so did divine providence dispose it. And I question whither he will ever be Magistrate more, for many have taken great offence at him, the causes I forbeare to relate: but they are both wise & godly men that are offended: And not many much sorry." And John Winthrop noted in his *Journal* "Mr. Ludlow, the late deputy, (was) left out of the magistracy. The reason was, partly, because the people would exercise their absolute power, etc., and partly upon some speeches of the deputy, who protested against the election of the governor as void, for that the deputies of the several towns had agreed upon the election before they came, etc. But this was generally discussed, and the election adjudged good."

Ludlow's reaction to the election of John Haynes as governor and Richard Bellingham as Deputy Governor was manifested at once. At his own request he was dismissed from the responsibility of overseeing the construction of the fortification on Castle Island. Nevertheless the Court endorsed his genuine abilities, and appointed him with former Governor Winthrop and former Governor Dudley together with John Humphrey and Thomas Beecher as a committee on military affairs. This committee was given extraordinary powers; it was to supervise all military affairs, appoint all officers, call out troops and if necessary, to conduct any defensive war.

At the same Court which had voted Ludlow out of office, the citizens of Watertown were granted permission to move to any other locality that they wished. On the following 3 June the General Court gave the inhabitants of Dorchester liberty to remove to the Connecticut valley. Three pieces of artillery were also given to the prospective plantations at Connecticut for their defense. All this foreshadowed Ludlow's preliminary trip to the Connecticut river, for less than two weeks later, and on 16 June 1635, he had already arrived with a group of Dorchester men and others at a site on the river called Mationeck. It is to be observed that Ludlow had completely reversed his original opposition to the removal of Bay settlers elsewhere, and now was as determined to leave the Bay as anyone. Reports of the attractiveness of the Connecticut region were undoubtedly partly responsible for the removal, as was the desire for more and better land, always a motivating cause in frontier movements. The fear of the Indians, which had been a deterrent in the past, was dimin-

ished by the news that smallpox had greatly reduced their numbers. In the case of Ludlow personally, it has been supposed rather generally that the results of the General Court of Election prompted his own desire to go elsewhere.

These pioneers found a trading post already established at the river, manned by people from the Plymouth Colony, and with Jonathan Brewster in charge. It is reported that Brewster was not a little embarrassed by the sudden influx of newcomers, but he received them kindly, fed and housed some of them, and provided others with guides and canoes. Ludlow and his associates at first advanced up the Connecticut river to a point above the falls. However, the terrain there did not suit them as well as that near the trading post, and they returned about 1 July 1635 to find their proposed settlement occupied by about twenty men led by Mr. Francis Styles, who was an agent for Sir Richard Saltonstall.

Mr. Styles had been sent out at Sir Richard Saltonstall's expense to lay out the land and erect houses for himself and other lords and gentlemen who proposed to claim the area under a so-called patent granted by the Earl of Warwick to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brook, Sir Richard and others; and John Winthrop the younger was to be the governor of the new colony. A dispute arose at once between Ludlow and Styles. Ludlow claimed the ground by priority of occupation, and also on the basis that Mationeck lay within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts patent. Styles contended, *per contra,* that the area was within the limits of the Warwick patent, and further that the Dorchester men, before Styles' arrival, had not then decided upon any location. After much vehement language on both sides, Mr. Styles and his people withdrew to a point below Windsor. He then ordered his vessel back to England to obtain further instructions, but the ship was wrecked and sank off the Isle of Shoals. Upon learning of the situation, Saltonstall wrote an undated letter to Winthrop wherein he stated "there hath been some abuse & Injury done me by Mr Ludlow & others of Dorchester who would not suffer ffrancis Styles & his men to empayle grounds wheare I appoynted them at Connecticute . . . they resisted him slieghting me with many Vnbeseeming words such as he was Vnwilling to relate to me . . ."

In the meantime trouble arose in another quarter from Ludlow's unwelcome settlement. The Plymouth Company objected to Ludlow's men locating on the very grounds which they claimed by purchase from the Indians. Governor William Bradford strongly protested against Ludlow's "usurpation" and accussed the Dorchester settlers of "casting a partial if not covetous eye upon that, which is your neighbors, and not yours." To make this a four-cornered fracas, the Dutch also laid claim to these lands. Ludlow and his company succeeded in beating down all opposition, however. They were busily engaged during the summer months in the laying out of lands and the erection of suitable housing for their families. From time to time, small parties arrived from the Bay and became a part of Ludlow's community.

The Plymouth Colony, finding that it had apparently no alternative, finally sold its Connecticut trading house to the new settlement, now called Windsor, and called it quits; although as Governor Bradford observed, "the unkindnes (is) not so soon forgotten."

The following winter of 1635-1636 was exceptionally severe, and the

suffering of those who remained at the Connecticut river is said to have been very great. A considerable number of the settlers returned to Dorchester in the Bay until the spring should bring more bearable conditions. During this cold season the loss of the prospective settlers, presumably including Ludlow, was as much as two thousand pounds in cattle alone, according to John Winthrop. There is reason to think that sufficient men were left at the new settlement on the river to defend it, but that Ludlow was in Dorchester when the Court of the Massachusetts Bay, 3 March 1635/6 granted a commission to Roger Ludlow, Esquire, William Pinchon, John Steele, William Swaine and others, to govern the people "at Connecticut in a judicial way," for the term of one year, "to hold a Court . . . to levy taxes & fines . . ."

It should be noted that the Massachusetts settlements on the Connecticut river had no real legal authority from any source to justify their existence, or to confirm title to the lands which the settlers might improve. The colonists were clearly outside the boundaries of the Massachusetts Bay. They could make no claim of a patent from the Council for New England, and they could not hope for any grant, since the Council had now been compelled by the king to surrender its own patent.

Ludlow was at the site of Hartford when he, with Mr. John Steele, Mr. William Phelps, Mr. William Westwood and Mr. Andrew Warde opened the first Court of the new colony, 26 April 1636. His name heads the judicial roster of magistrates in the first nine courts held in the colony, and he was *de facto* the first governor. At the second Court, held in the new town of Windsor, 7 June 1636, Samuel Wakeman and George Hubbard were appointed by the magistrates to survey and lay out the length and breadth of that town.

A meeting was held 27 June 1636 at Dorchester in the Bay, of those "formerly chosen by the Plantation for ordering the affayres thereof." Despite his absence Roger Ludlow was recorded as the chief of these. It was ordered that Mr. Ludlow was to have land "strayte downe to the sea the marsh that lies next the 4 acres to his hoame lott." On 5 July 1636 it was granted "that the ground above Rocky hill shall belong *(in community with others)* to Mr. Ludlow . . . p'vided they do nothing to prjudice the common passidge of people . . ."

This seems to be the last reference to Ludlow at Dorchester, and it is not unlikely that about this time his wife and family joined him in Connecticut. Ludlow's home in Windsor was on the road to Hartford, about three fourths of a mile below the Farmington river; it was reputedly a stone house. He owned considerable land both in Windsor and on the east side of "the Great River" near Scantic; he sold the latter 20 March 1642 to Mr. William Whiting of Hartford for five hundred pounds.

Ludlow presided at the meeting of the third Court at Watertown, 1 September 1636 and at successive meetings at Hartford on 4 October, 1 November and 27 December 1636. At the November meeting the jury trial system was inaugurated in the Colony at the direction of the Court.

The new Colony was now to undergo an ordeal which tested the mettle of its settlers: the war between the Pequot Indians and the English, which took place in 1637 ere the latter had scarcely time to build habitations. The specific causes leading to enmity were many, and some thirty persons belonging to the settlements on the Connecticut river had become victims

of Indian violence. It became evident that the Pequots intended to harass the settlers and drive them out of the country. In 1637 there were in Connecticut some two hundred and fifty Englishmen with their families, and they soon became thoroughly convinced as to the necessity for punitive measures. It was the first real emergency the General Court of Connecticut had to meet. The Court wrote to the Massachusetts Bay 21 February 1637 requesting assistance from the latter Colony, and made known its intended action. At a special session of the Connecticut Court on 1 May 1637, with Ludlow presiding, war was declared on the Pequots, and the Court ordered the raising of a force of ninety men for a punitive expedition. This militia was placed under the command of Captain John Mason.

Presently a little military company went down the Connecticut river in "a pink a pinnace and a shallop" (seventy-seven men in all, when they went into action). They sailed to the shores of the Narragansett Bay where they disembarked, and after a considerable march fell upon the sleeping Pequots and annihilated an estimated six to seven hundred warriors. At this battle Ludlow was not present, as is shown by the fact that on 17 May 1637 he wrote a letter from Windsor to William Pynchon at Springfield, stating that "if the case be never so dangerous, we can neither help you nor you us . . . our plantations are so gleaned by that small fleet we sent out that those that remain are not able to supply our watches . . ."

After this English victory, the remainder of the defeated Pequots in the Narragansett country fled westward over the Connecticut river to the vicinity of the present Fairfield. In order to reinforce Captain Mason's veterans in their pursuit and ultimate conquest of the enemy, the Court at Hartford on 26 June 1637 ordered that Mr. Haynes and Mr. Ludlow "shall goe to the mouth of the River to treate & Conclude wth or frends of the Bay either to joine wth their forces in prsecuting or designe against or enemies if they see cause by aduise to interprise any accon accordinge to the force we haue. And to parle wth the bay about or settinge downe in the Pequott Country . . ." In July 1637 the remaining Pequots were finally brought to bay in a swamp on the site of the present village of Southport. Ludlow was present at this so-called "Swamp Fight," having joined the forces of Mason and Stoughton and their Indian allies at Saybrook. After a desperate defense, the Pequots surrendered, and about two hundred prisoners were taken and allotted to the Mohegans and Narragansetts. An end was put to the "Pequot Potence" for all time.

One result of this battle is reflected in Winthrop's *Journal,* where he notes, 5 August 1637 that " . . . Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Pinchon and about twelve more, came *(from Connecticut)* the ordinary way by land, and brought with them a part of the skin and lock of hair of Sasacus and his brother, and five other Pequod sachems . . ."

Mr. Ludlow met with the Court of Assistants at Hartford 14 November 1637 and also on 9 February, 8 March and 5 April 1638. On the latter date it was ordered that none shall trade along the Connecticut river with the Indians for beaver but certain planters; among the latter was Mr. Ludlow of Windsor.

During this period negotiations for a treaty of friendship were completed between the English settlers and the Narragansett Indians, and the

treaty was signed on behalf of the Connecticut Colony on 21 September 1638 by John Haynes, Roger Ludlow and Edward Hopkins for the settlers, and by Miantinomo, chief of the Narragansetts, and Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, for their tribes.

Also during this year John Winthrop recorded that he had received a very harsh letter from Mr. Ludlow, although its subject matter was not indicated. It may have had to do with the political relationships of the three towns in the Connecticut valley (Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield), which although at the beginning were nominally under the sovereignty of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, were for all practical purposes self-governing. It was apparent to the leading men in Connecticut that a basic political charter had to be established on which their local government could rest, and one which could set them up as a separate colony. Accordingly Rev. Thomas Hooker gave a sermon at Hartford before the General Court, 31 May 1638, outlining the bases on which the governmental structure should rest. The notes of this sermon were fortunately preserved, and they outline a philosophy of government in language whose phraseology and style clearly influenced that of the Fundamental Orders which were compiled in the months following.

No record exists of the minutes relating to the deliberations of the magistrates who compiled the Fundamental Orders, but from *The Wyllys Papers* a minute by George Wyllys states clearly " . . . at the same Time no effective Efficient confederation of the Governments among themselves (existed) to obtain this was the primary Object on his arrival Govr Haynes Govr Hopkins and Mr Ludlow coinciding in sentiment a plan was drawn and a Constitution formed . . ." It is believed, not only from the foregoing, but from the fact that he was an experienced lawyer, that Roger Ludlow had a part in drawing up the initial Orders. The likelihood of this is made the more probable in light of the fact that he was later requested to draw up a specific legal code in 1646. The original eleven Fundamental Orders have been likened to a constitution; they established the organic law of what was almost an independent state. To some extent the Orders were based on similar enactments made at the Massachusetts Bay five years before, when Ludlow was deputy governor there. They were adopted at a Court sitting 14 January 1639.

Elections were held in Connecticut under the new constitution 11 April 1639, and John Haynes, former governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who had won the governorship in the latter by defeating Ludlow's candidacy, was elected the first Governor, and Ludlow was voted in as Deputy Governor. At this same time the Court records note in homely fashion that Mr. Ludlow was to deal with the Indians about a mare which was stolen.

During the summer of 1639 the newly established Colony of Connecticut proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the neighboring colonies of Saybrook and the Massachusetts Bay. On 15 August 1639 Deputy Governor Ludlow informed the General Court at Hartford that he, together with Mr. Thomas Welles and the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hooker had visited Mr. George Fenwick of the four-year-old colony of Saybrook in accordance with the instructions of the Court, to ascertain if Saybrook would enter into an alliance. The Connecticut visitors found Mr. Fenwick willing to conclude "a mutuall agreement for an offenciue and defenciue

warr and all other Offices of loue, but desires that matters of Bounds may be respitted vntill he vnderstands further the minds of the rest that are equally interested with him in the patent of the River." After learning this, the Court requested Governor Haynes to write to Mr. Winthrop that the Court "is very ready and willing to entertain a firme combinacon for a defenciue and offenciue war."

When the Court met on 10 September 1639 Mr. Ludlow was absent. At this time the magistrates then sitting considered a draft of some proposed additional Fundamental Orders which supplemented those approved at the January session of the Court. The draft submitted to the Court was evidently not in satisfactory form, for Messrs. Hopkins, Welles, Steele and Spencer "were intreated to ripen" it for presentation at the meeting of the Court to be held on 10 October following. It has been argued that these were the men who had drafted the original Orders, to the exclusion of Ludlow. This ignores the record made by George Wyllys, already referred to.

On this 10 September Roger Ludlow had found it more important for his own purposes, to be elsewhere. He drove his cattle from Windsor down to Quinnipiac where—so he said—he expected to sell some of them. But, as he told the Court later, "the hand of the Lord was uppon him in taking away some of his Cattle," and he went on to Pequannocke (Stratford) since he had been commissioned to look into the prospect for a settlement, with the dual purpose of inspecting the terrain and of "wintering his Cattle there."

Once started on the road, Ludlow was motivated to go farther down the coast of the Sound to the place where, in 1637, he had watched the Pequot Indians receive their second and final defeat. He had not been authorized by the Court to venture so far afield; nevertheless with what seems to have been characteristic forwardness, he resolved to establish a settlement in the locality, then known as Uncoway, but to be later called Fairfield. When he finally reported to the Court on 10 October 1639, he found that the other magistrates had taken umbrage at what they deemed to be his unwarranted and precipitate foraging afield. His answer, the character of which speaks for itself, was that "att his coming to Pequannocke he found cause to alter his former thoughts of wintering his Cattle there, and vnderstanding that the beginnings of a Plantacon beyond that was not caryed on according to the agrement made with those who were interessed *(sic)* in ordering the same, and that by some things wch appeared to him, his apprehensions were that some others intended to take up the said place, who had not acquainted this Court with their purposes therein wch might (be) preiudiciall to this comonwealth and knowing himselfe to be one of those to whom the disposal of that plantacon was comitted, he adventured to drive his Cattle thither, make provition for them there . . ." He then submitted himself to the Court, to judge whether or not he had violated his commission.

The Court held unanimously (Ludlow not voting) that he had exceeded his commission, and that he had disregarded his duty in not obtaining permission beforehand to go so far afield. His fellow magistrates then fined him fifty pounds, reprimanded him and on top of that, fined him five shillings for his absence from the Court of 10 September. Nevertheless the Court, to conduct matters as they said "in a comely manner,"

ordered his explanation to be carefully checked and if the conditions were as he had stated, then a settlement at Uncoway might be considered in order. The Court then ordered "For the better keeping in mind of those passages of Gods prvidence wch haue beene remarkable since or first undertaking these plantacons, Mr. Deputy (and others) are desired to take the pains severally in their several towns and then ioyntly together, to gather vp the the same, and deliver them into the general Court in April next . . ."

Ludlow sat as a magistrate at the Particular Courts at Hartford 3 October and 5 December 1639; and attended the General Courts of 5 December 1639 and 16 January, 1640. On the latter date the Governor informed the Court that he, together with Mr. Welles had inspected Uncoway and what Mr. Ludlow had done there; and since some people at Wethersfield were pressing for the Court's decision, they recommended that the magistrates assent to a settlement, which assent was given. At this time also, Deputy Governor Ludlow was requested to draft orders covering procedures (1) for inquiry into deaths by accidence or violence; (2) for the adjudication of intestate estates; and (3) defining the power of the magistrates to inflict corporal punishment, to be presented to the next Court for its consideration. Such assignments as these suggest that Ludlow certainly had had a hand in shaping the Fundamental Orders.

He was a member of a Particular Court 6 February 1640 and again on the following 5 March. When the Court of Election was held on 9 April 1640, he was again elected a magistrate, but he was noted as absent. He probably had gone to Uncoway to make active preparations for a settlement, since the Court records for the date note that Governor Haynes, Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Welles were to fix the boundaries between Pequannock (Stratford) and Uncoway (Fairfield) by the 24th of June next. Ludlow was still absent 11 June, 1640, and on that date it was ordered that if any deputy shall be absent from a meeting of the Court or shall die, the Governor may issue a warrant for filling the office. Four days later, on 15 June 1640 the Court noted that Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Blakeman were to "survey & divyde and sett out the bowndes betwixt the Plantations of Cuphege & Vncoway . . ."

While on his visits to the "Western" country facing the Long Island Sound, Ludlow acquired very considerable property, mostly centered at Fairfield. The tract of land purchased by Roger Ludlow for the town of Fairfield embraced within it the courses of the Uncoway and Sasqua rivers, the fine harbors of Pequannock and Black Rock, and a good harbor at Sasqua. The precise time of his removal from Windsor to Fairfield is unknown, but it is believed to have been in the latter part of June 1640.

Roger Ludlow's home in Fairfield was situated on the corner of Ludlow and Windsor streets, in the "Ludlow Square." The five lots in this square were in 1653 occupied by Roger Ludlow, Thomas Morehouse, Thomas Newton, Robert Hawkins and Thomas Staples. Ludlow had also a pasture lot granted him of six acres on the northeast side of the highway that ran down by his home lot, bounded on the southeast, southwest and northwest by the commons and highways, and northeast by the Windsor field. He was certainly settled at Fairfield before 14 January 1641, when he with Mr. William Hopkins were chosen commissioners to act for the common good in their respective localities until the new Court of Election.

(To be continued)

AVAILABILITY OF NAME INDEXES TO FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES 1790-1890

By W. NEIL FRANKLIN

Following are two lists. The first list is comprised of citations to publications which include indexes to names of persons enumerated in the Federal population census schedules or in which the names of persons enumerated in such schedules are arranged alphabetically. The citations are to publications covering all the schedules, or all the surviving schedules, of a particular state for a particular census year. The citations are arranged chronologically by census year. Information in the list has been drawn from various printed sources.

The second list is comprised of citations to manuscript indexes to names of persons enumerated in the Federal population census schedules. An index is cited only if it covers all the schedules, or all surviving schedules, of a particular State for a particular census year.[1] The citations are arranged chronologically by census year. Information in the list has been drawn chiefly from National Archives questionnaires returned by a number of cultural institutions in 1956-57 and subsequent National Archives correspondence both with those and other similar institutions.

The two lists may be incomplete. Persons having pertinent information not included in them are urged to send such information to the Acting Chief, Diplomatic, Legal and Fiscal Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D. C.

PRINTED OR PROCESSED INDEXES

1790

United States, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790,* 12 volumes, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907-08. There is a separate volume for heads of families residing in each of the following States: Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. The Virginia volume is based on State tax lists, since the original census schedules for Virginia are missing. Each volume includes an index.

1800

Vermont, Vermont Historical Society, *Heads of Families at the Second Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1800 Vermont,* Montpelier, Vermont Historical Society, 1938. Reproduced are the schedules for the following 11 counties: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Windham, Windsor.

1810

Norton, Margaret Cross, editor, *Illinois Census Returns 1810, 1818, Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library,* Volume 24, Springfield, Illinois State Historical Library, 1935. Among the schedules reproduced and indexed are those for Randolph County, apparently the only 1810 schedules extant for Illinois.

Houston, Martha Lou, compiler, *Tennessee Census Reports No. 1 Rutherford County 1810,* Washington, D. C., no publisher, 1933, processed. When this publication was prepared, no other 1810 Tennessee schedules were known to be extant.

---

[1] Because of this criterion the second list omits reference to one voluminous card index in which many readers may be interested. It includes an entry for each person enumerated in the 1880 census who was a member of a family which included a child 10 years of age or less. This index is in the Federal Records Center, 111 West Winnebago Street, Saint Louis 18, Missouri. When this article was nearing completion (January 1963), this card index was being microfilmed. One objective of the microfilming is to make a positive print available to the public in the Central Microfilm Reading Room, National Archives, Washington, 25, D. C.

Creekmore, Pollyanna, editor, *Grainger County, Tennessee Federal Census of 1810, Population Schedule (Third Census) and County Tax Lists for 1810, McClung Historical Collection Special Studies*, Number 1, Knoxville, Lawson McGhee Library, 1956. These Grainger County schedules were identified by Miss Creekmore only a short time before their publication.

1820

Houston, Martha Lou, compiler, *Tennessee Census Reports*, Numbers 2-27, 26 volumes, Washington, D. C., no publisher, 1933-36, processed. Number 13 shows no place of publication; Numbers 14-17 and 23 show no date of publication. Beginning with Number 2 for Bedford County and ending with Number 27 for Wilson County, the numerical sequence of the volumes follows the alphabetical sequence of county names. There is a separate volume for each of the following 26 counties: Bedford, Davidson, Dickson, Franklin, Giles, Hardin, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Lawrence, Lincoln, Maury, Montgomery, Overton, Perry, Robertson, Rutherford, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wilson. In Numbers 5, 10, 20, and 22 the names of persons enumerated appear in alphabetical order; in each of the remaining volumes there is an index to the names of persons enumerated. Schedules for the remaining counties are not known to be extant.

1830

Harlan, Elizabeth Taft, Minnie Dubbs Millbrook, and Elizabeth Case Erwin, editors and transcribers, *1830 Federal Census: Territory of Michigan*, Detroit, The Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1961, processed. Reproduced are the schdules for the following 16 counties: Berrien, Brown, Cass, Chippewa, Crawford, Iowa, Lanawee, Macomb, Michilimackinac, Monroe, Oakland, Saint Clair, Saint Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne. The index has been prepared "according to page number in the census."

1850

Oregon, Oregon State Library, Oregon State Archives, *Pioneer Families of the Oregon Territory, 1850*, Bulletin Number 3, Publication Number 17, second edition, no place of publication, Oregon State Library, 1961, processed. Reproduced are the schedules for the following 10 counties: Benton, Clackamas, Clark, Clatsop, Lewis, Linn, Marion, Polk, Washington, Yamhill. The index is to the names of persons enumerated in Schedules Numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5.

Manuscript Indexes

1800

Connecticut: Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, Connecticut.
New Hampshire: New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire.

1810

Kentucky: The Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky.

1820

Connecticut: Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, Connecticut
Illinois: Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.
Indiana: Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi.
Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

1830

Connecticut: Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, Connecticut.
Indiana: Indiana Historical Bureau, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

1840

Connecticut: Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, Connecticut.
Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

1850

Connecticut: Connecticut State Library, Hartford 15, Connecticut.
Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
Texas: Barker History Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Utah: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

1860

Kansas: State Historical Society, Memorial Building, Topeka, Kansas.
Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society, Saint Paul, Minnesota.
Texas: Barker History Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

1870

Wisconsin: State Historical Society, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Wyoming: Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.
Library, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington 6, D. C.
State Archives and Historical Department, State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

1880

Alabama: State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.
Wyoming: Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.
State Archives and Historical Department, State Office Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

1890 [2]

Alabama: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
District of Columbia: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Georgia: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Illinois: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Minnesota: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
New Jersey: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
New York: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
North Carolina: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Ohio: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Oklahoma: Oklahoma Historical Society, Historical Society Building, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.
South Dakota: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.
Texas: National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.

[2] The 1890 general schedules have been destroyed except for a fragment, which is on deposit in the National Archives. The fragment includes a total of only 6,160 legible entries and relates to the States listed above under the 1890 heading except Oklahoma. According to a report of the Oklahoma Historical Society of 13 September 1962, its 1890 schedules derive from an Oklahoma territorial census.

SUPPLEMENT TO DR. FRANKLIN'S ARTICLE: AVAILABILITY OF NAME INDEXES TO FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULES

By MILTON RUBINCAM

In the preceding article Dr. W. Neil Franklin of The National Archives has presented a very useful list of publications covering all the schedules, or all the surviving schedules, of particular states for particular census years. However, so many publications have appeared within recent years reproducing population census schedules for *parts* of states and tax lists for census years covering those states for which there are no surviving population schedules, that the Editors of the *Quarterly* deemed it advisable to present in the same issue of the magazine an additional list; it is not a complete list, but it will serve as a guide for interested researchers.

1790

Bell, Raymond Martin, *Heads of Families in Mifflin County, Pa., 1790. (Including present Mifflin, Juniata, and part of Centre County). From the Federal Census and County Tax Lists.* Arranged alphabetically by townships. Compiled for the Mifflin County Historical Society, Lewistown, Pa., 1958. Comparison of the official Federal Census with the Mifflin County tax lists showed that no fewer than 114 heads of families were omitted in the census but were included in the tax lists. Dr. Bell's compilation is, therefore, more complete than the official census.

Elliott, Irene Dillard (Mrs. Charles B.), Department of English, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., *The First Federal Census, 1790; South Carolina. Edgefield County.* Alphabetized by Carlee McClendon. 1959

Hudson, Millard F., *Heads of Families in Worchester County, Maryland, at the First Census, Taken in the year 1790. From the Original Returns in the Bureau of the Census, at Washington, D. C.* Corrects errors in the printed 1790 census of Maryland, so far as Worcester County is concerned. In the printed census, three names were omitted, 44 names were wrongly transcribed, and numerous errors occurred when figures were transcribed.

Heinemann, Charles Brunk, and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *"First Census" of Kentucky, 1790*, 1940. "This is not offered as a State or Federal enumeration of inhabitants. It is a privately compiled list of tax payers in the tax lists of all Kentucky counties which were established at the time of the First Federal Census."

deValinger, Leon, *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware.* Published by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., as Special Publication No. 10, 1954. Mr. deValinger, State Archivist of Delaware, "reconstructed" the lost census from the tax lists of the State.

1800

Rogers, Ellen Stanley, and Louise E. Easter, *1800 Census of Kent County, Delaware.* Published by the Genealogical Recorder, Box 52, Bladensburg, Md., 1959.

Rogers, Ellen Stanley, and Louise E. Easter, *1800 Census of New Castle County, Delaware.* Published by the Genealogical Recorders, Box 52, Bladensburg, Md., 1960.

Clift G. Glenn, Assistant Secretary, Kentucky Historical Society, *"Second Census" of Kentucky, 1800. A Privately Compiled and Published Enumeration of Tax Payers Appearing in the 79 Manuscript Volumes Extant of Tax Lists of the 42 Counties of Kentucky in Existence in 1800.* Frankfort, Ky., 1954.

Wood, Ralph V., Jr., 18 Bates St., Cambridge 40, Mass., *Oneida County, New York State, 1800 Federal Population Census Schedule.* Compilation and Index.

Elliott, Irene Dillard (Mrs. Charles B.), Department of English, University of South Carolina, Columbus, S. C., *The Second Federal Census, 1800, South Carolina. Laurens County*, 1959.

Harmon, Artemas C., *U. S. Census of the District of Columbia in Maryland for the Year 1800.* Published by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., in its Special Publication No. 15, 1957.

1850

Tetrick, W. Guy, Clarksburg, W. Va., *Census Returns of Lewis County, (West) Virginia for 1850.* Copied from the Original Federal Census Records in the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1930.

Tetrick, W. Guy, Clarksburg, W. Va., *Census Returns of Barbour and Taylor Counties, (West) Virginia for 1850.* Copied from the Original Federal Census Records in the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1932.

Tetrick, W. Guy, Clarksburg, W. Va., *Census Returns of Doddridge, Ritchie and Gilmer Counties, (West) Virginia for 1850, and Calhoun County. (West) Virginia for 1860.* Copied from the Original Federal Census Records in the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., 1933.

Tetrick, W. Guy, Clarksburg, W. Va., *Census Returns of Harrison County, (West) Virginia for 1850.* Copied from the Original Federal Census Records in the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

1860

See 1850, the third book by Mr. Tetrick.

NORTH PLATTE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FORMED

The North Platte Genealogical Society is the outgrowth of a series of classes held in North Platte, Nebraska the winter of 1961-62. Under the leadership of Dr. John F. Vallentine, the class met once a week for persons interested in family background and lineage searching. Over 30 people were enrolled.

A fee of $5.00 was charged and this money is to be used to purchase books, to be placed in the local library for general use. Future plans include an open house meeting, purchase of books, workshops, detailed counseling, tours and regular meetings of the Society. Yearly dues are $2.00.

The officers for the society are: President—Mrs. Neal Baxter, 205 Michael Street, North Platte, Nebraska; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. G. N. Simpson, 820 West 4th Street, North Platte, Nebraska.

The North Platte Genealogical Society is a member of the N. G. S.

TRACING AN EARLY TEXAS CITIZEN THROUGH PUBLIC RECORDS

MRS. CLARENCE W. BALCH

An exhibit of a series of photocopied documents entitled, "Tracing an Early Texas Citizen through Public Records," was featured by the exhibits committee of the Austin Genealogical Society in 1962 when the Texas State Genealogical Society held its annual conference on family and local history in Austin, Texas.

This particular exhibit, which was a project shared by Mrs. Clarence W. Balch and Mrs. Herbert R. Gentry, co-chairmen of the exhibits committee, was designed to meet two special requirements.

First, the citizen was to be a "John Doe" of early Texas, a man who lived and died in relative obscurity, and whose name never found its way into a published history or biography.

Secondly, the research was deliberately limited to official records to prove that through those alone, it is possible to give some dimension to an ancestor in absence of any tradition. These records were to be obtained in Austin and by mail. No visits to any county seats could be undertaken.

The subject chosen was John Edington Stovall. The first introduction to him was by way of an entry in a family Bible [1] of a descendant which read, "Mother's Father, John Edington Stovall, born Jan. 26, 1822, and, Mother's Mother, Eliza Jane Stovall, born Aug. 26, 1832."

The series of photocopied documents was displayed under glass on a long table. They were arranged chronologically to tell their story.

(1) The earliest record to begin the story was the 1st class headright certificate issued by the Republic of Texas to George H. Stovall, father of John E. Stovall, on 1 Feb. 1838, stating that as a married man who arrived in the Republic previous to the Declaration of Independence (2 March 1836), he was entitled to one league and one labor of land. This land was located by George H. Stovall in Bastrop Co. (General Land Office of Texas).

(2) John E. Stovall himself qualified for land under a 4th class headright which provided for young residents who became 17 years old after 1 Jan. 1840. His certificate issued by the Republic is dated 1 Sept. 1845. He received a grant for 320 acres which he located in Cherokee Co. within a few years. (General Land Office of Texas)

(3) His first marriage to Caroline Shoemaker took place in Nacogdoches 18 Jan. 1846 and was recorded in Vol. B, page 175. (County records of Nacogdoches)

(4) In 1846 he is shown as having paid his poll tax in Cherokee Co. (State Comptroller)

(5) A map of Cherokee Co. showed the exact location of his land grant. (General Land Office of Texas)

(6) His second marriage to a widow, Mrs. Eliza Jane Hamblin, took place in Cherokee Co., 16 Dec. 1849, and is recorded in Vol. A, page 93. (County records of Cherokee)

(7) John E. Stovall, shown as a poor Methodist minister, is listed on

[1] This Bible was not an old one, having been published in 1893. The information was given from memory by one of John E. Stovall's daughters to one of her children. Entries covering three generations were written by the same hand with the appearance of having been written at the same time.

the 1850 census of Cherokee Co., with a growing number of mouths to feed. (Texas State Archives)

(8) The 1850 Cherokee agricultural schedule shows that he had improved 30 acres of his land and had farm equipment valued at $5.00. (Texas State Archives)

(9) His father had died by 1850. His mother and her orphaned younger children appear on the 1850 census of San Augustine Co. (Texas State Archives)

(10) In 1851, John E. Stovall's widowed mother, Melinda Mira (Wofford) Stovall, applied in San Augustine Co. for a Bounty Land Warrant for the 1814 military service of her husband, George H. Stovall. She states they were married in Franklin Co., Tenn., 30 April 1815. She gives the date of her husband's death as 4 April 1847 in San Augustine Co. (Bounty Land Warrants of War of 1812, National Archives)

(11) The headright granted George H. Stovall which was located in Bastrop Co. was sold for delinquent taxes in 1850 following his death. It was sold at the tax assessor's and collector's sale. (General Land Office of Texas)

(12) During the next ten years John E. Stovall's family nearly doubles in size, as shown on the 1860 census of Cherokee Co. (Texas State Archives)

(13) The 1860 agricultural schedule of Cherokee shows him with less land but with an increase in livestock—beeves. (Texas State Archives)

(14) The 1860 slave schedule lists him with one slave. (Texas State Archives)

(15) In 1864 he has assumed the guardianship of a relative's heirs as shown on the tax roll of Cherokee Co. (State Comptroller)

(16) Francis M. Stovall, son of John E. Stovall, married Miss M. Laurence on 18 March 1874 in Williamson Co., Texas, and the marriage was recorded in Vol. 4, page 84. (County records of Williamson)

(17) The last record of John E. Stovall's residence in Cherokee Co. is found in 1867. He is unaccounted for until 1878 when he appears on the 1878 tax roll of Hamilton Co., Texas. (State Comptroller)

(18) His death is indicated by the fact that on the 1879 tax roll of Hamilton Co., Mrs. E. J. Stovall (his widow, Eliza Jane) is taxed for the property formerly taxed to John E. Stovall. This particular tax roll is important since, according to the county clerk, the index to the probate records in Hamilton Co. list no will, inventory or administration on his estate. (State Comptroller)

(19) By 1880, John E. Stovall's widow was living with her son, Francis M. Stovall, and his wife, Martha, in Williamson Co., and is enumerated in his household on the census. (Texas State Archives)

To add further interest in the early Texas Stovall families, a map prepared by Mr. William H. Dumont of Washington, D. C., was used as a backdrop to this exhibit of documents. This map showed the rapid migration of this line from Virginia to Texas within three generations.

This concluded the story of John E. Stovall as far as the exhibit was concerned. Actually it was only a beginning. Each of the documents listed above was to open further avenues of research, such as the Journals of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church—South, the

Masonic Lodge records, old newspaper files, etc. The county records of Cherokee, Nacogdoches, San Augustine, Williamson and Hamilton are yet to be searched.

However, it was the official records displayed in the exhibit which began to bring John E. Stovall into focus for his descendants. An ancestor, never known, can now be remembered.

(Editor's Note:) Since the above was submitted by Mrs. Balch, she has examined the Bastrop County records. Recorded there is the deed, dated 16 March 1841, from Mirebeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas to George H. Stovall, for a headright of one league and one labor of land. George H. Stovall sold one-half of his interest in this land to Leander C. Cunningham on 4 January 1836, and the other half to W. C. Edwards on 1 January 1846. Both of these deeds were not recorded until many years later. On 27 November 1852, Malinda Stovall (widow of George H. Stovall) *et al,* in San Augustine Co., Texas, sell their interest in the above land to Leander C. Cunningham of Bastrop Co., since he had made a bond in 4 January 1836 with George H. Stovall. The *et al* of the deed were the heirs of George H. Stovall and were listed as follows: Malinda Stovall, for herself and as guardian for Simns K., Matilda and Mary Ann Stovall; James B. Stovall; John E. Stovall; Francis Marion Stovall; Thos. Jefferson Stovall; Wm. A. Stovall; and Martha J. Harviey. Witnesses were: Burwell J. Lewis and Allison Stovall.

This last deed proves that John E. Stovall was an heir of George H. Stovall, listed in (1) and (10) of Mrs. Balch's article.

FAMILY RECORD OF CAPTAIN CHARLES CRESWELL (1747-1816)

By GEORGE ELY RUSSELL
2906 Stonybrook Drive, Bowie, Md.

The Revolutionary pension claim file (W 3515) based on service of Captain Charles Creswell of Fagg's Manor, Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., contains the original family register from his ledger book. It lists the births of the following children:

JOHN CRESWELL, born 6 August 1784.

HANNAH CRESWELL, born 25 January 1786.

ELIZABETH CRESWELL, born 29 December 1787.

RACHEL CRESWELL, born 9 November 1789.

STILLBORN CHILD, 15 October 1792.

DAVID CRESWELL, born 25 April 1799.

According to other papers in the file, Charles' wife was Isabella Walker, who died on 13 March 1846, age 84 years, 5 months, and 2 days, and was buried in Fagg's Manor Parish Burying Ground. They were married in 1781, probably in Londonderry Township. Their son David lived in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1850. Charles was probably a son or grandson of Samuel[1] Creswell who is said to have settled at Londonderry Township in 1739, and who was a brother of James[1] Cresswell (died 1750) and David[1] Creswell (died 1754) of Cecil County, Maryland. A Criswell—Creswell genealogy is being compiled by the contributor.

HARRISON FAMILY OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

By G. RODNEY CROWTHER, III

This is an exercise in establishing the issue of 8. RICHARD HARRISON, who died intestate in 1812. He was the son of Richard and Rachel (Smith) Harrison. (*Quarterly*, vol. 50, pp. 95, 96.)

The War of 1812 was costly to records of the Western Shore of Maryland as well as some records of national importance. To have died then without leaving a will was almost certain disaster, for proof of issue would be difficult to establish. However, if land were included in an estate, some litigation may have been involved. The following three items, selected from several which have survived, are offered as proof of his issue. They are to be found in Chancery Case No. 4555, Land Office of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland:

Copied R. Wells
Thomas Sellman admor and
Kenzie Harrison and others
Heirs at Law of Richard
Harrison of Anne Arundel
County deceased & others,
Creditors of Richd. Harrison
against
Richard Harrison
Bill & 5 Exhibits
Mr. Brewer
File these and issue
Subpena
Thomas H. Bowie
Sollr. to Compl.
Filed 21st March 1812
——opa issd
amended Bill filed 6 May
1812.

To the Honourable William Kilty Esquire
Chancellor of Maryland.

Your Orators Thomas Sellman administrator of Richard Harrison deceased and Kenzie Harrison, Susanna Harrison, Araminta Harrison, Elizabeth Harrison and Rachel Usher heirs at Law of Richard Harrison, William I. Tillard admor of Thomas Tillard & Richard J. Jones & Nicholas Norman humbly sheweth. That the said Richard Harrison of Anne Arundel County, departed this life some time about the eighteenth day of February 1812 intestate leaving your petitioners Kenzie, Susanna, Araminta (,) Elizabeth and Rachel and Richard Harrison who is an infant under the age of twenty one years, his only children and his heirs at Law. And your Orators William I. Tillard, Richard J. Jones & Nicholas Norman his creditors to a large amount. Your Orator Thomas Sellman states the he has granted to him by the Orphans Court of Anne Aundel County Letters of Administration on the said Richard Harrison's personal Estate and has returned an Inventory of the said personal Estate ammounting to the sum of Three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars and eight cents ($3115.08) as by the exhibit AX herewith filed which your petitioners pray may with all other Exhibits be taken and considered by your Honor as part of this their Bill of complaint. and he further states to your Honor that a large portion of the said personal Estate was also by the said deceased conveyed to him in Trust as by the Deed exhibited, marked B to your Honor will appear.

Your Orators further state that the said Richard Harrison left a Real Estate consisting of about five hundred acres of Land.

Your Orators further state that Debts against estate of Richard Harrison have come to their knowledge to more than the amount of Seven thousand Dollars—many of which are Judgments, on which Executions have been issued and have been laid upon the Real Estate. As by Exhibits 1. 2. 3. to your Honor will appear. Your Orators further state that the personal Estate of the desceased (as by Exhibit A shewing the amount of it to your Honor will appear) is inadequate to pay his Debts. That your Orators are disposed to believe that should a sale of the real estate be Decreed

that the creditors whose Executions are laid will not proceed upon them but wait untile the proceeds of the sale shall come to hand—for their several and respective amounts.

In Consideration whereof, and for as much as a sale of the said real estate under the circumstances above stated to your Honor will be greatly for the advantage of the parties concerned, and in as much as the said Real Estate cannot be sold except by a Decree of your Honor on account of the Infancy of the herein before mentioned Richard Harrison one of the heirs to it;

To the end therefore that the said Richard Harrison may answer the premises and that your Honor may Decree a sale of the said Real Estate and grant unto your Orators such other relief in the premises as may be consistent with Equity; May it please your Honor to grant unto your Orators the states writ of subpena to be directed to the said Richard Harrison commanding him in some certain day therein to be limitted to be and appear in this Honourable Court, and then and there to answer all and singular the premises aforesaid and to stand to and perform such order, direction and Decree therein as to your Honor shall seem meet. And your Orators will everpray, &—e. Thos. Hatto; n Bowie Sollr. to Complainants.

And your Orator Richard J. Jones further states to your Honor that the judgment mentioned in Exhibit No. 1 has been assigned to him by Joseph Court who obtained it in the Court of Appeals at December Term 1807, for the payment of £ 638. 19 Current money & Interest thereon from April 8. 1805 until paid which paid judgment in said Exhibit is marked, designated and described by the Letters "*AB*"

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, will be sold, on Thursday the 3rd day of July next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first day thereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Harrison, deceased. /*Wednesday 2 Sept.* (altered by hand below)

Six hundred fifty-seven and a half acres of valuable land, situated in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county. On this land is a good dwelling house, and every out house necessary on a farm. The soil is well adapted to farming and is congenial to the growth of clover and the use of plaister. This land lies within two miles of Herring Bay, has on it a good orchard and meadow, is well wooded and watered, is a healthy and beautiful situation, and justly ranks among the best farms in the country.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser to give bond to the trustee as such, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale.

Thomas Sellman, Trustee.

All persons that have claims against the said Richard Harrison, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit them with vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the time fixed for the sale.

T. S.
ts.

July ——, 1812.
Aug. 6 (altered by hand below)

I certify, that the above Advertisement, agreeably to the alterations above made, was inserted four times in the Maryland Gazette.
Septr. 15, 1813. Jonas Green

Anne Arundel County Court
David Stewart, Saml. Johnston
and Rachel Usher Exer
of James Usher
vs
Richard Harrison
Interest from 1st November 1802 and Costs.
co. 2/6
Test Wm. S. Green ——

September Term 1807
Case
Judgment for $1161 . . 20
Curr mo. & Costs: To be released on payment of
$580 . . 60 curr mo. with

Costs ..... $6 . . 25

EARLY ORIGINAL NEW YORK WILLS

By KENNETH SCOTT

(Continued from Vol. 51, No. 2, p. 99)

File No.	Name	Date
501	Lecounte, Guilliaume—	Mar. 2, 1710/11
325	Le Counte, John—	Oct. 2, 1697
973	Lee, Robert—	July 28, 1734
906	Leek, Ebenezer—	July 3, 1734
73	Leete, Samuel—	June 20, 1679
324	Leggatt, Gabriel—	June 28, 1700
214	Legitt, Thomas—	Apr. 13, 1708
957	Le Montes, John—	Feb. 28, 1735/36
143	Lepinard, Anthony—	July 1, 1696
691	Lent, Ryck A.—	Mar. 28, 1723
507	Le Reux, Peter—	July 10, 1710
410	Le Roux, Bartholomew—	Aug. 28, 1713
35	Le Telier, Jan—	Sept. 4, 1671
859	Levy, Moses—	Dec. 4, 1728*
588	Levy, Samuel—	May 21, 1719
849	Lew, Nicolas—	Nov. 19, 1728*
178	Lewis, Jonathan—	Aug. 11, 1709
42	Lewis, Thomas—	Sept. 13, 1684
137	Lippens, Tytie—	Oct. 4, 1694
863	Lodt, Hendrick—	July 6, 1728*
50	Lorrison, John—	Dec. 5, 1670
1124	Lott, Johannes—	Nov. 23, 1732
1035	Lott, Pieter—	June 4, 1730*
909	Longindyck, John—	Feb. 15, 1733
616	Lucassen, Eldert—	Apr. 17, 1722
663	Ludlam, Anthony—	Apr. 29, 1723
6	Ludlam, William—	June 7, 1665
1121	Ludlum, William—	Apr. 7, 1732
414	Luertse, Caerste—	May 24, 1713
341	Lupardus, Gulielmus—	Dec. 1, 1705
538	Lupton, John—	July 2, 1716
346	Lursen, Carsten, Jr.—	Apr. 29, 170?
257	Lursen, Petronello—	Apr. 29, 1703
537	Lynch, Anthony—	Mar. 7, 1716*
690	Mackenzie, Elizabeth—	Jan. 15, 1723/24
1127	Magerer, Dirick S.—	(made Mar. 30, 1729, proved Aug. 2, 1732 but now missing.)
162	Manchett, Jane—	July 22, 1708
302	Mandeville, Jellis—	May 12, 1701
212	Manet, Peter—	Apr. 8, 1712
281	Mann, Edward—	Dec. 16, 1702
1096	Mann, Johannis—	May 4, 1733
1052	Mapes, Jubes—	Mar. 14, 1732
803	Markham, Joanna—	Oct. 15, 1726
446	Marsh, John—	Jan. 12, 1712/13*
1153	Marsh, John—	Nov. 11, 1731
261	Marshall, Edward—	Aug. 28, 1704
53	Marshall, John—	Oct. 23, 1670
636	Marston, John—	Apr. 14, 1721
1098	Martense, Gerret—	Oct. 24, 1733
113	Martinson, John—	July 5, 1694
163	Massee, Peter—	Jan. 24, 1709
637	Mathews, Bridget—	Jan. 27, 1721/22
156	Mathews, Robert—	Oct. 9, 1963
125	Maynard, Samuel—	Nov. 18, 1702
310	Meade, Patrick—	Dec. 4, 1698
78	Medford, Anna—	Apr. 1, 1687
590	Merritt, Thomas—	June 26, 1719
1203	Merrow, Elisha—	Mar. 21, 1729*
332	Messerooll, Jan—	June 16, 1712
408	Meyer, Martin—	Aug. 17, 1713
23	Michell, John—	Apr. 18, 1695
1077	Michelson, Ryer—	Dec. 20, 1733
499	Middagh, Garritt—	Sept. 21, 1710
1122	Mills, Alexander—	Oct. 28, 1732
323	Milton, Thomas—	Oct. 15, 1698
320	Minvielle, Gabriel—	Mar. 8, 1697
240	Missen, William—	Oct. 22, 1706
1076	Mompesson, Pinhorne—	May 18, 1732
390	Mompesson, Roger—	Jan. 21, 1714
724	Montford, Elbart—	Mar. 1, 1725
101	Moore, Edward—	Jan. 21, 1695
802	Moore, Joseph—	May 30, 1726
28	Moore, Samuel—	June 7, 1676
1034	More, Benjamin—	Mar. 26, 1730*
52	Morell, Thomas—	May 2, 1670
88	Morgen, Charles—	Oct. 19, 1668
1202	Morine, Peter—	Oct. 19, 1727*
319	Morse, John—	May 5, 1701
594	Moss, Catherine—	June 18, 1735
48	Mott, Adam—	Sept. 25, 1691
952	Mott, Adam—	Feb. 28, 1738
1201	Mott, Charles—	Sept. 9, 1729*
853	Mott, Jacob—	Sept. 16, 1738
919	Mott, Joseph—	Feb. 6, 1735
904	Mott, Richbell—	Dec. 3, 1734
920	Mudge, Jarvis—	May 2, 1735
185	Muirson, George—	Nov. 10, 1708
817	Mulford, John—	Mar. 31, 1727
745	Mulford, Samuel—	Oct. 9, 1725
1053	Mulford, Thomas—	Feb. 14, 1732
1054	Mull, Abraham—	Sept. 27, 1732
504	Myer, Cornelius—	Apr. 23, 1716
589	Mc Fail, James—	Nov. 13, 1719
1051	Mc Intosh, Phineas—	Aug. 17, 1732
676	Mc Kenzie, Aeneas—	Aug. 29, 1723*
955	Nagel, Jurian—	May 23, 1738
450	Nagle, Peter—	Nov. 10, 1712
617	Neau, Elias—	Sept. 17, 1722
453	Neau, James—	Oct. 13, 1712
443	Nefie, Cornelius—	May 1, 1712
923	Nellson, Polycarpus—	Mar. 23, 1738/39
1198	Nelson, Eli—	Apr. 1, 1729*
445	Nessepat, Jasper—	Mar. 11, 1712
365	Neufville, Jean—	1716
1050	Newhaff, John—	Jan. 19, 1732
905	Nichols, Thomas—	Feb. 14, 1733
1037	Nicholson, George—	May 8, 1730*
290	Noell, Thomas—	Oct. 8, 1702

File No.	Name Date
578	Norris, Peter—June 9, 1719
1193	Norris, Robert—Sept. 10, 1729*
364	Norton, George—May 1, 1715
661	Norwood, Cornelia—Apr. 10, 1724
251	Nunez, Joseph—Nov. 10, 1704
159	Nuton, Isaac—Mar. 7, 1712
618	Oakley, John—July 14, 1722
1125	Oakley, Nathaniel—Jan. 24, 1732
1038	Oakley, Thomas—May 26, 1730*
924	Odell, Johannes—July 27, 1738
1001	Onclebag, Gerritt—May 21, 1733
862	Oldes, Banjamin—Mar. 29, 1728*
575	Oliver, Charles—June 12, 1719
33	Osburn, William—June 20, 1683
358	Outman, John—Mar. 20, 1716
1049	Outman, Phebe—Apr. 18, 1732
1072	Pain, Isaac—Apr. 18, 1733
864	Palmer, Mary—Oct. 17, 1728*
577	Parmiter, John—Apr. 2, 1719
1057	Parmyter, Thomas—Mar. 27, 1733
866	Parsell, William—Apr. 6, 1728
743	Parshall, David—Mar. 26, 1726
542	Parsons, Samuel—Apr. 5, 1716
815	Parsons, Seth—June 6, 1727*
63	Partridge, Elizabeth—June 9, 1669
275	Pearsall, Daniel—May 30, 1703
271	Pearsall, Nathaniel—Mar. 2, 1703
645	Pearsall, Samuel—Mar. 24, 1721
1048	Pearsals, Thomas—Apr. 6, 1732
392	Peartree, William—Apr. 29, 1714
801	Peers, Hendrick—Feb. 17, 1725/26
818	Peirson, Theodore—Feb. 18, 1727*
922	Pell, David—Jan. 20, 1735
742	Pell, Theophilus—Jan. 10, 1725/26
65	Pell, Thomas—Sept. 30, 1669
1015	Pelletreau, Elias—Mar. 6, 1730
322	Pelletreau, John—Dec. 6, 1700
297	Pelletreau, Madelena—Sept. 20, 1702
677	Perhl, John—Oct. 28, 1723*
165	Peroa or Perod, John—Aug. 15, 1709
1063	Perott, Pierre—Apr. 6, 1731
111	Perring, Henry—Feb. 1, 1675
4	Persall, Henry—Apr. 1, 1668
1073	Peters, Charles—Apr. 3, 1733
658	Peters, Solomon—June 11, 1724
363	Pettitt, Thomas—Sept. 13, 1715
1016	Phillipse, Catherine—Mar. 4, 1730
30	Pidgeon, William—Mar. 19, 1676
545	Pierson, Susanah—July 2, 1716
274	Pine, John—May 30, 1703
1018	Pine, Samuel—May 20, 1730*
500	Pinheiro, Isaac—Feb. 20, 1710
1074	Poillon, James—May 23, 1733
596	Polhemius, Theodorus—May 22, 1722
659	Polyon, John—Dec. 7, 1724
675	Post, Joseph—Sept. 14, 1723
969	Powell, John—Feb. 28, 1738
595	Powell, Thomas, Sr.—Dec. 7, 1722
997	Powell, Thomas—Apr. 18, 1732
946	Powell, Solomon—Feb. 23, 1735/36
739	Prall, Arent—Nov. 4, 1725
865	Pratt, John—Feb. 22, 1728*
393	Prevoort (Brevoort), Jan Hendricksen—Dec. 21, 1714
362	Price, John—June 1, 1715*
444	Pricklove, John—Nov. 17, 1712
1144	Prior, Joseph—May 11, 1728*
998	Probasco, Juryen—Oct. 20, 1732
999	Proby, William—July 13, 1732
660	Provoost, David—Jan. 27, 1724/25
800	Provoost, Gerrit—Aug. 12, 1726
816	Provoost, Jacobus—Oct. 28, 1727*
576	Provoost, Samuel—Feb. 10, 1719
100	Provost, John and wife, Sarah Webbers—Nov. 24, 1685
291	Provost, Jonathan—Dec. 30, 1702
164	Provost, Julius—July 7, 1706
1075	Pryer, Jacob—Apr. 18, 1733
574	Puiroe, Martha—Aug. 3, 1719
505	Purdy, Joseph—Feb. 21, 1709
29	Purrier, William—May 25, 1676
235	Rambert, Elias—Apr. 17, 1706
678	Ramsey, Symon—Nov. 29, 1723
168	Randolf, Charles—Jan. 3, 1706*
1082	Rapalie, Jan—Aug. 23, 1733
846	Rapalje, Daniel—Apr. 20, 1736
680	Rapalje, Theunis—Dec. 24, 1723
126	Rapalje, Theunis—Oct. 29, 1734
995	Rapalje, Joris—Mar. 29, 1732
993	Rayner, Isaac—Mar. 16, 1732
167	Reeder, John—Mar. 1, 1709*
996	Reeve, James—Aug. 24, 1732
394	Reeve, Jane—June 3, 1714
385	Reeve, John—Aug. 2, 1714
380	Regnier, Elizabeth—Aug. 3, 1715
383	Regnier, Jacob—Nov. 20, 1714
656	Remse, Rem—June 7, 1724
486	Remsen, Jan—June 28, 1711*
103	Remsen, John or Jan—Jan. 28, 1711*
540	Remsen, John—Mar. 12, 1716*
845	Reynier, Daniel—Oct. 14, 1728*
679	Rezeau, Peter—Oct. 8, 1723
1085	Rezleau, Peter—Nov. 19, 1733
653	Rezeau, Riner—Oct. 3, 1720
510	Richar's, Paul—Aug. 23, 1714
72	Richardson, John—Nov. 1, 1680
318	Richble, Ann—May 19, 1700
970	Ricketts, William—Feb. 7, 1735
273	Rivard, Lewis—Oct. 19, 1703
441	Robert, Daniel—Feb. 13, 1712
1083	Roberts, Thomas—Apr. 4, 1733
847	Robins, Jeremiah—Mar. 21, 1727/28
87	Rodes, John—Oct. 13, 1685*
1062	Rodman, John—Feb. 11, 1731
215	Roe, David—July 12, 1707
381	Roe, John—July 27, 1714
925	Roe, Nathaniel—Aug. 2, 1738
157	Roeloffson, Sara—Oct. 21, 1693
921	Rose, Sarah—Sept. 27, 1735
1017	Rogers, Obadiah—Apr. 8, 1730*
598	Rolland, John—May 22, 1722
130	Rombouts, Francis—Aug. 12, 1691
226	Rombouts, Helena—Mar. 4, 1707
643	Romen, John W.—May 5, 1720
1027	Romeyn, Claes—Nov. 16, 1730
292	Romeyn, Symon J.—Nov. 18, 1702

File No.	Name	Date
379	Romyn, Sophia	Dec. 19, 1715
330	Roose, Garrit J.	Oct. 12, 1698
547	Rose, David	July 2, 1716
402	Rose, Peter	May 13, 1713
814	Rousell, David	June 20, 1727*
9	Rugg, Roger	Aug. 9, 1675
166	Rutgers, Harman	Apr. 25, 1711
98	Rycke, Henry	June 26, 1701
1199	Ryckman, Albert	May 1, 1739
903	Ryckman, Johannes	Apr. 10, 1734
799	Rynders, Barent	Jan. 25, 1726/27
850	Sackett, John	Feb. 1, 1728*
580	Sackett, Joseph	Dec. 22, 1719*
265	Sanders, Robert	May 1, 1703
641	Sanders, Thomas	July 18, 1721
1084	Sands, James	Jan. 19, 1733
535	Sands, Samuel	Dec. 11, 1716*
210	Sanford, Ezekiel	July 2, 1716
639	Santford, Jacob	Nov. 22, 1721
1178	Satterly, William	Oct. 29, 1729*
389	Sayer, Abraham	Aug. 4, 1714
217	Sayer, Daniel	Apr. 13, 1708
795	Sayre, Isaac	June 28, 1726
189	Sayre, Thomas	May 29, 1716*
539	Sayres, Ichabod	Nov. 2, 1716*
1168	Schanck, John	Apr. 8, 1731
928	Schank, Peter	Dec. 12, 1738
442	Schelleux, Abraham	Feb. 13, 1712
384	Schelling, Jacob	Nov. 20, 1714
132	Schenck, Jan M.	Jan. 28, 1688/89
867	Schenck, Martin R.	Sept. 3, 1728*
342	Schenck, Roeloft	Oct. 3, 1705
688	Schuyler, Brandt	Apr. 25, 1723
1061	Schuyler, John	Aug. 24, 1731
746	Schuyler, Phillip	Dec. 21, 1725
1081	Scott, John	May 8, 1733
1019	Scott, Lena	Aug. 8, 1730*
813	Scott, Patrick	June 13, 1727*
1183	Seaman, Benjamin	Nov. 27, 1729*
1086	Seaman, Benjamin	Nov. 5, 1733
119	Seaman, John	Aug. 1694-1695
674	Seaman, Thomas	Dec. 29, 1724
918	Searing, Jonathan	Sept. 2, 1738
1097	Searle, John	May 12, 1733
686	Sebering, Cornelius	Mar. 25, 1723
317	Selyns, Henricus	Nov. 13, 1700*
467	Selyns, Margareta	Feb. 4, 1711
305	Serley, Anthony	Nov. 19, 1702
58	Shackerly, William	July 13, 1680*
1021	Sharpe, Catherine	Jan. 4, 1730
1025	Sharpe, Cesar	Jan. 4, 1730
170	Shaw, Richard	May 16, 1708
17	Shaw, Robert	Oct. 26, 1686
350	Shelley, Giles	Feb. 19, 1710/11
557	Shelley, Hellegonada	Jan. 13, 1719
1060	Sherwood, John	Aug. 18, 1740
992	Sherwood, Nathaniel	Mar. 20, 1732
461	Sherwood, Stephen	Aug. 27, 1712
276	Shires, Ralph	Jan. 16, 1702
932	Sicard, Ambrose	Dec. 4, 1735
1180	Sickles, John	June 23, 1729*
386	Simes, Giles	June 23, 1714
927	Simes, William	Apr. 17, 1735
640	Simson, Alexander	Sept. 28, 1721
468	Sioerts, Elfert	Mar. 7, 1711
38	Skidmore, John	Dec. 30, 1680
1095	Skidmore, Samuel	Apr. 9, 1733
475	Slaght or Slecht, Barent	Sept. 29, 1712
254	Slater, Mary	Sept. 29, 1704
45	Slechtonhorst, Gerritt	Oct. 12, 1683 (proved Sept. 29, 1685)*
556	Sleigh, Charles	Mar. 7, 1701*
687	Slow, Thomas	Sept. 14, 1723
31	Sluys, Lawrence Z.	Jan. 8, 1684/85
262	Smart, John	Dec. 20, 1703
852	Smith, Anne	Feb. 13, 1728*
638	Smith, Daniel	May 16, 1721*
112	Smith, Edmund	Jan. 5, 1734
926	Smith, Gershon	Oct. 10, 1735
901	Smith, Israel	Apr. 29, 1734
151	Smith, Jacob	1680
253	Smith, Jacob	Apr. 27, 1704
798	Smith, Jeremiah	Apr. 2, 1726
1094	Smith, Jonathan	Apr. 3, 1733
198	Smith, John	Feb. 12, 1698
343	Smith, John	Apr. 3, 1706
496	Smith, John	July 26, 1716
597	Smith, John	May 9, 1722
1093	Smith, John	Apr. 3, 1733
301	Smith, Joseph	Apr. 14, 1701
994	Smith, Joseph	Mar. 29, 1732
495	Smith, Martha	June 23, 1710
334	Smith, Peter	Aug. 11, 1712
466	Smith, Richard	Nov. 19, 1711
644	Smith, Richard	Mar. 28, 1720
968	Smith, Susannah	Jan. 8, 1738
843	Smith, William	Apr. 12, 1728*
1192	Smith, William (receipt for his original will dated Mar. 3, 1742)	
794	Southard, Abraham	Apr. 30, 1726
626	Splinter, Abraham	Nov. 7, 1721
619	Splinter, Gertie	July 9, 1722
1059	Spragg, Richard	June 10, 1731
1180	Springsteen, Casparus	Aug. 29, 1740
797	Sprongh, Gabriel	Sept. 14, 1726*
458	Staats, Peter	Sept. 22, 1761
494	Staats, Samuel	Nov. 14, 1715
796	Stanbrough, John	June 14, 1726
772	Stanton, Hester	July 19, 1727*
579	Stanton, John	Dec. 11, 1719
625	Steer, Richard	Aug. 9, 1721
440	Stephens, Thomas	Feb. 25, 1710
931	Stevens, Margaret	June 23, 1735
848	Stevenson, John	May 10, 1728*
930	Stevenson, John	Nov. 20, 1735
991	Stevenson, Stephen	June 5, 1732
741	Stevenson, Thomas	Mar. 30, 1724*
681	Stewart, Barbara	Jan. 15, 1723/24
1179	Stewart, Margaret	June 3, 1729*
51	Sticklin, John	Sept. 5, 1672
740	Stillwell, John	Jan. 17, 1726/27
361	Stilwell, Nicholas	Mar. 5, 1715
340	Stilwell, Thomas	May 10, 1705

File No.	Name Date
462	Stoutenburgh, Isaac—Nov. 27, 1712
526	Stoutenburgh, Tobias— Dec. 29, 1716
929	Stratton, John—Dec. 5, 1735*
683	Streing, Charlotte— Jan. 31, 1723/24
689	Stretton, Joseph—July 4, 1722/23
7	Stretton, Richard—Oct. 1676
213	Stricker, Gerret—May 24, 1706
808	Stringham, Peter—Feb. 17, 1727*
1127	Strought, Dirick no will— Aug. 2, 1732 will rec. Lib. 11, p. 365 (Dirick S. Magerer)
279	Strudles, Gabriel T.—Oct. 2, 1702
549	Stuart, Alexander—Feb. 11, 1716*
18	Stuyvesant, Judith—1686
844	Suire, Anna—June 3, 1728*
851	Suire, Cesar—June 3, 1728*
69	Sutton, Ambrose—July 8, 1678
657	Sutton, Robert—Jan. 23, 1724/25
646	Swame, Johannes—May 17, 1720
647	Sweem or Sweems, Anthony— Mar. 10, 1719/20
83	Sylvester, Grizzel—Sept. 12, 1687 (Oath of witnesses—no will)
555	Tailor, Joseph—Nov. 27, 1708*
552	Talmage, Nathaniel—July 24, 1716
685	Talmage, Onessimus—July 4, 1723
218	Talman, John—Oct. 20, 1710
40	Tanner, Nicholas—Sept. 2, 1658*
460	Tarpy, Dorothy—Dec. 11, 1712
377	Taylor, Ephraim—Nov. 18, 1715
581	Taylor, Henry—Sept. 17, 1719
766	Taylor, Joseph—Apr. 7, 1727*
630	Taylor, William—Nov. 28, 1721
348	Teller, Andrew—Dec. 9, 1702
314	Teller, Andries—Dec. 16, 1702
278	Teller, Maria—Sept. 21, 1702
1184	Teller, Sophia—Oct. 1, 1729*
309	Teller, William, Sr.—May 23, 1701
399	Ten Brook, Hendrickus— Aug. 26, 1713
316	Ten Eyck, Tobias—1700*
546	Ten Eyk, Conradt—June 13, 1716
489	Tenick, Derick—Jan. 16, 1710
628	Terhunen, Albert—Dec. 18, 1721
765	Terry, Gershom—Nov. 6, 1726
136	Terry, John—Oct. 20, 1692
1092	Terry, John—Sept. 3, 1733
26	Terry, Thomas—Oct. 15, 1672
592	Teunisse, Dirck—Oct. 9, 1662*
260	Thauvelt, Peter—Nov. 21, 1704
664	Theobalds, John—Nov. 28, 1724
110	Theunissen, Dirck—Jan. 29, 1692
793	Thomas, John—Oct. 28, 1726
989	Thong, Thomas—Jan. 11, 1732
667	Thong, Walter—Nov. 2, 1724
171	Thorn, John—July 23, 1709
768	Thorn, Joseph—Nov. 22, 1727*
875	Thorn, Mary—Aug. 12, 1728*
224	Thorn, Richard—Feb. 17, 1706
1186	Thorne, Samuel—Apr. 14, 1729*
990	Thorne, Samuel—July 26, 1732
830	Thorneycraft, William, Sr.— Dec. 19, 1720*
933	Thornycraft, William— Jan. 24, 1735
627	Thurston, Samuel— Jan. 23, 1721/22
828	Tiebout, Johannes—Sept. 19, 1728*
376	Tienhoven, Mary—June 15, 1715
378	Tienhoven, Nicholas—June 15, 1715
912	Tillyer, William—Mar. 7, 1739
158	Tinker, Richard—Feb. 20, 1694/95
1182	Titus, Content—Jan. 31, 1729*
1058	Titus, Hannah—July 29, 1731
395	Titus, Henry—Sept. 11, 1714
737	Titus, Henry—Jan. 25, 1725/26
13	Toe, Margaret—May 25, 1676
16	Tomkins, Nathaniel—Sept. 2, 1684*
582	Tompkins, Edmund—Jan. 9, 1719
403	Tongrelou, Regnier—Aug. 17, 1713
911	Tooker, Charles—July 7, 1738
96	Topping, John—May 28, 1686*
648	Tothill, Jane—Dec. 29, 1720/21
339	Tothill, Jeremiah—Dec. 1, 1705
599	Townsend, Daniel—May 21, 1722
478	Townsend, Henry—May 18, 1710
498	Townsend, Henry—Feb. 9, 1761
227	Townsend, John—Nov. 25, 1706
8	Townsend, Roger—Apr. 15, 1675
197	Tuder, John, Jr.—June 20, 1709
250	Turner, Daniel—Mar. 28, 1706
1090	Vail, Samuel—Aug. 18, 1733
792	Vaill, Jeremiah—Feb. 10, 1726/27
398	Valleau, Esaiah—May 13, 1713
666	Vallentine, Richard—Nov. 20, 1725
1129	Van Albrady, Elias—Mar. 16, 1732
400	Van Bael, Henry—May 20, 1713
97	Van Bommill, John H.— Aug. 16, 1693
280	Van Borsem, Tymen— Jan. 4, 1702/03
738	Van Brugh, Johannes— Apr. 27, 1727
397	Van Brunt, Nicholas— Mar. 22, 1713/14
82	Van Bursam, Henry— Jan. 16, 1694/95
601	Van Catts, Johannes— May 7, 1722
225	Van Cortlant, Anna—Oct. 17, 1705*
749	Van Cortlandt, Gertryd— Apr. 15, 1724
515	Van Cortlandt, Oloff— Nov. 25, 1719
223	Vander Beck, Conradus— Jan. 9, 1706
1023	Vanderbergh, Hybert— May 26, 1730*
129	Vander Clyff, Dirck—Apr. 19, 1694
123	Vander Cuyl, Cornelia— Jan. 16, 1706
469	Van Der Speigle, Jacobus— Mar. 29, 1716
767	Vanderwater, Jacovos— Jan. 14, 1726*
91	Vanderwater, Peter—Oct. 21, 1691
44	Van Deventer, Dirk Jansen— June 10, 1684
396	Vandewater, Evert—Aug. 31, 1714

File No.	Name	Date
668	Van Dewater, Margaret—	Mar. 5, 1724/25
825	Van Duyn, Denys—	Nov. 3, 1729*
459	Van Hook, Evert—	June 15, 1712
987	Van Langedyck, Geertie Jans—	Mar. 7, 1731
718	Van Leau, Frederick H.—	Jan. 17, 1726
206	Van Niewenhuysen, William—	Nov. 27, 1707
173	Vannoyt, John—	Apr. 10, 1708
270	Van Oorstrant, Jacob—	Oct. 19, 1703
902	Van Pelt, John T.—	Dec. 11, 1734
131	Van Rolleguin, Jan J.—	Feb. 10, 1693/94
68	Van Schaack or Van Schayck, Adrian—	Jan. 1, 1700
277	Van Schayck, Anna—	Nov. 19, 1702
832	Van Scoy, Eada—	Nov. 14, 1728*
207	Van Sickelen, Reinier—	Feb. 21, 1707
404	Van Thinehoven, Luycors—	Apr. 30, 1714
916	Van Tuyl, Abraham—	Sept. 25, 1735
827	Van Tuyl, Isaac—	Nov. 27, 1728*
186	Van Tuyl, Otteo—	Aug. 26, 1707
139	Van Varick, Margriet—	Jan. 2, 1695/96
117	Van Varick, Rudolphus—	Nov. 9, 1694
138	Van Vlecq, Isaac—	Apr. 15, 1695
1022	Van Vorst, Johannis—	Feb. 17, 1730
1047	Van Wickle, John—	June 8, 1732
900	Van Wyck, Johannes—	July 27, 1734
669	Van Zandt, Johannes—	Nov. 9, 1724
219	Van Zutphen, Dirck—	Oct. 29, 1707
140	Veenvos, Daniel—	Sept. 21, 1695
897	Veghte, Gerret—	Jan. 2, 1734
899	Vermelie, Alltie—	Apr. 23, 1734
15	Verplank, Gulian—	Mar. 29, 1684
70	Ver Plank, Jacobus—	Nov. 10, 1699
491	Vilant, David—	July 15, 1710
1091	Vincent, Francis—	Feb. 26, 1733
106	Vinge, John—	May 5, 1691
611	Vinge, Niesie—	May 16, 1722
242	Vliett, Hendrick—	Mar. 7, 1705
387	Udall, Philip—	Feb. 1, 1714
1020	Underdunck, Hendrick—	May 29, 1730
613	Underhill, Humphry—	Oct. 22, 1722
282	Wake, John—	Nov. 11, 1702
602	Waldron, Joseph—	Oct. 10, 1722
650	Waldron, Rutgert—	Nov. 3, 1720
736	Walker, John—	Dec. 15, 1725
833	Walton, Thomas—	Nov. 26, 1728*
1012	Ward, Edmund—	Apr. 27, 1732
1187	Wartman, Tunis—	Dec. 11, 1729*
551	Waters, Anthony—	July 1, 1717*
1046	Waters, David—	Feb. 8, 1732
5	Waters, Sibby—	Oct. 2, 1824
102	Wattson, John—	Aug. 19, 1696*
374	Way, James—	July 7, 1713
1024	Webb, Anthony—	Mar. 9, 1730
80	Weekes, Robert—	Feb. 17, 1741
684	Weemes, James—	May 16, 1723
790	Wendover, Engeltje—	Feb. 23, 1726/27
807	Wendover, John—	Feb. 23, 1726/27
353	Wenham, Thomas—	Oct. 9, 1709
1089	Wessells, Bout—	Dec. 5, 1733
349	Wessells, Christina—	Sept. 17, 1698
109	Wessells, Evert—	Dec. 29, 1694
898	Wessells, Frances—	Jan. 21, 1734
283	Wessells, Warner—	Nov. 19, 1702
671	Wessels, Lowrens—	Dec. 2, 1724
1101	Westerhout, Jacob J.—	Dec. 19, 1732
834	Wheeler, John—	Aug. 3, 1728*
554	White, Anthony—	Apr. 24, 1718*
1079	White, Mary—	Apr. 18, 1732
144	White, Robert, Sr.—	Oct. 12, 1697
1189	White, Robert—	July 1, 1729*
915	White, William, Jr.—	June 7, 1738
187	Whitehair, William—	June 2, 1708
1188	Whitfield, Nathan—	Dec. 3, 1729*
806	Whiting, Joseph—	June 8, 1726
770	Whiting, Rebekah—	Apr. 7, 1727
521	Wick, John—	June 9, 1719
895	Wickham, Joseph—	Aug. 17, 1734
382	Wickham, Moses—	June 8, 1713
54	Wicks, Thomas—	June 13, 1670
652	Wiggins, Josiah—	Dec. 19, 1720
831	Wiggins, Thomas—	Feb. 21, 1728*
145	Wilkins, Obadiah—	Mar. 26, 1698
419	Wilkinson, William—	Dec. 9, 1714*
312	Willemson, Hendrick—	Apr. 5, 1692*
988	Willet, Gilbert—	Mar. 28, 1732
221	Willett, Elbert—	Aug. 11, 1706
603	Willett, Richard—	July 17, 1722
605	Willett, Thomas—	Oct. 11, 1722
673	Willett, Thomas—	Jan. 15, 1724
1087	Willett, William—	May 4, 1733
1026	Williams, Daniel—	Apr. 6, 1730*
1190	Williams, John—	May 12, 1729*
1010	Williams, Nathaniel—	Dec. 20, 1732
600	Williamson, William—	Apr. 19, 1722
604	Willits, Jacob—	Sept. 8, 1722
629	Willmot, Alexander—	Feb. 23, 1721
21	Willson, John—	Oct. 15, 1671
606	Winalls, Robert—	May 23, 1722*
360	Wines or Winds, Barnabas—	Apr. 21, 1708
632	Witman, Nathan—	Oct. 27, 1721
421	Woglum, John, Jr.—	July 22, 1713
672	Woglom, Peter—	Nov. 21, 1724
914	Wood, Jeremiah—	Nov. 16, 1738
917	Wood, Richard—	Aug. 26, 1734
791	Woodruff, Nathaniel—	May 30, 1726
373	Woodruff, Samuel—	Dec. 29, 1715*
1088	Woodward, Gervass—	Aug. 24, 1734
520	Wooglam, John—	Apr. 8, 1719

(Continued on Page 185)

FAMILY BIBLES

SHAFFER AND BURWELL BIBLES

Three Shaffer and one Burwell family Bibles, covering over 175 years, are in possession of Colonel W. D. Shafer, 841 Barracks St., New Orleans.

HENRY SHAFFER'S BIBLE

Bible published and sold by Kimber and Sharpless, 8 South 4th-Street Philadelphia. No date, but mention is made that it is made from the Oxford Edition of 1784 by Jackson and Hamilton.

Family Record of Henry Shaffer and his wife Elizabeth

Birth of Mother Elizabeth Shaffer Born 14th January 1777 and Died on the 30th of Aprile 1846 Aged 69 years 3 months and 16 days.
Michael Shaffer Born 12th March 1797
Martin Shaffer Born 7th March 1799
Susannah Shaffer Born 22nd September 1801
Emanuel Shaffer Born 22nd January 1804
Sarah Shaffer Born 3rd October 1806
Barbery Shaffer Born 15th August 1809
Margaret Shaffer Born 3rd June 1811
Simon Shaffer Born 7th July 1814
Maryann Shaffer Born 27th March 1817
Martin Shaffer Died June 4th 1846 aged 47 years 2 months and 28 days
Died at Oil City Pa Emanuel Shaffer Died February 26th 1872 aged 68 years 1 month and 5 days
Michael Shaffer departed this life November 14 1872 Aged 75 years 8 months & 2 days

---

MICHAEL SHAFFER'S GERMAN BIBLE

Somerset, State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 6th 1831.

Familien Register of Michael Shaffer and his wife Catherena:

Trauungen

Michael Shaffer Intermarried to Catherenah Flick Daughter of George Flick and his wife Anna Marry the 29th Day of January in the year of our lord 1822 by D.J.H. Keeffer.

Second Marage of M. Shaffer to Mary Infield Daughter of Frederick Infield and Catherinah on the 13th day of November in the year of our lord 1842 By the Revd Mr. Sawhill.

GEBURTEN

Michael Shaffer was born this 12th day of March in the year our Lord 1797 (or 1799) and was Babticed by Frederick Wilhelm Long.

Catherinah Daughter of George Flick and his wife Anna Mary Now the wife of Michael Shaffer was Born this 7th Day of June in the year of our Lord 1801. Babticed by F. W. Long testes John Adam Flick and his wife Elizabeth—and Died 10th May 1840.

Mary Daughter of F'd Enfield was Born November 21st 1815—Died July 8 1881.

Alexander Daniel Shaffer Son of Michael and his wife Catherinah was Born this 22nd day of February in the year of our Lord 1823 and was

babticed Aprile 6th 1823 by D.J.H. Keefer testes George Flick and his wife Anna Mary and Became a member of the Lutheran Church in the 4th of June 1843 of Somerset.
George Shaffer Son of Michael and his wife Catherinah, was Born this 24th day of October in the year of our Lord 1825 and was Babticed Aprile 9th 1826 by F Heier testes George flick and his wife Anny Mary and became a member of the Lutheran Church on the —th July 1843 of Somerset.
Mary Elizabeth Jane Daughter of M Shaffer and his wife Catherinah was Born this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord 1831 Babticed July 22nd 1832 By F. Heier testes Grandmother Shaffer.
William Norman son of Michael and his wife Mary was Born 23rd December 1844 and was Babticed Aprile 19th 1846 by David B Ernst testes Michael Shaffer and wife.
Emma Elizabeth Daughter of Michael Shaffer and his wife Mary was Born 24th May 1846 and was Babtsd January 27th 1850 by the Revd R. Laughlin.
John Alford son of Michael Shaffer and Mary was born 10th November AD 1847 and was Babtsd January 27th 1850 by Revd R. Laughlin.
James Son of Michael Shaffer and his wife Mary was Born November 23rd AD 1851 and was Babtized November 14th 1852 by Revd Charles F. Hoffmeier.
Ervin son of Micha Shaffer and his wife Mary was Born Aprile 1th AD 1849 and was Babtisd January 27th 1850 By the Revd R. Laughlin.

Sterbefälle

Catherinah Shaffer wife of Michael Shaffer a Born Flick Died May 10th 1840 aged 38 years eleven months and 3 Days.
Michael Shaffer Died November 14th 1872 Aged 75 years 8 months 2 days.
William N Shaffer died June 22nd 1874 Aged 29 years 5 months and 29 days.
Alexander D Shaffer Died September 2nd 1876 Aged 53 years 8 months and 11 days.
Mary Shaffer wife of Michael Shaffer Died July 8th 1881 Aged 65 years 7 months and 17 days.
George Shaffer Died September 12th 1894 Aged 68 yr 10 mo & 18 days.
Mary E J Robison (nee Shaffer) died May 18th 1912 Aged 80 years and 6 month and 8 days.
James Shaffer died January 31st 1913 Aged 61 years 2 months 8 days.
John A Shaffer died July 8th 1927 aged 80 years.
Mary H Shaffer wife W. N. Shaffer died November 21st 1926 aged 73 years.
Frances Shaffer wife of Ervin Shaffer died July 9th 1927 aged 73 years.
Ervin Shaffer Died Oct 23rd 1933 84 years 6 mo. 22 da.

ALEXANDER DANIEL SHAFFER'S BIBLE

Bible published by Case, Tiffany & Burnham, Hartford, printed 1841. Flyleaf bears small, fine writing: Alexander Shaffer Somerset, Somerset Co. Pa. "Cottage Bible" published in 2 volumes.

Family Record—*Marriages*

Imperfectly erased: "Alexander Daniel Shaffer & Elizabeth Burwell was" Married on the 25th day of July 1848 By Elder Wm H Postalwait, Alexander Shaffer to Elizabeth (Penciled "D" here or "H") Burwell.

Births

Alexander Daniel Shaffer, son of Michael and his Wife Catherine was born this 22nd day of February in the year of our Lord, 1823, and was Baptized April 6th 1823 by Rev. D. J. H. Keefer Atestes George Flick and his Wife Anne Marey, and became a member of the E. Lutheran Church 11th June 1843 of Somerset.

George Shaffer, son of Michael & his Wife Catherine was born this 24th day of October in the year of our Lord 1825. And was baptized April 9th 1826 by Rev. F. Hayer Testes George Flick and his wife Anna Marey. And became a member of the E. Lutheran Church the 23rd July 1843 of Somerset.

Marey Elizabeth Jane Daughter of M Shaffer and wife Catherine was born this 10th day of November in the year of our Lord 1831. Baptized July 22" 1832 by F. Heyer testus Granmother Shaffer.

Elizabeth Shaffer, wife of Alex Shaffer, was borne this 12 day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty four.

Lorinda Jane Daughter of Alexr. D & Elizabeth Shaffer was borne June 23rd 1849.

Fanney Shaffer Daughter of A D & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 10" November 1850.

Emma Shaffer Daughter of A D & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 18th day of September 1852.

Charles Alonzo Shaffer son of A D & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 12th day of April 1854.

Lewis Burwell Shaffer son of A D & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 3rd (31st?) March 1856.

Marey Elisabeth Shaffer Daughter of AD & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 24th day of August 1857.

Grace Shaffer Daughter of A D & Elisabeth Shaffer was born the 14th of Oct 1859.

Deaths

Catharine Shaffer, Wife of Michael Shaffer, a born Flick, died May 10th 1840 aged thirty eight years eleven months and 3 days.

Lorinda Jane Daughter of A. D. & Elisabeth Shaffer Died September 14th 1850 Aged 1 year 2 months & 22 days.

Charles Alonzo Shaffer son of A. D. & Elisabeth Shaffer Died Nov 23rd 1856 Aged 2 years 7 months and 11 days.

Lewis Burwell Shaffer son of A. D. & Elisabeth Shaffer Died Nov 20th 1856 Aged 8 months & 25 days.

Emma Shaffer Daughter of A. D. & Elisabeth Shaffer Died Nov 27th 1856 Aged 4 years 2 months & 9 days.

Marey Elisabeth Daughter of A. D. & Elisabeth Shaffer Died Sept 14th 1862 Aged 5 years & 21 days.

Elisabeth Burwell Shaffer wife of A. D. Shaffer Died Dec 22d 1907 Age 83 years 8 months & 10 days in Pasadena California.

Katherine Shaffer Born June 28th 1862 Somerset, Penn.

William Colfax Shaffer Born March 4th 1856 Waterloo Iowa.

Edward Grant Shaffer Born April 23rd 1857 Died Feb 7 1938 Waterloo Iowa.

Fanny Shaffer Middleditch Died May 14, 1935 Aged 85 yr 6 mon 5 da.

JOSIAH BURWELL'S BIBLE

Bible published by M. Carey & Son, 121 Chesnut St., Philadelphia 1817
Inside front binding: $8.00 Somerset County State of Pennsylvania
"Bought of John Snider Merchant, Somersett, Pa.
"Elizabeth Burwell"
On next page: "Josiah Burwell
"Bought this book 17th of Nov 1818"

Family Record

Marriages

Josiah Burwell marraiad December 23th in the Year of our Lord 1817
Elizabeth Nelson marraid J. Burwell 23 Dcember 23, 1817.

Births

Josiah Burwell Born in the state of New Jersey in the year of our Lord-1783
Elizabeth Nelson
Elizabeth Hicks Born March 14th 1788
Samuel Nelson Born 15 of October 1809
Admeral Nelson Born 11 of September 1811
George Nelson Born 19th March 1814
Josiah Burwell, Jr. Born 10th October 1818
John Burwell Born 27th March 1820
Lumadue (illegible) Born 16th (?) April 1822
Elizabeth Burwell Born April 12th, 1824
Jerome Boneypar Burwell Born January 13th 1826

Deaths

John Rion died in the year of our Lord, 1821
Letty Burwell, wife of John Burwell departed this life the 19th September in the year of our Lord 1822
Josiah Burwell Departed this life December 4th 1827
Jerome Boneparte departed this life February 12th 1837
Aaron Garretson departed this life February 4th 1838

BUFORD TURNER ADDENDUM: DR. EDWIN CHESLEY ESTES LORD

By *John Insley Coddington*

In my article on "Buford Turner of Maury, Giles, Madison, and Shelby Counties, Tennessee, and his Hunter, Alston, Estes, Magevney, and Hanson Connections," in the *Quarterly*, vol. 49, I mentioned on p. 62 one of Buford Turner's step-great-grandsons, Edwin Chesley Estes Lord, Ph.D., S.M., associate petrographer, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1901-1937, who was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 May 1868, and whose sketch appeared in *Who's Who in America*, vols. 1-19 inclusive, but the sketch was dropped by *Who's Who* at the time of Dr. Lord's retirement from government service, and the Albert Nelson Marquis Co., publishers of *Who's Who in America*, do not know the date of Dr. Lord's death.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Aubrey Harrison Starke, a member of the N.G.S. and of the Cosmos Club, the date of Dr. Lord's death was found in the records of that club. He died 25 Sept. 1954.

MARY CLARK'S BIBLE

Contributed by *Don M. Forester*

The Bible from which the following records were copied is in the possession of Mr. Asa J. Graham of 117 Helms Road, Houston 37, Texas. This old leather-bound Bible—the front cover is missing—was printed by Mark and Charles Kerr, Edinburgh. His Majesty's Printers MDCCXCIII.

First flyleaf

Christopher Scybert was born the 15 April 1744 and dyed December the 23, 1838
Mary Scybert was born June 11th, 1748 and dyed June the 24, 1829
Gen. Stonewall Jackson Did May 10th 1863

In pencil: (Notes) Notice of Genl Jacksons Death. These lines were written by Margareth Clark that married Carter and went to Missouri & Died there

Page ii

John Clark was born March the 1, 1782
Rebacca Clark was born June the 24th, 1787
John Clark was Maryed March the 29, 1810
Sarah Clark was born February the 16, 1811
William Lawrence Clark was Born November the 9, 1814
Pamela Clark was born March the 31, 1814

Page iii

Andrew Jackson Clark was born December the 12, 1815
Polly Clark was born January the 7, 1818
Joseph Glasgow Clark was Born March the 31, 1820
John and Henry Clark was Born March the 27, 1822
Rebacca Clark was Born February the 5, 1824
George Washington Clark was Born March the 18, 1827
Augustus Clark was Born December the 1, 1829

Page iv

Joshua Clark was Born December 11th, 1832 and died May the 16, 1833
Virginia Clark was born December 11th, 1832
John Clark was maryed to Polly Crawford April the 27, 1833
Polly Clark was born May 17 1811
Christopher Columbus Clark was born December the 27, 1833
Carroline Clark was born September the 30, 1835
Alexandria Matthew Clark was born November 20, 1837

Page v

Sarah Clark was Maried February the 5, 1829 to Georg Eager
Permela Clark was Maryd September 6, 1832 to Joseph Yearion
Polly Clark Maryed december 28, 1837, John Carter
David G. B. Clark was married Sept. 12th, 1865 to Missouri C. Stevens

Page vi

Mahala Elizabeth Clark was born July 5, 1840 (in pencil) and died March 15, 1880. Burried at Petersburg, Va.
David Garland Bell Clark was born May the 17, 1843
Margaret Emily Clark was born April the 13, 1847

Thomas Boyd Clark was born December the 4, 1851 and died 184—
Mahala Elizabeth Clark and William J. Sowers was married on the 23rd day of September 1857
William Lawrence Clark was married to Elizabeth Spotts Litz Feb. 1st 1850
Rebacca Clark was married to Thos. Eph Graham in the fall of 1852

Page vii

Rebacca Clark died december the 11th 1832
Caroline was maryed the 22 July 1851 to John S. Cooper
John A. Carter and Margaret E. Clark was married August 11th, 1864
John Clark Died July the 26th, A.D. 1865 in the 84th year of his age 83 years 4 months & 26 days
Mary Clark Died August 28th 1876. She was 65 years 3 months and 11 days old
John Clark Died in Texas in 1845
Virginia Wade died in April 1854
Caroline Cooper Died in Missouri in 1857

Page viii

George W. Clark Died at Atlanta, Ga. in 1864
Alexander Mathews Clark Died at Fort Delaware, Md. of Fever on the 10th May 1864
Mahalia Elizabeth Sowers Died on the 15th day of March 1883 at Petersburg, Va. and was buried in Blanford Cemetary in a beautiful spot, there to await the ressurection of the dead. Peace to her ashes. She above all others was a "Noble Woman," a kind and affectionate wife, a good kind Mother and a Christian Woman. She died of consumption after a sickness of 6 weeks. Her funeral took place at Market Street Church, Petersburg, Va., her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. John E. Edwards of the Methodist Church South. She died lamented by all who knew her. She passed away peacefully and was perfectly willing to go. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord

Page ix

Virginia Clark was married 10th Dec. 1853 to Calahil M. Wade of Bedford Co. Va.
George W. Clark was married to Elizabeth R. Clark in April 1856
Alexander M. Clark was married to Louisa Peterman of Clinton County, Mo. in 1859
Augustus Clark was married to Catharine E. Williams in November 1858
Christopher C. Clark married in Texas

Page x

Joseph G. Clark was married to Eliza Mays in the fall of 1843 (and to his second wife) Mary Ann Pickle September 1863. All of Wythe County, Va.
Andrew Jackson Clark was married to Margaret Rains in the fall of 1837 and to his second wife Sarah Hurst in June 1863, all of Pulaska County, Va.
Henry Clark was married to Mildred A. Stevens in November 1857 of Bedford County, Va.

Page xi

Charles O. Cross was married to Texas A. Clark August 17th 1871 (or possibly this may have been in 1891)
Andrew J. Clark died June 2nd 1899

Page xii

In pencil Mary Clark's Bible
"Mary Deabora"
Wythe Co. Va.

LOUISIANA PASSPORT

Contributed by MARY G. BRYAN

Translation of the passport by the Baron de Carondelet

The Baron de Carondelet, Knight of the order of St. John, Colonel of the Royal Troops, Governor, Intendant General of the Provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, and Inspector of the Troops:

I grant free and safe passport to the Cherokee Indian, called *Richard,* to go to his nation, with a person of the name of *Deraque;* from whence they may return by such ways as they may find most convenient.

I order the commandants of posts, by which they may pass, not to molest them, but, on the contrary, to give them what assistance they may stand in need of.

Signed with my hand, and sealed with my seal, and countersigned by the underwritten Secretary for his Majest, in this

(L. S.) Government and Intendancy. In New Orleans, 28th July, 1792.

Barion de Carondelet.

Andres Lopes Armesto.

(From American State Papers, Volume I, Class II, Indian Affairs Page 288.)

EARLY ORIGINAL NEW YORK WILLS

(Continued from 178)

File No.	Name	Date
190	Wormstall, Samuel—	June 19, 1708
1080	Wright, Edmund—	Nov. 3, 1733
375	Wright, Henry—	Dec. 21, 1715
308	Wright, Jonathan—	Nov. 5, 1698
14	Wright, Nicholas—	Jan. 10, 1682
1185	Wright, Sarah—	Aug. 7, 1729*
184	Wyckingham, Thomas—	Dec. 10, 1706*
208	Wyckoff, Garret—	July 12, 1707
209	Wyckoff, Martin P.—	Feb. 26, 1707
1078	Wyckoff, Peter G.—	Sept. 6, 1733
670	Wytt, John—	Aug. 20, 1724
769	Youngs, Christopher—	Aug. 16, 1727
307	Youngs, John—	May 28, 1698
220	Youngs, John—	Dec. 23, 1706
1011	Youngs, Josiah—	Mar. 17, 1732

THE HIRAM B. CADE FAMILY BIBLE

Contributed by *Mabel Van Dyke Baer*

The Bible was printed by W. S. Forshee & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, sometime after 1877 and owned by Miss Laura Cade, 120 North Riverside Drive, Batavia, Ohio, September 1960.

Hiram B. Cade was born Jan. 22, 1850.

Ella E. (Groves) Cade was born Oct. 16, 1853.

Married Feb. 15, 1877.

Their children:

Edna Belle Cade was born Aug. 29, 1878.

Mildred Sina (Francina) Cade was born Nov. 17, 1882.

Frank Acra Cade was born May 20, 1884.

Laura Catherine Cade was born Oct. 9, 1886.

Mary Elizabeth Cade was born Oct. 15, 1889.

Mary Elizabeth Cade died Aug. 13, 1890.

Ella E. Cade (first wife) died June 17, 1898.

Elizabeth Cade died Sept. 26, 1917.

Anise Cade (second wife) died Oct. 5, 1930.

H. B. Cade died Dec. 22, 1937.

Parents of Ella E. Cade:

Michael Groves was born Aug. 26, 1802.

Fransin*ai* Groves (nee Robinson) was born Jan. 22, 1823.

Their children (other than Ella E.):

Levina K. Groves was born Mar. 14, 1855.

Ida M. Groves was born May 5, 1857.

Willard M. Groves was born Feb. 2, 1860.

Michael Groves died Dec. 10, 1887; Francina Groves died June 7, 1892.

Obit clipping found in the Bible states that:

Anise Allen married Jan. 29, 1908, Hiram B. Cade.

She was the daughter of Louisa Jane and George F. Allen.

Additional Data on Hiram B. Cade Family

Furnished by Laura Cade, Batavia, Ohio, September 1960

Thomas B. Cade of Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, fought in the Civil War. Hiram B. Cade tried to enlist, but his brothers told the authorities that he was only 13 years old and made him go back home. Hiram B. Cade thought it was a terrible thing that all his brothers would go without him.

William Cade is buried in Miamisburg Cemetery, Ohio. Of his children, Virginia married Mr. Treon and lived at Miamisburg; Caroline H. married Mr. Maxwell and lived at Centerville, Ohio; Phil S. was living in London, Canada, the last she heard of him; Ben. H. lives at Dayton, Ohio.

Samuel Cade was buried in Chicago. Laura Cade was not even aware of a first marriage, but well remembers his second wife, Aunt Becky or Betty visiting them.

The Samuel Cade, aged 81 years, who lived with the Peterson family in the 1850 census, was great-grandfather of Laura Cade. The Samuel F. Peterson aged 16 at that time was a first cousin of Laura's father.

Laura Cade's brother, Frank Acra Cade, lives in Dayton, Ohio, and has at least 3 family Bibles.

Laura Cade's grandfather Hiram B. Cade is the only Cade in Moore Cemetery. His wife and the Batavia Cades are all buried in Batavia Cemetery.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

CHRISTIAN

By Mabel Van Dyke Baer

CHRISTIAN, JOHN AND MARY (W6668, N. C. serv., W. Tenn. Agcy.; Cert. 10272 issued 4 May 1819, at $8 per month, from 1 October 1818, Act of 18 March 1818; Mary Christian, widow, iss. Cert. 2567 on 25 March 1839 at $95.63 per annum from 4 March 1831, Act of 4 July 1836).

John Christian, Smith Co., Tenn., 1 Oct. 1818, 64 yrs. old, applied for bounty land warrant; enlisted 11 May 1776 as fifer for 2½ years; under Capt. Emmet, 3d Reg. Inf.; Lines of N. C., commanded by Col. Jethro Sumner; discharged Oct. 1778; discharge burned when his house burned 2 years after the war; refers to certificate of William Hill, Secretary of State, and Samuel Goodwin, Compt. of N. C., to prove his Revolutionary War services; in Battles of Germantown, and Brandywine; in reserves when Battle of Monmouth was fought and not in action; served in other skirmishes; no means of subsistence but his labor; property worth $60; no land; requests assistance of his country. Incloses following certifications:

William Hill, Secretary of State, North Carolina, 21 Jan. 1818, certified that muster rolls in his office showed that John Christian enlisted in Rev. War as fifer for 2½ yrs.; in 3d Reg., 11 May 1776, under Capt. Emmett and was made on 17 Aug. 1777, fifer-major; June 1778 private and discharged Oct. 1778; Wt. 44 was issued him for 358 acres for serv. as fifer-major on 21 Oct. 1783, drawn by himself.

Samuel Goodwin, Compt. N. C., 21 Jan. 1818 certified that from his books containing settlements to officers and soldiers of Rev. War it appeared that John Christian, a fifer-major, was allowed the sum of 68 pounds, 2 pence, which was drawn by A. Thomas.

Parry W. Humphreys, Judge Ct., Oct. 1, 1818, certified.

John W. Overton, Clk. Smith Co., Tenn. Ct., certified.

John Christian, Smith Co., Tenn., 6 April 1820, applied for a certificate in lieu of lost certificate which he received for payment commencing 1 Oct. 1818 at $8 per month.

Adam Dale, J. P., Liberty, Smith Co., Tenn., Jonathan Pickett, Clk. Ct., and James Hibbetts, Justice Ct. Com. Pleas, certified.

Adam Dale, writes 29 April 1820 that certificate be sent to his office by Col. Robert Allen in Congress from Smith Co.

John Christian, Smith Co., Tenn., 21 Aug. 1820, 64 yrs., applied for ben. Act 18 March 1818; relates service in Rev. War and refers to pension certificate 10272; listed property as follows: 2 tables, 2 chairs, 1 smoothing iron, ½ dozen tin baking plates; about $18 due by book account for ginger-bread, etc.; states he was by occupation a baker of cakes; disabled in right shoulder; has a wife about 60 yrs. who is disabled from contributing to support of family by rheumatism, and a daughter Sarah age 14 yrs. in good health.

James Hibbets, Justice of Ct., and Jonathan Pickett, Clk. Ct., Smith Co., Tenn., certified.

Pension sent to Parry W. Humphrey, Carthage, Tenn.

Mary Christian, Smith County, Tennessee, 1 July 1837, 75 yrs., applied for ben. Act 4 July 1836; widow of John Christian, who received

a pension; he died 25 March 1824 in Smith County, Tennessee; she married John Christian in Chatham Co., N. C. in latter part of 1778; he was in army of Rev. after their marriage; was in 2 or 3 skirmishes as a volunteer; one near Calsons Mills, N. C. and other in Raft Swamp, N. C. (was volunteer and not a fife-major after war); she lived with him in Chatham Co., N. C. from time of war until 1818 when they moved to Smith Co., Tenn., present address of affiant; has remained a widow. Signed her mark.

John Lancaster, Smith Co., Tenn. Testified he had known deponent for 15 yrs.

Spencer Kelly, Smith Co., Tenn., testified that he was acq. with her.

Isham Beasley, Smith Co., Tenn., deposed 17 July 1837, that he was a Rev. War pensioner; had knowledge of John Christian's service in Rev. and marriage to Mary Christian.

Nelson Thornton, Acting J. P., and John I. Burnett, Clk. Ct., Smith Co., Tenn., certified.

Circular from Commissioner of Pensions (no date) to Mrs. Mary Christian, Carthage, Tenn., regarding claim being taken up in order; refers to regulations of 29 Sept. 1836.

W. B. Campbell, House of Representatives, 10 April 1838, inquires regarding application of Mary Christian.

A. Fergusson, Carthage, Tenn., 10 May 1838, submits affidavit of William Gregory, Rev. pensioner, in support of claim of Mary Christian; states matters relating to pension placed in his hands by relations of Mary Christian; states Bry Gregory (William Gregory's brother) could state satisfactorily regarding John Christian's service; John Christian was living 10 miles from Wm. Gregory in Chatham, N. C. when he married and he was young at the time and couldn't say much about the marriage; Bry Gregory lives 20 mi. off but he (A. Fergusson) will secure a statement from him; also see if he can obtain proof of marriage in 1778.

William Gregory, Smith Co., Tenn., 18 May 1838, 74 yrs., deposed he was acq. with John and Mary Christian; after the Battle of Guilford and before surrender of Cornwallis he served with John Christian under General Butler in Battle of Cane Creek or in Lindley's Mills in which Christian's captain was killed; John Christian was very brave.

Strawther (?) Suttle, J. P., and John I. Burnett, Clk. Ct., Smith Co., Tenn., certified.

Isham Beasley, Smith County, Tenn., submitted an additional affidavit 4 Sept. 1838, stating he was acq. with Mary Wilson before her marriage John Christian, "at that time he thought her beautiful and would have had no objection to paying addresses to her himself although he was then rather too young;" he lived about 10 miles from the parties, was not at their marriage, although he knows the performance of it took place; saw them after marriage; after this marriage he had a cousin in N. C. in Battle of Cane Creek who received a dangerous wound and it was John Christian who took him off the field of battle.

Nelson Thornton, J. P. certified.

Capt. Joseph Johnson, Chatham Co., N. C., 19 Sept. 1838, testified he was acquainted with John and Mary Christian for 30 years.

George Luther, J. P., and Nathan A. Stedman, Clk. Ct., Chatham Co., N. C., 19 Sept. 1838, certified.

Affidavit of Capt. Johnson sent to A. Ferguson, Esq., Carthage, Tenn.

Hubbard and McClain, Attys., Carthage, Tenn., 18 Oct. 183— inquired regarding claim, addressed to Col. Wm. B. Campbell, M.C. from Tennessee.

A. Ferguson, Carthage, Tenn., 25 Nov. 1838, states he had written to Clk. Ct., Chatham Co., N. C. for record of marriage of John and Mary Christian (nee Mary Wilson), and presumes from his silence there is no record; had obtained affidavit from Joseph Johnson, Chatham Co., N. C.

Pension sent to A. Ferguson, Carthage, Tenn.

CHRISTIAN, RAWLEIGH C. AND ELIZABETH (W18892, Cont. and Va. service, Cert. 7039 issued 5 March 1819 at $8 per month from 8 February 1819, Act 18 March 1818; Widow's cert. 4143 issued 7 Sept. 1839, at $80 per annum from 4 March 1836, Act 7 July 1838).

Rawleigh C. Christian, Northumberland Co., Va. 65 yrs., 8 Feb. 1819, applied for benefit Act 18 March 1818; enlisted in Rev. in Northumberland Co., Va., private under Capt. Thomas Gaskins in 5 Va. Reg. on 10 April 1774; transferred to General Washington's bodyguard commanded by Capt. Caleb Gibbs for 2 yrs.; reenlisted at Valley Forge, private, where again in General Washington's bodyguard; shortly after when on furlough in Va. to see his parents he received order to join the Southern Army com. by General Greene, and did so, attached to 4th Reg. com. by Col. Stephens, continued until after the Siege of York; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa.; in following battles: Taking of Hessians at Trenton, 1776; Battle of Princeton, 1777; Brandywine, 1777; Germantown, 1777; Monmouth, 1778; and at Guilford Court House, 1781 where he was wounded in three places; his discharge was attached to his land warrant which he sold.

William Hudnall, Justice of Ct., and Fleming Bates, Clk. Ct., Northumberland Co., Va., certified.

Rawleigh C. Christian, 9 July 1821, 69 yrs., Northumberland Co., Va., submitted additional deposition regarding his possessions as follows: real estate of 103 acres in Northumberland Co., Va., bedding and clothing, 3 head of cattle, 12 head of hogs, 6 chairs, 1 table, 3 pots, and 1 dutch oven; he stated he was a farmer and due to a wound received in the Revolution was unable to do but little; the only family with him was his wife, Elizabeth Christian, 70 yrs. old and not able to do anything.

Fleming Bates certified that the property of Rawleigh Christian was valued at only $73.30, and asked that the pension be sent to Hon. Mr. Ball, House of Representatives, U. S.

Elizabeth Christian, Lancaster Co., Va., 15 July 1839, 86 yrs. old, applied for the ben. Act 7 July 1838, widow of Rawleigh C. Christian; married him 4 July 1782; husband died 4 July 1828; appointed Thomas Armstrong of same co. atty.

Wm. P. Harcum, J. P., attested.

Thomas Armstrong, Lancaster Co., Va., 15 July 1839, deposed he was acquainted with Elizabeth Christian and her husband; saw them during their marriage; saw husband buried; attached a copy of a petition dated 17 Dec. 1817 to Congress by Rawleigh C. Christian stating his service in Rev. and that for many years he had been dependant on his children for support; all children now married except his only son who is now and for 10 years past in the U. S. Army.

Marriage Bond in Commonwealth of Virginia: Rawleigh Christian and

Jno. Christopher, Jr., dated 4 July 1782, for intended marriage of Rawleigh Christian and Elizabeth Pope, Widow; in presence of Charles Clark, copied by M. B. Crall, certified 8 July 1839.

Matthew Lambkin, Northumberland Co., Va., 71 yrs., 8 July 1839, deposed he was acq. with Rawleigh C. and Elizabeth Christian; they had 4 children.

Edw. Coles, J. P. and M. B. Cralle, Clk. Ct., Northumberland Co., Va., certified.

Thomas Armstrong, Lancaster Co., Va., 30 April 1840, writes regarding power of attorney to him and a trip to Richmond in behalf of his client, Elizabeth Christian: "expense in steamboat to Fredericksburg and cars to Richmond and return same way adding tavern hire were over $18, which I had to advance from my own pocket."

Notation that pension had been paid at Treasury under Act 6 April 1838, to 1 of 3 children, from 4 March 1836 to 28 Jan. 1840, day of Elizabeth Christian's death. Agent notified 2 Oct. 1841.

CHRISTIAN, ROBERT (S9177, Va. serv. and agcy.; Cert. 12549 issued 9 May 1833, at $23.33 p. a., from 4 March 1831, Act 7 June 1832).

Robert Christian, Kanawha Co., Va., 10 Sept. 1832, 68 yrs., applied for benefit of above act; born in Augusta Co., Va., 7 mi. from Staunton; entered Rev. Army when 17 yrs. old, March 1781; under Capt. Francis Long, Reg. of Col. Husgard, Maj. Robert Mc Crery; mentions marching to and engagements at Rockfish Gap to resist anticipated incursion of English to Staunton in pursuit of the legislature driven from Richmond, and then from Charlottesville; marched to Duprew Church attached to Gen. Wm. Campbell's brigade of Va. Militia; at time Cornwallis occupied Richmond; under com. Gen. LaFayette short distance from Richmond; skirmish at Mud Run; severe engagement at Jamestown during embarkation of British troops; was at Yorktown under Gen. LaFayette, etc.; discharged after surrender of British at Yorktown; lost his discharge.

Alexander W. Quarrier, Clk. Ct., Kanawha Co., Va., certified.

Nathaniel W. Calhoun, 10 Sept. 1832, Clergyman, Charleston, Kanawha Co., Va., and George W. Summers, same address, testified they were acq. with deponent.

Justices of Court sign: David Ruffner, Thos. Matthews, James Gisson (?), I. M. Chapman, I. (?) M. Farland, John Starkes, Daniel Ruffner and Lewis Ruffner.

Sarah Wilson, Kanawha, Va., 10 Sept. 1832, full sister of Robert Christian, but 17 years older, remembers his leaving home for Revolutionary service.

Thomas Matthews, J. P., testified that Sarah Wilson was aged and infirm.

Robert Christian, 8 Jan. 1835, deposed pension received for $23.33 per annum, relates details of his service; that he would be 71 yrs. old, 28 Feb. 1836; native of Augusta Co., Va.; states he took his brother John's place in Rev. who had been drafted; refers to proof by his sister Sarah Wilson, and testimony of Ezra Walker; by W. G. Singleton, Atty.

Letter of Daniel Smith, Richmond, 1 Feb. 1838, stated he had been appointed attorney by Robert Christian.

Second Compt. Treasury Dept., 14 Jan. 183— (probably 1839) writes regarding Act 6 April 1838—directing transfer of money unclaimed by

certain pensioners, indicating that Robert Christian had been paid from 4 Sept. 1840 to 4 March 1841; notation that D. Smith and Foley notified 23 Feb. 1842.

CHRISTIAN, THOMAS AND MARY (W25409, Va. Agency and Service: Cert. 31946 issued Thomas Christian, 4 May 1842 from 4 March 1831, at $20 per annum, Act 7 June 1832; Cert. 5362 issued Mary Christian, 22 July 1855, from 3 Oct. 1853 at $20 per annum, Act 3 Feb. 1853; BLWt. 28656-160-55).

Thomas Christian, Buckingham Co., Va., 11 Oct. 1841, 81 yrs., applied for benefit Act 7 June 1832; entered Revolutionary War as drafted militia man in Buckingham Co., Va., where he was born and since resided; under command of Capt. William Anderson marched to Barracks, Albemarle Co., Va., where he remained 3 months in guard of British prisoners; discharged; again entered service as drafted militia man in Buckingham Co., Va., under command of Capt. Charles Patterson, Lt. John Burkes and Ensign William Beckham; marched to Blandford, Va., and Cabin Point, Va., where the company drew arms and placed in command of Col. Charles Fleming of Gen. Muhlenberg's Regiment; marched to Stoney Mills, Va., in Surry Co.; to Suffolktown, Va., where he remained until he received a written discharge from Capt. Charles Patterson; discharge lost in the burning of his home; after his return home he heard of the defeat of the British at Yorktown; James Falwell served with him; John Doland can testify as to his service (his affidavit filed in James Falwell's application, taken jointly by Thomas Christian and said Falwell).

James Falwell, Buckingham Co., Va., 29 Sept. 1841, deposed before James Meredith, J. P., that he was in same service as Thomas Christian and under same officers, including Ensign William Beckham.

Rolfe Eldridge, Clk. Ct., Buckingham Co., Va., 12 Nov. 1841, testified that Thomas H. Sharpe and Peyton Semeur had testified as to the credibility of Thomas Christian.

John H. Routon, New Store, Virginia, 12 Nov. 1841, wrote that since deposition of John Doland taken jointly by Thomas Christian and James Falwell on 27 April 1837, and filed in the papers of the latter, John Doland has died.

Miles Gipson, 24 Feb. 1842, Buckingham Co., Va., testified he has been acquainted with Thomas Christian for several years, and that Thomas Christian is old and lame.

James Meredith, J. P., certified.

Mary Christian, Buckingham County, Va., age 56 yrs., 14 Aug. 1854, applied for the benefit of the Act 3 Feb. 1853; widow of Thomas Christian, Revolutionary soldier and pensioner; married 6 July 1814 at her father's house by Rev. Rane Chastain, Minister; she was Mary Adcock; Thomas Christian died at home 3 Oct. 1853; apptd. Chas. C. Tucker, Washington, D. C., atty.

Wm. R. Wright, J. P., Buckingham Co., Va., certified.

Rolfe Eldridge, Clk. Ct., Buckingham Co., Va., 6 July 1854, certified that the Register of Marriages shows that on 6 July 1814, Thomas Christian and Mary Adcock were married by Rev. Rane Chastain, Minister of the Gospel.

Sterling G. Apperson, Buckingham Co., Va., 9 July 1855, testified he was acquainted with Thomas and Mary Christian and he lived 2 miles

from them.

David J. Woodfin, J. P., certified.

William Bryant, Buckingham Co., Va., 11 July 1855, deposed he was acquainted with Mary Christian and her deceased husband.

Mary Christian, Buckingham Co., Va., 24 March 1855, deposed she was married by Rane Chastaine, *a babtist* clergyman.

Sterling G. Apperson, John I. Moss, Thomas L. Christian, Thomas I. Harris, and Powhatan Jones, J. P., all of Buckingham Co., Va., testified in case.

Cert. 28656 issued 2 June 1856, Act 3 March 1855, sent to W. W. Forbes, Buckingham Court House, Va.

Wm. Felch and Co., Attys., Washington, D. C., wrote to Com. of Pensions, 28 June 1888, stating that Mary Christian had assigned her interest by an assignment from 4 March 1860 to 4 March 1861, and from 4 Sept. 1855 to 4 Sept. 1856, to Sterling G. Apperson, who desires to recover pension for said time. Please advise whether this can be done, and whether the widow still survives and if dead where she died.

Notation in file, 5 July 1888 that Wm. Felch and Co., advised that an assignment of no part of Mary Christian's pension could be recognized.

CHRISTIAN, WALTER AND PATSEY OR MARTHA (W6669, Va. service and agency; Cert. 5837 issued to Patsey Christian, widow, 1 Oct. 1840, at $80 per annum, from 4 March 1836, Act 7 July 1838; Cert. 7540 issued at $80 per annum, 29 July 1846, from 4 March 1843, Act 3 March 1843 and 17 June 1844).

Patsey Christian, Amherst Co., Va., 20 April 1840, 74 yrs., applied for the benefit of the Act 7 July 1838; widow of Walter Christian, who served 3 yrs. in Revolutionary War, in company of Capt. Rice, regiment of Col. Francis Taylor; land warrant issued him for his services from Richmond, Va., and forwarded to General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and land script or Treasury Cert. issued therefor to heirs at law of her husband; she was married 31 July 1783 by Rev. Saunders, of the Episcopal Church; husband died in August 1829; marriage license was from Clk. Cumberland Co., Va., where her father Thomas Walton resided; marriage record and bond burnt when Clks. Office of Cumberland Co., Va., burnt; Judith Woodson, Absalom Howl, Jacob Tyree will testify in her behalf.

Sam M. Garland, Clk. Amherst Co., certified.

Harden Woodroof, Amherst Co., Va., 24 March 1825, deposed at the house of John Franklin, that he served 3 yrs. with Walter Christian, Sr., in the Va. line of the Continental establishment.

Charles L. Barret, J. P., Amherst Co., Va., certified.

William Lavender, Amherst Co., Va., 25 March 1825, at the house of John Franklin, deposed he served with Walter Christian.

David S. Garland, Amherst Co., Va., certified.

Wm. H. Richards, Secy. Com., certified 10 Jan. 1840, that the foregoing papers were filed in the Executive Department:

Judith Woodson, Cumberland Co., Va., 11 Sept. 1839, before Jno. T. McAshan, J. P., testified she was a witness to the marriage in 1783 between Walter Christian, native of Goochland Co., Va. and *Patsey* Walton of Cumberland Co., daughter of Thomas Walton of Cumberland Co., Va.; soon after their marriage they left for Goochland.

Absalom Howl, Amherst Co., Va., 18 Nov. 1839, 69 yrs., before Jonas Pierce, J. P., testified he was acq. with *Martha* Christian widow of Walter Christian for 35-40 yrs., and lived with them as overseer for 1 yr.

Jacob Tyree, Amherst Co., Va., 18 Nov. 1839, 71 yrs., before Jonas Pierce, J. P., testified he was acq. with *Martha* and Walter Christian, deceased, for 35-40 yrs.

Miller Woodson, Clk. Ct., Cumberland Co., Va., 9 March 1840, testified that 40 yrs. ago the clk.'s office there was burnt and part of papers destroyed.

Hez Ford, presiding Justice, Cumberland Co., Va., and Samuel M. Garland, Clk. Ct., Amherst Co., Va., certified.

R. M. Browne, Amherst Court House, Va., submitted papers, 29 May 1840.

BIBLE RECORD

Title Page: New Testament of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, newly translated out of the original Greek and with former Translations diligently compared and revised By His Majesty's Special Command appointed to be read in the Churches.

Edinburg, printed by Alexander Kincaid, His Majesty's Printer, MDCCLXXXIV.

(On Reverse of Title Page)

Walter Christian son of Charles Christian
and Mary Christian was born 23 Sept. 1760
Pattey Christian the wife of Walter Christian
and Daughter of Thomas and *Pebab* Walton
was born December th (day faded out) 1766
Walter Christian and Pattey Walton was
married the last day of July 1783
(Signatures) Charles Christian
Thomas Walton
Mary Leak
Phebe Murry

Zach D. Tinsley, Amherst Co., Va., 21 Sept. 1840, a former J. P., deposed that at the time of Walter Christian's death his papers establishing his claim for bounty lands were in his hands.

Samuel M. Garland, Clk. Ct., Amherst Co., Va., certified.

Martha Christian (alias Patsey), Amherst Co., Va., 15 Nov. 1845, appld. benefit Act 3 March 1843 and 17 June 1844; husband died in August 1829 and she is still a widow.

James G. Christian attested her mark.

Jonas Pierce, Howell S. Browne, J. P., certified.

James Powell, J. P., Amherst Co., Va., 11 Nov. 1845, deposed he was acq. with Martha Christian and that her husband, Walter Christian died in 1829.

Notation on a sheet of paper addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions: 8391, Jan. 21, 1846, Patsey Christian, March 1893: (significantee not known by MVDBaer).

BOOK REVIEWS

By MILTON RUBINCAM

Descendants of Michael Easter of North Carolina. By Louise E. Easter. Published by Genealogical Recorders, Box 52, Bladensburg, Md., 1961. vii, 180 pp. Index.

The compiler has produced a very good genealogy of a family which is descended from Michael Easter who was in Rowan County, N. C., before 1778. Strict attention has been paid to documentary evidence, wills being quoted in full, deeds abstracted, and the texts of 19th century family letters reproduced. He may have been the Michael Easter who, with a Peter Easter, was at an earlier date resident in South Carolina.

The author states that Michael Easter "undoubtedly came to America from Holland, but whether the national origin of the family was Holland (Dutch) or Germany (Deutsch) is a matter of speculation." She notes further on that he was possibly "one of these Germans who came to this country by way of Holland." This seems to us to be the logical explanation; in German, the word for Easter is Oster(n), and our supposition is borne out by the compiler's reproduction between pp. 118 and 119 of the baptismal certificate of the immigrant's great-grandson: "Levi Oster ist geboren im Jahr 1813 den 7ten April seine Eltern sind Michael Oster und seine Frau Barbara . . ." It thus appears that even as late as the 4th American generation, German was the language spoken by the family.

Records of ye Towne Meetings of Lyn, 1717-1730. Published by Lynn Historical Society, 125 Green St., Lynn, Mass. Part 3, 1930. 97 pp. Index.

The previous parts of this series are Part 1, the records from 1691-1701 (available at $1.50) and 2, 1701-17 (available at $2.00). The Lynn Historical Society is doing an excellent job in making known to scholars the priceless source materials of the town.

The records are of genealogical as well as historical and biographical importance. The second record, in Part 3, is an excellent example of a "Warning Out"; as explained by Winifred Lovering Holman in her section on Massachusetts records in *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources* (1960), p. 120, footnote 14, "The law read briefly that no strangers were to be entertained in a town above 20 days without giving notice to the selectmen. (13th of William III.) Some towns rigidly enforced the law, for periods, others never did." Lynn apparently was one of those towns that followed the law to the letter. In 1717 John Burrill, Clerk to the Selectmen, informed Joseph Jacobs, Constable, that "in the month of May instant William Cooke & Margarit his wife came in to the Town of Lyn & came from the Town of Boston where they properly belong or had their last Residence." Constable Jacobs was therefore directed "to warn the said William Cooke & Margarit his wife to Depart out of sd Town of Lyn with their family or they shall be proceeded with as the Law Directs." The Constable did his duty on 28 May 1717, and thereafter we hear no more of William Cooke and his wife "Margarit."

Other records deal with the election of representatives to the General Court, funds to be raised for repairing the school, petitions for land, and

disputes concerning the boundaries between the town common and proprietary lands.

A Genealogical Atlas of England and Wales. Compiled from original maps by David E. Gardner, Derek Harland, Frank Smith. Published by Deseret Book Co., 44 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1960. vii, 88 pp.

The compilers of this Atlas are all distinguished genealogists of the Mormon faith. Messrs. Gardner and Smith have published two excellent volumes on genealogical research in England and Wales, and Mr. Harland is the author of an excellent textbook, *A Basic Course in Genealogy.*

The maps which compose the Atlas provide a wealth of information not found in the ordinary maps, such as names of cities, parishes, townships, hamlets, mountains, old roads, and the boundaries of counties and dioceses. The original maps were published in London over a century ago, but, as stated in the Preface, "have been out of print for so long that copies are unobtainable."

The Townships of Mother Cumberland, including Bedford, Blair, Centre, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, and Perry Counties, Pennsylvania. By Raymond Martin Bell, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Revised 1962. 21 pp.

Dr. Bell is a specialist in Central Pennsylvania genealogy, and in his latest work he takes Cumberland County as it was in 1770, shows how it was divided by 1850 into 10 counties, and by tables and maps the further subdivision into townships. It is a most useful work for the student of family history in that part of the Keystone State.

Rev. Samuel Fisher's Census, Paterson, N. J., 1824-1832. By D. Stanton Hammond, J. D. *Bulletin of the Passaic County Historical Society,* Paterson, N. J., vol. IV, special nos. 11 & 12, Aug. 1958.

Rev. Samuel Fisher, D.D., a native of Massachusetts, became the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Paterson, N. J., in 1814. As a personal public service, he made a census of the population of his adopted city in 1824, 1825, 1827, 1829 and 1832. On 26 September 1832, he published the names of the 80 persons who died in the cholera epidemic of July and August of that year. When he gave up his pastorate in 1834 to accept other church assignments, he had built up his congregation from 24 to 524, and he had baptized over 400 persons. He died in Morris County, N. J., in 1856, aged 80, and is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery, near Paterson.

The present volume is arranged alphabetically by surname; under each head of the family is his record for all of the census years. The information for each consists of the name of the street on which the family's house was located, the number of males and females, the total number of persons in the household, and the total number under 16 years of age. The church affiliations were also shown—Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Catholic, Episcopalian, etc. Occupations (not shown in every case) included brewers, bookbinders, chairmakers, and so on. Some heads of families, of course, were recorded in only one or two censuses; others lived to be entered in all five censuses.

Dr. Fisher, now dead for over a century, performed a valuable service to genealogists, and the Passaic County Historical Society is rendering a valuable service by making it available to us.

It Happened in Hudson. By Oswald J. Solheim. Compiled, edited and foreward *(sic!)* by Willis H. Miller, Secretary, St. Croix Co. Historical Society. Published by Star-Observer Publishing Co., Hudson, Wis., 1962. 89 pp., plus 9 unnumbered pp. of Index.

Our foreign-born citizens are very often the persons who take more interest in our local history than our native citizens. This was certainly true of Dr. Ernst von Schulenburg's interest in his adopted Ohio home; he was born in Berlin, Germany, but is best known as the historian of Sandusky. His book was published in German in 1889 and in an English translation in 1959 (see *Quarterly,* March 1960, pp. 33-34). The late William J. Hoffman, of Rotterdam, The Netherlands, a naturalized American citizen and Fellow of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, was our outstanding authority on the old Dutch families of New Netherland.

Mr. Solheim, who was born at Sel, Norway but was brought to Hudson, Wisconsin, by his parents when he was five months old, has performed the same service for the community in which his family settled. Over a period of three years he published articles on local history in the *Hudson Star-Observer,* whose editor has now assembled them in book form. They do not constitute a history of Hudson in chronological order, but represent events in which the author took an interest. He discusses racy characters, peddlers and showmen; the lack of general public improvements in Hudson before this century; political rallies of a bygone era; the history of various streets in Hudson; the daily street-sprinkling in the 1870-80's; business firms; medical history; the fire-fighting establishment; sports; etc.

Dunaway-Allder-Pyle Family. By Jane E. Dunaway, M.D., New Wilmington, Pa. Typed and mimeographed by Mrs. C. Gerald Brann, 405 Ballantine, Bloomington, Ind., 1959. 131 pp.

Dr. Dunaway has prepared a fascinating record of her family. It is not a genealogy but a collection of biographical sketches of the descendants of her father, William Franklin ("Ben") Dunaway (1843-1926), and her mother, Lucy Jane Allder (1848-1939). It is the type of record that especially is valuable for the study of genetics. As an experienced physician of half a century or more, she discusses with assurance the medical problems of her family; she lists those who have undergone major surgery (and mentions the type of surgery involved) and had fractured bones, accidents to teeth, cancer, pregnancy, child birth and complications. She has a short but frank dissertation on her own medical history. She describes the personal characteristics of her kinfolk—height, weight, color of eyes and hair, complexion, etc. In entertaining fashion she relates their life stories—their careers, intellectual interests and recreations.

Dr. Dunaway's language is picturesque. For instance, she sometimes varies the trite word "born" with an original expression; thus, her brother, Dr. Louis T. Dunaway, "discovered America August 14, 1868," and her niece, Ferol Dunaway (Mrs. John Walter Jackson), "put in her

appearance on March 1, 1891." Another brother, John A. Dunaway, Sr., "joined the clan in Stockton, Missouri, October 10, 1886." Incidentally, the latter's biography is one of the most interesting in the book, for he was Chief of the Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, under Herbert Hoover; subsequently was Provincial Director of Finances of the American Finance Mission to Persia, Supervisor of Revenue in Liberia, and Liberian Delegate to the Conference on Foreign Trade and Employment at Havana, and went to Saudi Arabia in 1952-53 under the Point 4 Plan to assist with Tariff and Customs Administration. At a reception he met King Ibn Saud (erroneously called Ibu Saud on p. 96), who "was not well and spent most of the time at the reception apologizing for not being able to offer refreshments as it was in the month of Ramadan, the season of *fasting* for 'good' Moslems, who couldn't eat or drink until sunset." He married a Syrian girl and had three children.

The compiler was assiduous in collecting human interest stories. Her nephew, Howard Kennedy Dunaway (1903-18), loved the oldtime Ford car. When he was 12, he broke his wrist while "cranking the thing." "He grew weary of answering questions as to what happened," Dr. Dunaway recalled, "so he printed two signs, pinned them on, fore and aft which read "Got kicked by a Ford'."

Dr. Dunaway's own biography, written by Sophie Hansen Stackhouse ("Tribute to a Lady Doctor," pp. 77-80), narrates an epic of medical achievement.

Reading this family history is a refreshing experience. We could use a few more like it—free from the dullness and stodginess that characterize so many of our genealogies.

Lew House, Lew Trenchard Church and Baring-Gould. By S. Gordon Monk, M.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.E.E., F.R.S.A., 830 Wolseley Road, Plymouth, Devon, England, 1961. 52 pp. $1.00.

The late Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould (1834-1924) was one of the leading figures in the field of English literature. He was author of *Lives of the Saints* (15 vols., 1872-77), the hymn, *Onward, Christian Soldiers,* the *Book of Werewolves, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages,* and numerous novels. He was descended from a family which had owned Lew Manor since the 17th century, and he inherited the manor in 1872.

Mr. Monk has published a very readable history of the Gould and Baring-Gould families (the double-barrelled name came into existence as a result of the marriage in 1767 of Margaret Gould, heiress of the estate, and Charles Baring, of the great banking family). We question the allegation on page 4 that the family was sprung from "The Crusader John Gold" who, "for his valour at the siege of Damietta in 1217" (*sic!*—the siege was in 1218-19), "was granted an estate at Seaborough in Somerset (now in Dorset) by Ralph de Vallibus, in 1220." This reads very much like the type of genealogical fiction that those great English master-genealogists, J. Horace Round and Oswald Barron, strove so mightily to eradicate from the pages of family histories. Even Burke's *Landed Gentry,* which, with the *Peerage,* was prone to accept wild stories, sedately begins the pedigree of Baring-Gould with a 16th century ancestor.

Mr. Monk's book is profusely illustrated with pictures of the estate and

portraits of members of the Gould, Monk (the previous owners of the house, before 1626), Baring-Gould, and Sabine families. The family relationships are explained by seven genealogical tables. The memorial inscriptions at Lew Trenchard Church are quoted in full (pp. 40-45).

The family has two American connections. The head of the house, Sabine Linton Baring-Gould (grandson of the clergyman-author), resides at 34½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Among the sons of Charles Baring and Margaret Gould was Charles Baring (1774-1865), of Flat Rock, N. C., both of whose wives were Americans. According to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, by his second wife, Constance, daughter of Commodore John Herbert Dent, U. S. Navy, he had a son, Alexander Baring, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

The Descendants of Captain Thomas Friend, 1700-1960, Chesterfield County, Virginia. By Carter Watkins Friend, 2416 Cameron Mills Rd., Alexandria, Va., 1961. xi, 161 pp. Index.

Mr. Friend has done an excellent job, based on an examination of source materials, of reconstructing the genealogy of his family. In the early part of his work he gives much information on miscellaneous bearers of his name, and emphasizes that all Friend families are not descended from the same ancestor, since the surname is of the nickname order, meaning "the friend." He has a brief chronology of Friends in England ranging in dates from 1235 to 1741. He makes no claims for the parentage or more remote ancestry of his forebear, Capt. Thomas Friend, who was born in London in April 1700, "according to an entry believed to have been made" by his daughter-in-law. For the early generations some deeds and wills are quoted in full; others are abstracted. Portraits and pictures of family homes add to the interest of the volume.

Descendants of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd. Compiled by Richard Dyer Mudd, M.D., 1001 Hoyt St., Saginaw, Mich., 1961. 11 pp.

Dr. Samuel A. Mudd is forever immortalized in the Lincoln literature as the physician who gave aid to the assassin, John Wilkes Booth. He was imprisoned at Fort Jefferson, Fla., from 1865 to 1869, and was pardoned by President Johnson for his courageous conduct during a yellow fever epidemic at the prison. On 11 March 1961, the National Park Service dedicated a plaque to his memory at East Martello Tower, Key West, Fla. This little work was prepared by his grandson, Dr. Richard A. Mudd, on the occasion of the dedication. It was compiled with the care that is customary with Dr. Mudd, whose monumental genealogy of the family was reviewed in the *Quarterly* several years ago.

Some of the Ancestors and the Descendants of Joseph and Naomi (Dicks) Newby of Spiceland, Indiana, He Being the Son of William Newby of North Carolina and Indiana. Edited by Nancy Esther Hineman, Dighton, Kansas. iv, 126 pp. Index.

Much of the genealogical information assembled in this volume by Mrs. Hineman was prepared in 1958 by William Perry Johnson, noted genealogist and Editor of *The North Carolinian.* It is well done, and the longer biographical sketches (prepared, perhaps, by Mrs. Hineman) are interestingly written. Families treated include, besides Newby, those of Barrow, Bundy, Symons, Tom(e)s, White and Dick.

The Handy Book for Genealogists, Revised and Enlarged. State and County Histories, Maps, Libraries, Bibliographies and Genealogical Works, Where to Write for Records, etc. By George B. Everton, Sr. and Gunnar Rasmuson. Published by The Everton Publishers, 526 N. Main, Logan, Utah, 1962 (4th Edition). X, 226 pp. $3.50.

The Handy Book for Genealogists needs no introduction. It is a highly useful reference work for genealogists and historians alike. The bulk of the book is arranged alphabetically by States; the concluding section, a small one, is arranged alphabetically by countries.

Marriage Bonds of Nelson County, Kentucky, 1785-1832. Vol. I, A-J. Compiled by Mary Harrell Stancliff, 5903 Reamer, Houston 36, Tex., 1962. 216 pp. $15.00.

This valuable work is arranged alphabetically by names of grooms, from Joseph Able to William Jupin. The records provide the names of the contracting parties, the bondsmen or sureties, the witnesses, and in some cases the parents of the principals.

A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to America in Great Britain and Ireland. Edited by B. R. Crick, B. Sc. (Econ.), Ph.D., and Miriam Alman, B.A., B.Com., F.S.A.L.A., under the general supervision of H. L. Beales, M.A. Published for the British Association for American Studies by The Oxford University Press, 1961. xxxvi, 667 pp. Index. $13.45. (Order from: Oxford University Press, 417-5th Ave., New York 16, N. Y.).

The Oxford University Press has issued a valuable addition to the previously published guides of manuscripts relating to American history. Among the numerous repositories included are the Record Offices of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Essex, Hampshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire. Among the peers whose holdings are listed are the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Norfolk, and Northumberland, the Marquess of Lothian, the Earl of Verulam, and Earl Spencer. The Royal Archives at Windsor Castle and The British Museum are included, as well as repositories in Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

The wealth of unpublished material in British hands relating to America is staggering. Business history, emigration to America, religious development, the Revolutionary War, are among the subjects treated. The Duke of Marlborough's archives at Blenheim Palace contain papers of the 3rd Earl of Sunderland relating to New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and New England, and German emigration to America in 1709-10. The Overseers' books of the Parish Church at Saxthorpe, Norfolk, contain Emigrant records for the years 1836-40. The London School of Economics has approximately 400 original letters and photostat and typewritten copies of letters of emigrants to America covering the long period 1745-1911. About 150 letters from the Fridge and Murdock families of Philadelphia, later of Baltimore, to relatives in Elgin and Forres, Scotland, are in this collection of the School of Economics. The collections of the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, in Scotland, contain an interesting letter, dated 13 July 1658, from Rachell Newport to her brother, Sir R. Leveson; she mentions her grandson who has

just returned after four years in Virginia and declares, "there is no profit to be had there, trading is so poor."

Genealogy of John Shank, Ariaen Degoede, Elijah Teague, and Thomas Swann. By Henry Mercer Shank III, Denver, Colo. (no street address given), 1960. 94 pp. No index.

Mr. Shank has done a commendable job in pulling together the facts relating to the ancestors listed on the title-page. None of these families can be traced definitely beyond the 18th century. All were southern families, except the Degoedes, who lived for six recorded generations in the Netherlands, and came to the United States in the seventh generation, settling finally in Caldwell. The daughter-in-law of the compiler was a Degoede; he deserves credit for conducting research in the Netherlands on the family of his son's wife.

American Genealogical Periodicals. A Bibliography with a Chronological Finding-List. By Lester J. Cappon, Published by The New York Public Library, 4th Ave., and 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y., 1962. 31 pp. $2.50.

Mr. Cappon commences the Introduction to this very useful work as follows, "In 1955 I was invited to address the annual meeting of the National Genealogical Society in Washington. During the preparation of my paper, 'Genealogy, Handmaid of History,' I browsed in the files of a considerable number of genealogical magazines in order to ascertain what sense of history, what perspective, what historical judgment, were brought to bear on the study of families and kinships. As I began to realize what a large segment of genealogical writings is published in periodicals, it occurred to me that a compilation of titles, with essential bibliographical information, might bring them into focus for the first time as a medium of information, both scholarly and popular."

The present bibliography is the result of Mr. Cappon's preparation of his talk before this Society. The magazines are arranged alphabetically from *The Alabama Genealogical Register* to *Your Family Tree.* The Chronological Finding-List shows that the oldest magazine devoting itself to genealogy as well as history is the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* (1845) and the youngest is *The Georgia Genealogical Magazine* (1961).

Philadelphia Early Tax Records. By Allen Weinberg, Assistant Archivist. Under direction of Charles E. Hughes, Jr., City Archivist. Published by the Department of Records, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. 58 pp.

Philadelphia is the first city in the United States to establish a city archives, and it has published important monographs on its holdings. The present work contains excerpts from various tax records from 1757 to 1853, ward, district and township boundary maps, and a list of tax records in the Philadelphia Municipal Archives.

Wappenführende Geschlechter der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Published by Wappenarchiv Dochtermann, Königstrasse 72, Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. Band 17, 1961. 281 pp.

The 17th volume of this series follows the pattern of its predecessors. It commences with a *Gesamt-Namenverzeichnis,* an index of names and

localities included in all of the volumes published thus far. The book is beautifully illustrated with colored coats-of-arms and portraits. As usual, however, the pedigrees are dissappointing because of their incompleteness. They contain only the names of male members of the family in direct line, with dates and places of birth and occupations. But none of these ancestors seem to have died, and almost none had wives. In some cases the pedigrees are accompanied by historical sketches in which the ancestors are credited with wives, but it leaves one with a sense of loss to examine a pedigree of the Arnold family from about 1430 to 1947 (p. 54) and find that in fifteen generations, no wives are assigned to the forefathers. One American family appears in Band 17 (p. 262) : Heisey, which came to America from Switzerland *ca.* 1700, and has lived in Lancaster, Cumberland, and York Counties, Pennsylvania for seven or eight generations.

MORISON BIBLE RECORDS

By *Colonel Carleton E. Fisher*

The following Bible records were copied by our President, Colonel Carleton E. Fisher, while visiting relatives in Maine. This record is important because it gives the date and county of birth of the first Morison of this line to come to America. The Morison Bible is in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laslie, 38 South Street, Calias, Maine, who are the parents of Fernald, the husband of Colonel Fisher's cousin, Miriam Barney. The Bible was printed by D. Fanshaw, No. 20 Slote-lane, New York, 1821.

Written on the back of the New Testament title page:

Births

William Morison Born Scotland Oct^{r}. 15th, 1762
Lydia Morison Born Castine Oct^{r}. 13th, 1769
Mary M Lachlen Morison Born Oak Bay May 25th, 1785
Susannah Morison Born Oak Bay Aug^{t}. 16th, 1787
William Morison Born Plantation No. 1, Jan 23^{d}, 1789
John Morison Born Plantation No 1, June 2, 1792
James Morison Born Plantation No 1, Dec. 2, 1794
Robert Morison Born Plantation No 1, July 11th, 1798
Lydia Morison Born Plantation No 1, Nov. 11th, 1801
Samuel Morison Born Plantation No 1, Jan. 15th, 1803
Alexander Morison Born Plantation No 1, June 23^{d}, 1805
Margaret Morison Born Robbinston March 30th, 1808
Margaret Morison Born Robbinston July 10th, 1810
Sarah H. Morison Born Robbinston March 1st, 1814

Deaths

Margaret Morison Died Robbinston July 11th, 1808

On the first blank page at end of the Bible is written:

Alexander Hoyt Born Robbinston, May 28th, 1824
Mary E. Hoyt, Born Robbinston, Dec. 4th, 1826
Benj. F. Hoyt Born Nov. 10th, 1827
George Hoyt Born Robbinston Mar. 31st, 1830

On the second page beyond the above is written one entry:

Laura A. Morison married March 4th, 1886

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

MABEL VAN DYKE BAER (MRS. FRANK L.), 3413 Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington 16, D. C., is a member of the Society and has been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly*.

MRS. CLARENCE W. BALCH, 5907 Nasco Drive, Austin, 57, Texas is a new contributor to the *Quarterly*. She is a member of the Austin Genealogical Society and the Heritage Society of Austin.

MRS. MARY GIVENS BRYAN, Director, Department of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, contributed the list of "Passports Issued by the Governors of Georgia."

G. RODNEY CROWTHER, III, 4411 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase 15, Md. is a member of the National Genealogical Society. His original article on the Harrison Family appeared last year.

DR. W. NEIL FRANKLIN is Acting Chief of the Diplomatic, Legal and Fiscal Branch at the National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D. C.

BASIL M. O'CONNELL lives in Bucks County, Penn., and is an authority on the old families of the Irish Province of Munster. He is a Knight and Genealogical Officer of the Sovereign Order of Malta.

MILTON RUBINCAM, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P., 6303-20th Ave., Green Meadows, W. Hyattsville, Md., is President of the American Society of Genealogists; former President of the National Genealogical Society, former Editor of the *Quarterly* (1957-1962), and Editor of *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources* (1960; 2nd Printing, 1961).

KENNETH SCOTT, Professor of Foreign Languages, Head, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Queensborough College of the City University of New York. He has contributed several articles to the *Quarterly*.

HERBERT F. SEVERSMITH, PH.D., F.A.S.G., 725 Monroe St. (Apt. 202), Rockville, Md., is Past President of the National Genealogical Society and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, and the New York Academy of National Sciences.

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR

WILLIAM H. DUMONT

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

MILTON RUBINCAM

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Mrs. Mary G. Bryan
Atlanta, Georgia

John Insley Coddington
Bordentown, New Jersey

Meredith B. Colket, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio

Lewis D. Cook
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter Goodwin Davis
Portland, Maine

Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman Dodge
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley
Evanston, Illinois

George Harrison Sanford King
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Harold Minot Pitman
Bronxville, New York

Herbert F. Seversmith
Rockville, Maryland

Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.
Havertown, Pennsylvania

Noel C. Stevenson
Wasco, California

ADVERTISING MANAGER

MRS. JAMES K. SEARCY

CIRCULATION MANAGER

HAROLD LEE WRIGHT

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER

MISS HELEN TUCKER

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LORETTA BOOKER

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or opinion on the part of the contributors, but proved errors will be gladly corrected. The responsibility of the Editor and Contributing Editors is limited to articles published under their own names.



YOUR COAT OF ARMS

The outward and visible sign of your genealogical heritage.

We perform a complete heraldic service; any arms in "Christendom"; specialists in continental European arms. Information as to existence of a coat of arms for any name, any country; given without charge and without limit. Description of any arms and small sketch in color $4.00; 11 x 14 inch achievement of arms, heavy vellum paper; full color; unframed $18.50.

V. H. Tatum and Associates, Heraldists, 2101 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Member, the Heraldry Society, 59 Gordon Square, London W. C. I. England: the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, Washington 6, D. C.

FAMILY RECORD
SEARCHING IN ENGLAND

Two experienced women graduates undertake to search original sources
Records, 23, Norfolk Road,
Brighton, England

CINCINNATI, OHIO, REGION
Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler Counties
GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESEARCH
MARIE DICKORÉ, A.M.
3411 Clifton Ave., A-6
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER
"IS YOUR NAME HERE?"
listing names of American family histories for sale by the world's largest dealer in American Genealogies, and let us know what families you are interested in.

* * * * * *

Fan chart for recording 10 generations of a family, 25x26 inches,

$2.00

Ancestral Record Book for recording complete ancestry for 10 generations, 168 pages, bound in buckram.

$12.00

Write to
GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, INC.
Dept. NS
18 Beacon St. Boston 8, Mass.
Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold

LOUISA M. SZYMANOWSKI
3004 Edgewood Road
Kensington, Md. 20795
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
Pension, Census, Military, Land Records

NEW YORK STATE
FEDERAL CENSUS TRANSCRIPTS AND INDEXES

1800 ONEIDA COUNTY
3800 families; 108 pages
$4.00 postpaid

1810 and 1820
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
12,000 families; 254 pages
$8.75 postpaid

1800 ONTARIO COUNTY
2600 families; 65 pages
2.50 postpaid

Each volume contains a transcript of the Federal population census for the county (counties) and census year(s) named, followed by a complete family surname index. Other volumes are in preparation.

Ralph V. Wood, 18 Bates Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

$5.00

SURNAME and PLACE-NAME ANNUAL INDEX
to 1962 issues of Genealogical Periodicals & Family Histories
(Formerly published as part of the "Genealogical Newsletter.")

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

1959 (88 pages) $4.00
1960 (118 pages) $5.00
1961 (112 pages) $5.00

INEZ WALDENMAIER
3023 Fourteenth Street, NW Washington, D. C. 20009

MRS. C. FLETCHER QUILLIAN
2700 Q Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
Genealogical Research

LEWIS FAMILY
Accumulating library of books and manuscripts on the
LEWIS FAMILY
If you have, or know who may have, a history of any branch or line of the LEWIS FAMILY for sale or loan, please write
John L. Lewis
300 West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

DORIS MONTGOMERY EMERY
2900 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
FAMILY and HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Census—Military—Pension—Land

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRELAND
P. SMYTHE-WOOD
Clare Park, Ballycastle
Co. Antrim
Northern Ireland

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
CENSUS AND PENSION RECORDS
MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR
1701 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

Mabel Van Dyke Baer
4513 Brandywine Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.
Genealogical Research
National Archives,
Library of Congress
Daughters of the American Revolution Library
Virginia State Library
Hall of Records of Maryland

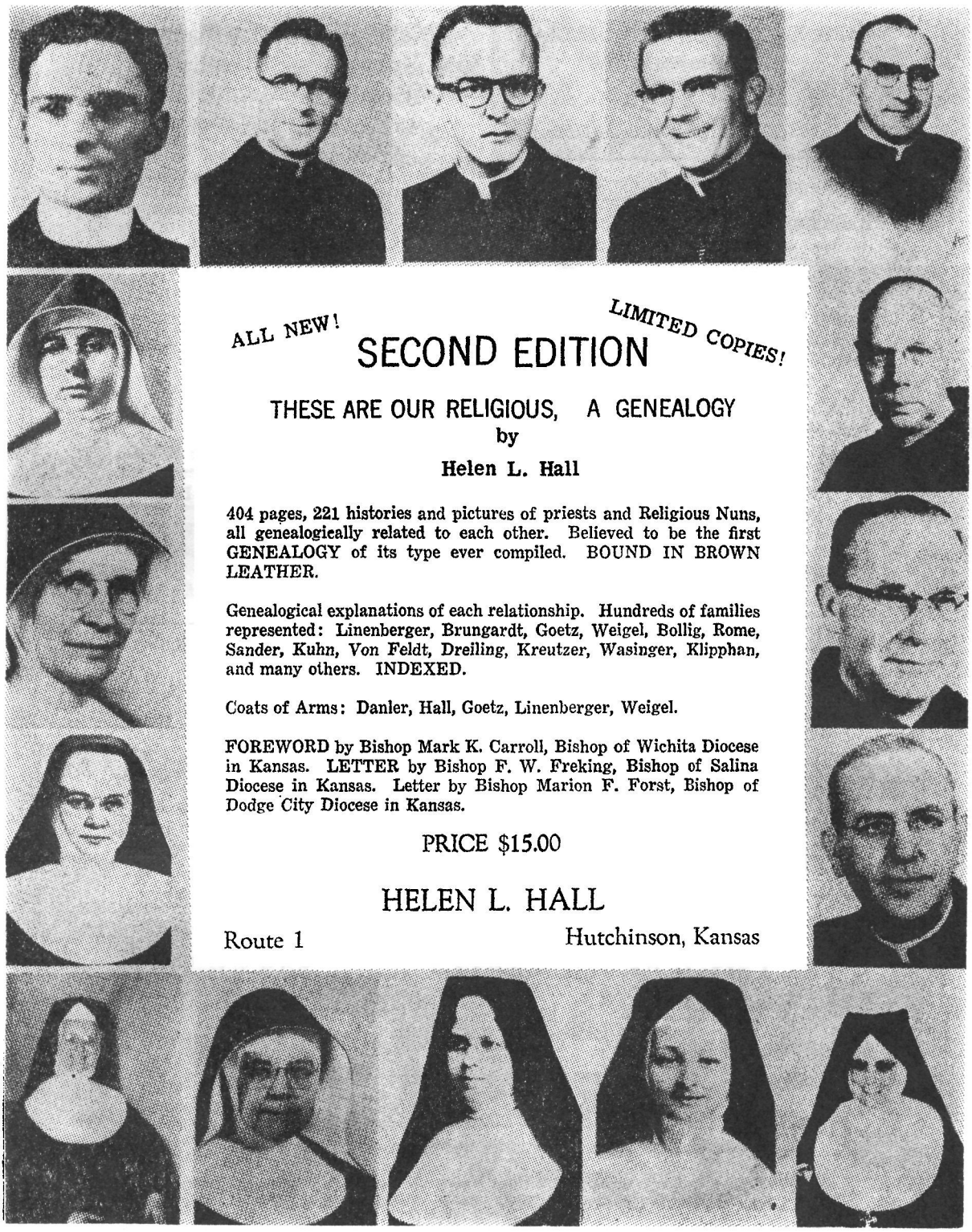
AUTHENTIC FAMILY ARMS
Hand Painted in Oil Size 10" x 12"
Necessary Research
J. A. BISHOP
3813 Woodbine St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.

MISS REGINA MAGRUDER HILL
4826 North Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
RESEARCH
Family Lines, Pensions and Census Records

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Free Catalogs and Special Announcements Sent Upon Request
GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY
521 - 23 St. Paul Place
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

THE
SOUTHERN GENEALOGIST'S
EXCHANGE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
2525 Oak Street Jacksonville 4, Florida
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: $5.00
Publishing Southern States Records.
Families, Queries, Since 1957.

ALTSHULER GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
Eleven Beacon Street BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: CApital 7-4112
Genealogical Research — National and International
Genealogies Traced, Compiled, Edited and Published
COATS OF ARMS —— PEDIGREES —— LINEAGES
OFFICES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Members: *The National Genealogical Society*; *New England Historic Genealogical Society*; New Hampshire Historical Society; Boston Chamber of Commerce.



ALL NEW! LIMITED COPIES!

SECOND EDITION

THESE ARE OUR RELIGIOUS, A GENEALOGY

by

Helen L. Hall

404 pages, 221 histories and pictures of priests and Religious Nuns, all genealogically related to each other. Believed to be the first GENEALOGY of its type ever compiled. BOUND IN BROWN LEATHER.

Genealogical explanations of each relationship. Hundreds of families represented: Linenberger, Brungardt, Goetz, Weigel, Bollig, Rome, Sander, Kuhn, Von Feldt, Dreiling, Kreutzer, Wasinger, Klipphan, and many others. INDEXED.

Coats of Arms: Danler, Hall, Goetz, Linenberger, Weigel.

FOREWORD by Bishop Mark K. Carroll, Bishop of Wichita Diocese in Kansas. LETTER by Bishop F. W. Freking, Bishop of Salina Diocese in Kansas. Letter by Bishop Marion F. Forst, Bishop of Dodge City Diocese in Kansas.

PRICE $15.00

HELEN L. HALL

Route 1 Hutchinson, Kansas

Page 281—Tues. 4th December 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. John Hendress*, with his wife and two small children from Charleston District, South Carolina, one for *Mr. Randolph Jones* from the County of Columbia in this State, one for Messrs. *Pearson Nowlan, Averett Nowlan,* and *Joab Campbell,* all from the County of Richmond in this State, and one for *Mr. William Hogins,* with his mother, his wife and one child all from the County of Washington in this State—which were presented and signed

---

Page 281—Wed. 5th December 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Samuel Coleman,* with his wife and four children from the County of Washington in this State—and one for *Mr. William Sims* with his wife and one child —which were presented and signed

---

Page 283—Thurs. 6th December 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. John Moore* with his wife, five children and seven negroes from Sumpter District, South Carolina, and one for *Mr. James Perkins* with his wife and two children and *Samuel Perkins* with his wife and one negro—which were presented and signed

---

Page 288—Sat. 8th December 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Richard Richardson* and *Edem Leslie,* the former with twelve negroes, and the latter with his wife, eight children and two negroes from Sumpter District, South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, which was presented and signed

Page 289—Mon. 10th December 1810
On application,
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, one for *Mr. John Gardiner* with his wife and nine children from Marion District, South Carolina and one for *Absalom Jones* with his wife and seven children from Cumberland County, North Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 293—Wed. 12th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Josiah Brinson* and *Peter Martin,* both from the State of South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 302—Mon. 17th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for Messrs. *John Spinks* and *William Shamberger,* the former from Randolph and the latter from Moore County, North Carolina—one for *Mr. James Harris* with his wife and three children, one for Messrs. *Stephen Williams* and *Isaac Driggars*—and one for *Mr. George Shanks* with his wife four children and one negro, all from Marion District, South Carolina—which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 309—Mon. 24th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Nathaniel Goff* and *James Bulloch* from the County of Jefferson in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

---

Page 309—Wed. 26th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. Stephen Richardson* with his mother and seven children from the County of Bulloch in this State, one for *Mr. Jesse*

Marler with his wife and three children, and *Mrs. Sarah Ashley* with one child all from Cashaw District, South Carolina and one for *Mr. Evan Vaughn* with his wife, from Edgefield District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 310—Thurs. 27th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—One for *John Bradley* with his wife and five children from Sumpter District, South Carolina, and one for Messrs. *Isham Nixon* and *Oglesby*, the former from Richland District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

---

Page 310—Sat. 29th December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Charles Martin* with his wife, one child, two young ladies, and two young men, and also with fourteen negroes, all from Edgefield District, South Carolina—which was presented and signed

---

Page 310—Mon. 31st December 1810
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, one for *Mr. George Dees* with his wife, three children and 10 negroes—and one for *Mr. Gade Dees* with his wife and two children all from Chesterfield District, South Carolina—which were presented and signed

MINUTES EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
January 1st 1811 to September 30th 1812
PASSPORTS

Page 2—Tuesday 1st January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Benjamin Goodson* with his wife and nine children from the County of Laurens in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

Page 4—Friday 4th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Joseph Harly* from the County of Twiggs in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 6—Monday 7th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Jesse Ingram* with his wife and eight negroes and One for *Mr. Joseph Gadd* both from Richmond County North Carolina, one for *Mr. Philip Moss* with one Negro, and One for *Mr. William Byrd* from the County of Effingham in this State. Which were presented and Signed.

Page 7—Thurs. 10th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Barlow*, and *Bryant Barlow* the former with seven negroes, both from the County of Wilkinson, in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, which was presented and signed—

Page 10—Friday 11th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Richardson Bowman*, one for *Messrs. Thomas Speight* and *William Norwood*, and one for *Mr. William Metts* and his son, *Reddin Metts*, all from the County of Burke in this State. Were presented and signed—

Page 14—Wed. 16th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr George Haupt* with his wife and three Negroes from Barnwell District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed.

Page 15—Friday 18th January 1811
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for the *Reverend Mr. Frederick D. Wimberly* from the County of Washington, One for the *Reverend Mr. John Jennings* from Orangeburgh District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed

---

Page 16—Sat. 19th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Richard Jourdan* from the County of Baldwin to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed

---

Page 23—Thurs. 24th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. John Furguson* with his wife, his sister and three children from Richmond County, No. Carolina. One for *Aaron Brooks* from Anson County, North Carolina, One for *Mr. John B. Vaughn* and *Henry Wagner*, the former with his wife seven children and seven negroes from Edgefield District South Carolina, also One for *Henry Rousseau* from Edgefield District, South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 24—Friday 25th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Thomas Rogers* and *Samuel Evans*, the former with his wife two children and three negroes, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 25—Sat. 26th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Daniel S. Morgan* and *David Langford*, the former with three negroes from the County of Franklin in this State. One for *Mr. Joel Norris* with his wife and six children from Chesterfield District South Carolina, One for *Mr. James Hammett* with his Wife, and one for *Thomas Cargile* of the County of Randolph, with 7 negroes. One for *Mr. John Guy*, and one for *Mr. Jacob Miller*, with his wife and *Miss Margarett Fletcher* from the County of Columbia in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 27—Monday 28th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Joseph Baker* with his wife and three children, One for *Mr. Lewis Cook* with his wife and four children, One for *Vinson Mixon* with his wife and six children, One for *Mr. Robert Gill* with his wife and One for Messrs. *James Gill* with his wife and seven children and *Thomas Gill* with his wife and five children—all from the County of Bulloch in this State, and One for *Mr. Nathaniel Day* from Edgefield District, South Carolina. Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 28—Wed. 30th January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William Williams* from Richmond County North Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed.

Page 28—Thurs. 31st January 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Josey Parker* with his wife one child and three negroes, from Edgefield District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed.

Page 33—Wed. 6th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *John Brown* and *Joseph Chapman*, the former with two Negroes, both from the County of Washington, and one

for *Mr. Augustus Moore* from the County of Washington in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 34—Thurs. 7th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Daughdrill, Samuel Page* and *John Harry,* the former with his wife, all from Barnwell District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed.

Page 36—Tues. 12th February 1811

A Letter was received from *Charles Crawford Junr.* Esquire dated "Monticello 2d. February 1811" requesting a Passport or Certificate of his public character, as he is desirious of Travelling into West Florida, or beyond the limits of the United States of America it is ORDERED That a Certificate be prepared to the following effect, to wit, GEORGIA

By his Excellency David B. Mitchell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all whom these presents shall come . . . . . Greeting: WHEREAS *Charles Crawford Junr.* Esquire, a Citizen of the County of Randolph in this State intending to travel into West Florida or some other place beyond the limits of the United States, is desirous of carrying with him a public Testimonial of his character and standing in this Country. This is therefore to certify that the said *Charles Crawford Junr.* is at this time a member of the Honorable the Senate of this State, and represents the County of Randolph in that Honorable body; That he is one of the Honorable the Justices of the Inferior Court of the said County of Randolph, and as a Citizen is highly esteemed and respected, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow Citizens and of the Government of the State in which he resides.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the State House in Milledgeville this Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Eleven and in the Thirty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

David B. Mitchell

By the Governor
Horatio Marbury
Secretary of the State

Page 39—Friday 15th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. William Davidson,* with his wife, from Beauford District South Carolina, and One for *Mr. Abraham Wood* from the County of Twiggs in this State—Which were presented and signed—

Page 39—Sat. 16th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Abraham Breeland* with his wife and six children, *Drue Tilly* with his wife and one child and *Mrs. Sarah Rodgers,* widow with seven children and one negro, all from Beaufort District South Carolina. One for *Mr. John Willson* with his wife—six children and seven negroes, from the County of Effingham, and One for Messrs. *John Jenkins,* and *James Jenkins,* the former with his wife two children and three negroes, and the latter with his wife and three negroes, all from the County of Wilkinson in the State. Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 44 Mon. 18th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. George Williamson* with his wife, two children and forty-four negroes from the County of Scriven in this State. One for *Mr. George Evans* with his wife nine children and forty negroes, and one for *Mr. James Marshall* with his wife, three children and seventeen negroes, from the County of Hancock in this State. Which were presented and Signed.

Page 45—Wed. 20th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Richard H. Kirkland* and *Mr. William Thornton*, the former with his wife three children and one negro, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 48—Mon. 25th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Andrew Torrence* from Marion District South Carolina with his two children and six negroes, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed

---

Page 49—Tues. 26th February 1811
On Sundry applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Messrs. Lewis Mitchell, William McLendon* and *John Purvis*, the former with his wife five children and eleven negroes, all from Chesterfield District South Carolina—One for *Mr. William Harman* from Beauford District South Carolina, One for *Mr. Jackey Perry* and one for *Mr. James Clanton* from Kerchaw District, and One for *Mr. John Ware* from Fairfield District South Carolina, One for *Mr. James Lang* from the County of Jefferson in this State, One for *Mr. Naaman Smart* from Beaufort District South Carolina, One for *Mr. John McRae*, with his wife, four children—his mother, two Sisters and nine negroes—and One for Messrs. *Reddick Connell* and *Daniel Martin* the former with his wife and one child, and the latter with three negroes all from the County of Scriven in this State. Which were severally presented and signed

---

Page 50—Wed. 27th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Hugh Black* from Kershaw District South Carolina with three negroes to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed.

Page 52—Thurs. 28th February 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, One for *Mr. Job Rowley* with his wife four children and five negroes, and one for *Mr. Cornelius Thames* with his wife four children and seven negroes from Beaufort District, and One for *Mr. Thomas Harris* with his wife five children—his brother-in-law, his sister-in-law and one negro from Kershaw District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed.

Page 53—Friday 1st March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz, One for Messrs. *William F. David* and *Thomas G. H. J. Chaney*, the former with his wife three children and seventeen negroes, and One for *Mr. John Audibert* with his wife and one child, his mother *Judith Chaney —Mary Hall* and twenty negroes, all from Beaufort District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed.

Pages 54-55—Sat. 2d March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs *William Thornhill* and *William Odum*, the former with his wife and five children, and his wife's mother, and One for Messrs. *Joseph, William*, and *Robert Thornhill*, the former with his wife and six negroes all from Beaufort District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 55—Monday 4th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Mathew Raiford* and his son *John Raiford* the former with 10 negroes, all from Montgomery County North Carolina—Which was presented and signed—

Page 56—Monday 4th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Josiah Gale* with his wife four children and four negroes, One for *Mr. William Gerrald* with his wife two children and nine negroes & One for Messrs. *Sylvester Sutcliff* and *Robert Gerrald*, the former with one negro—all from Sumpter District South Carolina — Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 57—Tuesday 5th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *William Pool Senr.* with his wife, *Wm. Pool Junr.* with his wife three children and nine negroes, and *John* and *Moses McCleven* with their sister, all from the County of Bulloch in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 58—Wed. 6th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Lazarus Reeves*, with his wife and six children, from Richland County in the State of South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 59—Thursday 7th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Daniel Parker* and *Parker Clark* both from the State of North Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 61 Friday 8th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Wheeler Gresham*, with his wife six children and six negroes from the County of Lincoln in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed

Pages 61-62—Sat. 9th March 1811
On applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, One for the *Reverend Howell Wall* with his wife nine children and six negroes—One for *Mr. William Hall Tuten*, with his wife and his wifes sister from Beaufort District South Carolina—One for *Mr. Roderick Doniphan* from the State of South Carolina, One for *Mr. Lewis Runnells* with his wife and six children from Burke County, One for *Mr. Archibald McDuffie*, with two negroes from Cumberland County North Carolina, and One for *Mr. Duncan Blue* from Moore County North Carolina—Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 66—Wed. 13th March 1811
On sundry applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz, One for Messrs. *John Mayo, John Chitham* and *Joseph Spikes*, the former with his wife and seven children, from Sumpter District South Carolina—One for Messrs. *Edward Buckley* and *John Martin*, the former with his wife and eight children and seven negroes from Barnwell District So. Carolina One for *Mr. James Buckley* with his wife Six children and eight negroes from Barnwell District South Carolina—One for Messrs. *Isaac Roberts* with his wife and two children, *Exum Roberts* with his wife and four children, *Isaac Roberts* with his wife and three children, *Spencer Chatham* with his wife and two children and *Milly Roberts*, widow, with her six children from Sumpter District So. Carolina—One for *Mr. Willis Doles* from Southhampton County in the State of Virginia. Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 69—Thursday 14th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Moses Jourdan* with his wife three children and fourteen negroes from Sumpter District South Carolina, to travel through

the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 69—Friday 15th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John W. Brown*, with his wife seven children and two negroes, from Chesterfield District South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 69—Saturday 16th March 1811
On several applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Robert Adams Senr.* with his wife two children and three negroes *Joseph Adams* with his wife and three children, and *Robert Adams Junr.* with his wife and three Children, One for *Mr. William Brown* with his wife eight children and three negroes, all from Barnwell District South Carolina—and one for Messrs. *Jared Nelson* and *Benjamin Quinney*, the former with nine negroes from Sumpter Dist. So. Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 70—Monday 18th March 1811
On several applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Charles Smith*, with his wife and nine children, from the County of Twiggs in this State, One for Messrs. *Samuel Vernando*, and *James Hughes* the former with his wife seven children and two negroes, and the latter with his wife nine children and two negroes, and One for *Mr. John O. Macker*, with his wife and three children, *Mrs. Sarah Macker* and nine negroes, all from Orangeburgh District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 73—Wed. 20th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Cornelius Tobin* and *Daniel Tobin* his son the former with one negro, both from Barnwell District South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed

---

Page 73—Saturday 23d March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz, One for *Mr. Joseph Lewis* with his wife and eight children from Bulloch County, One for *Mr. David McKinzie* with his wife and one child from St. Peters' District South Carolina, and One for *Mr. Capel* and *John Ingram*, the former with his wife two children and two negroes from the State of North Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 74—Wednesday 27th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz, One for *Mr. David Dunn*, with his wife and five children from Fairfield District South Carolina—One for *Mr. Robert Fluker*, with his wife three children and one negro from the County of Clarke—One for *Mr. Henry Smith* from Beaufort District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 76—Thursday 28th March 1811
On applications
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, viz, One for Messrs. *John Barkley*, and *William Ransom Caston*, the former with his two sons and five negroes, both from Lancaster District South Carolina—One for *Mr. John Innis*, with his wife seven children and two negroes from Darlington District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 77—Friday 29th March 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for

Mr. Cornelius Carr, with his wife, three children, his wife's mother and her daughter from Barnwell District South Carolina—One for Messrs. *William Nettles* and *James Harrison*, the former with his wife Seven children, both from Barnwell District South Carolina—and One for *Mr. Minor Gibson*, from Fairfield District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 78—Monday 1st April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Philip Riley* with his wife seven children and five negroes and *Joseph Woodard* with his wife three children and fourteen negroes all from Fairfield District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented & signed—

Page 79—Tuesday 2d April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Joseph M. Riley* from Fairfield District South Carolina, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 80—Wednesday 3d April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro' the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. John McGaskey* with his wife three children and twelve negroes from Marion County North Carolina—And one for *Mr. Zachariah Murrell*, with his wife three children and two negroes, and his mother-in-law with one child, all from Bladen County North Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 81—Friday 5th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Galaway* from Barnwell District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed—

Page 81—Saturday 6th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following person to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. James Read*, from the County of Baldwin in this State, and One for Messrs. *Mason Spears, William Clark* and, *Stephen F. Peak* from Sumpter District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 82—Wed. 10th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Captain Nathaniel A. Ware, Abner S. Lipscomb*, and *Billups Gale*
all from Abbeville District South Carolina —One for Messrs. *Jonathan* and *James Thomas*, the former with his wife and four children and the latter with his wife and three children and their mother all from Bladen County North Carolina & one for Messrs. *William* and *W. Whitfield* with a negro boy, the former from Dauphin and the latter from Wayne County North Carolina. Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 83—Thursday 11th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Thomas Futch* and *James Tilman* from the County of Bulloch in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 84—Friday 12th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Stephen W. Spights*, with his wife and five children, One for *Mr. Manson McDonald* with his wife and five children —his three sisters-in-law with their two children, all from Sumpter District So. Carolina. One for *Mr. Robert Lancaster* from Barnwell District South Carolina. One for *Mr. Alexander Powe*, with his

wife six children and twenty-four negroes One for *Mr. William Powe* with his wife eleven children & forty-six negroes, & One for *Mr. Peter L. Robertson*, with two negroes all from Chesterfield District South Carolina—Which were severally presented & signed—

Page 85—Monday 15th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *William White* and *William Clark*, both from Edgefield District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 85—Wednesday 17th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Thomas* and *John Henry Eifort*, both from Lexington District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 85—Tuesday 16th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Mathew Carter Senr.* with his wife two children and two negroes, *Mathew Carter Junr.* with his wife two children and one negro, *William Goff* with his wife and two children, *William Carter* and his wife and *Edmund Goff* and *James Goff*, all from the County of Bulloch in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 88—Friday 19th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Jesse Sanders*, from the County of Wilkes in this State, and One for *Mr. Thomas Newman* with his wife six children and seventeen negroes from Barnwell District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 88—Saturday 20th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *James R. Ervin* and *John McDaniel*, both from Cheraw District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 89—Monday 22d April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Thomas Coppedge* from Sumpter District South Carolina, and One for Messrs. *Elisha Hurt, Jeremiah Bell, Benjamin Hurt*, and *Thomas Bell*. Which were presented and signed—

Page 90—Tuesday 23d April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Gordon* from the County of Richmond in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed

---

Page 91—Friday 26th April 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Micajah Ashford* from Fairfield District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 95—Friday 3d May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, One for Messrs. *John S.* and *Thomas Newell* from Orangeburgh District South Carolina, and one for *Mr. James Clayton Weekley*, with his wife and his wife's Sister all from Beaufort District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 98—Monday 6th May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the fol-

lowing persons to travel thro' the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Isaac Jackson*, and *Laurence Moore*, both from Anson County North Carolina, and one for Messrs. *John Middleton, Gardner Ford*, and *Thomas Dods*, the former with his wife and two children, all from Fairfield District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 100—Tuesday 7th May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. William Irwin*, One for *Mr. Samuel J. Willson*, and one for *Mr. Wm. James*, all from Williamsburgh District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 103—Monday 13th May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Lewis* with his wife and six children from the County of Burke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 103—Wednesday 15th May 1811
On applicatien
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Edmond Bacon, William Glascock*, and *Mathew Fox* from the County of Richmond and *William Marbury* from the County of Baldwin in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 104—Saturday 18th May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Philip H. McKinzie* and *Jeremiah McKinzie* both from the County of Baldwin in this State to travel through the Creek Nation. Which was presented and signed—

Page 106—Tuesday 21st May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Mrs. *Edward Cavenah* and *Thomas Harvey*, the latter with his sister and her five chilren, all from Putnam County to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 108—Thursday 23d May 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Henry Hanningern, Richard Neely* and *Charles Mason*, the former with his wife three children and five negroes, all from Fairfield District South Carolina, and One for Messrs. *John Flemming*, and his son *Moses G. Flemming*, both from Sumpter District South. Which were presented and signed—

Page 121—Monday 1st July 1811
On application, it is
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John L. Carey* from the County of Clarke in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 124—Wednesday 3d July 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Thomas F. Lovett, Joshua Pearce* and *Archibald Mills*, the two first from the County of Scriven, and the latter from the County of Burke in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 131—Wednesday 17th July 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Joseph Dawkins* and *Ephraim Lisles Junr.* both from Newberry District South Carolina to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 135—Monday 29th July 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the

Creek Nation of Indians—to wit, One for *Mr. Jourdan Maberry* from the County of Wilkes in this State, and One for Mr. *Frederick Stevelie* from Burke County in the State of No. Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 137—Thursday 1st August 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Elias Warren* and *Samuel Lewis* both from the County of Liberty in the State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 140—Monday 12th August 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Craven P. Moffett* and *Henry Moffett*, the former with his wife two children and two negroes all from the County of Twiggs in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 143—Friday 16th August 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Abraham Hobb* from the County of Bulloch in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 144—Saturday 17th August 1811
On application and a Letter from Richardson O. Scurry, it is
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Joseph Tufts* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 148—Tuesday 27th August 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. James D. Brown*, one for *Mr. Samuel Sparks* and one for *Mr. Morris Hunter*, with one negro all from Darlington District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 150—Saturday 31st August 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Grimsley* from the County of Putnam in this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was prepared and signed—

Page 152—Tuesday 3d September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Gonley* with his wife one child and three negroes from Abbeyville District South Carolina to travel thro the Creek Nation of Indians. Which was presented and signed—

Page 154—Friday 6th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for *Mr. Jesse White*, One for *Mr. John Webb*, both from the County of Putnam, One for *Colo. George W. Foster* of Greene County and one for *Mr. Charles McCarty* with his wife and six children from Richland District South Carolina—Which were presented and signed—

Page 154—Monday 9th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William Fleming Junr.* from the County of Jefferson on this State to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 157—Friday 13th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Johnson* from the County of Burke in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—Which was presented and signed—

Page 157—Mon. 16th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the

Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Messrs. *Stephen Nobles* with his wife seven children and seventeen negroes, *Jacob Carter* with his wife four children and five negroes, *William Sparks* with his wife five children and two negroes—*Henry Askue* with his wife one child and one negro—*Howell Holley* with his wife seven children and five negroes, *Jeremiah Farlow* with his wife and four children—*Minor Johnson* with his wife eight children sixteen negroes—*Bird Smith* with his wife and one child, and *Lodewick Henderson* with his wife and two children—all from the County of Morgan in this State, and One for Messrs. *Obadiah Dumas*, and *Edward Avery Lucy*, both from the County of Jones in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 159—Friday 20th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit, One for Mr. *Joseph Yarborough* from the County of Baldwin, and one for Mr. *John Parmenter* from the County of Jones. Which were presented and signed—

Page 161—Monday 23d September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport for Messrs. *Gaben Evans, Stephen Farler, Abram Miles Junr., David Spradlin* and *Moses Miles* with his wife and one negro be prepared for them to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 163—Thurs. 26th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Mr. *Lewis Howell*, with his wife and six children from the County of Baldwin, One for Messrs. *William Poor* and *Thomas Crawford*, the former with his wife and two children, from the County of Wilkinson in this State, which were presented & signed—

Page 165—Mon. 30th September 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *William Miller* and *William Alford* both from the County of Hancock in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 165A—Wed. 2d October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Messrs. *Isaac Melton* and *William Darnell*, the former with his wife five children and one negro, all from the County of Jones in this State. Which were presented and signed

---

Page 165B—Friday 4th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Mr. *John L. Evans*, lately from the Western Country, and One for Mr. *Nathan Simms*, with his wife and children and two negroes from the County of Franklin in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 167—Thurs. 10th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Mr. *Mark J. Allen* from the County of Clarke in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed.

Page 170—Friday 18th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Mr. *Elias Woodruff*, with his wife, from the County of Twiggs in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western County Which was presented and signed—

Page 173—Tues. 22d October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Frederick Lamb* and *Robert Armstrong*, both from the County of Glynn in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 174—Wed. 23d October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western County, viz, One for Messrs. *Richard Richardson, Robert Brown*, and *Richard Reams*, the former with his wife two children and one negro all from Camden So. Carolina. One for Mr. *John Lehr* from Barnwell District South Carolina. One for Mr. *Francis H. Wellman* from the County of Chatham in this State & One for Messrs. *Moses Collins*, with his wife three children and thirteen negroes and *Archy McMannus* with his wife, all from the County of Twiggs in this State—Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 175—Thurs. 24th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Mr. *David Felder* from Orangeburgh District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed.

Page 175—Fri. 25th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Mr. *John Tanner* with his wife and one for Mr. *Joseph Vickes* with two children, one of them with a wife and twelve negroes, all from the County of Laurens in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 176—Monday 28th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport for Mr. *Charles King* with his wife and eight children from the County of Washington in this State, be prepared to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 177—Wed. 30th October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Mr. *Edward G. Williams* from the County of Richmond in the State of North Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western County. Which was presented and signed.

Page 178—Thurs. 31st October 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Messrs. *John Green* and *Ziar Greene*, the former with his wife & two children One for Mr. *William Rowton* with his wife and four children, all from Barnwell District South Carolina, and One for Mr. *Nathan Mixon*, from Darlington District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 181—Friday 1st November 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Lewis Coon* with his wife six children and one negro, and one for Mr. *Andrew Moak* with his wife, three children and a young lady, *Miss Patsy Alexandre*, all from Richland District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 205—Fri. 8th November 1811
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western County, Viz, One for Messrs. *Benjamin Jones, William Warren* and *John Shares* all from the County of Liberty in this State, One for Mr. *Michael Miller* with his wife and two children from Chesterfield District, One

for *Mr. John Brumfield* with his wife eleven children and three negroes from York District, and one for Messrs. *Robert McCreary* and *Mathew McCreary*, the latter with four negroes, both from Barnwell District South Carolina. Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 207—Sat. 9th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *John Linton*, and *John Perritt*, the latter with his mother and his Sister, all from the County of Washington in this State to travel thro' the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed.

Page 210—Tues. 12th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Daniel Cleveland* with his wife five children and nine negroes, from Pendleton District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 212—Wed. 13th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Thaddeus Brown*, *Isham Brown*, *Samuel Brown* with two negroes, and *John Brown* with six negroes, all from the County of Washington in this State. One for Messrs. *Thomas Franklin*, and *Thomas Barlow*, the former with his mother four brothers and five sisters, all from Richland County South Carolina. One for Messrs. *Benjamin Youngblood* and *John Pollock*, the former with his wife seven children and five negroes, all from the County of Laurens in this State. Which were severally presented and signed—

Page 214—Sat. 16th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Robert Tilman, David Roe, James Hunt* and *Harris Tilman*, the former with sixty seven head of Cattle all from the County of Burke in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 215—Mon. 18th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for *Mr. Ephraim Bulloch* with his five children from the County of Jefferson. One for Messrs. *Isham Ross* and *Thomas Thrift* both from the County of Montgomery—One for Messrs. *Zachariah Golding* from the County of Scriven in this State, and *William Skinner* from Beaufort District South Carolina the former with five negroes—Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 217—Tues. 19th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Ballard* with his wife and nine children and *Mr. James Ballard* with his wife and two children, all from Orangeburgh District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 218—Wed. 20th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. John Dickson* with eight children, *Anna Wannamaker* and *Elizabeth Zachery*, the latter with six children, all from Orangeburgh District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 219—Thurs. 21st November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Richard Jones* and *William Norman*, the former with his wife three children and five negroes, and the latter with his mother two Sisters and five negroes One for Messrs. *William San-*

ders, Nicholas Yawn, Obadiah Nixon, Miles Parker and *Mrs. Elizabeth Rutland,* the first with his wife nine children and one negro, the second with his wife and one child and the latter with one child, all from Orangeburgh District South Carolina. One for Messrs. *Samuel Williams* and *Moses Collins,* the former with his wife three children and one negro from Baldwin County and the latter with his wife six children and one negro from Jackson County in this State. Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 221—Sat. 23d November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Moses Tyler* and *William Hickman* with their wives, and *Abner Glover* with his wife and seven children, all from Edisto District South Carolina. One for Mr. *Daniel McDaniel* with his wife and six children Barnwell District. One for Mr. *Zachariah Redman* with his wife and three children from Orangeburgh District; One for Mr. *John Sanders* with his wife and six negroes from Orangeburgh District South Carolina. One for Mr. *William H. White* with his wife seven children and two negroes from Camden County North Carolina and one for *Willis E. White* with his wife one child and two negroes from Camden County North Carolina. Which were severally presented and signed.

Page 223—Tues. 26th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western County, to wit, One for Mr. *Henry Daniel* with his wife and three children from Wilkinson County One for Messrs. *Fleming Goolesby, James Lovins* and *Peter Garland,* and One for *Messrs. William Bates, Benjamin Crook,* and *Richard Boswell,* the former with three Negroes, all from Barnwell District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 225—Wed. 27th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *William E. Barnes, James Longstreet,* and *John A. Barnes,* the two former from the County of Richmond and the latter from the County of Chatham in this State to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 226—Fri. 29th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for Mr. *Temple Tellis* with his wife and eleven children. One for Mr. *John Cook* and his son, with seven negroes, and One for Mr. *Temple Tellis* with his wife and three children all from the County of Effingham in this State. Which were presented and signed.

Page 228—Sat. 30th November 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Mr. *James Ethridge,* with his wife two children and two negroes from Currituck County North Carolina and One for Mr. *Abram Kraker* with his wife and six children from Lexington District South Carolina, Which were presented and signed.

Page 230—Mon. 2d December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Henry Flowers* with his wife and two children, and *Abram Johnson*—One for Mr. *Anderson Killingsworth,* all from Barnwell District South Carolina, which were presented and Signed.

Page 233—Wed. 4th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for

Messrs. *Thomas Briggs* and *Shepard Pickett* from Fairfield District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 234—Thurs. 5th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Thomas R. Cheatham, Barnett H. Brown,* and *Charles Cheatham* the former with two negro girls, all from this State. One for Mr. *John Jennings* from Fayetteville District North Carolina and One for Messrs. *Daniel Smith, William Graham* and *James Graham,* the two former from Cumberland and the latter from Richmond County North Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 237—Friday 6th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Mr. *Nathaniel Jones* and one for Mr. *William Jones,* both from the County of Glynn in this State. Which were presented and signed.

Page 243—Wed. 11th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Mr. *John McCrea* with a negro boy from Barnwell District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 257—Thurs. 19th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Mr. *William Moore* from Robinson County North Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country; Which was presented and signed—

Page 262—Fri. 20th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro the Indian Nations to the Western Country, Viz, One for Mr. *John Keahey,* with his wife seven children and three negroes, from Richmond County North Carolina, and One for Messrs. *John Core,* with his mother, his four Sisters, and two small negroes and *William* and *Henry Toler,* the two latter from Cumberland, and the former from Sampson County North Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 263—Sat. 21st December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Mr. *James B. Cain* with his wife, one child and one negro from the County of Wilkes in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed—

Page 264—Sat. 28th December 1811
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Mr. *Christopher Rankin* of the Town of Milledgeville in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—Also another passport was presented and signed for Messrs. *Norman Gillis* and *John McDaniel* both from Cumberland County North Carolina—

Page 267—Thurs. 2d January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Ambrose Toole, James Toole, Radford Toole and* Mrs. *Jenny Toole,* the former with his wife and three children, all from the County of Wilkes in this State—and One for Messrs. *Bridges Oneall* and *Jesse Hinton,* the former with his wife five children and three negroes, and the latter with his wife and six children all from Johnson County North Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 268—Sat. 4th January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the fol-

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

INDEX OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS

The National Genealogical Society has published the *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*. A limited number of each installment is available in two forms: (1) folded, trimmed, and stapled, and (2) folded, uncut, and ready for the bindery. Members of the National Genealogical Society may purchase separate copies of this work at $1.00 for annual installments of 64 pages. The price to non-members subscribers is $1.50.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Title	*Regular Unit Price*	*Unit Price to Members*
No. 3. *Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi*, by Marcus W. Lewis	$2.00	$1.00
No. 4. *Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists, 1751, 1756, 1757, 1758*, by Albert H. Gerberich and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh	2.00	1.00
No. 6. *Abstracts of Wills Chatham County, Georgia, 1773-1817*, by Mabel Freeman LaFar and Caroline Price Wilson, Second Printing, 1963.	4.50	3.50
No. 10. *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware*, by Leon deValinger, Jr.	3.00	2.25
No. 11. *A Yankee in King George's Archives*, by Kenneth M. Ellis	1.00	.75
No. 12. *Dutch Systems in Family Naming (New York and New Jersey)*, by Rosalie Fellows Bailey	1.00	.75
No. 13. *History of the National Genealogical Society, 1903-1953*, by John B. Nichols	1.00	.75
No. 14. *General Aids to Genealogical Research*	3.00	2.00
No. 15. *Special Aids to Genealogical Research on Southern Families*	4.00	3.00
No. 16. *Special Aids to Genealogical Research in Northeastern and Central States*	3.00	2.00
No. 17. *Genealogy, Handmaid of History*, by Lester J. Cappon	1.00	.50
No. 18. *A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri*, by Rev. William J. Gammon	2.00	1.25
No. 19. *Genealogical Research in German-Speaking Lands: A Symposium*	1.00	.50
No. 20. *Americans of Jewish Descent*, by Malcolm H. Stern	.75	.50
No. 21. *Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785 to 1809*, by Mary G. Bryan	3.00	2.00
No. 22. *The First Census of Texas, 1829-1836, by* Marion Day Mullins	3.00	2.00
No. 23. *Baptismal Records of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, Berks County, Penn.*, by John L. Kistler	2.00	1.50
No. 24. *Long Island Genealogical Source Material* [*A Bibliography*] by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda	4.00	3.00
No. 25. *Heraldry for The American Genealogist*, by Jean Stephenson	2.00	1.25
No. 26. *1800 Census of Pendleton District, South Carolina* by William C. Stewart	5.00	4.00

Remittances should be to the
NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY



December 1963

Volume 51 Number 4

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

1921 SUNDERLAND PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

The National Genealogical Society was established in 1903 and incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1904 as a non-profit genealogical organization. Its objectives are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data which will assist genealogists in their research; to issue publications; and to devote attention to heraldry. The Society endeavors to create interest in genealogical research; to stimulate and foster the preservation and, if possible, the publication of official records of genealogical interest of all kinds—national and state, county and township, city and town, church and cemetery, and Bible and family records.

The U. S. Treasury Department recognizes the Society as a tax-exempt educational and scientific organization within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to the Society are deductible from Federal income tax returns and bequests are deductible from estate tax returns.

Magazine—The Society's magazine, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, founded in 1912, is published in March, June, September and December of each year. It is included on the list of American learned journals compiled by the American Council of Learned Societies. It presents previously unpublished American source materials, including abstracts of pension applications, and publishes articles of genealogical interest and reviews of genealogical publications. An effort is made to secure data from as wide a range of territory as possible, and to include data particularly from earlier settled areas. The Society's annual membership includes the four issues of the *Quarterly* each year.

Non-members may subscribe to the *Quarterly* at $6.00 per annum, or purchase single numbers at $1.50 each.

Articles and data submitted for publication should be sent to the Editor whose name and address are found in the list of the officers of the Society. All communications and all orders for publications should be sent to the headquarters of the Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Membership—Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Requests for applications should be addressed to the Membership Committee at the Society's Headquarters. Membership is by the calendar year and all four issues of the *Quarterly* are sent to new members joining the Society during the year. The Society should be notified promptly about changes of address.

Dues—Members pay an initiation fee of $2.00 and annual dues of $5.00. Dues are payable annually in January. Checks should be made payable to the National Genealogical Society and mailed to the Society's Headquarters.

Meetings—The Society customarily meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month from October through May, at 8:00 P. M. at the Christian Heurich Memorial Mansion, 20th Street and New Hampshire Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the main entrance of the building in which the Society has its Headquarters.

Library—The Society maintains a library of books, magazines and pamphlets on genealogical and historical subjects. The library is open to members and the public on the evenings when the regular meetings are held and at such other times as announced by the Library Committee.

A record is kept of the genealogical interests of members. Members are requested to list the families on which they are working and on which they can exchange data with others interested in the same families. These data are maintained by the Genealogical Inquiries Chairman who will answer members' requests if accompanied by an addressed stamped envelope.

The Society does not undertake research for its members or for others. It does furnish the names of genealogists who have established reputations for reliability, although it cannot guarantee the accuracy of work done by any genealogist so recommended.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

Volume 51 DECEMBER 1963 No. 4

CONTENTS

French Refugees in the United States 1790-1810 209
Jacques A. Houdaille

Extracts from Tennessee Court Reports 214
Jean Stephenson

Freeholders and Inhabitants of Newburgh, N. Y. in 1767 221
Kenneth Scott

Roger Ludlow (1590-1665/1666) 224
Herbert Seversmith

The Spanish Ancestry of American Colonists 235
Milton Rubincam

Macauley, Buchanan, McGregor, Blair and Other Families of Scotland and America 239
Kate F. Maver

Alexander Demun's Bible 242

Family Bibles in the Historical Foundation 243
Thomas H. Spence, Jr.

Shearer Family Bible Records 247
Hugh B. Johnston, Jr.

Colonel Philip Hoskins—Addenda 248

Census and Nonsense 249
Florian H. Thayn

(Continued on Next Page)

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, established in 1912, is published quarterly by the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington D. C., 20036, and is sent to all members of the Society. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C., and additional mailing offices. Copyright 1963 by National Genealogical Society.

CONTENTS (Continued)

Vital Statistics—Alexandria, Va. ... 252

Book Reviews ... 253
Milton Rubincam

Editorial ... 259

Notes on Contributors ... 260

Passports Issued by the Governors of Georgia 1810-1820 ... 91-106
Mary Givens Bryan (Separately paged Supplement)

Index to Passports 1785-1820 ... 107-112

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

Established 1903

COUNCIL

PRESIDENT
COL. CARLETON E. FISHER

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM C. BIRELY

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
GRAHAME T. SMALLWOOD

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. W. HERBERT KNOWLES

RECORDING SECRETARY
MISS HELEN A. B. ROBERTSON

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MISS KATE F. MAVER

TREASURER
CAPERS E. BOAN

REGISTRAR
MRS. MARGUERITE SCHAUFFLER

LIBRARIAN
MRS. PAUL J. WESTHAEFFER

EDITOR
WILLIAM H. DUMONT

HERALD
LUNDIE W. BARLOW

COUNCILORS
MISS BERNICE SIMMONS
MISS JEAN STEPHENSON
JON STEDMAN
JOHN F. GIBSON, M.D.

PAST PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER M. WALKER

Communications concerning the Society and its activities should be addressed to its Headquarters, 1921 Sunderland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Articles to be considered for publication in the *Quarterly* should be addressed to the Editor, William H. Dumont, No. 107, Forest Hills Apts., Walton Way Extension, Augusta, Georgia. During the months of June through October mail should be addressed to Mr. Dumont at R. D. 3, Amsterdam, New York.

Requests for advertising rates should be made to the Advertising Manager, Mrs. James K. Searcy, 2009 North Upland Street, Arlington 7, Va.

NATIONAL
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY

Volume 51 DECEMBER 1963 No. 4

FRENCH REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES 1790-1810

By JACQUES A. HOUDAILLE

From 1792 to 1810 the French Revolution and its aftermath caused many French people to emigrate to the United States, where some of them settled and became American citizens. Most of these refugees came from Santo Domingo (often called Hispaniola in American documents of the period) and to a lesser extent from the other French colonies in the West Indies where racial war raged for more than ten years.

These French refugees came in two different waves in 1793 and 1803. The first one reached most of the Eastern cities, especially Philadelphia. Long before 1790 there had been intense commercial relations between Santo Domingo and the capital of the United States where a few wealthy French merchants had settled: Stephen Girard, Louis Crousillat and Jean Garesché being the most prominent. It was natural that the French colonists driven out of their plantations should take refuge in a city in which many of them had business connections. The Duke of La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt who visited the United States from 1794 to 1797 speaks of 10,000 French refugees out of a total population of 50,000. The massive arrivals of these refugees in 1793 and 1794 have been studied in two doctoral dissertations and in various articles.[1] These works, although quite valuable, are not based on lists of names and are therefore far from being exhaustive. No doubt the drawing of such lists means long and difficult research, since the documents on the subject are scattered over many different regions. Furthermore it is very hard, very often impossible, to distinguish these French refugees from the descendants of the 15,000 Huguenots who had settled in America a hundred years before.[2]

The parish registers and the wills would be the best sources for such an endeavor, since they usually indicate the places of origin. Unfortunately the Catholic parish registers, with the exception of those of Philadelphia which have been published [3] and those of Baltimore,[4] are not

1. Frances S. Childs, *French Refugee Life in the U. S.* Baltimore, 1940.
This is a very interesting account of the various groups of refugees who lived in the U. S. during the Revolution, including the colonies in Asylum, Gallipolis near Cincinnati and Fontaine Leval on the Maine Coast. See also by the same author "Fontaine Leval, French settlement," *American Antiquarian Society*, 1941. But these studies are mainly concerned with the most prominent refugees. (Miss Childs is a descendant of a Santo-Domingan refugee, M. Binsse who married the daughter of Mr. Bancel from Dauphiné in France.)
Winston Chandler Babb, *French Refugees from Santo Domingo to the Southern U. S., 1791-1810*, University of Virginia, 1954, unpublished but microfilmed, Ann Harbor. A copy of this thesis can be consulted in microfilm at the Library of Congress. The author is not interested in genealogy but rather in the cultural influence these refugees may have exerted in the South.
2. See Fosdick, *French Blood in America*, New York, 1932.
3. See *American Catholic Historical Society Records*, Philadelphia, XV, XXI, XXII, and XXIV, 1904 to 1911.
4. *Cathedral Burial Records, Baltimore, Md.* typewritten, Library of Congress.

easily accessible. The city-directories and the census may be of some help but they seldom enable one to distinguish the Huguenots from the refugees from Santo Domingo, except when the first names are French or when the last names are preceded by the word "Monsieur," which appears in the census of a few cities. The *Miscellaneous Letters* [5] to President Washington for the years 1793 and 1794 contain a few lists of needy refugees which give us the names of the poorest ones who were likely to have passed unnoticed in other documents. They also include a sizeable number of letters addressed to the President by more prominent French refugees who had served in the army in the War of Independence and who saw fit to remind the President of the services they had rendered to the American cause in order to ask for pecuniary assistance.

But the most useful source for such a study is the records of the French Consulates (Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, Baltimore and Charleston), which are to be consulted at the *Archives de la France d'Outre Mer* in Paris. In so far as we know, these documents have never been used by American genealogists or historians. All the names they contain have been alphabetically classified by the writer of the present article. The passports and passenger lists of the National Archives of Paris also prove to be of great help, since many refugees from Santo Domingo returned from a trip to France to claim their properties or for other reasons even when they had settled in the United States.

My purpose is to study French emigration to Santo Domingo throughout the 18th century for a French doctoral dissertation. This study which will serve as a background to the history of their dispersion at the beginning of the 19th century requires much work but is quite possible. All the passenger lists of the French ports are complete from 1750 onwards and can be consulted at the National Archives in Paris. Furthermore most of the parish registers of Santo Domingo, or at least a copy of them, are extant. Some of them (Leogane and Croix des Bouquets) cover all the 18th century. Those of the North of Santo Domingo do not extend further back than 1770, but altogether they should enable one to gather information on almost all of the 30,000 French people (a good number of them of Irish or German descent: O'Rourke, Keating, Binsse and Stollenwerk) who lived in Santo Domingo on the eve of the French Revolution. So far I could establish cards on all the white inhabitants of 9 Southern parishes (a total of about 10,000).

This catalogue will make it possible to make use of the American Census (1800 and 1810), since the refugees from Santo Domingo will be easily identified with the exception of those who had very common names (Durand, Dupont, Leroy, etc . . .)

So far I could gather a list of some 3,000 based on the parish registers of the two Catholic churches of Philadelphia and the records of the French Consulate. Many of them must have left when they thought in 1800 that they could recuperate their property in their country. The Directory of 1810 shows only 250 French names out of 12,000 that is about 2 percent and among them some descendants of Huguenots must have been included.

On the contrary a greater proportion must have remained among those who had settled in New York City. The index to the wills of New York County shows that out of 1183 wills registered from 1801 to 1814, 56

5. National Archives, Washington, to be consulted in microfilms, rolls 12, 13 and 14. State Department Papers.

(about 5 percent) were made by French people. Among them 15 came from Santo Domingo, 16 from France, 7 from other French islands in the West Indies and 16 of unspecified origin, (although all the names of the executors and witnesses being French we may safely surmise that they were French), and only two from Switzerland. One of the most prominent of these refugees was Stephen Jumel who died in 1832, and whose widow married Aaron Burr.

I have failed so far to find documents that would enable me to come to similar conclusions concerning Baltimore. The parish registers of the Catholic Cathedral enabled me to draw a list of some 413 French adults who died from 1792 to 1820, most of them being from Santo Domingo. The French names became few and far between after 1800. The records of the French Consulate are not important. We believe that few refugees made their homes in Baltimore.

They seem to have been much more stable in Virginia and especially in Charleston. The wills registered in that city are full of French names, but it would be pointless to venture any statistics since there were many Huguenot families in South Carolina. Dr. Babb's thesis [1] seems to be exhaustive on this area. We may surmise that the Huguenots helped the refugees to get adjusted to the American environment and the Southern climate certainly reminded them of that of their island. We find some in Georgia, for instance the Caradeux family from Croix des Bouquets who came from the very beginning of the war in Santo Domingo and who owned many slaves and many acres of land in 1820, or Louis Dugas who lived in Washington in 1800 and still has descendants in Georgia. The documents of the French Consulate in Charleston indicate that many refugees who had first settled in Philadelphia and Baltimore moved southward because they must have found a more congenial atmosphere there than in the northern cities. It would be interesting to find out whether some of them were Protestant. Many of the first colonists of Santo Domingo came there shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and may have been "new converts" to Catholicism who secretly kept practicing the religion of their forbears.[6] The presence of many Huguenots in South Carolina may have attracted them to Charleston, although we know that there was a French Catholic parish in that city.

So far we have not been in a position to gather much information on the refugees in the north (Boston and Rhode Island), since the papers of the French Consulate in Boston have not been preserved and among the people who had French names there must have been many Canadians and Huguenots. The index to the obituaries of the Boston Centinel provided us with the names of the most prominent refugees in that region: Mrs. Douville, Mr. Duchasel, the Chevalier de Labaume and many others.

The *Miscellaneous Letters* contain a few figures which enable one to form an idea as to the regions of the United States to which most of the Santo Domingans came in 1794.[5] The American Government having decided to help the most destitute among them, sums were allotted to the governors of each state so that they might be distributed every other week to prevent these refugees from starving. Calculating on a basis of $5.00 allotted to each needy refugee, Miss Childs surmises that there must have been: 400 in Maryland, 350 in New York, as many in South Carolina, 290

6. Gabriel Debien, *Les Engagés pour les Antilles*, Le Caire, 1942.

in Virginia, 200 in Rhode Island, as many in Pennsylvania, 100 in Georgia, 50 in North Carolina, as many in Boston and only 10 in Connecticut. In a few cities lists of these needy refugees with their signatures are extant, 437 such persons were succored in Baltimore at the end of the year 1794 at a cost of $554 a week. Apparently some cities had welcomed a greater proportion of destitute refugees than others. That may be the reason why Philadelphia does not appear at the head of the present list.

It was all the more deserving for the American people to succor these refugees as they brought along with them a terrible epidemic of yellow fever which played havoc with the American as well as the French population. According to the *Dictionary of American Biography,* it carried off 4,031 persons from 8 January 1793 to 11 September of the same year (article on Stephen Girard). The Duke of La Rochefoucauld has bitter words about the lack of gratitude of his countrymen towards the Americans.

From the beginning the Santo Domingans must have felt homesick. They had left their properties behind and wanted to recuperate them since the racial war had calmed down after the island had been occupied by the English and the Spaniards. The agent of the French Republic in the U. S., Genet persecuted them because of their royalist opinions. In July 1794, 600 refugees, under the leadership of Jean Vochez, leased a ship and landed in Saint Marc but they soon returned to the U. S. after finding that the situation was not safe.

Around 1800 they regained hopes after Toussaint Louverture had come to an agreement with the French envoy, General Hedouville. Some 500 asked the American government for passports. These documents have been preserved at the end of a cash book in the papers of the State Department. Most of these refugees took their families along with them. But many Santo Domingans had left the United States before 1799 and had returned to France, especially those who owned property there, since the Convention had threatened several times to consider them as "émigrés" which meant that the lands they had in France, would have been seized by the government.

In 1803, when the French expedition under General Leclerc which Bonaparte had sent to regain complete control of the island turned out to be a disaster, the white people who had left the United States to resettle in Santo Domingo, were even more savagely slaughtered than ten years before. This time practically all those who managed to save their lives fled from the island forever. This was the second wave of immigration to the United States which reached Louisiana via Cuba and the Spanish part of Santo Domingo where the remnants of the French army, decimated by yellow fever, remained until 1809. However many refugees who had lived in Philadelphia or New York during the first emigration must have returned to these cities which they knew and where they had left relatives and friends. Louisiana does not lie within the scope of our research work since this topic is being exhaustively studied by Mr. Le Gardeur from New Orleans and by M. Debien, who first gave us the idea of investigating the same question for the other American cities.

The cultural role of these refugees could not be overemphasized. On the eve of the French revolution a highly sophisticated society lived in Santo Domingo. Marriage acts show that at that time 90 percent of the

men and over 70 percent of the women could sign their names, a much higher proportion than in France.[7] Many refugees after overcoming the language problem became prominent doctors, lawyers, and businessmen. The most famous of them all, Moreau de Saint Mery who spent a few years in Philadelphia before returning to France published a few books and newspapers in French. Some refugees could bring part of their fortune and even some of their slaves. In the passenger lists of the port of Nantes in France, there appear long lists of slaves who followed their masters to the United States after the destruction of Cap Francais in 1793. Other refugees who were not so fortunate founded schools, taught dancing, fencing, languages, or made a living by playing musical instruments. In Boston Jean Pierre Julien opened a restaurant and made a fortune, thanks to a recipe which the gastronomic expert Brillat-Savarin who spent two years in Philadelphia, had given him to prepare "oeufs brouillés au fromage."[8]

These refugees were certainly much less stable than the Huguenots. Their number has been estimated to be 15,000 and even 25,000 but these are mere guesses.[9] There were only 30,000 white colonists in Santo Domingo before the revolution. Many were killed during the war, and we found track of many others in Jamaica, in smaller islands of the West Indies, and especially in Cuba after the second massacre of 1803. It is true that many of these had spent a few years in Philadelphia after 1794. Some even reached Mexico and Central America since, after Napoleon's occupation of Spain, Spanish authorities made life difficult for them in Cuba. We found track of one of them, Mathurin Gonet, who had married a French woman in Baltimore in 1797 and became a merchant in Honduras a few years later.[10] A Monsieur Pavageot from Port au Prince, appears in Charleston in 1806 and was used by Napoleon as an emissary to Mexico four years later.[11] In Salvador a certain Pedro Barriere, from Santo Domingo, played an important part in the elaboration of the constitution of that country around 1820.

In the United States the political importance of these people who had suffered severely from racial wars is worth consideration. At any rate it would be interesting to investigate what became of the second generation of these displaced persons in America as well as in France where they must have acted as a cultural link between the two continents, since most of them had spent a few years in the United States and in many cases had relatives here. The investigation of each separate case might therefore help historians to check Arnold Toynbee's theory concerning the prominent role played by displaced persons in the development of civilization.

That is why an invitation is extended here to all American genealogists to communicate to the writer all information they may have concerning these refugees. In exchange many details could be given them on their family background in Santo Domingo as well as in France.

7. Jacques Houdaille, Etude Demographique sur Trois Paroisses de Saint Domingue, *Population*, 1963.

8. He died in Boston in 1815 see Boston Centinel.

9. See Gilbert Chinard, *Volney en Amérique*, Baltimore, 1935.

10. J. Houdaille, Les Francais et les Afrancesados en Amérique Centrale, 1700-1810, *Revista de Historia de America*, num. 44, 1957, p. 322.

11. J. Houdaille, Frenchmen and Francophiles in New Spain from 1780 to 1810, *The Americas*, XIII, (1956) p. 24. based on an unpublished thesis for Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

EXTRACTS FROM TENNESSEE COURT REPORTS

By JEAN STEPHENSON

Every genealogist who uses county court records, such as county court order books, minute books, dockets, and similar records of the action taken by the county courts, in addition to the documents recorded by the county clerk or clerk of probate, realizes the valuable genealogical data buried in them. But records of cases that came before the courts in early days were seldom recorded in detail, and when so recorded, the records have not been preserved. When a case was appealed to a higher court, there were records of some kind made, but all too often these records either have not been preserved or are not available to researchers. However, even though the papers in the cases may not be available, there is still some information to be found.

Our legal system is based on the decisions of the courts and their interpretation of the laws. Therefore, it was necessary, from the establishment of the Federal and State courts, to have some record of such decisions. In most states at first the judges merely made notes; subsequently those notes were published for the benefit of members of the bar as well as future judges. Ultimately there developed a series of "court reports" for each state and for the Federal courts, printed by either public or private enterprise. The earlier volumes, both of Federal and State Reports, are usually designated and cited by the name of the reporter ("1 Overton 39" below indicates the first volume of Overton's reports, and the case beginning on page 92).

While prepared for legal rather than historical and genealogical purposes, basic facts in the case are usually stated and these sometimes furnish much valuable genealogical data. In the early state reports, the facts are much abbreviated but even so the one or two pertinent ones given may furnish a link previously missing or a valuable clue to relationship.

The papers filed in the case usually contain many more facts but, as stated above, they are seldom available. If they are, in using them, one should take care to distinguish between mere assertions by either party and the evidence submitted. The facts as stated in the decision of the court may usually be accepted as having been proven.

The printed court reports of the states in existence before 1830 are of greatest interest to the genealogist. Unfortunatly, early volumes of such reports are seldom found outside the state concerned, except in the larger law libraries. An additional handicap to their use is the fact that they are indexed only by the names of the parties to the suit, so one must scan every page in order to find the genealogical material. For these reasons genealogists seldom use them.

Extensive abstracts have been made from a number of the early State and Federal court reports and may be published if readers find them of interest. A few are given below, to indicate the type of information found therein.

The reports vary greatly in detail, depending on the State and the reporter. Some give many facts; others a bare minimum. Those referring merely to contracts or land claims are of value as showing the residence or occupation of a person but due to space requirements have not been included in those selected for publication, although for one engaged in the

history of a locality they would be quite useful. (In fact, in connection with the settlement of eastern Tennessee, they supplement the North Carolina land grants by often indicating the time at which a settler actually moved into the region.) The information to be gleaned from the abstracts published below is varied in nature. *1 Overton 39* gives the names of three early settlers, establishes the relationship of two men, tells of the migration of another, and that another was dead by a certain date; three different families are here involved. *1 Overton 121* gives the names of a widow and her children (and re-marriage) who lived in another state; if by chance the record was not available in State of residence, here it is! Each one gives information as to residence, relationship, marriage, or dates, which may be difficult to find elsewhere.

In the abstracts below there is given the number and name of the volume and the page; the term of court at which the case was heard by the Court; and the place, when shown, which is that town in which the Court was hearing cases. (This latter will help in identifying the county where the case originated, as the Court made a circuit through the State, holding court in a town in each district.)

Tennessee has been selected as one of the first states of which abstracts should be published, since the early census records are gone and few records are generally available for the first twenty-five years statehood.

TENNESSEE

1 Overton 39. September 1804.

In 1792 Thomas Amis lived near Rogersville on land claimed also by John Berry, who agreed with one Hamlin to exchange it for other land. Hamlin died before September 1801. Meanwhile Thomas Amis sold it to his son John Amis. Berry left Hawkins Co., Tenn., and went to Prices Settlement in Kentucky.

1 Overton 91. November 1804.

Michael Harrison was married to a daughter of ——— Ragan; he sold Ragan slaves and a house in Jonesborough 12 August 1798. Ragan's son Daniel, who witnessed the deed, testified that his father had paid a debt for Harrison in Virginia. Harrison also sold a slave to his mother in 1800.

1 Overton 121. March 1805.

John Davis, who resided in Baltimore, Md., was partner of Alexander Fuller in Baltimore for several years. Partnership was dissolved 2 November 1798 by agreement as Davis was sick and "like to die." Fulton then took his brother James Fulton into the firm. Davis died, leaving a widow Sarah and children Elizabeth Glen Davis and Jacob Davis, "infants under 21." Sarah subsequently married Theodorick Bland; they joined Davis' executors, John McKim and Benjamin Comegys, in a suit against debtors of the firm who lived in Tennessee.

1 Overton 198. Mero District. May 1806.

Isaac Moore died in Revolutionary service, leaving as his heir Charles Moore (by inference, though not stated, a brother). Entry of land was made 16 April 1785 in the name of Isaac Moore; grant was dated 15 September 1787.

1 Overton 274. Washington District. September 1808.

John Carmack had an entry of 300 acres on Big Creek, Hawkins Co., in 1779, which was purchased by Samuel Wilson, who sold 150 acres on 1 September 1787, to Joseph Bishop, his son-in-law, who lived on it. Bishop

exchanged the land with Samuel Wilson, Junior, his brother-in-law. Among the witnesses were Absolom Looney, Michael Looney, Jesse N. Williams, and William Payne.

1 Overton 465. June 1809.

Pinkham Eaton had a grant of land "toward Harpeth." He died 1781. Subsequent lawsuits against his heirs named four persons, but names were given in the printed report of only one, John Eaton, who was the administrator.

1 Overton 509; July 1812. *3 Overton 165;* Nashville. 1812.

Martin Grinder enlisted in the North Carolina State Line in the Revolution and died in service 1780; warrant was issued to his heirs for 1,000 acres. He left a widow Mary Grinder and two sons, his only children, Joshua and Robert Grinder. One Sarah Grinder represented herself as the only heir of Martin Grinder and sold the warrant to Robert Hays who made the location and procured the grant. There was evidence that no person named Sarah Grinder was heir of Martin Grinder, in whose name the warrant was issued.

(In one of the cases, Hays, filing suit as purchaser from Sarah Grinder, used the name of John Grinder, rather than Martin, throughout his bill. It is possible there was a John Grinder, of whom Sarah was heir. As the question before the court was merely as to the heirs of Martin Grinder in whose name the warrants was issued, that point was not discussed. Anyone interested in a John or Sarah Grinder might well investigate the history of this case further. J. S.)

3 Overton 111. Nashville. June 1812.

On 2 January 1793, William McGaughey sold to Walter Preston 1400 acres in Turkey Cove, Powells Valley. William had a son, George W. McGaughey.

3 Overton 253. Clarksville. 1812.

Action brought in Robertson Co. Henry Brisner had been granted land by North Carolina. After his death, his son and heir-at-law, George Brisner, sold it to Matthews Brooks 14 November 1798.

3 Overton 304. Nashville. September 1813.

William Edwards was married before 19 May 1808 to Nancy ———.

1 Cooke 143. Nashville. 1812.

George Bigby, of Nashville, Tenn., had a son Zebedee Bigby, aged about 18, who enlisted in the regiment of Col. Anderson, U. S. Army, in 1812, without the consent of his father.

1 Cooke 200. Nashville. 1812.

Noah Sugg had a daughter Elizabeth who married first Samuel Deloach. He died in 1791 or early in 1792, leaving an only child, a daughter who married William Snead. The widow Elizabeth married secondly Joseph Hooper.

1 Cooke 249. Nashville. 1812.

William Fletcher served in the North Carolina State Line during the Revolution, and died in the Army, without issue, leaving two brothers, Robert and Thomas. Grant to him for services was dated 15 September 1787, and was located ten miles below the mouth of Harpeth. His heir-at-law was his oldest brother Robert who died "about 30 years ago," leaving two daughters, Polly who died without issue, and Esther who married ——

Cooper (who "is now dead"). The brother Thomas died "about 15 years ago," leaving two or more children, names not given.

2 Cooke 2. Nashville. 1814.

Nicholas Trammell, dec'd., was entitled to a pre-emption of 640 acres. His widow married, before 17 September 1800, Zacariah Askey. His son and heir-at-law, Nicholas, was under age on 17 September 1800 when Zacariah Askey and Richard Maulding, "uncle and guardian" of Nicholas Trammell, Jr., employed John Overton to locate the entry and get the grant. By 1807 Nicholas, Jr., was of age.

2 Cooke 66.

Benjamin Knox died, leaving a widow and ten children, one being John Knox. John Caffrey administered the estate and was appointed guardian of John. Andrew Bell married the widow and was guardian when suit was brought by six of the children. After distribution of the estate, Caffrey moved to Natchez. Bell, who lived in Kentucky, came to Tennessee to effect a settlement.

2 Cooke 80.

William T. Lewis, the elder, when he first moved to Tennessee, lived for a time with his son Joel Lewis, then with his son-in-law, Mr. Fielder, but toward the end, when 86 years of age, with his son James M. Lewis. There was also a son William T. Lewis, the younger, and a daughter Anne who married John P. McConnell. William T. Lewis made his will in 1802 and died in 1814.

2 Cooke 108.

Edwin Hickman died in 1791, leaving two sons under age, John P. Hickman and Edwin Hickman, as heirs-at-law. The administrator was Thomas Hickman (apparently a brother of the deceased) who stated that he settled the account with the County Court in 1793.

3 Hayward 22. Rogersville. November 1816.

William Clark of Washington Co., Tenn., in April 1807 deeded 300 acres of land to his son Henderson. He was then 76 years old, had a numerous family, all of whom were married and had left him, except Henderson, William and Ruth, who were the children of his second wife, Nancy, then still living.

3 Hayward 36. Rogersville. November 1816.

On 25 October 1814, Francis Register gave bond to indemnify the country against expense in connection with a child of Mary Steele of whom he was adjudged by the court to be the father. She had since married another man.

3 Hayward 35. Rogersville. November 1816.

Samuel M'Corcle had children Mary and John. John died prior to 1814. Mary married Henry Massingale and died prior to 1816.

3 Hayward 70. Knoxville, 1816; *3 Hayward 274,* Nashville, February 1817. Elijah Robertson died 17 February 1797 or shortly thereafter, leaving a widow Sarah and children, one being a daughter who married John Childress.

Mark Robertson died prior to 1798, leaving a brother James and a widow Mary, who married John M'Nairy.

James, Mark and Elijah Robertson all had interests in lands on Duck River and Fountain Creek; they were brothers.

Elijah had made in 1784 an entry for 5,000 acres in the name of Wil-

liam Maclin who came of age in 1788 or 1789, and who lived with Elijah for five or six years. Other lands were located by Mark and entries made in the name of James Holland.

3 Hayward 109, 123. Carthage. December 1816; *5 Hayward 261.* Carthage. December 1818.

Case from Stewart Co. James Turpin was killed by the Indians in 1780 at a place called the "Battleground" upon Sycamore. He left two sons, Jesse, the eldest, and James, the youngest. They entered 16 June 1800, in Davidson Co., pre-emption right under a 1783 certificate and got the grant 24 August 1803. They sold the land to William Stephenson, who died September 1806, leaving Irene, a daughter under age, as heir-at-law, and a widow, Esther, who later married John Irwin. Estate was administered by the widow and Wilson Yandle.

3 Hayward 124. Carthage. December 1816.

James Espie had children William, Robert, George, Caty, Sally, and Margaret who married Francis Urie.

3 Hayward 146. December 1816.

Nathaniel Williams was an officer in the Continental Line and was entitled to 256 acres of land, which was located on the Cumberland River in Smith Co., Tenn. On 16 May 1785 he sold it to Grafton Ireland, but the grant was issued 7 March 1786 in Williams' name as the transfer was not reported in time to make it in Ireland's name. Williams died soon after. He had two sons, William and Nathaniel, Junior. William died, leaving Nathaniel Williams, Junior, heir-at-law of the estate.

3 Hayward 152. Carthage. December 1816.

Suit from Warren Co. Richard Blanton had a daughter who married Philip Vaughan. She died before 19 August 1791, leaving children, Burnet, Lucy, Polly and William, all under age. On that date Richard Blanton and Philip Vaughan executed a deed of trust covering property of the children to be given them at 21 or on marriage. It was endorsed "Carolina, April Court 1792," acknowledged by Blanton and recorded by John Pendleton, Clerk. One of the slaves covered by it was sold in 1794 to Mr. Logan of Surry Co., N. C. [This may be a clue to the prior residence of the family. J. S.]

3 Hayward 179. Clarksville. January 1817.

Richard Myrick, who had married a daughter of John Duke, went from Tennessee to North Carolina in 1802 and died there the same year. John Duke administered his estate but died before this suit was brought.

3 Hayward 220. Nashville. February 1817.

R. Mitchel died in Wilson Co., Tenn., leaving a widow who married next ——— Hendricks, and on his death ——— Walker. A document purporting to be the will of Mitchel was filed in Davidson Co. and later registered in Wilson Co. The Pinkertons brought suit, claiming to be the next of kin in America.

3 Hayward 235. Nashville. February 1817.

Joseph Blythe was granted by North Carolina, on 14 March 1780, land on Duck River in what was later Williamson Co., Tenn. He apparently did not settle there and in December 1810 was in Columbia (S. C.?). He gave part of the land to his nephew Thomas, son of Thomas Spratt.

Thomas Spratt, Junior, was in Tennessee at an early date, went to North Carolina, but returned to Tennessee in 1806.

3 Hayward 241. Nashville. February 1817.

Col. Thomas Butler, of the U. S. Army, owned property in Nashville. His son Thomas inherited an undivided ¼ of a house and two lots. Another heir (probably a son although not so stated) was Robert Butler who also inherited an undivided ¼ of such house and lots. Thomas sold his share to Abel Barker. [Inference is that Barker was a brother-in-law, but not so stated. J. S.]

3 Hayward 247. Nashville. February 1817.

Matthew Brooks in 1807 owned three warrants for land, two in his own name and one in that of his son Arthur Brooks. Matthew died before 1817.

4 Hayward 1. Rogersville. March 1817.

Henry Conway died leaving a widow Sarah, and three children: Thomas, Susanna, and a daughter who married James Sevier.

4 Hayward 3. Rogersville. 1817.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones had two children: Christopher Jones, and a daughter who, prior to 1808, at the age of 16 or 17, eloped and married ——— Click.

4 Hayward 19. Rogersville. 1817.

John Coalter, of Grainger Co., died in 1811, leaving children. One was a daughter Elizabeth who married "when upwards of 20 years of age" John M'Elhatton of Grainger Co., and thereafter lived in Georgia, but after 16 years she returned to her father's home, and later filed suit for divorce "which is still pending." John and Elizabeth M'Elhatton had a daughter who married John Alfred.

4 Hayward 44. Knoxville. May 1817.

Wilson Shields died prior to 1783, leaving several children, one being a son, Banner Shields.

4 Hayward 128. Nashville. August 1817.

Nicholas Long died in 1798, having devised to seven of his children 5,000 acres near Columbia, Maury Co., Tenn. One child was John Joseph Long.

4 Hayward 134. Nashville. August 1817.

Robert Cartwright died about 1810, leaving sons Thomas, Jacob, David, Pembroke, Jesse, Raulings, and James. The son, David, died soon after.

4 Hayward 148. Nashville. August 1817.

Thomas H. Perkins, Daniel Perkins, and Nicholas Perkins, the elder, purchased certain land 6 July 1796. Nicholas Perkins, the elder, died after 1796, and by will divided his share between his sons Nicholas Perkins and Constant Perkins. Nicholas, the younger, sold his part to John P. Perkins, who died November 1807, leaving a widow, Eliza C., and a son Nicholas, under age.

4 Hayward 182. Rogersville. November 1817.

Castleton Brooks in 1774 made an improvement in Hickory Cove (now in Hawkins Co.) and continued in possession until killed by the Indians in 1776 or 1777. He left one child, a daughter who was then six or seven months old. When she was sixteen or seventeen, she married William Brice. Andrew Kilcannon, uncle of Brooks' daughter, made an entry in 1780 for Castleton Brooks' orphan, 500 acres.

Samuel Wilson, Sr., who settled ¾ miles from Brooks' cabin, had a son, Samuel Wilson, the younger. (Numerous other land grants mentioned.)

4 Hayward 228. Carthage. December 1817.

Laban Berthel died after 12 March 1798, leaving a widow Mary, and children: Willis, Rhoda, Enos, and Mary. The widow, Mary, married 2nd Kinchin Carter.

4 Hayward 243. Carthage. December 1817; *5 Hayward 139, 286.* Nashville, April 1818.

John Elliott was killed by Indians 18 May 1789, leaving a widow Zilpha, and two children: George Simms (born 14 February 1788) and Zilpha. In January 1790 administration was granted "by the county of Tennessee where he lived at the time of death" to George Oldham and Daniel Johnson, but in April it was cancelled and the widow appointed and also made guardian of the son. In 1792 the widow married James M'Carrol; George Neville was then appointed guardian of the son. The daughter, Zilpha, married ——— Walker. A James Eliott (apparently a brother of John) is mentioned; also lands in Sunmer Co. in 1793.

4 Hayward 280. Charlotte. March 1818.

Thomas Tillich of Halifax, N. C., bought a warrant for land in Montgomery Co. due A. Butts for Revolutionary service. He died 1785, leaving a son, T. V. Tillich, who died 23 August 1805 under 24 years of age. His heirs-at-law were Thomas King and his wife, and others who were plaintiffs in the suit, names not given.

5 Hayward 277. Knoxville. 1818.

Benjamin Tipton, Sr., died in 1807, leaving a widow Rebecca and a son Benjamin. Benjamin had a grant from the State in 1808, but land was claimed under an earlier claim. Rebecca testified that her husband had been in possession of the land for 25 years prior to his death in 1807, and the Blount Co. Court had laid out her dower from it.

A NEW HEREDITARY SOCIETY

Two members of the National Genealogical Society, Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., of 923 Old Manoa Road, Havertown, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, 12 Garden Place, Brooklyn 1, New York, have founded a new society named Flagon and Trencher, The Society of Descendants of Colonial Tavern-Keepers. One member commented: "As the colonial tavern-keeper had to be of excellent character (one vestryman was refused a license because he couldn't meet the qualifications), this organization will be much more 'snobbish' than most other hereditary ones—and, we hope, more fun!" It is planned to hold a dinner meeting once a year, with menus and libations of the colonial period, and talks on related subjects. Interested persons are cordially invited to send properly documented papers showing their descent from an ancestor who held an inn or tavern license prior to 4 July 1776, to Dr. Stryker-Rodda, Genealogist of the Society.

FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF NEWBURGH, N. Y. IN 1767

By KENNETH SCOTT

In the famous wooden chest, kept for many years in the Office of the Clerk of Ulster County in Kingston, N. Y., and recently transferred to the custody of the library of Queens College of The City University of New York, has been found a manuscript of considerable genealogical interest. The document is a list of the estates, real and personal, of all the freeholders and inhabitants of the Precinct of Newburgh in 1767. It is stated that the county rates for the precinct were delivered to the Grand Jury for examination in a matter whereof Cornelius Wood was accused.

This Cornelius Wood, son of Israel Wood (only son of Israel Wood, Earl of Warwick in England), came to Newburgh in 1761 and, together with his brother Alexander, purchased 2,000 acres in the precinct. In 1728 Cornelius married Sarah McCamley, fourth child of David and Jane Ellison (or Allison) McCamley, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He was elected one of the pathfinders in 1764, signed the Revolutionary pledge and served in the militia during the Revolution. He died in 1798.[1]

It is possible that Wood was accused of failure to pay his rates, since the list is accompanied by an account of acts for raising money for military and other purposes and a statement that the collector of the Precinct of Newburgh should levy the requisite sum on the goods and chattels of any defaulter. In any event, the affair resulted in the preservation of the following list. As the right hand margins of the pages have been partially destroyed, it is not possible to give all the rates, so only the assessments are printed here.

A List of the County Rates for the Precinct of NewBurg delivered to the Grand Jury—to be examined in a matter whercof Corns. Wood was accused—

An Estimate or List of the Estates real and personal of All the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the precinct of Newburgh. 1767

Capt. Jonathan Hasbrouck	29:—: 3½	John Hollon	: 5:
Peter Smith	3: 1¼	Thaddeus Smith	: 3:
Abel Belknap	10: 1: 1	Samll. Denton	9: 9: 4
Alexander Mc Crary	: 6: 2¼	Benjamin Birdsall	1: 2:
John Weed	: 6: 1	John Fox	: 3: 1
Robert Wear	:19: 2	Edmund Concklin	: 3:
Benjamin Darby	: 4:	Burger Wygan	: 2: 6
Cornelius Wood	8: 5:	Benjamin Smith	3: 1:
George Weslake	6:10:	John Van Gorder	: 6:
Joseph Gedney	7:16:10¾	Henry Elsworth	: 8:
Samuel Winslow	: 6: 2¾	Martin Wygan	2:13: 1
David Gedney	3:15:22	John Morrel	:18: 6
John (illegible)	:15:	Jeremiah Ward	: 4: 6
Deliverance Banker	: 2:	Dr. Robert Morrison	1: 6: 1½
Nathaniel Taylor	: 4:	William Whitehead	: 4:
Daniel Gedney	3:10:	Ellathan Foster	1:18: 4¾
Nehemiah Taylor	:16: 2½	Ellathan Foster for Smith's Estate in his possession	2: 7:
Nathaniel Collman	:16: 3	William Ward Jun:	: 2:
Elizabeth Smith	9:18: 6	William Ward Sen:	: 4: 6
Stephen Hooper	: 2:	Mary Willson	11: 1: 6
The Widw. Mc. Collister	: 5:		

[1] Albert G. Barratt, "The Ancient Newburgh Family of Cornelius Wood," *Newburgh Historical Papers* X (1903), pp. 34-36.

Hezekiah Wyatt	3:10:
John Wygan	2: 3:
Daniel Accor	: 3: 6
John Wandle	4:16: 3
Samuel Wyatt	4:16: 5¼
Joshua Sands	6: 2: 8
Robert Scadder	1:17:
Isaac Brown	: 6:
Richard Albertson	: 8:
John Flewwelling	:14:
Nehemiah Denton	9:16: 4
Elijah Carman	: 6: 6½
Thomas Irland	1: 6: 8½
Daniel Dorland	:11: 1
Michael Demott	3: 3: 3½
Silas Leonard	1: 8: 9½
Elizabeth Leonard	5:10:
Gilbert Denton	3:16: 6
James Denton	1:19: 6
Burras Holmes	5: 4: 9½
Samuel Fowler	10:13: 5¼
Teunis Dolson	2:17: ½
James Harris	: 5:
James Demott	4: 3: 1
Josiah Cain	16:10
Silas Garner	16:10
Jacob Gillass	16:
Morris Flewwelling	4: 4:
John Flewwelling Sen:	6: 3
Abel Flewwelling	2:14:
Gideon Oostrander	2:12:10½
Marcus Oostrander	3: 6:
John Terwillegen	1:12:10
Isaac Barton	2: 6: 6½
John Mucklehone	0:15: ½
Peter Oldridge	1: 9:
Isabel Bell Widw.	1: 9: 7
Benony Brown	1:17: 6
Jems Quigly	1: 2:11
Thomas Purchis	1: 2:11
William Tomson	4:14: 4
John Elmes	3:14: 4
John Tarepenning	5:11:
Denee Ralyee	8: 1:
Joseph Devoine	: 6:
Lawrence Van Klief	1: 3:
Daniel Dayly	: 8: 2½
Jacob Comfort	:19: ½
Jacob Dolson	3:11: 4
Henry Haynes	1:14: 2
Peter Stine	: 3: 6
Rachel Simson	1: 2: 7
Matthew Peslor	: 5: 6
Jonas Totton	5: 1: 4
John Dolson	3: 5: 4
Jonathan Lane	1: 9:10
Josiah Lockwood	1: 8: 1
Henry Lockwood	1: 8: 1
Hendrick Oostrander	12: 4:11
Joseph Cylor	1:12:10½
John McDanil	1: 3: 4
Thomas Comfort	:16: 6
Francis Hopkins	2: 5: 5
George Licor	:16: 3½
John Frayar	2:16: 4
Peter Van Donmerke	: 3: 6
Israel Tomkins	2: 1: 5
Jonathan Tomkins Jun:	: 6: ½
Peter Palmatier	2:12: 7
Jonathan Tomkins Sen:	4: 2: 9
George Sness	3:10: 9
William Hood	2:19: 7
William Scutt	1:14:
Bowdewine Terepenning	8:11: 8
Samuel Tarepenning	1:12:
Peter Oostrander	7: 6: 6
Samuel Devoine	: 3: 9
Thomas Lush	1: 1:11
Philip Plais	:13: 6
Benjamin Heronton	: 5: 8
James Hunter	:12:
Nathaniel Wyatt	2: 6:11½
Thomas Koole	:11: 2
William Wyant	4:19:11
Mule Wyant	5: 3: 8
Peter Breeer	1:15: 2
Thomas Quick	2:12: 9
George Wyant	8:18: 3
Caleb Merritt	3: 5: 4½
Jurian Mackey	3:10: 5½
Stephen Platt	2:17: 3
Henry Terboss	8: 6: 4
Edward Hallock	8:19:11½
Daniel Denton	3: 1: 3
Elijah Ferris for the Estate of William Tongue	3:17: 8
Robert Beaty	8:15:00
Felix McClenning	: 7:
Josiah Tolkitt	1: 8: 4
Nehemiah Carpenter	:18: 9
Samuel Spraige	:11: 7
John Belknap	:15: 7
James Stickney	: 9:
Jonathan Belknap	10:18: 1
John McColom	: 5: 6
James Waugh	2:11:10
Joseph Morgan	: 7: 1
Elijah Lewis	1:17:
Isaac Tomkins	: 9: 2
Sarah Holster Widow	:10: 4
John Belfald	5: 5: 8
Elipohet Platt	1:16:
Abner Brush	10: 8: 4
Micajah Lewis	1:13: ½
Zadock Lewis	:12:
Daniel Chitester	: 8: 7
Thomas Knowlton	3:10: 2¼
David McKee	:16: 4
Benjamin Wollsey	2:14: 8
John Scott	0: 8: 4
Richard Wollsey	3: 5: 3
George Stanton	2: 3: 2
Samuel Merritt	12: 6: 3
Abraham Lawson	: 7:
Sylvenious Latting	: 2:
Joseph Mory	1:12: 6
Henry Hide	: 9:
Joseph Bloomer	:10: 2
Silas Travis	:11: 6
James Merritt	:13: 5½
Joseph Carpenter	: 4: 5
Latting Carpenter	3:15: 6½
William Wollsey	: 7: 1
Richard Carpenter	5:10:11
Benjamin Carpenter	4: 2: 4
John Cavelder	3: 5:11¾

Israel Platt	3: 1: 4
Richard Harker	4: 9:11
Zachariah Heronton	0: 3: 8
Martha Latting	: 4: 9
John Wollsey	2:18: 1½
William Barnom	: 2:10
James Quimby	2: 8: 7
Robert Quimby	:16: 1
John Yongus	3: 9: 3
Lewis Dubois	19: 4:10
Gilbert Barnes	: 4:10
Stephen Case	2:15: 2
John Listor	:14:
Absolom Case	: 4:
Gabriel Merrit	8:10:11
Henry Chase	:15:
Umphry Merritt	4:19:10
James Townsend	: 3:
Thomas Merritt	1:16:
Charles McKee	:19: 6
Annanias Valentine	1: 4:11
William Marton	1: 2: 1
Joseph Peasoler	: 3: 6
Josiah Rhodes	:17: 9½
George Merrit	3: 5: 7
John Truesdale	: 2:
James Denton Taylor	: 4: 6
William Wear	3: 0: 6
David Smith	: 2:
Leonard Smith	4: 7: 2¼
Anning Smith	2:14:
Arthur Smith	4:13: 4½
Jonathan Owens	: 3: 9
Nathaniel Konklin	: 9: 7
Nathaniel Concklin for the Estate of Gabriel Purdy in his possession	: 9:
Lemuel Concklin	:18: 1
Jehiel Clarke	4: 5: 9
Samuel Stratton	2:14: 6
John Stratton	1:15: 8
Patrick Agan	2: 7: 6
Joseph Kain	2: 3: 6
William Mitchel	1:15: 7
Teunis Dolson	: 1: 3
Johannis Cosman	4:18: 1
George Harden	: 2: 6
Hendrick Kropsey	1:15: 4
Stephen Wood	:18:11
William Harden	: 4: 6
Isaac Cropsey	: 6: 6
Henry Smith Sen:	5: 6: 6
Isaac Romien	5:10: 6
Daniel Thustin	3: : 2
Daniel Sniffin	5:17: 6
Samuel Clarke	2: 3: 7½
John Dolson	1:12: 7
Stephen Sails	1: 3: ½
Jacob Teachout	: 1: 6
William Hartford	: 4: 6
Isaac Fowler	7:14: 3½
Nehemiah Fowler	4: 3: 6½
George Hellett	2:14: 6
Jacob Hellett	: 1: 6
Jacob Russel	:15:
Joshua Concklin	2:17: 9
Charles Tucker	6: 8: 2¾
Stephen Wiggens	7:13: 3
Jonathan Write	:11:
Daniel Rudgers	2: 2: 1
Nathan Purdy	3: 1: 1
David Purdy	3: 2:
Gilbert Purdy	6: 9: 6
Isaiah Purdy	3: :
Robert Denton	2:19:
James Axton	: 1: 3
(——)ge Terboch	: 2: 6
John Elsworth	:10:
William Lawrence	1:14: 1½
Joseph Albertson	: 8: 6½
Samuel Sands Esq.	12:18:10¾
Thomas Bennet	: 5:
James Patterson	:14:
James Fowler	: 1: 6
James Fowler for the Estate of the Executors of John Fowler decd.	2: 8:
Isaac Belknap	6: 9: 6¾
John Wiggens	: 5: 6
	£693:16: 6¾

In the hustle and initial confusion of getting out the March *Quarterly*, the Editor omitted to include in "Notes on Contributors," anything on George Ely Russell who contributed "Colonel Philip Hoskins of Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland." This is the second article he has written within the past year. He lives at 2906 Stonybrook Drive, Bel-air, Bowie, Maryland. Our apologies to Mr. Russell.

ROGER LUDLOW (1590-1665/1666)

By HERBERT F. SEVERSMITH

(Continued from Page 164)

On 26 February 1641 he purchased land from the Norwalk Indians. constituting "all the lands, meadows, pasturings, whatsoever their *(sic)* is, and grounds between the two Rivers the one called Norwalke and the other called Soakatuck, to the middle of the sayed Rivers, from the sea a day's walk into the country." This land was on the east side of the Norwalk river.

He was again elected Deputy Governor of Connecticut for the year beginning in April 1642. About 20 August 1642, Ludlow was in his field with his haymakers, when he was approached by an Indian who lived not far from him. The latter desired that he might have a private talk with Ludlow and with Adam, Ludlow's Indian. Ludlow and Adam accordingly went with the neighboring Indian to the secrecy of a bush. Upon a promise that his name would not be revealed, the Indian informed Ludlow that the Indian chief Miantonimo had been to Long Island and had persuaded all the sachems on the Island to engage in a conspiracy against the English. Other tribes had also pledged their assistance. At this apparently critical moment a special General Court was convened at Hartford, and on 26 August 1642 the Court wrote a letter to the Massachusetts Bay "to further the prsecution of the Indians, to prvent their mischeuos plotte in their late Combination." John Winthrop at Boston recorded in his *Journal* 1 September, that letters had come from the Court at Connecticut, from two of the magistrates there, and from Mr. Ludlow, "near the Dutch," certifying that the Indians all over the country had combined to cut off all the English. Preparations were made in defence, which was specially noted by the General Court at Hartford 8 September 1642.

In the spring of 1643, a man from Massachusetts was murdered by an Indian near Stratford. Ludlow, as the local magistrate, demanded of the Indians that the murderer should be given up to justice. This the Indians finally agreed to do, and requested that a squad of ten men be sent out to receive him. However, when the Indians saw the Englishmen coming, they suddenly unbound their captive, who forthwith made good his escape. Ludlow regarded this as an affront to justice and to the Fairfield government; so he seized eight or ten Indians, one or two of whom were sachems, and imprisoned them until the murderer should be brought to him. The Indians in the vicinity then threatened to rise up *en masse* against the white man, whereupon Ludlow wrote to New Haven for assistance and advice. Twenty well-armed men were dispatched to his relief. In the meantime four of the neighboring sachems came to Ludlow, and promised that if the imprisoned Indians were released, they would deliver up the murderer to justice within a month. This was agreed upon, and the prisoners were released; but there seems to be no evidence that the natives kept their word.

On 13 April 1643 he was again elected Assistant (magistrate) and the General Court of that date also ordered that two of the magistrates were to go to Stratford and Uncoway (Fairfield) to join with Mr. Ludlow for the execution of justice. The Court further directed that Mr. Ludlow was

to be the Moderator of the next Particular Court, "if he be present." He was present, and presided 1 June 1643.

On 5 July 1643 he sat as a Magistrate of the General Court at Hartford, at a time when the colonists' apprehensions as to a general insurrection among the Indians had increased. The Court reflected the prevailing feeling among the English settlers by ordering that every plantation should be fully prepared for any emergency. Not long afterwards the Narragansett sachem Miantonimo fell out with the Mohegan Indians, and he was captured by the latter in battle and later killed. This briefly eased the tensions existing between the two races, for a treaty of peace was made with the Narragansett and Long Island tribes in September 1644.

Ludlow was plaintiff in an action of debt against Mr. William Whiting of Hartford 4 September 1643. The plaintiff was awarded 39 pounds and costs of seven shillings on the following 9 November. On this date, and on the day following, Ludlow sat again as a magistrate of the General Court. At this time the Court ordered that all soldiers in the several towns under its jurisdiction were to be given military training 6 days yearly; and Ludlow was desired to call out the soldiers of the towns upon the "sea coast" (the littoral of the Long Island Sound) for this purpose. He was again elected Assistant in April 1644.

Sometime before 3 June 1644 he had written a formal letter to the General Court, asking that the Court determine the procedure by which he was to levy a tax upon the inhabitants of Stratford and Uncoway, and also to decide what he should charge for his services to the Colony. He had evidently not heard from the Court by 3 June, because at that time he renewed his request. At a meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies in New England held at Hartford 5 September 1644, Ludlow was appointed to "secure a murderer."

In 1645 he sat as a magistrate of the Particular Court on 5 June, and was on the bench of the General Court 11 September 1645. During this year the treaty of peace with the Indians was broken. The Narragansetts could not restrain their resentment toward Uncas and in violation of their treaty, they invaded his territory in July, assaulted him in his "fort" and killed several of his men. This event caused the Connecticut settlers to make the strongest possible show of military strength, whereupon the Narragansetts and their allies came to terms, 30 August 1646.

On 9 April 1646 Roger Ludlow was appointed by the General Court to codify the laws of the Connecticut Colony; this reflects the Court's high opinion of his legal training and ability. The words of the Court were: "Mr. Ludlow is desiered to take some paynes in drawing forth a body of Lawes for the gouernment of this Comonwelth, & prsent the(m) to the next General Court, and if he can provide a man for his occations while he is imployed in the said searuice, he shalbe paid at the Country chardge." And, further: ". . . It is Ordered, that there be two prticular Courts held the next preceding day before the two standing Generall Courts, that (at) both the assistance of Mr. Ludlowe may be had . . ." The Court was, as might be suspected, oversanguine as to the celerity with which a competent legal code could be formulated. A year later, on 25 May 1647, the Court noted "When Mr. Ludlow hath prfected a body of lawes as the Court hath desiered him, it is the mynd of the Court, that he should, besides the paying the hyer of a man, be further considered for his paynes."

During the time that he was working on the draft of a legal code, Ludlow was elected Deputy Governor again 18 May 1648, and at the same time was reappointed a Commissioner for the United Colonies. He was continued as an Assistant 17 May 1649.

Thomas Newton, who had been one of the most enterprising planters in Fairfield, at this time fell into trouble with the authorities of the town and Colony; and to escape the severity of the law for the charge brought against him—which the eminent genealogist James Savage says was probably witchcraft—he escaped from prison and fled to the Dutch for protection. A large reward was offered to secure his return; but he was protected by the Dutch governor, who believed him innocent. Several planters at Fairfield were fined twenty shillings each by Ludlow at the time of Newton's escape; and Thomas Staples was fined forty shillings. This last act of Ludlow's was to prove a fateful one, for he earned Staples' bitter hatred, with results which were to prove unfortunate. It is ironic that these men—Thomas Newton, Thomas Staples and Roger Ludlow were neighbors, for they all lived in the Ludlow square at Fairfield. Roger Ludlow's home lot in the rear formed a right angle with that of Thomas Staples'; and the latter's property had a common boundary line with Thomas Newton's land. It is significant that after Newton left Fairfield, his property was owned by Mr. Thomas Pell, who had married Lucy, widow of Mr. Francis Brewster. She was mother of the Reverend Nathaniel Brewster who was afterwards (according to family record) to marry Roger Ludlow's daughter Sarah.

On 22 July 1649 the Massachusetts Commissioners objected to any decision of the other Commissioners in regard to the Connecticut boundary line and the purchase of the fort at Saybrook until Connecticut exhibited its patent and proved priority of possession before the date of John Winthrop's arrival at Saybrook. Governor Hopkins and Mr. Ludlow responded, reminding Massachusetts that the circumstances associated with the establishment of the Connecticut Colony were very different from those existing in 1649. They denied that Massachusetts had adequate legal grounds for claiming jurisdiction; the Connecticut settlers had left the Massachusetts jurisdiction upon their own determination, and had gone to a place which was without any form of government at the time of the removal. They also maintained that the Connecticut settlements were within the limits of the patent of Viscount Say and Sele, Lord Brook and their associates. In regard to the Connecticut patent, they showed that a copy of it had been exhibited at the time of the confederation.

In the late summer of 1649 the chronic state of tension existing between the English and the Indians went from bad to worse, and the Colony was in a turmoil of apprehension. On 13 September 1649 the Court directed the Deputy Governor, together with Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Talcott to go to New Haven to confer with Governor Eaton and the magistrates there with regard to an expedition against the Indians, "and to make returne of their apprehensions with what convenient speed they may." Five days later (18 September) Ludlow was charged by the Court to provision and furnish soldiers for a possible Indian campaign.

The legal code that Ludlow had been commissioned to draft in 1646 was completed in 1650, and it was approved and adopted, presumably as he had written it, 16 May 1650. We may not doubt, however, that in the plan-

ning of the draft he had consulted with many men of the Colony. Fourteen of the articles of the authorized Code were apparently taken from the Massachusetts' Body of Liberties, some with slight verbal changes, and others with important additions; but sixty-three of the articles were entirely new and distinct and related to other matters, civil and criminal. The Code was afterwards published at Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1672; it was usually known as Mr. Ludlow's Code. Ludlow's classification was in general retained in all revisions of the statutes until 1854, when fifty-eight of his seventy-seven titles, somewhat modified, were still used; and most of the articles of his Code, in form or substance, are embodied today in the general laws of the State of Connecticut. It has been stated that the Code of 1650 was a monument sufficient for any man, and as a consequence he has been termed "The Father of Connecticut Jurisprudence."

Ludlow was returned as an Assistant 16 May 1650, and he served as a magistrate at the Particular Court of 8 July 1650. On this latter date he brought an action against his embittered neighbor Thomas Staples for slander and defamation, and sued for 200 pounds. The jury awarded the plaintiff ten shillings, damages and costs of suit, 9 March 1651. At this time the fines of all those who had presumably helped Thomas Newton to escape were remitted, excepting that of Thomas Staples, which was, however, cut to 20 shillings. Thus the bad blood existing between Ludlow and Staples was exacerbated. Ludlow continued to be named as an Assistant, 15 May 1651, 19 May 1652 and 18 May 1653; and he was also appointed as a Commissioner for the United Colonies for the same years.

The year 1653 saw a recrudescence of the friction between the Indians and the English; it was fanned by the enmity then existing between England and Holland after the naval battles of Blake and van Tromp in 1652. Director-General Stuyvesant of the New Netherland had been advised by the West India Company to use the Indians as allies if necessary, since the latter were not partial to the English. The United Colonies, especially the settlers of the frontier settlements near the Dutch border, were much upset when the Indian Uncas (who seems to have had a gift for spreading alarming rumors) told Governor Haynes that the Dutch governor was inciting the Narragansett tribe to war against the coastal English, so that the latter would be massacred.

Extraordinary meetings of the Commissioners of the United Colonies were called and held at Boston on 17 March and 19 April 1653. To these meetings as Commissioners for their respective colonies came Roger Ludlow for Fairfield and Captain Cullick from Connecticut. The testimonies of various Indian sachems were taken, and a long statement of injuries inflicted by the Dutch was put into the record. The discussions disclosed that the Indian sachem Ninigret, who had secured the marriage of his daughter to the brother of the Pequot chieftain Sasacus, had spent the winter in New Amsterdam talking to the Dutch governor in the hope of persuading him to march against the English. It was rumored that the Indians were to fall upon the English on election day, when the freemen would be absent from home and voting at the polls, The state of excitement at Fairfield and in the neighboring towns was so great that the usual Spring plowing, sowing and planting were neglected. Watch was kept night and day in Fairfield, and the citizenry grew taut and exhausted.

The Commissioners called upon the ministers for advice. It became apparent, however, that there was an insufficient number of Commissioners who were convinced that a catastrophe was imminent. They finally decided that before hostilities were begun, a long list of grievances and complaints should be drawn up and sent to Governor Stuyvesant. This they did, and appointed delegates to visit Manhattan and demand satisfaction. Stuyvesant received the visitors courteously, vigorously denied any share in a plot to kill the English, and further countered the charges in detail. He offered either to go to Boston to prove his innocence, or to allow an ambassador to be sent to Manhattan to conduct a thorough investigation. His terms for a compromise of difficulties were refused; arbitration, even with Englishmen chosen to represent the Dutch interests, came to nothing. On their return from New Amsterdam the delegates disagreed as to what to report; a conference produced no unanimity, and a visit by Stuyvesant to Hartford proved to be futile.

While the English delegates were at Manhattan, the Commissioners, decided that in case of war, five hundred men should be enlisted for a first expedition, to be placed under the command of Capt. John Leverett. At a session of the General Court of the Connecticut Colony held at Hartford on 14 April 1653, supplies were ordered to be sent speedily to Captain Mason at the Fort at Saybrook; "& whatever else should be thought meet by Mr. Ludlow & Mr. Cullick." At the same time Connecticut required the Indians in its jurisdiction to give up their guns and other arms.

Further allegations were made during his period that the Dutch governnor was making plans with the Indians for the extermination of the English. A long and (to the English) unsatisfactory letter was received from Stuyvesant, in which he undiplomatically renewed his territorial claims against the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. This letter so exasperated the Commissioners that all of them except Mr. Bradstreet of Massachusetts, at once voted on 31 May 1653 for a war against the Dutch. Mr. Ludlow, as the chief representative of Fairfield, geographically the nearest English settlement to New Netherland, is said to have made emphatically strong representations against the Dutch. No action was taken, however, for the reason that at this critical point the Massachusetts Bay General Court challenged the power of the Commissioners to declare an offensive war without the supporting approval of the English federated colonies—and Massachusetts Bay would not approve.

On 25 June 1653 the General Court of Connecticut ordered that "their shall forth (with) be presented to the Bay, the present stresses, fears & dangers that the English bordering vppon the Dutch, both upon the mayne & Long Island, are in." It was hoped that if Massachusetts would not join the other colonies, it would at least give them liberty to accept volunteers from among them to prosecute a war. Governor Haynes and Mr. Ludlow were appointed to confer with Governor Eaton of the New Haven Colony, on this subject. They found Governor Eaton eager to join them "in a just war upon a rebellious people, the measure of whose sins were then full." A communication was prepared asking Massachusetts that, if the latter could not join them, to agree that the United Colonies should meet in New Haven to conduct the war. New Haven agreed to join Connecticut in the purchase of a frigate then at anchor in the Connecticut river, and to fit it with ten guns and other necessary supplies, to coast

up and down between the mouth of that river and Stamford, for the protection of the towns on the Sound.

On 11 August 1653 Ludlow was reappointed Commissioner on behalf of Fairfield, and one month later a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies took place at Boston. The Massachusetts Commissioners began by acknowledging various communications from the Courts of Connecticut and New Haven, and gave their reasons for not agreeing. The six Commissioners from Connecticut, New Haven and Plymouth replied, accusing the Massachusetts Court of judging not only of justice but of expediency. For a number of days a bitter dispute raged which very nearly destroyed the union of the colonies. Massachusetts utterly refused to unite in a declaration of war against the Dutch. Hawthorne, Ludlow, Cullick, Eaton and Astwood finally wrote into the records a statement that they were ready to vote for a war against the Dutch; but it does not appear that any such vote was ever taken.

While all these events were taking place, and in July 1653, the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven through their Commissioners, called on Massachusetts for the latter's quota of the five hundred men proposed to be recruited, or to allow the recruiting of from two to four hundred men from that colony. Governor Endecott declined to honor the request. Connecticut and New Haven were therefore left to bear the brunt of the unhappy situation. Both colonies held a General Court in October, and agreed to send agents to the English Commonwealth to petition Oliver Cromwell for troops and ships. After receiving their petition, Cromwell arranged to send four ships and a few troops for action against the Dutch. However the latter did not reach the colonies until June 1654; and before they could go into action, the news of peace between England and Holland was received.

In Fairfield there was no doubt in the minds of the settlers in 1653 that a conspiracy of the Dutch and Indians existed to kill them off. General anxiety prevailed, and special precautions were taken against attack.

As Rhode Island and Providence Plantations had not been recognized by, much less included, in the United Colonies, the settlers there declared for Parliament independently, and took steps to wage war against the Dutch of New Netherland. Thomas Baxter, a freebooter from Rhode Island with a commission from that colony, "under the Commonwealth of England," seized a Dutch vessel and brought it into Black Rock harbor at Fairfield. One cannot help but feel that he found in Roger Ludlow a sympathetic and willing friend. The angry Dutch at New Amsterdam responded by sending to Connecticut two men-of-war with one hundred soldiers, which anchored in the Sound off Fairfield. The cumulatively irritated feelings of the aroused citizens of Fairfield erupted in a public meeting, and it was voted by the townsmen that an army should be created immediately, not only for the protection of the town, but to make war on the Dutch. Without receiving any authorization from the Court at Hartford, the people of Fairfield appointed Roger Ludlow their commander-in-chief, and he accepted the responsibility as one of military necessity. He began at once to drill soldiers and to prepare for the worst. At the same time he wrote to Governor Eaton of the New Haven Colony notifying the latter of his appointment as military commander for Fairfield. Governor Eaton read Ludlow's letter before a General Court as-

sembled at New Haven on 23 November 1653, and with the Dutch offshore, that colony chose discretion as the better part of valor. "After much debate and consultation . . . the court by vote declared that . . . they see not themselves called to vote for a present war." A contemporary letter of Robert Basset to Abraham Kimberly stated that Baxter, whom the former characterized as one of the 'ringleaders' against the New Haven Colony "was a rogue and Ludlow was another."

This kind of statement reflects the need for self-justification that the colony of New Haven seems to have felt; but Basset was scarcely realistic. Precipitate in his actions as it seems Ludlow could be, he was no rogue. However, by his acceptance of the unauthorized post of commander-in-chief of a military force which proposed to take on the entire New Netherland, Ludlow again incurred the displeasure of the government at Hartford. The General Court viewed the situation with the utmost gravity, and regarded the independent action of the Fairfield settlers as insubordination. At the same time they found themselves in somewhat of a dilema, for the policy of the colony had been strongly against the Dutch, and Mr. Ludlow's services had been of a very high order. Nevertheless it was felt that he had compromised the trust reposed in him and his magistracy; and in our opinion he was probably so told behind closed doors. Nothing of this is found in the records; but subsequent events make this deduction almost certain.

The next incident in this devastating anticlimax for Ludlow took place when his embittered neighbor Thomas Staples tried to pay off old scores with a slander suit against him. An unfortunate woman named Goody Knapp in 1653 confessed to having been a witch. A considerable number of the citizentry then believing that such things actually existed and went in packs, attempted to get Goody Knapp to name her fellow witches, so that all might be exterminated. The unsettled victims of such denunciations & crazed testimony then would be pressed to name other witches; and it is remarkable that this potential chain system did not bring on a holocaust of judicial murders.

While Mrs. Knapp was in prison she was beset by the gossips and feminine sadists of the locality to name her accomplices. Because of some rumors they were especially insistent with her to name the wife of Thomas Staples; but their ardent attempts failed for a long time against Goody Knapp's remaining sense of reality. It is true that testimony was given that she wavered and vaguely incriminated Mrs. Staples one day; but this was, of course, due to the uncertain state of this poor woman's mind. It is unpleasant to record that, as magistrate, Mr. Ludlow had a part in the affair.

Ludlow was, of course, on exceedingly bad terms with Thomas Staples and his wife to begin with. On one occasion Ludlow had told Mrs. Staples to her face that she "went on a tract of lying." Then one unfortunate day Ludlow happened to visit the Rev. Mr. John and Mrs. Davenport at New Haven, and the Knapp witchcraft trial became a subject of discussion. What Ludlow really said to this pillar of the church is not exactly known, but he informed the minister of Mrs. Knapp's confession, and is reported to have said that Mrs. Staples had laid herself under suspicion of being a witch, since she was skeptical that Mrs. Knapp was one. He commented further that Goodwife Knapp, on the way to the scaffold, had implicated

Mrs. Staples as being a witch. One thing is painfully evident: Ludlow talked too much and to the wrong man, although he testified later that his discussion with Mr. Davenport was confidential. The minister lost no time, however, in telling other people about the situation, and finally a version of Ludlow's conversation got back to Thomas Staples, who at once hired attorneys to bring Roger Ludlow to the bar in a suit for slander.

Some time after 6 March 1654 and before 13 April 1654 Roger Ludlow was arrested and presumably imprisoned for a brief period in connection with the suit brought by Staples, for the records of the Particular Court at Hartford, 1 June 1654, show that Ludlow had brought an action against Thomas Staples for false imprisonment, for two hundred pounds damages. Ludlow must have seen himself betrayed by a cumulative series of events, and he decided to leave the new world. On 4 January 1654 he began to sell his holdings at Fairfield, and on 4 February 1654 he had recorded some three hundred acres in various plats and parcels, for the purpose of clearing title for sale.

A General Court was held at Hartford 6 March 1654, five days after Governor Haynes had died. Deputy Governor Hopkins was in England, and the presiding officer was the Moderator, Mr. Thomas Welles. Mr. Ludlow was recorded as a magistrate and was in attendance, exercising the functions of his office.

About this time he seems to have completed the liquidation of his holdings in the colony. On 13 April 1654 he executed an assignment to the inhabitants of Norwalk of all his interest in that plantation. At the same time he chartered a ship carrying ten guns of one Captain John Manning of Milford in the New Haven Colony, to transport him with his family and effects to Virginia. Misfortune was to strike again; it was found that Captain Manning had been engaged during the winter in trading between the planters of Virginia and the Dutch of New Amsterdam, which was strictly prohibited by the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies; and as Milford was in the latter colony, both he and his vessel were seized by the authorities of that jurisdiction.

Consequently at a General Court held at New Haven 26 April 1654, Ludlow laid before Governor Eaton the great inconvenience and damage which the impounding of the ship would cause him; and demanded a written statement as to the charges connected with its detention. The Governor provided him with the charges, whereupon Ludlow stated that the vessel was his own, although the basis for his statement is not clear. The Governor remained unconvinced, and reminded Ludlow that he had previously stated that he had hired the vessel, and "that men need not hire that which is their own." It was at length agreed that he should leave one hundred pounds of his estate in the hands of Alexander Bryan of Milford, as security that Manning would present himself "to the authorities in England, before the 20 of October, to answer the charges made against him; & to abide their censure" provided that upon receiving notice from the English Court of the decision, they would be satisfied to release the security furnished. At the same time Ludlow required a release to the effect that Captain Manning and his vessel might be at his service "in all ways allowed by the state of England."

But before Ludlow and Captain Manning could arrange to leave New Haven, Manning's crew "struck against orders & with a high hand &

threatening speeches" had carried away his vessel. The mutineers were pursued by a shallop containing thirteen armed men sent out from Milford. Ludlow and Captain Manning were immediately sent for, and informed of the situation. Upon being asked if he would now give the security he had promised, he declined, because the vessel had left Milford without his clearance. In the meantime the vessel was hotly pursued by the shallop, and the crew managed to escape in a skiff, taking with them the Captain's trunks, books and writings. The forsaken vessel was recovered at considerable expense and taken back to Milford, whereupon Ludlow again tendered the former bond. However the New Haven Colony Court charged him with having ordered his men out of the harbor of Milford to await his overtaking them, which Ludlow denied. The Court did not believe him, fined him and seized the vessel as a prize to be sold.

On 10 May 1654 he sold most of his remaining land at Fairfield; his homelot, house and pasture were left with William Hill for sale. The homestead was purchased by Nathan Gold on 18 May 1654. We are of the opinion that Roger Ludlow left the Colony between these two dates. On 1 June 1654 he did not appear to prosecute his suit against Thomas Staples for false imprisonment, and Ludlow's attorney Alexander Bryan informed the Court that Ludlow had left the country. The plaintiff was accordingly judged to pay the defendant 25 shillings with costs of suit.

On 29 May 1654 the slander suit of Thomas Staples against Roger Ludlow was called up before the extra-jurisdictional Court of the New Haven Colony. The case was not scheduled in the Connecticut jurisdiction probably because Ludlow had been a magistrate of the Connecticut Court. Governor Eaton, Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear, Francis Newman, William Fowler and William Leete sat as judges at the trial; John Banks of Fairfield appeared as attorney for Thomas Staples and Alexander Bryan of Milford represented Mr. Ludlow. Staples' complaint enumerated three charges (1) that Ludlow had defamed Staples' wife by saying she had laid herself under a new (*i. e.*, recent) suspicion of being a witch; (2) that Ludlow had reported that the executed Goodwife Knapp had told him that Mrs. Staples was a witch; and (3) that Ludlow had slandered Mrs. Staples by saying that she was an inveterate liar.

It is of interest that Mrs. Lucy Pell (formerly Mrs. Francis Brewster and the mother of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster) and her daughter Elizabeth Brewster gave testimony in Ludlow's defense. On motion of Mr. Bryan, who requested time to secure further evidence with reference to the third charge, the case was continued until 18 October 1654. Ludlow, soon to be in Dublin, Ireland, apparently was not then in a position to answer further or ignored the situation altogether. When the Court met on that date, Mr. Bryan was unable to present any new evidence in favor of the defendant. As a result the Court fined him ten pounds.

The vessel which Ludlow had chartered to take him from Connecticut had intended to go to Virginia. After Captain Manning's ship was seized, it does not appear from any record that Ludlow ever went there. By the end of September 1654 he was a resident of Dublin, Ireland. About this time a committee for determining claims of those persons suffering in Ireland on behalf of the Commonwealth, was appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council. Among others, Roger Ludlow was appointed 3 November 1654 as a Commissioner for the receiving, hearing and determining

of all claims in or to forfeited lands in Ireland. His commission was recorded by the Council 18 December 1654.

He was a justice at Dublin, 10 February 1655. On 4 July 1656 Thomas Jenner prayed to the Lord Protector for restitution as to his vessel and goods, to the value of three hundred forty-nine pounds, which had been taken from him at Boston. The case was referred to a commission which included Roger Ludlow, and a report on the case was made 8 July 1656. In the following August he was in England, when he served as administrator of the estate in England of his brother George.

Again, on 14 December 1657, a proclamation was made in pursuance of an act whereby Roger Ludlow with others, was again appointed to hear claims resulting from the attainder of "rebels" in Ireland. The records note that he was paid in full for his services 22 September 1658. He was also a master in chancery.

About 10 July 1659 Lieut. General Sir Edmund Ludlow, then just appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, arrived at Holyhead in Wales preparatory to crossing to Dublin. Sir Edmund notes in his *Memoirs* that at this place he met his cousin Roger Ludlow, "who was then newly landed from Ireland, but finding us ready to sail, he returned thither with us." On 16 December 1659 he may not have been in good health, for the Receiver-General's accounts state that Mr. Jonathan Ludlow was to have by a warrant dated on that day, twenty pounds "for ye use of Roger Ludlow for his care and pains taken in several publique services . . ."

By this time the second Protector (Richard Cromwell) had resigned, and within five months Charles II was restored to the throne.

On 11 February 1660 Roger Ludlow, calling himself of Dublin, brought proceedings in Chancery in London against his nephew Thomas Ludlow, respecting the distribution of the estate of his brother George Ludlow who had died in Virginia. It is considered that he was the Roger Ludlow who was living in St. Michan's parish in Dublin when Mrs. Mary Ludlow was buried in 1664. The *Hearth Money Roll* for St. Michan's parish, 1663-5, lists a "Mr. Ludlow" who may be he.

It is not known when Roger Ludlow died, but it was probably about 1665-1666. No will is reported in any Irish indexes (they have been thoroughly searched) and none has been found in English calendars. It is suggested that when he died he possessed very little estate, or had passed title to his living children; as a non-conformist and cousin of a well-known regicide (Sir Edmund Ludlow) he may have made no will in order that his family might escape the royal notice. It is not known where he was buried.

Roger Ludlow married, and perhaps at Chard, Somerset, about 1620 to Mary Cogan, daughter of Philobert and Anne (Marshall) Cogan, whom he survived. They had issue as follows:

1. Thomas, as shown by a deed dated 26 February 1641, at the plantation at Norwalk, Connecticut, wherein he was a witness. He probably died before 1654. No further record.
2. Jonathan, living in Dublin, Ireland, 16 December 1659. He was probably the one of that name who took out a marriage license, 17 June 1665, to marry Sarah Davis. Not traced further.
3. Joseph, identified as the one of that name who was buried in the churchyard of St. Michan's, Dublin, Ireland, 30 April 1667. No further record.
4. Anna.

5. Mary.
6. Sarah, born *ca.* 1643 or 1644, probably at Fairfield, Connecticut. She married Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, presumably at Dublin, Ireland,[1] after February 1660. They lived at Aldeby (Alby), co. Norfolk, England, until 1663, when they removed to Boston and subsequently (1665) to Setauket in the town of Brookhaven, New York. She died at Setauket shortly after 24 October 1699, when she witnessed a deed. She and Rev. Mr. Brewster have numerous descendants.
7. Roger, living in Dublin, Ireland, 1656. Not traced further.

[1] The "Argument" identifying Sarah Brewster as Roger Ludlow's daughter precedes the Ludlow genealogy in Dr. Seversmith's book now in preparation.

HIRAM LEWIS FERRY

LETTER DATED EASTHAMPTON, MASS., JANUARY 27, 1850, FROM LEWIS FERRY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND REFERRED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE U. S. CONSUL AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

"In October 1849 my son HIRAM LEWIS FERRY, age 17 (or 19?), on a visit to his uncle (then an officer in the Custom House at Boston) was enticed on board a whaler and in March last was wrecked off Cape Horn. Being destitute of money or friends, he—with a shipmate—enlisted for one year about the first of May on board a Brazilian Brig of War and proceeded immediately to Pernambuco, her station. As I have heard nothing direct from him since he first arrived at Rio, I fear he has been transferred to the land service at Pernambuco and been murdered in consequence of the insurrectionary state of the inhabitants there, produced by French interference. The name of the Brig I could not learn, but it sailed from Rio in May 1849. His enlistment was procured by an Englishman—Mr. Bowen—at Rio. Could you procure through the Secretary of State any information of him, and if alive his discharge from Foreign service, you would confer lasting favor on his anxious father, and your obedient servant,"

/s/ Lewis Ferry.

Filed at the National Archives in Despatches from U. S. Consuls in Rio de Janeiro, 1811-1906. (Copied by George Ely Russell, 2906 Stonybrook Drive, Bowie, Maryland)

THE SPANISH ANCESTRY OF AMERICAN COLONISTS

By MILTON RUBINCAM

In the year 1371 Doña Constanza, daughter of the deceased (and dethroned) King of Castile, Don Pedro I (The Cruel), went to England to become the bride of King Edward III's son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Among the young Castilian ladies of aristocratic birth who accompanied her was Doña Sancha de Ayala, daughter of Don Diego (or Día-) Gómez de Guzmán (or de Toledo) and his wife, Doña Inés de Ayala.

About 1373 Doña Sancha married an English knight, Sir Walter Blount, of the Blounts of Sodington, county Worcester. On 26 February in the first year of King Richard II's reign (1378), the Duke of Lancaster, who claimed the thrones of Castile and Leon in right of his wife, granted to Sir Walter and Sancha (for their good service to him) an annuity of 100 marks a year; this grant was confirmed "for their lives in survivorship" by King Richard, 26 April 1399. Records reveal payments to Sancha at various times; once (2 January 1380) her name was associated with that of "Phelippe Chaucy," i.e. Philippa Chaucer, wife of the author of the *Canterbury Tales,* Geoffrey Chaucer. On this occasion she was described by the Duke of Lancaster as "our very dear attendant" *(nostre treschere compaigne)* "dame Senche Blount."

On 10th of the calends of November 1394 Sir Walter Blount and his wife Dame Sancha obtained Papal indults for portable altars. Six days later they were granted Papal indults to have masses celebrated privately in places under interdict, and also to have masses celebrated before daybreak. Sir Walter Blount was killed in action at Shrewsbury on 21 July 1403, while fighting against the rebel forces led by Sir Henry Percy (the redoubtable Hotspur). Three years later his widow, Dame Sancha, founded a chantry in the Hospital of St. Leonard, Alkmonton, county Derby.

Her son-in-law, John Sutton (husband of Constance Blount), died on 29 August 1406. On 23 November following, Dame Sancha was granted commission of the keeping of all the lands late of John Sutton, tenant in chief, during the minority of his six-year-old son and heir, John Sutton; her duties included "finding a competent maintenance for the heir, maintaining the houses and buildings and supporting the charges." In the same month the escheator in Worcestershire was ordered "to take of Constance who was the wife of John Sutton an oath etc., and in the presence of Sancha who was the wife of Walter Blount knight, to whom the king has committed the ward thereof, or of her attorneys, to assign the said Constance dower of the said John's lands."

Dame Sancha Blount made her will in 1415, and died in 1418. She was buried beside her husband in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, The Newark, Leicester, where their tombs were seen as late as 1545. Unfortunately, this historic church no longer exists.[1]

[1] See *The Complete Peerage,* vol. IX (1936), p. 333; *Calendar of Patent Rolls,* Richard II, vol. VI, pp. 547-548; *ibid.,* Henry IV, vol. III, p. 273; *Calendar of the Close Rolls,* Richard II, vol. VI, p. 475; *ibid;* Henry IV, vol. III, pp. 166-167; *Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to the Feudal Aids, A.D. 1284-1431,* p. 43; *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers Relating to Great Britain and Ireland, Papal Letters,* vol. IV, A.D., 1362-1404, pp. 495, 498, 499; Eleanor C. Lodge and Robert Somerville, editors, *John of Gaunt's Register, 1379-1383* (1937), vol. I (Camden Society, 3rd Series, vol. LVI), pp. 112 (Doc. No. 437) and 181 (Doc. No. 557).

Sir Walter and Dame Sancha (de Ayala) Blount had a number of children, of whom two are known to have been ancestors of early settlers in America, namely:

1. Sir Thomas (d. 1456); m. Margaret Gresley, and had:
   a. Sir Walter, 1st Lord Mountjoy, who m. Helena Byron, and had Sir William Blount, who m. Margaret Echyngham, and had Elizabeth Blount, who m. Sir Andrews, Lord Windsor of Stanwell (d. 1543), and had Edith, who married George Ludlow, and had Thomas Ludlow (d. 1607 or 1608) who married Jane Pyle and had Gabriel and Roger. Gabriel's sons THOMAS and JOHN settled in Virginia as did his daughter SARAH, who m. Col. John Carter and was the mother of Robert Carter of Corotoman, the famous "King Carter." Sarah (Ludlow) Carter's descendants included two Presidents of the United States, *Gen. William Henry Harrison* and *Gen. Benjamin Harrison*, and two other celebrated soldiers, *General Robert E. Lee*, Commander-in-Chief, Confederate States Army, and *Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee*, C.S.A. (Civil War) and U. S. Volunteers (Spanish-American War). ROGER LUDLOW, son of Thomas and Jane (Pyle) Ludlow, and brother of Gabriel, the ancestor of these Virginia families, was Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1634) and of Connecticut Colony (1639, 1642, 1648), and founder of a leading New England family.[2]
   b. Sir Thomas (d. 1468), who m. Agnes Hawley and had Anne Blount, who m. William Marbury and had Robert Marbury (d. 1545) who m. Katherine ———— and had William Marbury (d. 1581) who m. Agnes Lenton and had Rev. Francis Marbury (d. 1611), who m. Bridget Dryden and had two daughters who founded New England families, ANNE, wife of William Hutchinson, and KATHERINE, wife of Richard Scott. Katherine Marbury, sister of Rev. Francis, m. Christopher Wentworth and was ancestress of the New England colonists, WILLIAM WENTWORTH and CHRISTOPHER LAWSON.[3]
2. Constance (d. 1432); m. John Sutton, and had John Sutton, Lord Dudley (d. 1487), who m. Elizabeth Berkeley and had Eleanor Sutton, who m. Sir Henry Beaumont, and had Constance Sutton (d. 1551), who m. John Mitton and had Joyce Mitton, who m. John Harpesfield (assumed the name of Mitton), and had Katherine Mitton who m. Roger Marshall (d. 1612) and had ELIZABETH MARSHALL who m. Thomas Lewis and founded a New England family in 1631.[4]

Sancha de Ayala, Lady Blount, the ancestress of these English settlers in America, was descended from some of the most illustrious Castilian families. Through her father she belonged to the House of Guzmán (also called Toledo) which produced many noble families in Spain and a series of wives and mistresses for Spanish and Portuguese kings. Her mother, Inés de Ayala (by whose surname Sancha was known), was sprung from the great House of Ayala of Toledo, which traced its pedigree in the male line to the House of Haro, Lords of Biscay.

The *proof* of Sancha de Ayala's parentage is contained in a family genealogy begun about 1385 by her maternal uncle, Pedro López de Ayala, Grand Chancellor of Castile. He stated that his sister, Doña Inés de Ayala, married Diego Gómez de Toledo, *Alcalde Mayor* (Lord Mayor) of the City of Toledo and *Notario Mayor* (Great Notary) of the Kingdom of Toledo, by whom she had a number of children. Her oldest daughter, Doña Sancha, "married a Knight of England, who was called Sir Walter Blount," by whom she had sons, Sir John, "a good knight," who died at

---

[2] Herbert F. Seversmith, Ph.D., *The Ancestry of Roger Ludlow* (in course of preparation), pp. 2,058, 2,095-2,097, 2,100-2,101, 2,193. etc.

[3] Meredith B. Colket, Jr., in collaboration with Edward N. Dunlap, *The English Ancestry of Anne Marbury Hutchinson and Katherine Marbury Scott* (1936), pp. 46-47.

[4] Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Nicholas Davis, 1753-1832, of Limington, Maine* (1956), pp. 118-121, 139-141, 150-151, 161-164, 167-168, 184-185.

the siege of Roa; Peter; Walter, who died young; "and other sons and daughters."[5]

"De Doña Inès, fija primera de Don Fernan Perez. Esta casò con Diego Gomez de Toledo, Alcalde Mayor de Toledo, e Notario Mayor del Regno de Toledo, e ovo dèl fijos a
". . . . . .

"Dona Sancha, que casò con vn Cavallero de Inglaterra, que dijeron Mossen Gauter Blont, del equal ovo fijos a Mossen Juan Blonte, vn buen Cavallero, que muriò en la cerca de Roa de vna piedra de trueno, quando el Rey . . . de Inglaterra la tenia cercada, y otro fijo que dijeron Pedro, y otro que dijeron Gauter, que muriò mocò, y otros fijos e fijas
". . . . . "

Sancha's father, Don Diego (also called Día) Gómez de Guzmán (or de Toledo), was Lord of Casarrubios del Monte, Malpica, Valdepusa, and other estates. His wife, Doña Inés, daughter of Don Fernán Pérez de Ayala and his wife, Doña Elvira de Ceballos, was still living on 15 June 1395, when she made a generous donation to the Convent of Santo Domingo el Real at Toledo, where her daughter Teresa and granddaughter María were nuns.[6]

Don Día-Gómez de Guzmán or de Toledo and Doña Inés de Ayala had the following children:

1. Don Pedro Suárez (de Guzmán or de Toledo); *Alcalde Mayor* of Toledo and *Notario Mayor* of the Kingdom of Toledo, and 2nd Lord of Casarrubios del Monte; killed in 1385, in the war with Portugal. Married Doña Juana de Orozco, Lady of Pinto. Their elder daughter, Doña Inés de Guzmán or de Toledo, 3rd Lady of Casarrubios del Monte, died 4 September 1453. By her second husband, Don Diego Fernández de Córdoba, Marshal of Castile, she had a daughter, Doña María Fernández de Córdoba, 4th Lady of Casarrubios del Monte. She married Don Fadrique Enriquez, Admiral of Castile. Their daughter, Doña Juana Enríquez, married (1447) as his second wife, John II, King of Aragón. Their son, Ferdinand II of Aragón, better known as Ferdinand V, The Catholic, King of Castile, married the celebrated Queen Isabella of Castile. Their daughter, Juana *La Loca* (The Crazy), Queen of Castile, married Philip the Handsome, Archduke of Austria. Their eldest son, Emperor Charles V. (Charles I of Spain), who died in 1558, was ancestor of the Habsburg and Bourbon Kings of Spain. Their second son, Emperor Ferdinand I (d. 1564), was progenitor of the Habsburg Holy Roman Emperors and Emperors of Austria, all of the present European sovereigns (including Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain), most of the dethroned dynasties of Europe, the CALVERT family of Maryland, a branch of the MORRIS family of Philadelphia, and the CUSTIS-LEE family of the Arlington Estate in Virginia.[7]
2. Don Fernando (de Guzmán or de Toledo); d. young.
3. Doña Sancha (de Ayala); m. Sir Walter Blount, and was ancestress of the American colonists mentioned earlier in this article.
4. Doña Teresa (de Ayala); m. Don Juan Nuñez de Aguilar (no issue). Doña Teresa, who died the last of August 1424, was the mistress of King Pedro (I) the Cruel (d. 1369), by whom she had a daughter, Doña María de Ayala (d. 17 September 1424). Mother and daughter became Dominican Sisters in the Convent of Santo Domingo el Real at Toledo, in 1393.
5. Doña Aldonza (de Ayala); m. (1) Don Fernán Carrillo, *Alcalde Mayor* of Toledo, and (2) Per Afan de Ribera, *Adelantado de la Frontera* (Governor of the Frontier). Issue by both husbands.

---

[5] Luís Salazar y Castro, *Historia Genealógica de la Casa de Lara*, tomo IV (1697), p. 58 (from the original manuscript in the Escorial Library, Madrid):

[6] P. Enrique Flórez de Setien, *Memorias de las Reinas Católicas de España*, edited by M. Aguilar (1945; originally published, 1790), tomo II, pp. 187-189; John Talbot Dillon, Esq., *The History of the Reign of Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon* (1788), vol. II, p. 124; and *Guia de Toledo*, pp. 122-123.

[7] Alberto and Arturo García Carraffa, editors, *Enciclopedia Heráldica y Genealógica Hispano-Americana*, tomo 42 (1931), p. 171; Milton Rubincam, "The Royal Ancestry of George Washington Parke Custis," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 65 (April 1957), pp. 222-228. It is interesting to note that Mary Anne Randolph Custis, a descendant of Don Día-Gómez de Guzmán through his son, Don Pedro Suárez, married General Robert E. Lee, a descendant of Don Día-Gómez' daughter, Sancha, Lady Blount.

6. Doña Mencía (de Ayala); m. Don Diego García de Toledo. Issue.
7. Doña Mayor (de Ayala); m. Don Garcí Fernández de Córdoba. Issue.

It is curious that the sons took the paternal surname of de Guzmán or de Toledo, while their sisters bore the maternal surname of Ayala.

A critical survey of the ancestry of Sancha de Ayala, Lady Blount, is being made by the present writer for publication in Dr. Seversmith's forthcoming work, *The Ancestry of Roger Ludlow* (volume V of his *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut).*

This labor of love is being undertaken amid great difficulties and frustrations.[8] Efforts to obtain assistance from competent genealogists in Spain have been futile.[9] Instead of basing our study on original documents obtained from Spanish archives, it has been necessary to fall back on secondary printed works (in the Spanish language) which are models of confusion, inaccuracy, incompletion, and indecision. Dates for whole generations are missing, or perhaps two dates are given for seven generations. No attempt seems to have been made to reconcile conflicting statements. As one of many illustrations, García Carraffa's *Enciclopedia Heráldica y Genealógica Hispano-Americana* blandly gives *two totally different* origins of the House of Guzmán. In tomo 42 (1931), in the article "Guzmán," the male line of the family is carried to Don Ordoño, King of León, who died in 866. Thirty years later, in tomo 84 (1961), the same family is treated under its *other* name, Toledo; the male line here is carried to Isaac I (Comnenus), Emperor of the East from 1057 to 1059, through a son he *never* had, "Don Pedro, Conde de Carrión." The Spanish writers, masters of hyperbole, *love* illustrious origins; the Osorio family, from which Sancha, Lady Blount, was descended, is traced in the male line to six different founders; with a perfectly straight face, some writers claim that two of the "founders" were the Egyptian god Osiris and Nebuchadrezzar, King of Babylonia. It was never satisfactorily explained when the Babylonian monarch gave up his lycanthropic pursuits to go to Spain for the sole purpose of founding the House of Osorio.

Lady Blount's ancestry is glorious enough, without inventing forefathers. Through her, thousands of Americans can claim descent from proud and haughty Castilian noble houses; she was descended from Alfonso IX, King of León,[10] and cardinals, archbishops, queens, and mighty soldiers, including the 16th century Duke of Alba, were among her collateral relations.

[8] It should be pointed out that the present writer is not descended from Sancha de Ayala, but is interested in reconstructing for the first time in an American publication the genealogy of a fascinating Spanish family ancestral to many American families.

[9] The present writer sent letters to Spain in English and French; Mr. Alexander M. Walker, Past President of the National Genealogical Society, wrote in our behalf in Spanish. No answer!

[10] An old tradition that Sancha de Ayala was descended from Muhammad II, King of Seville, seems to have no basis in fact.

When Milton Rubincam was Editor, he made several appeals to the members for "fillers" or short items. Since many articles end near the middle or partway down a page, short items or "fillers" are needed to fill up such blank part-pages. This Editor now makes a similar request or plea to N. G. S. members for "fillers."

MACAULEY, BUCHANAN, McGREGOR, BLAIR AND OTHER FAMILIES OF SCOTLAND AND AMERICA

By KATE F. MAVER

John McAuley was born about 1747 in Scotland. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Buchanan) McAuley, had a daughter Margaret born in Scotland and died in La Chute, Canada, in 1874, aged 97 years. Margaret married 7 Jan. 1809 John McGregor who was born in Scotland, and died in La Chute, 24 March 1862, aged about 80. John and Margaret (McAuley) McGregor had a daughter Ellen born 27 March 1824 in Scotland and died 4 July 1902 in Wellington, Kansas. Ellen had married in 1844 in La Chute, John Keir, born in 1818 at St. Andrews, Canada, and died 29 Oct. 1867 in Fairbury, Illinois. Their descendants live in Iowa, Texas, and other western states.

John McGregor and his wife Margaret (McAuley) McGregor have descendants living in Montreal, Canada; Delaware County, New York; Texas; and in several western states.

Thomas McGregor born 1 Oct. 1819, came to the vicinity of La Chute, Province of Quebec, Canada, with his parents John and Margaret (McAuley) McGregor, about 1830. Thomas married Christie Keir and they had a daughter who married Perry Powell of Chicago.

The following records on the Macauley, Buchanan, McGregor, Blair, and other families were copied 23 July 1962 from the Kilmaronock [1] Parish register, at the Register General's Office in Edinburgh, Scotland. The original register includes births and baptisms, 1686-1819, and marriages, 1703-1819. Records of many other old parishes are located in the Register General's Office [2] in Edinburgh.

BAPTISMS

14 March, 1705. Patrick Macauley and Christian McFarland, cotters in Gartchan, had a son John baptised.
29 March, 1705. William Buchanan of Auchin(?) and Jean Buchanan his spouse, had a lawful son Berrard (?)
6 April, 1705. George Buchanan, of Gartenaiken and Janet McGregor, had a lawful daughter Jean baptised.
12 April, 1705. William Buchanan and Katherine MacGregor in Lorgs, had a daughter Clara baptised.
6 November, 1705. John Galloway and Margaret Garner of Garcou(?) had a daughter Janet baptised.
Date illegible. James Blair and Jean Thompson, had Robert.
7 May, 1705. John Buchanan of Garthan, had a son Thomas.
6 May, 1705. William Buchanan of Blackush, had a daughter Mary baptised.
20 August, 1708. Archibald Buchanan of Drumskill and Jean Buchanan, had a daughter Ann baptised.
22 August, 1708. Gilbert Buchanan and Janet McEliskern in Gleb of Galinger, had a daughter Janet.

[1] This old church is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. It is situated near the south end of Loch Lomond near the town of Drymen. It was built in 1395 on the site of an ancient church which was there in 950 A. D. It is an active church with 350 members in this rural community. Leaning against the front of the church is a stone slag about five by two feet on which is carved a cross, a fish and several other symbols. It is known as the "Crusader's Stone" and has been associated with this church for generations, but its exact origin and significance are unknown. Surrounding the church is a large burying ground with several hundred gravestones, those in the older part being so weathered with time and the snows and rains of many years, that their markings are illegible.

[2] Long lists of old Parochial Registers of Scotland with dates of birth, marriage, and death records in each, were published in the *Quarterly* for December 1956, and for March, June, and September 1957.

15 Sept., 1708. Walter Buchanan and ————, a daughter Janet.
10 August, 1709. Patrick Miller and Katherine McCay, had a son John baptised.
February 1710. Walter Miller and Margaret Bilslan, had a son Thomas.
15 Aug., 1715. James Miller and Margaret Galloway had a daughter Agnes baptised.
13 Sept., 1723. Mranes(?) Garns(?) and Robert Blair had a son called James.
20 Sept., 1724. Donald Blair and Janet Lich (?), a son baptised Thomas.
30 Aug., 1724. William Blair and Christian Garner, had a son Alexander baptised.

From a small book inserted in the large register. "This book contains the names of children baptised since August 4, 1735."

5 Jan., 1732. John Miller and Elizabeth McIntire—John and Jean baptised.
(Date not given.) John Blair and Matherine McKinley in Blaramigh-Cardross, a daughter Jean.
23 April, 1732. Baptised Jean Lauth, daughter to John Neilson and Margaret Miller.
30 May, 1732. James Bilslane and Isabella Blair of Little Cargone, had a daughter Janet baptised.
15 Oct., 1732. John Son of James Gardener and Jane Blair in Arooch, (by) Mr. John Anderson, minister of gospel at Drymen.
27 Nov., 1732. Baptised Jean, daughter of John Buchanan and Janet Keir in Easter Cotter.
3 March, 1734. Baptised William, son to John Blair and Katherine McKinley in Abers.
29 Aug., 1734. Baptised Marie, daughter of James Garner and ——— Blair, of Ardoch.
17 Dec., 1734. Baptised James, son to James Bilsland and Isabel Blair, in Muckle Largoune.
13 Dec., 1734. Baptised Margaret daughter to John Blair and Katrine McKinley in Aber.
5 Oct., 1736. Baptised Jeanet, daughter to Alexander Anderson and Janet McKinley in Ligit.
9 June, 1737. John Anderson and Janet Blair had a daughter Janet baptised.
5 Nov., 1737. John Blair and Katherine McKinley in Abber, had a daughter Jean baptised.
12 Jan., 1739. John Blair and Katherine McKinley had a son Donald baptised, in Aber.
1 Feb., 1741. John Blair and Catherine McKinley had a daughter Mary baptised.
1 March, 1741. James Bilsland and Isabel Blair in Mickle Gargoune, had a son John baptised.
7 June, 1741. John Miller and Annabel Blair in Dogg(?) had a son James baptised.
2 Dec., 1742. Walter Galloway and Katherine Keir, in Wester Gargoune, had a son John baptised.
14 March, 1740. John McGregor and Janet Blair, had a son baptised Robert.
(Date not given). James McGowan and Janet Blair, tenants in Louchburg in Duncrine, had a son baptised Borcassed(?).
11 Sept., 1740. William Kaldane and Janet McGregor in Blairyle, had a daughter Margaret baptised.
13 June, 1749. William Kemp a gardener in Ross and Isabel Blair had a son William baptised.
2 Sept., 1749. John McGregor and Janet Blair, tenants in Cotters-Middle, had a son John baptised.
7 Nov., 1749. William Kaldane and Janet McGregor of Blairnyle, had a son John baptised. Kaldane or Haldane?.
18 Jan., 1751. John McGregor and Janet Blair tenants in Middle Cotter, had a son James baptised.
16 Oct., 1750. John McGregor and Janet Blair had a son Duncan baptised.
1 Jan. 1755. William Miller in Blairammich and Rebecca Paterson had a daughter baptised Margaret.
14 Oct., 1754. John McGregor of Middle Cotter and Janet Blair had a daughter baptised Margaret.

This is the end of the little book inserted in the larger register.

5 March, 1761. William Kemp and Isabell Blair had a son John baptised.
14 June, 1766. John Campbell of Kirkhouse and Janet Blair had a son Douglas baptised, also a daughter Jennet baptised this same day.

NOTE: In the index, under McGregor, there is a reference to John Campbell, indicating that his name was really McGregor. The name "McGregor" was prescribed for many years.

15 Nov., 1769. John Campbell of Kirkhouse, and Janet Blair, had a daughter baptised Janet.
7 June, 1778. Charles McGregor in Ligget and Margaret Miller, his spouse, had a daughter Margaret baptised. They also had a daughter Elizabeth baptised 15 July, 1778.

15 April, 1780. Charles McGriger and Margaret Miller, his spouse, had a lawful son, born and baptised, John.
21 March, 1780. John Blair and Margaret McGregor, tenants in Wester Cotter, had a lawful daughter born and baptised Janet.
10 Aug., 1780. Robert McGregor in Cotter Miln, and Jean McKindley had a lawful daughter born and baptised Isabel.
12 Nov., 1781. Robert McGregor and Jean McKindley had a lawful daughter born and baptised Janet.
2 June, 1781. John Blair, tenant in Wester Cotter and Margaret McGregor, his spouse, had a lawful child, born and baptised, Agnes.
28 Nov., 1783. Charles McGregor, in Liggate, and Margaret Miller his spouse had a lawful daughter born and named Christian.
23 June, 1783. John Blair and Margaret McGriger his spouse, tenants in Wester Cotter, had a lawful child baptised James.
30 June, 1785. John Blair and Margaret McGrigor, his spouse, had a daughter baptised and named Margaret.
9 June, 1784. Duncam McGregor and Elizabeth McAllister, tenants in Kirkhouse, had a son baptised and named John.
20 March, 1785. Robert McGregor in Cotter Miln, and Jean McKindley, his spouse, had a daughter baptised and named Jean.
22 Nov., 1786. Duncan McGriger and Elizabeth McAllister in Kirkhouse had a daughter baptised Janet.
11 Jan., 1787. John Blair in Cotter, and Margaret McGregor, a son named John.
27 Feb., 1787. Robert McGregor and Jean McKindley, tenants in Cotter Milne, a daughter born and baptised Agnes.
8 Oct., 1790. Robert McGregor and Jean McKindley, of Kirkhouse, had a daughter baptised Margaret.
1 June, 1790. Duncan McGregor in Cotter Milne, and Elizabeth McAllister, had a son baptised John.
30 Oct., 1789. Gregor McGregor and Elizabeth McFarland, in Kirkhead, had a daughter born and baptised Isabell.
13 Nov., 1790. Robert Blair and Mary Blair had a daughter born and baptised Kathrine.
3 Sept., 1791. Gregor McGregor and Elizabeth McFarland, in Hillhead, (or killhead) had a daughter Margaret baptised.
26 April, 1791. John Blair and Mary McGregor, tenants in Wester Cotter, had a son born and baptised Andrew.
7 Feb., 1791. Robert Blair and Mary Blair, in Naughtran, a daughter Mary baptised.
17 Feb., 1795. Robert Blair and Mary Blair, a son Duncan baptised.
12 April, 1796. John Blair in Cotter and Margaret McGregor, his spouse, had a daughter baptised Margaret.
23 Aug., 1798. John McGregor and Jane Stuart, his spouse, had a daughter baptised Isabell.
17 Dec., 1799. Duncan McGregor and Janet McIntire, his spouse, in Coldaronach, had a son baptised John.
20 Oct., 1803. Robert McGregor and Janet Fairley his spouse, had a son baptised David.
27 Feb., 1803. John Galbraith of Abersider and Janet McGregor, had a son baptised James.
2 Oct., 1803. Duncan McGregor and Janet McIntyre of Gartashoran, had a daughter baptised Annie.
2 March, 1806. Robert McGregor and Janet Fairley, in Cotter, had a daughter baptised Margaret.
4 July, 1811. Robert McGregor and Janet Fairley in Cotter, had a son Duncan baptised.
15 April, 1811. Robert McGregor and Janet Fairley had a daughter Jean baptised.
15 Oct., 1814. Robert McGregor and Janet Fairley had a daughter Mary baptised.
26 July, 1819. Robert McGregor in Nusnery (?) and Janet Fairley, his spouse, had a son baptised William.
1 Oct., 1819. John McGregor and Margaret McAuley in Ligget, had a son baptised Thomas.

MARRIAGES

The register of marriages is blank from 20 August 1771 to 16 March 1777.
6 June, 1779. John Blair and Margaret McGregor, both of this Parish gave up their names for proclamation of the banns, and gave to the poor, 2 pounds and six shillings. Married.
13 Aug., 1779. John McGrigor and Margaret McFarlane, both of this Parish, gave in their names for proclamation of banns in order to marry and gave to the poor, two pounds and six shillings. Married.

15 Oct., 1779. Robert McGregor and Jean McKindly. Married.
22 Nov., 1782. John McAuley from Paisley and Elizabeth Buchanan of this parish . . . banns for marriage and gave to the poor. Married.
29 Aug., 1783. Duncan McGregor and Elizabeth McAllister. Banns proclaimed. Married.
11 Aug., 1797. Robert Blair in Drymen Parish, and Janet McKindley in this Parish gave up their names for proclamation of marriage banns. Married.
11 Dec., 1801. Duncan Kear of this Parish and Elizabeth McFarlan, Drymen. Banns proclaimed. Married.
11 Jan., 1806. Alexander McGregor, Drymen, and Margaret Haldane of this Parish. Banns proclaimed. Married.
7 Jan., 1809. John McGregor and Margaret McAullay. Banns proclaimed. Married.

ALEXANDER DEMUN'S BIBLE

Published and sold by Kimber and Sharples, 8 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, 1820.

Owned 1963 by Wm. H. Dumont (great-grandson), R. D. 3, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Marriages:

Alexander Demun and Gitty Wyckoff was joined in wedlock the 13th day of November 1823.

Alexander Demun and Sarah J. Anderson was Joined in wedlock the 11th day of Nov. 1865.

Births:

Alexander Demun was born the 10th day of November 1799
Gitty Wyckoff was born the 1 day of June 1802
William Demun was born the 22th day of October 1824
Mary Rebekah Demun was born the 4th day of July 1830
Henry Martin Demun was born the 22th day of October 1832
John Alexander Demun was born the 16th day of August 1836

Deaths:

Mary Rebekah Demun died January 22, 1860 (see below)

Gitty Wyckof wife of Alexander Demun died September 13th 1863

Alexander Demun departed this life at the age of 82 years within 11 days 1881, Nov. 5th.

(Loose sheet in Bible): "Died at Bedminster on the 22nd of this inst. of typhoid fever, Mary R. only daughter of Alexander Demun, Esq. in the 25th year of her age. She had not made a public profession of her faith in Christ, still her exercises during her illness gave the consoling hope to her parents and friends, that their loss was her gain." (in pencil "January 28, 1856")

Alexander Demun lived most of his life in Hunterdon County, N. J., but in later years, after he had retired from farming, lived with his son, Henry Martin, at Bedminster, Somerset Co., N. J.

On the front fly leaf is the following: "This is the Family Bible of Alexander Demun. After his death, on Nov. 5th, 1881, it was given by his widow to his granddaughter Mrs. Marion T. Conklin, nee Anna G. Dumont. Anna Dumont Conklin in March 1899 gave it to her brother Rev. Wm. A. Dumont." (He and his sister, Anna, were children of Henry Martin Demun.)

FAMILY BIBLES IN THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

By THOMAS H. SPENCE, JR.

The inauguration and extension of the so-called Social Security system led to a quickened and understandable interest in church records on the part of many prospective recipients of such benefits, while a somewhat similar concern was manifest in family Bibles. But the genealogist has long been cognizant of the value of inscriptions of this nature found in such copies of the Scriptures.

In the course of its operations, the average church main archives acquire a certain number of family Bibles. Some of these are obtained by purchase, while others are received as gifts or deposits. It is the purpose of this paper to set forth some indication of the data provided by a few of these volumes in the Historical Foundation, the archival agency of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern).

Genevan Version

The Foundation has a particular interest in what might quite accurately be termed the "Presbyterian Bible," the Genevan Version of 1560 and succeeding years. This is popularly known as the "Breeches Bible," on the basis of a translation of Genesis 3:7 in which Adam and Eve are said to have made themselves "breeches," in lieu of the "aprons" of the more familiar King James Version.

The copy of this edition in question (1560), once the property of Geo. Wilmer who was born "ye 16 of Decbr 1676," tells the family story in the succinctness of a single page. The owner and his "Dear Dolly" were married in St. Marygate Church in York by the Rector, on 4 Sept 1701 "on a Thursday." The dates of birth of the children follow: Little Dolly (12 Jan 1702/3), Nanny (18 Dec 1703), Little George (8 Dec 1704), Becky (26 Oct 1706), Lucy (23 Nov 1707).

Then comes tragedy. "My Dear Dolly dyed the 26th of March being good Friday about 6 O'clock in the morning in ye year of our Lord 1714." She was followed by Becky, whose death occurred on 5 Apr ——, and that of Little George on 14 June 1731.

A 1589 printing of this same Version, on a formerly blank page opposite the New Testament title, indicates that "the undermentioned children of Joseph Whitehouse of Lechfield were baptized as under as extracted from the Curate's Register": Sarah (4 Jan 1759), Mary (4 Dec 1760), Elizabeth (11 July 1768), Jane (28 Feb 1771), Charlotte (14 Feb 1774), Joseph (9 Jan 1777), and Margaret (10 Oct 1781).

Knight

As one of the curious "Wife-beating" Bibles (1549), this item is of bibliographical as well as genealogical interest. Designated from a commentator's note on I Peter 3:1, whose pronounced, even if somewhat questionable, interpretation clearly sanctions the beating of wives by their husbands when deemed necessary for their edification, the book was acquired by George Knight on 15 March 1803. The flyleaf further indicates the date of his birth (7 Apr 1774).

The back of the New Testament title notes the birth dates of other members of the Knight Family: James (4 Feb 1778), Elizabeth (14 March 1780. Died 18 Oct 1780), Charlotte (2 Sept 1782), Mary (23 Aug 1786),

William (20 July 1789), and Stephen (10 Nov 1795). The closing entry indicates that Jane, mother of the foregoing, died on 2 Apr 1799.

This Bible was presented to the Historical Foundation in memory of Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Brown, missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., to Mexico, 1882-1906.

Thornton-Posey

"George Thornton & Mary Alexander were married October ninth one thousand seven hundred & seventy three (in Stafford county saint Pauls Parish) by the Rev. William Stewart" is the opening entry in a Bible marked "Thornton-Posey, 1773" in gold stamping upon the front cover. The volume is replete with full page engravings, many of which are dedicated to specified dignitaries of the Anglican Church, evidently with the ingenious design of promoting its circulation. The backs of a number of these illustrations have been utilized for records of the families concerned. Some of the entries are in the nature of newspaper clippings, chiefly obituary sketches and notices of weddings.

Marriages, other than that noted above, are, in order of their entry, those of Mary Alexander Thornton and Thomas Posey (22 Jany 1784), Charles B. Foote and Sarah E. Hall (3 Apr 1851), William J. Whiteman and Fanny Hall (24 June 1851), John Posey and Lucy Frances Thornton (25 Jany 1798), Mary H. Posey and James Hall (Feb 1823), Thomas L. Posey and Luro Campbell (13 July 1826), Frederick A. Jones and Eliza Easton (Clipping. 13——), Lloyd T. Posey to Georgoanna T. Posey (Clipping, 14——), William T. Posey and Eliza Jane Dixon (10 May 1829), Dr. Alexander H. Posey and Jane S. Dixon (8 Jany 1846), Addison C. Posey and Mary M. Hickey (25 March 1886), Jno. B. Cabell and Martha Ann Posey (25 Apr 1839), and then of Addison T. Posey and Sarah A. Redman (31 Oct 1840).

Records of the birth of the children of these couples usually follow that of each marriage.

Henderson

Twelve marriages, seventeen births, and sixteen deaths are recorded in this Bible. William B. Henderson, who was born 7 Sept 1787, married Marry Barry (b. 22 Sept 1795) on 27 Aug 1816. Other weddings were those of Margaret M. Henderson and Robert C. Hiett (23 Dec 1840), John B. Henderson and Nancy I. Berry (16 Sept 1841), Marry E. A. Henderson and Charles O. Force (?) (25 June 1844), Lawson P. Henderson and Talitha C. Hiett (10 Oct 1849), Charles W. Henderson and Sarah C. Harris (1 Oct 1856), Alice E. Henderson and W. O. McWhorter (24 Dec 1860), Andrew J. Henderson and Matilda Foster (19 June 1862), Jas. F. Henderson and Virginia Welborn (or Melborn) (7 Sept 1864 in Petersburg, Va.), Harriet L. Henderson and Robt. L. Mackey (18 June 1868), Rebecca Jane Henderson and Hugh G. Williams (18 Feb 1873), H. L. Mackey and Josiah Reynolds (18 Nov 1879). Records of birth of all members of the Henderson Family listed above are entered on following page, and deaths two pages later.

Frischkorn

Beginning with the lines of Johannes (1798-1855) and Margaret (d. 1880) Schliesser and that of Bernard (1809-1864) and Elizabeth (1818-1898) Frischkorn, the entries on the front pages of this German Bible

omit the next generation, and then continue with that of Hunter B. (1871-1934) and Alice Hardwicke Frischkorn. Of particular Presbyterian and, accordingly, Historical Foundation interest, is the fact that four daughters of the last named couple married ministers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States: Mary Lambert (Thomas P. Johnston, Jr.), Courtney Edmond (Langdon Henderlite), Margaret Hawes (William Thompson Baker), and Alice Hardwicke (David Sydney McCarty).

Stulting

A rather remarkable volume is the Dutch (Amsterdam. 1660) Bible of the Stulting Family. Originally the pulpit Bible of the Reformed Church of Utrecht, it was adapted for the inclusion of family records through the insertion of a number of additional pages in the front of the book. The new material was bound into the old cover, of which the brass clasps are still intact.

As a result of religious persecution within the Reformed Family of churches, Cornelis and Arnolda Stulting emigrated as members of a party which landed in New York on 21 June 1847, together with their five sons, the only daughter remaining in Holland. Carrying with them the Bible, the couple and their family settled in what is now West Virginia.

The materials added by way of space for records consist of fifteen sheets, only one side of each of these being used. The first three provide data on the family's emigration and settlement, with considerable information regarding the Bible, the family of Cornelis and Arnolda Stulting, and that of Hermanus and Johanna, respectively. In the last instance, the dates of birth of the seven children and their immediate descendants are listed, as well as the marriages of the second generation and the married names of the women of the third. This third generation includes the novelist Pearl Buck.

A number of documents in the Holland Language, generally referring to vital statistics, have been laid in the next nine pages. Each of these originals is accompanied by a translation made by Dr. Adalei A. E. Zimmerman of Amsterdam in 1960. In order of insertion these are a certificate of baptism of Hermanus, son of Cornelis and Arnolda Stulting, who was born 5 Oct 1816 and baptized 13 Oct 1816; certificate of marriage of Hermanus and Johanna Sonnius (18 March 1840); billet indicating reference to entry of this marriage in Utrecht records; a somewhat ambiguous note from an authority in Delft relating to the payment of a sum of money; a receipt for an inheritance signed by Hermanus and Johanna Stulting which carries her line back through each of eight generations; certificate of registration of birth of Cornelis Johannes Stulting (born 16 June 1842) and, on the next page, certificate of birth of Arnolda Stulting (born 20 Sept 1846); baptismal certificate from Reformed Church of Utrecht for Cornelis (bap. 23 Oct 1842), and for Arnolda Stulting (bap. 26 Jany 1847); and a certificate of good character and piety for Hermanus and Johanna from the council of the Reformed Church of Utrecht, issued upon the eve of their departure for the United States. Three family letters occupy the three remaining inserts.

Windett

This large and elongated copy of *Southwell's Family Bible* (London. n. d.) carries data representing twenty different persons on the inside of

the front cover and a single entry at the back. The first of these reads: "William Betts Windett Born May 17 1824 at Thorpe next Norwich at half past eight oclock in the morning Died the 24 of June 1849."

The Bible seems to have been brought from England to the United States between 20 Sept 1834, the date of birth of Walter John Windett, and 27 Jany 1841, that of Maria Elizabeth, since she was born in "Kendle County Illinois, North America." The influence of both the times and geography are presumably reflected in the name of the child whose birth is last recorded on this cover, Lincoln Hurbett Windett (30 Sept 1871). The notation in the back of the Bible indicates that John F. Windett died on 24 Sept 1936.

More Families and More Bibles

In the diminutive Bible (London. 1698) of John Hughes have been preserved records of the birth of several members of the Hughes Family: Alexander (17 Sept 1738), Jean (8 June 1740), John (6 Jany 1743), Rebecka (Apr 1748), and Margret (Oct 1751).

With registrations running from the birth of James Countiss (7 Jan 1766) to the death of Palmer Metz (27 Oct 1937), this volume contains an inserted sheet listing sixteen births (1766-1807) in the Countiss Family and two deaths. Nine births are entered in the space provided for such matters in the Bible, in addition to five marriages and ten deaths. First among the marriages is that of Henry Countiss (12 Aug 1807-10 Dec 1847) and Elizabeth Rothwell (14 Sept 1807-16 June 1867) which took place on 15 Apr 1832.

The sum of the genealogical information in the Thomas Davis Family Bible is found on a front flyleaf and the page opposite the New Testament title. Thomas Davis was born 13 Feb 1772, and his children as follows: Samuel (14 Oct 1793), Hannah (13 Oct 1797), Thomas (29 May 1800), Eliza (6 June 1802), and James (28 Oct 1808). Deaths recorded are those of Hannah (daughter) on 6 Aug 1810, Hannah (wife) on 25 Apr 1813, Sally (second wife) on 9 Aug 1845, Thomas himself on 28 May 1848, and Eliza Davis Irwin (11 May 1874).

An Irish version (O. T. 1685; N. T. 1681), once the property of Rev. William Fraser, includes a brief listing of births in the Morison Family: Danil (sic), son of Alex. Morison and apparently great-great-grandson of Mr. Fraser (6 Sept 1781), Mary (24 Feb 1785), and Alex. (6 Sept 1787).

This small Bible, with even smaller print, records the birth of Ebenezer S. (?) Hall (11 Dec 1795) and that of Eliza Coley (20 Oct 1799), together with their marriage (15 Nov 1818). Stiles Hall was born on 6 Jany 1820, and married to Susan Carrier on 9 Oct 1848. She died on 24 Jan 1893, while he lived until 1 Apr 1907.

After purchasing an unpretentious Bible in 1822, James McCallum inserted the date of his birth (2 Oct 1806), that of his wife, Eliza Brown (28 Aug 1807), and of their marriage (14 Feb 1828). The death of his grandmother, Mary Smith, is reported as having taken place on 13 Apr 1832. Four originally blank pages in the back of this Bible are devoted to births and deaths of Negroes, beginning with "Rebecca was born Feb. 1820." This is followed by nineteen other births and seven deaths, the last being "about 1900," and recorded some sixteen years later.

Moses Lingle (9 Jany 1814—13 Jan 1887), a North Carolina farmer who was reputedly literate with respect to six languages, happily chose Eng-

lish for the records in his family Bible. This includes a note of his marriage to Jane C. Cowan (9 Nov 1849) and to Nancy C. Knox (17 May 1853); the dates of birth of these two wives (19 Jan 1812 and 23 May 1814); and a record of their deaths, 30 Nov 1850 and 6 July 1893. The birth of James Cowan Lingle took place on 27 Feb 1850.

Among the most extensive sources of information of this type is the Womble Family Bible, since seven of its pages are given over to vital statistics. Earliest is that of the birth of William Thomas (24 Oct 1828), son of Jordon Womble; the latest is dated Nov 1956. Included are twenty-six marriages.

A Bible, published in 1868 and once belonging to E. L. Balsley, presents a somewhat novel listing on a page inscribed "Uncles & Aunts on Fathers side." The relatives of the recorder are identified as nine members of the Greimer Family, with the inclusion of the married names of the six women thus noted. Unfortunately, no dates appear in these connections.

A frustrating experience for the searcher is the discovery that pages set apart for vital data in a particular Bible under examination are entirely devoid of entry. But, after all, Bibles are designed for more important purposes than the concern of the genealogist. He should prove appreciative of that which has been made available, rather than lamenting what might have been, had some member of a family been possessed of an urge to preserve the basic facts of its story.

Shearer Family Bible Records

Collected by HUGH B. JOHNSTON, JR.

The old Shearer "Age Book" is now the property of Mrs. J. R. Blair of Thomasville, North Carolina. There follows a summarization of the data contained therein.

Robert Findlay Shearer was born on 5 August 1768. On 19 November 1789, he married Sary Kindall. (His will in Ashe County, North Carolina, was dated 25 October 1845. *Will Book A*, pp. 8/9.)

1. Betsy Shearer was born on 3 September 1790, and died on 23 June 1811. On 22 January 1807, she married Joseph Green. (He was dead by 1845.)
   a. Sally Green was born 22 January 1808. (She married a Hayes.)
   b. Robert Green was born 25 August 1810.
2. John Shearer was born 9 August 1792; on 27 April 1815, married Mary Green.
3. Nancy Shearer was born 6 July 1794; on 14 April 1814, married Daniel Green.
   a. Amy Green was born 3 April 1815.
   b. Susana Green was born 4 March 1818.
4. Mary "Polly" Shearer was born 16 January 1797; on 18 August 1814, married Richard Green.
   a. Franky Green was born 17 July 1815.
5. Sally Shearer was born 24 March 1799. *Saly* Shearer married Gilbert Hodge 11 September 1817.
6. Fanny Shearer was born 19 April 1801; on 1 July 1819, married Joel Reece.
7. William Shearer was born 3 March 1803; on 9 April 1822, married Anne Reese.

8. Lucy Shearer was born 19 January 1806; on 11 March 1824, married John Norris.
9. Thomas Shearer was born 10 August 1808; married Patsy Farthing, 15 January 1829.
10. Ann Shearer was born 26 September 1810; married Henry Cook, 8 March 1827.

Grace Shearer (apparently the mother of Robert Findlay Shearer) died 17 October 1818.

An "Old Age Book" now owned by Mrs. Milton G. Shearer of 301 E. College Avenue, Lenoir, North Carolina, contains these records:

Robert Shearer was born 24 July 1823; on 26 November 1854, married Myra Emmeline Coffey. She was born 20 February 1836, and died 30 March 1859.

Wilborn Coffey was born 14 May 1807, and his wife Sally was born 1 May 1812. Robert Shearer died 2 December 1895.

1. Milton Gordon Shearer was born 4 September 1855; on 25 September 1884, married Mary Annie Elizabeth Estes. He died 18 January 1951. Her mother, Rebecca E. Estes, died 31 December 1924.
2. Jane Shearer was born 13 October 1858, and died 3 November 1864. On 19 February 1860, Robert Shearer married Martha Matilda Estes. She was born 11 October 1837, and died 2 June 1917.
3. Mary F. Shearer was born 31 October 1861; on 19 March 1889, married Lee N. Perkins. He was born 3 November 1844. She died 19 January 1937.
4. Myra Shearer was born 8 November 1863; on 24 July 1888, married John G. Pulliam. He was born 27 August 1857. She died 2 December 1943.

It appears that John Shearer, father of Robert Findlay Shearer, patented land on New River in Ashe (now Watauga) County, North Carolina, on 30 June 1784. (Book A-1, p. 354) His origin and family connections are not presently known to his descendants.

COLONEL PHILIP HOSKINS OF CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND

ADDENDA

The following additions and corrections should be made in the above titled article which appeared on pp. 26-31 of the March 1963 *Quarterly:*

Add: Page 26, second paragraph: "The will of Sir Bennett Hoskyns (Hoskins) dated Harwood, 12 Dec. 1679, mentioned neither a kinsman Philip Hoskins nor Maryland property." (P.C.C., Cann. 151)

Add: Page 28, first paragraph, second sentence: "The fact that he deliberately failed to mention his daughters by his first wife does not necessarily prove that they had all died by the time he made his will in 1714. His daughter Mary, known to have been living then, was not mentioned in his will."

Add: Page 29, xiii: "Martha married Thomas Stone before 26 May 1729."

Correct: Page 26, fifth paragraph: "Ann Mudd was *probably* a daughter of Thomas Matthews."

Correct: Page 29, third paragraph, first sentence: "William died after 8 August 1726."

Correct: Page 30, last paragraph, ii: *Boarman*, not Boardman.

CENSUS AND NONSENSE

By FLORIAN H. THAYN

Census records, like pension applications, city directories, passenger lists, and other tools of the genealogist, were never intended to be subjected to scrutiny, proof of relationship, and other truth tests. Reading miles of pale ink and twisted handwriting makes one appreciate the careful recorder, the skilled penman, and the conscientious worker.

The footnotes and comments of the census enumerator show him to be a warm, often humorous, generally conscientious, but frequently curious neighbor. The personalities of the unknown decennial government employees on whom the genealogist has become dependent, show through in unusual ways. Their sprightly comments change people from statistics to personalities and erase the dull sameness of thousands of pages of census schedules. Most of all, these unlooked-for extras often give clues for further research.

The supervisors of C. W. Willey, Assistant Marshal in 1870 Cherokee Co., Kansas, showed their authority when a firm line was drawn through his marginal comment, except the first five words: *"Garrison of soldiers stationed here* at the bidding of the railroad company to force the people into submission to a swindle which deprives them of their homes."[1] Spoken like a true land owner!

In Pike Co., Kentucky 1850, the relationship of Elijah Gipson, age 25, and Delilah Gipson, age 21, would be in doubt because in the same house are Gipson children: James, 10; John, 8; William, 6; Elizabeth P., 4; and Charles, 9/12. An assumption could be that a man and his wife are raising his brothers and sisters, and the baby is their own. The census-taker left no doubt that *all* these were *their* children when he sketched on the margin a hand with a pointing finger by Delilah's name, and the same accusing hand is found on the bottom of the page with the terse note: "Beat this, who can."[2]

Crowded onto one line of the same census we find the Adkins family named their eighth child, "Georgia, Louisiana, California, Mexico, Texas, and the States Generally, 1 yr. female."[3] Put that on your charge-a-plate!

The enumerator of the 1870 Wayne Co., Indiana census unknowingly aided the genealogist of the McNinny family when he wrote: "The unknown heirs of Owen McNinny own real estate in this sub-division now held by James Perry, Esq. to the amount of $5,000."[4] How often does one find a sentence in the census telling where an ancestor lived, died, and owned property?

In Crawford Co., Pa. we find a marginal note beside the name of an 89-year-old servant: "This colored woman can see to pick up a needle in the dark." An unbelieving reader years later penciled in, "with a candle and a magnifying glass."

Unusual names give relief to weary searching. In the 1850 Ashtabula, Ohio census we find Elias Woodruff with his 19-year-old twin boys, Cam-

[1] Cherokee Co., Kans. 1870 census, Crawford Twp. p. 35.
[2] Pike Co., Ky. 1850 census p. 896.
[3] Ibid. p. 884.
[4] Wayne Co., Ind. 1870 census p. 527. (2nd Ward of Richmond.)

byses and Croesus.[5] With those names they should have been good fighters and we can hope they were called Butch and Red. In the same volume we find Moody Chase.[6] Sinus Case made me sneeze just to read his name, but careful checking proved his name to be "Linus."[7] The mental picture of his being called Linus, after the son of Apollo and Muse, is more comforting than the headache, Sinus, he would have carried all his life. Pardon Case had reason to wonder about his name, but he was found in Crawford Co., Pa., quite removed from Linus.

A choice find for the searcher are the footnotes written by the enumerator of the 1850 Delaware Co., Ohio census, another Henry, Henry Hogden. He carefully noted the same information required in the mortality schedules. The deaths in his district occurred after the June 1850 enumeration began, but prior to his visit to the home. All the death dates are for 1850, except where noted.

Page	Enumeration Date	Name	Age	Death Date and Cause	Born
172	31 July	Reuben Lamb, Physician	76	17 July cholera Morbis	Mass.
206	11 Aug.	Laura Hardin	16	17 June sudden	Ohio
229	22 Aug.	Harriett Cummings	47	29 June consumption	Conn.
265	11 Sept.	Mary Mosey	20	28 Aug. typhoid fever sick 18 days	Ohio
275	18 Sept.	Margaret Smart	10	25 Aug.	Ohio
275	18 Sept.	Nancy Smart	2	18 July	Ohio
279	18 Sept.	James Deavenport	55	19 Aug. cholera	Ireland
279	18 Sept.	Ralph Deavenport	60	6 Aug. cholera	Ireland
284	20 Sept.	George Ashbrook	9	8 Sept. Inflamation on the brain	Ohio
286	21 Sept.	Cloice E. Baker (male)	26	27 July	Va.
291	24 Sept.	Isabella Kirk	11/12	25 Aug.	Ohio
299	25 Sept.	Amy Ann Scott	5	21 Sept. dysentery	Ohio
		Charles Scott	13	21 Sept. dysentery	Ohio
302	28 Sept.	Loisa Sheets	7/12	25 Aug.	Ohio
309	2 Oct.	Lorenzo Bell	14	12 Sept. killed by a saw log	Ohio
313	4 Oct.	Silas Birt	3	1 Sept. bloody flux	Ohio
321	5 Oct.	Andrew Honnegar	63	19 July erysipelas	Pa.
330	13 Oct.	Peltiah Morgan	87	25 June	Mass.
323	9 Oct.	Elizabeth Davy	42	2 Aug. 1848	Ohio
334	15 Oct.	Josiah Finch	9	8 Oct. of flux	Ohio
336	15 Oct.	Rebecca Conklin	6	Oct.	Ohio
		Mary C. Conklin	1	Oct.	Ohio

Grayson Co., Texas supplies a bit of color and the frank notes by D. G. Venable will not be too comforting to the descendants of many. He nearly clears himself of pronouncing judgement numerous times by recording, "Given by neighbor and I strongly suspect they are living in adultery and prostitution."[8] He carefully enumerates the James A. Reddick family and listed the husband's occupation as 'gambler.' Mr. Venable felt it necessary to disclose in a foot note: "His wife says he is a speculator, but he is a Faro Bank Gambler."[9] If this zealous enumerator could have enjoyed the enlightenment of TV, he would have known those terms are synonomous!

He continues by listing the occupation of one citizen as "manufacturing

[5] Ashtabula Co., Ohio, p. 443, Morgan Twp.
[6] Ibid. p. 362, Williamsfield Twp.
[7] Loc. cit.
[8] Grayson Co., Texas 1880 census, Denison Twp. p. 187.
[9] Ibid. p. 174.

soda water and vinegar, given by neighbor." It is not quite certain whether the neighbor contributed the information or the soda and vinegar, but trying to bottle that combination would tax the drinking habits and the bottling industry of 1880, so it is hoped he had two separate operations. Finally, Mr. Venable located part of his district with a true Texas flourish, "remnants gathered here and there from outskirts."

An interesting historical contribution was made by Z. Jackson, Assistant Marshal, who enumerated Ness Co., Kansas in 1870, because Ness Co. exists only in this census. Ft. Harker, Kansas is the post office given for the two virile souls who inhabited the county: John O'Laughlin, ranchman, age 38, born in Ireland, and James Branner, age 26, born in Ireland, works on the ranch. Both men were citizens. After using just two lines on the page, Marshal Jackson wrote:

"This is all the settlers I found in Ness Co. This ranch is upon the Pawnee fork of the Great Arkansas as they do not live by farming but by trade and traffic with those who pass through the country by hunting and trapping. There are no settlers of inhabitants west of this in the State of Kansas in my district, but are some at Ft. Lyon in Colorado.
The Pawnee Fork is a pretty stream of good running water and has a large supply of fair timber and wide areable bottom lands. It is not necessary to add that no man can travel through this country now without a large escort or in large parties.

Z. Jackson"[10]

From Kansas we turn to Fayette Co., Pa., and the district of Henry Galley. He was tired, and rightfully so, but he was also mellow when he completed his enumeration.

"June 30, 1880, 2 p. m. I finished enumerating Dunbar and according to my count, the population of my district is 4,662. *By ain't of perseverence* and constant work from the 1st day of the month up to 2 p. m. on the 30th, I cavassed this district in which there are at least 40 square miles of mountains. If any other person done more in the same length of time, I hope the department will give him the belt. I was 61 the 12th day of the enumeration month. I had six miles to go to reach the nearest point of my district and at least 16 miles from my home to the extreme end of my district.

I enjoyed uniform good health and can say in truth that no one gave me an uncourteous word during all my enumerating. I feel Grateful to the Giver of all good for the Blessings of health. Thank the Supervisor and the Department at Washington for the Honor conferred upon me, and I will keep in remembrance the many acts of kindness shown me by the citizens of my native township. Should I not live to assist again in enumerating, I hope to be enumerated among those that shall be crowned heirs of immortal glory at God's right hand.

Henry Galley."[11]

Rarely is the "Department at Washington" thanked for the opportunity of getting dog-tired! In addition to revealing his devotion to duty and to

---

[10] Ness Co., Kan. 1870 census p. 233 (included with v.7, but not listed in the National Archives Special Lists No. 8).
[11] Fayette Co., Pa. 1880 census (film 1120) p. 150.

God, did he realize he gave the genealogist his birthplace and his exact birthdate (which automatically locate his parents in 1819). His determination, which he delightfully called *ain't of perseverence,* is to be envied.

A Miss Mary Bailey was the enumerator in Muscogee, Ga. for the 1880 census. In a clear, beautiful hand she wrote the data of her district. On Washington St. in Columbus is listed the widow, Sarah Mitchell, age 45, who works in a cotton mill. Her daughter, Malvina, age 25, and her granddaughter, Anna, aged 6, also work in the mill. Miss Bailey felt it imperative to write: "This child, who is unusually bright, does the work from *choice* and usually earns as much per day as do some of the grown 'hands'."

As six-year-old Anna did her work from choice, so this bit of "Census and Nonsense" was done by choice, with help "given by neighbor," and by "ain't of perseverence" to document some colorful personalities who gave much more than was required.

VITAL STATISTICS—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Contributed by MRS. JAMES K. COCKRELL,

3835 Macomb St. N. W., Washington 11, D. C.

Alexandria Gazette, Wednesday September 19, 1788

Departed this life at her seat near Lower Marlborough, after a short illness, the venerable Mrs. Rebecca Arnold, in the 79th year of her age."

Virginia Journal & Alexandria Advertizer, Thursday March 26, 1789

"Last Friday a boat, on which were several men, was overset at the beach opposite General Washington's and Mr. John Johnson, bricklayer at the town one of the party, was unfortunately drowned."

"Mr. Fielding Lewis Esq, of _____* to Miss Betsy Dade of this city, a young lady possessed of many charms."

Copyist note: (_____* was a word of about nine letters, badly smeared ending in *len.*)

May 21, 1789

"Married on Tuesday Evening last, William Norris and Miss Sally Evans"
"Died suddenly at Hall's Mills, nr Portsmouth, Va. on 14 February-Capt. James W. Hall in the prime of his life, a native of Whitehaven, England."
April 22, 1790

"Died, Mrs. Esther Taylor, wife of Mr. George Taylor of this town."
April 29, 1790

"Married: Mr. Thomas Poultney of this town, merchant, to Miss Nancy Thomas daughter of Mr. Evan Thomas of Maryland."
May 6, 1790

"Married: Mr. John Scott Pleasants of Richmond to Miss Sally Loundes of this town."

"Died, in Prince Georges Co. Md. Mrs. Susanna Hawkins."

"Died: Mrs. Catherine Evans, wife of Mr. Ephraim Evans of this town."

BOOK REVIEWS

By MILTON RUBINCAM

Abstracts of the Wills of the State of South Carolina, 1670-1740. Volume I. Compiled and edited by Caroline T. Moore and Agatha Aimar Simmons, 307 Stono Drive, Charleston 43, S. C. xiii, 346 pp. Index. $25.00.

Mesdames Moore and Simmons have produced a volume that is valuable alike for the historian and the genealogist. Here are recorded briefly the documents of South Carolina's colonists during the first seventy years of the Province's existence. Among the wills are those of Sir John Yeamans, Baronet, whose will was probated in Barbados in 1674 and recorded in Carolina the next year; Sir Richard Kyrle, Knt. (signed by mark), Landgrave and Governor of Carolina, and his wife, Dame Mary Kyrle (both in 1684); Sylvester Crosse, "not long since of Kingsale in the Kingdom of Ireland, now of the province, merchant" (1684); Daniel Howard, of Charles Town, who mentioned his brother, Thomas Howard of Little Eaton near Derby, England (1684); Arnaud France, a native of St. Martin, Isle de Re, Province of Aunis, France (fragment of will); John Teague, Island of Barbados, now of Carolina (1703); Pierre Perdriau, native of La Rochelle, France, now of Carolina (mentioned his mother, Susanne Perdriau, in London) (1692); Robert Matthews, Charles Town, mariner (1693); John Ramsay, son of David Ramsay and Helen Neems, als. Ramsay, his wife, deceased, born in Parish of Laughters, Shire of Fife, North Britain (1734); William Tennent, Indian trader (mentions Brother, John Tennent, Burn Head, Shire of Sterling, Parish of Slamannan, Scotland) (1734); Richard Singleton, St. James' Parish, Goose Creek, planter (1735); Thomas Atkinson, St. John's Parish, member of the Church of England (had daughter, Elizabeth, under 16 years, living in Philadelphia, or thereabouts) (1736); Andre Rembert, native of Point en Royan in Dauphine, France, now of Parish of St. James, Santee, Craven County (1736); and many others.

Marriage Records—1811-1853, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Collected and compiled by Prestowould Chapter, D. A. R., South Hill, Va., 1962. 235 pp. $7.50.

This welcome addition to the long list of published Virginia marriage records includes over 2400 marriage records, and was copied from the bonds, licenses, minister's returns, consents and other loose papers presently in the Mecklenburg County Clerk's office, and from county papers deposited with the Virginia State Library. The names of the men are listed alphabetically and those of the women are indexed.

The Jackson Family. A History of Ephraim Jackson, First Ancestor to come to America, and his Descendants, 1684-1960. Compiled and published by Jesse Calvin Cross, Carmel Knolls Drive, Route 3, Box 3140, Carmel, California, 1961. VII, 398 pp. Index.

Mr. Cross has issued a fine genealogy of his mother's family, which was founded by Ephraim Jackson, who settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, late in the 17th century. He has tentatively identified his immigrant ancestor with the Ephraim Jackson who came to America in 1684

aboard the ship *Friendship,* as servant to Jacob Hall. The family was Quaker in religion, and the compiler has reconstructed the relationships of the early generations by means of the excellent Friends' meeting records as well as wills and other documents. It is evident that he has paid strict attention to source materials. The book is nicely illustrated with portraits of members of the family and pictures of their homes.

Captain George Elliott of The Virginia Navy, and Some Allied Families: Anderson, Atkins, Baker, Bridgewater, Campbell, Carpenter, Creel, Dadisman, Diddle, Fry, Grady, Hindman, Hughes, Jones, Lightfoot, McKay, Nelson, Odell, Pennebaker, Slaughter, Taylor, Thomas. By Anne Elliott Odell (Mrs. Arthur Lee Odell), 2889 San Pasqual, Pasadena, Calif., 1961. 286 pp. Index.

This book contains much historical information on localities in England, Scotland, Ireland, and colonial America, especially, in the case of the latter, of the Scotch-Irish settlements. The portion dealing with descendants of Captain George Elliott seems to have been put together with care, some of it being well documented but some of it also with a disturbing lack of documentation. What is the evidence, for instance, to show that Captain George was born in county Down, Ireland, as son of Alexander Elliott (1686-1762), of Banbridge? And where is the proof that George Elliott, of Augusta County, Va., was the man of that name who married a Philadelphia girl, Charity Jane Diddle, in 1762? The author may be correct, but this reviewer would like to have seen some analysis of the evidence. On page 25, where an assumption of kinship with the Irish family is stated, occurs a typographical error—1789 instead of 1689, the year of the Siege of Londonderry. The early part of the book contains data on miscellaneous Elliots and Elliotts, from various published works. It is unfortunate that the compiler has recited the usual fable of "Robert de Aluiet," one of the overstaffed army of William the Conqueror, who, when the rampaging Norman duke fell as he disembarked in England, allegedly remarked that it was "a happy omen for William had embraced the land of which he was about to become monarch." The reviewer has long since given up hope that such bosh can be eliminated from our genealogies!

The experiences of Captain George Elliott during the Revolutionary War and his subsequent migration to Kentucky are interestingly written, and the account is based on documentary evidence. His descendants occupied positions of trust and responsibility in their various States.

The Rudolph Family of Virginia. Compiled by Mrs. Willetta Baylis Blum and Dr. William Blum, Sr., 1962. With the assistance of Miss Ruth Ann Brill, Miss Edna Mae Rudolph, and many others. XV, 539 pp. Indexes. $10.00 (Order from Dr. William Blum, Sr., 2311 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.)

Dr. and Mrs. Blum, longtime members of the National Genealogical Society, have provided us with another excellent genealogy. The Rudolphs are in Mrs. Blum's ancestry. The pioneer to this country was George Rudolph, Sr., who, "according to family tradition, came from Württemberg, Germany, to Virginia prior to 1780." He settled in the Shenandoah Valley, from which his descendants spread to other parts of Virginia as

well as to other states. Approximately 3000 members of the family are recorded. The record has been put together with the care one has come to associate with these compilers. The family has had an honorable record in law, politics, and war; one member, through the distaff side, Herman Guy Kump, was Governor of West Virginia from 1933 to 1937. Much information is provided on related families; we question, however, the "three brothers" tradition of the Switzer family (p. 32); the name originally was "Schweitzer," meaning an inhabitant of Switzerland. It may be so, but we would like to see the evidence that the three settlers of that name in present West Virginia were brothers. Our only serious criticism of the book is the numbering system, which we think is too complex for quick reference. The two indexes are splendid and through them one is enabled to trace individuals easily. Family portraits enhance the interest of the volume, which is well done by the Society's printer, Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc.

Early Settlement of Friends in the Miami Valley. By Luke Smith Mote. Edited by Willard Heiss, 1961. 53 pp. $1.50.

Guide to Research in Quaker Records in the Midwest. By Willard C. Heiss, 1962. 30 pp. $1.25.

OBTAINABLE FROM: Indiana Quaker Records, 4020 E. 34th St., Indianapolis 18, Ind.

Mr. Heiss is continuing his important task of publishing records of the Society of Friends in the Midwest. The first work listed above is a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in the Christian Worker of New Vienna, Ohio, from 1881 to 1883. Mr. Mote, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, wrote interestingly of events affecting Quaker settlements in the Miami Valley. He paints a graphic picture of conditions toward the end of the 18th century: "The reader must bear in mind that in those primitive days none of those broad smooth tracks and leveled pikes existed, but narrow cart-ways and bridle paths often little trodden, winding amid tangled forests, over mountains, rocks and down precipitous defiles, through slush mires and swollen streams. Pelting storms and many perils by the way met the wayfarer. Even the rudest lodgings on the road were far between and seldom reached, so that a journey of six or eight hundred miles, patiently enduring all those hardships, was no inconsiderable task" (p. 4). The genealogical value of this republication of Mote's eye-witness experiences is the great numbers of individuals and families he mentions.

In his *Guide,* Mr. Heiss succinctly describes the rise of the Society of Friends, Quaker immigration to the Colonies, the division of the Society into Orthodox and Hicksite in the 19th century, the Yearly Meetings in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and elsewhere, the organizational structure of the Society, and the monthly meeting records. In an Appendix he gives the location of original records in Ohio, Indiana, and other Midwestern States, and lists of meetings. It is a compact but valuable little work.

Virginia's First German Colony. By Margaret Chapman Denny Vann, 253 Sunset Ave., Englewood, N. J., and Margaret Collins Denny Dixon, 107 N. Harvie St., Richmond 20, Va. 48 pp.

In interesting fashion Mesdames Vann and Dixon relate the story of Germanna, the colony of miners from the countship of Nassau-Siegen

founded by Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1714, and of the later settlement at Germantown, Va. They describe the economic and religious causes of the emigration, and illustrate their little work with pictures and maps.

A Roll of the Officers in The Virginia Line, of the Revolutionary Army, Who have received Land Bounty, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky: To which is added, A List of Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, whose claims, if not assigned, are well worthy of attention. By Latham & Leonard, Chillicothe, Ohio, February 15, 1822. Reproduced in facsimile by the Ohio Valley Folk Research Project, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1962. 20 pp. $2.00 (Order from: Borderland Books, Route 3, Box 337, Anchorage, Ky.).

With this all-inclusive title, further comment seems superfluous. We can only add, that the Ohio Valley Folk Research Project and Borderland Books are to be congratulated for making this rare pamphlet available to modern researchers.

Old Deeds Belonging to the Salem County Historical Society, with an Index of Unrecorded Deeds. Salem County Historical Society Publications, vol. 2, no. 1, 1961, Salem Co. Historical Society, 81-83 Market St., Salem, N. J. Unpaged.

The value of this work is self-evident. As noted in the "Foreword," the Salem County Historical Society has been the recipient of many old documents of various kinds. The "Deed Collection," as it is called, amounts to some 1108 documents, of which 76 are dated in the 1600's, 619 in the 1700's, and the remainder in the 1800's.

The work is divided into two sections, each arranged alphabetically; the first is an index of grantors and the second an index of grantees and of grantors "other than the grantor first named." In Section 1 the deeds are concisely abstracted; the information includes names of grantors and grantees, dates of indentures, and number of acres of land involved.

Annals of Lyons Hollow, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. By Mary Chapin Warner White. Published by Heffelfinger's Office Services, 1082 Maple St., Indiana, Pa., 1962. 76 pp., plus 4 pages of Index to surnames.

In compact form Mrs. White has preserved the historical and genealogical record of this small Pennsylvania community. She discusses the early settlement, the various churches (Methodist, Baptist, Spiritualist), the local burying ground, education, medicine, business, occupations, social conditions, the Civil War (excerpts from Lyons Hollow soldiers' letters and diaries portray graphically their experiences), and the "Phalanx" colony of the mid-19th century. Pages 33-39 are devoted to the families which composed this colony—Hunt, Cross, Little, Stewart, Glenn, Burch, Flint, Colfax, and Corey. The balance of the book (pp. 40-76) is a genealogical record of some of the families of Lyons Hollow and vicinity—Adams, Blackmer, Bradford, Bull, Carr, Childs, Crandall, Daniels, Davison, Delemater, Fross, Green, Grey, Hammond, Hayes, Hotchkiss, Hull, Hunt, Lester, Looker, Lowing, Lyon (was the "Hollow" named for Jasper Lyon, who came here from Whitehall, N. Y., about 1818?), McClaughrey, Mott, Pearl, Phillips, Pratt, Poinsett, Radle, Robbins, Sanderson, Sellew, Shorts, Stuart, Sybrant, Thompson, Ward, Willey, and Winans.

Although no sources are cited, the compiler seems to have relied on county records and family papers.

Bristow-Douglass. The Rev. James Jackson Bristow and Sarah Douglass Bristow. Their Ancestors and Descendants. 1640-1961. Compiled by Julia J. Bristow, 3041 N. St., Lincoln 10, Neb. About 95 pp. $5.25.

This book is a collection of genealogies of the Bristow, Douglas, Fountaine, Jackson, Kingery, Lane, Partington, Peyton, and other families. Each family has its own pagination; this fact, combined with the lack of an index for the book as a whole, makes the work difficult for ready consultation. (In her letter of 17 May 1962, transmitting the book to the Society, the compiler pointed out that she did not prepare an index due partly to her illness and partly to caring for her 97-year-old mother.) In the first part of the book are useful tables of the counties of Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, providing the names of the parent counties and the years formed.

Miss Bristow's work demonstrates a great deal of enthusiasm for genealogical research. She has assembled much information, partly from original source materials and partly from secondary works. It is unfortunate that she cited "Media's Genealogies" as the reference for the section entitled, "Bristow Families of England" (nearly midway in the volume). This must refer to the unauthoritative mimeographed papers put out by the Media Research Bureau, of Washington, which went out of business many years ago. In the section on the Douglass (Douglas) family, the statement is made that "John Douglass was kidnapped when a baby and brought to Virginia. . . He was born in Scotland and was in line for an Earldom." This claim is unsupported by documentary evidence and appears to be of the familiar family tradition variety. The Bristow section (27 pages, early in the volume) is not organized so that one can form a clear picture of the family relationships, but it shows assiduity on the compiler's part in collecting these data for the benefit of interested members of the family.

Father and His Town. A Story of Life at the Turn of the Century in a Small Ohio River Town. By Wilma Sinclair LeVan Baker, 401 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh 6, Pa., 1961. xi, 143 pp. No Index. $5.00.

In this volume Mrs. Baker relates the story of her father, Dohrman James Sinclair (1860-1915), banker and philanthropist, and describes life at Steubenville, Ohio, in the glorious pre-World War I days when we did not have atom bombs and missiles with a range of 2000 miles. Biographically, it is an excellent work, howbeit uncritical and filled with filial admiration for Mr. Sinclair, who, born a poor boy at Erie, Pa., rose steadily to a position of wealth and influence at Steubenville, where he was president, vice-president, and/or director of numerous firms, associations, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, etc. Reading this book reminds us of the forgotten sense of security we enjoyed over half a century ago.

Genealogically the book is off base. Chapter II, "Made of Strong Stuff," discusses the Sinclair and Dohrman families. We learn some "facts" that would startle the Earl of Caithness, the present head of the House of Sinclair. The author quotes an article by one Frances M. Smith, who in

1912, proclaimed: "William the Conqueror in his everyday name was William Sinclair, or St. Clair. His Queen, Matilda, was the daughter of Baldwin and Eleanor St. Clair, his cousin. The Queen of Ethelred II was Emma St. Clair, the 'flower of Normandy.' She was the daughter of Richard St. Clair, the Fearless Duke of Normandy. After Ethelred's death she became the Queen of Canute, of (*sic!*—or) Knut, King of England, Denmark, and northern Europe." King Canute unaccountably escapes being branded a Sinclair, although in the next two paragraphs we are informed that other St. Clairs were "the Sea Kings of Norway, including Magnus the Good; Regenvald, Jarl of Norway, 850; the Barons of Caithness, . . Prince Henry St. Clair, 1380, who was the fifth Norse voyager who explored the coast of the New World, Heryulfson, 893, having been the first."

All of this is pure, unadulterated bunk, which could have been exploded by reference to any good work on Scottish history and genealogy, and even by a casual glance at *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*. WHEN will people learn to discard such genealogical trash, to think for themselves, and to do honest research among records?

With the exception of the weak genealogy of the Sinclairs, which, fortunately, is very brief, Mrs. Baker has written an interesting record of her father and of her family life in a small town in an era now unhappily past. An index would have been helpful. A great many Steubenville people and families are mentioned who would have been picked up in such a finding aid.

Pace. One of America's Earliest Emigrant Families. Compiled by Noble Hamilton Pace, Sr., Columbus, Miss., 1962. 68 pp. No index.

This work contains much information on miscellaneous families of the name of Pace in England and the United States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, and New York City). The bibliography on page 68 indicates that the compiler read extensively secondary works and printed source materials for the purpose of his work. So many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of names are included in this slender work that an index is essential and should have been included.

The Barrackman-Barrickman Families of West Virginia. Compiled by June B. Barekman, 3302 W. Diversey, Chicago 47, Ill. 76 numbered pp., 2 unnumbered pp., addenda pp. numbered 25A, 40A, 40B, Index 9 pp., 5 additional numbered pp.

The Barrickman family went from Pennsylvania to Monongalia County, Va. (now West Virginia) late in the 18th or early in the 19th century. The compiler has done a fine job of documenting her work. On pp. 75-76 she asks a number of pertinent questions on Barrackmans (Barrickmans) she has been unable to connect with the main family.

EDITORIAL

I wish to report on what has been done since I was appointed Editor by the Council on April 11, 1963. This is more a progress report, than an editorial.

When I went to Washington in late April to confer with President Fisher and to learn more of the duties of an Editor, I found that two former Editors, Dr. Jean Stephenson and Milton Rubincam, had already selected several articles for an issue and had them set in galley proof by the printer. After joint discussion, this material made up the major part of the March issue of the *Quarterly*. Additional items were added to make up a total of 80 pages. So I handled mainly the mechanics of getting the March *Quarterly* to final publication. Due to a back-log of other work and the installation of new presses at the publishing house, there was a further delay in printing and binding of this issue. The present Editor has received several complimentary letters on the March issue, but the real credit should go to Jean and Milt.

The President, in his message to members in the March *Quarterly*, stated that the Society had completed the *Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications*. Several N. G. S. members, who have examined numerous Pension applications during the past few years, have noticed errors or omissions in some of the applications published during the early years. So a check of all applications was started. It was found that, for the first four letters of the alphabet (i.e. A through D), very few Bounty Land Warrant applications had been included in our *Index*. Evidently the original copying was confined to Pension applications, with Bounty Land Warrant applications being omitted. To correct this omission, the Society will publish, beginning with the March 1964 *Quarterly*, the additional names of those veterans who applied for Bounty Land Warrants. In addition, these will be followed by a list of corrections to the applications already published. Miss Sadye Giller, who finished copying the names in the *Index* in 1962, is making the check of all applications.

The present Editor started, in the June *Quarterly*, the publication of the *Passports Issued by the Governors of Georgia, 1810-1820*. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Mary G. Bryant, Director, Georgia Department of Archives and History, a microfilm of all "Passports" was loaned to the Society. Several additional Passports have been obtained by the Georgia Archives since a copy of them was first sent to the Society in 1952. These additions are included in this issue of the *Quarterly*, along with an index of all persons who received passports. It was noted that two Passports were issued in 1831, or 11 years after the dates listed in the title. It is planned on issuing next year a second Special Publication on "Passports."

Special Publication No. 26, *1800 Census of Pendleton District, South Carolina* has recently been published by the Society. The President, Colonel Carleton E. Fisher, took full responsibility of editing and supervising the release of this publication.

He has also undertaken the very large and difficult task of compiling a 50-year index (1912-1962) of the *Quarterly*. No release date, as yet, has been set for this Special Publication, which should be a great aid to all members.

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

MRS. MARY GIVENS BRYAN, Director, Department of Archives and History, 1516 Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta, Georgia, contributed the list of "Passports Issued by the Governor of Georgia" for 1785 to 1809 and which were published as Special Publication No. 21 by the Society in 1959.

JACQUES AUGUSTE HOUDAILLE, M. A., Ph.D., 17 rue Pixerecourt, Paris 20e, France, was Assistant Professor of French, Institute of Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., when he submitted the article on French refugees. He has recently returned to France where he is with the Institut des Etudes Demographiques in Paris. After being with the French Diplomatic Service for several years, he studied at Catholic University, Washington, D. C. and received his Ph.D. in 1955. He is the author of numerous articles on the French emigration to the Caribbean and Central America.

KATE F. MAVER, 4617 Reno Road, N. W., Washington 8, D. C. is the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. She was the Advertising Manager of the *Quarterly* and has been a member of the Council for several years.

MILTON RUBINCAM, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P., 6303-20th Ave., Green Meadows, W. Hyattsville, Md., is President of the American Society of Genealogists and a former President of the National Genealogical Society. He was Editor of the *Quarterly* from 1957 to 1962, and Editor of *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources* (1960; 2nd Printing, 1961).

KENNETH SCOTT, Professor of Foreign Languages, Head, Department of Foreign Languages, Queensborough College of The City University of New York. Has contributed several times to the *Quarterly*. See "Notes on Contributors" in September 1962, *Quarterly*.

HERBERT F. SEVERSMITH, Ph.D., F. A. S. G., 725 Monroe St., Rockville, Md., is a Past President of the Society, and a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Long Island Historical Society. He is an authority on Long Island families. He is the senior author of *Long Island Genealogical Source Material,* Special Publication No. 24.

DR. THOMAS H. SPENCE, JR., Historical Foundation, Montreal, N. C., is the Executive Director of the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. He is the author of several books and has contributed to the *Quarterly* an article on the Historical Foundation and the genealogical value of its collections.

JEAN STEPHENSON, LL.M., M.P.L., J.D., S.J.D., F.A.S.G., 1228 Eye Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., served for many years as Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee of the D.A.R., and was Editor of the *Quarterly* from 1943 to 1945. She has been Editor of the *Appalachian Appalachian Trailway News* since 1939.

FLORIAN H. THAYN, 2708 Cheverly Ave., Cheverly, Md., is a member of the Society and has taken a very active part in its work at Headquarters. She has done considerable genealogical research on several families.

ALEXANDER M. WALKER, 4887 Battery Lane, Bethesda 14, Md., is a Past President of the Society. He has been an enthusiastic worker in the Society, having served as Librarian when the Society moved into its present Headquarters. He reorganized the Library and started the cataloguing of all books. He is the author of several books.

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR

WILLIAM H. DUMONT

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

MILTON RUBINCAM

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Mrs. Mary G. Bryan
Atlanta, Georgia

John Insley Coddington
Bordentown, New Jersey

Meredith B. Colket, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio

Lewis D. Cook
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Walter Goodwin Davis
Portland, Maine

Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman Dodge
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Margaret Dickson Falley
Evanston, Illinois

George Harrison Sanford King
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Harold Minot Pitman
Bronxville, New York

Herbert F. Seversmith
Rockville, Maryland

Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr.
Havertown, Pennsylvania

Noel C. Stevenson
Wasco, California

ADVERTISING MANAGER

MRS. JAMES K. SEARCY

CIRCULATION MANAGER

HAROLD LEE WRIGHT

ASSISTANT CIRCULATION MANAGER

MISS HELEN TUCKER

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

CHAIRMAN

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LORETTA BOOKER

The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* does not assume responsibility for errors of fact or opinion on the part of the contributors, but proved errors will be gladly corrected. The responsibility of the Editor and Contributing Editors is limited to articles published under their own names.

MRS. C. FLETCHER QUILLIAN
2700 Q Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Genealogical Research

LEWIS FAMILY
Accumulating library of books and manuscripts on the
LEWIS FAMILY
If you have, or know who may have, a history of any branch or line of the LEWIS FAMILY for sale or loan, please write
John L. Lewis
300 West Seventh Street
Fort Worth, Texas

DORIS MONTGOMERY EMERY
2900 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
FAMILY and HISTORICAL RESEARCH
Census—Military—Pension—Land

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRELAND
P. SMYTHE-WOOD
Clare Park, Ballycastle
Co. Antrim
Northern Ireland

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
CENSUS AND PENSION RECORDS
MRS. JOSEPH E. PRYOR
1701 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

Mabel Van Dyke Baer
4513 Brandywine Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.
Genealogical Research
National Archives,
Library of Congress
Daughters of the American Revolution Library
Virginia State Library
Hall of Records of Maryland

AUTHENTIC FAMILY ARMS
Hand Painted in Oil Size 10" x 12"
Necessary Research
J. A. BISHOP
3813 Woodbine St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.

MISS REGINA MAGRUDER HILL
4826 North Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
RESEARCH
Family Lines, Pensions and Census Records

We Buy, Sell and Exchange
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS
Free Catalogs and Special Announcements Sent Upon Request
GENEALOGICAL BOOK COMPANY
521 - 23 St. Paul Place
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

THE
SOUTHERN GENEALOGIST'S
EXCHANGE QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
2525 Oak Street Jacksonville 4, Florida
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: $5.00
Publishing Southern States Records.
Families, Queries, Since 1957.

ALTSHULER GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
Eleven Beacon Street BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE: CApital 7-4112
Genealogical Research — National and International
Genealogies Traced, Compiled, Edited and Published
COATS OF ARMS —— PEDIGREES —— LINEAGES
OFFICES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
Members: The National Genealogical Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society
New Hampshire Historical Society; Boston Chamber of Commerce.



YOUR COAT OF ARMS

The outward and visible sign of your genealogical heritage.

We perform a complete heraldic service; any arms in "Christendom"; specialists in continental European arms. Information as to existence of a coat of arms for any name, any country; given without charge and without limit. Description of any arms and small sketch in color $4.00; 11 x 14 inch achievement of arms, heavy vellum paper; full color; unframed $18.50.

V. H. Tatum and Associates, Heraldists, 2101 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Member, the Heraldry Society, 59 Gordon Square, London W. C. I. England: the National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place, Washington 6, D. C.

FAMILY RECORD
SEARCHING IN ENGLAND

Two experienced women graduates undertake to search original sources
Records, 23, Norfolk Road,
Brighton, England

CINCINNATI, OHIO, REGION
Hamilton, Clermont, Warren, Butler Counties
GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESEARCH
MARIE DICKORÉ, A.M.
3411 Clifton Ave., A-6
Cincinnati 20, Ohio

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER
"IS YOUR NAME HERE?"
listing names of American family histories for sale by the world's largest dealer in American Genealogies, and let us know what families you are interested in.

• • • • • •

Fan chart for recording 10 generations of a family, 25x26 inches,

$2.00

Ancestral Record Book for recording complete ancestry for 10 generations, 168 pages, bound in buckram.

$12.00

Write to
GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, INC.
Dept. NS
18 Beacon St. Boston 8, Mass.
Books of All Kinds Bought and Sold

LOUISA M. SZYMANOWSKI
3004 Edgewood Road
Kensington, Md. 20795
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
Pension, Census, Military, Land Records

NEW YORK STATE
FEDERAL CENSUS TRANSCRIPTS AND INDEXES

1800 ONEIDA COUNTY
3800 families; 108 pages
$4.00 postpaid

1810 and 1820
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
12,000 families; 254 pages
$8.75 postpaid

1800 ONTARIO COUNTY
2600 families; 65 pages
2.50 postpaid

Each volume contains a transcript of the Federal population census for the county (counties) and census year(s) named, followed by a complete family surname index. Other volumes are in preparation.

Ralph V. Wood, 18 Bates Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

$5.00

SURNAME and PLACE-NAME ANNUAL INDEX
to 1962 issues of Genealogical Periodicals & Family Histories

(Formerly published as part of the "Genealogical Newsletter.")

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

1959 (88 pages) $4.00
1960 (118 pages) $5.00
1961 (112 pages) $5.00

INEZ WALDENMAIER
3023 Fourteenth Street, NW Washington, D. C. 20009

A CAROLINA-VIRGINIA GENEALOGY
Published by Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot, Hants, England. Compiled by York L. Wilson.

The ancestors and descendants of William Blackburn Wilson II (1850-1920) and Isabella Hinton Miller (1857-1945) with collateral and allied lines of Daniell, Stanyarne, Blackburn, Gaston, Lowry, Miller, Twitty, Lewis, Willis, Hinton, Britton, Cantey, Cave, Wylie, Long, Brigham, Tilghman, Murray, Clopton, LaRoche, Hopkinson.

Book: 6¼" x 9¼"; pages ix, 349; indexed; clothbound; charts; Price $15.00.

Order from: Mrs. York L. Wilson
2034 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. 20009

Seek ancestry of JOHN COUPLIN, b. N. J. 1773; d. Sussex Co., N. J. 1852; m. ISABELLA WINFIELD 1804 at Hamburg, N. J. Bought land Morris County 1800. Lived Morris 1800-42. Sussex 1842-52. Children: Jonathan Stiles, 1805-28; Henry Winfield, 1807-76 m. Phebe (Cornell) Blake; Samuel Fowler, 1809-21; Gilbert Allen, 1811-84 m. ———?; Ann Eliza, 1814-52 m. Wm. F. Beach; Mary Louisa, 1816-1902 m. Albert Lindsley; William L., 1818-89 m. Mary Edsall; James H. (?) living Hamburg 1872; Sarah 1822; Henrietta B. 1825; Emily Colbert, 1826.
MAJOR JAMES R. COUPLIN
156 Division Street, Elgin, Illinois

MARGARET STOVALL SEARCY
2009 N. Upland St.
Arlington 7, Va.
Pension, census, military, land records.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
GEORGE W. GLASS
2602 Beatty Street
HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77023

GENEALOGY OF THE PECK FAMILY
and related families of Borden, Carper, Clay, Grover, Chapman, Meek, Mollett, Osborne, Stafford, and Winter.
This is a 344-page book with 7½ x 11 inch hard cover, well indexed. Price: $15.00 per copy, postpaid.

Order from the author:
G. B. ROBERTS
2853 Ontario Road, N. W., Apartment 522
Washington 9, D. C.

Anyone having a history of MARSHALL, SIMMONS, WELLS, MILLARD, PARDONNET, ROSS MACKAY families please contact
SIDNEY A. MARSHALL
Portal, North Dakota 58772

GEORGIA and NEW YORK
Will do research in NORTHEAST GEORGIA from November to May, and in UPPER HUDSON and MOHAWK RIVER VALLEYS, from June to October.
WM. H. DUMONT
Forest Hills Apts. No. 107
Augusta, Georgia

lowing persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for *Mathew Bryan* and his wife from the County of Jefferson in this State, One for *Mr. John Strahan* with his wife four children and six negroes from the County of Effingham in this State, One for *Mr. David Hines* with his wife and six children from the same County, and One for Messrs. *Alexander Smith*, with his wife and six children, *Samuel Rulk* with his wife and seven negroes, his sister-in-law and her two children and the *widow Hall* and her two sons, and also *Peter Rulk* with his wife two children and one negro, all from the County of Twiggs in this State. Were presented and signed—

Page 272—Wed. 8th January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, one for *Robert Jamison*, one for *Joseph Burnes* and one for *Martin Wood* Esquire, all from the County of Twiggs in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 273—Thurs. 9th January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Daniel Maloy* and *Duncan Campbell* both from Chesterfield District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 275—Wed. 15th January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. James Hughey* and his wife eight children and ten negroes and *Mr. Daniel Colvin* with his wife two children and two negroes, and also *Mr. Charles H. Simms* with his wife five children and one negro, and One for *Mr. Mason Hughey* with his wife and five children, and *Mr. James Roden* with eleven negroes, all from the State of So. Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 283—Thurs. 23d January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Benjamin Magniss* from Rutherford County, in the State of North Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed—

Page 287—Sat. 25th January 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepapred for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Samuel Davis* with his wife and six children from the County of Burke in this State One for the *Reverend Richmond Nolly*, One for the *Reverend Lewis Hobbs*, one for the *Reverend Drury Powell*, and one for the *Reverend Thomas Griffin*, all from this State—Which were presented and signed—

Page 296—Mon. 3d February 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, to wit, One for *Mr. Henry Wells* with his wife and six children and also two negroes One for *Mr. Isaac Wells* with his wife four children and four negroes, all from the County of Bryan in this State. Which were presented and signed.

Page 202—Friday 7th February 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, for *Mr. Ralph Stovall* with his wife, seven children and six negroes, *Mr. John Stovall* with four negroes; *Mr. John Hammons* with his wife and one child, *Mr. Reubin Wright, Richard* and *James Griffin* and *Hutson Harrington* all from the County of Lincoln in this State—Which was presented and signed—

Page 306—Sat. 15th February 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs.

James McConnell and *George S. Penticost* with twenty five negroes from Williamsburgh District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, Which was presented and signed.

Page 307—Fri. 21st February 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. George Reddish* from Edgefield District South Carolina, and One for Messrs. *Daniel Galbreath* and *Laughlin Galbreath*, the former with his wife six children and one negro, and the latter with his wife and two children, all from Cumberland County, North Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 309—Tues. 25th February 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Robert C. Ratliff* with his wife, six children, and four slaves, and Messrs. *Daniel Roberts*, *Stephen Roberts* and *Elijah Fields*, all from Colleton District So. Carolina & One for *Mr. Aaron Beers* from the County of Richmond in this State—Which were presented and signed—

Page 311—Fri. 28th February 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Gordon McDonald* lately from the Town of St. Mary's in the County of Gasden to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 311—Fri. 28th February 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. James Foard* with his wife and four children from the State of South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed—

Page 312—Tuesday 3d March 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro' the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Edward Davis* and *James Davis*, the former with his wife three children and four negroes, and the latter with his wife two children and two negroes all from Kershal District South Carolina, and One for *Mr. Edward Harville*, with two negroes, from the County of Liberty in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 314—Sat. 7th March 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. John Gill*, with his wife and six children, *Mr. John Kyzar*, with his wife one child and one negro, and *Mr. James Faust* with his wife six children, and nine negroes, the two former and their families from Lexington, and the latter from Richland District South Carolina. One for *Mr. Peter Sandifer* with his wife and four children, and One for *Mr. Edward Chitty*, both from Barnwell District South Carolina, Which were presented and signed—

Page 316—Thurs. 12th March 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Joel Mann* from Edgefield District South Carolina, and One for *Mr. Richard Welch* with his wife six children and two negroes from the County of Effingham in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 317—Sat. 14th March 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. William Foster* with his wife and three children, and *Mr. Abram*

Wacter with his wife and seven children from Orangeburgh District South Carolina, and One for *Mr. Isaac Jordan* with his wife and fourteen Negroes. Which were presented and signed—

Page 318—Monday 16th March 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Kedar Parker*, and one for *Mr. John Glenn* both from the County of Washington in this State, Which were presented and signed—

Page 322—Thurs. 19th March 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Joshua Smith*, with his two daughters, and one negro, all from Barnwell District South Carolina. Which was presented and signed.

Page 323—Monday 23d March 1812
On application by Mr. George Dawkins of Randolph County
ORDERED

That a passport for *Mr. Samuel Kinman*, with six negroes, from the County of Randolph in this State, be prepared and delivered to him to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed—

Page 324—Thurs. 26th March 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Elias Warren* and *John Whiddon* from the County of Liberty in this State, the latter with a negro boy, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 327—Sat. 28th March 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Richard Smith*, with his wife, and seven children, from Chesterfield District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 329—Monday 30th March 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. William Parker* with his wife and five children, and one for *Mr. Abram Holstenbeck*, all from Edgefield District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 332—Friday 3d April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. James Taylor* and one for *Mr. Charles Martin*, both from Pendleton District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 332—Saturday 4th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Bryant Fearel* with his wife, seven children and eight negroes from Scriven County; One for *Mr. George Rudd*, and one for *Mr. Patrick Crawford* with his wife six children and two negroes, all from Charleston District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed—

Page 333—Monday 6th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Wiley Bohannon*, and *George King*, the former with his wife two children and eleven negroes, and the latter with his wife, his mother and forty four negroes, all from the County of Wilkes in this State—Which was presented and signed—

Page 336—Saturday 11th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Andrew T. Dividson* with his wife and six negroes, from Mecklenburgh County North Carolina to travel through the In-

dian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 337—Wed. 15th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Charles McDougall* with his wife, *Alexander McDougall, Daniel McDougall* and *Mary McDougall*, a little boy named *Danl. McDougall, John Tucker*, and *Archibald Smith* with his wife and four children, all from Robinson County North Carolina. Which was presented and signed—

Page 338—Thurs. 16th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Mathew McEwen, Archibald McEwen* and *James Campbell*, all from the State of North Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 340—Friday 17th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Bennett Allen* from Marion District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

Page 343—Tuesday 21st April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport for *Mr. David Taylor* with four negroes, from the County of Greene in this State, be prepared to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed—

Page 347—Tuesday 28th April 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. David Keath*, one for *Mr. Nathaniel Davis*, one for *Mr. Andrew Welding*, and one for *Mr. John Griffin*, all from the County of Columbia in this State. Which were presented and signed—

Page 348—Friday 1st May 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro' the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Alexander Fleming, William Fleming, Robert Fleming* and *Drury Bell*, the former with his wife and two children, and One for *Mr. Jesse Williamson* with his wife and eleven children, all from Darlington District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 349—Satuday 2d May 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Neel Smilie*, with his wife four children and eight negroes from Liberty County, and one for *Mr. Noah Dykes*, with his servant, from Effingham County in this State. Which were presented and signed.

Page 350—Monday 4th May 1812
On application
ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for *Mr. Zadcock Simmons* with his son *John Simmons* and nine negroes from Anson County North Carolina, and one for Messrs. *Jett Thomas* of Baldwin, and *Alexander Thomas* of Oglethorpe, the former with sixteen negroes—and also *George W. Rodgers*—Which were presented and signed.

Page 352—Tuesday 5th May 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Henry Carlton* from the County of Greene in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 357—Tuesday 12th May 1812
On application
ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Francis Coleman, Isaac Coleman*, and

Divid Rowe, the former with eleven negroes, all from the County of Jefferson in this State—Which was presented and signed.

Page 357—Wed. 13th May 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Archibald Bolling Dandridge*, from Hanover, *Richard Ellis* from Lunenburgh, and *David A. Owens* from Goochland County Virginia, the two former with thirteen negroes, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 357—Thursday 14th May 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William B. Jones* with his wife and one negro, from Pitt County in the State of North Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed.

Page 359—Friday 15th May 1812
On application
ORDERED
That the Secretaries of this department prepare a passport for Messrs. *Right Rice* and *Nicholas Baggett*, the former with his wife and seven children, and the latter with his wife only, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed.

Page 362—Monday 25th May 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz, One for Messrs. *Joseph Stallworth* with his wife two children and two negroes, *Amon McMillan* with his wife and three children and three negroes, *William McMillan* with his wife and three children, and *William Scott*, all from Abbeville District, One for Messrs. *John Holliday Senr.* with his wife four children and eight negroes, and *John Holliday Junr.* with his wife two children and one slave, all from Edgefield District South Carolina. Which were presented and signed.

Page 389—Sat. 22d August 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. William Prince*, from Union District South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—Which was presented and signed.

Page 406—Wed. 23d September 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *James Yarborough* with his wife ten children and five negroes, from the County of Randolph in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country. Which was presented and signed—

MINUTES EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT
October 1 - 1812—April 30 - 1814
PASSPORTS

Page 3—Friday 2d October 1812
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, Viz. One for *Mr. John L. Irvine* from Natchez District to return home, and one for *Mr. John D. Wild* from the same district — which were presented and signed.

Page 47—3d November 1812
To all whom it may concern ___ Greeting: Be it known that *Captains Isham S. Fanning* and *Littleton Mapp*, and *James Mathews* and *Littleberry Gresham* Esquires, all respectable Citizens of Morgan County in this State, have signified to us their intention of going into the Cherokee Nation of Indians on particular business; These are therefore to Certify that the said persons before named have my permission to pass into and through the Cherokee Nation for the purpose they have stated.

Given under my hand and the executive Seal the day and year above written.

D. B. Mitchell

By the Governor
Anthony Porter
Secretary

Page 53—Wed 11th November 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. David McGraw* with his wife, ten children and twelve slaves, *James Gibson* with his wife and three children, *Jacob Gibson* and *Michael Gibson* all from Fairfield District South Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 54—Thurs. 12th November 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Zachariah McDonald* from the County of Columbia in this State to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 56—Saturday 14th Nov. 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Captain Josiah Watts* with his wife, four children and sixteen slaves. *John E. Watts* and *Josiah Evans* all from the County of Washington in the State to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 74—Fri. 27th November 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Joseph Beran, Michael Finn, Stephen Winton* and *Henry Hannahan*, the former with forty two negroes, all from the County of Chatham in the State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 77—Mon. 30th November 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *James Gayle, Isaac Riley* and *Samuel Riley* with twenty four negroes, all from the State of South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country.—which was presented and signed

Page 80—Tues. 1st December 1812
On application
ORDERED
That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz. One for *Mr. Meredith Johnston* with his wife and six children and the *widow Owens* with her four children, all from Aaron County in the State of North Carolina—One for Messrs. *Jett* and *James Thomas*, the former from Baldwin and the latter from Oglethorpe County, with twenty six slaves—which were presented and signed

---

Page 109—Thurs. 17 December 1812
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs. *Ephraim Taylor* and *John Dicks* the former with two children and two slaves, all from the County of Camden in this State to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 136—Mon. 25th January 1813
On application, it is,
ORDERED
That the Secretaries of this department prepare a passport for *Lieut. Peter Cone* to travel from this State through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 151—Fri. 26th February 1813
Upon application, it is
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for Messrs *William Morriss* and *Peter Stubbs*, the former with his wife and nine children, and the latter with his wife and five children, all from Marlborough District, South Carolina, to travel through the Indian Nations from this State to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 154—Friday 5th March 1813
On application, it is
ORDERED That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Berry Ellzey* with his wife and five children, from the County of Camden in this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

Page 158—Thurs. 11th March 1813
ORDERED That a passport be prepared agreeably to request, for *Colo John Lawson* and *Mr. Joseph Herndon* of this State, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

---

Page 162—Friday 19th March 1813
On application
ORDERED That a passport be prepared for Messrs *John W. Revere, John K. Revere* and *Griffin Revere* with sixteen negro slaves, to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed.

Page 195—Tuesday 1st June 1813
On application,
ORDERED That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country, viz.—One for *Mr. Samuel Andrews* from Bladen County in the State of North Carolina, and one for *Mr. William Treadwell* with his mother, his sister, and a negro fellow—which were presented and signed

---

Page 202—Thursday 17th June 1813
On application
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *Mr. Thomas B. Carney* from Jett County in the State of North Carolina to travel through the Indian Nations to the Western Country—which was presented and signed

MINUTES EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
January 2 - 1816—November - 1817
PASSPORTS

Page 77—18th July 1816
These will certify that *George H. Hughs* a Citizen of the State of Georgia resident in Wilkes County, is about to pass into the Creek Nation for the purpose of apprehending and bringing into Georgia a Negro fellow named *Grigg*, lately the property of General John Clark, but now the property of Col. Wyllie Pope of the said County of Wilkes, and a Yellow Fellow named *Greene*, lately the property of Col. John M. Dooly, but now the property of the said Wyllie Pope. And I do hereby authorize the said *George H. Hughes*, to apprehend and bring back to Georgia, any other Slave or Slaves, which he may find in the Creek Nation, belonging to any of the Citizens of this State.

Given under my hand and the Executive Seal at Milledgeville this Eighteenth day of July Eighteen hundred and Sixteen

D. B. Mitchell

By the Governor
David Heath—Secretary

Page 106—Thursday 31st Oct. 1816
On application of *Fautleroy Lewis* and *John Moreland*, it is,
ORDERED
That a passport in the words following be granted, to wit—Colonel John Lewis of this place desiring again to renew his efforts to recover some absconded negroes, who he has reason to believe, are lurking in some part of the Province of East Florida, at this time, under the Command of his Excellency Josef Coppinger—Two persons have been appointed by him, the said Col. Lewis to go in quest of the said negroes, viz. *Fautleroy Lewis*, his son, and *Mr. John Morland*, who are charged with this recommendation to his Excellency the said Josef Coppinger, whose friendly aid in assisting the said persons to secure their said absconding slaves, if within the Government of East Florida is respectfully solocited

Given in the Executive Office Milledgeville Under my hand

D. B. Mitchell

To his Excellency
Josef Coppinger
Governor
East Florida
St. Augustine

Page 187—Mon. 27th January 1817
On application, it is,
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for *John Gause*, his wife, nine children and seventy negroes, to travel through the Creek nation of Indians to the Western Country—which was presented and signed.

Page 195—Tues. 4th February 1817
On application it is,
ORDERED
That a passport be prepared for a *Mr.*

Elijah Melton and his son, both of the County of Baldwin in this State, to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians to the Western Country—which was presented and signed.

MINUTES EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
November 6 - 1819 to February 28 - 1821
PASSPORTS

Page 40—Friday 17th December 1819

On application, it is,

ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Evan Price* of Greene County, to travel through the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians—which was presented and signed.

Page 113—Saturday 1st April 1820

On application, a passport of which the following is a copy was prepared to wit—*Captain Martin Kolb*, a Citizen of Hall County in this State and bearer hereof, having made known to me his wish to go into the Cherokee Nation of Indians, for the purpose of prosecuting certain claims he holds against some of the Indians of said Nation, before the United States Agent for Said Indians or before the Chiefs in Council as may be most proper —having produced to me sufficient vouchers of his good character, as well as my own knowledge of his fair standing, he hereby has my permission to visit the said Nation for the purposes aforesaid, he taking special care to conduct himself agreeably to the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Executive Seal of this State to be affixed, the day and year above written.—

John Clark

Page 166—25th July 1820

William Stewart, Esquire, a Citizen of the County of Oglethorpe in this State, having made known to me his wish to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, and being satisfied of his fair standing and character, he hereby has my permission to do so, he taking especial care to conduct himself agreeably to the Laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Executive Seal of the State to be affixed this day and year above written—

John Clark

Page 170—31st July 1820

Colonel John P. Blackmon for several years past, a Member of the Legislature of this State, having signified to me his intention of visiting the Province of East Florida on particular business. These are therefore to request the friendly attention and aid of the Constituted authorities of said Province, and all other persons within the same, to whom these presents shall come, in promoting the laudable views of Colonel Blackmon while on his visit to that Province, for the purposes he has stated.

It is also represented that *Captain Henry Dance* has it in contemplation to accompany Colonel Blackmon. Captain Dance is considered a respectable Citizen of this State, and recommended as such to all whom it may concern.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive, the date above written.

John Clark

Page 194—28th September 1820

On application a passport or recommendation of which the following is a Copy was prepared, to wit—

Colonel George Wyche a Gentleman of high respectability and standing in this State, wishing to visit East Florida in company with others, for the purpose of recovering property which is supposed to be in that Province.

This is therefore to request the friendly aid and assistance of the constituted authorities both Civil and Military of said Province in promoting the views and wishes of the above mentioned Gentleman, and such others as may accompany him.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Executive the day and date above written.

John Clark

Passport record by Benjamin Hawkins, Agent for Indian Affairs South of Ohio. Copied from "Letters of Benjamin Hawkins," VOL. IX, Georgia Historical Society, pages 355-358.

18, August 1800

Elijah Lumsden of Green County, pass into the Cherokees.

Claiborn Foster and *Samuel Dale*, to trade in hogs and cattle.

John Fielder of Jackson County, to trade in cattle and hogs.

James Graham, to trade in the Creeks for cattle and hogs.

Joseph Graham, his assistant.

Major Edward Moor & J. Raston of Jackson County, to trade in hogs and cattle among the Creeks and Cherokees for the present season, to end with the month of January next. They will have three assistants, for whose conduct they will be accountable.

15 July 1800

Aquilla Scott of Georgia, to trade in hogs and cattle only. 23 July 1800, 2 assistants.

Creek Agency, 23rd of May, 1801

Leonard Saunders Sims of Warren County, in North Carolina, on a Journey of amusement. Certificate of propriety of character, 26 February, 1801, by Wm. Falkener, J. P. Certified to be so by the clerk, under the county seal, and others.

23rd May 1801

Captain William Wiggins of Green County, in Georgia, desirous of travelling into the Mississippi Territory. Certificate of good character, by Adjutant General Fauchee, Colonel Melton and several other respectable characters.

William Hill, Esq., of Green County, in Georgia, desirous of travelling into the Mississippi Territory. Certificate of good character, by Andrew Baxter, Brice Gaither, Adjutant General Fauchee, Colonel Melton and several other respectable characters.

24th May

William Hunt, return passport from Captain Shaumburgh, 27 January, 1801. Passed thro' 8 February; repassed 24 May.

Sylvanus Walker of Green County, in Georgia, on a journey to the settlements on Tombigbee on lawful business. Certificate of good character, signed by E. Park, Clerk of that County; Wm. Greer, J. P.; James Nisbet, J. P.

Robert Hide of Green County, certified to be a young man of good report, by E. Parks, Jos. Phillips, Wm. Hill and W. Wiggins, to pass to Tombigbee.

Micajah Wall of Green County, Georgia, Certificate that he has supported a reputable character; desirous to travel to the settlements on Tombigbee. Certified by, E. Parks, J. Phillips, L. Sowall, W. Wiggins, William Hill.

Lewis Sewall, Esq., of Columbia, in Georgia, request to pass to the settlements on Tombigbee.

Thomas Simmons of Lincoln County, Georgia, to pass to the settlements on Mississippi.

William Johnson, a man of good character, and an honest citizen of this State of Georgia. Certificate by the Honourable David Emanuel, Governor of Georgia, 13th of April.

25th May 1801

Hugh Cassady, from the Mississippi Territory to Georgia; pass by John Steel, Secretary, acting a Governor.

Nathaniel Clark Green, ditto.

Moses Modic, to pass into Georgia.

Mr. W. J. Smith of the house of Smith and Robinson, to pass thro' the agency South of Ohio.

4 June

William George, to pass to the Mississippi Territory, 7 April, by the Governor of Georgia.

3rd June

William Patrick Hays of Georgia, to the Mississippi Territory, by the Governor of Georgia, 7 April.

Robert Finley of Georgia, to the Mississippi Territory, by the Governor of Georgia, 7 April.

5 June

Major Seth Dean and *Jesse Thomas*, returning from Tombigbee, 10 February, 1801, by Governor Jackson.

Joseph Kercam & John Waterson of Georgia, 8 May, by Governor Emanuel.

16 June

Samuel Berryhill and *Alexander Shaw Newman* on business in the nation, 23 May; signed David Emanuel, Governor of Georgia.

Jonathan Arnold and *James Gold*, citizens of the U. S., to New Orleans, 7 June, 1801, by William Peters, Major Com.

25 September 1801

Isaia Brenton, his wife and family, with two negroes; a certificate of propriety recommended from the officers, civil and military, of Green and Jackson Counties.

22nd October 1801

Lewis McLain, with his family, nine whites and one black. Pass from David Emanuel, Governor protem.

Micajah Wall and *John Young*, pass as above.

John Burney, with his family, nine blacks and five whites, pass as above; all from Green County, Georgia.

27th January 1801

William Verdeman, a citizen of Mississippi Territory, pass from Captain Shaumburgh.

John Grayham, from Georgia, pass from David Emanuel.

With him *Daniel* and *Wm. Burford* and *Touchstone* with two negros with passes, 20, 1801.

24th November 1801

William G. Gregory, from Columbia County, by David Emanuel, President of the Senate.

John Espy, of Columbia County, Georgia, pass from David Emanuel.

Isack Weldon, Columbia County, Georgia, by David Emanuel.

John Elijah Ofin, pass from the Governor of New Orleans.

William Griffin, pass from Louisiana.

1st December 1801

William Colman, pass from Governor of Georgia.

Passports issued by Benjamin Hawkins, Principal Temporary Agent Indian Affairs, South of Ohio. 1796-1801. Recorded in his Journals published by Georgia Historical Society in Vol. IX. Page refers to published volume paging.

12th December 1796

This day application being made to me by *Robert Grierson*, trader in the Hillabees, for permission to pursue some persons who had stolen two horses from him, and from information rec'd from some Indians it being probable that some Creeks had commited the theft — and *Stephen Hawkins* a resident trader in this town, consenting to pursue with four Indians, I thought proper to give him the authority following. _____ Page 32

Hillabees in the Creeks,
12 December, 1796

Complaint having been made to me by *Robert Grierson* trader, that he was on the 10th, inst. robed of two horses, by persons supposed to be Creeks, who will probably endeavor to convey them into some one of the neighbouring tribes, or into the settlements: and he expressed an intention to cause the said offenders to be pursued and apprehended, and requested my aid in the premisses;

I do hereby authorize Stephen Hawkins, a resident trader in this town to take with him such aid he may deem necessary, and to pursue and apprehend the said offenders, wherever to be found within the agency South of the Ohio. And I do hereby require of the agent of the Cherokees, his assistants and all others in authority to be and assisting in the premisses.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
P. T. Agent for Indian Affairs
South of the Ohio.

I inserted the discription of the horses on the back of this authority _____ 32

---

2 January 1797

This day two Indians, *Billy Wright* and *Badmouth*, of the Tallassee on Tallapoosa, applied for permission to visit their friends on Ogeechee. I received at the same time satisfactory information of the friendly disposition and peaceable orderly conduct. I gave them each a passport. _____ 52

Coweta, Lower Creeks, 2 January 1797

Billey Wright of the Tallassee on the Tallapoosa, a halfbreed Creek has applied me for a passport to visit his friends and relations on Ogeechee in Georgia. He is a friend to the white people, peaceable and orderly, fond of strong drink. I recommend him to the protection of my fellow citizens, his rout is by Beard's Bluff.

At the same time to remove as far as possible all prospect of danger I wrote this note to the commanding officer at that post.

Sir:

The two Indians, the bearers of this, have a passport from me to visit their friends in Georgia. They are directed to your post, to show their passports and receive your directions; you will of course be pleased to give such directions to them as the existing state of things may require. _____ 53

8th January 1797

I this day signed passports for *William Hunt*, of Pawarta, *James McGraw* and *John Sheppard*, of Tombigbee, to go into the State of Georgia. ____ 60

19th January 1797

I this day signed passports for *James Lewis*, *Prior Hardiman* and *James Foster*, of the district of Natches, to go into the State of Georgia. James Lewis is a native of North Carolina, born near the shallow ford of the Yadkin, he at present lives on Coles Creek 13 miles from the Mississippi, and 30 from the Natches.

James Foster is a native of South Carolina, and he has resided in the Natches since he was a boy.

I have been for several days confined to the house with dul cloudy rainy weather. Was only able to make short excursions up the river. I have been visited frequently by the few Indians who are in town or who arrive from the woods. ____ 61

Flint River, Lower Creeks, 9th February

Sir:

The bearer of this, *Mr. Snell*, is on his way from Pensacola to Savannah on business of importance to a very respectable commercial gentleman there, Mr. Panton. At the request of that gentleman, I have given him a passport through the Creeks and directed him to your post, and I beg of you to facilitate his journey. ____ 75

Fort Fidius, 10 March 1797

Christian Russel, a Silician by birth, an inhabitant of Oglethorp County, in the State of Georgia, is by these presents permited to remove some hogs, his property, from Hightower and Pine Log, to Tellico Blockhouse for market and to sell them under the direction of Silas Dinsmoor, Esq., the Indian agent in the Cherokee nation.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

P. T. A. for I. Affairs South of Ohio—103

United States, 14th March 1797

Beloved Chickasawa:

I am informed by the bearer, *Col. Mattews*, that he is desirous of paying you a visit, and of being known to you. He has been one of our old warriors, a Governor of one of the United States, and always deemed to be an honest man, and friendly to the rights of man. It will afford you pleasure to have such a man among you, that you may show him the Chickasaw hospitality and prove to him how worthy you are of being ranked among us as fellow citizens, natives of the same soil and joint defenders of our mutual interests.

Accept of my sincere wishes for the prosperity of your nation and believe me to be your friend. ____ 103-104

---

30 April 1797

I gave a permit to *David Jolly*, of Ohio County, Virginia, to go into the Cherokee nation for his brother, supposed to be there, and a prisoner; he has leave to buy a horse if he should want one for his brother.

He succeeded and obtained his brother from the Little Turkey's Town. ____ 133

Tellico Blockhouse, 1st July 1797

Peter Becker and *Godfried Friderici*, natives of Germany, at present inhabitants of Pennsylvania, weavers by trade, are by these presents permited to visit the Cherokees and to reside among them. It is expected of them to set examples to their neighbours by their morals and industry, and that they will at all times conform to the regulations that are or shall be made "for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers." If they should want to purchase two or three cows, to furnish themselves milk, they are permited to do so. ____ 137

B. H.,

P. T. A. for I. A. S. of Ohio

Encampment near Holston,

12th August 1797

Richard Richardson, of Thomas County, has by these presents permission to remove his cattle from the State of South Carolina through the Cherokee nation to the place of his residence. He is to employ one Cherokee assistant to aid him.

This pass good for 1797 only. ____ 193

24th September 1797

James Denley, *Hiram Monger* and *Alex Megrew*, of Tombigbee, exhibited passes

from the Commandant of Fort St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee, to go to A los Estados D'America. I signed the passes to go through the Creek country.

Mr. Denley thinks there are 40 men settled on the right bank of the Tombigbee, and about 60 men on the Tensaw, on the left bank of the Alabama, and all hold their lands from Spain. ---------- 201

26th September 1797

Passport granted *Major John Colber* to the Creek nation. ---------- 202

29th September 1797

Captain Francis Woodward has leave to pass into the Cherokee country; he is of Wrightsborough. Major John Colber certifies that he has known Mr. Woodward for 12 years and he has conducted himself well. ---------- 202

Cusseta, in the Creek Nation, 20th October 1797

Mr. Hardy Reed:

You are hereby authorized to go into Georgia to recover your property. I hope you will find no difficulty in the recovery, as the citizens of Georgia know how to obtain redress for stolen property, as when they confirm to the laws: "The United States, for property taken, stolen or destroyed, guarantee to the party injured one eventual indemnification." 206

Cusseta, 21st October 1797

Hardy Reed applied for licence to trade in the Little Chehaws or Factor's Town. I have not heard any thing to his disadvantage; he is not charged with buying or trading in Georgia horses; is reported as an industrious man and one who exerts himself to obtain a remittance for what he owes. I have given him this certificate to leave with you. ---------- 207

23rd October 1797

Pass to *Abram Gindrat*, of Georgia, to pass through the Creek land, and special licence to buy a horse of Richard Thomas. ---------- 208

23rd October 1797

Joshua Howard, pass through the Creek nation. ---------- 208

Cusseta, 24th October 1797

John Marino, a Spaniard, arrived from St. Mary's without a pass. He says he came with an intention of living with Francis Lesslie at the Chevally's. He has an iron grey horse, 13 hands high, without brand, and an old saddle and bridle. ---------- 211

26th October 1797

Permission to *Joseph Bates* to pass to the State of South Carolina.

Permission to *George Johnston* to pass to the State of South Carolina. ----- 211

2nd November 1797

Patrick Brown, *John Wheat*, *Kinchil Sheffield*, *Sampson Mounger*, his wife and four children, exhibited passes to pass thro' the Creek nation, signed Com. Freeman and countersigned by Edward Price. ---------- 218

James Denley, *Alex. Magrue* and *Hiram Monger* exhibited passes from the Commandant of Fort St. Stephens, countersigned Henry Gaither, Lieut. Colonel Commandant. ---------- 218

13th November 1797

Pass to *Senogechee*, of the Cusseta, to cross the Oconee on a visit to Mr. John Hill. ---------- 228

Cusseta, 13th November 1797

Benjamin Rawlins, of Ogeechee, in Georgia, exhibited his pass to me, and upon being asked what his lawful business was, answered, to recover some money from the estate of General Alexander McGillivray which was due him. ---- 233

14th November 1797

Downy Leadbetter exhibited his pass, 26th of October, signed Edward Price. 235

14th November 1797

Archibald Walker exhibited his pass of the 8th of November, signed Edward Price. ---------- 235

3rd December 1797

Major John Colber exhibited his pass of the 26th September.

John White exhibited his pass of the 2nd of November, 1797, from Edward Price, acting for the Agent of War. He is of Green County, and State of Georgia, and on being asked his business in the nation, answered, to see a brother of his who was informed lived on Tombigbee.

Major John Colber stated that he had brought with him three young men of

good character; that he did not know that it was necessary to obtain passports, as he had one from me, and was coming directly to the town of my residence; their names *William & George Tanehill*, brothers, & *Mathew Bilboa*, all of Green County, Georgia.

I gave them permits to go to Tensaw, informing them that I should report them to the Agent of War. ---------- 263

Fort Wilkinson, 13th December 1797

Nancy and her little girl, of the Creek nation, are on their way to Andrew Berryhill's near Galphin's old town on Ogeechee; she is of a family friendly to white people. I request my fellow citizens to be attentive to her and treat her with kindness, and to direct her in her rout. ---------- 266

Fort Wilkinson, 20th December 1797

Henry Snell, of Pensacola, in the service of Mr. William Panton, is hereby permited to pass through the Creek country on his way to Savannah and to return, and I require all the agents in the Creek Department to aid and assist him, and I recommend him to the friendly attention of my fellow citizens. ------ 271

Fort Wilkinson, 31st December 1797

John and *William Griffin* exhibited a passport from the Governor of St. Stephen's at Tombigbee, signed the 16th December, to go into the U. S. They had certificates of being of good characters signed by respectable people. They report that their treatment in the nation was kind, and every thing bore the mark of friendship. They are permited to pass into Georgia. ---------- 284

22nd April 1798

John Strange, a native of South Carolina, pass to Tensaw; he is one of the unfortunate travelers recently plundered in the neighbourhood by some of the red people. ---------- 304

25th April 1798

Francis Killingsworth, a native of North Carolina, with his wife and three children. ---------- 305

25th April 1798

William McDonald, a native of South Carolina, his wife & four children and two brothers. ---------- 305

Tallauhassee, 3rd May 1801

David Mortimer, late a soldier of the U. S., pass to Georgia. ---------- 308

John White and *Major Colber*, return passes, see 3rd of December. ---------- 308

Thomas Rutledge, Edward Hagan, Joseph Jackson and *Charles Burk, Jr.*, permission to pass into Georgia. ------ 308

4th May 1801

Captain Joseph Carson, John Pinkard, pass to Mobile. ---------- 308

10th May 1801

Senogeeche, pass to go to the borders of Tulapocca. ---------- 310

16th May 1801

William Howel, pass from Tensaw to Georgia. ---------- 313

8th July 1801

John Woods of Adams, bound to Georgia; pass by Major John Collier, Esq., 26 June, 1801. ---------- 339

8th July 1801

John Laurence of Washington County, M. Territory, of good Character, by Major J. Collier, Esq., 26 June. ---------- 339

6th April 1801

Joseph Thomas, Formerly of North Carolina, a favourable certificate by Redman Thornton, J. P., and other reputable citizens of Green County, in Georgia, 18th February, 1801. Attested under the county seal by Thomas Carleton, Clerk, 22nd February, Inf. Court G. C. Certified by the agent 6th of April. ---------- 339

8th July 1801

Frederick Tillen, by Captain Steaumbuosh, 24 of June ---------- 340

15th July 1801

Thomas Aikens of Bristol, in Pennsylvania, without pass, returning to his native country from New Orleans. Pass into Georgia by the agent. ---------- 340

22nd July 1801

Stern and *David Simmons*, return pass to Georgia, 31st May, by Major Peters. ---------- 340

22nd July 1801

Major John Moore of Berkley County, in Virginia, on his return from Mississippi Territory. ---------- 340

7th September 1801

William and *John Pierce* of Washington County, Mississippi Territory, on their way to Savannah. ---------- 340

18th September 1801

Major Stuth Deen, Isaac Masseck, and *Robert Walton,* from Burk County to Tombigbee, pass from David Emanuel, Governor of Georgia. _____ 340

18th September 1801

Jenney Stephenson, in Coosau, has four children and at the house of Passcofe Emautlan. She wants to leave the creek nation. _____ 340

(From: State Department of Archives and History of North Carolina. North Carolina Letters from the Emmet Collection, 1757-1847.)

North Carolina
Cumberland County
Fayette Ville April 1815

Stephen Gilmore Esquire, intending to travel into distant parts of the U. States, where He may be unknown; We the subscribers, do hereby Certify that Mr. Gilmore is a native and resident of the above County; of which, he was High Sheriff for Several years; and that He has Represented the County Two years in the General Assembly of the State; and as Neighbours of Mr. Gilmore, who have known him almost from his infancy, we do recommend him to all good Citizens, as a man of integrity, Independence, and fair Character.

W. B. Grove
John Dickson
R. Raiford
Robinson Mumford
J. Winslow
Jn McKay
Jos. Thames
John Kelly
Lewis Barge

Creek agency 28 July 1815
Benjamin Hawkins agent for I. A.

(The original documents were presented to the Georgia Department of Archives and History by the State of Michigan from the "Burton" Collection in the Detroit Public Library.

June 1958)

Hon^{d} Sir

I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance, *Thomas Grimball* Esquire, a relation of mine, who is about to remove into the Teritory of the Mississippi—as I feel much interested for himself & family in obtaining the necessary papers requisite for his passport. I shall take it as one of the greatest favors you can confer on me in accommodating him with what may be necessary—I shall spare myself the necessity of laying before you the character of a relation which you will find so Justly appreciated by his Neighbors to Col^{n} Hawkins. Your attention therefore to this introduction I flatter myself will meet with due consideration—While I have the Honor to be with Great Respect Your Humble Sev^{t}

PAUL GRIMBALL

10th March 1810

REVERSE:

Paul Grimball Esqr 10th March 1810 Recommending Thomas Grimball as an honest man &c.

To His Excellency
David B. Mitchell
Milledgeville

Order taken 28 March 1810
Fav^{d} by
Thos Grimball Esq^{r}

His Excellency David B. Mitchell
GEORGIA

We whose names are hereunto Subscribed do Certify that *William Jeffres* and *William H. Miles* resides in the county of Greene, and that we have been acquainted with them for a number of years during which time they have behaved themselves as honest Industrious good Citizens given under our hands this 10th July 1810

John Bethune CSCGC
Ebenezer Torrence C. I. C. G. C.
Daniel Sanford
Berkeley Sanford
John Anderson Shff GC
Thomas W. Grimes
PARK

REVERSE:

Recommendation in favor of William Jeffers and William H. Miles from the County of Greene to obtain a passport
Order Taken
12th July 1810

GEORGIA
PUTNAM COUNTY

Mr. Thomas Saunders & George Low, about to travel through the nation of Indians, with an intention to explore the western Country, so fare as the Tombigby & Missisippi Rivers &c &c We do certify that we have been acquainted with Said Sanders & Low for a number of years, & they are held esteemed & respected, as honest & worthy Citizens, & well disposed towards the government of the United States—Given under our hands this September the 28th 1810

J. D. Fannin J. P.
Stephen Evans J. I. C.

REVERSE:
Recommendation in favor of Thomas Saunders and George Lowe of Putnam County for the purpose of obtaining a passport to travel through the Creek Nation

Certificate for
Thos Sanders & Geo Low

Order Taken
1st October 1810

To His Excellency D. B. Mitchell, Governor of State of Georgia
May it please your Excellency—

The bearer hereof *Drury Pace* and *John Strane* wishing to travel to the western Waters, without a pasport from your Excellency they do not think themselves Justified to travel there from this state, Mr. Pace is a Son of old Mr. Drury Pace an old resident of Georgia, and the young Man as far as ever came to my Knowledge, ever behaved himself as an honest and Industrous Citizen—Mr. Strain has Lived in my Neighborhood for several years. he is also a very Industrous man and has behaved himself well—I believe your Excellency will do them Justice to Grant them pasports for I think they are worthy of your Excellencies Clemency

I am Dear Sir
Your Excellency mo obt
Robert Walton J I C

January 23d 1810
REVERSE:
Robt Walton Esquire of Lincoln County dated 23d January 1810 recommendation to his Excellency the Governor to grant passports to Drury Pace & *John Strain*
Order Taken as to the latter the 29th January 1810

SENATE CHAMBER
Novr 24th 1810

May it
Please your Excellency

Mr. Howel Rose, an applicant for a passport to travel through the Creek Nation, and an attestation of his General Character is a deserving, and highly Esteemed Citizen of Putnam County.—

He Sir, possesses every requisite to entitle him to general confidence and esteem, and as Such permits us to recommend him to the notice of your Excellency.—

With all due deference and respect
your Excellency's
most obedient & respectful
W. D. Lane Senator
from the County of Putnam
Robert Iverson Representative
from the County of Putnam

REVERSE:
Recommendation
for a passport
1810

To His Excellency John Milledge
per John Stroud Esqr

for as it appears that the within mentioned persons *Samuel Killough, James Wallace, Andrew Miller* and *James Miller* intends travelling to the western terotory and for convency wish to go through the indian tribes we have thare fore thought proper to make application to your Excellencey to grant a pass port to the above named persons as wee consider them to be industres onnest well meanning Citizens

given under our hands this 5th Day of October 1803
H' Bunnell
Jno. Stroud, J. P.
Clarke Co.

Sir

John West and Famely is about to moove to the Western Country of corse he wil have need of a passport. I have been acquainted with him these ten or fifteen years past he has always Sup-

ported the Character of an honest Industris Good Citizen

I am your Most Obdt
Humble Servt
GEORGE EVANS

28th Sept 1810

REVERSE:
Recommendation in favor of John West of Twiggs County for the purpose of obtaining a passport to travel through the Creek Nation

His Excellency
DAVID B. MICHELL ESQR

Order Taken
29 September 1810

(Original belongs to: Mrs. E. M. Fant, Coahoma, Mississippi. Sent by: Mrs. Hughes Sample, Clarksdale, Mississippi. George Kelly passport *privately owned*, not from "Burton Collection" in the Detroit Public Library.)

STATE OF GEORGIA
FRANKLIN COUNTY

To all whom these presently may come or in any wise be made known

Greetings

We the undersigned Citizenry of the County and State aforesaid, being informed that *George Kelly* the bearer hereof intends to remove from this County with his family, do hereby certify that the said George Kelly has been a citizen of this County for several years past, and that during that time, we have been well acquainted with him, and he has always governed and behaved himself as a good honest and moral citizen and hath ever been taken, held and reputed amongst us as a respectable person and always has been entirely free from and wholly unsuspected of any crime or misdemeanor whatever, and as such a good, true honest and faithfull Citizen we can most cordially recommend him to all the World.

This 24th day of February 1813

James Smith Att^{0}. at Law
H. Terrell Deputy Sheriff
Benj^{n}. Dorsey
John P. Carny
Wm. Terrell
G. W. Serrith
A. Lawhon Atty at Law
Ab. Williamson
John Scull
Fred^{k}. Beall B. Ge.

ON REVERSE
George Kelley
Letter of Recommendation.

ADDITIONS

The following four "Passports" were omitted from *Special Publication No. 21:*

Page 316, Monday 9th January 1809

On recommendation of several respectible citizens of the State of South Carolina

ORDERED

That a passport through the Creek Nation be prepared for *James Myrick, Henry Myrick, Richard Gill,* and *Daniel Jackson* —which was presented and signed

---

Page 528—Mon. 6th November 1809

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel thro the Creek nation of Indians to wit—one for *Edmund Morris* of South Carolina, one for *Exum Roberts, William Bateman,* and *John Woodard,* one for *Samuel Sinkfield* and his family from the County of Jones and one for *James Johns, Jourdon* and *David Kinnebrew*—which were presented and signed

---

Page 533—Wed. 8th November 1809

On application

ORDERED

That passports be prepared for the following persons to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians, to wit—one for *James Jones, Mathew Jones,* and *Robert Dixon,* and one for *John White* and *David White* with their families from Barnwell District in the state of South Carolina—which were presented and signed.

Page 534—Thurs. 9th Nov. 1809

On application

ORDERED

That a passport be prepared for *Pleasant Hightower* to travel through the Creek Nation of Indians—which was presented and signed

INDEX

Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia 1785-1820

A

Abott, Thomas, 85
Acridge, John, 49
Adams, John, 56, 64, 73; Joseph, 81; Robert, Sr., 81; Robert, Jr., 81
Aikens, Thomas, 103
Alexander, Patsy, 87; William, 13
Alford, William, 86
Alldred, Azariah, 56
Allen, Bennett, 94; David, 33; Easor, 56; Mark J., 46, 86; William, 56
Allred, John, 73
Alston, James, 48
Anderson, Henry, 58; John, 45; 48; William, 65
Andrews, Samuel, 97
Arich, John, 73; William L., 74
Armstrong, Robert, 87
Arnold, Jonathan, 99
Ashford, Micajah, 83
Ashley, Mrs. Sarah, 76
Ashue, Henry, 86
Atkinson, John, 55
Attwood, John, 84
Audibert, John, 44, 79
Auding, John, Jr., 63
Averitt, Charles, 60; Henry, 41

B

Bacon, Edmond, 84
Badmouth, 100
Baggett, Nicholas, 95
Bainbridge, Mr., 71
Bains, John H., 86
Bairfield, Roger, 55
Baker, Frances, 13; Joseph, 77
Baldwin, James, 86; Mordecai, 32; William, 33
Ball, Sampson Edward, 62; William, 55
Ballard, Christopher, 40; James, 88; John, 88
Barkley, John, 81
Barlow, Bryant, 60, 76; John, 76; Thomas, 88
Barnes, John A., 89; William, 35; William E., 43, 66, 89
Barnett, John, 50, 53
Barr, Nathan, 74
Barron, Samuel, 17; Thomas, 17, 56
Bass, Thomas, 34
Bateman, William, 106
Bates, John, 39; Joseph, 102; Richard, 73; William, 89
Baxter, John H., 28, 55; Theophilus, 74; William, 74
Beall, Daniel, 16, 42; Eleazar, 63; Nathan, 89
Beaty, William F., 61
Becker, Peter, 101
Beckham, Asa, 64; Lewis, 64
Beers, Aaron, 92
Bell, Drury, 94; Jeremiah, 83; Dr. Jesse, 63; Joseph, 71; Thomas, 83
Benfort, Capt. John, 63
Benjamin, William, 61
Benson, Martin, 61
Beran, Joseph, 96
Berrehill, Robert, 86
Berryhill, Sam, 32, 99
Betteson, David, 64
Biddel, Abner, 36; Isaac, 36; John, 86
Biddle, Dr. B., 36
Bilboa, Mathew, 103
Billinhslea, Jno., 43
Binion, Wm., Jr., 31
Binson, Martin, 54
Bird, Abraham, 43, 69; James, 31; William, 39
Bitton, Solomon, 54
Black, Hugh, 79
Blackman, Peter, 72
Blackmon, Benjamin, 72; Col. John, 98
Blench, James, 36
Blue, Duncan, 80
Boatner, Jacob, 66
Bohannon, Wiley, 93
Boile, William, 56
Boling, John, 56
Bolles, James, 70
Bolton, Nathaniel, 74
Bond, John, 28, 55
Boner, William H., 52
Bonner, Alexander, 48, 57; Richard, 46; Sherwood, 40
Boswell, Richard, 89
Bouker, John, 74
Bowker, Achilles, 43
Bowler, Absolem, 7
Bowman, Richardson, 76
Boyaken (Also Boiken & Boiaken), 16
Boyd, David, 55; Hezekiah, 15; Dr. John, 68; Samuel, 72; William, 66; Dr. William, 15
Boykin, John, 15; Solomon, 2
Bradley, John, 76; Samuel, 67
Brannon, William, 47
Breed, John, 19; Joseph, Jr., 13
Breeland, Abraham, 78
Breland, David, 52
Brenton, Isaia, 99
Brewer, Henry, 36; Nathan, 70
Briggs, Thomas, 90
Brinson, Daniel, 67; Josiah, 75
Brison, Henry, 64
Brooks, Aaron, 77; Baley C., 26; Elisha, 69; John, 69; Micajah, 72; William, 49
Brown, Barnett H., 90; Daniel, 64; Major Esekiel, 26, 54; Henry, 72; Isham, 88; James D., 85; John, 77, 88; John W., 81; Moses, 64; Patrick, 102; Pollard, 23; Robert, 87; Samuel, 88; Thaddeus, 88; William, 81
Bruce, Neill, 55
Brumfield, John, 88
Brunson, Daniel, 32
Bruton, George, Jr., 59
Brux, Albert, 48
Bryan, Joshua, 57; Mathew, 91
Buckley, Edward, 80; James, 80
Buford, Major William, 36
Bull, Jacob, 53; Jacob, Jr., 53
Bullock, Charles, 56; Ephriam, 88; James, 75
Burford, Daniel, 100; Leonard, 36; Mitchell, 36; William, 100
Burgess, Benjamin, 41
Burk, Charles, Jr., 103
Burnes, Joseph, 91; Robert, 12
Burney, John, 17, 33, 100
Burnsides, Thomas, 50
Burt, William, 64
Bush, Isaac, 9, 41
Bussey, Bartholomew, 54; Demsey 54, 70; Zackariah, 70
Butler, Henry L., 62; Joseph, 64; Samuel, 8
Byrd, Oshea, 61; William, 76

C

Cain, Hardy, 56; James B., 90; William, 47
Calhoun, Micaijah, 41
Camel, Peter, 57
Camp, William, 40
Campbell, Duncan, 91; James, 94; Joab, 75; Rev. John, 23
Candle, John, 35
Cannon, William, 36
Capel, Mr., 81
Carey, John L., 84
Cargile, Thomas, 77
Carl, Kinchen, 16
Carlton, Henry, 94; Spencer, 63
Carney, Arthur, 31; Josiah, 72; Thomas B., 97
Carr, Anthony V., 65; Cornelius, 82
Carson, David, 48; Major Joseph, 22, 38; Capt. Joseph, 103
Carter, Absolem, 62; Cader, 35; Hezekiah, 35; Isaac, 53; Jacob, 86; James, 6, 7; John, 8; Mathew, Jr., 83; Mathew, Sr., 83; Micaijah, 46; William, 83
Casey, Jesse, 34
Casity, Hugh, 32
Cason, Hugh, 32; Joseph, 36; Labon, 5; Thomas, 36
Cassady, Hugh, 99
Castleberry, Richard, 65
Caston, Wm. Ransom, 81
Cato, Blount, 55; Sterling, 53
Catoe, Blount, 26
Caton, Thomas, 51
Cave, John, 74
Cavenah, Mrs. Edward, 84
Cavender, Thomas S., 53
Chaney, Judith, 79; Thomas G.H.J., 79
Chapman, Joseph, 77
Chastine, Lewis, 32
Chatham, Spencer, 80
Cheatham, Charles, 90; Thomas, 70; Thomas R., 90
Chisolm, Robert, 61
Chitham, John, 80
Chitty, Edward, 92
Christmas, Charles, 39
Clanton, James, 79
Clark, Aaron, 71; Cornelius, 28, 55; John, 73; Parker, 80; Robert, 28, 55; William, 82, 83; Wm. Barnett, 23
Clary, Robert, 35
Clay, George, 73
Clayton, James, 55; Thomas, 50
Cleveland, Daniel, 88; David, 62, 72; Edward, 24; Larkin, 8, 62
Clifton, William, 67
Clower, Morgan, 34
Cobb, Absolom, 35; Ezekiel, 65
Cockran, James, 38; John, 50; William, 41, 50
Colber, Major John, 102, 103
Cole, Jesse, 68; John, 44; Mark, 44; Peter H., 68
Coleman, Benjamin, 4; Francis, 30, 41, 94; Francis, Jr., 9; Isaac, 94; John, 31; Samuel, 75; William, 3, 31, 46
Colley, France, 54
Collier, Thomas, 39
Collins, Davis, 43; Joseph, 42; Lewis, 42; Moses, 87, 89
Colman, William, 100
Colton, Thomas, 53
Colvin, Daniel, 91
Compton, John W., 74

Con, Jacob, 72
Cone, Lt. Peter, 96
Conn, Richard, 63
Connell, Reddick, 79
Conner, Uriah, 44
Cook, Green, 49; Isaac, 56; John, 89; Lewis, 77; Robert, 61
Coon, Lewis, 87
Cooper, John, 54
Coppedge, Thomas, 83
Core, John, 90
Coward, Hardy, 50; Millichi, 64
Crabb, Asa, 32
Crane, Lewis, 38; William, 38
Crawford, Charles, Jr., 78; Patrick, 93; Thomas, 86
Cresswell, Col. David, 43
Croft, Jesse, 62
Crook, Benjamin, 89
Crossman, Lewis, 73
Culpepper, John, 71
Cunningham, John, 67
Curry, Malcom, 42; Robert, 65

D

Daffin, James, 65
Dale, Samuel, 99
Dance, Capt. Henry, 98
Dandridge, Archibald Bolling, 95
Daniel, Echols, 43; Henry, 89
Daniell, James, 54
Dark, Thomas, 39
Darnell, William, 86
Darnielle, Isaac, 54
Daughdrill, John, 78
Davenport, John, 55; William, 55
David, Wm. F., 79
Davidson, Andrew T., 93; William, 78
Davis, Abraham, 36; Daniel, 50, 72; Edward, 92; James, 34, 64, 92; John, 18; Nathaniel 94; Samuel, 91; Walter, 58; William, 36, 39, 41
Dawkins, Joseph, 84
Dawson, Dread, 74
Day, Nathaniel, 77
Dean, Maj. Seth, 99
Deane, John, 34
Decell, Jacob, 44
Deen, Maj. Stath, 104
Dees, Gade 76; George, 76
Delashmet, John, 64
Denley, James, 101, 102
Denman, Rev. William, 49
Denmark, William, 74
Dennis, William, 19
Dent, Thomas, 66
Dewitt, James, 58
Dickens, Lewis, 41
Dickenson, Caleb, 41
Dicks, Bardin, 63; John, 96
Dickson, John, 88; William, 40
Dismuke, Ephraim, 40; Peter, 45, 46
Dixon, Robert, 106
Doddrill, James, 64; John, 64
Dods, Thomas, 84
Dodson, Joshua, 15
Doles, Willis, 80
Donahoo, John, 58
Donaway, Jonathan, 39
Doniphan, Rodrick, 80
Dorsey, Joel, 38
Doty, Edmund, 54
Doughdrell, John, 52
Douglass, James, 62; John, 37; King, 59; Tacit, 59
Dow, Rev. Larendo, 39, 46
Draker, Godfrey, 71
Driggars, Isaac, 75
Dubose, Mrs., 65; Isaac, 13; Peter, 13
Dumas, Obadiah, 86
Dunby, Southwood, 64
Dunford, John, 65
Dunham, William, 55
Dunkley, Richard, 74
Dunn, David, 81; Roger, 62
Durden, John, 45
Dust, Jacob, 62
Dwyer, Daniel, 70
Dyass, Dempsey, 61
Dyche, Abel, 55
Dyess, Christopher, 71
Dykes, George P., 47; Noah, 94

E

Eady, John, 72
Easter, James, 55
Eastry, Worham, 54
Eaton, John, 20; William, 20
Edmund, Samuel, 52
Edwards, Benjamin, 33; David, 74; Victor, 44, 64
Eifort, John Henry, 83
Eilard, Dr., 36
Eliland, Stephen, 63
Elliott, Ebenezer, 73; Thomas, 66
Ellis, Ephraim, 55; Richard, 95
Ellzey, Berry, 96
Ervin, James R., 83; Samuel, 59
Espy, John, 34, 100; Wiley, 34
Ethridge, James, 89
Eubank, Garner, 42
Evans, Ellington, 8, 34; Gaben, 86; George, 43, 55, 78; Henry W., 11, 42; James, 66; John, 34, 56, 59; John L., 86; Josiah, 59, 96; Samuel, 77; Stephen, 8; Thomas, 48
Everitt, Martin, 69

F

Fairchild, Loftin, 71
Fannin, Jepthah, 45, 48; Isham S., 45, 48, 95
Farler, Stephen, 86
Farlow, Jeremiah, 86
Farrar, Abel, 54
Farror, George, 34
Faust, James, 92
Fearel, Bryant, 93
Fears, Thomas, 52
Felder, David, 87
Felps, Enoch, 53
Fielder, John, 99
Fields, Elijah, 92
Finley, Robert, 99
Finn, Michael, 96
Fitzpatrick, John, 69
Fleming, Alexander, 94; John, 46; Robert, 94; William Jr., 85; William, 68, 94
Flemming, John, 84; Moses G., 84
Fletcher, Margarett, 77
Flowers, Henry, 89
Fluker, Robert, 81
Foard, James, 92
Folk, Jonathan, 44
Ford, Gardner, 84; James, 46
Forsyth, John, 46
Fort, John, 66; Robert, 66
Foster, Caliborne, 33, 99; Col. Geo. W., 53, 85; James, 101; William, 50, 92
Foulds, George, 55
Fox, Mathew, 84
Foxworth, Stephen M., 70
Franklin, Abner, 45; Thomas, 88
Franton, John, 25
Franton, John, 51
Frazer, Alexander, 56
Freeman, Jacob, 12; James, 62; John Harris, 39
Freeney, Clem, 58; Robert, 58
Friar, John, 61
Friderici, Godfried, 101
Fuller, Spivey, 73
Fulwood, Robert, 38
Furguson, James, 34; John, 77; Moses, 34
Furlow, Robert, 60
Futch, Thomas, 82

G

Gadd, Joseph, 76
Gaines, Davis, 32
Galaway, John, 82
Galbreath, Daniel, 92; Laughlin, 92
Gale, Billups, 82; Josiah, 80
Galphin, Thomas, 54
Gardenor, Bartholomew, 21
Gardiner, John, 75
Gardner, Jeremiah, 78
Garland, Peter, 89
Gaskill, Benjamin, 51
Gasque, Samuel, 67
Gates, Charles, 57; Hezekiah, Jr., 57
Gatland, Edward, 33; James, 33; Stephen, 33
Gause, John, 97
Gayle, James, 96; John, 57; Mathew, 57
George, John, 11; Travis, 59; William, 99
Germany, Benjamin, 60; John, 60
Gerrald, Robert, 80; William, 80
Gibson, Jacob, 96; James, 96; Michael, 96; Minor, 82
Gilbert, Thomas, 62
Gill, James, 77; John, 92; Richard, 106; Robert, 77; Thomas, 77
Gilliam, William, 54
Gillis, Norman, 90
Gilmore, John, 40; Stephen, 104
Gindrat, Abram, 102
Ginn, Mr., 66
Glascock, William, 84
Glass, William, 36; Williamson, 36; Zackariah, 36
Glenn, Jeremiah, 40, 45; John, 93; William, 40
Glover, Abner, 89; Anderson, 74; William, 74
Gober, Craddock, 40
Godbold, Zackariah, 67
Godley, Slaid, 52
Goff, Edmund, 83; James, 83; Nathaniel, 75; Thomas, 54; William, 83
Gold, James, 99
Golding, Zackariah, 88
Goley, James, 53
Gonley, James, 85
Goodson, Benjamin, 76
Goolesby, Fleming, 89; James, 54; Kerby, 54, 70
Gorden, Josiah, 28; James, 36; John, 83; Thomas, 54
Grady, John, 50
Graham, James, 47, 90, 99; John, 33; Joseph, 99; William, 90
Granade, Elijah, 6
Grande, Elijah, 40
Graves, Jesse, 66; William, 36
Gray, Andrew, 72; Bazzel, 31, 32; Matthias, 32; William, 63
Grayham, William, 100
Greaves, Robert, 44
Green, Arthur, 35; John, 87; Nathaniel Clark, 99
Greene, Daniel, 60; James, Sr., 60; James, Jr., 60; Rolley, 34; Ziar, 87, 97
Gregory, Wm. G., 34, 100
Gresham, Littleberry, 95; Wheeler, 80
Grierson, Robert, 100
Griffin, Bush H., 59; James, 91; Jesse, 52; John, 94, 103; L. N. D., 7; Michel, 7; Richard, 91; Robert, 36; Rev. Thomas, 91; William, 52, 100, 103
Grigg (a negro fellow), 97
Grimball, Paul, 47; Thomas, 64, 104
Grimsley, John, 85
Grizzill, Joel, 48
Grover, Charles, 53

Grubbs, Francis, 73; Thomas, 52
Gurley, John, 63; Robert, 62
Guy, John, 77

H

Hadley, Benjamin, 44; Frederick, 44
Hagan, Malachi, 40; Edward, 103
Hagens, James, 65
Hale, Thomas, 73
Haley, Holliday, 65; Jonathan, 68
Hall, Mrs., 91; Mary, 79
Hallford, Jacob, 58; Moses, 58
Ham, Thomas, 59
Hammett, James, 77; William, 73
Hammock, Lewis, 22
Hammond, Abner, 31
Hammons, John, 91
Hancock, Douglas, 42, 70
Hannahan, Henry., 96
Hanningern, Henry, 84
Harden, John, 53
Hardiman, Prior, 101
Hargrove, William, 36
Harkins, John, 20; Roger, 73
Harly, Joseph, 76
Harman, William, 79
Harrell, Isaac, 60
Harrington, Harvey, 52; Hutson,
Harper, Benjamin, 40
91; Jeptha, 17
Harris, Asberry, 61; Eli, 49; James, 75; John, 35; Richard, 44; Samuel, 35; Sarah, 49; Thomas, 33, 79
Harrison, James, 82; John, 56
Harry, John, 78
Hart, John, 71
Harstfield, Asa, 43
Harvey, John, 52; Michael, 55; Thomas, 84
Harville, Ransom, 34; Samuel, 34
Harville, Edward, 92
Harwood, John, 74
Hatch, Benjamin, 47
Hatchell, Mary, 61
Haupt, George, 76
Hawkins, Stephen, 100; Thomas, 46
Hawthorn, Edward, 36; William, 62
Hayley, Holliday, 41
Hays, Edmond, 6, 40; George, 69; Reubin, 69; William Patrick, 99
Head, William, 73
Hearne, Joseph, 70
Henderson, Alexander, 73; Lodewick, 86; Samuel, 73, 51
Hendress, John, 75
Herbert, George, 12
Hendrick, Jonas, 53
Herlong, David, 74
Herndon, Joseph, 97
Herren, John, 54
Herrington, Harvey, 37, 60
Hickman, William, 89
Hicks, John, 72
Hide, Robert, 99
Higgins, Joseph, 51
Hightower, Pleasant, 106
Hill, Green, 64; John, 22; Moses, 52, 65; Robert, 34; Sterling, 52; Wade, 22; William, 32, 35, 99
Hines, David, 91
Hinton, Jesse, 90
Hobb, Abraham, 85
Hobbs, Rev. Lewis, 91
Hodge, Dennis, 70; James, 74; Thomas, 67
Hogg, James, 47
Hogins, William, 75
Holiday, Richard J., 69
Holley, Nathaniel, 49; Howell, 86
Holliday, John, Jr., 95; John, Sr., 95
Hollinger, William, 12
Hollingsworth, Jacob, 17; Samuel, 41
Hollowday, Ayres, 3, 24
Holmes, Thomas, 68; Thomas C., 44
Holstenbeck, Abram, 93
Holt, Raleigh, 35
Horn, Nathan, 41
House, James, 41
Howard, Benjamin, 64; James, 51; Joshua, 102; Thomas, 60
Howel, William, 103
Howell, Lewis, 86; Phillip, 64; Thomas, 68; Vines, 35
Huff, William, 19
Hughes, Henry, 45; James, 81
Hughey, James, 91; Mason, 91
Hughs, George H., 97; Peter M., 54; Thomas, 54
Hull, Richard, 32
Hunt, James, 88; William, 99, 101
Hunter, Morris, 85
Hurt, Benjamin, 83; Elisha, 83
Hutchingson, Benjamin, 32
Hutchinson, Benjamin, 67; Peter, 21, 47; Robert, 46
Hutson, Andrew, 74
Hux, Benjamin, 51; William, 51; William, Jr., 51

I

Ingram, Jesse, 76; John, 81
Innis, John, 81
Irby, Charles, 67; James, 67; Joseph, 18, 37; Mary, 48; Polly, 52
Irvin, Samuel, 71
Irvine, John L., 95
Irwin, David, 47, 57; William, 57, 84
Ivey, Charles, 47
Ivy, Asa, 34; William, 5

J

Jackson, Daniel, 106, Frances, 35; Isaac, 35, 84; Isham, 35; James, 6, 60; Joseph, 33, 103; Reubin, 35; Robert, 35; Stephen, 34
James, William, 84
Jamison, Robert, 91
Jarrell, Isaac, 53, 73
Jaudin, James B., 71
Jeffers, William, 68
Jeffres, William, 104
Jenkins, James, 78; John, 78
Jennings, Betsy, 72; John,, 90; Rev. John, 77
Jernigan, Elias, 53
Johns, James, 65, 106; Thomas, 24, 69; William, 4, 41
Johnson, Abram, 89; James, 62; John, 38, 85; Lott, 55; Minor, 86; Thomas, 61; William, 32, 34, 99
Johnston, George, 102; James, 4; Meredith, 96
Joiner, Nathan, 20
Jolly, David, 101
Jones, Absolem, 75; Benjamin, 87; David, 74; Francis, 46; James, 20, 106; John, 50, 66, 73; Josiah, 48; Mathew, 66, 106; Nathan, 50; Nathaniel, 90; Randolph, 75; Richard, 88; Simon, 64; Wm., 50, 62, 90; William, Sr., 36; William B., 95
Jordon, Isaac. 93; John, 70
Jourdan, Moses, 80; Richard, 77

K

Kannon, Richard, 57
Keath, David, 94
Keating, Moses, 11
Keahey, John, 90
Kee, William, 68
Keeling, Emanuel, 49
Keen, Joseph, 57
Keith, James, 49
Kellum, Giddings, 65; Gideon, 53
Kelly, George, 106; Jacob, 32; Lazarus, 59
Kemp, Joshua, 13, 44
Kennedy, John, 44; Seth, 36
Kent, John, 14, 42
Kercam, Joseph, 99
Kercaw, Joseph, 32
Kilgore, Robert, 38, 70
Killingsworth, Anderson, 89; Francis, 103
Killough, Samuel, 105
Kimbrough, Thomas, 36; William, Jr., 33; William, Sr., 33
King, Charles, 87; David, 13, 47; Edward, 67; George, 93; Samuel, 2; Thomas, 55
Kinman, Samuel, 93
Kinnebrew, David, 106; Jourdon, 106
Kirby, William, 52
Kirkland, Edward, 39; Obadiah, 53; Richard H., 79
Knight, Woodward, 49
Kolb, Capt., Martin, 98
Kraker, Abram, 89
Kyzar, John, 92

L

Lacey, William, 34
Lafoy, Mathew, 47
Lamb, Frederick, 87
Lancaster, Robert, 82
Landrum, John, Jr., 7, 40; John, Sr., 7, 40; Joseph, 13
Lang, James, 79
Langford, David, 77
Langham, Thomas H., 70; Thomas, Jr., 70; William, 36
Langston, Reubin Y., 67
Lard, Jo, 64; Mathew, 64; Thomas, 64
Lastinger, David, 71
Laurence, John, 103
Lawson, Andrew, 44; John, Col. 97
Lawton, Joseph J., 71
Leadbetter, Downy, 102
Ledbetter, Isaac, 70
Lee, James, 46, 48, 61; John, 73; Moses, 36; Samuel, 49, 73; Stephen, 36, 47
LeGrande, Wm. Thomas, 70
Lehr, John, 87
Leslie, Edem, 75
Lewis, Elisha, 65; Fautheroy, 97; Isaac, 5; James, 84, 101; Joseph, 81; Nicholas, 72; Pierce, 66; Samuel, 85; Manus, 49
Lindsey, Jacob, 34; Washington, 56
Linton, John, 88
Lipscomb, Abner S., 82
Lisles, Ephraim, Jr., 84
Little, Micajah, 11, 42
Livingston, Adam, 36
Loftin, Elkanuah, 40; James, 74; John, 74
Logwood, Edmund, 26, 54
Longstreet, James, 89
Loper, Samuel, 62
Lott, Amos, 51; Jesse, 19; Jno., Jr., 16; John, Sr., 46; Joshua, 64; Robert, 51; Solomon, 61; Stephen, 51
Love, David, 36; Robartus, 62
Lovett, Thomas F., 84
Lovins, James, 89
Low, George, 105
Lowe, George, 70; James, 34; John, 43; Lansford, 25, 51; Henry, 22

Lucas, John, 49
Luckie, Hezekiah, 58
Lucy, Edward Avery, 86
Lumpkin, George, 31; John, 31; Elijah, 41
Lumsden, Elijah, 41, 99; Jesse, 41

M

Maberry, Jourdan, 85
Macker, John O., 81; Mrs. Sarah, 81
Magniss, Benjamin, 91
Magrue, Alex., 102
Maloy, Daniel, 91
Mann, Joel, 92
Manning, James, 48; Stephen, 61
Mapp, John, 45; Littleton, 45, 95
Marbury, Leonard, 42; William, 65, 84; William D., 46
Marcus, John, 34
Marino, John, 102
Markes, John, 45
Marler, Jesse, 76
Marshall, James, 78; John, 41
Martin, Alexander, 17, 51; Charles, 76, 93; Daniel, 79; James, 12, 17; John, 17, 51, 80; Peter, 75
Mason, Charles, 84
Masseck, Isaac, 104
Massey, James, 71
Mathews, Budcaid, 71; James, 95; John, 28, 55; Michael, 56
Mathis, John, 36
Mattews, Col., 101
Maxwell, James, 41
Mayo, John, 80
Meek, James, 70
Megrew, Alex, 101
Melican, John, 39
Melton, Elijah, 98; Isaac, 86
Melville, Thomas, 60
Mercier, Francis, 55
Merritt, Robert, 57; William, 26, 54
Metheny, Charles, 49
Metts, Reddin, 76; William, 76
Middleton, John, 84; Martin, 48
Mikell, Edward, 65; Elizabeth, 65; Capt. James, 65
Miles, Abram, Jr., 86; Edward, 68; Moses, 86; William, 72; William H., 68, 104
Miller, Andrew, 105; Jacob, 77; James, 60, 105; Michael, 87; William, 86
Mills, Archibald, 84; David, 62, 78; John, 72; William, 62
Millstead, Aaron, 35
Mitchell, Lewis, 67, 79; Starling, 36; Thomas, 16
Mixon, James, 61; Michael, 72; Nathan, 87; Vinson, 77
Mizell, David, 65; James, 65
Moak, Andrew, 87
Mock, Benjamin, 64; John, 63
Modic, Moses, 99
Moffett, Craven P., 50, 85; Henry, 85; Thomas, 70
Monger, Hiram, 101, 102
Montgomery, Joseph, 32
Moore, Anderson, 47; Augusta, 78; Edward, 49, 99; John, 57, 71, 75; Major John, 103; Laurence, 84; Samuel, 63; William, 56, 90
Morgan, Daniel S., 77; Col. Gideon, 29; James, 36
Morland, John, 97
Morris, Edmund, 106
Morrison, Angus, 22
Morriss, William, 96
Morrow, Robert, 14, 42
Mortimer, David, 103
Moss, Philip, 76
Mounger, Sampson, 102
Muns, William, 72
Murphy, Henry, 66; James, 35
Murrell, Zackaraih, 82
Myrick, Henry, 106; James, 106
Myles, William H., 35

Mc

McAlpin, Alexander, 50
McArthur, James, 61
McCall, Jesse, 31; William, 5, 40
McCarroll, James, 43
McCarty, Charles, 85
McCelven, John, 80; Moses, 80
McClain, Lewis, 33
McConnell, James, 92
McCormick, James, 59; Paul, 59; Samuel, 60
McCrady, Mathew, 63
McCraner, Duncan, 45
McCrary, John, 67
McCrea, John, 90
McCreary, Mathew, 88; Robert, 88
McCrummen, Kenneth, 71
McDaniel, Daniel, 89; John, 83, 90; Jonathan, 53
McDonald, Gordon, 92; Manson, 82; William, 103; Zackaraih, 96
McDougall, Alexander, 94; Andrew, 3; Charles, 94; Daniel, 94; Mary, 94
McDowell, James, 48
McDuffie, Archibald, 80
McElvin, Daniel, 52; James, 52; John, 52
McEwen, Archibald, 94; Mathew, 94
McFalls, George, 7, 10
McFreely, Neal, 68
McGahagan, William, 46
McGaskey, John, 82
McGaughey, Abner, 67; Daniel, 64
McGehee, Samuel, 43
McGill, Mr., 41
McGinnice, Osburn, 28, 30
McGinty, Rev. Robert, 65, 71; Washington, 50
McGraw, David, 96; James, 101; Peter, 47
McIntosh, Alexander, 47; Duncan, 48
McKennon, John, 60
McKinzie, Alexander, 66; Daniel, 63; David, 81; Jeremiah, 84; Philip H., 84; Randolph, 43
McLain, Lewis, 100
McLaughtin, James, 72
McLendon, William, 79
McLeod, Murdock, 31
McMannus, Archy, 87
McMillan, Amon, 95; Angus, 47; William, 95
McMillen, James, 73
McMurphey, Daniel, 40
McNair, Robert, 70
McNaughton, Neel, 45
McPherson, Archibald, 27, 55
McPowell, James, 57
McRae, Daniel, 60; John, 79

N

Nancy, 103
Nathaniel, William, 41
Neale, Thomas, 64
Neall, John, 35
Neel, James, 26; William, 54
Neeland, Joshua, 73
Neely, Jacob, 34; Richard, 84
Nelson, Jared, 81; Jonathan, 46
Nessmith, James, 12
Nettles, Archibald, 66; William, 82
Newell, John S., 83; Thomas, 83
Newman, Alex Shaw, 32, 99; Thomas, 83
Newson, Frederick, 18
Newton, Samuel, 46
Nichols, Henry, 62; Isham, 66; Noah, 61
Nixon, George Henry, 53; Isham, 76; Obadiah, 72, 89
Nobles, Stephen, 86
Nolly, Rev. Richmond, 91
Nouroe, William, 66
Norman, William, 69, 88
Norris, Joel, 77
Norword, William, 76
Noughton, Nell, 55
Nowlan, Averett, 75; Pearson, 75

O

Ober, John, 72
Odom, Malachi, 3; Seybert, 34, 43
Odum, William, 79
Offutt, Dr. Wm. Johnson, 44
Ofin, John Elijah, 100
Oglesby, Mr., 76
O'Neall, Bridges, 90
Orr, James, 61
Ott, Samuel, 74
Owen, John B., 27, 55
Owens, David A., 95; Mrs., 96

P

Pace, Drury, 105; Mrs. Mary, 39
Page, Lewis, 34; Samuel, 78
Palmer, John, 61; Joseph, 61
Parham, Edward, 21
Parker, Aaron, 27, 55; Benjamin, 46; Daniel, 80; Hubbard, 53; Isaiah, 57, 60; Jesse, 52; John B., 68; Josey, 77; Kedar, 93; Lewis, 53; Miles, 89; Nathan, 57; Sherod, 60; William, 93
Parkes, John, 10; Moses, 10
Parmenter, John, 86
Parsons, William, 66
Patterson, John T., 68; William, 51
Peacock, Samuel, 60
Peak, Stephen F., 65, 82
Pearce, Joshua, 84; Thomas, 56; William, 52, 57
Pearre, George W. S., 64
Pearson, Michael, 62; Robert, 48
Peek, John, Sr., 13
Pennington, William, 46
Penticost, George S., 92
Perkins, Averton, 39; James, 75; Jesse, 39; Samuel, 75
Perritt, John, 88
Perry, Jackey, 79
Perryman, David, 72
Phares, Samuel, 53
Pharis, Reubin, 49; William, 49
Phelan, Evan, 38
Philips, Mathew, 46; Philip, 67
Phillips, Wm. E., 25
Pickett, Shepard, 90
Pierce, Benjamin, 33; John, 103; William, 103
Pinkard, John, 103
Poe, Parsons, 28
Polhill, Thomas, 71
Pollard, Alsa, 50
Pollock, John, 88
Pool, William, 44, 80; William, Jr., 80
Poor, William, 86
Poore, Capt., Stephen S., 26, 54
Pope, George, 58; Leroy, 48
Porter, David, 51; Douglass W., 45, 48
Powe, Alexander, 82; William, 83
Powell, Cedar, 36; Rev. Drury, 91; Capt. John, 57; Vines, 35
Powers, David, 69; Maj. John, 33; Zarah, 73
Price, Evan, 29, 98
Prince, William, 95
Proctor, Joshua, 68
Purvis, John, 79

Q

Qualls, Peter, 34; Roger, 33, 34; Sarah, 33
Quinn, Amos, 46; William, 69
Quinney, Benjamin, 81

R

Raborn, Joseph, 74
Raiford, John, 79; Mathew, 79
Raines, John, 70; Stephen, 70; William, 70
Rains, John, 27
Ramsey, William, 53
Randon, Jno., 12
Rankin, Christopher, 90
Raston, J., 99
Ratliff, John, 67; Robert C., 92
Rawlins, Benjamin, 102; Mark, 23, 50
Rawls, Harris, 72
Ray, Jacob, 3, 22; Jonas, 33; Mathew, 73; Saunders, 33
Razor, John, 35
Read, James, 82; Stephen, 58
Reams, Richard, 87
Reddish, George, 92
Reddock, Abraham, 34
Redman, Zackariah, 89
Reed, Hardy, 102; William, 51
Reeves, Lazarus, 80; William, 32
Rester, David, 51, 106; Frederick, 45; Gideon, 53
Revere, Griffin, 97; John K., 97; John W., 97
Reviere, Henry L., 69
Rhodes, Charles, 52; James J., 62; John, 62
Rice, Right, 95
Richardson, Mr., 32; Benjamin, 45; Francis, 65; John, 21, 45; Richard, 75, 87, 101; Stephen, 75
Ridgeway, David, 40
Riely, Samuel, 68
Riley, Isaac, 96; Joseph M., 82; Philip, 82; Samuel, 96
Roberts, Abram, 49; Daniel, 92; Exum, 80, 100; Isaac, 80; James, 60; John, 31, 34, 71; John, Jr., 60; John, Sr., 60; Joseph, 73; Luke, 62; Milly, 80; Peter, 52; Raymond, 62;
Reubin, 74; Stephen, 92; William, 52, 60
Robertson, Hugh, 72; Peter L., 83; Van, 72; William, 40
Robinson, Benjamin Ellis, 55; Jacob, 42; Robert, 57
Roden, James, 91
Rodgers, George W., 94; Mrs. Sarah, 78
Roe, David, 88
Rogers, Branton, 37; James, 66; Jesse, 65; Thomas, 77
Ronie, Maurice, 34
Rose, Howell, 74, 105
Ross, Isham, 88; Jesse, 35; Nathaniel, 34
Roten, Henry, 47
Roundtree, James, 4; Reubin, 72
Rouse, Tristom, 57
Rousseau, Henry, 77
Routon, James, 60
Rowe, David, 95; William, 55
Rowell, Mrs. Elizabeth, 63
Rowley, Job, 79; John, 63
Rowton, William, 87
Rozer, Shadrack, 44, 45
Rudd, George, 93
Rulk, Peter, 91; Samuel, 91
Runnels, Harmon, 35
Runnells, Lewis, 80
Rush, Joseph, 42
Rushing, Mathew, 71
Russel, Christian, 101
Ruston, James, 73
Rutland, Mrs. Elizabeth, 89
Rutledge, Thomas, 103

S

Sack, William, 39
Salmon, Henry, 67
Sanders, Cullen, 72; Jesse, 83; John, 89; Thomas, 70; William, 88
Sandifer, Peter, 92
Sanford, Berkley, 41, 54, 68
Sapp, Adderson, 73
Saser, Stephen, 71
Saunders, Thomas, 105
Savell, Moses, 49
Scarborough, David, 58; Jonathan, 58; Rev. Laurance, 21; Lawrence, 45
Scarlett, James, 8
Scott, Abraham M., 44, 72; Abram, 47; Alexander, 71; Alexander J., 44; Aquilla, 99; Leonard, 71; Samuel, 47; William, 95
Scurlock, Joshua, 35
Seeley, Gideon, 61
Segrist, Jacob, Jr., 74
Senogechee, 102, 103
Sewell, Lewis, 54, 99
Shackleford, John, 34; Nathan, 57
Shamberger, William, 75
Shanks, George, 75
Sharbart, James, 20
Sharbert, Richard, 20; William, 21
Shares, John, 87
Sharp, William, 51
Shaw, Mathew, 36; Niell, 63
Sheffield, Bryant, 60; Kinchill, 102
Sheppard, John, 101
Sherrill, David, 33
Shilling, John, 29, 56
Shinholster, William, 64
Shorter, Russel, 72
Sikes, Benjamine, 61
Simmons, David, 103; Isaac, 34; John, 27, 94; Samuel, 66; Stern, 103; Thomas, 99; William, 27; Willis, 28, 55; Zadcock, 94
Simms, Charles H. 91; Nathan, 86
Sims, Leonard Saunders, 99; William, 75
Singeltery, John D., 20
Singleton, Seth, 55
Sinkfield, Samuel, 106
Sirman, Jonathan, 62
Skinner, John, 49; William, 88
Slade, Samuel, 24, 50
Slater, John, 47
Slaughter, Henry, 35
Slay, Nathan, 63
Smart, James C., 58; John, 59; Naaman, 79; Seth, 59
Smilie, Neel, 94
Smith, Alexander, 91; Arch'd, 94; Bird, 86; Charles, 81; Daniel, 90; David D., 69; Edmund, 72; Ephraim, 38; George, 9; Henry, 81; James, 2; Jeremiah, 63; Mrs. Jeremiah, 63; John, 59; Jonathan, 38; Joseph, 7, 40, 59; Joshua, 93; Philip, 46; Richard, 93; Thomas, 14, 42, 67, 74; W. J., 99; William, 37
Smylie, Dr. John, 56; William, 37
Snead, Daniel, 63; Jesse J., 63
Snell, Henry, 103; Mr., 101
Sorrell, Robert, 35
Sparks, Samuel, 85; William, 86
Spears, Mason, 82
Speight, Thomas, 76
Spencer, Moses, 1
Spights, Stephen W., 82
Spikes, Joseph, 80
Spill, Capt. Joseph, 33
Spiller, Jeremiah, 31; Philip, 31
Spinks, John, 75
Spivey, John, 60
Spradlin, Joshua, 33; David, 86
Spurlock, Allen, 49
Spurlin, William, 72
Stact, John, 68
Stafford, Abraham, 48; James, 61; John, 44; Leroy, 47; Seth, 61
Stallworth, Joseph, 95
Standifer, Skelton, 37
Starnes, John, 44
Strane, John, 105
Stephenson, Jenny, 104
Stevelie, Frederick, 85
Stewart, John, 62; William, 98
Stoker, Robert, 44
Stokes, David, 47
Stone, Henry D., 66; Samuel, 70; Warren, 36
Story, Edward, 6, 40; Richard, 6, 40
Stovall, John, 70, 91; Ralph, 91
Strahan, John, 91
Straine, John, 60
Strange, John, 103
Streetman, William, 38
Stringer, Alexander, 4
Strong, John, 47
Stroud, John, 48
Stubbs, Peter, 96
Studivant, Mathew, 47
Suddeth, John, 70
Sullivan, Thomas, 31
Summerall, Thomas, 47
Surmon, Jonathan, 9, 41
Sutcliff, Sylvester, 80
Sutton, Joshua, 52
Swazy, Samuel, 67
Sweatt, Allen, 61; Morris, 61
Swilly, Maj. John, 38, 44

T

Talbott, Jesse, 56
Talliaferro, Benjamin, 46
Tanehill, George, 103; William, 103
Tanner, John, 87; Joseph, 48; Samuel, 30
Tapley, Evan, 45
Tarver, Benjamin, 35; Frederick, 33
Tarvin, John, 2
Taylor, David, 94; Ephraim, 96; James, 46, 93; Maj. James M., 36; John, 59; Thos., 60
Tellis, Temple, 89
Terry, Rev. William, 61
Thames, Cornelius, 79
Thigpen, Travis, 3, 11
Thomas, Alexander, 94; Henry, 63; James, 54, 82, 96; Jesse, 99; Jett, 94, 96; John, 15, 83; Jonathan, 82; Joseph, 13, 103
Thomason, John, 50
Thompson, Burket, 72; Lt. John, 63, 64; Littleberry, 49; William, 22
Thornhill, Joseph, 79; Robert, 79; William, 79
Thornton, William, 79
Thrift, Thomas, 88
Tillar, William, 39
Tillen, Frederick, 103
Tilly, Drue, 78
Tilman, Harris, 88; James, 9, 41, 64, 82; Robert, 88
Tindell, James M., 56
Tison, John, 52
Tobin, Cornelius, 81; Daniel, 81
Toler, Henry, 90; Thomas, 35; William, 90
Toole. Ambrose, 90; James, 90; Mrs. Jenny, 90; Radford, 90
Toosing, Paul, 63
Torrence, Andrew, 79
Touchstone, James, 74; Jesse, 63; Mr., 100
Townsley, Sikes, 60
Tracy, Levi, 65
Trammell, Daniel, 71
Trapp, Levi, 71; Zackariah, 71
Travis, Thomas, 44, 60
Traylor, Absolem, 45
Treadwell, William, 97
Trotty, Francis, 69
Truitt, Abraham, 72
Tucker, Elijah, 61; John, 94
Tufts, Joseph, 85

Tullis, Aaron, 73
Tullos, John, 58; Thomas, 58; William, 58; Willoughby, 58
Turner, Abner, 50; Joseph, 74; Littleton, 74; Mathew, 73; Noel, 57; William, 59
Tuten, William Hall, 80
Tyler, Moses, 89
Tynes, Fleming, 59

V

Varnade, Leonard, 56; Moses, 56
Varnado, Leonard, 28; Moses, 28
Varnede, George, 62
Varnell, Richard, 42; William, 42
Vaughn, Evan, 76; John B., 77
Vensant, William, 21
Verdeman, William, 100
Vernando, Samual, 81
Vickes, Joseph, 87
Vinsant, William, 45
Vinzant, John, 86

W

Wacter, Abram, 93
Wade, Thomas, 86
Waggoner, Thomas, 86
Wagner, Henry, 77
Wailes, Edward Lloyd, 17, 43; Mrs. Eleanor, 54; Levin, 17
Walker, Archibald, 53, 102; Enoch, 10; George, 10; James, 65; Dr. James, 39; Sylvanus, 99; Wm., 48
Wall, Howell, Rev., 80; Micajah, 33, 99, 100; Wright, 67
Wallace, James, 105; John, 48
Walton, George, 37; Robert, 33, 104; William, 37, 41
Wannamker, Anna, 88
Ward, Amos, 36; Stephen, 36
Ware, John, 79; Nathaniel A., 82; Thomas, 34
Wares, James, 34
Warren, Elias, 85, 93; John, 59, 62; Rebecca, 54; Samuel, 60; William, 87
Waters, G. M., 31
Waterson, John, 32, 99
Watkins, Fleming, 53
Watson, Malcom, 53; William, 36, 38
Watts, John H., 22; Jeremiah, 22; John E., 96; Joseph, 43; Capt. Josiah, 96
Way, John, 42
Weatherby, George, 50
Weatherspoon, William, 41
Webb, Jesse, 68; John, 51, 85; Kinchen, 52
Weekley, James Clayton, 83
Weekly, Cyrus, 20; George, 20; John, 36
Welch, Dempsey, 59; Richard, 92; Robert, 37
Welcher, John, 40; Nathaniel, 40, 41, 48, 50
Welding, Andrew, 94
Weldon, Isaac, Sr., 33, 100; Jacob, 33
Wellman, Francis H., 87
Wells, Henry, 91; Isaac, 91; Pearson, 17
West, John, 70, 105
Westbrook, Henry, 72
Westmoreland, Reuben, 34
Wheat, John, 102
Wheeler, Bryant, 35
Wheelis, Isham, 25
Whiddon, John, 93
White, David, 106; James, 5, 46; Jesse, 85; John, 102, 103, 106; Joseph, 42; Robert, 67; Thomas, 42; William, 83; William H., 89; Willis E., 89
Whitehead, Benjamin, 62; John, 65
Whitfield, W., 82; William, 33, 82
Whitstone, Jacob, Jr., 74
Whittington, Francis, 63
Wiggins, William, 32, 35
Wilcher, Nathaniel, 48
Wild, John D., 95
Wilkins, William, 48
Wilkinson, Duncan, 37; John, 37
Williams, Benjamin, 10, 59; Benjamin O., 42; Edward G., 87; Francis, 74; Frederick Kilpatrick, 33; John, 18, 44, 57, 59; Membrane, 67; Samuel, 89; Simon, 18; Stephen, 75; William, 45, 46, 77; Willoughby, 57
Williamson, Charles, 53; George, 78; Jesse, 94
Wills, William, 74
Willson, Abraham, 69; Jesse, 62; John, 35, 78; John H., 59; Samuel, 84
Wilson, Hugh, 59; James, 69; John, 44, 73; Mrs. Mary, 59; Robert, 67; Samuel, 58
Wiggins, Capt. Wm., 99
Wimberly, Rev. Frederick D., 77; Thomas, 52
Wimborne, Andrew, 44; Jesse, 44
Windham, Rachel, 64
Winn, Joseph, 53
Winsett, Martin, 25, 54, 61
Winton, Stephen, 96
Wise, Francis, 14
Wolf, Charles, 34; Joseph, 34
Wofford, William Washington, 41
Wornock, David, 15
Womack, Jesse, 36; John, 36
Wood, Abraham, 78; Daniel, 30; Joshua, 39; Laurence, 70; Martin, 91; Mathew, 37, 69
Woodard, John, 106; Joseph, 82
Woodruff, Elias, 86
Woods, John, 103
Woodward, Capt. Francis, 102; Joseph, 53
Worsham, Joseph F., 50
Worthey, John, 44
Worthy, John, 20
Wright, Billy, 100; Peter, 53; Reubin, 91; William, 42, 43, 67, 74
Wynn, Dudley, 36
Wyche, Col. George, 98

YZ

Yarborough, James, 95; Joseph, 86; Lewis, 48
Yawn, Nicholas, 89
Yeargin, 62
Young, Daniel, 37; James, 57; John, 33, 100
Youngblood, Benjamin, 88; Joshua, 51
Younger, James, 67
Zachery, Elizabeth, 88

ERRATA

The following corrections should be made in *Special Publication No. 21:*

Page 10. "Jackson Co., 14th April 1894"

Year should be "1804." *"John Parker"* should read *"John Parkes."*

Page 20. Top of second column.

"John Markins" should read *"John Harkins."*

Page 54.

Page 446—Wed. 26th July 1809; Add: "and *Dempsey Bussey*" after *"Bartholomew Bussey."*

Page 374—Monday 6th March 1809

On the recommendation of sundry respectable citizens of South Carolina.

ORDERED

That a passport through the Creek nation be prepared for *David Rester* and his family—which was presented and signed.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

	Title	Regular Unit Price	Unit Price to Members
No. 3.	*Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi,* by Marcus W. Lewis	$2.00	$1.00
No. 4.	*Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Tax Lists, 1751, 1756, 1757, 1758,* by Albert H. Gerberich and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh	2.00	1.00
No. 6.	*Abstracts of Wills Chatham County, Georgia, 1773-1817,* by Mabel Freeman LaFar and Caroline Price Wilson, Second Printing, 1963.	4.50	3.50
No. 10.	*Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware,* by Leon deValinger, Jr.	3.00	2.25
No. 11.	*A Yankee in King George's Archives,* by Kenneth M. Ellis	1.00	.75
No. 12.	*Dutch Systems in Family Naming (New York and New Jersey),* by Rosalie Fellows Bailey	1.00	.75
No. 13.	*History of the National Genealogical Society, 1903-1953,* by John B. Nichols	1.00	.75
No. 14.	*General Aids to Genealogical Research*	3.00	2.00
No. 15.	*Special Aids to Genealogical Research on Southern Families*	4.00	3.00
No. 16.	*Special Aids to Genealogical Research in Northeastern and Central States*	3.00	2.00
No. 17.	*Genealogy, Handmaid of History,* by Lester J. Cappon	1.00	.50
No. 18.	*A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri,* by Rev. William J. Gammon	2.00	1.25
No. 19.	*Genealogical Research in German-Speaking Lands: A Symposium*	1.00	.50
No. 20.	*Americans of Jewish Descent,* by Malcolm H. Stern	.75	.50
No. 21.	*Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia, 1785 to 1809,* by Mary G. Bryan	3.00	2.00
No. 22.	*The First Census of Texas, 1829-1836, by* Marion Day Mullins	3.00	2.00
No. 23.	*Baptismal Records of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, Berks County, Penn.,* by John L. Kistler	2.00	1.50
No. 24.	*Long Island Genealogical Source Material* [*A Bibliography*] by Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda	4.00	3.00
No. 25.	*Heraldry for The American Genealogist,* by Jean Stephenson	2.00	1.25
No. 26.	*1800 Census of Pendleton District, South Carolina* by William C. Stewart	5.00	4.00
	Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applications		
	1. Folded, trimmed and stapled, *or*		
	2. Folded, uncut and ready for bindery		
	Annual installments of 64 pages each	1.50	1.25

Remittances should be to the
NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
1921 Sunderland Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036